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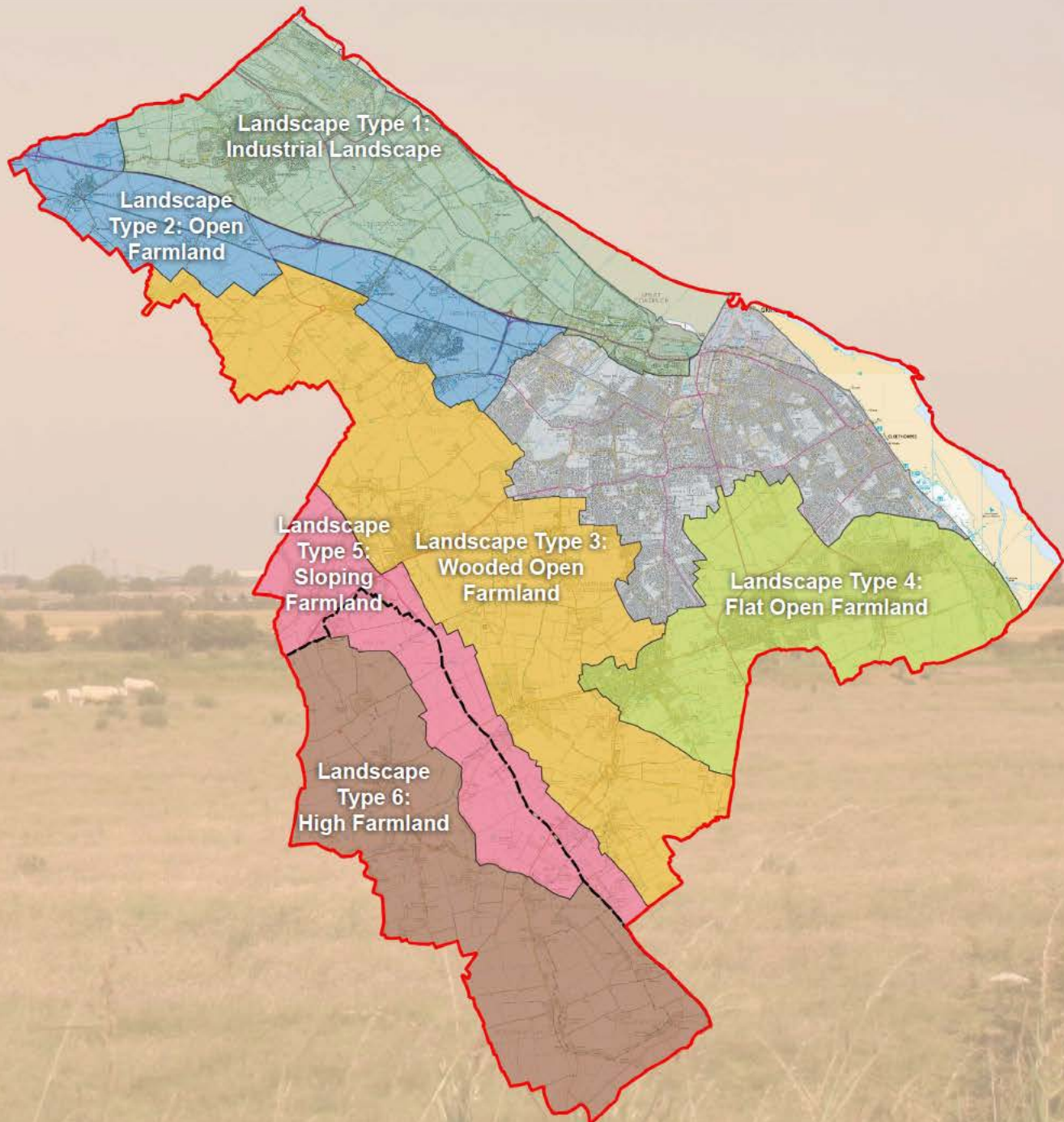
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5 CHARACTER OF THE NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE LANDSCAPE

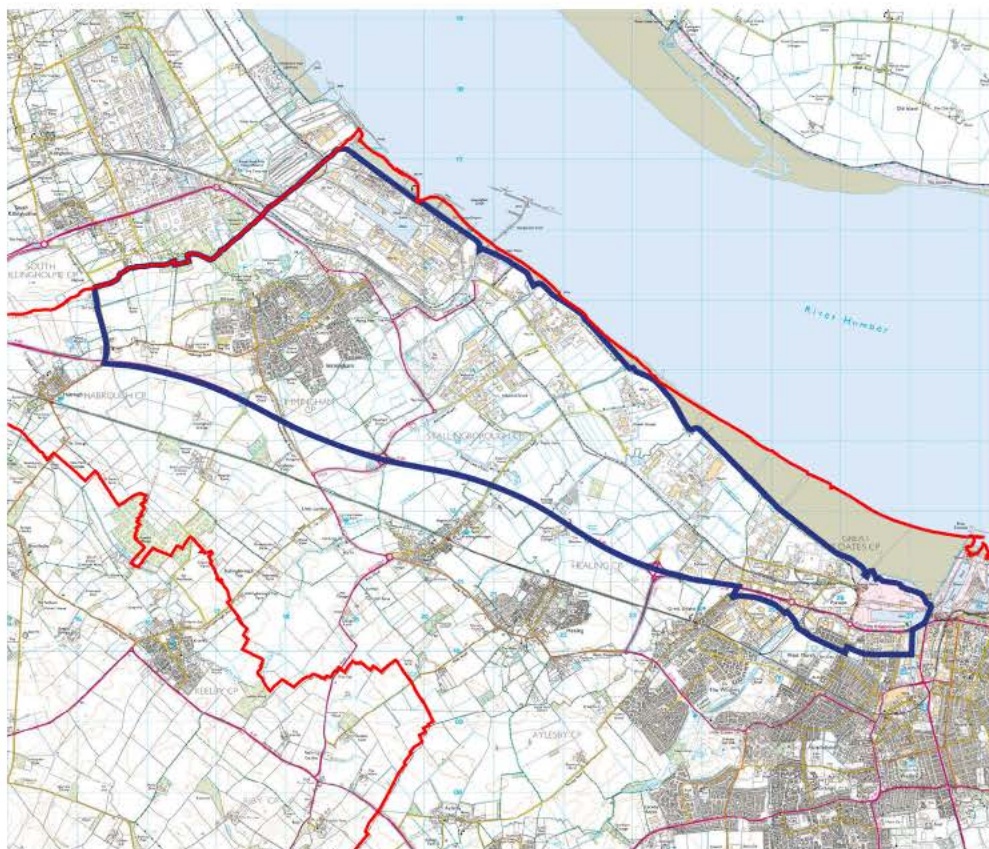
North East Lincolnshire Landscape Types Key Plan
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North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 1: Industrial Landscape



Context:

- NCA: *Humber Estuary*
- County LCA: *Humber Estuary*
- Historic LCZ: *The Immingham Coastal Marsh*
- Historic LCA: *The Northern Marshes*

Designations:

- None

Key Characteristics:

- Virtually flat landform emphasising large skies
- Large scale industrial works (including Immingham power station) and docks
- Medium to large scale open arable farmland
- Open views sometimes interrupted by large scale built development
- High and low voltage pylons criss-crossing the area have an urbanising effect
- Network of busy roads including the main A180 transport route
- Well established low cut native hedgerow field boundaries with hedgerow trees
- Tall native hedgerows and mature trees along road corridors
- Extensive network of field drainage dykes including several large named drains
- Immingham town, northern periphery of Grimsby, scattered farmsteads

North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 1: Industrial Landscape

Location and Boundaries: The area lies immediately north and north-west of the main settlement of Grimsby. The north-eastern extent is defined by the North East Lincolnshire coastline which is protected by European and national designations (SAC/SSSI), the settlement edge of Grimsby lies to the east and south-east, the A180 transport corridor forms the southern boundary, open farmland lies to the west and Immingham oil refineries are located to the north-west.

Landscape Character: A visually open and virtually flat, low lying landscape heavily influenced by the large scale industrial works, docks and power station at Immingham to the north, together with part of Grimsby docks and industrial area to the east. Open views from the periphery of Immingham and the undeveloped areas extend towards the distinctive and imposing masts and chimneys associated with the docks, industry and power station set against the large skies which are further emphasised by the flat landform. High and low voltage pylons criss-crossing the landscape create a visual detractor across the area. Despite the proximity of the industrial activity and docklands which is clearly visible, there is some sense of isolation away from the A180.

Geology: Underlying bedrock of Cretaceous Chalk. High quality soils give rise to productive arable farming.

Topography: Low lying, flat landscape at approximately 5m AOD across the majority of the area, rising to 10m AOD in the north-western corner, to the west of Immingham.

Hydrology: No major watercourses are present. An extensive network of field drainage dykes cross the area, along field boundaries and include several large named drains, and are often not marked by vegetation. An angling lake is located at Homestead Park in the north-west.

