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NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL

Date: 13 September 1999

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NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

CONTENTS

CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

INFORMATION SHEETS (inserted into text)

1. Isle of Axholme/Floodplain Villages
2. Trentside Villages
3. Lincolnshire Edge – Western Escarpment
4. Lincolnshire Edge – Eastern Escarpment
5. Vale of Ancholme
6. Lincolnshire Wolds
7. Lincolnshire Drift
8. Humber Estuary
9. Farming & Industry

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

1	**INTRODUCTION**

Background to this Report

1.1   In February 1999, Estell Warren Landscape Architects were appointed by North Lincolnshire Council to prepare a Countryside Design Summary (CDS) for North Lincolnshire, in support of the emerging North Lincolnshire Local Plan. The CDS formed part of a wider package of work, which included the preparation of a Landscape Character Assessment and Guidelines for North Lincolnshire and advice on landscape policy and designation. It is intended that the CDS will form the basis of Supplementary Planning Guidance to be used in conjunction with the Local Plan.

1.2   The purpose of preparing a CDS for North Lincolnshire, as set out by the Council, was as follows:

> ?   to show how necessary development can be accommodated in ways which protect local character;

> ?   to provide the basis for the production of Supplementary Planning Guidance and a context for work on Village Design Statements.

Methodology

1.3   The methodology used for the production of this CDS has generally followed that recommended by the Countryside Commission in CCP502 'Countryside Design Summaries', but has varied from this methodology in that the consultants were not required to undertake internal consultation with the Council or outside bodies. The consultation element of the work will be undertaken by the Council as part of the process for the adoption of the work as Supplementary Planning Guidance.

1.4   The purpose of a CDS is to identify the essential relationship between settlement and the countryside. This relationship is examined at several, interlinked, levels:

> ?   landscape character and wider setting of settlements;

> ?   settlement pattern and form in relation to landscape context;

> ?   building scale, form and materials.

1.5   From analysis of these characteristics, the CDS is intended to be a 'broad brush' document providing background information and a set of 'design principles' which can help to stimulate and guide future settlement design decisions, leading to development proposals which:

> ?   relate well to both their wider landscape setting and local settlement environs;

> ?   reinforce local distinctiveness and character.

1.6   The CDS is also intended to form an overview of settlement character within North Lincolnshire and a broad platform from which individual Village Design Statements may spring. It is intended that Village Design Statements will create a further level of more detailed guidance on design within settlements, which is interlinked with, and supports, the broad objectives of the CDS.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

Structure of the CDS

1.7   The CDS firstly provides a summary of regional landscape character types within North Lincolnshire. An historical overview of settlement pattern then briefly describes the main influences which have shaped settlements as they stand today, followed by an overview of building materials and styles within North Lincolnshire.

1.8   From this overview the broad relationships between landscape character, settlements and buildings are explored by regional landscape character areas, as identified in North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Guidelines September 1999, and with sub-divisions where appropriate to aid understanding of settlement character:

> ?   Trent Levels (sub-divided into Isle of Axholme/Villages on High Ground, Trent Floodplain and Trentside Villages).

> ?   Lincolnshire Edge (sub-divided into Western Escarpment and Eastern Escarpment).

> ?   Vale of Ancholme.

> ?   Lincolnshire Wolds.

> ?   Lincolnshire Drift.

> ?   Humber Estuary.

1.9   Key relationships between landscape, settlement and buildings are described in the following text and are illustrated by means of diagrams and photographs in the accompanying CDS Information Sheets.

1.10   From analysis of the relationship between settlement and landscape in each character area a set of broad design guidelines is provided to help inform future design decisions and provide a platform against which design proposals can be assessed.

1.11   Further sections of the CDS consider farming, industry, mineral extraction and landfill, infrastructure development, tourism and recreation and forestry and woodlands within North Lincolnshire, together with broad guidelines for future development.

Using the Document

1.12   The Countryside Design Framework that follows this section provides guidance in the application of the Countryside Design Summary to particular situations.

1.13   This document has been put together so that extracts can be made suitable to send to interested parties regarding a particular development. In this instance, it is recommended that extracts be made in the following manner:

> ?   section 1 in entirety;

> ?   section 2 in entirety;

> ?   text section covering the character area within which the development would fall;

> ?   the illustrative sheet relevant to the section under consideration.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

Countryside Design Framework

1.14   The North Lincolnshire Countryside Design Summary seeks to provide guidance to planning officers, designers, developers, and property owners in order to ensure that any development proposed is compatible with and complementary to the character of the North Lincolnshire countryside.

1.15   The guidance is set out in the form of a design framework which is intended to guide those involved in the development process to consider the characteristics of the landscape, settlement pattern and building character and to take account of these in the design of new development, or in alterations or additions to existing development. It should enable those involved in the development process to determine the appropriate siting of the development within the landscape; the siting of a development within a settlement, and the appropriate character of the development in relation to surrounding buildings and spaces.

Using the Framework

?   Determine which landscape character area the development would be located in.

?   Using the broad descriptions of the area provided in the summary, together with knowledge of the local area (preferably based on a site visit), consider the principal aspects of the local area at three broad levels: landscape setting, settlement form and the character of surrounding buildings and spaces.

?   Test the proposed development by considering the questions posed in each section. This should help to determine whether the proposed development would respond to and complement the character of the countryside, the settlement in which it would be located and the surrounding buildings and spaces, or whether there are design improvements that could be made to achieve these ends.

COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN FRAMEWORK
Landscape Setting
?   *Landscape setting is particularly important in an edge of settlement location or where the development is within open countryside. It is also important where a development falls within a settlement but where there would be views to the development from the open countryside eg where the settlement is located on a hillside.*   ?   *Consider the main natural and built elements of the landscape which may characterise the countryside which surrounds your proposed development such as topography; land use eg farmland, parkland; landcover eg woodland, hedgerows, trees, wetlands; field shape and size, views; building type and style and historic features present within the landscape. In all areas it is advisable to refer to the North Lincolnshire Landscape Assessment for further details of local landscape type and, if the development falls within the Trent Levels/Isle of Axholme area, the Historic Landscape Character Assessment for this area.*   ?   *Consider the ways in which these features combine to form distinct character and landscape patterns. Consider whether the landscape has an open character with long views and broad horizons, or whether views are restricted by vegetation or landform giving the area an intimate character. Consider landscape scale eg are field sizes small and features closely spaced giving a small-scale appearance?*   Would the development complement the character of the surrounding area?   How would the development appear in relation to the existing features of the landscape, when

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

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viewed at short range or from longer distances?   Are there any viewpoints from which the development would be particularly prominent?

Settlement Form and Character

? *Consider the character of the edges of the settlement (in particular the more established edges) and their relationship with the wider countryside. Is the edge enclosed by trees, hedges etc or is there an abrupt transition between settlement and open countryside? What is the topographic relationship between settlement and countryside?*

? *Consider the character and pattern of the settlement, which will probably have evolved over many centuries and which relies upon the interrelationship between buildings and roads and the pattern of open spaces. Features such as greens, squares, church spires and towers and riversides are important elements to be considered.*

Would the development be sited to complement the form of the settlement, to avoid disruption to historic patterns of lanes and paths, open field systems etc. or landscape features which may define the settlement and give a distinctive edge character, or which may conceal the settlement?

If sited on the edge of the settlement, would it integrate well with both the settlement and surrounding countryside?

Would the development occupy a space within the settlement that is important to the character and harmony of the settlement, and/or the to the settings of other buildings?

Would the proposed development affect views of landmark buildings (eg church, windmill), roofscapes, skylines or other locally valued vistas?

