

Lindow Moss

Landscape Partnership

– a landscape in recovery



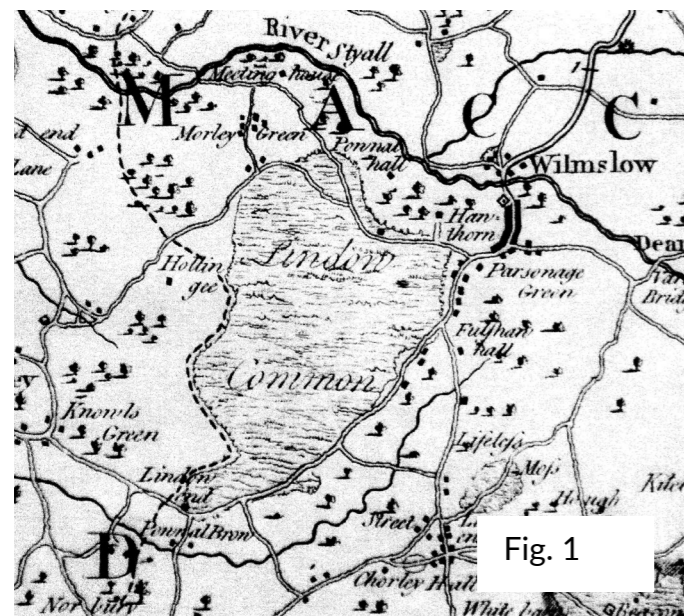
Who are we?

Our Vision

The Lindow Moss Landscape Partnership is a collective of community organisations, landowners, relevant Local Authorities, academics and Charitable organisations that are committed to working together in order to conserve, restore and interpret the wider Lindow Moss Landscape for the benefit of nature, the climate and people.

A 'bottom-up' partnership driven by the local community, the Lindow Moss Landscape Partnership is led by the Wilmslow Town Council's Neighbourhood Plan Implementation Group and consists of Transition Wilmslow, the Friends of Lindow Moss, the parish councils of Wilmslow, Chorley, Mobberley and Great Warford, Cheshire East Council, Cheshire Wildlife Trust, Mersey Rivers Trust and Groundwork.

There is strong support from specialists in prehistory, ecology and peatland restoration at Manchester University, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester Museum and the British Museum. Wilmslow Historical Society, Wilmslow Civic Trust and the Wilmslow Guild for Lifelong Learning are also all actively involved.



Why Lindow Moss is important

A background to Lindow Moss

The Lindow Moss Landscape is an extensive peri-urban landscape of 17.4 square kilometres of countryside to the west of the town of Wilmslow, shown as 'Lindow Common' on Burdett's 1777 map of Cheshire (Fig.1). Today this forms the Lindow Moss Landscape Character Area which is the project area for the landscape partnership (Fig.17, p.17). Bounded by Wilmslow and the parishes of Mobberley, Chorley and Great Warford, Lindow Moss Landscape is one of the largest wetland landscapes in Cheshire.¹

The Moss provides a distinct atmospheric landscape which is seemingly remote and tranquil despite its close proximity to urban areas. It supports a mosaic of valuable habitats, including the Lindow Common Local Nature Reserve and SSSI, Newgate Nature Reserve and several designated Local Wildlife Sites.

At its heart is the 28ha Saltersley Moss (known locally as Lindow Moss) – a cutover peat bog which has been heavily worked and which is now in the early stages of restoration – providing habitat for water voles and other wildlife now rare or very localised in Cheshire.

Lindow Moss is archaeologically and historically one of the most important lowland wetlands in Britain². It has a rich cultural history that is well recorded and still visible today with clear evidence of generations of peat extraction, sub-fossil pines, medieval moss rooms and the find site of Lindow Man³ – one of the best-preserved Iron Age/Romano bog bodies in Europe.

The Landscape includes priority habitats as defined by Natural England, has several designated Local Wildlife Sites in the Cheshire East Local Plan and is defined as a Landscape of Historic and Cultural Importance in the Wilmslow Neighbourhood Plan.

'Lindow Moss is archaeologically and historically one of the most important lowland wetlands in Britain.'



Fig. 2

Our 10 Year Plan

- the change we want to make

Our plan looks forward to 2035 and outlines the actions we believe are needed in order to achieve our vision of a 'landscape in recovery – for nature, for the climate and for our citizens'. We have 6 clear aims that underpin our vision.

Aim 1: To celebrate our cultural heritage.

The Lindow Moss Landscape is internationally renowned for the discovery of Lindow Man, Britain's most intact bog body, who was interred whilst the moss was still actively growing in the 1st century A.D.⁴ His remains are now displayed in the Iron Age gallery of the British Museum where his remains are one of the museum's most-visited exhibits. Industrial peat extraction has removed the peat layer in which Lindow Man was found but the location is precisely known but not recognised in any form on the ground.

In the Celtic era Lindow Moss was a sacred site. By the Middle Ages peat was being worked, principally as a fuel.