Land Use and Settlement: Land use is a mix of industrial works within the north and east and arable farmland within the south and west. Fields are mostly medium scale, tending to be larger closer to Immingham, and have a regular pattern.

Immingham is the only settlement within the landscape type and lies close to the north-western edge. It comprises of predominantly mid to late 20th century and 21st century buildings, including several 1930s-1950s residential properties. The Oasis Academy is an example of large scale contemporary design at the centre of the town. A number of farmsteads are dispersed across the farmland to the east and west of the town as well as further east towards Grimsby.

Immingham Golf Club and Homestead Park (with angling lake) are located at the north-western edge of Immingham.

The A180 is the dominant transport route and the busy A1173 also crosses the western part of the landscape. Local roads serve the docks and industrial areas, while the Grimsby and Immingham Electric Railway which bisects the area connects the docklands. This network of busy roads has a strong urbanising effect upon the landscape character of the area. Public rights of way occur within and around Immingham, as well as within the industrial area to the east.

Tree Cover/Vegetation: Fields are defined by low cut, well established native hedgerows, which are generally intact and continuous, with hedgerow trees. Taller native hedgerows and mature trees align the roads, creating strong landscape buffers however these appear more gappy closer to the industrial activity.

Very few woodland blocks occur within the area, however scattered trees are apparent within the agricultural farmland. Vegetation tends to be more ornamental within and around the industrial areas, often associated with car parking and boundaries.

Historic Environment: The medieval pattern of settlement is very well preserved. Ancient enclosures evident on the periphery of historic settlements often retain the sinuous boundaries that are indicative of early enclosure of arable strip farming. The area is characterised by the extensive survival of planned enclosure which has created a strongly rectilinear pattern in the landscape. The long straight roads are also well preserved throughout the area. Modern industrial development such as the Immingham Docks respects the orientation and rectilinear form of the underlying pattern of enclosure and internal roads tend to follow the lines of former field boundaries.

Pressures for Change/Key Issues: Post war agricultural intensification has led to the removal and frequent cutting of hedgerows in intensively farmed areas as well as the loss of hedgerow trees. Development pressures from the industrial and settlement fringes and connecting busy roads crossing the area, particularly the A180. There are also pressures from potential future wind energy development.

North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 1: Industrial Landscape

Condition: The condition of the landscape is considered to be poor. While the field pattern is regular it has been significantly eroded by field amalgamation, defined by some hedgerows and, more predominantly, an intensive network of drainage dykes. The pattern of elements is incoherent with many detracting features across the area. There is some cultural integrity; the Immingham Docks, historic settlement pattern and planned enclosure landscape. Ecological connectivity is apparent resulting in little integrity overall and the functional integrity of the landscape is generally poor.



Character: The area has a distinctive character overall as a result of the docks, the flat landform and subsequent large skies combining to create some dramatic views. Historic associations are present in the form of some evidence of the historic field, settlement and road patterns. Overall the sense of place is strong. The flat landform and lack of tree cover allows high visibility across the landscape.



North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 1: Industrial Landscape

Landscape Guidelines / Management Strategies

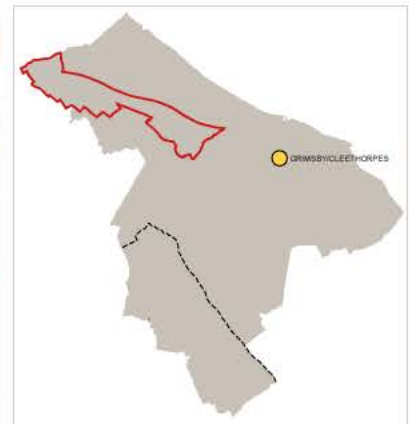
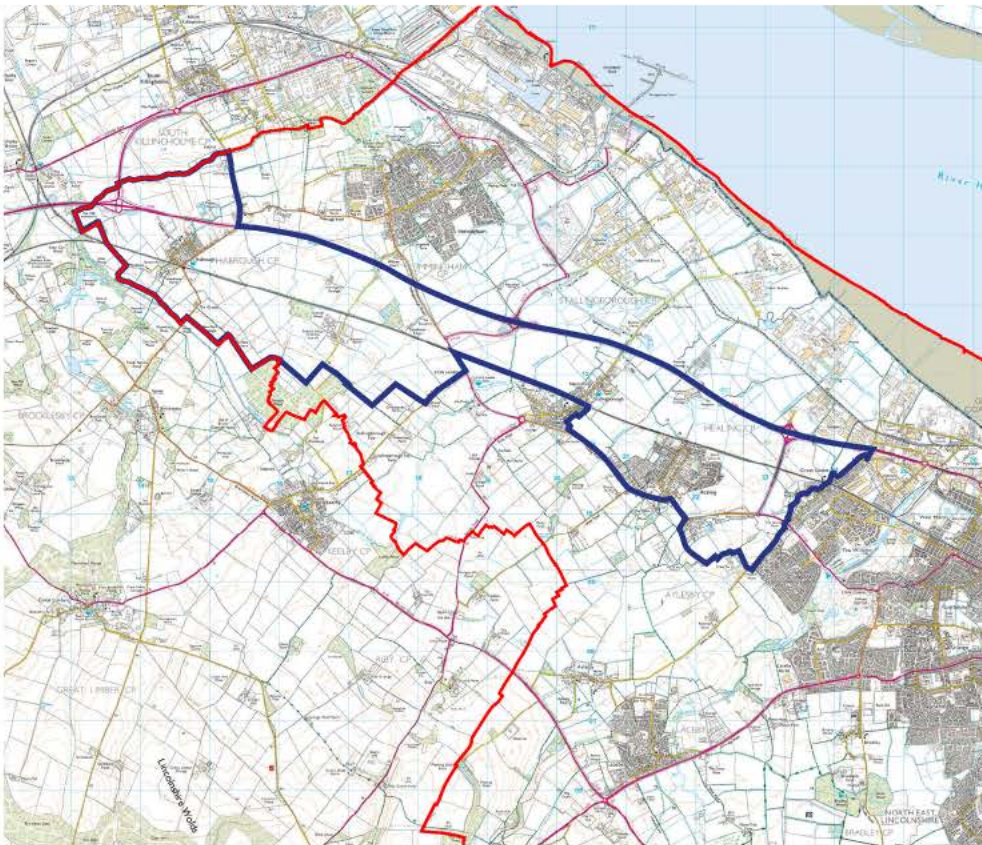
- New development should reinforce the existing settlement pattern of Immingham town, which encompasses a relatively tight and uniform arrangement of properties, retaining the peripheral semi-rural character of scattered farmsteads;
- Settlement expansion should be of an appropriate scale to the local context with a robust landscape buffer, including appropriate landscape planting, to integrate the settlement edge within the landscape and limit its encroachment;
- New agricultural buildings should be designed, sited and landscaped to integrate with the surrounding context and landscape character and minimise their impact;
- New high or bulky structures, including industrial or wind energy development, should be subject to a rigorous LVIA and designed and sited with careful consideration to minimise their impact, particularly on the National Landscape;
- Avoid types of farm diversification that are inappropriate to the agricultural landscape;
- Conserve open views of large skies emphasised by the flat landform;
- Conserve and enhance the character and setting of listed buildings;
- Encourage introduction and appropriate management of wide field margins along field boundaries;
- Conserve, restore and enhance the historic field pattern wherever practicable with priority given to restoring and strengthening primary hedge lines including those alongside roads;
- Manage hedgerows to enhance the field pattern by planting up gaps, allow hedges to grow by reducing cut rotation intervals to every three years to benefit local wildlife;
- Promote management of woodland; long rotation coppicing may be appropriate in places;
- Enhance tree cover through small scale planting of broadleaved coverts and woods in keeping with the visually open character;
- Promote small areas of wetland planting in areas currently lacking in habitats; and
- Encourage ecological management of grassland areas and wetlands.



North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 2: Open Farmland



Context:

- NCA: *Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes*
- County LCA: *Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes*
- Historic LCA: *The Grimsby Commuter Belt / The Humber Bank*

Designations:

- Conservation Area: *Great Coates*

Key Characteristics:

- Virtually flat landform emphasising large skies
- Medium to large scale open arable farmland
- Open views towards settlement edges and industry/docks
- High voltage pylons have an urbanising effect
- Network of busy roads including the main A180 transport route and the Grimsby to Doncaster railway line
- Mature native hedgerow field and roadside boundaries with hedgerow trees, particularly in the north, tending to become sparse and gappy to the north and west of Healing
- Extensive network of field drainage dykes including Main Drain
- Village settlements of Healing, Stallingborough and Habrough, scattered farmsteads

North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 2: Open Farmland

Location and Boundaries: The area lies immediately north-west of the main settlement of Grimsby. The A180 transport corridor defines the northern extent while open farmland lies to the north-west, west and south and the settlement edge of Grimsby to the east. A section of the southern boundary is defined by the Grimsby to Doncaster railway line where it bisects the settlement of Stallingborough which falls partly within the landscape type.

