



Humber Low Carbon Pipelines

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
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nationalgrid

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Appendix 11.1

Landscape Character Assessment Tables

Table 1: Summary of National Character Areas (NCAs)

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
NCA 39 Humberhead Levels	Section 1 – Drax to Keadby Section 2 – Keadby to Scunthorpe	<p>Open, large scale low-lying farmed landscape, with extensive network of ditches and dykes.</p> <p>There are several navigable waterways crossing the area, including the Selby, Calder navigation and Stainforth / Keadby Canals.</p> <p>Views to distant horizons are often long and unbroken, with big expansive skies, and vertical elements like water towers, power stations and wind turbines are very prominent.</p>	<p>Sense of Place:</p> <p>Distinctive large scale open landscape, dominated by agriculture, providing striking contrasts to the upland landscapes of the region. Its general lack of hedges, long views and openness create a strong sense of place.</p> <p>Historical condition:</p> <p>Artefacts associated with drainage history. Areas of distinct field patterns.</p> <p>Tranquillity:</p> <p>The area has experienced a significant decline in tranquillity since the 1960s.</p> <p>Remaining areas of tranquillity are concentrated around Thorne and Hatfield Moors and the Lower Derwent Valley.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The NCA is considered to have ‘<i>medium</i>’ susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be ‘<i>low</i>’ to ‘<i>medium</i>’ as there are no national or regional designations and is valued on a</p>	Medium	<p>Protect the open character of the landscape with its long and expansive views, big skies.</p> <p>Protect areas with a strong sense of remoteness, ‘wildness’ and tranquillity.</p> <p>Ensure that the important network of ditches is managed to encourage emergent vegetation thus forming important landscape features and wildlife corridors.</p>

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
			district / local level only with few historic or cultural features.		
NCA 40 Holderness		<p>A broad gently undulating plain cantered on the valley of the River Hull and drained by network of canals, ditches and canalised tributaries.</p> <p>Long views with arable farmland sloping upwards bounded by the dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds to the north and west.</p> <p>Low rapidly eroding coastline of soft clay cliffs.</p> <p>Sparse tree and woodland cover leading to a generally open landscape with long views, enclosed by the Wolds to the north and west.</p> <p>High-quality agricultural land used predominantly for large-scale arable cultivation and some livestock farming.</p>	<p>Sense of Place:</p> <p>Open, exposed character.</p> <p>Off-shore wind farm proposals under development.</p> <p>Broad, shallow Hull Valley with large field patterns bounded by drainage ditches.</p> <p>Expansive and eroding coastline.</p> <p>Coastal resorts influenced by holiday homes and caravan parks.</p> <p>Dispersed villages and hamlets, with prominent church spires in a flat landscape.</p> <p>Large sometimes isolated farmsteads.</p> <p>Traditional fish ponds feature in a number of villages.</p> <p>Historical condition:</p> <p>Glacial features – moraines, meres and kettle holes.</p> <p>Historic field patterns.</p> <p>Sites of medieval castles and abbeys.</p> <p>First and Second World War coastal defences.</p>	Medium	<p>Manage, enhance and restore network of riparian and other wetland habitats.</p> <p>Manage, enhance and restore the network of watercourses in the Hull valley.</p> <p>Conserve and protect the post-glacial remnants of features that would have once been commonplace in a wetter landscape.</p> <p>Plan to allow natural coastal processes to continue in appropriate areas.</p> <p>Plan to extend coastal access where feasible.</p>

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>Large field patterns bounded by drainage ditches on the River Hull flood plain, and hedgerows on higher ground.</p> <p>Highly fragmented remnants of semi-natural vegetation.</p> <p>Gently undulating land towards the coastal strip, characterised by arable farmland, wind-pruned trees, holiday homes, caravan parks and some historical sites.</p> <p>Inland, agricultural landscape is separated from the North Sea by a line of soft boulder clay cliffs with long views out to sea along a sweeping coastline.</p> <p>Interaction between currents at Flamborough Front provides good feeding grounds for fish, birds and marine mammals.</p>	<p>Estate parkland.</p> <p>Red brick buildings and Holderness 'Cobbles'</p> <p>Tranquillity:</p> <p>Flat, low-lying topography providing extensive views.</p> <p>Sparse settlement patterns.</p> <p>Remote areas along some parts of coast and inland in rural areas.</p> <p>Long distance sea views towards and from the coastline.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The NCA is considered to have '<i>medium</i>' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be '<i>low</i>' to '<i>medium</i>' as there are no national or regional designations and is valued on a district / local level only with few historic or cultural features.</p>		<p>Plan for sea level rise and increased storm events.</p> <p>Manage, enhance and restore declining farmland features such as grasslands, networks of ditches, small copses and hedgerows.</p> <p>Protect the open exposed and low-lying landscape in rural areas and on the coast.</p> <p>Manage the historic environment for its contribution to local character.</p> <p>Protect quiet rural areas by encouraging sensitive development, respecting long and open views, strong rural character and local vernacular.</p>

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>Network of minor winding roads and lanes, linking dispersed villages. Village churches provide prominent landmarks.</p> <p>Urban fringe of the City of Hull extends northwards into Holderness.</p> <p>Traditional farmsteads, houses and other buildings characterised by red brick and pantiles. Occasional buildings on coast constructed of Holderness cobbles. Churches and other buildings often built limestone.</p> <p>Elizabethan country house parkland landscaped by 'Capability' Brown.</p>			Use understanding of area's traditional and historic architecture and its distinct patterns of settlement, to plan for and inspire any environmentally beneficial new development which makes positive contribution to local character and key views.
NCA 41 Humber Estuary	<p>Section 2 – Keadby to Scunthorpe</p> <p>Section 3 – Scunthorpe</p>	Expansive, flat, low-lying estuarine landscape dominated by the open water of the Humber, with an ever-	<p>Sense of Place:</p> <p>Mix of coastal influences, busy shipping lanes, modern industrial complexes and agriculture. Iconic features such as Humber Bridge, the</p>	Medium	Protect the open and expansive character of the landscape, with its big skies and long

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
	to Killingholme	<p>changing character due to the weather and tides.</p> <p>Underlying bedrock of Cretaceous Chalk exposed cliffs where the estuary cuts through the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds.</p> <p>Predominantly reclaimed, formerly inter-tidal landscape with high-quality soils giving rise to productive arable farming, within large rectilinear fields with boundaries formed by dykes, drains and embankments, and with very little tree cover.</p> <p>Large, dispersed farmsteads and small villages on higher land are set within quiet rural landscape.</p> <p>Internationally important estuarine, intertidal and coastal habitats.</p> <p>Unique peninsula of Spurn Point, with its</p>	<p>Deep, the lighthouse and Spurn point form distinctive focal points within area.</p> <p>Mudflats support internationally important populations of breeding birds.</p> <p>Spurn Point is recognised as Heritage Coast for its outstanding landscape and recreational experience.</p> <p>Historical condition:</p> <p>Reclaimed marshland landscape, including occasional dykes constructed in Roman and medieval periods, along with extensive channels, 'warping' drains, flood protection berms and sluice and pumping systems dating from 1th century. The wetlands preserve important palaeo-environmental and archaeological evidence.</p> <p>Defence features such as 19th century artillery battery at Paull Poin and bombing decoys at Little Humber.</p> <p>19th-century lighthouses on Spurn Head. Iconic Humber Bridge built in 1981.</p> <p>Tranquillity:</p> <p>Remote locations such as Alkborough, Goxhill, Blacktoft, Spurn Point</p> <p>Hull and industrialised areas and ports are far from tranquil, with constant movement of ships. Important areas of tranquillity</p>		<p>views, and the strong contrasts between remote, rural areas and busy urban and industrial areas.</p> <p>Allow for continuing dynamic coastal processes.</p> <p>Protect and manage historic features.</p> <p>Manage network of drains and ditches.</p> <p>Plan for rising sea levels.</p> <p>Create habitats and landscape features such as wet grassland and reedbeds within both new and existing industrial developments and urban areas.</p> <p>Seek opportunities to improve access.</p>