By 1777 the entire mossland is recorded as Lindow Common, indicating that there were commoners' rights to peat cutting across the landscape. The method of working by cutting thin strips in moss rooms continued until the 18th century and the landscape between Lindow Common and Saltersley Moss still contains 'the ancient scrubbed over domestic peat cuttings'.⁵

By the 1770s coal was replacing peat as a fuel source and the moss rooms were progressively enclosed and reclaimed for agriculture with ditches being planted with hedgerows, resulting in the distinctive landscape pattern still evident. One of these areas, north of Row of Trees, is recognised in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR 1393).

In the late 1800s there was a volunteer rifle range, associated with the mid 19th century, extending across the Moss.^{6 7} An annual gypsy fair was present on the common with a mile-long horse race regularly taking place along Racecourse Road.

Our goal

To ensure that Lindow Moss is commonly recognised, celebrated and protected for its internationally unique heritage.

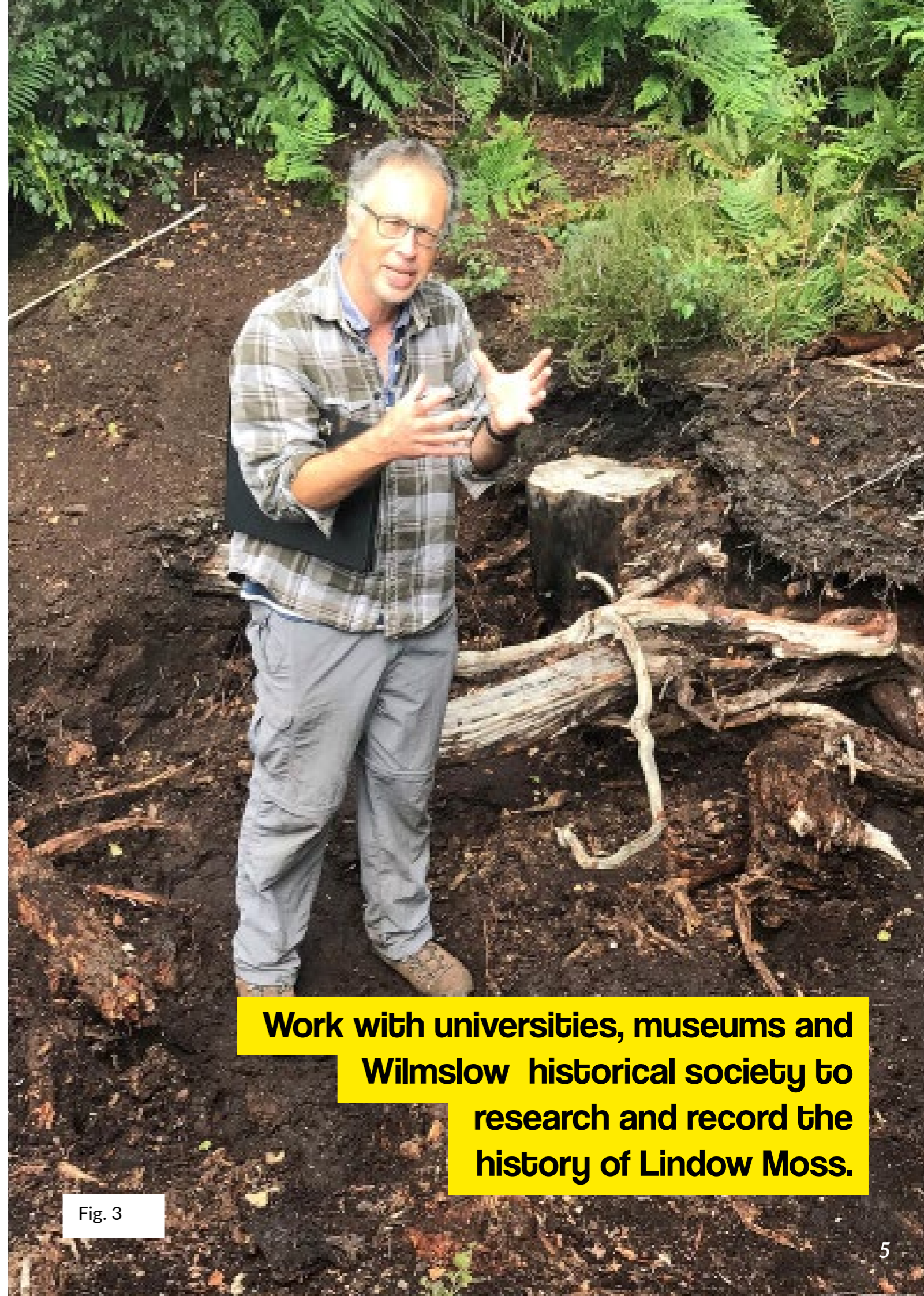
We will do this by:

- Identifying and mapping all features of importance with regard the cultural heritage of the area and in particular the find site of Lindow Man
- Developing a plan to ensure their long-term conservation and restoration
- Designing a programme that interprets, enhances knowledge of, and celebrates the diverse cultural heritage of the area.