Landscape Character: A visually open, low lying landscape with large skies. This is further emphasised by the flat medium to large scale arable farmland and limited development. Views are generally open across the landscape towards adjacent landscape types, with Immingham docks, industrial areas and the power station distantly visible against large skies to the east. Visibility becomes more restricted and contained within settlement areas due to built development. High voltage pylons crossing the central and south-western edges create a visual detractor from the flat rural landscape.

Geology: Cretaceous Chalk with later Quaternary sand, gravel and clay deposits. Slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged fine and fertile loamy soils.

Topography: Flat coastal plain, rising from approximately 5m AOD in the east to 10m AOD at the western extent. Landform rises from 15-20m AOD in localised areas between Habrough and Stallingborough Road.

Hydrology: No major watercourses are present. An extensive network of field drainage dykes cross the area, along field boundaries including Middle Drain to the west of Stallingborough, and are often not marked by vegetation.

Land Use and Settlement: The dominant land use is arable farmland with some pasture evident within the east, to the north-west of the main settlement area of Grimsby. Fields are medium to large scale and of a regular pattern affording a relatively uniform and simple appearance overall.

Three settlements are separated by agricultural farmland; Habrough within the north-west, Stallingborough (northern part) and Healing within the east. Both Habrough and Stallingborough include occasional vernacular buildings however examples are more prevalent within Healing. Several farmsteads and individual properties are dispersed throughout. Great Coates Conservation Area encroaches into the landscape along the eastern edge of the area/interface with Great Coates, a suburb at the north-western fringe of Grimsby.

A network of busy transport routes cross the area including the Grimsby to Doncaster railway line, which bisects the landscape in an east to west direction, together with the A180, A1136 and B1210 road corridors which connect the settlements with the surrounding area and Grimsby to the east. The public right of way network is largely concentrated to the east, although a footpath follows the railway line for the majority of its length.

Tree Cover/Vegetation: Mature native hedgerows with some hedgerow trees define the field and roadside boundaries in the northern part of the area, towards Habrough. Field boundaries tend to become sparse and gappy to the north and west of Healing with few hedgerow trees evident however roadside vegetation is well established and the settlement itself is particularly well treed featuring strong tree lined avenues. There is a small amount of woodland cover mostly occurring within the west adjacent to the railway line which is on an embankment.

Historic Environment: The settlement pattern presently retains most of its historic character and the rural landscape retains a high degree of planned enclosure landscape. The settlement pattern retains its historic character, historic cores remain evident and include local buildings materials. Most of the planned landscape survives and some of the 18th century field pattern remains unchanged. Where boundaries have been removed the underlying rectilinear character is identifiable from field drains.

Pressures for Change/Key Issues: Post war agricultural intensification has led to the removal and frequent cutting of hedgerows in intensively farmed areas as well as the loss of hedgerow trees, further loss may cause erosion of planned enclosure landscapes. Development pressures from the settlement fringes including the north-western fringe of Grimsby and connecting busy roads crossing the area, particularly the A180. Potential for coalescence of settlements; the north-western edge of Grimsby with Healing as well as Healing with Stallingborough. There are also pressures from potential future wind energy development.

North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 2: Open Farmland

Condition: The condition of the landscape is considered to be moderate with a regular field pattern, partly eroded by field amalgamation, defined by hedgerows and a network of drainage dykes. The pattern of elements is coherent however there are some detracting features across the area. There is some cultural integrity; the historic settlement pattern and planned enclosure landscape. Ecological connectivity is moderate resulting in some integrity overall and the functional integrity of the landscape is generally good.

Character: The area has a distinctive character overall as a result of the flat landform and subsequent large skies. Historic associations are present in the form of some evidence of the historic field pattern and historic settlement cores where local building materials are apparent. Overall the sense of place is strong. The flat landform allows high visibility across the landscape.



North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 2: Open Farmland

Landscape Guidelines / Management Strategies

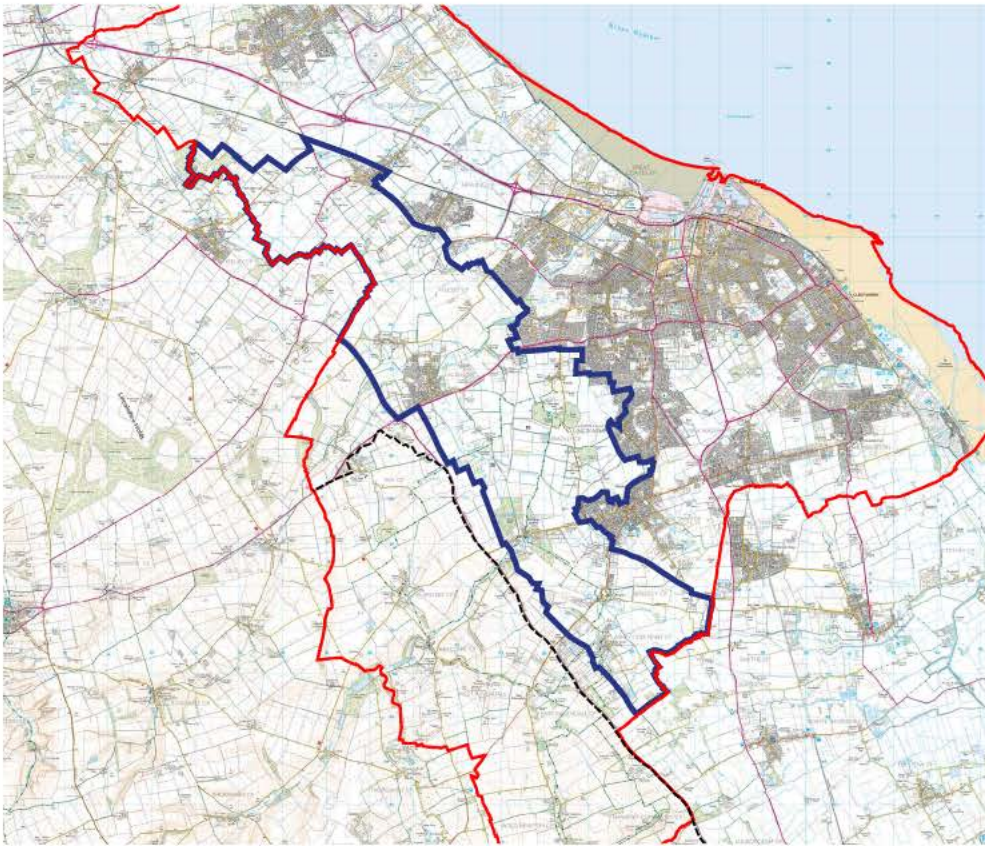
- New development should reinforce the existing settlement pattern, retaining the semi-rural/rural character of nucleated villages, which generally encompass a relatively tight and uniform arrangement of properties, with scattered farmsteads;
- Settlement expansion should be of an appropriate scale to the local context with a robust landscape buffer, including appropriate landscape planting, to integrate the settlement edge within the landscape and limit its encroachment;
- New agricultural buildings should be designed, sited and landscaped to integrate with the surrounding context and landscape character;
- New high or bulky structures, including wind energy development, should be subject to a rigorous LVIA and designed and sited with careful consideration to minimise their impact, particularly their potential visual impact on the National Landscape;
- Avoid types of farm diversification that are inappropriate to the agricultural landscape;
- Conserve open views of large skies emphasised by the flat landform and limited built development;
- Conserve and enhance the character and setting of Great Coates Conservation Area as well as any listed buildings;
- Encourage introduction and appropriate management of wide field margins along field boundaries;
- Conserve, restore and enhance the historic field pattern wherever practicable with priority given to restoring and strengthening primary hedge lines including those alongside roads;
- Manage hedgerows to enhance the field pattern by planting up gaps, allow hedges to grow by reducing cut rotation intervals to every three years to benefit local wildlife;
- Promote management of woodland; long rotation coppicing may be appropriate in places;
- Enhance tree cover through small scale planting of broadleaved coverts and woods in keeping with the visually open character;
- Promote small areas of wetland planting in areas currently lacking in habitats; and
- Encourage ecological management of grassland areas and wetlands.



North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 3: Wooded Open Farmland



Context:

- NCA: *Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes*
- County LCA: *Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes*
- Historic LCA: *The Grimsby Commuter Belt / The Humber Bank*

Designations:

- Scheduled Monuments: *Stallingborough medieval settlement / Healing Manor moated sites*
- Conservation Areas: *Laceby / Cottagers Plot*
- Local Nature Reserve: *Bradley Wood / Dixon Wood*

Key Characteristics:

- Virtually flat landform emphasising large skies, though some gentle undulations are evident
- Medium to large scale open arable farmland
- Open views sometimes interrupted by woodland blocks
- High and low voltage pylons have an urbanising effect
- Network of busy roads including the A46, A1173, B1210 but also a network of quiet local lanes
- Well established low cut native hedgerow field and roadside boundaries with hedgerow trees
- Tall native hedgerows and mature trees along lanes
- Internal hedgerows tend to be more sparse and fragmented around Aylesby and east of Laceby
- Small watercourses; North Beck Drain, Laceby Beck, Waithe Beck, and an extensive network of field drainage dykes
- Nucleated settlement pattern of villages and hamlets, scattered farmsteads
- The Wanderlust Way (local trail)

North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 3: Wooded Open Farmland

Location and Boundaries: The area lies immediately west and south-west of the main settlement of Grimsby which defines its north-eastern extent. The eastern edge is defined by Waltham village and open fields which also wrap around the south-eastern edge. Open farmland encompasses the north-western and western edge which is also partly defined by a short section of the A18 and A46. Farmland borders the south-western boundary which is also defined by the subtle change in landform as it begins to steadily rise further south-west, beyond the boundary.