Building Character

? *Consider the position, scale, volume, proportion, density and height of the proposed development in relation to adjacent building lines/frontages, roads and open spaces.*

? *Consider the design of surrounding and adjacent buildings, in particular the unity that may be apparent within a building frontage. Consider the contribution that is made by roof pitch, orientation, and relative height of the roofline. The presence of gable ends, dormer windows, chimneys, and porches; the site, shape and density of windows and doors etc.*

? *Consider the traditional materials that have been used in the construction of the settlement and the ways these materials have been used to create a vernacular style.*

? *Consider the contribution made to local character by such features as boundary walls and fences, hedgerows, verges, trees, avenues, orchards, copses, streams, and ponds.*

Would the proposed development be compatible with and complementary to surrounding and adjacent buildings within the settlement?

Would it conserve and/or incorporate, wherever possible, existing features that make an important contribution to local character such as boundary walls and hedging?

Is it designed to respect the scale and identity of surrounding buildings?

Does it reflect in terms of its design, details, materials, and particular local character of the settlement?

4

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

2   LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN

Landscape Character

2.1   Figure 1, below, illustrates regional landscape character areas occurring within North Lincolnshire. Generally, character types are north-south trending, following the distinct topographical character of North Lincolnshire. The exception to this is the Humber Estuary, which runs perpendicular to other character areas, west-east along the northern boundary of North Lincolnshire.
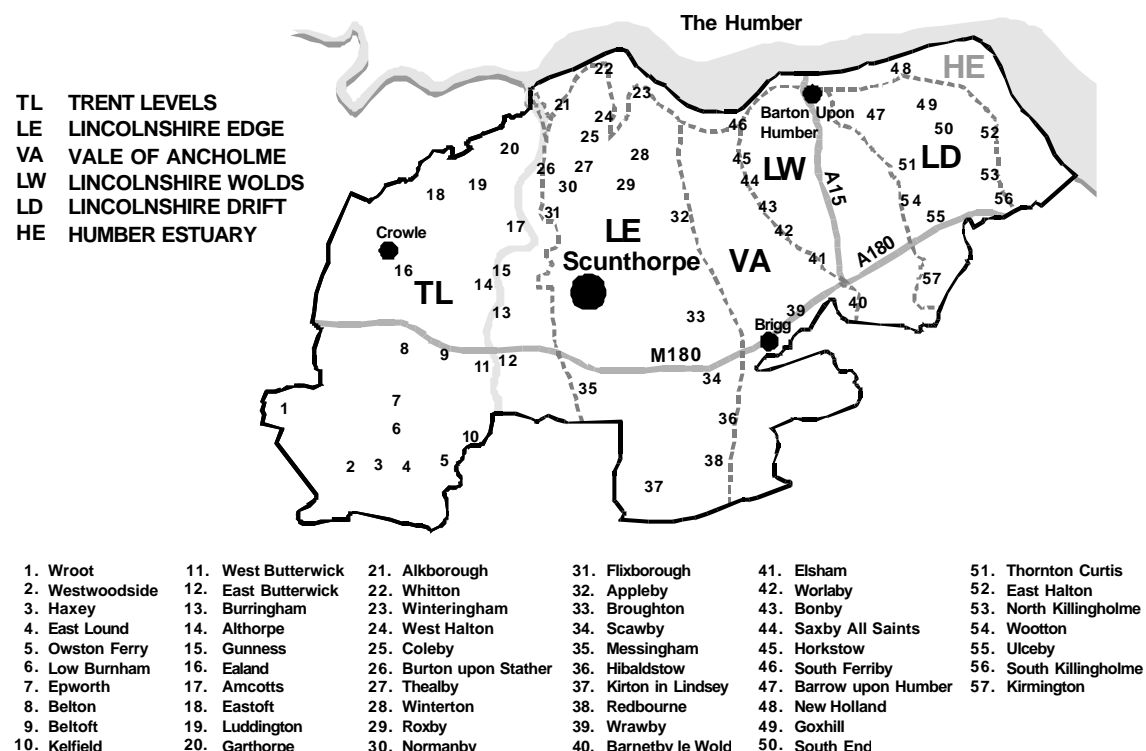

TL	**TRENT LEVELS**
LE	**LINCOLNSHIRE EDGE**
VA	**VALE OF ANCHOLME**
LW	**LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS**
LD	**LINCOLNSHIRE DRIFT**
HE	**HUMBER ESTUARY**

1. Wroot	11. West Butterwick	21. Alkborough	31. Flixborough	41. Elsham	51. Thornton Curtis
2. Westwoodside	12. East Butterwick	22. Whitton	32. Appleby	42. Worlaby	52. East Halton
3. Haxey	13. Burringham	23. Winteringham	33. Broughton	43. Bonby	53. North Killingholme
4. East Lound	14. Althorpe	24. West Halton	34. Scawby	44. Saxby All Saints	54. Wootton
5. Owston Ferry	15. Gunness	25. Coleby	35. Messingham	45. Horkstow	55. Ulceby
6. Low Burnham	16. Ealand	26. Burton upon Stather	36. Hibaldstow	46. South Ferriby	56. South Killingholme
7. Epworth	17. Amcotts	27. Thealby	37. Kirton in Lindsey	47. Barrow upon Humber	57. Kirmington
8. Belton	18. Eastoft	28. Winterton	38. Redbourne	48. New Holland	
9. Beltoft	19. Luddington	29. Roxby	39. Wrawby	49. Goxhill	
10. Kelfield	20. Garthorpe	30. Normanby	40. Barnetby le Wold	50. South End	

Figure 1. Settlements in Relation to Regional Landscape Character Areas

Settlement Pattern – Historic Background

Trent Levels

2.2   Settlement in the Trent Levels is concentrated on the Isle of Axholme, which is a relatively densely settled rural part of North Lincolnshire. The Isle formed a cultivated island within the poorly drained land of the Trent Levels, which remained uncultivated before the drainage schemes initiated by Charles I and carried out by the Dutch engineer Vermuyden in the 1620s.

2.3   Crowle is the main settlement in the northern section of the Isle of Axholme, and has the character of a small town, with historical development centred on the market place. In 1603, it was the largest town in North Lincolnshire, but this role has been superseded by many other settlements. Belton is a rather scattered and haphazard settlement, with a number of nuclei, including Church Town and Bracon, and separate townships at Woodside and Beltoft. Epworth is the principal southern settlement, and forms a relatively compact town (but with some ribbon development on the road to Sandtoft), again centred on a market place, and containing mainly 18th and 19th century buildings. A satellite settlement, Epworth Turbary, was established in the 19th century. Haxey, to the south of the Isle also has a

5

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

number of satellites including Haxey Turbary and here, as at Epworth Turbary, the original houses are very small and plain in character.

2.4   Eastoft is an unusual settlement in that it was formerly located astride the boundary between Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, which followed the Old River Don, and there was a High Street to either side. There are several houses with datestones of the late 18th century, possibly marking a period of major rebuilding in the village.

2.5   Brick predominates as a building material throughout the area, although a few examples of timber framing survive in places.

Trentside Villages

2.6   The small number of settlements along the banks of the River Trent grew up around ferry points and wharves. The river was already an important trading route by the Roman period, but early settlement tended to be located on higher ground where flooding was less likely. These villages therefore tend to be relatively small, and had minor roles in the regional economy, rather than forming the centres of more extensive economic activity. Silting of the river by the 16th century may have partly restricted the growth of these settlements, but the provision of steam packet services up the river from the early 19th century led to a resurgence in traffic.

2.7   Owston Ferry is a former market town and ferry port with the site of a Norman castle to the south west, known as the "Castle of the Isle", of which only the earthworks survive today. This castle became the focus of settlement and a town developed around it. In the 19th century there was considerable local industrial activity associated with the processing of agricultural produce, and some of the buildings survive, such as a maltings and an oil seed mill.

2.8   The villages of West and East Butterwick are likely to have originated as dairy farms on fertile riverside pastures. West Butterwick is a loose, spread out village, but a number of 17th or early 18th century buildings demonstrate that it was relatively prosperous at that time, no doubt largely a result of its location on the river. Both Althorpe and Burringham appear to have been similarly prosperous.

