

North East Lincolnshire

Green Wedges Methodology and Evaluation

October 2023

Green Wedges Appraisal Methodology and Evaluation

1.0 Methodology

1.1 There is no nationally prescribed methodology for defining or reviewing Green Wedges (GW), therefore a methodology must be determined at a local level. North East Lincolnshire has adopted a similar methodology to that which was applied to establish and review the Green Wedges around Lincoln, and which are now adopted in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2023.

1.2 The areas defined are of similar landscape 'types' and are based on desk top and field survey analysis of topography, vegetation, land use and townscape character areas.

1.3 The assessment process involved three stages.

Stage 1 involved desk-based assessments for each Green Wedge to gather factual information on land use, designations, planning history and development pressures. The main sources of information were GIS mapping, planning records and aerial photos.

Stage 2 involved site visits to publicly accessible locations within each of the Green Wedge areas. On site assessments were completed covering information around land use, physical features, setting and character, landscape and visual impacts, threat of coalescence, boundaries, perception of distance and sense of separation/leaving a place.

A methodology was developed to assess landscape and visual impacts on site within each Green Wedge area (see Appendix A for the photos completed on site visits). Guidance on the scope of landscape and visual impact assessment is set out in "Guidelines for landscape and visual impact Assessment" (Landscape Institute and IEMA 2013) and this has informed the adopted methodology. Each Green Wedge area was sensitivity tested. Sensitivity being defined as "the relative ability of a landscape to respond to, and where appropriate accommodate change of a particular type. It reflects landscape character, the nature of change and the way both are experienced and perceived".

1.4 For each zone, sensitivity was assessed using a five-point scale;

- 1. Low sensitivity: Characteristics of landscape are robust and are able to accommodate development without significant character change; thresholds for significant change are very high. Built development relates to landscape character.
- 2. Low-medium sensitivity: Characteristics of landscape are resilient to change and are able to absorb development in many situations without significant character change; thresholds for significant change are high. Many aspects of built development relate to landscape character.

- 3. Medium sensitivity: Characteristics of landscape are susceptible to change but with some ability to absorb development in some situations without significant character change; thresholds for significant change are intermediate. Some aspects of built development relate to landscape character.
- 4. Medium-high sensitivity: Characteristics of landscape are vulnerable to change and development can be absorbed only in limited situations without significant character change; thresholds for significant change are low. Few aspects of built development relate to landscape character.
- 5. High sensitivity: Characteristics of landscape are very vulnerable to change and are unable to accommodate development without significant character change; thresholds for significant change are very low. Built development conflicts directly with landscape character.

1.5 Stage 3 brought together the findings of the desk-based surveys and site visits to evaluate each GW area against the relevant GW function criteria as set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Green Wedge Function Criteria

Criteria	Explanation
1. Prevention of the physical merging of settlements, preserving their separate identity, local character and historic character or provision of a buffer between non-compatible uses	GWs will safeguard the physical identity of local communities within and around urban areas that face growth pressures by preserving a physical separation between settlements or provide a buffer between non-compatible uses. GWs help to protect and enhance the distinct identity, character and setting of settlements. They also protect important views into and out of settlements.
2. Providing a green lung into urban areas GWs will provide communities with a direct, continuous link to the open countryside beyond the urban area	GWs also provide multi-functional uses, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space, sport and recreational facilities; • Protection/improvement of sites important for nature conservation and links between them; • Maintaining and strengthening landscape character; • Flood alleviation; • Links to Green Infrastructure; • Transport corridors based on footpaths, bridleways and cycle ways; • Air quality management; • Safeguard key views into and out of urban areas.
3. A recreational resource	GW provide a recreational resource, both formal and informal, close to where people live where public access is maximised.
4. Protect and enhance ecological value and linkages	GWs provide opportunities to conserve and enhance wildlife and protect links between wildlife sites to support wildlife corridors.

Note:

Whilst the aim is to strengthen the landscape quality and environmental quality of these areas, it is not intended that they should operate as an absolute restriction on all development proposals. Due to their multi-functional role, there are also various ‘non-open space’ uses that already exist and essential infrastructure that may be required.

As such, certain types of development may be acceptable, if they are not detrimental to the character, role, and function of the Green Wedge within which they are situated. This may include agricultural, and forestry related development, green space, outdoor sport, and recreation uses or the reuse of rural buildings and extensions or alterations to existing dwellings. It may also include flood defence or drainage works, provision of new infrastructure such as bridges or telecommunications or specific development required by a public or private utility to fulfil their statutory obligation.

2.0 Analysis and Evaluation

Area: Immingham Green Wedge GW1



Figure 1 Immingham Green Wedge, Area of Consideration

Location, Size and Extent	The Immingham GW covers an area of 75.39ha. It forms two connecting zones to the north of Immingham. The first includes the land of the former Immingham golf club and adjacent landscaped fields that provides separation from the Killingholme refineries. The second includes areas of predominantly recreation and open space that provides a buffer to the industrial development along Manby Road. The park with its lake and play area/skate park is within
---------------------------	--

	Homestead Park. To the south east is an area for allotments onto Manby Road.
Existing Boundaries	The northern boundary of the area is the borough boundary, The western boundary is formed by the edge of the former Immingham golf club and adjacent area of woodland. The southern boundary is formed by the built-up area of the town of Immingham. The eastern boundary is formed by the edge of the industrial development serviced from Manby Road. The boundary onto Mill Lane which provides a 'green lane' into Immingham is well landscaped providing a soft and pleasing approach. Photo 1
Landscape Character, Sensitivity and Visual Assessment	The industrial developments to the north and east of Immingham is effectively screened by the extensive areas of green space with the GW. The former golf club now has a strong sense as a country park with established tree planting. Photo 2. This feeds into Homestead Park which historically is a valued park with play areas and a lake. Photo 3. St Andrews church is a prominent historical landmark located close to the settlement edge and is particularly framed in views from the former golf course. Photo 4.
Topography	The topology of the GW is predominantly flat though with undulations.
Land Uses	The land use within this GW is predominantly open land, including the land which formed the former Immingham golf club and the Homestead recreation area. It is supplemented by other green space and includes the buildings associated with the former golf club and several isolated dwellings.
Access and Movement	The GW is crossed by three footpaths, one runs NW from the church, a second runs NE from Homestead Park and a third crosses east through the allotments to Manby Road. Photo 2. The southern edge relates well to existing residential areas and allows for easy connectivity to this open space. Photo 5.
Ecology	Across the site there is extensive tree planting and other flora and habitat that has been left to establish itself which will inform the sites biodiversity value.

Separation	The GW creates a strong sense of separation between the town of Immingham and the industrial areas of the refineries to the north and the port and associated commercial areas to the east.
Development Pressures	Within the GW, the former golf course has been promoted for development through the local plan review call for sites. There are, however, a number of constraints that restrict the scale of any potential development.
Evaluation and Conclusions	The primary role of the GW is the provision of a buffer between non-compatible uses but it also has green lung benefits.

Criteria	Does the Green Wedge meet the criteria?
Prevention of the physical merging of settlements, preserving their separate identity, local character and historic character or provision of a buffer between non-compatible uses	YES. This is the primary role of this GW. It provides the crucial role in providing a buffer between industrial uses and residential uses.
Providing a green lung into urban areas	YES. Primarily This GW relates to establishing a buffer between non compatible uses as opposed to relating to the urban area. However at its fringes it links to the residential areas of St Andrews Road and Washdyke Lane and provides a green lung to these areas. Footpath links extend this to the industrial area of Manby Road.
A recreational resource	YES. The GW includes landscaped areas, open space and recreation areas in Immingham and the public footpaths that cross the GW. Photo 6. These provide opportunities for recreational activities for residents of the town. There is formal recreation through Homestead Park and the allotments. The former golf club has rights of way through it and has a strong rural country park feeling.
Protect and enhance ecological value and linkages	YES. The connected green space provides connecting habitat which is recognised as offering ecological value, combined with the Homestead Park Pond designated Local Wildlife Site.