Landscape Character: Predominantly a visually open, low lying landscape emphasised by the virtually flat landform of medium to large scale arable farmland and large skies. The landscape is interspersed with woodland blocks which limit views in some directions. Otherwise views are generally quite open with some extensive visibility across the landscape towards adjacent landscape types. Views are more restricted within settlement areas due to containment provided by built development and mature vegetation. High and low voltage pylons cross the area in several places creating an urbanising effect and a small scale wind turbine is prominent on higher ground at Pyewipe Farm, though this is not considered to be inappropriate to the predominantly rural landscape character.

Geology: Cretaceous Chalk with later Quaternary sand, gravel and clay deposits. Slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged fine and fertile loamy soils.

Topography: Flat coastal plain, broadly lying at between 10m and 20m AOD rising further south where the settlements of Barnoldby-le-Beck and Ashby-cum-Fenby lie at approximately 25m to 30m AOD. Both Aylesby and Laceby lie at approximately 20m AOD and there is localised higher ground of 25m AOD to the north of these. Landform rises gradually in the west towards sloping and undulating land at the foot of the Lincolnshire Wolds.

Hydrology: No major watercourses are present. Small watercourses include North Beck Drain (north), Laceby Beck (centre) and Waithe Beck (south). An extensive network of field drainage dykes cross the area, often not marked by vegetation. There are ponds associated with farms as well as an angling lake at Laceby Manor caravan and camping site.

Land Use and Settlement: The dominant land use is arable farmland. Fields are medium to large scale and of a regular pattern affording a relatively uniform and simple appearance overall.

A nucleated settlement pattern comprises of villages and hamlets; the southern part of Stallingborough, Aylesby, Laceby, Bradley, Barnoldby-le-Beck, Brigsley and Ashby-cum-Fenby with examples of local vernacular prevalent at the historic core of Laceby, a designated Conservation Area, and Cottagers Plot Conservation Area further east, close to the western edge of Grimsby. Occasional examples of the local vernacular are evident within the smaller settlement areas where churches are also locally prominent. The southern part of Stallingborough is predominantly non-vernacular in style. Properties are generally clustered around or alongside, yet set well back from, the main roads passing through Aylesby, Bradley, Barnoldby-le-Beck, Brigsley and Ashby-cum-Fenby. A number of isolated farmsteads are dispersed throughout the landscape.

Two Scheduled Monuments are located within the north of the area, adjacent to Stallingborough and Healing; Stallingborough medieval settlement (post medieval manor house and formal gardens) adjacent to the church, and two moated sites at Healing Manor (grade II listed building). These designations are locally visible but do not feature prominently within the wider landscape. Laceby Manor Golf Club, caravan and camping site lies south of Laceby.

The majority of roads and lanes radiate from Grimsby and its outskirts, passing through the area in a north to south or east to west direction. Urban influences of busy roads include the A46, A1173 and B1210, local lanes are comparatively quieter overall. The area is well served by public rights of way including the Wanderlust Way (local trail) which traverses the southern half of the landscape reaching the periphery of Bradley and passing through Barnoldby-le-Beck, Brigsley and Ashby-cum-Fenby.

Tree Cover/Vegetation: Fields and roads are delineated by well established, often low cut, native hedgerows with hedgerow trees, and taller hedgerows with prominent hedgerow trees occurring along local lanes. Internal hedgerows tend to be sparse and fragmented within the central and eastern parts of the area, particularly around Aylesby and east of Laceby. Large scale woodland blocks, including Bradley and Dixon LNR (also Ancient Woodland), The Gairs (Ancient Woodland) and woodland partly containing Barnoldby-le-Beck occur within the centre. Additional smaller blocks of woodland, coverts, copses and tree belts are dotted throughout, yet more concentrated within the north and centre. Aylesby Park, at the south-western edge of Aylesby, encompasses scattered mature parkland trees.

Historic Environment: The settlement pattern presently retains most of its historic character and the rural landscape retains a high degree of planned enclosure landscape, particularly around Waltham. The settlement pattern retains its historic character, historic cores remain evident and include local building materials. Most of the planned landscape survives and some of the 18th century field pattern remains unchanged. Where boundaries have been removed the underlying rectilinear character is identifiable from field drains.

Pressures for Change/Key Issues: Post war agricultural intensification has led to the removal and frequent cutting of hedgerows in intensively farmed areas as well as the loss of hedgerow trees, further loss may cause erosion of planned enclosure landscapes. Development pressures from the fringes of Grimsby, Waltham, Laceby and Healing and connecting busy roads as well as development pressures on the small scale settlements which are integral to the character of the area. Potential for coalescence of settlements; western and south-western edge of Waltham with Barnoldby-le-Beck and Brigsley. There are also pressures from potential future wind energy development.

North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 3: Wooded Open Farmland

Condition: The condition of the landscape is considered to be good with a regular field pattern, though partly eroded by field amalgamation, defined by hedgerows and drainage dykes. The pattern of elements is coherent with few detracting features over the area. There is good cultural integrity; Stallingborough medieval settlement and Healing Manor moated sites, the historic settlement pattern and planned enclosure landscape. Ecological connectivity is good throughout the area with several woodlands including two locally designated habitats resulting in a good integrity overall and the functional integrity of the landscape is strong.

Character: The area has a distinctive character overall as a result of the flat landform and subsequent large skies. Historic associations are present in the form of the Stallingborough medieval settlement and two moated sites at Healing Manor, all designated Scheduled Monuments, evidence of the historic field pattern and historic settlement cores where local building materials are apparent. Overall the sense of place is strong. The flat landform generally affords high visibility however this is sometimes interrupted by woodland.



North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 3: Wooded Open Farmland

Landscape Guidelines / Management Strategies

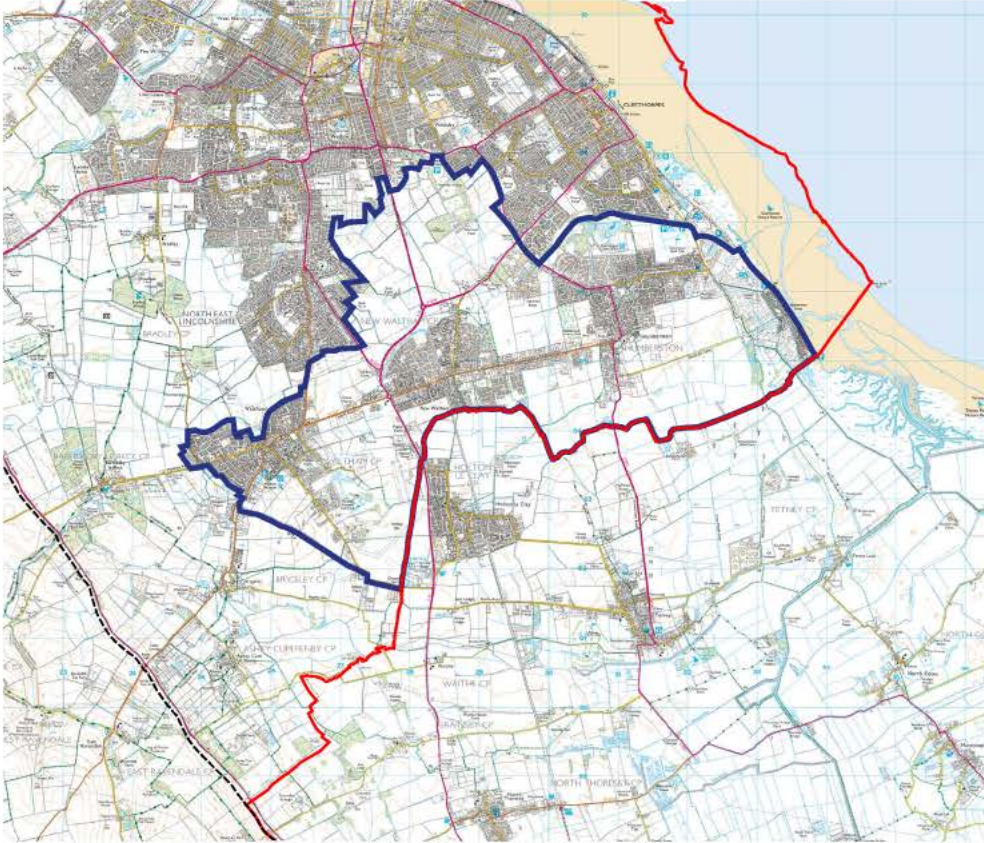
- New development should reinforce the existing settlement pattern, retaining the semi-rural/rural character of nucleated villages, which tend to encompass a tight and uniform arrangement of properties, and hamlets, which are much looser in character, with scattered farmsteads;
- Settlement expansion should be of an appropriate scale to the local context with a robust landscape buffer, including appropriate landscape planting, to integrate the settlement edge within the landscape and limit its encroachment;
- New agricultural buildings should be designed, sited and landscaped to integrate with the surrounding context and landscape character;
- New high or bulky structures, including wind energy development, should be subject to a rigorous LVIA and designed and sited with careful consideration to minimise their impact, particularly their potential visual impact on the National Landscape;
- Avoid types of farm diversification that are inappropriate to the agricultural landscape;
- Conserve open views of large skies emphasised by the flat landform and limited built development;
- Conserve and enhance the character and setting of Laceby and Cottagers Plot Conservation Areas as well as any listed buildings;
- Conserve and enhance Stallingborough medieval settlement and Healing moated sites (SMs), raise public awareness through interpretation;
- Conserve and enhance the Wanderlust Way for informal recreation and nature conservation;
- Conserve, restore and enhance parkland at Aylesby Park;
- Encourage introduction and appropriate management of wide field margins along North Beck Drain, Laceby Beck, Waithe Beck and field boundaries;
- Conserve, restore and enhance the historic field pattern wherever practicable with priority given to restoring and strengthening primary hedge lines including those alongside roads and lanes;
- Manage hedgerows to enhance the field pattern by planting up gaps, allow hedges to grow by reducing cut rotation intervals to every three years to benefit local wildlife;
- Promote management of woodland blocks, copses and tree belts; long rotation coppicing may be appropriate in places;
- Enhance tree cover through small scale planting of broadleaved coverts and woods in keeping with the visually open character;
- Encourage management of the North Beck Drain, Laceby Beck and Waithe Beck corridors in accordance with core principles of the Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Project (LCSP), refer to management objectives and implement where feasible;
- Encourage ecological management of grassland areas and wetlands; and
- Refer to specific management plans for Bradley Wood and Dixon Wood LNRs and implement objectives where feasible.