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>mudflats and sand dunes constantly responding to dynamic coastal processes, provides birdwatching within wild and remote landscape.</p> <p>Big skies and open views.</p> <p>Quiet rural areas and estuary contrasts distinctly with urban and industrial influences around Hull and major ports.</p>	<p>associated with the mud flats and estuarine landscapes including locations such as Alkborough, Goxhill, Blacktorft and Spiurn Point.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The NCA is considered to have '<i>medium</i>' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be '<i>low</i>' to '<i>medium</i>' as there are no national or regional designations and is valued on a district / local level only with few historic or cultural features.</p>		
NCA 42 Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes		<p>Flat coastal plain to east, with dramatic skylines across great distances, rising gradually in the west to more undulating land at foot of adjacent Lincolnshire Wolds.</p> <p>Slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged fine and fertile loamy soils.</p>	<p>Sense of Place:</p> <p>Distinct sense of place because of open, flat and low-lying nature and dispersed settlement pattern which give isolated and tranquil character.</p> <p>Coastal influences.</p> <p>Popular East Coast tourist centres (Skegness, Mablethorpe and Cleethorpes).</p> <p>Open agricultural landscapes – numerous 'mar' drains, dykes, streams and areas of coast managed for wildlife.</p> <p>Distinctive areas designated for natural beauty</p>	Medium	<p>Retain open character of landscape.</p> <p>Protect significant coastal habitats.</p> <p>Conserve, manage and expand semi-natural habitats.</p> <p>Protect flat, open, low-lying Outmarsh for its remote and tranquil character.</p>

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>Strong marine influences of accretion and erosion shape coastline. Extensive wide, shallow beaches, vast areas of mudflats, major dune systems, continuous lengths of artificial sea defences, numerous sandy beaches and nature reserves.</p> <p>Important coastal habitats managed for nature conservation.</p> <p>Clear distinction between higher ground of Middle Marsh where settlement is nucleated, and dispersed settlement relating to drainage in the Outmarsh.</p> <p>Inland predominantly open, medium-scale agricultural landscape with mixed arable farmland in Middle Marsh to west. The Outmarsh and smaller farm units with</p>	<p>Inspiring geology, habitats and landscapes with distinctive focal points.</p> <p>Strong sense of belonging in villages and seaside accommodation.</p> <p>Historic towns.</p> <p>Concentration of RAF bases</p> <p>Wind on coast a key characteristic of landscape experience.</p> <p>Historical condition:</p> <p>Reclaimed marshland landscape including drainage systems constructed in Roman and medieval periods.</p> <p>Wetlands preserve nationally-important palaeo-environment and archaeological evidence.</p> <p>Smaller settlements retain historic character. Isolated farmsteads across NCA have expanded to include modern barns.</p> <p>Well-preserved core of Humberston and Healing settlements with medieval churches and traditional red brick buildings.</p> <p>Bronze and Roman age archaeology .</p> <p>Several scheduled monuments.</p> <p>Ancient field systems</p>		<p>Manage water table levels. Manage and expand wetland habitats.</p> <p>Ensure managed realignment sites and new flood storage areas are managed to create wetland habitats.</p> <p>Protect areas of existing woodland, hedgerows and hedgerow trees in the Middle Marsh.</p> <p>Plan for new woodland planting where appropriate.</p> <p>Plan to allow predicted impact of climate change.</p> <p>Plan to allow natural coastal processes to continue where appropriate.</p> <p>Conserve productive soils for continued agricultural production.</p>

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>traditional pastures and occasional vegetable crops.</p> <p>Traditional grazing marshes are a nationally threatened habitat with distinctive landscape and cultural history.</p> <p>Woodland and hedge cover is sparse but increases westward. Significant ancient woodland on the Middle Marsh.</p> <p>Complex series of rivers and small streams drain eastwards towards sea. Some natural watercourses and manmade drainage ditches.</p> <p>Many deserted medieval villages surviving under grass. Reclaimed marshland and salt marshes contain traces of ridge and furrow.</p> <p>Dispersed settlement pattern.</p> <p>Rural areas have mix of dispersed and nucleated</p>	<p>Designated and undesignated heritage assets. Historic parkland decreased significantly during 20th century.</p> <p>Concentration of war-time defences/RAF bases.</p> <p>Tranquillity:</p> <p>A few industrial areas and Grimsby Port that contrast with predominantly rural and tranquil areas.</p> <p>Strong sense of tranquillity away from settled areas. A sense of isolation exists in much of the area with few major roads and sparse population.</p> <p>‘Dark skies’ a feature of much of the NCA at night.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The NCA is considered to have ‘<i>medium</i>’ susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p>		<p>Plan to extend coastal access.</p> <p>Conserve quiet rural areas by encouraging sensitive development, respecting long, open views and strong rural character. Use appropriate building materials and vernacular style.</p> <p>Manage and enhance network of watercourses.</p> <p>Reduce flood risk.</p> <p>Manage, enhance and restore declining farmland features such as grasslands, networks of ditches, small copses and hedgerows.</p> <p>Manage historic environment.</p>

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>settlement. Strongly characterised by use of brick and pantile. Stone used for churches and high status buildings.</p> <p>Industrial areas located in parts of coastal strip. Some discordant development in certain areas such as holiday bungalows and caravan parks. Wind turbines present and distinctive on skyline.</p> <p>Developed seaside resorts attract tourists to coast. The undeveloped wild coast with inspiring long views, high levels of tranquillity and nature reserves means this area important for access and green tourism.</p>	The landscape value is considered to be ' <i>low</i> ' to ' <i>medium</i> ' as there are no national or regional designations and is valued on a district / local level only with few historic or cultural features.		
NCA 43 Lincolnshire Wolds		Rolling chalk hills and predominantly agricultural landscape, with pronounced scarp edge to north and west affording panoramic	<p>Sense of Place:</p> <p>An area characterised by rolling landform and deep steep-sided valleys. A place providing inspiration – reflected through the network of poets and artists.</p>	Medium to High	<p>Protect the designed landscape of AONB.</p> <p>Protect distinctive character of the landscape</p>

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>views across surrounding land.</p> <p>Diverse geology of chalk, sandy limestone, ironstone and clay give rise to combination of elevated plateau and deep sided dales.</p> <p>Predominantly arable with some pasture fields with rectilinear forms and clipped hedgerows.</p> <p>Woodland limited in north, but occasional shelterbelts, hedgerow trees and scattered beech clumps. Alder carr woodland associated with some valleys in south-west.</p> <p>Isolated chalk and neutral grasslands typically on steepest uncultivated slopes.</p> <p>Valuable semi-natural acidic mires in valley marshes of the Lymn and Bain.</p> <p>Broad grass verges.</p>	<p>Fine panoramic views. Pattern of enclosure and land cover gives area simple but strikingly bold character.</p> <p>Historical condition:</p> <p>Area has exceptional array of archaeological evidence. Prehistoric occupation and land use from Neolithic period. Notable long barrows along the Wolds plateau and bronze-age barrows capping hill tops.</p> <p>Roman roads linking to coastal salt industry, villages of Saxon origin, numerous deserted medieval villages.</p> <p>Rectilinear field patterns reflecting late-medieval period and historic buildings from local stone.</p> <p>Tranquillity:</p> <p>Expansive open views</p> <p>Sparse settlement patterns</p> <p>Few infrastructure routes</p> <p>The area has a strong sense of tranquillity and known for big open skies. Much of area is sparsely populated and a high proportion of the area lies within protected Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). There are few infrastructure routes.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p>		<p>nucleated settlement pattern.</p> <p>Protect expansive views.</p> <p>Protect existing boundary features and restore hedgerows-creating connectivity with existing habitats.</p> <p>Restore and create areas of calcareous grassland.</p> <p>Manage rivers, stream and wetland habitats, including restoration and interlinking of wet meadows.</p> <p>Manage trees and woodland encouraging new planting to ensure diverse age and ecological structure.</p> <p>Protect and restore species rich grasslands.</p>