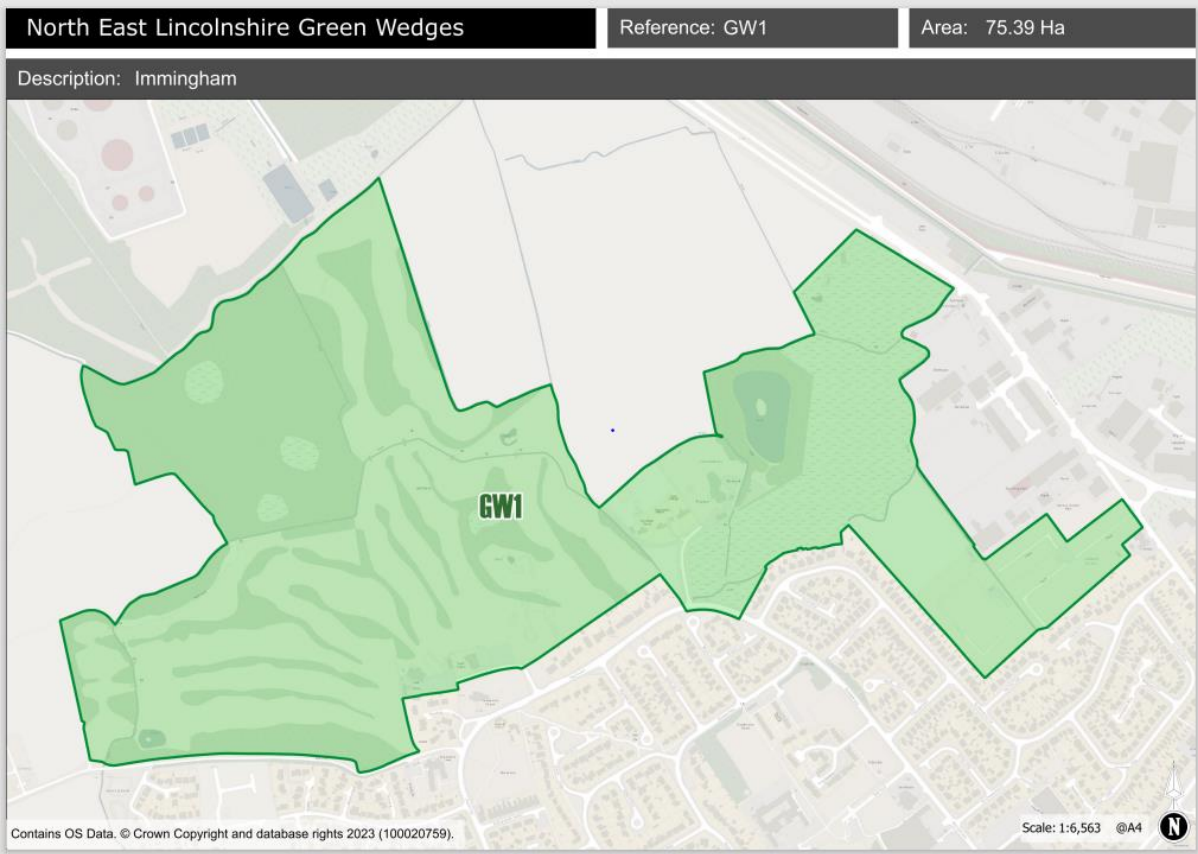


Figure 2 Immingham Green Wedge, Defined Area

Area: Stallingborough/Healing Green Wedge GW2



Figure 3 Stallingborough/Healing, Area of Consideration

Location, Size and Extent	The Stallingborough/Healing GW covers an area of 50.99ha. It forms one defined zone between the two villages located between the railway line to the east and the B1210 to the west.
Existing Boundaries	The northern boundary follows the edge of the built-up area of the village of Stallingborough. The southern boundary includes the landscaped edge of most recent developments in Healing including areas of public open space and recreation sites, off Clematis Avenue and Poplar Road.
Landscape Character, Sensitivity and Visual Assessment	<p>The settlements of Stallingborough and Healing are separated by one open agricultural field. Photo 7. There is little landscaping to soften the edge of Stallingborough other than boundary planting however, the edge of Healing village is screened by extensive woodland planting that complements the historic landscaping along the line of the beck. There are distant views across the railway to the large-scale industrial development on the South Humber Bank. The setting from Healing is also framed by the well-designed access road and open space into the new Cyden Homes residential development. This has a parkland feeling which will mature in time. Photo 8.</p> <p>Views across the GW are clear from the B1210, the railway line and the public footpath that runs through the centre of the area connecting the two villages.</p> <p>The landscape character assessment, 2015 states: "Within the area there is an overriding need to ensure that potential coalescence with Stallingborough to the north-west is avoided. A sufficiently wide gap should therefore be retained between the settlements to allow a sense of leaving one place before arriving at the other". It assessed the Overall Sensitivity to Change as, Medium.</p>
Topography	The topology of the GW is predominantly flat.
Land Uses	The predominant land use within this GW is arable farming land. There is an extensive area of woodland planting to the south which connects to areas of open space and recreation within the village of Healing. This includes a

	sensitive archaeological area in Healing Village and village play area. Photo 9 and 10.
Access and Movement	The GW is crossed by a well-used public footpath and is visible from the adjacent B1210 highway and railway line.
Ecology	The GW does not include any formal ecology designations but includes an area of extensive natural greenspace bordering the beck.
Separation	<p>The single field gap is the only separation between the two settlements and contributes to the perception of two separate settlements.</p> <p>The softness of the settlement edge of Healing where the development is cloaked by an extensive area of planting is in sharp contrast to the Stallingborough edge.</p>
Development Pressures	No sites have been promoted in the GW area through the Local Plan Review call for sites. Infill development has taken place within Stallingborough on land within but adjacent to the development boundary.
Evaluation and Conclusions	The primary role of the Stallingborough/Healing GW is to prevent the coalescence of the settlements.

Criteria	Does the Green Wedge meet the criteria?
Prevention of the physical merging of settlements, preserving their separate identity, local character and historic character or provision of a buffer between non-compatible uses	YES. This the primary role of this GW. It provides the crucial role in the perception of leaving one place and arriving at another. It also protects archaeology and its setting.
Providing a green lung into urban areas	NO. This GW relates to two outlining villages and does not relate to the urban area.
A recreational resource	YES. The GW includes landscaped areas, open space and recreation areas in Healing and the public footpath that connects the two villages. These provide opportunities for recreational activities for residents of the villages.
Protect and enhance ecological value and linkages	YES. Whilst there are no formal designations the connected green space and association with the beck provide connecting habitat which are recognised as offering ecological value.