North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 4: Flat Open Farmland



Context:

- NCA: *Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes*
- County LCA: *Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes / Humber Estuary*
- Historic LCA: *Grimsby Commuter Belt*

Designations:

- Scheduled Monument: *Humberston Abbey*
- Conservation Areas: *Waltham / Humberston / Humberston Fitties*
- Local Nature Reserves: *Weelsby Woods / Carr Plantation / Cleethorpes Country Park*

Key Characteristics:

- Virtually flat landform, more open and exposed in the south further emphasising large skies
- Medium to large scale open arable farmland
- Open views, more limited in the north by roadside vegetation, urban fringe and woodland
- Urban fringe, industrial area, high and low voltage pylons have an urbanising effect
- Network of busy roads including the A16, A1098, B1219 but also a network of quieter local lanes
- Well established low cut native hedgerow field boundaries with occasional hedgerow trees, hedgerows tend to be fragmented and less frequent overall in the north due to larger field sizes
- Roadside native hedgerows often low cut in the north and taller in the south
- Small watercourse; Buck Beck and an extensive network of field drains sometimes marked by individual trees
- Large villages clustered along the B1219, scattered farmsteads



North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 4: Flat Open Farmland

Location and Boundaries: The area lies immediately south of the main settlements of Grimsby and Cleethorpes which define its northern extent. To the east is the North East Lincolnshire coastline which is protected by European and national designations (SAC/SSSI). Open farmland wraps around the southern and western extents and the suburb of Scartho defines the north-western edge.

Landscape Character: A flat, low lying, visually open landscape however views are more limited in the north by roadside vegetation, the urban edges and woodland. Views are generally only available via gaps in taller vegetation or across the low cut hedgerows. There is greater visibility in the south where the landscape is more open and exposed and the characteristic large skies are further emphasised. Views of Humberston church and Waltham Windmill, a distinctive local landmark, are available. The urban fringes of Scartho, Grimsby and Cleethorpes, Humberston Industrial Estate and Tesco as well as high voltage pylons passing through the northern part of the area have an urbanising effect on this part of the landscape. Overall, the landscape surrounding the settlements and urban fringe is busier, becoming quieter further south in the more remote areas.

Geology: Cretaceous Chalk with later Quaternary sand, gravel and clay deposits. Slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged fine and fertile loamy soils.

Topography: Flat coastal plain, broadly lying at between 10m and 15m AOD. Landform is lower lying at the eastern and south-eastern periphery nearer the coastline and rises gently west and north-west towards Humberston which lies at approximately 15m AOD. The landform rises again closer to Waltham, which lies at approximately 15-20m AOD, and the south-western edge of the area

Hydrology: No major watercourses are present. Buck Beck follows a central course through the area and there is an extensive network of field drainage dykes crossing the area, sometimes marked by individual trees. A large angling lake is encompassed within Cleethorpes Country Park.

Land Use and Settlement: Predominantly arable farmland with a central spine of connected settlements. Fields are medium to large scale and of a regular pattern. Overall, the landscape has an organised appearance.

Large villages; Waltham, New Waltham and Humberston, dominate the centre, east and west of the area, largely comprising of non-vernacular residential development. This is concentrated around the historic cores and Conservation Areas of Waltham and Humberston which include examples of local vernacular. Several farmsteads are dispersed throughout the landscape however a greater number occur within the north.

A Scheduled Monument; Humberston Abbey is also encompassed within Humberston Conservation Area and is located adjacent to the church, it is locally visible but does not form a prominent feature within the wider landscape. Cleethorpes Country Park LNR and Golf Club, and the unique and characteristic Humberston Fitties Conservation Area define the north-eastern and eastern edges of this landscape type. Waltham Windmill Golf Club and the disused Waltham Airfield are located within the south-western corner and are largely contained by mature vegetation. Humberston Park Golf Club is located at the south-eastern edge of New Waltham and is also enclosed by vegetation.

The landscape is fragmented by a network of busy roads running north to south and east to west, including the A16 which provides the main link to Grimsby and the A1098 which is the main connection to Cleethorpes. The B1219 cuts east to west through the majority of the area, forming the spine road for Waltham and New Waltham as well as connecting to Humberston. It is accentuated by avenue tree planting along much of the route. A network of interconnecting lanes further serve the settlements and tourist areas to the east. Public rights of way provide connectivity across the majority of the landscape.

Tree Cover/Vegetation: Agricultural fields are mainly defined by low cut native hedgerows which are generally intact, though often gappy where they occur within the north. Overall, internal hedgerows tend to be less frequent in the north due to larger field sizes which are sometimes delineated by individual trees along drainage ditches. Local roads are bordered by native hedgerows which are typically low cut in the north and taller in the south. Occasional hedgerow trees occur but tend to be less prominent than in adjacent landscape types. Woodland blocks, including Weelsby Woods and Carr Plantation LNRs, are concentrated within the northern part of the area and afford some screening of the urban fringe of Grimsby. Similarly, Cleethorpes Country Park, also a LNR, provides a strong buffer between the southern edge of Cleethorpes and the settlement of Humberston.

Historic Environment: The settlement pattern presently retains most of its historic character and the rural landscape retains a high degree of planned enclosure landscape, particularly around Waltham and Humberston.

Pressures for Change/Key Issues: Post war agricultural intensification has led to the removal and frequent cutting of hedgerows in intensively farmed areas as well as the loss of hedgerow trees, further loss may cause erosion of planned enclosure landscapes. Development pressures from the southern fringe of Grimsby and Cleethorpes as well as the settlements within the landscape type and connecting busy roads crossing the area. Potential for coalescence of settlements; the southern edge of Grimsby and Cleethorpes with Waltham, New Waltham and Humberston. There are also pressures from potential future wind energy development.

North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

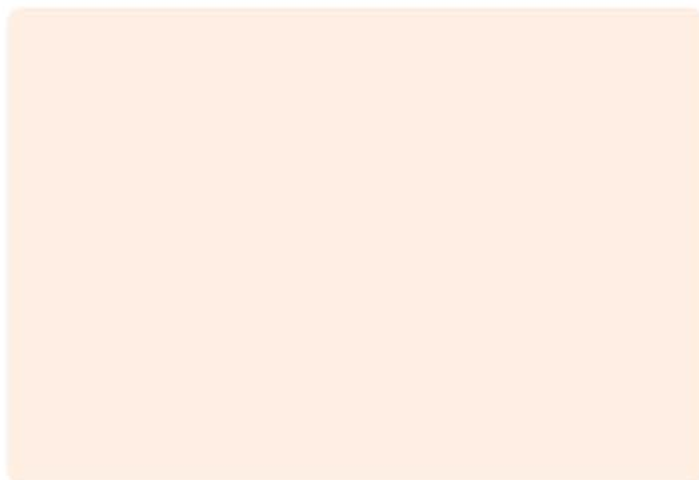
Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 4: Flat Open Farmland

Condition: The condition of the landscape is considered to be moderate with a regular field pattern, partly eroded by field amalgamation, defined by hedgerows which are often gappy and a network of drainage dykes. The pattern of elements is coherent however there are some detracting features over the area. There is good cultural integrity; Humberston Abbey, the historic settlement pattern and a high degree of planned enclosure landscape. Ecological integrity is good as a result of the locally designated sites and good connectivity and there is some functional integrity.