Our work programme

We aim to develop a programme of activity, building on the following ideas:

- Work with universities, museums and Wilmslow Historical Society to research and record history of Lindow Moss
- Develop a network of waymarked trails linking into the existing footpaths – ensuring accessibility for a diverse range of people
- An interpretation programme to tell the story of Lindow Moss, its people and its nature
- Celebrate the discovery of Lindow Man and ensure that his findspot is fittingly marked and interpreted whilst protecting the peatland
- Work with our academic partners, Transition Wilmslow and the Wilmslow Guild for Lifelong Learning to develop a programme of work to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Lindow Man's discovery in 1984
- Map the original extent of the moss room landscape, survey current condition
- Community archaeology and University research, including on and off-site activities
- Identify and map remaining areas of deep peat and secure their protection to retain fossil carbon and paleo-archaeological archive.



Work with universities, museums and Wilmslow historical society to research and record the history of Lindow Moss.

Fig. 3

Aim 2: To encourage improved bio-diversity and nature recovery.

The Lindow Moss Landscape supports a complex mosaic of habitats including open water, reed swamp, mire, heathland, grassland and woodland. Lindow Common – located within the North East corner of the Landscape - is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest and as a Local Nature Reserve. It is one of few remaining lowland heathlands in Cheshire. It supports wet heath and mire communities alongside dry heath, which makes it exceptionally valuable for nature conservation.

In addition, five Local Wildlife Sites have been designated within the Lindow Moss Landscape; Lindow Moss and Morley Green Heath, Lindow Moss Woods and Newgate Nature Reserve, Lindow End, Ivy House Farm Fields and Saltersley Moss. Saltersley Moss includes the most recent peat workings. In parts of the site there are extensive areas of wet and dry heath supporting a population of Common Lizard, and significant patches of regenerating bog with Cotton Grass, Sundew and Sphagnum moss all present.

Royal Fern, Britain's largest fern, exists here and survives in very few locations in Cheshire (Fig. 4). Open water supports dragonflies whilst a small nature reserve on a peat cliff above the workings supports Bilberry and Birch creating a habitat for the Green Hairstreak butterfly.

There is also potential for five new Local Wildlife Sites spread across the Landscape that include scrubbed over peat workings and a first class example of alder carr - a wet woodland with multi-stemmed alder trees which have clearly, at some stage in their history, been managed by coppicing (Fig.5). The Lindow Moss landscape, and the assets within it, offer great potential to support nature recovery but, with the exceptions of Lindow Common LNR and Newgate Nature Reserve, much of it is in poor condition with very little positive management for nature.



Fig. 4

Our goal

We will ensure that all land types within the Landscape are experiencing nature recovery by 2035.

We will do this by:

- Developing an understanding of the opportunities and threats for nature recovery within the landscape
- Introducing a monitoring and mapping programme
- Developing a nature recovery plan
- Developing a volunteer programme to support nature conservation activity on the ground.

Our work programme

We will develop a programme of activity building on the following ideas:

- Create and support a network of volunteers to undertake regular wildlife recording and habitat management
- Explore the potential of prospective new wildlife sites for designation and prepare a landscape scale nature recovery plan
- Survey the ecological condition of existing and proposed new sites and work with owners to secure their conservation and improvement
- Introduce a non-native invasive species management programme
- Restore hedgerows along moss room boundaries by offering grants, training and volunteer support to owner/occupiers
- Provide support to farmers and landowners on how to farm for nature and the climate
- Introduce an interpretation programme to help visitors and students understand and appreciate the nature that is present in the landscape
- Undertake a feasibility study on the control of landfill leachate from Newgate Nature Reserve⁸ (formerly 2 landfill sites) and provide on-site interpretation of wildlife and habitat management. The Mersey Rivers Trust see the site as a potential exemplar project for aftercare and leachate control of historic landfill sites elsewhere in the Mersey Basin.

The Lindow Moss landscape supports a complex mosaic of habitats including open water, reed swamp, mire, heathland, grassland and wet woodland.



Fig. 5

Aim 3: To capture and store carbon.

Peatland covers approximately 10% of the UK land mass – an area equivalent to 2.5 million hectares⁹ and is estimated to contain approximately 584 million tonnes of carbon.¹⁰

The draining, management and extraction of peatlands has seen this precious landscape type change from a net carbon sink to one that has become a net-source of carbon equivalent to 3.5-4.5% of national emissions.¹¹

This phenomenon has resulted in the entire UK 'Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry' sector transitioning from being a net Green House Gas sink to a net emitter. The Lindow Moss Landscape has been subjected to exploitation since medieval times. Commercial peat extraction began in the 1960s and intensified greatly in the 1990s. Peat extraction on Saltersley Moss (aka Lindow Moss) has now ended and ecological restoration began in February, 2022. Elsewhere, one area of deep peat was used for landfill (now Newgate Nature Reserve) but substantial deposits still remain within the project area.