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>Chalk springs.</p> <p>Historically and archaeologically rich landscape of small parklands and modest country houses.</p> <p>Sparse settlement pattern.</p> <p>Wartime airfields.</p>	<p>The NCA is considered to have ‘<i>medium</i>’ to ‘<i>high</i>’ susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project, but will have some negative consequences to the baseline situation and with some key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be ‘<i>medium</i>’ as there are regional designations such as Registered Park and Gardens and is valued on a district / local level. There are some historic or cultural features which contribute to landscape character.</p>		<p>Protect and manage historical features – drove ways, enclosure roads with wide verges.</p>
NCA 44 Central Lincolnshire Vale		<p>Predominantly broad, low-lying, very gently undulating arable vale.</p> <p>Wolds scarp provides often prominent boundary to east.</p> <p>Seasonally waterlogged loamy clay soils, grading to deeper calcareous loams towards the Wolds and contrasting with deep acidic sandy soils on Fen Edge Gravels and wind-blown Coversands.</p>	<p>Sense of Place:</p> <p>Rural tranquillity and lack of urban influence, network of quiet lanes, woodlands, sites of abbeys and deserted medieval settlements, brick and pantile villages and farmsteads, Wolds escarpment and extensive views over the Vale.</p> <p>Historical condition:</p> <p>Widespread medieval earthworks of former villages and religious establishments, villages and towns, churches and local vernacular, ancient woodlands.</p> <p>Tranquillity:</p> <p>Tranquillity is a significant feature of this NCA. Most tranquil areas within Ancholme Valley</p>	Medium	<p>Protect sense of place through raising design quality and use of appropriate woodland planting.</p> <p>Enhance the hedgerow network especially in agricultural areas.</p>

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>A landscape crossed by many streams flowing from the Wolds towards heavily modified courses of main rivers: the straight course of the canalised River Ancholme and similarly modified River Witham.</p> <p>Woodland cover is variable.</p> <p>Land use mainly arable farmland with pasture on the heavier clays.</p> <p>Regular pattern of medium to large-sized arable fields with hawthorn-dominant hedgerows and few hedgerow trees. On the Coversands and Fen Edge Gravels field boundary trees are a feature, and on flat land of the Ancholme Valley where rectilinear fields tend to be divided by ditches and dykes.</p> <p>Very limited semi-natural habitats.</p>	<p>and in Bardney Forest area. Vale retains a sense of remoteness.</p> <p>Intrusion comes in form of M180 and Brigg power station in the north, A roads which criss-cross the south. Further local disturbance around mineral extraction sites of the Fen Edge Gravels. Some visual intrusion in north from Scunthorpe's steelworks and cement works by the Humber.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The NCA is considered to have '<i>medium</i>' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be '<i>low</i>' to '<i>medium</i>' as there are no national or regional designations and is valued on a district / local level only with few historic or cultural features.</p>		

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>A landscape rich in medieval sites with remnant ridge and furrow, deserted medieval villages and a cluster of monastic sites. Lincoln Cathedral in west provides landmark across area.</p> <p>Traditional buildings predominantly brick and pantile.</p> <p>Deeply rural, tranquil landscape with sparsely distributed small, nucleated settlements and isolated farmsteads linked by sparse network of minor roads and tracks</p> <p>A variety of recreational routes.</p>			
<p>NCA 45</p> <p>Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands</p>	<p>Section 2 – Keadby to Scunthorpe</p> <p>Section 3 – Scunthorpe to Killingholme</p>	<p>Elevated arable landscape with distinct limestone cliff running north-south, the scarp slope provides</p>	<p>Sense of Place:</p> <p>Large-scale limestone plateau landscape with its west facing scarp, known as the ‘Cliff’ and its gentle eastward sloping dip slope. Windblown sands of Coversands give rise to localised areas of open heath, unusual inland sand dunes, oak/birch woodland and some</p>	Medium	<p>Protect the scarp slope from inappropriate development, increasing</p>

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>extensive long views west.</p> <p>Double scarp around Scunthorpe of ironstone and extensive areas of wind-blown sand, the Coversands giving rise to infertile soils supporting heathland, acid grassland and oak/birch woodlands.</p> <p>Underlying limestone supporting small areas of calcareous grassland.</p> <p>Few watercourses on the plateau between rivers Trent and Ancholme.</p> <p>Large-scale landscape of arable cultivation, extensive rectilinear fields, few boundaries of clipped hedges or rubble limestone.</p> <p>Semi-natural habitats of acid and calcareous grassland and broadleaved woodland are small and fragmented, often</p>	<p>conifer plantations. Industrial town of Scunthorpe dominates northern part of NCA. Lincoln with its prominent cathedral dominates the south. On higher ground there are only a few settlements linked by long straight roads and wide verges. Along foot of scarp are villages of local honey coloured limestone and red or brown tiled roofs. RAF base at scampton home to the red arrows. Sense of inspiration and escapism are likely associated with long views afforded from the Cliff along the western edge, and towards Lincoln Cathedral.</p> <p>Historical condition:</p> <p>Prehistoric burial mounds and linear boundary features, Roman roads and settlements, Norman cathedral in Lincoln, Medieval villages and town houses in Lincoln, deserted villages, ironstone and limestone quarries, parklands, steelworks, airfields</p> <p>Tranquillity:</p> <p>Tranquillity associated with broadleaved woodlands of the scarp slopes, heathlands, grasslands, sand dunes and woodlands over the Coversands. Long views over low-lying land can contribute.</p> <p>Significant decline in tranquillity in past 50 years with a fall in the total 'undisturbed' area of the NCA since the 1960s.</p>		<p>woodland cover where possible.</p> <p>Retain long, panoramic views out over adjacent lower-lying land, especially from the scarp slope in west.</p> <p>Protect the inland sand dune system.</p> <p>Protect and manage the sandy habitats.</p> <p>Manage existing hedges, allowing then to fill out, and plant to fill gaps.</p> <p>Restore and introduce hedges into key locations to reinforce field patterns.</p> <p>Encourage greater species richness along grassy verges.</p> <p>Protect and manage the historic features of</p>

NCA (and their extents)	Relevant section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>associated with disused quarries.</p> <p>Limited woodland cover, patches of broadleaved and conifers, shelterbelts</p> <p>Prominent landmarks of Lincoln cathedral and steelworks</p> <p>Vernacular architecture and walling, especially in villages, of local warm-coloured limestone with dark brown pantiles.</p>	<p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The NCA is considered to have '<i>medium</i>' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be '<i>low</i>' to '<i>medium</i>' as there are no national or regional designations and is valued on a district / local level only with few historic or cultural features.</p>		<p>parklands, including veteran trees.</p> <p>Protect long-distance views of the impressive Lincoln Cathedral.</p>

Table 2: Summary of Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs), Local Landscape Character Types (LLCTs) and Seascape Character Areas (SCAs)

