

FELSTONE  
CONSULTING  
CHARTERED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

## ADDENDUM LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT – EXTENSION OF TIME AT ROXBY LANDFILL

  
Heaton's  
Planning Environment Design

May 2025

Felstone Consulting Limited

Email: [contact@felstoneconsulting.co.uk](mailto:contact@felstoneconsulting.co.uk) Web: [www.felstoneconsulting.co.uk](http://www.felstoneconsulting.co.uk)

Registered Office: 3 Princes Court, Royal Way, Loughborough, LE11 5XR. Company Registration Number: 14177017

## CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION .....	1
2	LANDSCAPE PLANNING .....	5
3	THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL .....	6
4	LANDSCAPE EFFECTS .....	9
5	VISUAL EFFECTS.....	13
6	CONCLUSIONS .....	19

## DRAWINGS

Drawing LVIA-1	ZTV of Existing Landform
Drawing LVIA-2	Viewpoint 1 – Annotated Viewpoint Photography
Drawing LVIA-3	Viewpoint 2 – Annotated Viewpoint Photography
Drawing LVIA-4	Viewpoint 3 – Annotated Viewpoint Photography
Drawing LVIA-5	Viewpoint 4 – Annotated Viewpoint Photography
Drawing LVIA-6	Viewpoint 5 – Annotated Viewpoint Photography
Drawing LVIA-7	Viewpoint 6 – Annotated Viewpoint Photography
Drawing LVIA-8	Viewpoint 7 – Annotated Viewpoint Photography
Drawing LVIA-9	Viewpoint 8 – Annotated Viewpoint Photography
Drawing LVIA-10	Viewpoint 9 – Annotated Viewpoint Photography

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

1.1.1 This document provides an addendum landscape and visual impact assessment ('Addendum LVIA') for the proposed 15-year extension of time and re-phasing to enable the completion of Roxby Landfill. This would comprise of 8 years for the importation of the remaining waste to achieve the permitted levels and a further 7 years for the importation and placement of restoration soils, (i.e. an extension of time of 15 years in total, beyond the currently permitted end date).

1.1.2 The site is currently an active landfill with some areas of restoration. There are several buildings, car parking areas, site access road, and a leachate and gas management compound. It is in a rural area, west of the Lincolnshire Edge, with railway sidings adjacent to the west. The approved restoration scheme includes areas of grassland and woodland, with wetland on the lower parts and a network of footpaths for public access.

1.1.3 This addendum LVIA focuses on an extension to the overall duration of operational phases of infilling and an amendment to the approved restoration sequence, to allow for the continued importation of the remaining quantities of waste and restoration soils (to achieve the approved contours), and the completion of restoration earthworks, seeding and planting. There are no proposed changes to the approved restoration scheme.

1.1.4 This document is divided into the following sections:

- Introduction (Scope, Definitions and Methodology);
- Landscape Planning Context;
- The Development Proposal;
- Landscape Effects;
- Visual Effects; and
- Conclusions.

## **1.2 Planning Permissions**

1.2.1 The current Planning Permission for the post-settlement landform and restoration proposals at the site, includes the following:

- Maximum height of restored landform 55m AOD;
- Maximum gradient of 1 in 4;
- Minimum gradient across landfill 1 in 35;
- Restoration to country park with community woodland and wetland; and
- Comprehensive drainage scheme which ensures efficient drainage, particularly along the eastern boundary.

1.2.2 This superseded an earlier planning consent for landfilling and restoration of Roxby Landfill which had been agreed in the mid-1990s.

## **1.3 2002 LVIA**

1.3.1 The LVIA which accompanied the previous planning application was prepared by MS Environmental in May 2002 (hereafter referred to as “2002 LVIA”).

1.3.2 As described in Section 2, this work included a desk top review of the proposals and relevant background documentation; attendance at a meeting and conducting telephone discussions with North Lincolnshire District Council’s Planning, Landscape and Ecology Officers; and undertaking site analysis in March and April 2002.