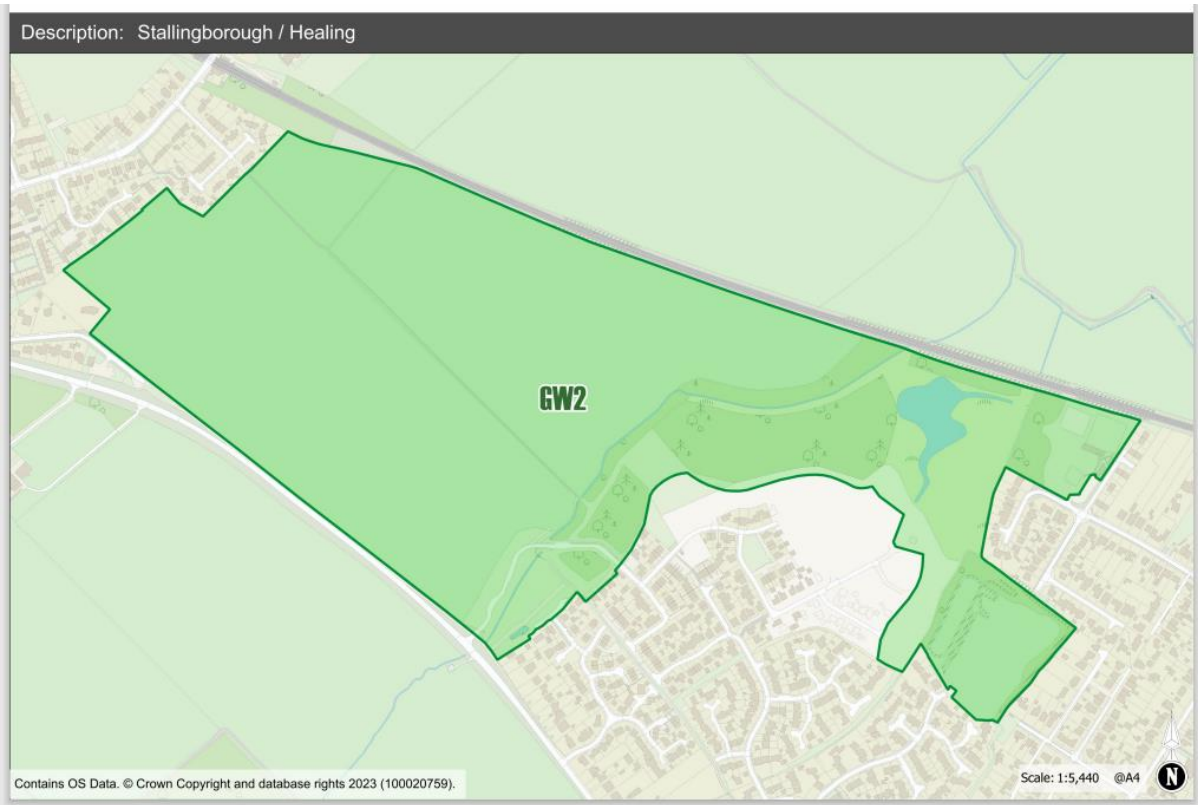


Figure 4 Stallingborough/Healing Green Wedge Defined Area

Area: Aylesby/Laceby Green Wedge GW3



Figure 5 Aylesby/Laceby green Wedge, Area of Consideration

Location, Size and Extent	The Aylesby/Laceby GW covers an area of 38.0ha. It forms one defined zone between the two villages located between the southern edge of Aylesby village and the northern edge of Laceby village. It also connects to areas of green space within the village, including the allotments off Butt Lane.
Existing Boundaries	The southern edge of Aylesby village is softened by extensive planting including areas of small woodland and hedging. The northern edge of Laceby village is softened by managed hedgerows although the new properties can clearly be viewed.
Landscape Character, Sensitivity and Visual Assessment	<p>The settlements of Aylesby and Laceby are separated by open agricultural fields. Photo 11. There is good landscaping to soften the edge of Aylesby but further expansion of Laceby north of Butt Lane would impinge on this.</p> <p>Views across the GW are clear from Butt Lane travelling north, and from the public footpath that runs from Laceby to Aylesby connecting the two villages. Photo 12.</p> <p>The landscape character assessment, 2015 states “Within the area there is an overriding need to ensure that potential coalescence with Aylesby to the north is avoided. A sufficiently wide gap should therefore be retained between the settlements to allow a sense of leaving one place before arriving at the other. The setting of St Lawrence’s church, including views to and from it, should be safeguarded.” It assessed the Overall Sensitivity to Change as, Medium.</p>
Topography	The topology of the GW is predominantly flat.
Land Uses	The predominant land use within this GW is arable farming land, although there are small pockets of woodland planting.
Access and Movement	The GW is crossed by a well-used public footpath/cycleway, and is visible from Butt Lane, Aylesby Road and the A18.
Ecology	-
Separation	The single field gap is the only separation between the two settlements and contributes to the perception of two separate settlements.

	The softness of the settlement edge of Aylesby where the development is cloaked by an extensive area of planting contrasts with the Laceby village edge and the recent housing development.
Development Pressures	Sites have been promoted in the GW area through the Local Plan Review Call for Sites. This includes a small area south of Aylesby and land north of Laceby.
Evaluation and Conclusions	The primary role of the Aylesby/Laceby GW is to prevent the coalescence of the settlements.

Criteria	Does the Green Wedge meet the criteria?
Prevention of the physical merging of settlements, preserving their separate identity, local character and historic character or provision of a buffer between non-compatible uses	YES. This is the primary role of this GW. It provides the crucial role in the perception of leaving one place and arriving at another. It also protects the setting of Listed Buildings being the Church of St Lawrence, Aylesby which is Grade I listed. and the Almshouses Aylesby. Grade II listed. Photo 13 and 14.
Providing a green lung into urban areas	NO. This GW relates to two outlying villages and does not relate to the urban area.
A recreational resource	YES. The GW includes landscaped areas, open space, and recreation areas in Laceby and the public footpath that connects the two villages. These provide opportunities for recreational activities for residents of the villages.
Protect and enhance ecological value and linkages	NO. There are no formal designations within the GW, however, the connected green space provides connecting habitat which is recognised as offering some ecological value.

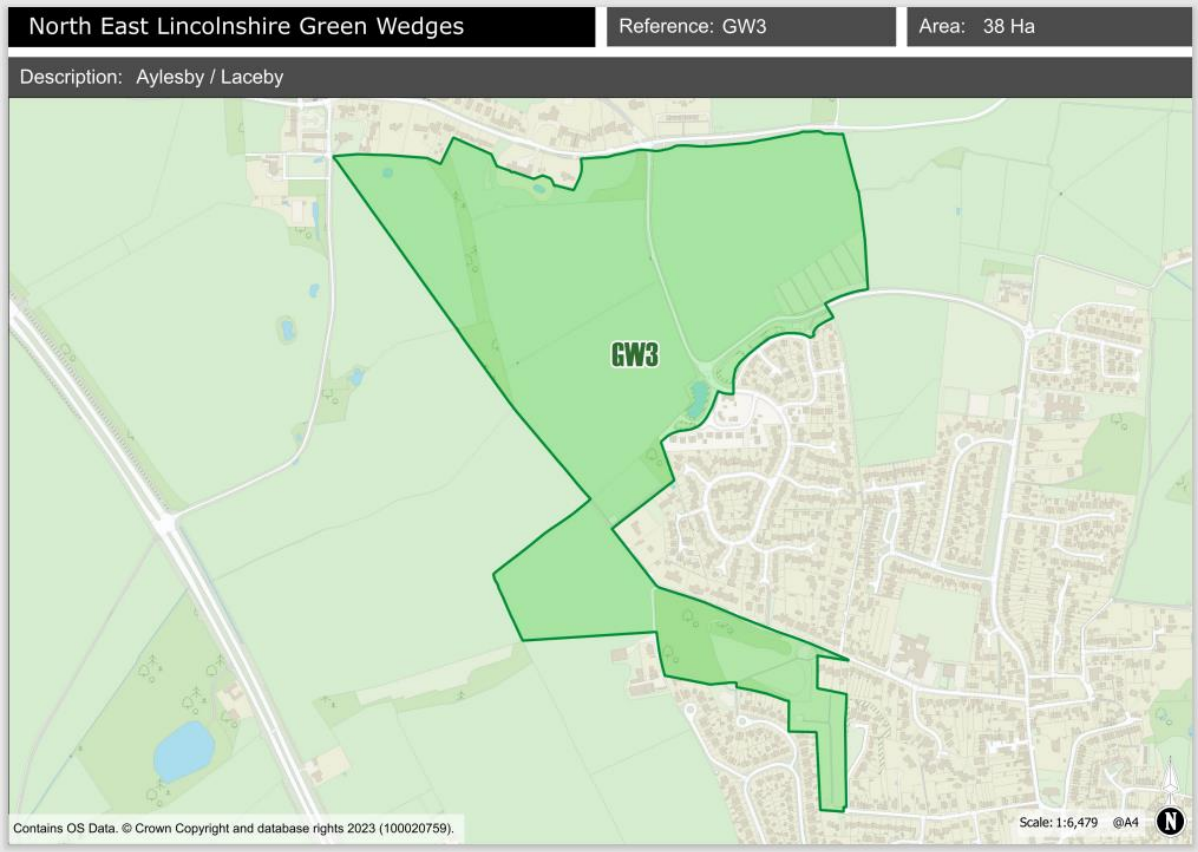


Figure 6 Aylesby/Laceby Green Wedge, Defined Area

Area: Freshney Corridor Green Wedge GW4



Figure 7 Freshney Corridor Green Wedge, Area of Consideration

Location, Size and Extent	The Freshney GW covers an extensive area of 250.23ha stretching from the woodland areas to the east of Laceby to the A180 in the east. It
---------------------------	---