2.9   Keadby's name suggests it is of Danish origin, but the settlement owes much of its recent development to the siting of the road and rail bridges, both built in the middle of the 19th century.

2.10   Brick is the common building material in this region, with only churches being of stone. The riverside location may have led to the use of brick in building from a relatively early date.

Lincolnshire Edge: Western Escarpment

2.11   Scunthorpe dominates the settlement of the Lincolnshire Edge. The main growth of Scunthorpe occurred after the mid 19th century following the exploitation of local iron ore deposits. Historically, Scunthorpe comprised several hamlets that became amalgamated by expansion and infill that continued into the present century. Agriculturally, this area is poor and located on sandy soils, where rabbit warrening was the dominant activity, although exploitation of Ironstone deposits had taken place since the prehistoric period. By 1800, the town was still a collection of small villages including Ashby, Frodingham and Brumby, but the construction of the first blast furnaces to produce iron in 1864 led to a rapid settlement of the area, which continued into the present century. In many areas, the town has a rigid morphology dominated by a geometric, but generously proportioned arrangement of streets, buildings and railways. However, some of the earlier village patterns remain fossilised within the town, for example in Brumby, and these provide important elements of townscape variety and historical significance for Scunthorpe. Its hinterland is highly intrusive with industrial, commercial, and residential activity combining to give a hard edge to the urban fringe with few mitigating features.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

2.12   Beyond Scunthorpe the pattern of settlements is more traditional and relates closely to the agricultural evolution of the region. Villages are located along the springline and their parishes take in both limestone upland and clay lowlands. Enclosure in these parishes took place from 1770-1820, and numerous new outlying farms were built as a consequence.

2.13   Burton upon Stather was a river port and settlement in the medieval period and was one of only three markets in the area recorded in the Domesday Book; its market continued in use into the 19th century. It was an important outlet for agricultural produce from the region, but has since fallen in status. It owes its present size largely to its role as a dormitory village.

2.14   Normanby, a village whose name suggests Danish origins, owes its present location to a rebuilding carried out when the nearby Normanby Park was created in the early 19th century.

2.15   The majority of the traditional buildings in this area are of brick, but there are also a number built of limestone or ironstone, in many cases with brick used for details and dressings. Later buildings are frequently of local red/orange bricks, from the Trent valley, Ancholme valley or Barton, while pantile is used in the majority of roofs.

Lincolnshire Edge: Eastern Escarpment

2.16   Settlement patterns on the eastern escarpment largely mirror those on the western escarpment, with a row of springline villages as well as a number of higher level settlements. The Roman road, Ermine Street runs north through this area to the former ferry point on the Humber near Winteringham. Ermine Street follows high ground for much of its route and in many places it forms the boundary between historic parishes, with settlement centres located away from it. The parishes tend to be elongated from east to west, and often contain a mixture of upland limestone and lowland clay. Enclosure took place from 1770-1820, and many new farmsteads were established away from the historic, nucleated settlements in this period.

2.17   Winteringham has an Anglo-Saxon place name but appears to have grown up around an early Roman fort and later larger Romano-British settlement, sited to the south-east of the present village near Eastfield Farm. The site of the present village is split between the early west end, near the parish church, with a later planned market town of the 13th century to the east. Like other similar planned towns of this period, it does not appear to have flourished, but there are several early traditional buildings remaining in the village, mainly from the 17th and 18th centuries.

2.18   Winterton's centre is predominantly Georgian and early Victorian but is based around an earlier market place, and there is a late Saxon church. Settlement here stretches back before the Roman period, as excavations at a nearby Roman villa showed late prehistoric occupation of this site. Another Roman villa was found close to the church in Roxby. Deserted medieval villages at Sawcliffe, Low Risby and High Risby show that there was a different occupation pattern to this area at this time, but that the changing socio- economic factors, including the rising value of wool, led to a fall in the population of the area. The deserted villages are now represented by isolated farmsteads. Medieval settlement in the area also included two monastic establishments, Thornholme and Gokewell Priories.

2.19   The estate villages of Appleby and the village of Broughton lie just to the east of Ermine Street and appear to have suffered declining fortunes since the medieval period.

2.20   Kirton in Lindsey is another historic market town, in a scarp slope location with development centred on the triangular market place, the streets forming a complex honeycomb pattern; more recently, the town has expanded around its perimeter in an unsympathetic manner. The picture of an unsympathetic expansion can be applied to countless other villages and towns in North Lincolnshire.

2.21   Scawby owes much of its present appearance to the estate cottages of the 18th and 19th centuries, which owe some of their form to the local vernacular styles.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

2.22　　Limestone provides the material for many traditional buildings in this area, again commonly with brick detailing, while brick is used almost exclusively in later buildings.

Vale of Ancholme

2.23　　There are only two settlements of significant size in this area: Brigg and Wrawby. Brigg (formerly known as Glanford Bridge) grew up around the bridge over the River Ancholme, which was in place by 1218. It appears to have been the centre of local activity for a long time previously though, as the discovery of a Bronze Age trackway and two boats attest. In the medieval period, it was an important trading centre, dealing in wine in the 1180s, and there was a market by the 13th century. It owes its present appearance largely to the development of brick and tile manufacturing from the mid 18th century. During this period increasing prosperity and the ready availability of these materials led to many new buildings, especially of town houses and riverside warehouses, although some 17th century buildings survive, including the Grammar School.

2.24　　Wrawby is a smaller village to the north east of Brigg, located on the roads to Barton and Barnetby le Wold. It is less nucleated in plan and has some much later ribbon development along these routes.

2.25　　The traditional buildings in this area are almost entirely of local brick, with pantile roofs, as would be expected from the presence of the brick and tile yards in Brigg and elsewhere.

Lincolnshire Wolds

2.26　　The Wolds form another elevated area with settlement concentrated along the springline and foot of the escarpment to the west of the highest ground and on the eastern fringe of the Vale of Ancholme. The villages are relatively evenly spaced along this line and have access to both lowland clay and upland chalk.

2.27　　South Ferriby clearly served as a ferry point, associated with North Ferriby on the Yorkshire side of the Humber, and its name suggests a Danish origin. Roman settlement also occurred in this area, as the Roman villa excavated at Horkstow attests. Barnetby le Wold owes its prosperity to its location at a gap through the high ground, which has been exploited for centuries as an access route onto the Wolds and through to Grimsby and the east coast and, more recently, by the railway which cuts through to the east.

2.28　　A number of deserted settlements on the Wolds indicate a different settlement pattern in the medieval period from that seen today. Now the settlement pattern is one of isolated farms, many of which appear to have been amalgamated in recent years. One of them, Elsham Top Farm, is built of chalk ashlar, an uncommon use of the local stone in an area where brick still predominates.

Lincolnshire Drift

2.29　　The Iron Age coastline lay along a line approximated by the villages of Killingholme, East Halton and Goxhill. Early settlement occurred on areas of higher ground, elevated above the coastal marshes and further inland, along the valleys of the Drift landscape, which offered shelter and a reliable water source. Most villages have seen major, permanent settlement since Saxon times with Danish influence (place names ending in 'by') apparent in Ulceby.

2.30　　Barrow upon Humber has the remains of a Norman motte and bailey castle, and lies close to the port of Barrow Haven, which was active until the 19th century. The town itself has a market place with medieval origins, and indications of an earlier settlement have been demonstrated during recent archaeological excavations.

Humber Estuary

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

2.31   Barton upon Humber was the most important town in North Lincolnshire at the time of the Domesday Book, and through the medieval period it boomed as it served as the outlet for agricultural produce from its hinterland. Until the mid 19th century it was the main ferry point to Hull, and the construction of the Humber Bridge in 1981 gave it renewed importance as the bridgehead for North Lincolnshire. The town's centre contains a market place and buildings indicating its former importance, such as the corn exchange and two churches, one of which has extensive Anglo-Saxon elements. The town was also a major centre of brick and tile production from the 18th century, with clay quarried from pits along the shoreline.