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
Camblesforth Farmland (Selby)	Section 1 – Drax to Keadby	<p>Flat arable farmland with a high concentration of small areas of broadleaved woodland and shelterbelts, creating a sense of enclosure.</p> <p>Medium-large scale rectilinear field pattern, frequently lined by hedgerow trees.</p> <p>Sparse settlement with very few isolated properties and farmsteads.</p> <p>Strong human influence from the industrial Drax Power Station, highly visible from throughout the landscape.</p>	<p>Physical Character :</p> <p>More open areas of this landscape may be sensitive to relatively small changes, due to the flat nature of the landscape in which new development and change may be easily visible.</p> <p>Historic Landscape Character:</p> <p>There is strong time-depth in this landscape, particularly where historic sites are juxtaposed with modern development.</p> <p>Form and Density of settlements:</p> <p>Drax is more traditional in appearance. Higher sensitivity is likely for development which does not fit with the form and character of each settlement.</p> <p>Views and Visual Character</p> <p>Drax cooling towers are the key landmark features of the area. Skylines towards the power station are generally dominated by the cooling towers, pylons and powerlines.</p> <p>Perceptual and Experiential Qualities</p> <p>The landscape generally feels more urbanised, however there is a greater</p>	Medium	<p>New development should be sited to take advantage of the screening offered by the existing woodland and boundary vegetation. In more open areas, encourage the use of soft landscaping techniques.</p> <p>Preserve the settings of smaller villages of Drax and Barlow, including views to church spires and small wooded fields that surround them.</p>

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
			<p>presence of vegetation and views of the nearby power station are largely reduced. Sensitivity is reduced around the more built up areas, particularly the power station which decreases the sense of rurality and tranquillity.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The LLCA is considered to have a '<i>low</i>' to '<i>medium</i>' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be '<i>medium</i>' as there are no national or regional designations and is valued on a district / local level only with some historic or cultural features which contribute to landscape character.</p>		
Ouse Valley	Section 1 – Drax to Keadby	<p>This elongated character area follows the course of the River Ouse, including its floodplains.</p> <p>Very flat, low-lying floodplains of the River Ouse, used</p>	<p>Physical Character:</p> <p>The area may be sensitive to relatively small changes, due to the large scale flat open landscape in which new features would be readily visible. The River Ouse is a key landscape feature, which itself is highly sensitive to development.</p> <p>Historic Landscape Character:</p>	Medium	<p>Conserve the special character of the river corridor.</p> <p>New developments on the edge of settlements may be highly visible and their location and appearance,</p>

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>predominantly as arable farmland.</p> <p>Medium to large scale patchwork of heavily drained fields, commonly defined by ditches or grassed 'beetle banks'..</p> <p>Strong influence of human elements including the prominent Drax Power Station, Rusholme Wind Farm, pylons running through the landscape, and river levees.</p> <p>Distinct lack of woodland and tree cover creates a sense of vast openness.</p>	<p>Individual heritage assets will be sensitive to change but their contribution to landscape character is localised.</p> <p>Form and Density of settlements:</p> <p>Highly dispersed pattern of settlement across the rest of the area.</p> <p>Access and Recreation:</p> <p>Public rights of way are present along most of the length of the river, with further footpaths cutting across the floodplains.</p> <p>Views and Visual Character:</p> <p>The Drax and Eggborough power stations are prominent on the horizon, although skylines are generally indistinct and therefore of limited sensitivity.</p> <p>Perceptual and Experiential Qualities:</p> <p>The strongly rural character across much of this area makes it sensitive to built development, since these areas are quiet and relatively isolated. This sense of rurality is reduced near Selby and the Drax Power Station due to the increased presence of built development.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The LLCA is considered to have a '<i>low</i>' to '<i>medium</i>' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to</p>		<p>including colour and structure planting, should be carefully considered.</p>

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
			<p>accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be '<i>medium</i>' as there are no national or regional designations and is valued on a district / local level only with some historic or cultural features which contribute to landscape character.</p>		
LLCA: Twin Rivers Farmland (Drained Farmland LCT - East Riding of Yorkshire).	Section 1 – Drax to Keadby	<p>This LCA extends to the corridors of the River Ouse and comprises of agricultural land with arable fields.</p> <p>Fields tend to be linear extending south from the rear of the villages. Many field boundaries are marked by ditches and hedgerows.</p> <p>Views across the flat open landscape are extensive. Vertical elements such as telegraph poles, pylons and</p>	<p>Landscape Quality:</p> <p>The landscape quality of this area is assessed as good due to the strong sense of place it has, the value placed on its openness and the historic development of land use in the area.</p> <p>Although the development of several windfarms within the LCT has lowered the remote quality of the area, its distinctiveness remains largely unchanged.</p> <p>Condition and Strength of Landscape Character:</p> <p>This area is remote and unique. Goole Fields has a distinctive linear field pattern that contrasts with the other field patterns in the area. All are large scale. The area</p>	Medium	<p>Protect and enhance the dynamic fluvial landscapes and restore arable land to pastoral floodplain landscapes along watercourses.</p> <p>Maintain the open and remote character of this landscape. Landscape pattern has historical significance regarding the drainage of land for agricultural use.</p>

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>wind turbines are detractors in the area.</p> <p>Sparse settlements concentrated along the river corridor resulting in a simple, remote and large-scale landscape.</p>	<p>has a strong sense of character despite being relatively featureless.</p> <p>Strung out linear villages are a distinctive characteristic, particularly on the south bank of the River Ouse.</p> <p>Sensitivity and Capacity:</p> <p>Scenic quality varies from average to good across the LCT depending upon whether distinctive and rare features are present. The presence of transport infrastructure and wind energy detracts from the overall character of the area.</p> <p>This LCT contains landscape of high quality resulting from areas of well managed farmland. Areas influenced by urban development and/or infrastructure are generally lower in quality.</p> <p>Susceptibility to Development:</p> <p>There is a distinct lack of industrial development within the predominantly rural landscape. LCT has a low capacity to accommodate any development of this type without impacts upon its overall integrity.</p> <p>Sensitivity to Development:</p> <p>Medium to High.</p>		

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
Flat Open Remote Farmland LCA (Trent Levels LCT - North Lincolnshire).	Section 1 – Drax to Keadby	<p>An open area of mostly large arable fields, offering expansive views across a low-lying, level landscape with tree and hedge cover almost completely absent over much of the landscape.</p> <p>The landscape has a distinct feeling of remoteness.</p> <p>The landscape has been subject to early and recent enclosure, but has suffered of hedgerow removal, mainly due to the intensification of agricultural practice with the result that fields lack boundary definition.</p> <p>Characteristic well-maintained drainage ditches follow the line of roads and form</p>	<p>Historic and Cultural Influences:</p> <p>The modification of farming systems during the 20th century has seen the breakdown of some of the field structure in the area, giving rise to larger, more expansive fields.</p> <p>Older roads follow more winding routes across the area, following dry paths used in medieval times, whilst newer road networks take straighter more direct routes, either utilising slightly raised drainage lines lowering the risk of flooding, or following rectilinear field boundaries.</p> <p>Settlements and Buildings:</p> <p>The pattern of rural settlements has been strongly influenced by the historic development of the landscape.</p> <p>The open floodplain areas are host to occasional farmsteads with associated barns, usually of a modern vernacular, and scattered well-treed settlements, both puncturing the expansive views and adding variety to the landscape.</p> <p>Landcover:</p> <p>Hedges were not a feature of the medieval open field system, and where these landscapes survive intact, hedges</p>	Medium	<p>Ensure that the open character remains in tact and historic features are protected whilst efforts are made to develop and enhance the landscape structure.</p> <p>New hedgerow planting should look to reinstate historic field boundaries, in particular zone boundaries, in areas where hedgerow removal is still in evidence.</p>