1.3.3 The 2002 LVIA concluded that there would be no significant landscape effects associated with the landfilling operations.

## **1.4 Project Team and Experience**

1.4.1 This addendum LVIA has been prepared by Felstone Consulting Limited, a Registered Practice with the Landscape Institute. The lead author is Simon Higson MA, CMLI, CMIHort, MIQ, a Chartered Landscape Architect and Chartered Horticulturist with over 25 years’ experience. Simon has acted as a landscape expert witness, managed and led multi-disciplinary teams and undertaken LVIAs for a wide range of large and complex projects. This has included schemes for mineral extraction and restoration, waste management and treatment, energy generation and residential development.

## 1.5 Scope and Definitions

- 1.5.1 The scope and definitions within this addendum LVIA are broadly unchanged from the 2002 LVIA. It is noted that the 2002 LVIA predated the 3rd Edition of the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment published by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment in 2013 (hereafter referred to as “GLVIA 3”). This latest edition of the guidelines has been accounted for in the preparation of this addendum LVIA, where relevant.
- 1.5.2 Paragraph 1.1 of the GLVIA 3 states that *“Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is a tool used to identify and assess the significance of and the effects of change resulting from development on both the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people’s views and visual amenity”*.
- 1.5.3 Paragraph 5.1 of GLVIA3 describes how landscape effects are concerned with *“how the proposal will affect the elements that make up the landscape, the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape and its distinctive character”*.
- 1.5.4 Allied to this, paragraph 6.1 of GLVIA3 describes how visual effects are concerned with *“assessing how the surroundings of individuals or groups of people may be specifically affected by changes in the content and character of views as a result of the change or loss of existing elements of the landscape and/or introduction of new elements”*.
- 1.5.5 This assessment considers landscape and visual effects separately, although where relevant and appropriate, cross references may be made to the same features or elements.

## 1.6 Methodology

- 1.6.1 The methodology within this addendum LVIA follows the principles set out in the 2002 LVIA, comprising desktop studies and field observations.
- 1.6.2 The assessment of landscape and visual effects is based on an evaluation of the sensitivity of the receptor, the magnitude of change and overall level of significance, as set out in Section 2 of the 2002 LVIA.
- 1.6.3 In addition to GLVIA3, The Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development (hereafter referred to as “LI TGN 06/19”) has also been referenced in this addendum assessment as it sets out the basic types of visualisations

that can be produced to support pre-application discussions and/or planning applications. The Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing Landscape Value outside National Designations (hereafter referred to as “LI TGN 02/21”) has also been referenced in relation to the landscape value of the site and study area.

- 1.6.4 A desktop study was initially undertaken as part of this addendum LVIA to review the relevant publications, maps and plans relating to the area within which the proposed development would occur. 3D modelling was also carried out, including the preparation of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (“ZTV”) for the existing landform, as shown in Drawing LVIA-1. This was followed by fieldwork to the site and surrounding areas in December 2024. This has resulted in a focused study area of up to 2km around the site.
- 1.6.5 The fifteen representative viewpoints from the 2002 LVIA have been reviewed and updated annotated baseline photography is included for the nine most relevant locations. The photographs are intended to act as an aid in assessing landscape and visual effects and are defined as ‘Type 1’ in LI TGN 06/19. Photographs were taken using a Canon 6D Mark II Camera and 50mm F1.4 USM Lens, with a Manfrotto tripod and panoramic head. The panoramic views consist of several photographic frames digitally merged using industry standard software.
- 1.6.6 Visual effects vary depending on light and weather conditions and also the time of day and year. Accordingly, this assessment takes account of the conditions in the photographs but also considers alternative conditions within the written assessment.
- 1.6.7 No technical difficulties were encountered in assessing the landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development.