2.32   New Holland owes its presence to the railway that was built to the Humber in 1848, when a dock and pier were also constructed. The village was built around this, largely by the railway company. The ferry to Hull rapidly superseded that from Barton but ceased after the bridge opened in 1981.

Buildings – Historic Background

2.33   North Lincolnshire has a distinctive style of traditional building but it is not an area renowned for its vernacular architecture. Most traditional buildings in North Lincolnshire date from the late 18th and 19th centuries when there was extensive replacement of the earlier building stock.

2.34   Brick and tile predominate as building materials in the area, and in those areas where no stone is available it is usually only churches that are built of stone. Where stone is available it is generally of poor quality and used as rubble or roughly dressed blocks; brick tends to predominate in later buildings.

2.35   Before brick and tile became widely available from the early 18th century, the dominant building materials at a vernacular level were "mud-and-stud", a primitive form of construction involving a crude timber frame with walls infilled with dried clay. This produced simple, low buildings, which were roofed with thatch. Very few such buildings survive today however. At a higher level of society, more substantial timber framing was used, but again, little of this survives in the area, and what does is hidden by later stone or brickwork.

2.36   Although the first brick buildings in North Lincolnshire date from the medieval period, at this time brick was limited to the upper levels of society, who could afford to pay for the expertise required, which was supplied in many instances by Flemish brickmakers. Brick was first made on a local scale, the clay being dug and fired as near to the site as possible, which means that early brick varies greatly from one place to another. Industrial brick and tile production began in the early 18th century, and was increasingly located in the larger towns on riversides, with centres at Brigg and Barton upon Humber. From the 19th century, Keuper Marl from the Humber bank was especially favoured as a raw material for bricks, as were the clays of the Humber Bank from Killingholme to Barton. Bricks are generally red-brown to orange in colour but grey and yellow brick is also used, particularly around Brigg.

2.37   Different building stones are found within North Lincolnshire. The western scarp of the Lincolnshire Edge is capped by Frodingham ironstone, which is used for cottages and boundary walls. Also found on the Edge is the Inferior Oolite or Lincolnshire limestone, which is variable in quality, but in some places can be carved. The Wolds produce chalk, which is of a poor quality for building, but which has been exploited to some extent, mostly for farm buildings. Despite the apparent widespread availability of stone in some parts of North Lincolnshire, mud-and-stud vernacular buildings were common in all areas until brick became available.

2.38   Early brick buildings at a vernacular level mostly date from the start of the 18th century, and are characterised by very plain designs, with little decoration, and with clean-cut angles. They tend to be long and narrow in plan, sometimes with rear outshuts. They have steeply pitched roofs, most commonly of pantile, but superseded from the late 19th century in some

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

instances by slate, which was brought in by boat or rail. Chimneystacks are usually located at gable ends, although in earlier houses they may have been found in the centre of the ridge.

2.39   Village houses tend to cluster in pairs or in short terraces. Facades are generally symmetrical and balanced, and draw heavily on pattern-book influences, often with a three or five bay elevation, the latter more commonly in houses of slightly higher status. Sash windows predominate, usually under brick arches, which are usually segmental or elliptical, but may also be flat or wedge-shaped. Brickwork bonds used in houses often include Flemish bond to the front elevation, with less ostentatious brickwork to the sides and rear; preferences appear to have changed through time however. Although decoration is little used, some examples can be seen such as Dutch gables, and "tumbling-in", which contribute to the visual character of these houses.

2.40   In those parts of North Lincolnshire where stone is found, examples can be seen of stone houses with brick dressings around quoins, doorways, and windows, where its regular qualities are more valuable.

2.41   Much of the 19th century housing is influenced by pattern-book designs, especially where building was carried out by the larger estates. Houses are more square in plan and with balanced facades. Roof pitches tend to become shallower and hipped roofs are used in some instances, with imported slate becoming increasingly common. Brickwork is used for more complex decoration, such as polychromy or diaper work, but is still generally restrained, although occasional examples of Gothic motif can be seen. Render and external paintwork are also commonly found, which produces variations.

2.42   Traditional farm buildings in North Lincolnshire tend to be of 19th century date, and in many cases are found in planned farmsteads characteristic of this post enclosure period. Brick predominates as the building material, with pantile roofs, often hipped. Both single and two storey farm buildings are found.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

3　　　　**TRENT LEVELS (Isle of Axholme/Villages on High Ground)**

3.1　　　Please refer to Information Sheet 1.

3.2　　　A detailed historic landscape characterisation of the Isle of Axholme and Trent Levels has been undertaken for the former Countryside Commission by Keith Miller, to which the reader is referred for detailed insight into the development of this landscape and for key areas requiring protection. The study confirms the national significance of the Axholme's area of open fields, showing them to be the largest and most varied survival of open field strip cultivation within the country, and also the most threatened by current agricultural and building developments. It is therefore important to consider not only the protection of the best examples of these field systems when considering proposals for new development, but also consider the role that individual fields play in the setting of the development and to views from the development.

Landscape Character

3.3　　　Key characteristics associated with this area of landscape include:

　　　　　?　Open arable fields flowing across a gently undulating, rounded landform with localised hillocks and ridges, creating an island of elevated land within the flat landscape of the Trent Levels.

　　　　　?　The area is probably the most diverse local landscape type within the Trent Levels, combining open elevated views across the arable landscape with more intimate enclosed pockets of historically important strip fields surrounding the settlements.

　　　　　?　There is visual evidence of the medieval strip farming system surrounding many of the elevated settlements. Much of the structure of these systems has been lost to farm intensification, although this decline may have been halted through recent initiatives by North Lincolnshire Council, the Countryside Agency and English Heritage.

　　　　　?　Church towers, windmills and water towers are repeating structures within this area, puncturing the mostly unbroken skyline.

Settlement Pattern

3.4　　　The low lying and poorly drained nature of the Trent Levels has meant that early settlements concentrated on the more elevated areas. Historically, the surrounding rivers and marshlands meant that this area was relatively isolated from the neighbouring regions and the cultural mainstream. Its insularity is reflected in the distinctive patterns of land use, social character (with large numbers of freeholders), the survival of strip farming, local folk customs and architectural styles. The relatively late arrival here of road and rail connections meant that modern development in general was late in coming, and has had a strong and rapid impact.

3.5　　　The main settlement concentrations are found on the Isle of Axholme above the 5m contour (Belton, Epworth, Haxey and Westwoodside) on higher ground at Crowle, and at Wroot in the west. In the east, villages at Beltoft and Owston Ferry are also partly associated with higher ground. The main, north-south chain of settlement follows the line of a medieval dry path over higher ground.

3.6　　　Settlements are typically nucleated or multifocal in layout with convoluted street plans and with linear arms extending along roads (most notably at Belton and Epworth and, to a lesser degree, Haxey). They are also generally of low density and with a straggling or dispersed layout. At Haxey, later development has taken the form of separate agriculturally autonomous townships as at Westwoodside, Low Burnham and East Lound, allowing the

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

settlements to retain separate identities. Similarly at Belton, Beltoft and Woodhouse were separate townships, while Church Town does not appear to have had its own field system and is best regarded as a sub nucleus of Belton.

3.7   Occasional settlement has occurred along the A161, between the larger villages. This has not yet reached a stage where the separate identities of villages are lost or merged, but could occur if, for example, settlements at Woodhouse, Low Burnham and East Lound were to increase in size or linear development spread further out from the main villages along the A161.

3.8   The older cores of villages are denoted by churches, generally located within settlement highpoints (with the exception of Crowle) and accompanied by groups of mature trees.