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		intricate networks throughout the fields, but do not have a strong visual presence.	<p>are absent. In areas that were subject of enclosure, hedgerows were more common, but in many areas they have since been removed as part of a process of field amalgamation, aiding the development of a large open field structure.</p> <p>There are few large scale woodland blocks; those that occur create a sense of distant enclosure. Woodland cover increases in areas surrounding farmsteads and settlements, amplifying their dominance over the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The Changing Countryside:</p> <p>Once an area rich with floodplain meadows and seasonally flooding pastures, extensive agricultural modification has led to the development of a high grade arable landscape.</p> <p>The proliferation of transmission lines in the area around Keadby Power Station has a particularly marked industrialising influence on the countryside.</p> <p>Visual Characteristics of the Landscape:</p> <p>A predominantly flat open landscape with occasional areas of rising ground. Changes in landform and woodland cover</p>		

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
			<p>offer distant enclosure to many views with little interruption from visually intrusive elements.</p> <p>The influence of modern agricultural land use has introduced landscape components and structure dominated by linear elements, this characteristic being strengthened by the presence of electricity transmission lines, railway lines and major road corridors.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The LLCA is considered to have a '<i>low</i>' to '<i>medium</i>' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be '<i>medium</i>' as there are no national or regional designations and is valued on a district / local level only with some historic or cultural features which contribute to landscape character.</p>		
Flat Drained Farmland LCA (Trent Levels LCT - North Lincolnshire).	Section 2 – Keadby to Scunthorpe	Expansive, open and level, low-lying farmland. Raised levees flank the River Trent.	<p>Historic and Cultural Influences:</p> <p>The modification of farming systems during the 20th century has seen the breakdown of some of the field structure</p>	Medium	Ensure that the open character remains in tact and historic features are protected whilst

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>Intensively farmed arable crops dominate the majority of the area.</p> <p>Tree cover is very limited with small enclosures and shelterbelts surrounding farmsteads and settlements.</p> <p>Occasional field trees have a large impact, breaking the expansive views across the landscape.</p> <p>A small number of large farmsteads puncture the open views across the heart of the floodplain.</p> <p>Transmission lines are a dominant feature of the floodplains, particularly where several runs converge on the</p>	<p>in the area, giving rise to larger, more expansive fields.</p> <p>Older roads follow more winding routes across the area, following dry paths used in medieval times, whilst newer road networks take straighter more direct routes, either utilising slightly raised drainage lines lowering the risk of flooding, or following rectilinear field boundaries.</p> <p>Settlements and Buildings:</p> <p>The pattern of rural settlements has been strongly influenced by the historic development of the landscape.</p> <p>The open floodplain areas are host to occasional farmsteads with associated barns, usually of a modern vernacular, and scattered well-treed settlements, both puncturing the expansive views and adding variety to the landscape.</p> <p>Landcover:</p> <p>Hedges were not a feature of the medieval open field system, and where these landscapes survive intact, hedges are absent. In areas that were subject of enclosure, hedgerows were more common, but in many areas they have since been removed as part of a process of field amalgamation, aiding the</p>		<p>efforts are made to develop and enhance the landscape structure.</p> <p>New hedgerow planting should look to reinstate historic field boundaries, in particular zone boundaries, in areas where hedgerow removal is still in evidence.</p>

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		Power Station at Keadby. Areas of industrial and wharfeside development lend an influence to the landscape.	<p>development of a large open field structure.</p> <p>There are few large scale woodland blocks; those that occur create a sense of distant enclosure. Woodland cover increases in areas surrounding farmsteads and settlements, amplifying their dominance over the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>The Changing Countryside:</p> <p>Once an area rich with floodplain meadows and seasonally flooding pastures, extensive agricultural modification has led to the development of a high grade arable landscape.</p> <p>The proliferation of transmission lines in the area around Keadby Power Station has a particularly marked industrialising influence on the countryside.</p> <p>Visual Characteristics of the Landscape:</p> <p>A predominantly flat open landscape with occasional areas of rising ground. Changes in landform and woodland cover offer distant enclosure to many views with little interruption from visually intrusive elements.</p> <p>The influence of modern agricultural land use has introduced landscape</p>		

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
			<p>components and structure dominated by linear elements, this characteristic being strengthened by the presence of electricity transmission lines, railway lines and major road corridors.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The LLCA is considered to have a '<i>low</i>' to '<i>medium</i>' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be '<i>medium</i>' as there are no national or regional designations and is valued on a district / local level only with some historic or cultural features which contribute to landscape character.</p>		
Wooded Scarp Slope (Lincolnshire Edge LCT - North Lincolnshire).	<p>Section 2 – Keadby to Scunthorpe</p> <p>Section 3 – Scunthorpe to Killingholme</p>	<p>Sinuuous scarp slope overlain by coversands and designated as an Area of High Landscape Value.</p> <p>West facing slopes are extensively wooded with small areas of arable</p>	<p>Historic and Cultural Influences:</p> <p>The Lincolnshire Edge has seen recurrent patterns of settlement since prehistory.</p> <p>Scunthorpe thus became the centre of the transport and power generation infrastructure which today is evident principally as a west-east transport corridor following the A18/M180, the parallel railway corridor to the north, and</p>	Low to Medium	The Lincolnshire Edge demonstrates the most discontinuous scenery of any Landscape Character Area in North Lincolnshire. While small pockets require conservation or creation of a new

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>farmland, pasture, scrub and rough grass.</p> <p>Complex landscape includes arable farmland, scarp slopes, urbanisation and dereliction in the Scunthorpe area, and the coversands area of heath, blown sand habitats and conifer woods.</p> <p>Farmland characterised by open, rectilinear fields and few boundaries. Where enclosure is still present, a mixture of discontinuous hedgerows, shelter belts and trees.</p>	<p>the electricity transmission pylons extending eastwards from the Keadby Power Station serving both residential and large scale industrial complexes in Scunthorpe.</p> <p>Settlements and Buildings:</p> <p>Scunthorpe is the dominant town in this area.</p> <p>The hinterland of Scunthorpe is highly intrusive with industrial, commercial and residential activity combining to give a hard edge to the urban fringe with few mitigating features.</p> <p>Landcover:</p> <p>Across much of the area, hedgerow enclosure has been extensively lost and, where present, hedges are often discontinuous, poorly managed and include few trees.</p> <p>Much of the area close to Scunthorpe is blighted by current and former industrial activity. The former rural landscape structure has been lost and the present appearance is degraded and unattractive.</p> <p>The Changing Countryside:</p> <p>The developments of the 20th century have had a considerable impact on the landscape character of the Lincolnshire</p>		<p>landscape, the principal landscape strategy should be enhancement of the landscape, which in many situations has become fragmented and impoverished through agricultural and industrial human exploitation</p>

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
			<p>Edge and some areas, particularly adjacent to Scunthorpe, have been seriously blighted by industrial activity.</p> <p>Outside Scunthorpe, much of the scenery remains in productive agricultural use. It is a rural landscape combining woodlands, hedgerows, villages, trees and lanes.</p> <p>Visual Characteristics of the Landscape:</p> <p>Visual characteristics common are elevated terrain, gently dipping to the east; openness of views; dominance of arable farmland outside of Scunthorpe; heathy woodland associated with coversands; and the two predominantly wooded scarp slopes running north-south through the area.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The LLCA is considered to have a '<i>low</i>' to '<i>medium</i>' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be '<i>low</i>' to '<i>medium</i>' as it is not valued for its scenic quality and is valued on a district /</p>		