## **2 LANDSCAPE PLANNING**

### **2.1 Landscape Planning Context**

- 2.1.1 Details of the relevant planning policy context are contained in the Planning Statement that accompanies the planning application. There are landscape-related policies within the following documents: National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), December 2024 and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG); Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan – Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (CSDMP), adopted June 2016; North Lincolnshire Local Plan, Adopted May 2003; and North Lincolnshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy, Adopted June 2011.
- 2.1.2 The NPPF requires that planning policies and decisions ensure development is sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (paragraph 135) and protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside (paragraph 187). NPPF requires great weight to be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and National Landscapes, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues (paragraph 189).
- 2.1.3 The Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan CSDMP requires regard to be given to the likely impact of the proposed development on landscape and townscape, including landscape character, valued or distinctive landscape features and elements, and important views (Policy DM6: Impact on Landscape and Townscape Planning).
- 2.1.4 The North Lincolnshire Local Plan states that where development is permitted within the open countryside, special attention will be given to the protection of the scenic quality and distinctive local character of the landscape (Policy LC7 – Landscape Protection).
- 2.1.5 There are no national landscape designations within the site or immediate surrounding area. There are Listed Buildings in Roxby village (including the Grade I Church of St Mary) at c. 500m to the east of the site, Winterton village (including Grade I Church of All Saints and also Conservation Area) at c. 600m to the north-east of the site, Thealby village at 1.2km to the west of the site and Normanby village and the Grade I Normanby Hall at 2km to the west of the site.

### **3 THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 This addendum LVIA focuses on the continued importation and infilling / placement of waste and restoration soils, with amendments to the phasing sequence. On completion of infilling, each phase will be capped to minimise the infiltration of rainfall into the waste. The remaining restoration sequence would commence in the north-west of the site and extend in an easterly and then southerly direction. The addendum LVIA also focuses on the continued use of the established access road by HGVs (and other vehicles), the railway sidings (rail and container movements), and the office and weighbridge.
- 3.1.2 Surface water will be channelled away from the eastern boundary by a shallow ditch to balancing ponds located in the south-western area of the site. Surface water will flow by gravity from the balancing ponds to the Winterton Beck located to the west of the site.
- 3.1.3 These items were all assessed as part of the 2002 LVIA, although the approved phasing would be amended. This approved sequence commenced in the south of the site and progressed northwards. This would be modified with material currently being placed to complete the landform in the north of the site, with a requirement to return to previously tipped areas in the centre of the site to achieve the approved landform. This continued landfilling, in conjunction with the importation and placement of soils, forms the remaining works to be completed.
- 3.1.4 The final restoration to a country park with community woodland and wetland was assessed as part of the 2002 LVIA. As this will still be carried out in accordance with the approved details and is unchanged as part of this submission, it is not within the scope of this addendum LVIA, which focuses on operational phases only.

#### **3.2 Timescales and Permanency of Development**

- 3.2.1 The extension of time application is split between 8 years for the importation of the remaining waste to achieve the permitted levels and a further 7 years for the importation and placement of restoration soils.

3.2.2 GLVIA3 refers to effects that last for 10 to 25 years as long term, 5 to 10 years as medium term and those that last for less than 5 years as short-term. In view of this, the operational phases of the development would be long-term.

### **3.3 Design Development and Built-in Mitigation**

3.3.1 Landscape and visual mitigation measures were noted in Section 8. of the 2002 LVIA. These included areas of early temporary restoration and also off-site planting along Roxby Road to fill in the gaps within the existing hedgerow.

3.3.2 The nearest residential property on the edge of Roxby is at c. 47m AOD and 550m away from the site boundary. Located to the east of Roxby Road this property is adjacent to busy traffic movements at certain times of day and has a thick hedgerow around the garden, limiting ground floor views. Upper storey views to the rear are orientated north-west, with possible direct views towards the northern part of the site. The maximum height of the restored landform rises to 55m AOD and as such the spreading of waste, capping and soil cover operations within the remaining phases has the potential to be visible for a temporary period from limited parts of this residential property (and those adjacent to the east along North Street).