Inappropriate management of the peat soils, including peat extraction, has had far reaching landscape impacts, with a drawdown of the water table causing peat shrinkage, ground instability, oxidation of peat and a consequential release of fossil carbon into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide. The Sixth Carbon Code Budget (CCC2020) required under the Climate Change Act 2008 provides advice to the Government on its greenhouse gas volumes. This includes:

- Increasing the area of restored UK peatland from 25% (current level) to 58% in 2035 and 79% by 2050
- 25% of the area of lowland grassland is rewetted by 2035, rising to half by 2050
- All low-productive trees are removed off peatland by 2030 and all peat extraction sites are restored by 2035



Fig. 6

The Carbon Neutrality Action Plan for Cheshire East 2020-2025 includes commitments to 'enhance green infrastructure to provide natural climate solutions, including tree planting and peatland restoration' and will need projects such as Lindow Moss Landscape to achieve this goal. The area has been proposed as an opportunity area for a landscape scale activity within Cheshire East's Green Infrastructure Plan.

Cheshire Wildlife Trust have reviewed the extent of peat deposits in Cheshire East and assessed their significance for GHG emissions and biodiversity.¹² CWT identify substantial scope for reducing GHG emissions by restoring damaged peatlands, promoting more sympathetic land use (e.g., switching from intensive to extensive grassland management) and reducing peat shrinkage and oxidation by maintaining a high water table.

They emphasise that 'the formation of effective and inclusive stakeholder partnerships to access new funding, alongside the development of strong local policy, will be vital in order to influence and support landowners to adopt a more sustainable approach to peatland management, while protecting the cultural identity and heritage of these land-use sectors'.

Historic England in responding to consultation on the Lindow Moss Partnership stated their 'strong support for this initiative' and stressed that 'hydrology is the key factor in the preservation of the historic environment and in the restoration of the natural environment. The hydrological systems do not follow modern administrative boundaries, so a partnership is needed to manage the landscape as a spatial unit, as well as the different aspects that make it special.'



Fig. 7

Our goal

To realise the potential of Lindow Moss to support our fight against climate change by capturing and storing carbon from the atmosphere, and mitigating against the effects of rising temperatures.

We will do this by:

- Identifying the opportunities & threats to carbon capture and storage within the landscape, with a particular focus on maximising the potential for carbon storage in the remaining peatland areas by promoting sympathetic land use and maintaining a high water table
- Developing a landscape scale carbon management plan to guide current and future management objectives to mitigate the causes of climate change and conserve the peatland resource
- Working with local landowners to raise awareness of the potential of their land to provide carbon and nature recovery solutions and to help access funding to bring that about.

Our work programme

- Supporting the ongoing restoration of the cutover peat bog at Saltersley Moss (aka Lindow Moss) to become a functioning lowland raised bog and carbon sink (Figs. 6 & 8).
- Identify and map remaining areas of deep peat by utilising the Cheshire Wildlife Trust GIS dataset,¹³ with supporting field work to establish peat depth in areas of uncertainty
- Secure the protection of deep peat resources, in partnership with owners and occupiers, by establishing sympathetic management and retaining a locally high water table to retain fossil carbon and the paleo-archaeological archive
- Map the extant drainage network across the whole landscape noting direction of flow and inspect records of the local drainage authority (Cheshire East Council)
- Carry out a detailed survey of topography, water levels and drainage to devise a comprehensive water management plan to prevent/reduce continuing oxidation and shrinkage of peat deposits
- Identify and deliver opportunities to enhance carbon capture through habitat creation, and land management in partnership with owners and occupiers
- Provide support to farmers and landowners, including access to new funding sources, on how to farm for nature and the climate.



Fig. 8

Aim 4: Wellbeing and the visitor economy.

Located on the edge of the Manchester City Region, the Lindow Moss Landscape is part of an increasingly connected Green Infrastructure system that serves the wellbeing needs of over 2.75million people.

Helping to provide clean air, reduce flood risk, city cooling and carbon sequestration – Lindow Moss also provides a haven from the hustle and bustle of daily life, a chance to slow down, reconnect with nature and find yourself transported to a landscape that is evocative of the pre-history landscape of our ancestors.

Easily accessible by public transport, and well served by the amenities of Wilmslow – Lindow provides a network of footpaths, ancient greenways, bridleways and tracks that criss-cross the landscape. The moss also connects into long distance routes including the Bollin Valley Way and the North Cheshire Way.

The peace and tranquillity offered by the Lindow Moss Landscape proved to be an invaluable asset to local people as lockdown restrictions helped people re-discover the countryside on their doorstep.¹⁴



Fig. 9

Our goal

We will harness the potential of the Lindow Moss Landscape to support the health, wealth and happiness of our community.

We will do this by:

- Providing access to nature and the local heritage
- Enhancing opportunities for local people and visitors to participate
- Maximising opportunities for partners, local businesses and community groups to enhance the experience for those visiting the landscape.