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
			local level only with few historic or cultural features which contribute to landscape character.		
Flat Valley Bottom Farmland (Vale of Ancholme LCT - North Lincolnshire).	Section 3 – Scunthorpe to Killingholme	<p>Flat broad valley floor of artificially drained carrs, rising gently to the east.</p> <p>A network of remote, straight minor lanes, the majority running in an east-west direction, emphasise the linear pattern and most are 'access only' emphasising the sense of remoteness and isolation in the valley.</p> <p>Woodland cover is limited and mostly in small to medium deciduous blocks as shelterbelts.</p>	<p>Historic and Cultural Influences:</p> <p>The Lincolnshire Edge has seen recurrent patterns of settlement since prehistory.</p> <p>Most land in the valley had been enclosed before the early 18th century following extensive, although not totally successful, land drainage in the 17th century. Although, more recently, agricultural intensification has altered the pattern of land use, much of the landscape's modern appearance was established in these centuries.</p> <p>Settlements and Buildings:</p> <p>Brigg remains an important market town and the only significant settlement in the valley.</p> <p>Brigg is nucleated in form with the two principal railway and road crossings (M180 and A18(T)) within the 23km length of the Vale concentrated on the surrounding land..</p> <p>Landcover:</p>	Medium	<p>Encourage the planting of more mixed deciduous woodland in strategic areas that will not compromise the essentially open character.</p> <p>Management and replacement incentives should be encouraged to develop the presence of hedgerows in the scenery, maintaining and infilling remnants. Give priority to hedgerows that follow the line of ditches to enhance their visual and ecological potential.</p>

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>Some semi-natural vegetation remnant along the canalised River Ancholme and along the roadside as individual mature trees.</p> <p>Large rectilinear fields relate to the pattern of the well-maintained drainage dikes, forming strong linear patterns. These often mark field boundaries and emphasise the uniformity of the landscape.</p>	<p>The River Ancholme extends in a north-south direction through the centre of the valley with West Drain and Land Drain running parallel either side.</p> <p>There are few areas of semi-natural vegetation in the Vale, most having been affected by drainage and arable cultivation.</p> <p>Woodland blocks in the Ancholme Valley are mostly regular in shape, medium sized and break up the open landscape.</p> <p>The Changing Countryside:</p> <p>Agricultural intensification and farm amalgamation is causing decline in mixed farming, an increase in field size and extensive drainage improvements resulting in a loss of hedgerows, hedgerow trees and semi-natural vegetation.</p> <p>Visual Characteristics of the Landscape:</p> <p>The Ancholme Valley is for the most part a flat, open and low-lying agricultural landscape in which trees, copses, and proximity to the Lincolnshire Wolds provide a degree of local variation and enclosure.</p> <p>Though extensive, the modified watercourses have little visual presence</p>		

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
			<p>in the wider valley scenery. The lack of visibility of the watercourses combined with extensive hedgerow loss in the valley results in a lack of visual definition and structure. Woodlands, where present, have an enhanced visual presence in the valley due to its flatness, the openness of views and general lack of visual diversity.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The LLCA is considered to have a 'low' to 'medium' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be 'medium' as there are no national or regional designations and is valued on a district / local level only with some historic or cultural features which contribute to landscape character.</p>		
Elevated Open Farmland (Lincolnshire Edge LCT - North Lincolnshire).	Section 3 – Scunthorpe to Killingholme	Exposed, open landscape with gently undulating terrain dipping to the east.	<p>Historic and Cultural Influences:</p> <p>The Lincolnshire Edge has seen recurrent patterns of settlement since prehistory.</p> <p>Scunthorpe thus became the centre of the transport and power generation</p>	Low to Medium	The Lincolnshire Edge demonstrates the most discontinuous scenery of any Landscape Character Area in

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>Extensive views to the east emphasised by open character of farmland.</p> <p>Arable farmland with large scale, open fields.</p> <p>Farmland characterised by open, rectilinear fields and few boundaries. Where enclosure is still present, a mixture of discontinuous hedgerows, shelter belts and trees.</p>	<p>infrastructure which today is evident principally as a west-east transport corridor following the A18/M180, the parallel railway corridor to the north, and the electricity transmission pylons extending eastwards from the Keadby Power Station serving both residential and large scale industrial complexes in Scunthorpe.</p> <p>Settlements and Buildings:</p> <p>Scunthorpe is the dominant town in this area.</p> <p>The hinterland of Scunthorpe is highly intrusive with industrial, commercial and residential activity combining to give a hard edge to the urban fringe with few mitigating features.</p> <p>Landcover:</p> <p>Across much of the area, hedgerow enclosure has been extensively lost and, where present, hedges are often discontinuous, poorly managed and include few trees.</p> <p>Much of the area close to Scunthorpe is blighted by current and former industrial activity. The former rural landscape structure has been lost and the present appearance is degraded and unattractive.</p>		<p>North Lincolnshire. While small pockets require conservation or creation of a new landscape, the principal landscape strategy should be enhancement of the landscape, which in many situations has become fragmented and impoverished through agricultural and industrial human exploitation.</p>

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
			<p>The Changing Countryside:</p> <p>The developments of the 20th century have had a considerable impact on the landscape character of the Lincolnshire Edge and some areas, particularly adjacent to Scunthorpe, have been seriously blighted by industrial activity.</p> <p>Outside Scunthorpe, much of the scenery remains in productive agricultural use. It is a rural landscape combining woodlands, hedgerows, villages, trees and lanes.</p> <p>Visual Characteristics of the Landscape:</p> <p>Visual characteristics common are elevated terrain, gently dipping to the east; openness of views; dominance of arable farmland outside of Scunthorpe; heathy woodland associated with coversands; and the two predominantly wooded scarp slopes running north-south through the area.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The LLCA is considered to have a 'low' to 'medium' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline</p>		

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
			<p>situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be 'low' to 'medium' as it is not valued for its scenic quality and is valued on a district / local level only with few historic or cultural features which contribute to landscape character.</p>		
Wooded Farmland (Lincolnshire Drift LCT - North Lincolnshire).	Section 3 – Scunthorpe to Killingholme	<p>Gently undulating wooded landscape, elevated around Kirmington where abutting the Wolds.</p> <p>Pockets of arable farmland and pasture with sheep grazing.</p> <p>Peaceful, attractive unified setting with internal diversity and localised enclosure. Strong rural character with lakes, ditches and streams and few detracting elements.</p> <p>Landscape is degraded in many</p>	<p>Historic and Cultural Influences:</p> <p>The development of industry, infrastructure and housing within and adjacent to the Drift Landscape Character Area has had a significant impact on the character of the landscape.</p> <p>Settlements and Buildings:</p> <p>Rural settlement on lower slopes has experienced recent expansion with housing areas on the edges spreading uneasily into the countryside, such as Barrow upon Humber. Other settlements on the higher slopes, such as Wootton and Kirmington, have remained tightly nucleated.</p> <p>Landcover:</p> <p>Drainage and cultivation has led to losses of most grassland and woodland of interest. Nevertheless pockets of semi-natural woodland of slightly base-rich</p>	Low	<p>Seek to strengthen the landscape character of the Lincolnshire Drift through conservation of historical sites and enhancement of the agricultural landscape. Increasing broadleaved woodland cover through strategic planting initiatives and enhancing boundary treatment in the agricultural landscape should be the focus of improvement in the area.</p>

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		places with urban influences, transmission lines and views of industry detracting from the rural scene.	<p>derivation remain, usually closely associated Previous Next Home North Lincolnshire Council North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment and Guidelines 111 with settlements or historic sites.</p> <p>A wooded area of planted origin exists to the south surrounding Kirmington, which links to woodland of the Brocklesby Estate across the North Lincolnshire boundary.</p> <p>The Changing Countryside:</p> <p>Agricultural intensification has had an extensive impact on the landscape. This is reflected in the loss of hedgerows through enlargement of fields and an increase in arable production.</p> <p>The development of infrastructure corridors such as the A180(T) to the south and transmission lines required to connect Killingholme power station into the National Grid, have had a significant impact on rural character..</p> <p>Visual Characteristics of the Landscape:</p> <p>The Lincolnshire Drift Character Area is an unexceptional agricultural landscape without a strong sense of place, with urban elements often degrading rural</p>		