3.9   The visual relationship of settlements to the surrounding landscape is largely allied to the degree of exposure on outer landform slopes, which are often clearly visible from the surrounding flat, low lying landscape.

3.10   Haxey is a multifocal settlement with a loose linear plan located on the south eastern tip of the Isle of Axholme ridge but is contained by rising ground to the west. Although exposed to views from lower lying areas to the south and east, village character, the presence of a church tower and extensive mature tree cover and its setting amongst medieval open fields combines to create an attractive relationship between settlement and landscape. Westwoodside is of less attractive character but does not appear incongruous in views from lower ground to the west, being set below the crest of the landform on which it is located and softened by mature tree cover. Lower lying areas at Haxey and Westwoodside are largely masked in views from surrounding open farmland by scrub, tree and hedgerow cover.

3.11   Epworth is a market town and focal point in the Isle of Axholme, for the most part located on the western flank of the Isle of Axholme ridge and largely enclosed on its eastern flank by rising ground. However, recent development up the eastern slope is beginning to compromise this relationship by exposing the village to views from higher, open ground in the east. In views from low-lying, open farmland to the west Epworth forms an attractive, established feature in the landscape, with mature tree cover softening built form and breaking up apparent settlement. However, sprawling linear development along the road towards Sandtoft has all but removed the once extensive views into Belton Field, one of the best surviving examples of medieval open field. As noted for Haxey and Westwoodside, lower lying village areas at the foot of the slope are often screened by tree, hedgerow and scrub cover. A notable exception to this is an area of new development to the south west of the village, where raw edges would benefit from vegetation cover.

3.12   Belton is a multifocal settlement with a loose linear plan largely contained within gently undulating topography, which combines with vegetation cover to minimise the presence of the settlement in surrounding views. Later development has however, created some raw village edges, which would benefit from hedgerow and tree cover.

3.13   Crowle is a nucleated settlement with twin focal points primarily located on the gently falling western flank of a localised highpoint, Crowle Hill, within the otherwise flat Trent Levels north of the M180. Its core street layout dates back to medieval times and appears to have been a planned town developed by the Abbott of Selby. Most of the buildings here appear to date from the late Georgian and early Victorian period, when market towns flourished on the fruits of enclosure and improvements in transport and communication. Development has, however, extended both westwards and southwards, onto flat ground beyond the foot of the slope and, to a more limited extent, eastwards up Crowle Hill. Effectively, the settlement is contained in views from open areas to the east by Crowle Hill and from low-lying areas to the west by tree, hedgerow and scrub cover. Development on Crowle Hill has already bridged the crest of the landform and is exposed to view from open areas of landscape further east. At present, the small group of exposed buildings has the distant appearance of a farmstead. Further development on Crowle Hill would, however,

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

compromise the established relationship between the settlement, topography and surrounding landscape character. Recent development has occurred to the south of Crowle, creating a raw interface with adjacent open farmland. The establishment of planting sympathetic to both the local vegetation character and the areas historic landscape characteristics would aid integration of new settlement areas into their surroundings.

3.14   Small self-contained turbary settlements have developed at Belton, Epworth and Haxey with collections of smallholdings, labourers cottages, modernised houses and new bungalows.

Buildings

3.15   Until the later 17th century most buildings were timber framed with turf or mud infill for walling and thatch or turf for roofs, with local clay tiles or imported stone slates for the better houses. Local mudstone was occasionally used in churches and medieval manor houses, but was only suitable for simple rubble walling and required imported ashlar for dressings. Brick was also used in the middle ages for wealthier buildings. From around the mid 17th century local brick came to be used more widely, first for chimneys and then for walling material. In the 18th and 19th centuries, brick and tile replaced timber and thatch for new building, and by the late 19th century most villages had been largely rebuilt in these new materials. At the same time enclosure farmsteads were being built. Until around the early 19th century, most building materials were locally produced but from then on imported brick, Welsh slate and Yorkshire sandstone became increasingly available.

3.16   Within the older cores of Isle of Axholme settlements buildings are generally individually styled, single or two storey, rising to three storey around the market squares of Epworth and Crowle. The variety of styles present reflects the absence of large landowners or industrialists who might have imposed more uniform estate styles or terraced cottages. Construction materials are primarily red brick, with steeply pitched pantile roofs and occasional whitewash or painted finish, particularly within the older cores of Epworth and Crowle. The use of handmade brick gives a mottled appearance to some buildings. A feature of the settlements is their mixture of building types. Epworth and Crowle combine urban elements such as halls and shops with rural elements such as farmsteads. Outside the older cores building style, layout and materials are modern in character and, because of the dispersed nature of the settlements there has been a tendency for new development to sprawl along roadsides or to infill, weakening the distinctive character of the settlements.

3.17   Within the cores of the major settlement centres (Crowle, Epworth and Haxey) buildings line and directly abut streets, often creating an intimate character. Outside these cores, buildings are more loosely scattered often with older cottages or agricultural buildings intermixed with more modern infill development.

3.18   At Epworth, the remains of windmills form local landmarks, acting as historic sentinels overlooking the village from the north and south. Water towers create more intrusive, dominant modern landmarks at Epworth and Haxey.

Design Guidelines

?   *Retain the present relationship between settlements and surrounding topographic features, by avoiding development up-slope of present levels.*

?   *Retain important areas of open field landscape and their setting as indicated within the Historic Landscape Character Assessment and protect remaining views to these areas from settlements by restricting development which would block views.*

?   *Where exposed village edges have been created by development consider potential for establishment of hedgerow/tree or scrub cover to reflect traditionally distinct boundaries between settlement and surrounding farmland.*

13

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

? *Seek to locate new development within the natural shelter of existing topography or vegetation cover or, where this is not possible, ensure that adequate edge planting measures are provided on a scale compatible with development size to minimise adverse impact on surrounding landscape character and on the open character of adjoining areas of medieval strip fields.*

? *Follow existing building scale and form, allowing for individual styling. Use materials to reflect existing character (red brick and pantile, occasional whitewashed walls), and in proportions which relate to individual settlement identity or specific groupings of buildings within each settlement.*

? *Consider relationship of buildings to key views (particularly along roads and in settlement centres), eg will the building act as a focal point? If so, careful design will be required to avoid dilution of settlement character. Retain existing older buildings, which occur in key locations and ensure sympathetic conversion or restoration.*

? *Retain key views from settlements, roads, public rights of way, recreation areas to historic focal points such as windmills, church towers and areas of open field and consider impact of new development on these views. Consider views to these features as design feature in contemporary development.*

? *Retain and reinforce compact village form by restricting opportunities for linear development along approach roads.*

3.19   The reader is referred to the North Lincolnshire Landscape Assessment and Guidelines for detailed guidelines with regard to the management of the countryside around settlements.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

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4   TRENT LEVELS (Floodplain Villages)

4.1   Please refer to Information Sheet 1.

Landscape Character

4.2   The key attributes of this area of landscape are:

> ?   Expansive, open and level, low-lying farmland. Raised levees flank the River Trent. Intensively farmed arable crops dominate the majority of the area.

> ?   Very few boundary hedgerows; where hedgerows occur they have a tendency to be tightly clipped and fragmented. Frequent dikes and drains, dividing fields.

> ?   Tree cover is very limited with small enclosures and shelterbelts surrounding farmsteads and settlements. Occasional field trees have a large impact, breaking the expansive views across the landscape.

> ?   Distinctive pattern of linear Trentside villages of local red brick with pantile roofs.

> ?   Away from the banks of the River Trent, settlements are mostly well treed; from a distance, it is the tree cover that is that marks the presence of settlements within the open landscape, rather than the buildings themselves.

> ?   A small number of large farmsteads puncture the open views across the heart of the floodplain.