Character: The area has a distinctive character at its eastern and north-eastern periphery where the Humberston Fitties and tourist attractions are located. Historic associations are present and include Humberston Abbey Scheduled Monument, evidence of the historic field pattern and historic settlement cores. Overall the sense of place is moderate but stronger at the eastern edges. The virtually flat landform and sparse tree cover affords a relatively high degree of visibility from the more open areas resulting in high visibility overall.



North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 4: Flat Open Farmland

Landscape Guidelines / Management Strategies

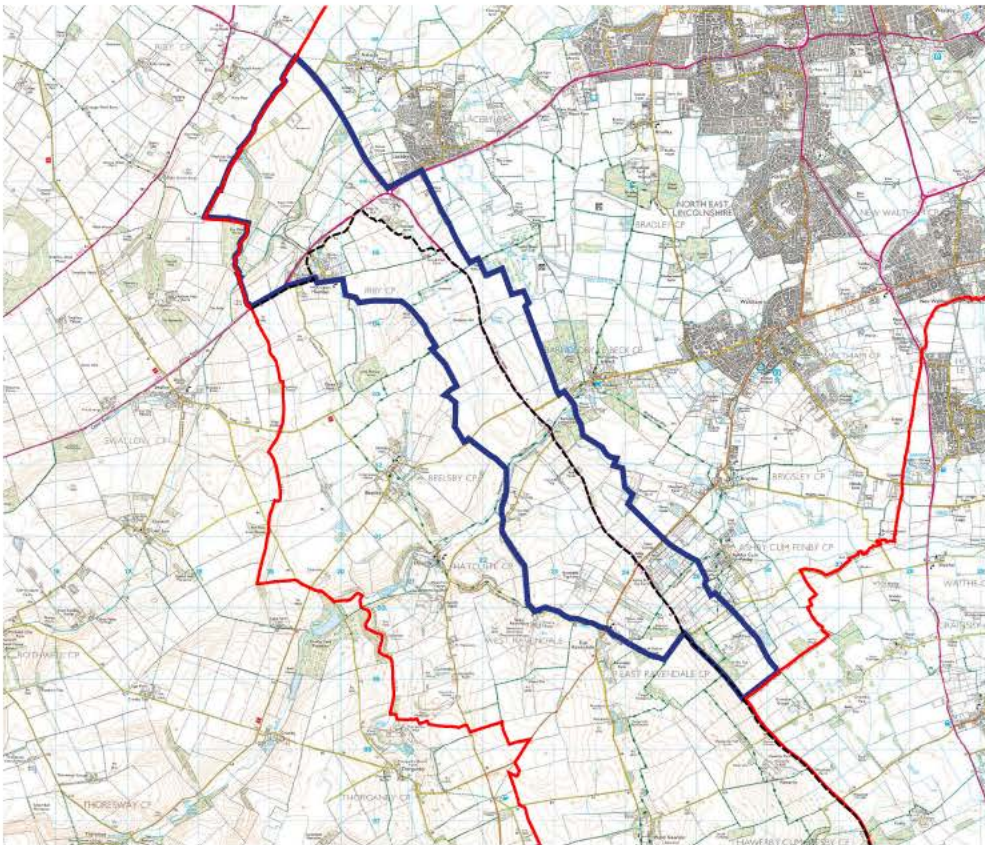
- New development should reinforce the existing settlement pattern of large villages, encompassing a relatively tight and uniform arrangement of properties, separated by agricultural farmland, retaining the semi-rural character of scattered farmsteads;
- Settlement expansion should be of an appropriate scale to the local context with a robust landscape buffer, including appropriate landscape planting, to integrate the settlement edge within the landscape and limit its encroachment;
- New agricultural buildings should be designed, sited and landscaped to integrate with the surrounding context and landscape character;
- New high or bulky structures, including industrial or wind energy development, should be subject to a rigorous LVIA and designed and sited with careful consideration to minimise their impact, particularly their potential visual impact on the National Landscape;
- Avoid types of farm diversification that are inappropriate to the agricultural landscape;
- Conserve open views generally and views towards distinctive features including Waltham Windmill and Humberston church;
- Conserve and enhance the character and setting of Waltham, Humberston and the Humberston Fitties Conservation Areas as well as any listed buildings;
- Conserve and enhance Humberston Abbey (SM), raise public awareness through interpretation;
- Conserve and enhance Cleethorpes Country Park as a public amenity, in accordance with management aims and objectives;
- Encourage introduction and appropriate management of wide field margins along Buck Beck and field boundaries;
- Conserve, restore and enhance the historic field pattern wherever practicable with priority given to restoring and strengthening primary hedge lines including those alongside roads and lanes;
- Manage hedgerows to enhance the field pattern by planting up gaps, allow hedges to grow by reducing cut rotation intervals to every three years to benefit local wildlife;
- Promote management of woodland, copses and tree belts; long rotation coppicing may be appropriate in places;
- Enhance tree cover through small scale planting of broadleaved coverts and woods in keeping with the visually open character;
- Encourage management of the Buck Beck corridor in accordance with core principles of the Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Project (LCSP), refer to management objectives and implement where feasible;
- Encourage ecological management of grassland areas and wetlands; and
- Refer to specific management plans for Weelsby Woods, Carr Plantation, Cleethorpes Country Park LNRs and implement objectives where feasible.



North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 5: Sloping Farmland



Context:

- NCA: *Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes / Lincolnshire Wolds*
- County LCA: *Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes / Lincolnshire Wolds*
- Historic LCA: *Grimsby Commuter Belt / Upper Wolds*

Designations:

- National Landscape: *Lincolnshire Wolds*
- Conservation Area: *Irby upon Humber*
- *Humber*
- Scheduled Monument: *Civil War Earthwork Fort*

Key Characteristics:

- Gently undulating landform in the north and west, sloping in the east affording greater sense of openness
- Medium to large scale open arable farmland, smaller field enclosure in the south
- Open and distant views towards Grimsby and Immingham where landmark buildings/structures are visible on the skyline
- High and low voltage pylons have a urbanising effect
- Network of busy roads including Barton Street (A18) and the A46 as well as quieter rural lanes
- Well established low cut native hedgerow field boundaries with intermittent hedgerow trees
- Taller native hedgerows and rows of mature trees alongside roads and lanes
- Small watercourse; Waithe Beck and a network of field drainage dykes
- Limited nucleated settlement pattern of hamlets; Irby-upon-Humber, East Ravendale, scattered farmsteads and individual buildings
- Wanderlust Way (local trail)

North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 5: Sloping Farmland

Location and Boundaries: The area lies some 5km to the south-west of the main settlement of Grimsby. It is defined by a short section of the A18 and A46 to the north-east and by open farmland to the east. A further short section of the A18 together with a local lane define the southern edge while open farmland wraps around the western and north-western extents. Both the eastern and western boundaries are further defined by the subtle changes in landform which flattens out towards Grimsby and rises more significantly beyond the boundary to the west.

Landscape Character: A gently undulating landscape in the north and west, sloping to the east with limited built development. The western part of the area falls within the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape. There are distant views across the lower lying landscape to the east towards Grimsby and Immingham where some of the landmark buildings are visible on the skyline, including Grimsby Dock Tower. Overall, a greater sense of openness is afforded by the sloping topography which is further emphasised by the flatter landform to the east and the subsequent large skies. High and low voltage pylons are apparent across the area and have a degree of visual influence and urbanising effect on the setting of the otherwise rural landscape character.

Geology: In the west: chalk, sandy limestone, ironstone and clay. Soils generally shallow and lime rich with loamy soils associated with valley bottoms. In the east: Cretaceous Chalk with later Quaternary sand, gravel and clay deposits. Slowly permeable, seasonally waterlogged fine and fertile loamy soils.

Topography: This area forms the transition at the foot of the Lincolnshire Wolds between the flat coastal plain to the east and the undulating land to the west, gently rising from 15m AOD in the north-east to 35m AOD in the south-east and between 45m and 55m AOD in the west. The area broadly slopes gently eastwards towards the coastal plain and begins to form rounded hills in the west towards the undulating Wolds, with a high point of 75m AOD in the south, to the north-east of East Ravendale.

Hydrology: No major watercourses are present. Waithe Beck flows through Barnoldby-le-Beck Park, at the centre of the landscape, partly following the Wanderlust Way, and continues in a south-westerly direction. The area is crossed by a network of drainage dykes.

Land Use and Settlement: A predominantly arable landscape of medium to large scale and of a regular pattern affording a simple appearance overall. Field enclosure is smaller in scale in the south, particularly to the south-west of Ashby-cum-Fenby.