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
			<p>character. The eye is often detracted from the rural scene by prominent transmission lines traversing the open landscape and unattractive distant views to industry.</p> <p>Wooded Farmland with Historic Influences is distinguished by the relatively higher disposition of tree, woodland and hedgerow cover and historical influences in the area.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The LLCA is considered to have a '<i>low</i>' to '<i>medium</i>' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be '<i>low</i>' to '<i>medium</i>' as it is not valued for its scenic quality and is valued on a district / local level only with few historic or cultural features which contribute to landscape character.</p>		
Wolds Estates (West Lindsey).	Section 3 – Scunthorpe to Killingholme	Arable landscape with a regular pattern of medium sized fields.	<p>Landscape Description:</p> <p>Relatively open, agricultural landscape with a distinctive pattern of woodlands and shelterbelts. The regular field pattern</p>	Medium	The siting and design of new development should take account of the setting of historic

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>Extensive belt of mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland gives some sense of enclosure and a backdrop to views.</p> <p>Parkland landscape with distinctive individual mature trees and groups of trees near Brockelsby.</p> <p>Widespread influence of Brocklesby Estate.</p>	<p>is structured by well maintained hedgerows.</p> <p>An extensive belt of mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland on the fringes of the Brocklesby estate provides a broad sense of enclosure and a backdrop to views in this otherwise open landscape.</p> <p>Landscape Sensitivity:</p> <p>This well-maintained estate landscape with its mix of woodland belts, agricultural fields, designed parkland landscapes and settlements, has a distinctive pattern and character.</p> <p>The most sensitive parts of the landscape are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open landscape to the north east of the area, where there are relatively few hedgerows and trees; • Historic parkland landscapes – designed features and framed views; • Estate villages such as Brockelsby. 		<p>parkland landscapes and the many individual landmarks which are characteristic of the area.</p> <p>New development should be accompanied by planting which is designed to integrate it within the surrounding landscape pattern.</p>
Open Undulating Farmland (Lincolnshire	Section 4 - Killingholme to Hedon	Gently undulating terrain dipping	<p>Historic and Cultural Influences:</p> <p>The development of industry, infrastructure and housing within and</p>	Medium	Seek to strengthen the landscape character of the Lincolnshire Drift

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
Drift LCT - North Lincolnshire).	(Humber Crossing)	<p>towards the Humber.</p> <p>Large, intensive arable fields bounded by robust clipped hawthorn hedges although some degraded and with gaps.</p> <p>Landscape is open and sometimes exposed due to the scarcity of woodland blocks. Trees are commonly grouped with farm buildings or nearby as shelterbelts, or occasionally present in hedgerow.</p> <p>Simple, peaceful landscape is interrupted by pylons that are often a dominant element, transport corridors and</p>	<p>adjacent to the Drift Landscape Character Area has had a significant impact on the character of the landscape.</p> <p>Settlements and Buildings:</p> <p>Rural settlement on lower slopes has experienced recent expansion with housing areas on the edges spreading uneasily into the countryside, such as Barrow upon Humber. Other settlements on the higher slopes, such as Wootton and Kirmington, have remained tightly nucleated.</p> <p>Landcover:</p> <p>Drainage and cultivation has led to losses of most grassland and woodland of interest. Nevertheless pockets of semi-natural woodland of slightly base-rich derivation remain, usually closely associated Previous Next Home North Lincolnshire Council North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment and Guidelines 111 with settlements or historic sites.</p> <p>A wooded area of planted origin exists to the south surrounding Kirmington, which links to woodland of the Brocklesby Estate across the North Lincolnshire boundary.</p> <p>The Changing Countryside:</p>		<p>through conservation of historical sites and enhancement of the agricultural landscape. Increasing broadleaved woodland cover through strategic planting initiatives and enhancing boundary treatment in the agricultural landscape should be the focus of improvement in the area.</p>

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		industry viewed in the distance.	<p>Agricultural intensification has had an extensive impact on the landscape. This is reflected in the loss of hedgerows through enlargement of fields and an increase in arable production.</p> <p>The development of infrastructure corridors such as the A180(T) to the south and transmission lines required to connect Killingholme power station into the National Grid, have had a significant impact on rural character..</p> <p>Visual Characteristics of the Landscape:</p> <p>The Lincolnshire Drift Character Area is an unexceptional agricultural landscape without a strong sense of place, with urban elements often degrading rural character. The eye is often detracted from the rural scene by prominent transmission lines traversing the open landscape and unattractive distant views to industry.</p> <p>Wooded Farmland with Historic Influences is distinguished by the relatively higher disposition of tree, woodland and hedgerow cover and historical influences in the area.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p>		

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			<p>The LLCA is considered to have a 'low' to 'medium' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be 'medium' as there are no national or regional designations and is valued on a district / local level only with some historic or cultural features which contribute to landscape character.</p>		
Paull Farmland (Low Lying Drained Farmland LCT - East Riding of Yorkshire).	<p>Section 4 - Killingholme to Hedon (Humber Crossing)</p> <p>Section 5 - Hedon to Easington</p>	<p>The Conservation Area of Paull is the site of a landing that dates back to Viking times. The area is designated a scheduled monument.</p> <p>Paull Holme Tower was a 15th Century manor house located on high ground (14m AOD) approximately 1 mile east of Paull. Paull Church is also an important landmark just east</p>	<p>Landscape Quality:</p> <p>The historic context of this landscape and its intact nature that is the result of land reclamation and subsequent management make this a good to high quality landscape.</p> <p>This LCA differs from its neighbours due to its slightly more varied topography and relatively high density of buildings.</p> <p>Positive landscape features include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat to gently undulating landscape below 15m AOD; • Extensive views over the Humber Estuary east towards Spurn Point; 	Medium to High	Protect and enhance the dynamic estuarine landscape of historic importance.

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>of Paull. Hedon church (in the neighbouring LCT) is also visible from this LCA.</p> <p>Land use is predominantly arable and fields are medium in size, relatively irregular in shape and bound by a combination of ditches and fragmented hedges. Paul is the only settlement with a few scattered farmsteads.</p> <p>The industrial development on the east edge of Hull including Salt End Industry is clearly visible and is a detractor on the edge of this pleasant landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of tree cover resulting in openness and long distance views with big skies; and Fields are regular and display a pattern that reflects phases of reclamation. <p>Condition and Strength of Landscape Character:</p> <p>The proximity of the industrial edge of Hull also impacts upon character.</p> <p>Sensitivity and Capacity:</p> <p>This LCT is an intensively farmed landscape with limited features. There are several important historic elements including Paull Conservation Area and a Scheduled Monument. There are very few landscape detractors within a high-medium quality landscape.</p> <p>Susceptibility to Development:</p> <p>Limited industrial development within a predominantly flat and featureless landscape. Some views of the industrial urban edge of Hull on the skyline. Development of this kind would risk affecting the characteristics of the open, expansive rural landscape.</p> <p>Sensitivity to Development:</p>		

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
			Medium to High.		
Burstwick to Withernsea Farmland (Open Farmland LCT - East Riding of Yorkshire).	Section 4 - Killingholme to Hedon (Humber Crossing) Section 5 - Hedon to Easington	<p>Hedon is the largest settlement within the LCA.</p> <p>Typical land use consists of open agricultural land, mainly intensively managed arable, with large fields and limited woodland. Settlements are well scattered, numerous and larger in size.</p> <p>Field pattern comprises large rectilinear fields bordered by hedgerows and tracks.</p> <p>Medieval field systems of Hedon are important and contrast with the larger field systems to the east.</p>	<p>Landscape Quality:</p> <p>Vertical features such as turbines and large scale farm buildings are dominant and detract from landscape character. Other detractors such as pylons and communication masts, are spread throughout the area but overall do not seriously harm the quality of the landscape which is assessed to be ordinary to good with pockets of high quality at Burton Constable RPG and Rise.</p> <p>Positive landscape features include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gently undulating and hummocky land form; and Farmed landscape of irregular early enclosure fields. <p>Condition and Strength of Landscape Character:</p> <p>The loss of hedgerows and hedgerow trees has resulted in a loss of landscape structure. Large flat arable areas are predominant in the area.</p> <p>Sensitivity and Capacity:</p>	Medium	Protect and enhance the characteristic field patterns within this LCT which make an important contribution to character and should be maintained and where possible reinforced.