> ?   Transmission lines are a dominant feature of the floodplains, particularly where several runs converge on the Power Station at Keadby. The M180 on an embankment is a prominent feature crossing the open landscape.

> ?   Minor roads follow the meandering path of the River Trent and flat areas adjacent to the rising land to the west, with only small tracks and lanes crossing the open floodplain. Many roads are paralleled by the characteristic field drains that contribute to the linear structure of the local landscape type.

Settlement Pattern

4.3   To the north of the Isle of Axholme, within the River Trent floodplain, settlement pattern primarily comprises a chain of small villages comprising Eastoft, Luddington, Garthorpe/Fockerby, and a number of outlying farmsteads. These villages are distinct from settlement on the higher ground associated with the Isle of Axholme, and from Trentside villages, in that they are located within the floodplain and along the former line of the Old River Don. These settlements are distinctive, not only in the fact that they have lost their river but also because they seem to have developed originally as single or paired 'single row' settlements on opposite sides of the river (eg Garthorpe and Fockerby, and the two halves of Eastoft), each partner distinguished by separate ownerships and field systems and in most case by being in different counties at this time. After diversion of this branch of the Don in the 1620's, the settlements on either side of the banks grew closer together.

4.4   Within the open expanse of the Trent Levels landscape these villages often appear as 'islands' of mature tree cover, which reveal built settlement when approached. In several cases, however, settlement has expanded beyond the confines of tree cover, or tree cover is very limited, creating a 'raw' edge between built forms and surrounding open agricultural land, as noted at Luddington for example. Later development has rarely been accompanied by tree cover likely to be of significance in views from the external landscape and is often of 'suburban' appearance rather than reflecting traditional village character.

15

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

4.5   Farmsteads are often attached to villages, appearing as part of the general village fabric, and are also set as isolated features within the remote landscape. Most of these farmsteads developed in the 18th and 19th centuries following parliamentary enclosure. Where separated from villages, farmsteads typically comprise a traditional farmhouse, a range of old and modern outbuildings and pockets of mature tree cover adjacent to farm buildings. Modern silos and agricultural machinery are often visible within the open landscape.

Buildings

4.6   Older buildings are constructed of red brick and pantile with white rendering/painting of brickwork also being a strong characteristic of the area. Buildings are either double or single storey and are generally grouped in linear fashion along roads, often with narrow paths or grass verges, or directly abutting the carriageway.

4.7   Later buildings are set back from roads with fenced, hedged or walled gardens and lose the more intimate relationship which often exists between buildings and roads within the older cores of villages. In areas of more recent village development, building density generally appears low, with undeveloped areas within the village allowing distant views out and creating a dispersed internal village character.

4.8   Walls are varied in height but are always constructed in red brick with copings of brick soldier course, moulded brick or stone slab.

4.9   In some areas, mature roadside trees provide shelter and enclosure whilst also allowing filtered distant views out to the surrounding open landscape. Tree planting has recently been undertaken to recreate this attractive characteristic in a number of undeveloped or open village edges. Such planting requires care to ensure it does not conflict with the essential historic character of the landscape.

4.10   As discussed above, modern buildings outside the traditional settlement boundary can be intrusive, breaking up the often compact external appearance of floodplain villages, particularly where such development is unaccompanied by significant tree or hedgerow cover. Later development has often been accompanied by evergreen coniferous hedges, which form an incongruous feature in a landscape of traditionally broadleaved trees and hedges (the exception to this being the use of holly and yew within older village cores and within churchyards).

Design Guidelines

? *Retain and enhance mature tree and hedgerow cover within and immediately adjacent to settlements, to reinforce sheltered 'island' effect in wider open landscape.*

? *Avoid the spread of built development along approach roads or outside the existing visual limits of settlements, to retain compact form in the open landscape. Consider planting to strengthen character of approaches into villages, particularly where character has been weakened by exposed later development.*

? *Encourage establishment of hedgerows and hedgerow trees around settlement edges.*

? *Follow existing building scale and form. Use materials to reflect existing character (red brick and pantile, occasional whitewashed walls), and in proportions which relate to individual settlement identity or specific groupings of buildings within each settlement. Maintain traditional relationships with road edges in terms building lines and use of boundary or footpath/verge materials.*

16

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

4.11   The reader is referred to the North Lincolnshire Landscape Assessment and Guidelines for detailed guidelines with regard to the management of the countryside around settlements.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

5   **TRENT LEVELS (Trentside Villages)**

5.1   Please refer to Information Sheet 2.

Landscape Character

5.2   Key characteristics of the area of the Trent Levels within which the Trentside villages are located are as follows:

?   The corridor of landscape along the Trent is dominated by the river itself, associated flood protection embankments, bridge crossing points (eg Gunness) and increasing industrial use to the north.

?   The Trent is largely surrounded by expansive, open and level, low-lying farmland. Intensively farmed arable crops dominate the majority of the area.

?   A series of major land drains join the river from the west, at Keadby. Keadby Power Station forms the focus of powerlines from the north, south, east and west.

?   Very few boundary hedgerows exist, reflecting the pattern of medieval open fields that surrounded the Trentside villages. Where hedgerows do occur they have a tendency to be tightly clipped and fragmented.

?   Tree cover is very limited with small enclosures and shelterbelts surrounding farmsteads and settlements. Occasional field trees have a large impact, breaking the expansive views across the landscape.

Settlement Pattern

5.3   In external views Trentside villages are similar in appearance to floodplain villages in the north of the landscape character area, namely 'islands' of buildings, often with churches and with a cluster of mature tree cover within the village boundary. Internally, however, Trentside villages are distinct, generally comprising two separate villages on opposing sides of the River Trent, reflecting their origins as ferry crossing points.

5.4   Typically, Trentside villages are of a compact linear form, extending along roads that run along both sides of the Trent. Within these settlements, however, character changes from rural agricultural to riverside.

5.5   Of village 'pairs' it is notable that westernmost villages contain a church with a tower or spire, whilst villages on the east bank do not. In external views, the church with tower or spire often appears to 'belong' to both villages, increasing the visual effect of a unified, single village. Spires at West Butterwick and Amcotts form strong focal points within the otherwise flat, open Levels.

5.6   Externally, southern Trentside villages display a rural, agricultural character, similar to that associated with the Trent Floodplain villages. As villages are entered however, and the Trent approached, this character changes to one dominated by the grassed, or sometimes concrete or steel-piled flood embankments, which line both sides of the river. The embankments are sufficiently high to prevent immediate views of the river until climbed, or unless viewed from the upper floors of buildings. From the embankment top the wide expanse of the river is revealed, drawing the eye along its length. Villages on the opposing bank-side appear visually close and provide an immediate focal point in views.

5.7   Villages are often characterised by a component of mature tree cover, reinforcing the impression of shelter and human-scale habitation compared to the surrounding open and expansive landscape. The riverside landscape is large scale and sweeping, but is also

18

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

softened by occasional bands of trees, scrub and reeds along the water's edge and by trees within village edges.

5.8   At the southern limit of North Lincolnshire, Owston Ferry forms one of the larger Trentside villages, appearing to be a conjunction of nucleated village associated with higher ground to the west and linear village developed along the banks of the Trent. Unusually for the Trentside villages the church is located away from the main body of the village and the river bank, taking advantage of a prominent position on the higher ground, adjacent to the site of the former castle.

5.9   Owston Ferry is also unusual within the Trent in that it is a planned village and contains a small square. The square is effectively a widening of the main road into the village and is of a simple, functional, uncluttered nature, allowing the surrounding street scene to be appreciated.

5.10   As the river widens to the north of Althorpe, the character of Trentside villages changes to one of a more maritime, industrialised nature, as a result of increased waterborne traffic and the presence of wharfs, riverside moorings and industrial plants beyond Gunness and Keadby. This change in character is firmly announced by the road and rail bridge at Gunness, which forms a significant visual punctuation mark on the river, in addition to an important crossing point. The increasingly industrialised nature of the river, to the north, has a resulting effect on settlement character, with older buildings becoming lost amongst more modern, less sympathetic, development, most notably at Keadby, Gunness and Burton Stather.