Built development is limited to the smaller settlements of Irby-upon-Humber in the north and East Ravendale in the south which encompass examples of local vernacular and the churches form locally prominent features. Farmsteads and individual buildings are dispersed throughout the landscape. The Oaklands Hotel and Nursery are located within a parcel of land adjacent to the A46 and Barton Street (A18) within a mature oak setting which provides visual containment from the roads and surrounding landscape.

A Scheduled Monument; a Civil War Earthwork Fort is located in the north, to the south-east of Irby-upon-Humber, this is locally evident but does not feature strongly within the wider landscape. Similarly, Barnoldby-le-Beck Park, an area of parkland with grasslands and new tree plantation, occupies a relatively small area of land adjacent to the eastern edge of the landscape type, is visible locally but does not form a prominent feature within the overall landscape.

A network of busy roads, including Barton Street, which bisects the area north-west to south-east, and the A46 have an urbanising effect on the landscape whereas the rural roads and lanes connecting to East Ravendale (B1203), Beelsby and Hatcliffe are generally quieter. Overall, the area is well served by public rights of way, including the Wanderlust Way (local trail) which passes through the area in four separate locations, linking settlements to the east and west of the area, and follows part of the landscape type boundary.

Tree Cover/Vegetation: Hedgerows are native and generally well established and low cut with intermittent hedgerow trees. Alongside roads and lanes, hedgerows tend to be taller and rows of trees also occur. A mature tree avenue aligns part of Barton Street. Woodland follows the valley bottom and is prominent on the upper slopes to the north of Irby-upon-Humber, a small number of linear plantations and a woodland block occur within the south of the area to the north and south-east of East Ravendale.

Historic Environment: The settlement pattern presently retains most of its historic character and the rural landscape retains a high degree of planned enclosure landscape. Ridge and furrow earthworks survive and are typically associated with small irregular enclosures at settlement edges. The historic cores are generally identifiable within each of the settlements.

Pressures for Change/Key Issues: Post war agricultural intensification has led to the removal and frequent cutting of hedgerows in intensively farmed areas as well as the loss of hedgerow trees, further loss may cause erosion of planned enclosure landscapes. Development pressures on the small scale settlements which are integral to the overall character of the area. There are also pressures from potential future wind energy development.

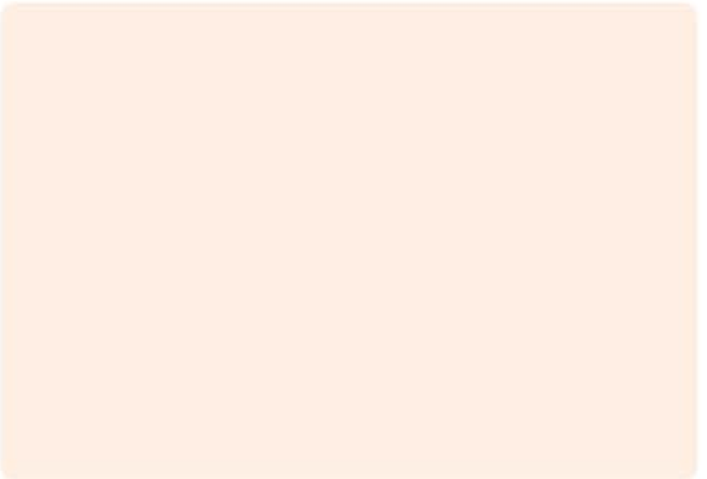
North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 5: Sloping Farmland

Condition: The condition of the landscape is considered to be good with a regular field pattern, though partly eroded by field amalgamation, defined by hedgerows and drainage dykes. The pattern of elements is coherent with few detracting features over the area. There is good cultural integrity; a Civil War Earthwork Fort, the historic settlement pattern, planned enclosure landscape and evidence of ridge and furrow. Ecological connectivity is good throughout the area resulting in a good integrity overall and the functional integrity of the landscape is strong.

Character: The area has a distinctive character and lies partly within the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape. Historic associations are present in the form of the Civil War Earthwork Fort Scheduled Monument, evidence of the historic field pattern and farming methods and historic settlement cores. Overall the sense of place is very strong. The gently undulating landform in the west limits visibility while the sloping ground in the east affords distant views across the area and landscape to the east resulting in high visibility overall.



North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 5: Sloping Farmland

Landscape Guidelines / Management Strategies

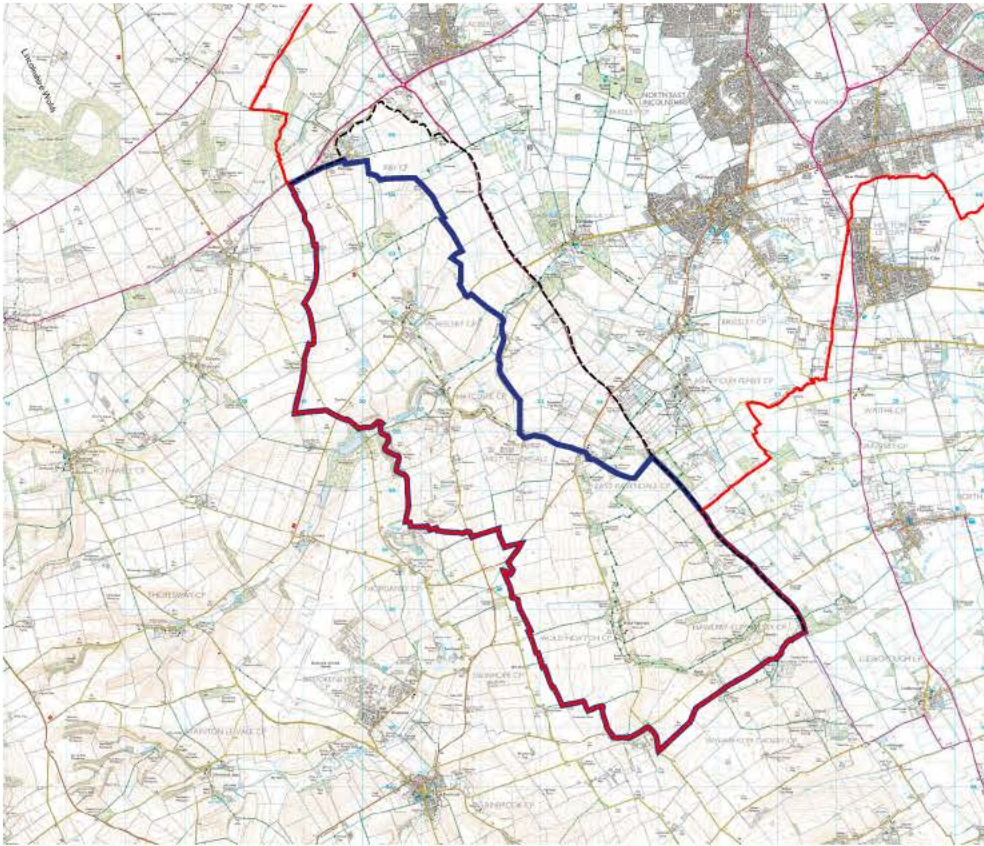
- New development should reinforce the existing sparse settlement pattern, retaining the rural character and loose arrangement of properties at Irby-upon-Humber, scattered farmsteads and individual properties within the National Landscape;
- Settlement expansion should be of an appropriate scale to the local context with a robust landscape buffer, including appropriate landscape planting, to integrate the settlement edge within the landscape and limit its encroachment on the valleys;
- New agricultural buildings should be designed, sited and landscaped to integrate with the surrounding context and landscape character;
- Avoid the location of high or bulky structures. Where unavoidable, structures, including wind energy development which should be of small scale only, should be subject to a rigorous LVIA and designed and sited with careful consideration to minimise their impact generally and particularly on the National Landscape;
- Avoid types of farm diversification that are inappropriate to the agricultural landscape;
- Conserve open panoramic views from higher ground, particularly distant views to the east;
- Conserve and enhance the character and setting of listed buildings;
- Conserve and enhance the Civil War Earthwork Fort (SM), raise public awareness through interpretation;
- Conserve and enhance the Wanderlust Way for informal recreation and nature conservation;
- Encourage only informal recreation activities appropriate to nature conservation within the National Landscape;
- Conserve, restore and enhance parkland trees and grassland communities at Barnoldby-le-Beck Park;
- Encourage introduction and appropriate management of wide field margins along Waithe Beck and field boundaries;
- Conserve, restore and enhance the historic field pattern wherever practicable with priority given to restoring and strengthening primary hedge lines including those alongside roads and lanes;
- Manage hedgerows to enhance the field pattern by planting up gaps, allow hedges to grow by reducing cut rotation intervals to every three years to benefit local wildlife;
- Promote management of woodland, copses and tree belts; long rotation coppicing may be appropriate in places;
- Enhance tree cover through small scale planting of broadleaved coverts and woods in keeping with the visually open character;
- Encourage management of the Waithe Beck corridor in accordance with core principles of the Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Project (LCSP);
- Encourage ecological management of grassland areas and wetlands; and
- Refer to the Lincolnshire AONB and LCSP management objectives and implement where feasible.