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>Sparse settlements concentrated along the river corridor resulting in a simple, remote and large-scale landscape.</p>	<p>The landscape is relatively flat in which vertical elements detract from character.</p> <p>The flat landscape allows any large development to be viewed from long distances, detracting from scenic quality.</p> <p>There is a strong rural character within a very open landscape with some areas of tranquillity. The LCT is intensively farmed arable land with a dispersed settlement pattern and little woodland or tree cover. There are a number of vertical detractors within an otherwise flat and gently undulating landscape.</p> <p>Susceptibility to Development:</p> <p>Industrial development is limited within this LCT. The flat expansive landscape would result in large development being viewed from long distances, detracting from scenic quality and risk altering the overall character of the area.</p> <p>Sensitivity to Development:</p> <p>Medium.</p>		
Humber Waters Seascape Character Area (Seascape Character Area Assessment,	Section 4 - Killingholme to Hedon (Humber Crossing)	The second largest coastal plain estuary in the UK bounded by intertidal mud and	<p>Physical Influences:</p> <p>A distinctive natural landmark feature which marks the entrance to the Humber Estuary is Spurn Head. This 5.5km long narrow sand and shingle spit extends from Kilnsea Warren and is a fragile and</p>	Medium	No strategies or actions listed.

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
Marine Management Organisation, July 2012 and Seascape Characterisation around the English Coast, Natural England October 2012)	Section 5 - Hedon to Easington	<p>sand flats and saltmarsh.</p> <p>Waters host UK's largest port complex and waters are heavily trafficked with up to 40,000 ship movements per year.</p> <p>Views are significantly animated by shipping traffic.</p> <p>Extensive and complex mix of industrial, commercial, agricultural, residential and tourism estuary land uses which dominate views.</p> <p>Renowned for transportation and fishing heritage.</p> <p>Spanned inland by the Humber Bridge, the fifth largest single-span</p>	<p>evolving entity which has a bleak, wind blown and wild character which exists as a result of sediment accumulation.</p> <p>The surrounding landform is generally an expanse of flat, low-lying agricultural land bordered in many places by flood embankments and fronted by mudflats, sand flats and salt marsh. The shores of the Humber estuary play host to significant urban, commercial and industrial development which have developed as a result of its proximity to Europe and access to marine transportation routes.</p> <p>Cultural Influences:</p> <p>The number of scheduled ancient monuments along the length of the Humber Estuary reflects the long historic importance of the estuary. The estuary has been navigated for at least 3,500 years and the significant concentrations of shipwrecks at the mouth of the Humber and around the historic port of Hull coincide with its heavy maritime past denoting the dynamic and treacherous movements of the shifting underwater terrain.</p> <p>The Port of Immingham, a once rural agricultural settlement and submarine base in WWII is now an important</p>		

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		suspension bridge in the world.	<p>industrial area and at the forefront of the UK Port industry with its prime deep water docks providing excellent access to the trade routes.</p> <p>Aesthetic and Perceptual Qualities:</p> <p>There is a powerful sense of place determined largely by enclosure, a mix of historic and modern developments, dynamic and variable intertidal areas and busy marine activity.</p> <p>The influence of tidal movements, marine activity and changeable weather creates a very dynamic, interesting and variable seascape. Relatively settled waters coupled with the inter-visibility across the estuary and the sense of enclosure provided by enclosing landform contributes to a feeling of safety.</p> <p>Despite the enclosed character, views are generally open and panoramic in nature due to the low topographical influence and strong visual interrelationships.</p> <p>The interplay between industrial and commercial developments and natural intertidal areas leads to a complex and diverse character. The consistency of these elements creates a sense of unity</p>		

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
			<p>and balance and contributes to a strong sense of place.</p> <p>Susceptibility & Value:</p> <p>The LLCA is considered to have a '<i>low</i>' to '<i>medium</i>' susceptibility to change as the landscape receptor is partly able to accommodate the Project without undue negative consequences to the baseline situation and without key characteristics being fundamentally altered.</p> <p>The landscape value is considered to be '<i>medium</i>' to '<i>high</i>' as there are no national or regional designations and is valued on a district / local level only with a strong 'sense of place' and some historic or cultural features which contribute to landscape character.</p>		
Withernsea to Spurn Coast (Coastal Farmland LCT - East Riding of Yorkshire).	Section 5 - Hedon to Easington	This LCA includes the village of Easington which has natural gas terminals. The structures associated with the gas terminals are large and impact considerably on the remote character of the coastline. The wind farm at Out	<p>Landscape Quality:</p> <p>Due to the presence of detractors such as numerous caravan parks, turbines and the gas terminal at Easington coupled with the fact that the condition of the landscape is not considered to be good the quality of this LCT is assessed to be ordinary overall.</p> <p>The high value of this coastal landscape to the tourist industry in the East Riding should also be recognised when</p>	High	Protect and enhance the important coastal landscape including Spurn Heritage Coast and the Humber Estuary.

LLCA / LLCTs (and their extents)	Relevant Section	Key Characteristics	Condition, Susceptibility and Value	Sensitivity	Strategy and Actions
		<p>Newton north of Easington is also a highly visible development in the coastal landscape from this area.</p> <p>Land use is predominantly arable farmland but includes infrastructure associated with the Natural Gas Terminal north of Easington. Settlements within this small LCA are limited to isolated farmsteads and the villages of Easington and Holmpton.</p> <p>Easington and Holmpton both have Conservation Areas designated for their architectural and historic character. Field pattern around the two</p>	<p>considering landscape quality and development proposals.</p> <p>Positive landscape features include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gently undulating landform sloping gradually eastwards affording views out to the North Sea; and Exposed open landscape. <p>Condition and Strength of Landscape Character:</p> <p>The condition of the coastal landscape is mixed. There are areas, particularly around the villages and hamlets (e.g. Barmston, Skipsea, Atwick, Holmpton and Easington) that display intact characteristics such as historic field patterns, intact hedgerows, clumps of trees and distinctive vernacular. However, the presence of caravan parks in fields adjacent to the coast has altered land use and fragmented character. In addition fields are generally large and their hedgerow boundaries are largely lost or are fragmented.</p> <p>Sensitivity and Capacity:</p> <p>The LCT has a mixed landscape condition between remote coastal regions and developed towns/ villages. The LCT</p>		

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		<p>villages is irregular and small scale. Tree cover is also concentrated around the two villages in an area that is largely devoid of trees due to its exposed nature.</p> <p>Beyond the villages fields tend to be large and rectilinear in shape.</p>	<p>has a high landscape value in terms of tourism.</p> <p>The area offers some pleasant views across the coast out to sea, with a number of historical/ ecological sites of interest. The presence of tourism and industry detract in places with caravan sites being a visually prominent aspect in the landscape.</p> <p>Susceptibility to Development:</p> <p>Industrial development is limited within this LCT, with the exception of Easington Waterworks. Open and expansive views across most of the LCT. Very limited capacity to accommodate development of this nature without affecting the landscape character of the area.</p> <p>Sensitivity to Development:</p> <p>High.</p>		

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