	<p>forms three zones. The first covers land to the east of Laceby village connecting areas of woodland, open space, and land of ecological value, Photo 20. The second zone follows the River Freshney east including the paddocks between the footpath and river, Photo 17. The third zone includes land stretching east through the urban area. This includes areas of natural green space, areas of recreation land, both public and private, and allotments, Photo 19.</p>
<p>Existing Boundaries</p>	<p>The Freshney GW follows the river Freshney following its route from Laceby through the urban area of Grimsby.</p> <p>In the urban area the boundaries are formed by the built-up areas of the town. As the GW stretches west it crosses arable fields, the northern boundary is then formed by the footpath running to Laceby village. The GW includes the paddocks and small fields running down to Laceby Beck, before connecting to the woodlands that form the eastern edge of Laceby village.</p>
<p>Landscape Character, Sensitivity and Visual Assessment</p>	<p>The Freshney GW forms a valuable corridor of open space, providing a rich and attractive landscape along its length including several protected features and habitats.</p> <p>The landscape character assessment, 2015 includes the GW under several areas. It states: "Within the urban area, given the nature and current land use it is not considered appropriate for future development in overall terms. In this area it assessed the Overall Sensitivity to Change as, Medium but with low capacity to accept development. It assessed the Overall Sensitivity of the central zone to change as, Medium/Low with Medium capacity to accept development. The western area of the GW where it abuts with the village of Laceby assessed the overall sensitivity to change as Medium with Medium capacity to accept development". There are some large power lines crossing the River Freshney Valley.</p>
<p>Topography</p>	<p>The topology of the GW is predominantly flat; although the land rises to the south quite significantly approximately half way through GW4.</p>

Land Uses	There are a mix of land uses within this GW including privately owned woodland, paddocks and open farmland, publicly opened open space and recreation land and informal open space. Photo's 18, 19 and 20.
Access and Movement	The GW forms a movement corridor along most of its length serving as a valuable recreation resource. Access to the GW is available at multiple points along its length
Ecology	The GW includes Local Wildlife Sites and has an extensive natural landscape including woodlands, hedgerows and watercourses and forms the Freshney Valley.
Separation	The GW forms a linear corridor inserting into the built-up area, forming an effective green lung.
Development Pressures	To the west of Grimsby, the GW cuts through the land identified as the Grimsby West strategic site in the adopted local plan. This section of the GW is intended to be developed as a country park as set out in policy 14 of the local plan. A vehicle crossing would be required which would require careful design to limit its impact.
Evaluation and Conclusions	The primary roles of the Freshney GW are providing a green lung into the urban area, providing a recreation resource, and protecting and enhancing ecological value and linkages.

Criteria	Does the Green Wedge meet the criteria?
Prevention of the physical merging of settlements, preserving their separate identity, local character and historic character or provision of a buffer between non-compatible uses	NO. This GW role is not to prevent the merging of settlements or serve as a buffer between non-compatible uses.
Providing a green lung into urban areas	YES. This GW provides a green lung that stretches through the centre of the urban area; and provides important connectivity to green space and recreational areas.
A recreational resource	YES. This GW provides a valuable recreation resource along its full length with multiple points of access. Importantly this includes formal and informal areas of open space.

Protect and enhance ecological value and linkages

YES. The GW provides connecting habitat which is recognised as offering ecological value. This GW includes several specific protected sites (Lacey Beck (north) LWS, Lacey Carr Plantation and Pond LWS, Lacey Beck Blow Wells LGS. River Freshney Headwaters LWS, Freshney Parkway LWS, River Freshney LWS, and Freshney Parkway (north) LWS.

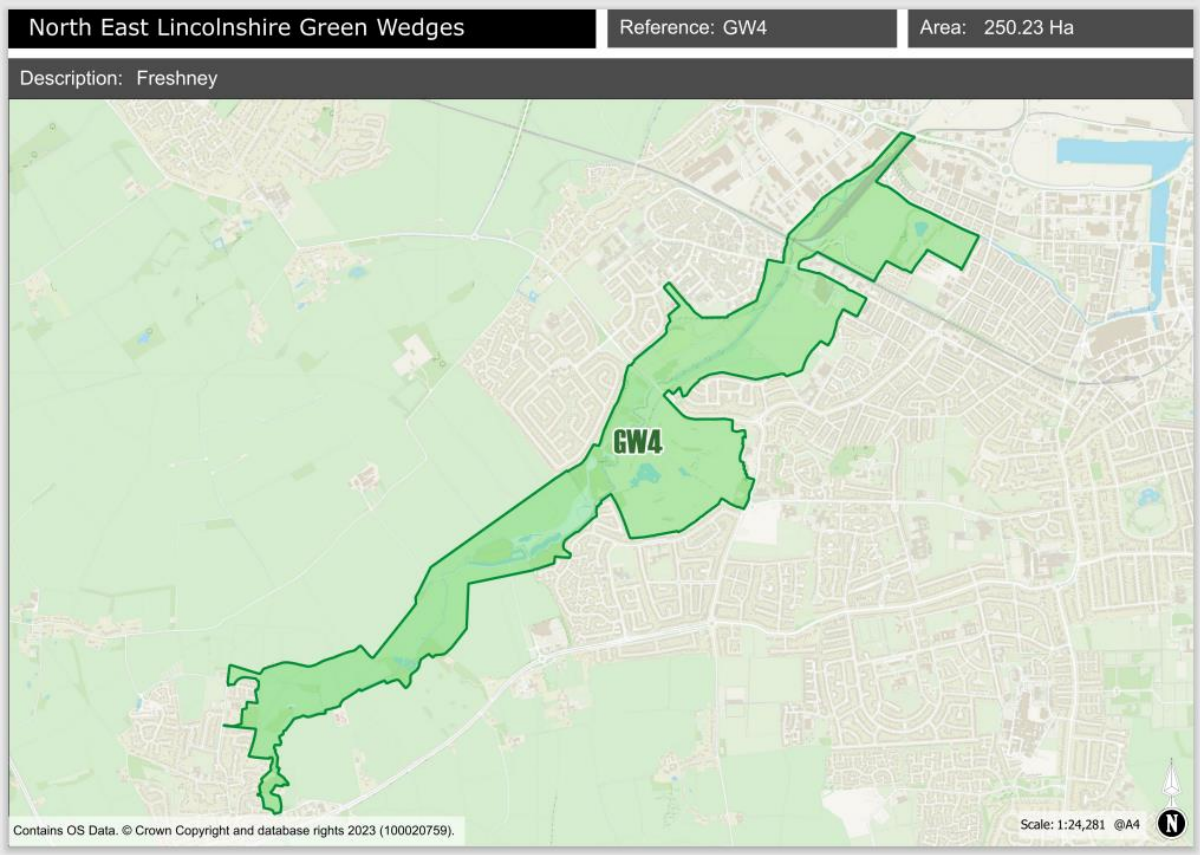


Figure 8 Freshney Corridor Green Wedge, Defined Area

Area: Grimsby/Waltham Green Wedge GW5



Figure 9 Grimsby/Waltham Green Wedge, Area of Consideration

Location, Size and Extent	The Grimsby/Waltham GW covers an area of 165.02ha. It forms one defined zone between the village of Waltham and the urban area of Grimsby.
Existing Boundaries	The northern edge of the GW is formed by the irregular boundary of Scartho and the line of the footpath that crosses open fields to the woodland at Bradley Gairs, Photo 22. The western edge is formed by Bradley Road. The southern edge of the GW follows the strong boundary of Buck Beck, Photo 23, which forms the edge of Waltham village, including the adjacent recreation sites. Photos 24 and 25. The eastern edge of the GW is formed by the short section of Grimsby Road.
Landscape Character, Sensitivity and Visual Assessment	The landscape character assessment, 2015 states: "Throughout the area there is an overriding need to ensure the role and function of the Strategic Gap is maintained and not unduly compromised and that potential coalescence with Waltham to the south is avoided. A sufficiently wide gap should