3.3.3 The nearest residential property on the edge of Winterton is at c. 41m AOD and 500m away from the site boundary. Located to the west of Roxby Road this property has a fence and hedge around the garden, limiting ground floor views. Upper storey views to the rear are orientated north-west, with possible direct views towards the northern part of the site. The maximum height of the restored landform rises to 55m AOD and as such the spreading of waste, capping and soil cover operations within the remaining phases has the potential to be visible for a temporary period from limited parts of this residential property (and those adjacent to the north along Roxby Road).

3.3.4 No. 49 Roxby Road is at c. 41m AOD and 450m away from the site boundary. Located to the east of Roxby Road this isolated property is adjacent to busy traffic movements at certain times of day and there is an agricultural hedgerow on the western side of the road, limiting ground floor views towards the site. Upper storey views to the front are orientated west, with possible direct views towards the site. The maximum height of the restored landform rises to 55m AOD and as such the spreading of waste, capping and soil cover operations within the remaining phases may be visible for a temporary period from limited parts of this residential property.

3.3.5 In summary, built-in mitigation includes the distance away from these residential properties, the existing intervening garden boundaries and roadside vegetation, as well as the temporary duration necessary to complete the operations.

### **3.4 Potential Sources of Landscape and Visual Effect**

3.4.1 The continued landfilling and restoration soiling works, use of the established access road by HGVs (and other vehicles) and railhead, office and weighbridge would result in direct effects upon landscape elements and features within the application site itself.

3.4.2 These changes may also influence the application site's appearance, aesthetic and perceptual aspects and therefore may also have potential effects on landscape character and the visual amenity of offsite receptors in the immediately surrounding area. The spatial extent of landscape and visual effects of this proposal are principally local.

3.4.3 Of the operations identified in Section 8 of the 2002 LVIA, the following will continue to have the potential to cause a landscape or visual effect, as part of the proposed extension of time:

- Landfilling operations;
- Vehicle and mobile plant movement within site;
- Stockpiles of materials within the landfill area;
- Rail and container movements at rail terminal; and
- Creation of the new landform.

## 4 LANDSCAPE EFFECTS

### 4.1 Landscape Baseline

4.1.1 The landscape baseline conditions for the site, its local setting and wider surrounding study area are broadly unchanged from the 2002 LVIA, with the exception that the Roxby Landfill void has continued to be infilled and is now at higher levels. The majority of the material which has been deposited during this period has been within the central and northern parts of the site and there have been areas of temporary capping installed and some areas of soiling and vegetation cover established.

4.1.2 In addition, it is noted that Bagmoor Wind Farm at c.400m to the south-west of the site was constructed and first generated power in July 2009. This development comprises 8 turbines, measuring 125m to blade tip. It is clearly visible across the study area and acts as a focal point from certain locations.

#### Character of the Landscape

4.1.3 The landscape character of the study area is broadly unchanged from the 2002 LVIA, which identified the site as being located within the Lincolnshire Edge Character Area, with reference to the 1999, North Lincolnshire Council/Estell Warren Landscape Assessment.

4.1.4 This publication has since been updated as the North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment by JBA Consulting and forms part of the Council's evidence base for the preparation of the Local Plan 2017-2036.

4.1.5 The site is still identified as being within the Lincolnshire Edge Character Area, which includes reference to *“Overall, it is a complex, diverse and elevated landscape which in addition to the open views and industrial influence contains large areas of deciduous woodland, plantation woodland, scarp slopes and historic villages born of the region's agricultural revolution.”*

4.1.6 There are also several landscape character types within the character area, including the 'Despoiled Landscape' where the site is located, with reference to *“Numerous open cast quarries, locally known as ironstone gulleys, are located along the escarpment slope to the north east of Scunthorpe and these quarries have been progressively restored.”*

- 4.1.7 The 1999 publication also subdivided the character area with the site again identified within ‘Despoiled Landscape’. Section 3 of the 2002 LVIA referred to how “*Roxby Gullet is one of a number of Ironstone Gulleys which were created by open cast extraction of ironstone from the Frodingham Ironfield. The extraction of ironstone commenced in 1859 and ceased in 1989.*”