Our work programme

- Improve access infrastructure and connectivity across Lindow Moss – with links into the wider landscape including Quarry Bank Mill, The North Cheshire Way, The Bollin Valley Way and the surrounding villages
- Develop the Lindow Moss Loop (7.4km), the Lindow Moss Heritage Trail (3.5km) and other themed routes to encourage exploration of the moss
- Provide opportunities to meet new people and develop new skills through a diverse range of regular volunteering and participation opportunities
- Provision of variety of engagement and enrichment activities including guided walks, arts, history, music, theatre, bushcraft, outside learning etc
- Develop an education and engagement programme that identifies priority areas for education activities, interpretation and active involvement
- Support local business to benefit from visitors to the moss
- Small grant scheme to support community group activities linked to our core themes;
- Link with local social prescribing services to provide opportunities for volunteering and outdoor activities.

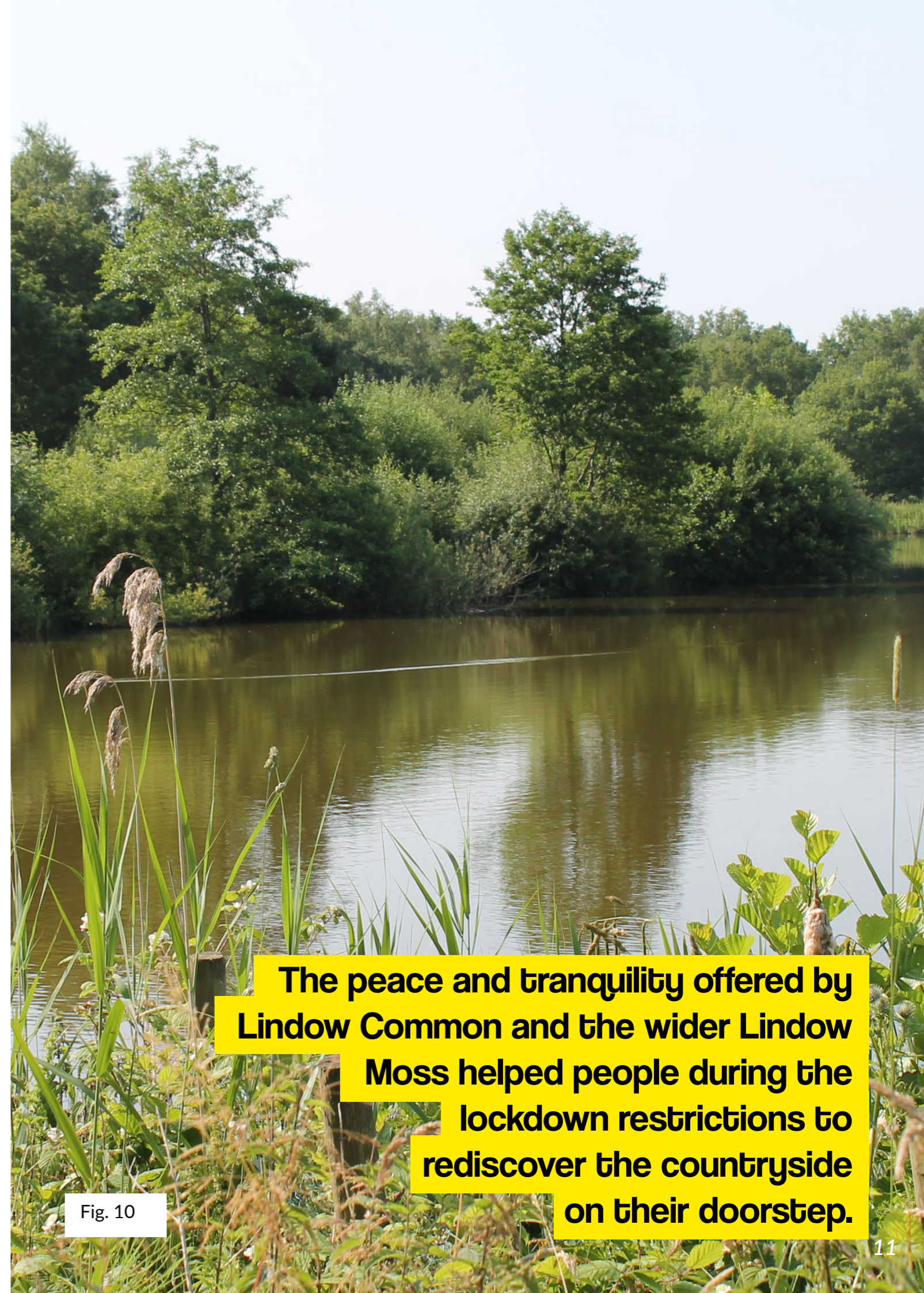


Fig. 10

The peace and tranquillity offered by Lindow Common and the wider Lindow Moss helped people during the lockdown restrictions to rediscover the countryside on their doorstep.

Aim 5: To place communities in the lead.