	therefore be retained between the settlements to allow a sense of leaving one place before arriving at the other”.
Topography	The topology of the GW is flat.
Land Uses	The predominant land use within this GW is arable farming land. There are small pockets of woodland planting, and areas of recreation land.
Access and Movement	The GW is crossed by two rights of way,(70 and 71) the first stretches north west from the Waltham recreation ground to Bradley Road, the second form the northern boundary of the GW stretching from Rivan Avenue to Fairway. Both offer expansive views across the open flat land. Views across the GW are also available directly from Bradley Road and Grimsby Road.
Ecology	The woodland area to the north west of the GW was formerly identified as a SNCI.
Separation	The single field gap is the only separation between the two settlements and contributes to the perception of two separate settlements. This narrows significantly at Grimsby Road.
Development Pressures	There are significant development pressures in this area. Significant areas of land have been promoted for development through the Local Plan review Call for Sites.
Evaluation and Conclusions	The primary role of the Grimsby/Waltham GW is to prevent the coalescence of the settlements.

Criteria	Does the Green Wedge meet the criteria?
Prevention of the physical merging of settlements, preserving their separate identity, local character and historic character or provision of a buffer between non-compatible uses	YES. This the primary role of this GW. It provides the crucial role in maintaining their separate identity, preserving their local character. The impact or likelihood of coalescence to the north west of the GW is considered to be more limited.
Providing a green lung into urban areas	YES. The GW works in combination with adjoining GW areas to the east to form one large green lung stretching into the urban area.

A recreational resource	YES. The GW includes landscaped areas, open space and recreation areas in Waltham and the public footpaths that cross the GW provide opportunities for recreational activities for residents of the town and village.
Protect and enhance ecological value and linkages	No. There are no formal designations within the GW, however, the connected green space provides connecting habitat which is recognised as offering some ecological value.

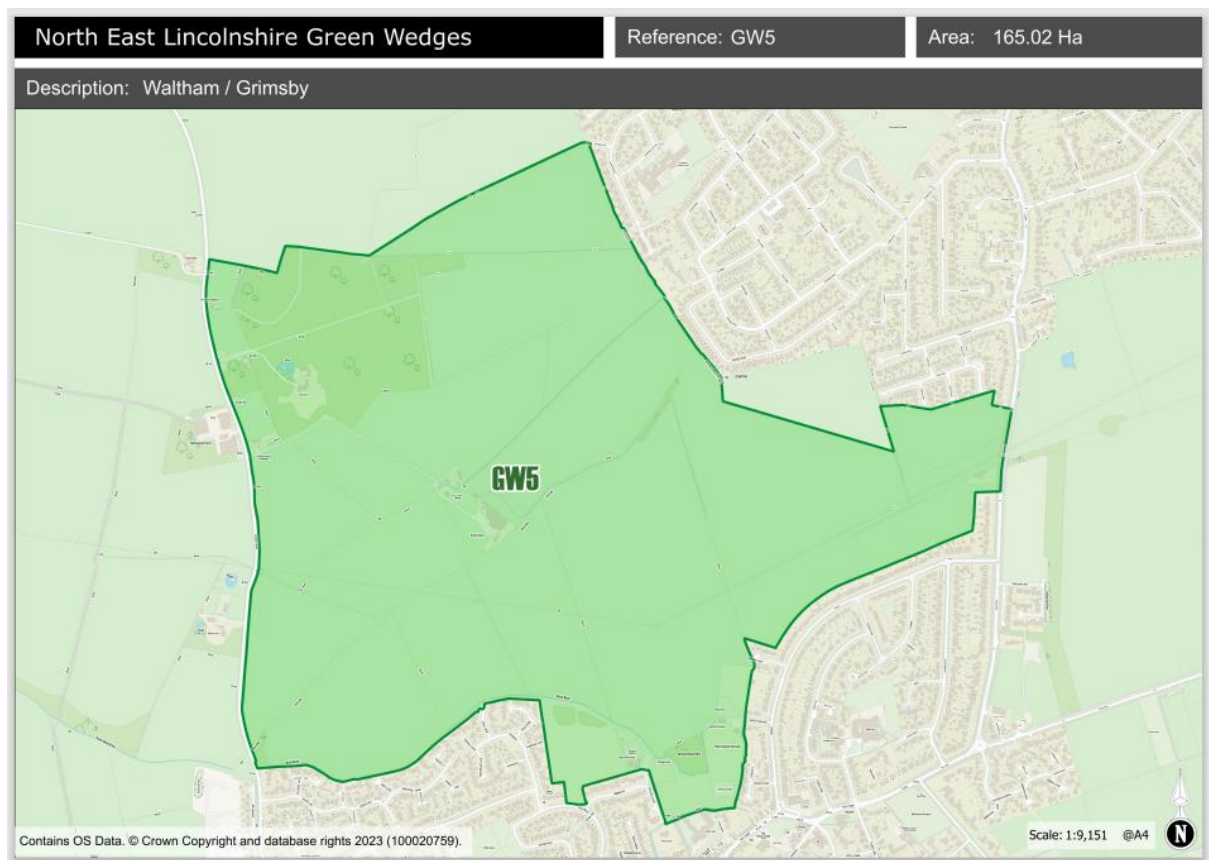


Figure 10 Grimsby/Waltham Green Wedge, Defined Area

Area: Waltham/New Waltham Green Wedge GW6



Figure 11 Waltham/New Waltham Green Wedge, Area of Consideration

<p>Location, Size and Extent</p>	<p>The Waltham/NewWaltham GW covers an area of 247.03Ha. It forms two cojoining areas north and south of Station Road between the settlements of Waltham, Grimsby, New Waltham and Holton le Clay.</p>
<p>Existing Boundaries</p>	<p>The boundaries of the GW in the north are formed by the southern edge of Scartho. The western edge tracks the built-up area of Waltham village. The southern edge follows the edge of the golf course before cutting across to the A16 close to the site of the war memorial. Photos 26 and 27. The eastern edge follows the borough boundary before tracking the edge of development sites south of New Waltham, Photo 28.</p>
<p>Landscape Character, Sensitivity and Visual Assessment</p>	<p>The landscape character assessment, 2015 states: “Additional planting may be required to further buffer and contain Poplar Farm, Waltham House Farm and The Bungalow</p>

	adjacent to Louth Road, it may also be necessary to reinforce planting along Station Road (B1219) and Louth Road (A16) to aid screening. An appropriate buffer should be provided along the perimeter of any development to minimise impacts on the wider landscape including the adjacent Strategic Gap and views of Waltham Windmill as well as more distant views towards the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB should be maintained”.
Topography	The topology of the GW is flat.
Land Uses	The predominant land uses within this GW is a mix of arable farming land and extensive areas of recreation land including school playing fields and golf course land.
Access and Movement	A public footpath tracks east across the GW from Ings Lane to the A16. This is the only route that crosses the site. Further views across the GW are available from Waltham Road, Station Road, and Louth Road.
Ecology	There is a site formerly identified as a SNCI to the south east of the site at the borough boundary.
Separation	The field gaps provide the separation between the settlements and contribute to the perception of separate settlements. The consideration of moving from one place to another needs to be carefully managed to ensure further incremental development in the GW does not erode this. Particular care is needed to minimise street clutter in this area.
Development Pressures	There are significant development pressures in this area. Significant areas of land have been promoted for development through the Local Plan review Call for Sites.
Evaluation and Conclusions	The primary role of the Waltham/New Waltham GW is to prevent the coalescence of the settlements.