#### Summary of Landscape Attributes of Site and Immediate Surroundings

- 4.1.8 The topography of the site currently varies from 13m-20m AOD along the western site boundary rising to 38-59m AOD along the eastern site boundary. The office, weighbridge and wheelwash are set down at 21-23m AOD in the south-west of the site.
- 4.1.9 There is a combination of bare ground and natural regeneration / sparse vegetation on the tipped and stockpiled areas, with some areas of tree planting. Parts of the landfill are also capped with sheeting, waiting for soil cover. The landfill area is interspersed with gas collection pipework, wells, signage and unsurfaced tracks. The current access is off Roxby Road to the east, along a track which is shared with Bridleway 319. A railway extends along the western boundary and Bridleway 159 also follows the boundary, connecting to Winterton to the north-east.
- 4.1.10 As noted in the 2002 LVIA, the site is located within a mainly agricultural landscape which includes a large poultry farm (Sheffield Farm) and arable fields to the west of the railway line and Winterton Beck, large arable fields separated by intermittent hedgerows and some blocks of woodland to the east, with steeper slopes of woodland, scrub and rough grazing to the south and gentler slopes of arable production to the north.
- 4.1.11 Buildings tend to be found as isolated farmsteads across the agricultural landscape, such as Old Cliff Farm to the north, Roxby House to the east, Bagmoor Farm to the south-west and Normanby Grange Farm to the west. Buildings also feature as linear development along roads or as isolated properties, such as No. 49 Roxby Road to the east of the site, or along Thealby Lane to the west. Villages in the local area include Winterton, Roxby, Thealby and Normanby. Normanby Hall is set in parkland with a golf course and country park.

## Landscape Value

- 4.1.12 Overall, the landscape elements identified within the site and its local setting do not elevate value to the extent that it would be considered as ‘valued landscape’ for the purposes of the NPPF.
- 4.1.13 For example, there is no designated natural or cultural heritage interest identified on the site which contributes positively to the landscape. The site has an overall poor landscape condition due to its historical use as an ironstone quarry, current landfilling operations and areas awaiting restoration and landscaping. The proposed site has limited distinctiveness (other than as an active landfill site), with no rare or unusual features.
- 4.1.14 There are several public rights of way in the local area. Bridleway 319 extends along the landfill site access road and Bridleway 159 extends along the northern and western site boundaries. The surrounding agricultural areas have a simplicity and aesthetic appeal, whilst the elevated locations offer longer distance views and scenic quality. The parkland around Normanby Hall is distinctive and a popular visitor attraction. The areas of open water to the west and north also add visual interest to the area. However, the site itself is in a disturbed condition and is currently a localised detracting element.

## **4.2 Prediction of landscape effects**

- 4.2.1 The predicted effects upon each of the identified landscape receptors during operational phases are summarised in Table 1.
- 4.2.2 The landscape elements and features at the site would have a low sensitivity to the proposals (i.e. low landscape value of the area and low susceptibility of the site itself, being already partially infilled and in a disturbed state). The magnitude of change during operational phases would be moderate (continued infilling would be within the approved landfill area and boundary vegetation would be retained, vehicle movements would continue along the existing access road, on a long-term basis). The potential effects of the extension of time upon landscape elements and features would therefore be medium/low and adverse.
- 4.2.3 The aesthetic and perceptual aspects within and around the site would have a low sensitivity to the proposals (i.e. low landscape value of the area and low susceptibility). The magnitude of change during operational phases would be moderate (continuation of a medium scale landfill, with complex appearance and variable degree of enclosure

on a long-term basis). The potential effects of the extension of time upon aesthetic and perceptual aspects would therefore be medium/low and adverse.