A wide network of local volunteers, supported by partner organisations, has identified the opportunity and led the development of our vision for Lindow Moss. From members of Transition Town Wilmslow who work tirelessly to ensure the importance of the Moss is understood; to those members of the Wilmslow Neighbourhood Plan Implementation Group who have produced our landscape character assessment; to those involved in monitoring the environmental conditions of the landscape, recording flora and fauna, researching local history, providing guided tours, working with youth groups such as the Scouts; and those undertaking conservation work alongside partners such as the Cheshire Wildlife Trust, Mersey Rivers Trust and Bollin Valley Partnership.

Our local community cares passionately about what they know to be a very important historical, cultural and environmental asset and our volunteers are working to secure its long-term future for the benefit of all people, nature and the planet.

It is important that as we work to deliver on our vision, we will continue to see volunteering as a key part of how we 'do business', and that we work to create networks and opportunities to broaden our volunteer base and make it simple for a diverse range of people to participate in whatever way they can.

Our goal

To create a welcoming, varied, rewarding and powerful social action programme that appeals to a wide diversity of people.

We will do this by:

- Ensuring that local people are involved in shaping and governing the direction of our work
- Providing a wide range of opportunities to allow people with diverse backgrounds to get involved.

Our work programme

- Support the work of the Friends of Lindow Moss and build on their comprehensive network of supporters
- Ensure community voice within the governance of our long term vision and short term implementation plans
- Develop a comprehensive programme of volunteering opportunities and support.



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13

Our local community cares passionately about what they know to be a very important historical, cultural and environmental asset.

Aim 6: New skills for a greener economy.

The creation of green jobs is essential to tackling the climate and nature emergencies, but it also has the potential to create wide reaching benefits for people and communities. If we plan to 'level up', reduce inequalities between regions and improve quality of life for everyone, we believe that green jobs have to be part of the solution. A report by the Green Alliance found that just three types of nature enhancement – improving woodland, peatland, and urban parks – could create 16,050 jobs across the 20% of constituencies experiencing the most severe employment challenges.¹⁵

In its 2022 report Skills for Greener Places, the Landscape Institute highlighted that the UK's plans for climate change adaptation and nature recovery are being held back by a major skills shortage¹⁶. They reported biodiversity and nature recovery is driving increasingly high demand for landscape skills, and that businesses are being forced to turn down contracts for creating greener places, with over 50% of businesses in the sector reporting a hard-to-fill vacancy. At the Biodiversity Net Gain Conference held at Church House, London, in March 2023 there were common concerns expressed over staff capacity associated with a move to management of open spaces for biodiversity rather than pure amenity, this included not only a shortage of ecologists and landscape designers but also suitably trained maintenance staff to ensure that plans were realised.



Fig. 14

The Covid-19 pandemic has brought significant disruption to the labour market and to people's working lives. The younger generation has been hit particularly hard by this: 82,000 more young people were economically inactive in the last quarter of 2021 compared to the first quarter of 2020 (Powell et al, 2022).

Connecting these young people, and economically inactive people of all ages, to the growing need for employees and skills in the green economy has the potential to address multiple problems at once. There is also a lack of diversity in the environmental sector. A 2017 report found that 97% of environmental professionals and 94% of workers involved in horticulture or landscape design identify as White British (Norrie, 2017).

Our long-term vision for Lindow Moss creates a need for people with skills in landscape design, water and land management, woodland creation, habitat management, peat bog restoration, conservation, net gain measurement and more – as well as community development, youth workers, project managers, communication experts, web designers etc.



Fig. 15

Our goal

We will use our work to provide opportunities for people to develop careers within the nature and climate economy.

We will do this by:

- Ensuring that the provision and dissemination of learning will be central to all of our activities
- Providing training for volunteers and employees in a variety of green skills to enhance employment opportunities and to widen the pool of people who can support the green economy.

Our work programme

- Provide opportunities for people to develop their skills and experience working alongside and learning from professional mentors
- Ensure 'gateway' trainee opportunities form part of our staffing structure
- Develop an Intermediate Labour Market (ILM) programme with a specific focus on supporting those 'New to Nature'
- Working with schools to inspire young people to think about a career in nature
- Work with youth programmes such as National Citizen Service and Princes Trust to provide experience of activity with a nature-based focus
- Encourage and support interest from schools and youth groups through an activity and events programme, and the development of appropriate educational resources
- Build apprenticeships and traineeships as core to all capital programmes
- Work with MMU and the University of Manchester to create a 'virtual learning environment' and to realise the potential of Lindow Moss for practical work in the natural environment.

Fig. 16



Governance and project partners

This prospectus has been developed by a group of partners that have come together to share their common interest in the Lindow Moss landscape character area and its potential to support the objectives contained within. This group is called the Lindow Moss Landscape Partnership.

The founding partners are:

- Wilmslow Town Council and the Wilmslow Neighbourhood Plan Implementation group;
- Transition Wilmslow;
- Cheshire Wildlife Trust;
- Groundwork Cheshire Lancashire & Merseyside;
- Cheshire East Council;
- Natural England;
- Friends of Lindow Moss;
- Mersey Rivers Trust

The Lindow Moss Landscape Partnership Steering Group

The activities of the Lindow Moss Partnership are overseen by the Lindow Moss Partnership Steering Group– made up of representatives from each of the founding partners together with additional co-optees to support the long-term vision of the partnership. The purpose of the Steering Group is to guide the pursuit and realisation of our vision, and to guide and monitor the implementation of our work.