Criteria	Does the Green Wedge meet the criteria?
Prevention of the physical merging of settlements, preserving their separate identity,	YES. This the primary role of this GW. It provides the crucial role in maintaining the

local character and historic character or provision of a buffer between non-compatible uses	separate identity of settlements, preserving their local character.
Providing a green lung into urban areas	YES. The GW works in combination with adjoining GW areas to the west and north to form one large green lung stretching into the urban area.
A recreational resource	YES. The GW includes landscaped areas, open space and golf course in Waltham and the public footpath that crosses the GW provides opportunities for recreational activities for residents of the village.
Protect and enhance ecological value and linkages	NO. There are no formal designations within the GW. The connected green space provides connecting habitat which is also recognised as offering some ecological value.

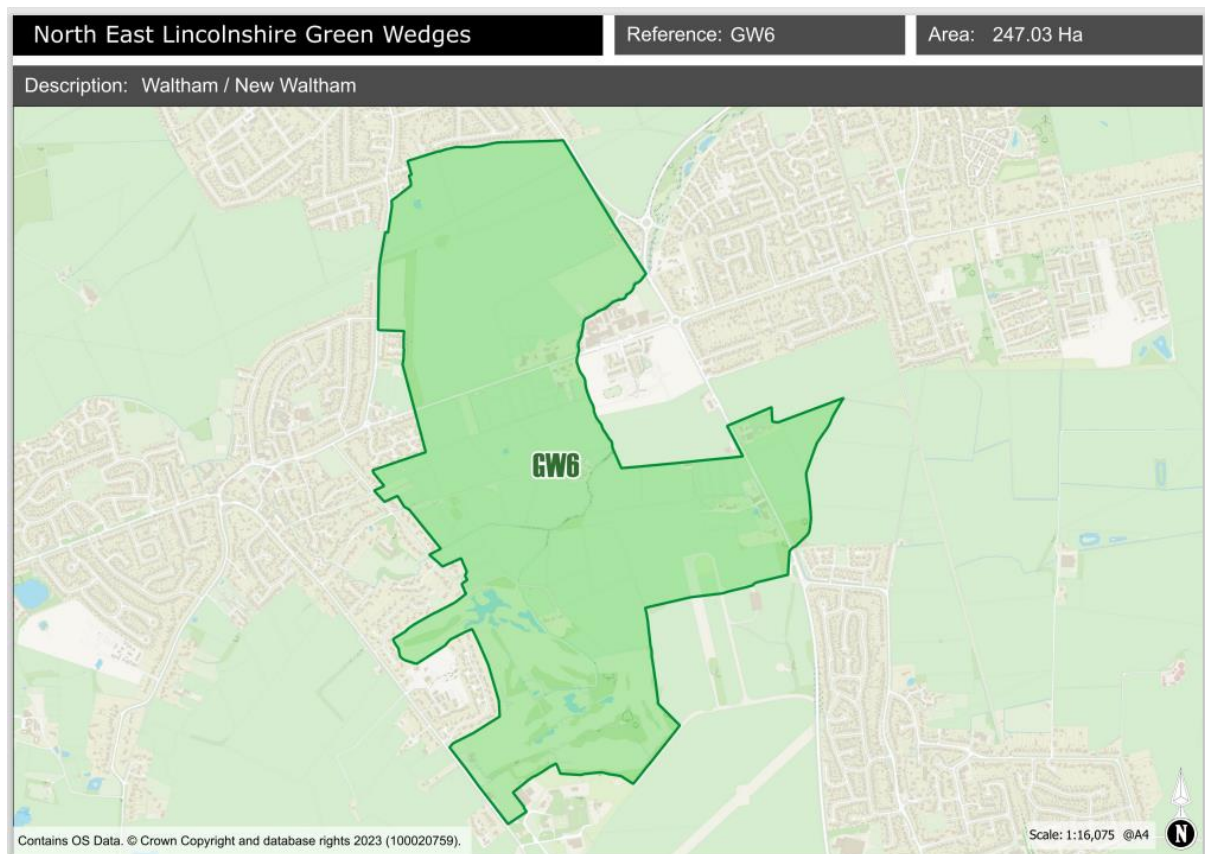


Figure 12 Waltham/New Waltham Green Wedge, Defined Area

Area: Grimsby/New Waltham Green Wedge GW7



Figure 13 Grimsby/New Waltham Green Wedge, Area of Consideration

<p>Location, Size and Extent</p>	<p>The Grimsby/New Waltham GW covers an area of 471.22ha. It forms two defined zones located either side of Peakes Parkway, between the southern edge of the Grimsby urban area and north of the village of New Waltham.</p>
<p>Existing Boundaries</p>	<p>The northern edge of the GW tracks the edge of built-up development as does the western edge. The southern boundary tracks Buck Beck before following Peakes Lane and Hewitts Avenue. The eastern edge follows the development edge, including the edge of the Humberston Road strategic housing site</p>

	identified in the adopted Local Plan, Photos 36 and 37.
Landscape Character, Sensitivity and Visual Assessment	<p>Views are generally open across the landscape towards the settlement edges, although woodland blocks provide some screening. There is some boundary vegetation along the residential fringes which are relatively open. However, roadside vegetation does provide enclosure from the wider landscape. High voltage pylons cross the south of the area and create a visual detractor within the landscape.</p> <p>The landscape character assessment, 2015 states: "Throughout the area there is an overriding need to ensure the role and function of the Strategic Gap is maintained and not unduly compromised and that potential coalescence with New Waltham to the south and the suburb of Scartho to the west is avoided. A sufficiently wide gap should therefore be retained between the settlements to allow a sense of leaving one place before arriving at the other".</p>
Topography	The topology of the GW is flat
Land Uses	The predominant land use within this GW is arable farming land. The GW includes the landscaped and historic grounds of Linkage College, the Crematorium and Scartho Road Cemetery, small pockets of new woodland planting and established parkland together with established areas of landscaping along Buck Beck. Photos 32, 33, 34, 35. There are a number of important listed buildings and their settings in this GW along with areas of archaeological potential.
Access and Movement	The GW is fragmented by the A16 which runs north to south-west and the A1098 in the south. Two public rights of way (59 and 61) cross the central and western parts of the area, linking New Waltham with Scartho and providing access further along the A16 into the farmland.
Ecology	The GW includes a LWS and two former SNCI.
Separation	The field gaps provide the separation between the settlements and contribute to the

	perception of separate settlements. The consideration of moving from one place to another needs to be carefully managed to ensure further incremental development in the GW does not erode this. This critical at the narrowest points where the roads cross the GW.
Development Pressures	There are significant development pressures in this area. Areas of land have been promoted for development through the Local Plan Review Call for Sites.
Evaluation and Conclusions	The primary role of the Grimsby/New Waltham GW is to prevent the coalescence of the settlements.

Criteria	Does the Green Wedge meet the criteria?
Prevention of the physical merging of settlements, preserving their separate identity, local character and historic character or provision of a buffer between non-compatible uses	YES. This the primary role of this GW. It provides the crucial role in maintaining the separate identity of settlements, preserving their local character. To the south and south west of the GW this is weaker due to the relationship with the Strategic Housing Site on Humberston Road, Cleethorpes, existing settlements and due to the boundaries create by the highway network.
Providing a green lung into urban areas	YES. The GW works in combination with adjoining GW areas to the south forming one large green lung stretching into the urban area.
A recreational resource	YES. The GW includes landscaped areas, open space and amenity land and the public footpaths that cross the GW provide opportunities for recreational activities for residents of the urban area and villages.
Protect and enhance ecological value and linkages	No. The connected green space provides connecting habitat which is recognised as offering some ecological value. This included the designated Gooseman's Field & Big Humphrey LWS.