- 4.2.4 The overall character of the Lincolnshire Edge Character Area (Despoiled Landscape Character Type) would have a low sensitivity to the proposals (i.e. low landscape value of the ‘despoiled’ area and low susceptibility to the continuation of existing activities). The magnitude of change during operational phases would be moderate (although the infilling operations would continue on a long-term basis, they would be relatively well contained, and the character of the wider landscape area would be broadly unchanged). The potential effects of the extension of time would therefore be medium/low and adverse.

**Table 1 - Summary of Landscape Effects, During operational phases**

<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Effects</b>	<b>Nature of Effect</b>
Individual Elements and Features within the site	Low	Moderate	Medium/Low	Adverse
Aesthetic and Perceptual Aspects within and around the site	Low	Moderate	Medium/Low	Adverse
Lincolnshire Edge Character Area (Despoiled Landscape Character Type)	Low	Moderate	Medium/Low	Adverse

## 5 VISUAL EFFECTS

### 5.1 Visual Baseline

5.1.1 The visual baseline conditions for the site, its local setting and wider surrounding study area are broadly unchanged from the original 2002 LVIA, with the exception of the operational wind turbines to the south of the site at Bagmoor Wind Farm which are visible on the skyline at certain positions.

#### Visual receptors

5.1.2 The potential visual receptors (people living in the area; people who work there; people passing through on road or other forms of transport; people visiting promoted landscapes or attractions; and people engaged in recreation of different types) are unchanged from the original 2002 LVIA.

5.1.3 The extent of visibility of the site and how it relates to potential receptors has been reviewed with ZTV analysis undertaken using LSS software (McCarthy Taylor) as part of this addendum LVIA. The ZTV is based on a bare terrain; that is, the computer model does not include any woodland vegetation, trees or buildings. As a result, the extent of theoretical visibility would be reduced when surrounding intervening vegetation is taken into consideration.

5.1.4 The ZTV of the existing landform is shown on Drawing LVIA-1 and is restricted by the rising landform of the Lincolnshire Edge to the east, with potential views extending further to the north, west and south-west. Theoretical visibility includes several public footpaths and sections of road, such as Thealby Lane and Roxby Road.

5.1.5 Section 6 of the 2002 LVIA described the visibility as follows:

- *“The orientation of the former Ironstone Quarry on western slope of the Lincoln Edge allows views of the landfill from a westerly direction. The landfill face which rises to a height of over 50m AOD, is visible from vantage points to the west and north-west, but the soil stockpiles in the northern area of the site assist in screening part of the face from views from the north. The vertical face of the landfill contrasts with the natural slopes of the surrounding scarp slope. Existing operational buildings and power plant are located to the south of the landfill, and partly screened by existing topography.*”

- *The villages of Roxby and Winterton are located 550metres to the east and 500 metres to the north-east of the site respectively. No views from Roxby can be gained due to the intermediate topography. Slight views of the litter nets can be gained from the south-western edge of Winterton, and along short sections of Roxby Road.*
- *To the west of the site the villages of Thealby, Coleby, Normanby and Burton upon Stather are located 1.3km, 2km, 2.3km and 3.25km respectively. Of these, no views at all can be gained from Normanby, and the views from Burton upon Stather are considered to be at a distance and affected by the screening of intermediate vegetation where they are only slight views. Views from Thealby and Coleby can be gained of the site, at a distance.*
- *Normanby Hall Country Park, located 1.8km to the west of the site is a regionally important recreational resource. No views of the landfill can be gained from the Park due to the proximity of parkland trees.*
- *Views of the landfill by road users are also limited. The landfill cannot be seen at all from the A1077 Winterton Road, nor A1077 Top Road, due to the effects of topography. Occasional views of litter nets above the eastern face of the landfill can be seen from Roxby Road. The most clear road views of the landfill are from short sections of B1430, between New Cliff Farm and Thealby, and along sections of Normanby Road between Thealby and Normanby Hall country Park. Views are limited to operational vehicles passing over the higher section areas of the landfill all below the natural sky-line.*
- *It is the views experienced by walkers, particularly along bridleway 159 linking Winterton with Bagmoor Farm, which are considered to have the most open views of the current landfill workings. Along the edge of the rail sidings the landfill is between 5 and 200 metres distant.*
- *A network of footpaths crosses the immediate area, but views of the landfill are gained from footpaths to the west of the site. Views from the east are prevented by intervening topography.”*