North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 6: High Farmland



Context:

- NCA: *Lincolnshire Wolds*
- County LCA: *Lincolnshire Wolds / Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes*
- Historic LCA: *Upper Wolds*

Designations:

- National Landscape: *Lincolnshire Wolds*
- Scheduled Monument: Beesby deserted medieval village

Key Characteristics:

- Strongly undulating landform for narrow valleys and rounded hills
- Medium to large scale open agricultural farmland, predominantly arable with some pasture
- Open views from higher ground, some wide panoramic distant views across flatter landscape to the north-east, emphasising large skies
- Strong sense of enclosure from within the valley bottoms
- High and low voltage pylons have a urbanising effect
- Network of quiet roads and rural lanes
- Well established native hedgerow field boundaries with intermittent hedgerow trees, tending to be gappy around Beelsby and further north
- Taller native hedgerows and rows of mature trees alongside roads and lanes
- Broadleaved woodlands, copses and tree belts are prominent features, weaving along valley bottoms and on valley slopes
- Small watercourse; Waithe Beck and a network of field drainage dykes
- Limited nucleated settlement pattern of hamlets; Beelsby, Hatcliffe, East and West Ravendale, Hawerby-cum-Beelsby, Wold Newton, scattered farmsteads and individual, some large scale, buildings
- Wanderlust Way (local trail)

North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 6: High Farmland

Location and Boundaries: The area lies some 7km to the south-west of the main settlement of Grimsby. It is defined by a short section of the A46 together with the settlement of Irby-upon-Humber to the north, open farmland to the north-east, a local lane and the A18 to the east and south-east, while open farmland defines the southern and western extents. The eastern boundary is further defined by the change in landform which steadily slopes in a north-easterly direction towards Grimsby.

Landscape Character: A strongly undulating landscape of narrow valleys and rounded hills with limited built development. The landscape falls entirely within the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape. Views are generally open from higher ground with some wide panoramic distant views across the flatter landscape to the north-east. However, there is a strong sense of enclosure from within the valley bottoms. High and low voltage pylons create visual detractors across the area and have an urbanising effect on the setting of the otherwise rural landscape character. A small scale wind turbine associated with agricultural use is also evident, though it is of a scale generally considered appropriate to the rural setting.

Geology: Chalk, sandy limestone, ironstone and clay. Soils generally shallow and lime rich with loamy soils associated with valley bottoms.

Topography: Rolling hills form high points of between approximately 70m AOD in the north and 115m AOD in the south. Lower ground generally lies at 35m to 40m AOD along the valley bottoms and settlements generally lie at between approximately 35m and 70m AOD.

Hydrology: No major watercourses are present. Waithe Beck flows through the centre of the landscape via Hatcliffe, partly following the Wanderlust Way, and continues in a south-westerly direction. The area is crossed by a network of drainage dykes.

Land Use and Settlement: An agricultural landscape, predominantly arable with some pasture evident, of medium to large scale and of a regular pattern overall.

A sparsely populated area with settlements comprising of nucleated hamlets generally enclosed by landform and vegetation; Beelsby, Hatcliffe, East and West Ravendale, Hawerby-cum-Beesby and Wold Newton include a mix of local vernacular and non-vernacular buildings. Several farmsteads are dispersed through the landscape together with a small number of larger scale properties including Hawerby Hall, prominent on higher ground and set within its own parkland, and Greenwood House (Beelsby) which is more contained by mature tree planting.

A Scheduled Monument; the deserted medieval village of Beesby covers a relatively extensive tract of land close to the southern boundary of the area. This is locally evident but does not feature strongly within the wider landscape.

Local roads are generally limited and quiet, including the B1203 and several narrow lanes which criss-cross the landscape connecting the settlement areas. Overall, the area is well served by public rights of way, including the Wanderlust Way local trail which traverses the majority of the landscape, passing through each of the hamlets. This trail also forms part of the eastern boundary of the landscape type and follows the lane linking East and West Ravendale with Hatcliffe.

Tree Cover/Vegetation: Fields are defined by well established native hedgerows and intermittent hedgerow trees, although hedgerows tend to become gappy around Beelsby and further north. High hedgerows, often rows of mature trees/tree belts, occur alongside lanes. Broadleaved woodland blocks, copses and wide tree belts form prominent features weaving through the valley bottoms and on the valley slopes including Irby Holmes (Ancient Woodland).

Historic Environment: Many historic field boundaries have been removed however the modern fields created retain enough of their original boundary morphology to indicate their previous type. Ridge and furrow earthworks survive and are typically associated with small irregular enclosures at settlement edges. The historic cores are generally identifiable within each of the settlements.

Pressures for Change/Key Issues: Development pressures on the small scale settlements which are integral to the overall character of the area. There are also pressures from potential future wind energy development.

North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

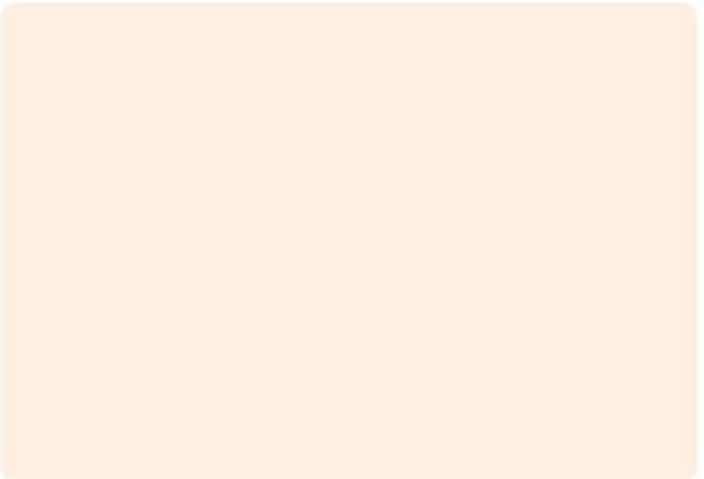
Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 6: High Farmland

Condition: The condition of the landscape is considered to be good with an intact and regular field pattern defined by hedgerows. The pattern of elements is coherent with few detracting features over the area. There is good cultural integrity; the deserted medieval village of Beesby, evidence of ridge and furrow and identifiable historic cores within settlements. Ecological connectivity is good throughout the area resulting in a good integrity overall and the functional integrity of the landscape is strong.



Character: The area has a distinctive character and lies wholly within the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape. Historic associations are present in the form of the deserted medieval village of Beesby Scheduled Monument, evidence of the historic field pattern and historic settlement cores. Overall the sense of place is very strong. The undulating landform and tree cover limits visibility from the valley bottoms and across the area to some degree however there are distant views from higher ground resulting in moderate visibility.



North East Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

Stage 1: Character of the NE Lincs Landscapes

Landscape Type 6: High Farmland

Landscape Guidelines / Management Strategies

- New development should reinforce the existing sparse settlement pattern, retaining the rural character of nucleated hamlets, encompassing a relatively loose arrangement of properties, scattered farmsteads and individual properties within the National Landscape;
- Settlement expansion should be of an appropriate scale to the local context with a robust landscape buffer, including appropriate landscape planting, to integrate the settlement edge within the landscape and limit its encroachment on the valleys;
- New agricultural buildings should be designed, sited and landscaped to integrate with the surrounding context and landscape character;
- Avoid the location of high or bulky structures. Where unavoidable, structures, including wind energy development which should be of small scale only, should be subject to a rigorous LVIA and designed and sited with careful consideration to minimise their impact generally and particularly on the National Landscape;
- Avoid types of farm diversification that are inappropriate to the agricultural landscape;
- Conserve open panoramic views from higher ground;
- Conserve and enhance the character and setting of listed buildings;
- Conserve and enhance the deserted medieval village of Beesby (SM), raise public awareness through interpretation;
- Conserve and enhance the Wanderlust Way for informal recreation and nature conservation;
- Encourage only informal recreation activities appropriate to nature conservation within the National Landscape;
- Conserve, restore and enhance parkland surrounding Hawerby Hall;
- Encourage introduction and appropriate management of wide field margins along Waithe Beck and field boundaries;
- Conserve, restore and enhance the historic field pattern wherever practicable with priority given to restoring and strengthening primary hedge lines including those alongside roads and lanes;
- Manage hedgerows to enhance the field pattern by planting up gaps, allow hedges to grow by reducing cut rotation intervals to every three years to benefit local wildlife;
- Promote management of woodland, copses and tree belts; long rotation coppicing may be appropriate in places;
- Enhance tree cover through small scale planting of broadleaved coverts and woods in keeping with the visually open character;
- Encourage management of the Waithe Beck corridor in accordance with core principles of the Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Project (LCSP);
- Encourage ecological management of grassland areas and wetlands; and
- Refer to the Lincolnshire AONB and LCSP management objectives and implement where feasible.