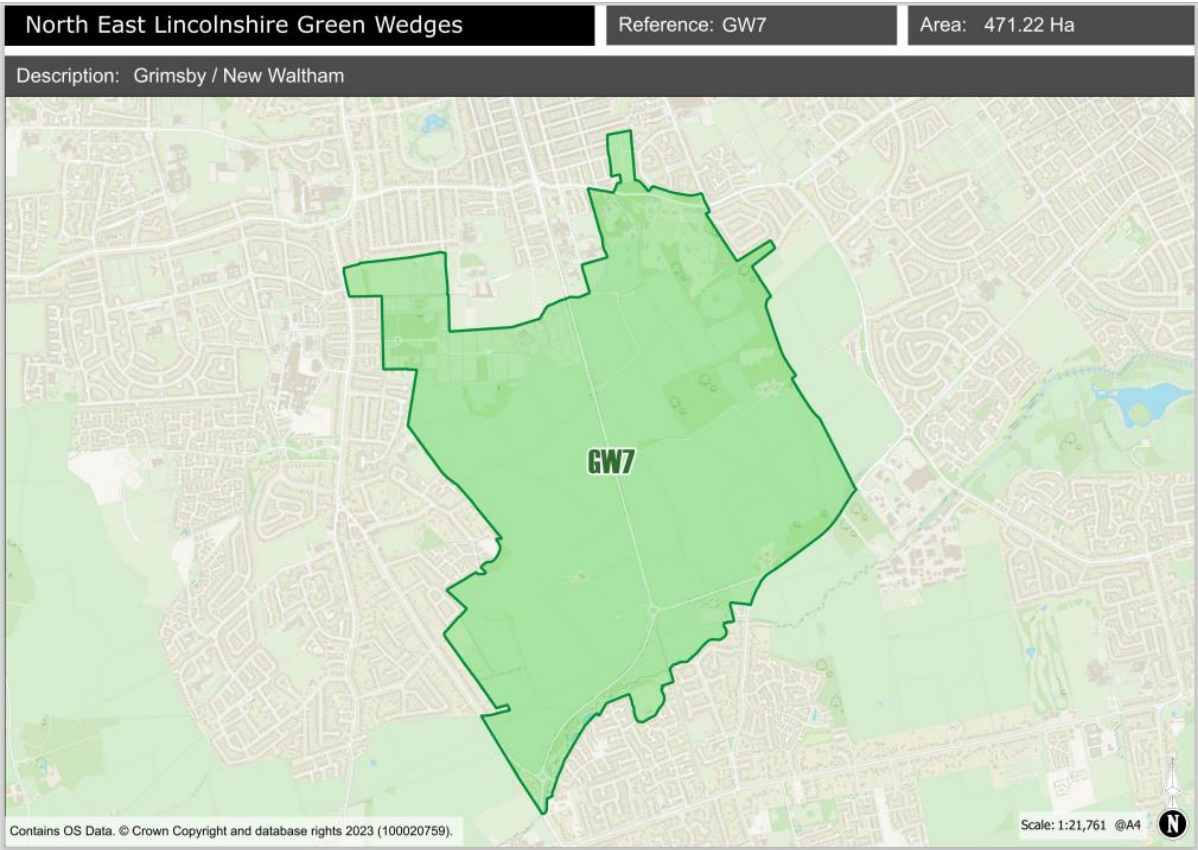


Figure 14 Grimsby/New Waltham Green Wedge, Defined Area

Area: Cleethorpes/Humberston Green Wedge GW8

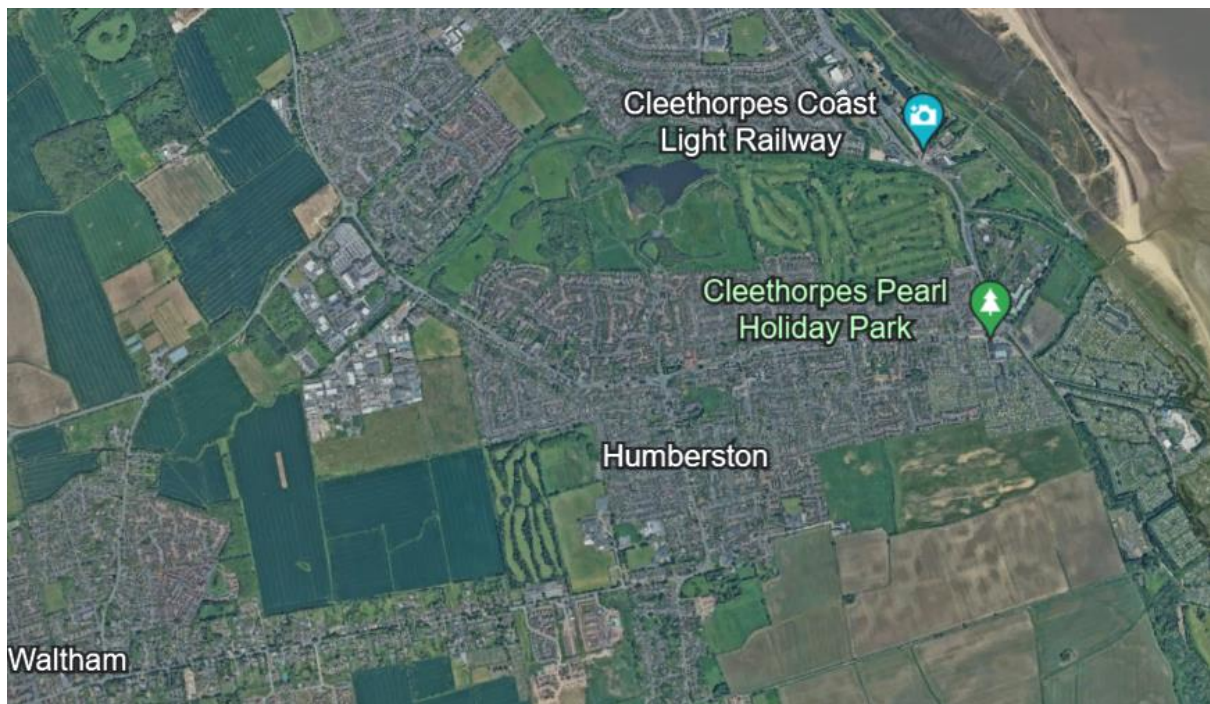


Figure 15 Cleethorpes/Humberston Green Wedge, Area of Consideration

Location, Size and Extent	The Cleethorpes/Humberston GW covers an area of 243.53ha. It forms two defined zones located either side of Grimsby Road, Humberston. (separated only by the row of properties on the south side of Grimsby Road)
Existing Boundaries	The northern zone of the GW is formed by the Cleethorpes golf club, country park, Taylors Avenue playing field and landscaped areas along Buck Beck, Photos 39 and 40. The southern zone tracks the edge of built-up development including the playing field and areas of woodland planting, Photos 41 and 42.
Landscape Character, Sensitivity and Visual Assessment	<p>The landscape character assessment, 2015 states: "Throughout the area there is an overriding need to ensure the role and function of the Strategic Gap is maintained and not unduly compromised and that potential coalescence with Humberston to the east and/or Waltham to the west is avoided. A sufficiently wide gap should therefore be retained between the settlements to allow a sense of leaving one place before arriving at another".</p> <p>Additional planting may be required to further buffer Peaks Covert Farm, Humberston Academy and the Country Club and structure planting may be necessary around Humberston Industrial Estate to reinforce screening".</p>
Topography	The topology of the GW is flat.
Land Uses	The predominant land use in this GW is leisure and recreation with some arable farming land.
Access and Movement	Public rights of way cross and run through the country park and along Buck Beck connecting to other public footpaths beyond the GW, and through the adjoining golf course providing access to the resort. In the western zone public footpath 59 hugs the western edge of the GW adjacent to the built-up area.
Ecology	The country park is a Local Wildlife Site. It is also within relatively close proximity to the Humber Estuary.