5.1.6 Key potential visual receptors in the area covered by the ZTV and/or with potential visibility of the proposed continued infilling, include the following:

- inhabitants of the settlement and individual properties around Winterton, Roxby, Thealby;
- users of the local road network connecting villages and settlements such as Roxby Road, Thealby Road and Normanby Road;
- recreational users of the public right of ways, such as bridleway 159 and 319; and
- recreational visitors to Normanby Hall Country Park.

5.1.7 The following representative viewpoints are included in this addendum LVIA, with reference to the relevant viewpoint number from the 2002 LVIA:

- Viewpoint 1 - Bridleway 159 at Winterton (Drawing LVIA-2 and also refer to Viewpoint 3 in 2002 LVIA);
- Viewpoint 2 - Roxby Road, at junction with bridleway 159 (Drawing LVIA-3 and also refer to Viewpoint 5 in 2002 LVIA);
- Viewpoint 3 - Winterton Road at junction with bridleway 319 and site access (Drawing LVIA-4);
- Viewpoint 4 – Bridleway 319 and site access (Drawing LVIA-5 and also refer to Viewpoint 15 in 2002 LVIA);
- Viewpoint 5 – Bridleway 319 and site access (Drawing LVIA-6 and also refer to Viewpoint 1 in 2002 LVIA);
- Viewpoint 6 – Normanby Hall Country Park (Drawing LVIA-7 and also refer to Viewpoint 13 in 2002 LVIA);
- Viewpoint 7 – Normanby Road near footpath 164 (Drawing LVIA-8 and also refer to Viewpoint 9 in 2002 LVIA);
- Viewpoint 8 – Thealby (Drawing LVIA-9 and refer to Viewpoint 7 in 2002 LVIA); and
- Viewpoint 9 – Thealby Lane (Drawing LVIA-10 and refer to Viewpoint 6 in 2002 LVIA).

5.1.8 The more distant settlements of Burton upon Stather, Normanby and West Halton, roads such as Winterton Road and other footpaths and recreational routes in the wider

area, are not considered any further in this assessment due to the generally limited visibility of the proposals identified during ZTV analysis and fieldwork.

## **5.2 Prediction of visual effects**

- 5.2.1 The predicted effects upon each of the identified visual receptor groups and at each of the individual representative viewpoints during operational phases are summarised in Table 2, below.
- 5.2.2 Inhabitants of the settlements and individual properties around Winterton, Roxby and Thealby would have a high sensitivity to the proposals (the active landfill site forms part of the rural landscape setting enjoyed by residents). The magnitude of change during operational phases would be slight (typically limited to glimpsed, partial and/or indirect views, at some distance away and over a long-term period). Refer to Viewpoints 2, 3 and 8. The potential effects upon views and visual amenity for local residents (as a whole) would therefore be medium and adverse.
- 5.2.3 Users of the local road network connecting villages and settlements such as Roxby Road, Thealby Road and Normanby Road would have a low sensitivity to the proposals (the site forms part of the wider landscape setting, which is also typically incidental to the traveller's journey). The magnitude of change during operational phases would be slight (the direction of travel, distances away and intervening vegetation would serve to minimise any perceptible changes which may take place on a long-term basis). Refer to Viewpoints 2, 3, 7 and 9. The potential effects upon views and visual amenity for road users (as a whole) would therefore be medium and adverse.
- 5.2.4 Recreational users of the public right of ways, such as bridleways 159 and 319 would have a high sensitivity to the proposals (the site is part of the landscape setting for users, and their attention is likely to be focused on the views). The magnitude of change during operational phases would be slight (the direction of travel and intervening vegetation would serve to minimise any perceptible changes which may take place on a long-term basis). Refer to Viewpoints 1, 2, 3 and 4. The potential effects upon views and visual amenity for users of the rights of way network (as a whole) would therefore be no more than medium and adverse.
- 5.2.5 Recreational visitors to Normanby Hall Country Park would have a high sensitivity to the proposals (as a popular attraction, where the attention of visitors is likely to be focused on the views). There would be no change to views during operational phases.