The Steering Group takes a strategic and proactive lead, and members will work together to:

- Ensure the implementation of our objectives by co-ordinating and focusing effort and resources to create real change on the ground;
- Develop and promote our objectives as widely as possible
- Encourage and secure the active participation of communities, landowners, farmers and other businesses
- Identify gaps and drive the development of new funds and investment in our vision.

Stakeholder Advisory group

Supporting the steering group is a network of groups that feed into the project and specific work packages of interest to them - contributing their advice and expertise as required.

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Wilmslow Town Council | • Wilmslow Neighbourhood Plan Implementation Group |
| • Transition Wilmslow | • Transition Wilmslow (Lindow Moss Restoration Group) |
| • Cheshire Wildlife Trust | • Cheshire East Council (Rural and Cultural Economy) |
| • Mersey Rivers Trust | • Natural England (The Lost Wetland Nature Recovery Project) |
| • Friends of Lindow Moss | • Parish Councils of Mobberley, Chorley and Great Warford |
| • The National Trust | • The Environment Agency |
| • Wilmslow Civic Trust | • Natural England (Lost Wetlands Nature Recovery Project) |
| • Wilmslow Historical Society | • The British Museum |
| • Local residents, farmers, landowners & businesses | • Manchester Metropolitan University (Ecology and Environment Research Centre & Manchester Centre for Public History and Heritage) |
| • The Guild for Lifelong Learning | • Manchester University (Archaeology; Earth & Env. Sciences; Manchester Museum; Planning & Environmental Management) |
| • The British Trust for Ornithology | • Cheshire East Countryside Access Forum |
| • Cheshire Archaeological Unit | |