5.11   Other factors which influence the visual quality of settlement character around Gunness and Keadby include Keadby Power Station and the numerous electricity transmission lines which radiate from it.

5.12   Keadby is also permeated by several major watercourses, which join the Trent from the west, the Three Rivers drain, Warping Drain and Stainforth and Keadby Canal which, together with associated wharfs and craft, contribute strongly to local identity.

5.13   Amcotts, further to the north, retains a rural character but is heavily influenced by the backdrop of industry and a wharf at Flixborough Stather on the opposing eastern riverbank.

5.14   Burton Stather is tucked in between the Trent and the foot of The Cliff, the westernmost scarp slope associated with the Lincolnshire Edge. Modern village character is more closely allied to that of the other industrialised Trentside villages rather than its closest neighbour Burton upon Stather, which is located at the top of the scarp slope and is of a more traditional character. The industrialised nature of Burton Stather is, however, softened by the wooded backdrop of the scarp slope immediately behind the village.

Buildings

5.15   Older Trentside village buildings are constructed from red brick with pantiled roofs. A high proportion of buildings, often within the core of villages and adjacent to the Trent, have been whitewashed, adding brightness and variety to village character. Buildings are typically two storey although occasional three storey warehouse buildings occur in Owston Ferry, adjacent to the Trent.

5.16   The exception to brick construction is found in churches with spires or towers, where stone is used.

5.17   Buildings often front directly onto roads and footpaths. Where they are set back, boundaries are formed from red brick walls or low clipped hedges.

5.18   Flood defence barriers are functional in nature and appearance, and 'flow' through villages avoiding visual competition with vernacular buildings or impinging on underlying village

19

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

character. In many instances simple, sheltered spaces are formed by the juxtaposition between buildings and embankment or walls. Close mown, tidy grass embankments contrast with the looser natural forms and colours of reed and willow vegetation along the river edge, creating a distinct transitional zone between settlement and river. This zone also provides a valuable linear access and recreational resource.

Design Guidelines

? *Retain existing strong linear village patterns (eg by avoiding development which is set back further from road edges, or is deeper than the current extent of development), whilst resisting ribbon development.*

? *Retain character of key approaches to villages (eg church at Owston Ferry, mature tree line and hedgerows at Burringham) by avoiding development outside current village limits.*

? *Retain character of distant views to villages with church tower or spire, particularly from approach roads, by avoiding development within main sightlines to churches.*

? *Follow existing building scale and form. Use materials to reflect existing character (red brick and pantile, occasional whitewashed walls), and in proportions which relate to individual settlement identity or specific groupings of buildings within each settlement.*

? *Retain and enhance mature tree and hedgerow cover within villages, to reinforce sheltered 'island' effect in wider open landscape. Open field areas should remain open although reinforcement of open field zone boundary characteristics may be appropriate. Consider selective infill development to reinforce enclosed, sheltered character of settlements.*

? *Seek to maintain the current positive relationship with the Trent (eg development should not turn its back but should look out onto the Trent). Simply treated, flowing spaces should be formed adjacent to the flood embankment). Retain transition zone of close mown grass, reeds and occasional bankside tree cover between river and settlement.*

? *Consider selective mitigation of views to adjacent industrial uses/visual detractors. Also consider retention or reinforcement of views to modern industrial or man-made features which are a strong, unique component of Trentside village character (eg bridge at Gunness, waterways at Keadby).*

5.19 The reader is referred to the North Lincolnshire Landscape Assessment and Guidelines for detailed guidelines with regard to the management of the countryside around settlements.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

6   **LINCOLNSHIRE EDGE (Western Escarpment)**

6.1   Please refer to Information Sheet 3.

Landscape Character

6.2   The western escarpment of the Lincolnshire Edge runs north-south through Scunthorpe and forms the eastern boundary of the Trent Levels. The scarp slope of the western escarpment is characterised by gently rising but irregular ground (between 10-50m AOD) as it passes through Messingham and Scunthorpe, in the south, to a well-defined steep ridge (between 5-60m AOD) in the north known as The Cliff. The dip slope is indistinct in the south but clear in the north, between Flixborough and the Humber.

6.3   Within Scunthorpe, the original character of the scarp slope is further masked by extensive developed areas.

6.4   Key characteristics of the western escarpment are:

          ?   Prominent, steep scarp slope rising from Trent lowlands in the north.

          ?   Scarp slope is extensively wooded, west facing, interspersed with small areas of pasture, scrub and rough grass.

          ?   Long-ranging views across the Trent Lowlands from the top of the slope and where vegetation is more limited.

          ?   Settlement edges of Burton upon Stather and Alkborough provide visual interest where houses, interspersed with vegetation, cling to the top of the slope face.

          ?   The dip slope is characterised by gently undulating, elevated wooded farmland, with expansive views eastwards to the eastern Lincolnshire Edge escarpment at Winterton. The landscape is particularly wooded in the vicinity of Normanby Hall. The central dip slope is dominated by industrial uses and extensive areas of degraded landscape to the east of Scunthorpe.

          ?   In the south, the indistinct scarp slope and dip slope combine to form a tract of gently undulating, open or wooded farmland between Messingham and Kirton in Lindsey. Woodland remnants run along the scarp slope as it passes through Scunthorpe, partially softening views of developed areas from the levels to the west.

Settlement Pattern

6.5   The gently undulating southern section of the escarpment has been settled at Messingham and Scunthorpe. At Messingham, developed areas are still largely contained on the dip slope, shielding the village in skyline views of the scarp slope from lower lying ground in the west, although recent development is beginning to break away from this relationship. Scunthorpe, however, has spread from its origins in the east, down the scarp slope and is currently advancing into the flat landscape of the Trent Levels to the west of the town. To the south, Scunthorpe is also encroaching into the minor valley cut through the escarpment at Bottesford Beck.

6.6   Having already bridged the scarp slope, Scunthorpe forms a prominent feature in views from surrounding areas and has lost its original relationship with the underlying landform, of being nestled between the two Lincolnshire Edge escarpments. Prior to the significant growth of Scunthorpe in the mid 19th century, the scarp slope west of Scunthorpe was characterised by extensive woodland blocks, the remnants of which can be seen at Viaduct Plantation, Brumby Wood and immediately west of Scotter Road. Modern residential and

21

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

retail development extends west from the main body of Scunthorpe into the flat landscape of the Trent Levels to the north of the A18, outside the cover of remaining woodlands which have shielded views from the wider landscape to development further south.

6.7   To the north of Scunthorpe industrial estate development extends along the crest of the scarp slope and is visible over a wide area of the Trent Levels to the west. Industrial development, including the steelworks, forms the eastern flank of the town and dominates surrounding landscape character up to the western edge of the Lincolnshire Edge eastern escarpment. Higher ground and extensive woodland cover associated with the eastern escarpment, both on the scarp and dip slopes, contain more distant views of Scunthorpe.

6.8   Beyond Scunthorpe, settlement chiefly comprises a chain of villages running north-south located along the top of the scarp slope at Flixborough, Burton upon Stather, Alkborough and, at the northern tip of the scarp slope, on the Humber Estuary, Whitton. Flixborough is set slightly back from the crest of the scarp slope in a minor hollow and is well contained within the surrounding landscape. Burton upon Stather and Alkborough form a clear relationship with underlying topography, with western village edges stopping abruptly along the crest of the scarp slope. The exception to this occurs where development has taken place along the road leading down The Cliff (scarp slope) from Burton upon Stather to Burton Stather on the Trent. A further notable characteristic of these villages is the occasional opening in woodland cover and settlement form, which allows panoramic views over the Trent Levels in the west. The most significant of these viewpoints is associated with the ancient earthwork, Julian's Bower, in Alkborough.