Refer to Viewpoint 6. There would be no potential effect upon the views and visual amenity of recreational visitors to Normanby Hall Country Park.

**Table 2 Summary of Visual Effects, During operational phases**

<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Effects</b>	<b>Nature of Effect</b>
Viewpoint 1 - Bridleway 159 at Winterton (recreational users)	Medium	Slight	Medium/Low	Adverse
Viewpoint 2 - Roxby Road, at junction with bridleway 159 (recreational users /road users/ residential)	High	Slight	Medium	Adverse
Viewpoint 3 - Winterton Road at junction with bridleway 319 and site access (road users and recreational visitors)	Low	Slight	Low	Adverse
Viewpoint 4 - Bridleway 319 and site access (recreational users)	Low	Slight	Low	Adverse
Viewpoint 5 - Bridleway 159 at Winterton (recreational users and residents)	Medium	Slight	Medium/Low	Adverse
Viewpoint 6 – Normanby Hall Country Park (recreational visitors)	High	No change	No Change	Adverse
Viewpoint 7 - Normanby Road near footpath 164 (road users, residents and recreational footpath visitors)	High	Slight	Medium	Adverse
Viewpoint 8 – Thealby (road users and residents)	High	Slight	Medium	Adverse
Viewpoint 9 – Thealby Lane (road users and residents)	High	Slight	Medium	Adverse
Inhabitants of the settlement and individual properties around Winterton, Roxby and Thealby	High	Slight	Medium	Adverse
Users of the local road network connecting villages and settlements such as Roxby Road, Thealby Road and Normanby Road	Low	Slight	Low	Adverse
Recreational users of the public rights of way, such as bridleway 159 and 319	High	Slight	Medium	Adverse
Recreational visitors to Normanby Hall Country Park	High	No Change	No Change	Neutral

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 This addendum LVIA has assessed the potential landscape and visual implications of the proposed extension of time and revised phasing for the continued infilling operations at Roxby Landfill. The site would then be restored in accordance with the approved scheme.
- 6.1.2 There are no significant landscape or visual effects identified as a result of the proposals.
- 6.1.3 The potential landscape effects upon the individual elements and features within the site, the aesthetic and perceptual aspects and the Lincolnshire Edge Character Area (Despoiled Landscape Character Type) would be no more than medium/low and adverse.
- 6.1.4 The potential visual effects upon the inhabitants of the settlements and individual properties around Winterton, Roxby and Thealby would be medium and adverse, whilst the users of the local road network connecting villages and settlements (such as such as Roxby Road, Thealby Road and Normanby Road) would be low and adverse.
- 6.1.5 Recreational users of the public rights of way, such as bridleway 159 and 319 would experience no more than a medium and adverse visual effect. There would be no change to the views or visual amenity for recreational visitors to Normanby Hall Country Park.
- 6.1.6 The extension of time would allow for the completion and restoration of the site in accordance with the approved scheme and this would ensure delivery of the beneficial effects previously identified in the 2002 LVIA. This includes the delivery of a country park, with a domed landform and adequate surface water run-off along the eastern side of the site.





FELSTONE  
CONSULTING  
CHARTERED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Felstone Consulting Limited

Email: [contact@felstoneconsulting.co.uk](mailto:contact@felstoneconsulting.co.uk) Web: [www.felstoneconsulting.co.uk](http://www.felstoneconsulting.co.uk)

Registered Office: 3 Princes Court, Royal Way, Loughborough, LE11 5XR. Company Registration Number: 14177017