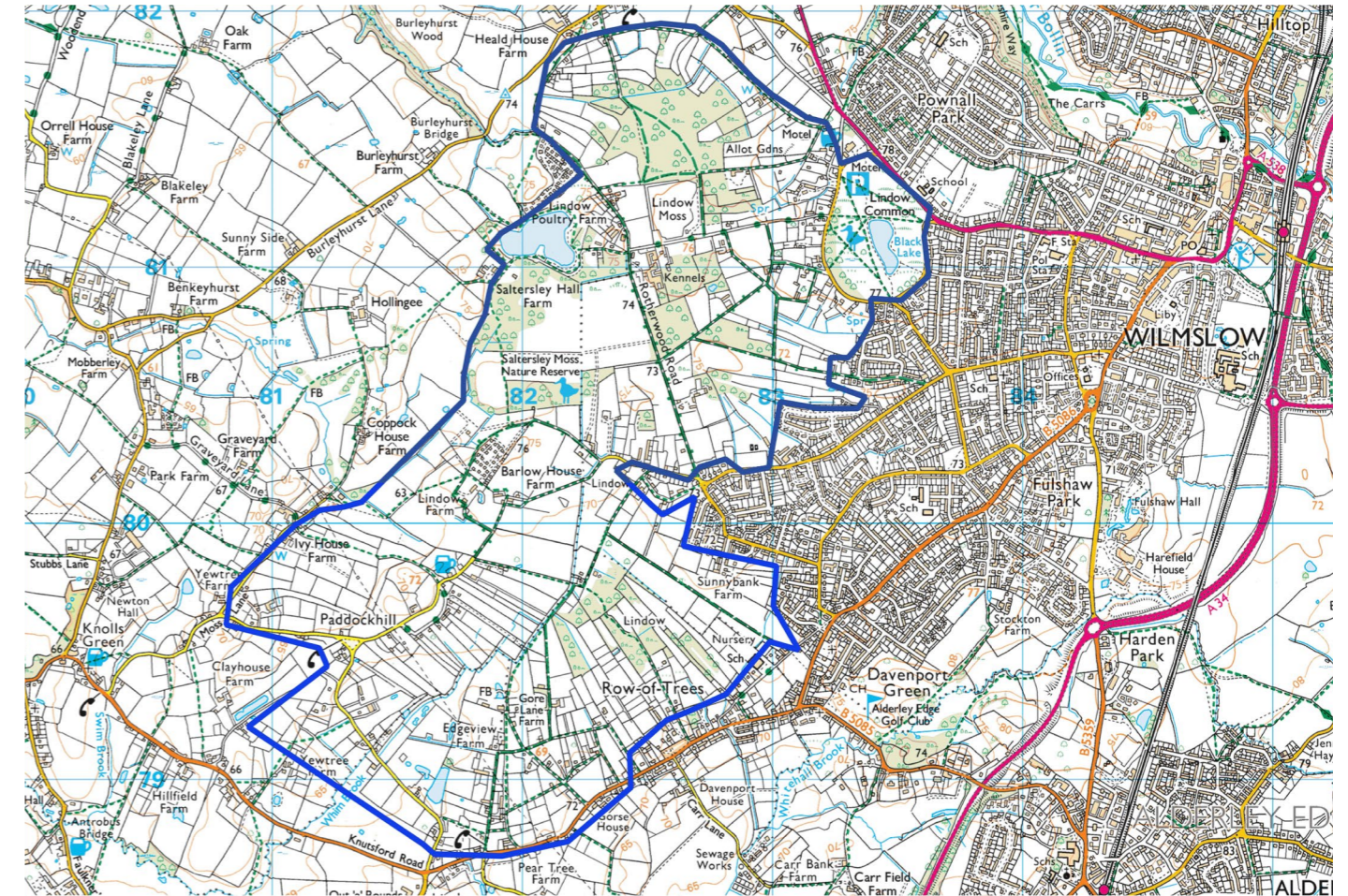


Fig. 17



Fig. 18

FOOTNOTES

- 1: Leah, M.D. et al, (1997) *The Wetlands of Cheshire, North West Wetlands Survey 4*, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.
- 2: Higham, N.G., (2014) *Archaeology, Palaeoecology and Cultural Heritage, Environmental Statement to support Section 73 Application for restoration of peat extraction site at Lindow Moss, Vol.2 Main Report, Axis*
- 3: *Wimslow's Countryside: A Landscape Character Assessment, Wimslow Neighbourhood Plan (2019)*
- 4: Joy, Jody (2009) *Lindow Man*, British Museum
- 5: Leah, M.D. et al (1997) *op. cit.*, p.53
- 6: Hyde, Matthew and Christine Pemberton, (2002) *Lindow and the Bog warriors*, Rex Publishing
- 7: *Recent research by Wimslow Historical Society suggests that the volunteer rifle range post dates the Crimean War*
- 8: *The two former landfill sites which comprise Newgate Nature Reserve are owned by Cheshire East Council. The site is managed on behalf of CEC by ANSA who supervise environmental monitoring and the gas gathering system for methane, which is flared off on site. Landscape, wildlife and visitor management is carried out by the Bollin Valley Partnership for Cheshire East's countryside service. Cheshire East's environmental protection team also have an interest. Previous attempts to control landfill leachate by installing 3 small reed bed systems are now defunct and inoperable.*
- 9: *International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (2018) UK Peatland Strategy, IUCN Peatland Programme*
- 10: *Natural England (2010) England's peatlands: carbon storage and greenhouse gases, (NE257)*
- 11: *Evans, C. et al, Implementation of an emissions inventory for UK Peatlands. Report to the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, CEH, Bangor*
- 12: *Cheshire Wildlife Trust (2021) Peatlands of Cheshire East: An assessment of greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity, Report to Cheshire East Council.*
- 13: *Cheshire East Peatlands-CWT_region.shp*
- 14: *Transition Wimslow (2020) Summary and analysis of 'Save Lindow Moss' visitor survey (431 responses)*
- 15: *Green Alliance (2021) Jobs for a Green Economy, Levelling up through nature*
- 16: *Landscape Institute (2022) Skills for Greener Places, A review of the UK's landscape workforce.*

IMAGE INDEX

Page	Fig.	Details
Cover		The attractive vegetation mosaic of the recovering peat bog.
2	1	Burdett's 1777 map of Cheshire shows the Lindow Moss landscape as 'Lindow Common'.
3	2	Wreath commemorates 30th anniversary of discovery of Lindow Man.
5	3	Dr Jonathan Lageard of MMU explores sub-fossil pine trees at least 4,000 years' old.
6	4	Royal Fern – Britain's largest fern, now rare and localised in Cheshire
7	5	Fine example of Alder carr – a wet woodland with coppiced alder trees.
8	6	Recovering peat bog on Saltersley Moss (known locally as Lindow Moss)
8	7	Examining a peat cliff created by peat cutting – substantial deposits of deep peat remain in the Lindow landscape
9	8	Bare peat exposed by peat extraction at Saltersley Moss (aka Lindow Moss).
10	9	The Little Red Bus Cafe is a popular refuelling point on the edge of Lindow Moss.
11	10	Black Lake on Lindow Common, Local Nature Reserve.
12	11	Tree planting to improve screening of new housing development.
12	12	A Lindow inspired artist's workshop at the Guild for Lifelong Learning
13	13	Prof Simon Caporn of MMU demonstrates introduction of Sphagnum moss.
14	14	Surveying the condition of the cutover peat bog on a wet morning.
14	15	Volunteer Professor John Handley giving one of his frequent guided walks on the Lindow Moss landscape.
15	16	A volunteer relocating tree saplings recovered from the bog surface.
17	17	The Lindow Moss landscape character area (edged blue) forms the project area for the Lindow Moss Landscape Partnership.
17	18	A former moss room in the Lindow Moss landscape.

For more information:

T: 01942 821 444

M: 07810 123 902

E: Peter.Jordan@groundwork.org.uk