Separation	The field gaps provide the separation between the settlements and contribute to the perception of separate settlements. In Humberston the GW creates a strong sense of separation between the village and the business/industrial areas of Wilton Road.
Development Pressures	There are development pressures in this area. Areas of land have been promoted for development through the Local Plan Review Call for Sites.
Evaluation and Conclusions	The primary role of the Cleethorpes/Humberston GW is to prevent the coalescence of the settlements and provision of a buffer between non-compatible uses.

Criteria	Does the Green Wedge meet the criteria?
Prevention of the physical merging of settlements, preserving their separate identity, local character and historic character or provision of a buffer between non-compatible uses	YES. This the primary role of this GW. It provides the crucial role in providing a buffer between industrial uses and residential uses and provides a crucial role in maintaining the separate identity of settlements, preserving their local character.
Providing a green lung into urban areas	YES. The GW works in combination with adjoining GW areas to the west to form one large green lung stretching through the urban area.
A recreational resource	YES. The GW includes significant landscaped areas, open space recreational and amenity land and the public footpaths that cross the GW which provide opportunities for recreational activities for residents of the urban area and villages. These rights of way links across this green wedge provide excellent connectivity which could be developed further in the future. The western area of the green wedge around New Waltham links to a wider network of recreational routes into the countryside.
Protect and enhance ecological value and linkages	No. The connected green space provides connecting habitat which is recognised as offering some ecological value. This includes the Country Park LWS.

Figure 16 Cleethorpes/Humberston Green Wedge Defined Area

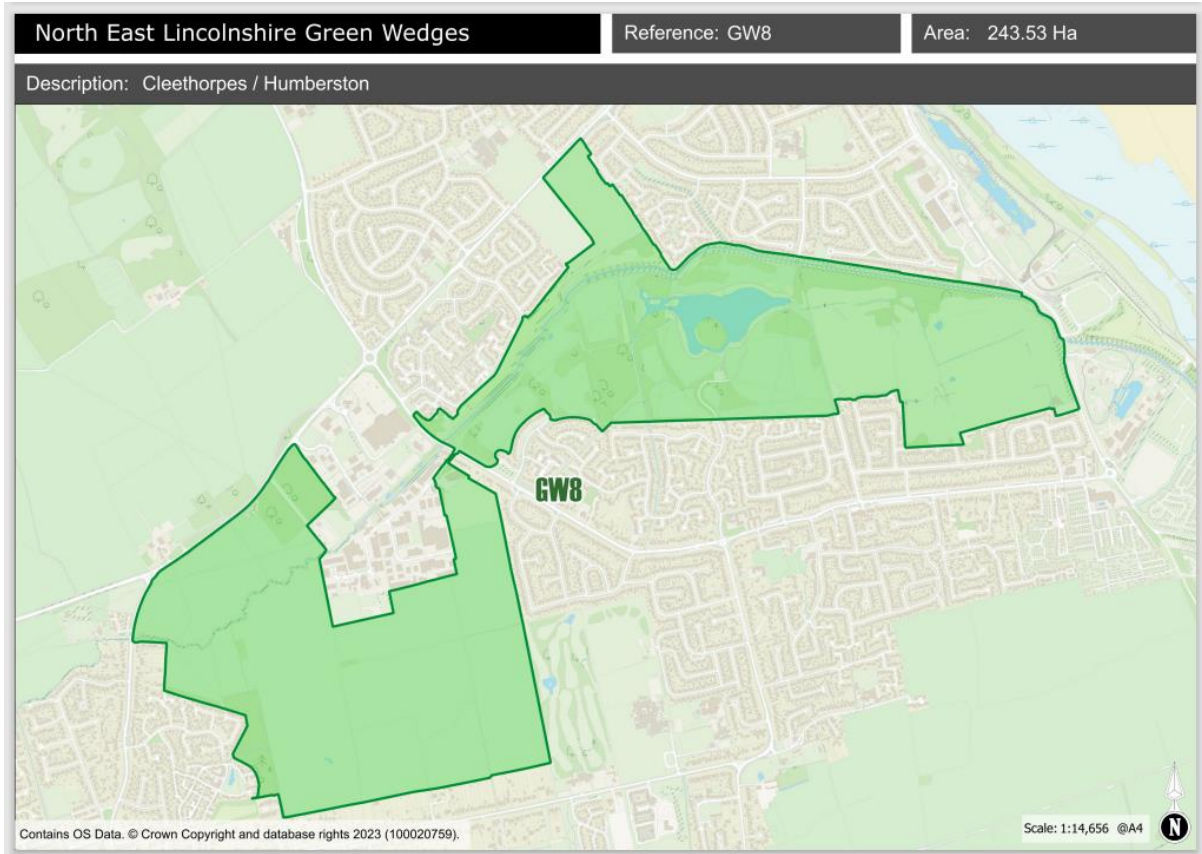


Figure 16 Cleethorpes/Humberston Green Wedge, Defined Area

North East Lincolnshire

Green Wedges Methodology and Evaluation

Appendix A – Photographic Record

October 2023

GW1: Immingham Green Wedge



Photo 1 Mill Lane, Immingham



Photo 2 Former Golf Course, Immingham



Photo 3 Homestead Park Lake, Immingham



Photo 4 View to St Andrew's Church, Immingham



Photo 5 Settlement Edge, Immingham



Photo 6 Former Golf Course, Immingham

GW2: Stallingborough/Healing Green Wedge



Photo 7 View Healing towards Stallingborough



Photo 8 View along Healing edge



Photo 9 Healing archaeological area



Photo 10 Healing open space area

GW3: Aylesby/Laceby Green Wedge



Photo 11 View from Laceby village



Photo 12 View along public bridleway



Photo 13 St Lawrence Church Aylesby



Photo 14 View towards almshouses Aylesby

GW4: Freshney Green Wedge



Photo 15 View across Macaulay Lane, Grimsby



Photo 16 Entrance to Macaulay Lane Country Park



Photo 17 View along the River Freshney



Photo 18 Open space adjacent Queensway



Photo 19 Park Cambridge Road, Grimsby



Photo 20 View towards River Freshney



Photo 21 View towards River Freshney

GW5: Waltham/Grimsby Green Wedge



Photo 22 View across from Bradley Road



Photo 23 View from Mount Pleasant



Photo 24 Mount Pleasant Recreational Fields



Photo 25 Neville Turner Way Play Area

GW6: Waltham/New Waltham Green Wedge



Photo 26 View from the Aerodrone looking west



Photo 27 Aerodrone looking north



Photo 28 View of East side of Louth Road A16



Photo 29 View from Barratts Housing Site



Photo 30 View from Barratts Housing Site looking south west

GW7: Grimsby/New Waltham Green Wedge



Photo 31 View along footpath adj former YMCA, Grimsby



Photo 32 View East of Peaks Parkway



Photo 33 View toward Weelsby Woodlands Parkland



Photo 34 Grimsby Crematorium Grounds



Photo 35 View of Grimsby Crematorium entrance



Photo 36 View behind Pennells Garden looking to east of green wedge



Photo 37 View behind Pennells Garden Centre



Photo 38 A1243 View north from Louth Rd

GW8: Cleethorpes/Humberston Green Wedge



Photo 39 View within Cleethorpes Country Park



Photo 40 Cleethorpes Country Park



Photo 41 View north from r/o Humberston Avenue



Photo 42 View east from Weelsby View



Photo 43 View from Weelsby View towards Altyre Way/Tesco