6.9   Scarp top villages are generally well contained in views from the Trent Levels, in the west, being screened by mature woodland and tree cover along The Cliff. The exception to this is development that has occurred on the face of The Cliff, along the road between Burton upon Stather and Burton Stather wharf. The dip slope is characterised by woodland blocks, copses and hedgerow trees, which combine with undulating topography to contain views of villages in the wider landscape to the east. This effect is particularly important in containing views of later development in Burton upon Stather, the largest of the scarp top villages.

6.10   Whitton is located at the northern foot of the scarp slope, and is partly influenced by the open, expansive character of the Humber Estuary immediately north of the village. The older core of the village is, however, of compact form and is nestled in a minor hollow in the landform. Mature groups of trees within the village also add to a feeling of shelter and enclosure.

6.11   To the east, a further chain of smaller settlements lie further down the dip slope including Normanby, Thealby, Coleby and West Halton. These villages generally coincide with watercourses and minor valleys in the dip slope which, in conjunction with woodland and tree cover (both within and around villages) allows them to be readily assimilated in the landscape. Woodland cover is particularly extensive at Normanby (as a result of the adjacent estate landscape at Normanby Hall), giving the village a strong woodland setting character.

Buildings

6.12   With the exception of Scunthorpe, buildings within the Lincolnshire Edge are either single or two storey, with small window openings and steep pitched roofs. Construction materials are primarily stone, with red brick openings, corners and chimneys and pantile roofs. Red brick is also used as the main construction material, or in combination with stone, in later extensions or repairs for example. Whitewashed stone and brickwork is also a common feature of the area.

6.13   Buildings are typically set close together in linear fashion along roads, either fronting directly onto footpaths or the carriageway or with small, often walled, gardens or grass verges. Roads occasionally abut grass verges without kerbs, adding to informal, rural village character (as noted along Front Street in Alkborough and within Whitton). Clipped

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

thorn or privet hedges are also used to enclose gardens, their 'manicured' appearance often adding to the small-scale, intimate character of older village cores.

6.14   Walls are typically of stone rubblework (with random stone copings), or red brick. Stonework is placed horizontally in its bedding plane with copings set vertically.

Design Guidelines

6.15   For Scunthorpe:

?   *Retain existing mature woodland blocks to the west of the town (around Brumby Grove) and consider extension to the south and north, to reflect existing town setting and soften views of existing and proposed development along the western edge of Scunthorpe from areas of open landscape within the Trent Levels.*

?   *Consider large scale block planting to industrial areas north and east of the town, to mitigate visual impact and reflect the wooded character of the Lincolnshire Edge landscape.*

?   *Retain, and enhance where appropriate, tree and hedgerow cover along Bottesford Beck to the south of the town and avoid encroachment onto rising ground south of the beck.*

6.16   For Messingham:

?   *Maintain existing topographical relationship by avoiding further encroachment onto falling ground associated with the scarp slope west of the settlement.*

?   *Maintain existing tree and hedgerow cover along settlement boundaries and enhance where cover is weak or missing. Work to existing strong field boundaries or create new boundaries where development is proposed beyond current settlement limits.*

?   *Consider planting of occasional woodland blocks to reflect character of Lincolnshire Edge landscape to the east of the settlement.*

?   *Consider planting to exposed village edge where development has extended over the escarpment crest.*

6.17   For scarp top villages at Flixborough, Burton upon Stather, Alkborough and Whitton:

?   *Maintain existing relationship with the scarp slope by avoiding development that encroaches onto the slope, and retain woodland and tree cover on the slope.*

?   *Where development is proposed on the dip slope, to the east, retain existing tree and hedgerow cover and supplement where necessary to contain development from wider views.*

6.18   For the smaller villages, Whitton, Normanby, Thealby, Coleby and West Halton:

?   *Consider only selective, carefully located and sympathetically designed development which corresponds with the natural form and setting of these villages and avoids dilution of, or conflict with, village character.*

?   *Maintain wooded sheltered character of villages by retention of existing tree cover, and enhancement where possible.*

23

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

6.19   Generally, for all settlements:

> ?   *Follow existing building scale and form. Use materials to reflect existing character (stone, red brick, pantile roofs, and occasional whitewashed finish), and in proportions which relate to individual settlement identity or specific groupings of buildings within each settlement.*

> ?   *Where infill development is proposed in older settlement cores retain traditional features, including walls and verges, and mature tree cover wherever possible, to maintain settlement character. Construct new boundaries in similar materials, following the scale, location and pattern of adjacent existing features.*

> ?   *Consider relationship of buildings to key views (particularly along roads and in settlement centres), eg will the building act as a focal point? If so, careful design will be required to avoid dilution of settlement character. Retain existing older buildings that occur in key locations/ensure sympathetic conversion or restoration.*

6.20   The reader is referred to the North Lincolnshire Landscape Assessment and Guidelines for detailed guidelines with regard to the management of the countryside around settlements.

24

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

7   LINCOLNSHIRE EDGE (Eastern Escarpment)

7.1   Please refer to Information Sheet 4.

Landscape Character

7.2   Landscape character within the eastern escarpment varies significantly from scarp to dip slope and from north to south as follows:

- ?   Topography which varies from the steep, west facing scarp slope to the gently undulating east facing dip slope.

- ?   The northern scarp slope is open and characterised by extensive gullets, formed from opencast mining of ironstone. Open elevated arable farmland extends across the dip slope, where extensive tree and hedgerow loss has occurred, providing distant views to the Trent and the Humber Estuary. Approaching Appleby, woodland cover increases, providing enclosure.

- ?   Central scarp and dip slopes are heavily wooded comprising a mixture of deciduous and coniferous plantations, open heath and intermixed pockets of farmland. Overall, character is intimate and enclosed.

- ?   Southern scarp and dip slopes are typically open in character. Arable farmland is punctuated by occasional copses and woodland blocks but mainly by islands of tree cover within settlements.

Settlement Pattern

7.3   Settlement pattern associated with the eastern Lincolnshire Edge escarpment can be broken down into the following groups, which have distinct topographical relationships with the scarp and dip slopes, in south to north order.

Settlement	*Topographical relationship to escarpment*
Kirton in Lindsey	Located directly on the scarp slope and spilling out westwards onto lower ground at the slope foot.
Redbourne, Hibaldstow, Scawby, Broughton and Appleby	Located within gently undulating ground on the dip slope falling eastwards, between 2-4km east of the scarp slope crest, and typically associated with minor valleys following watercourses.
Roxby and Winterton	Located near the top of the dip slope on undulating ground falling eastwards.
Winteringham	Located at the northern tip of the escarpment, on ground falling northwards to the Humber.

7.4   The eastern escarpment is associated with a major historical route, the Roman road of Ermine Street, which follows the mid dip slope and forms the western edge of Broughton and Appleby.

7.5   Kirton in Lindsey is a nucleated settlement with two older core areas; the first located towards the top of the scarp slope and centred on the market place, and the second at the foot of the scarp slope and centred on the church. Both cores are recognised as Conservation Areas. The character of the market place has been compromised by later development and treatment of the market place itself.

25

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

7.6   Later development has partly spread north and south along the scarp slope but has primarily expanded out from the foot of the slope onto flatter ground. Landscape character around the village is typically open, with limited tree and hedgerow cover on both dip and scarp slopes and in lower lying areas to the west. Views of the village are softened, however, by mature tree cover within built up areas and combined tree and hedgerow cover fringing current settlement limits. The visual presence of the village in wider views is also reduced as a result of a large proportion of current development being located at the foot of the scarp slope, enhancing the screening effect of surrounding vegetation cover.

7.7   Occasional views out from the elevated older core of Kirton in Lindsey, over lower ground west of the escarpment, are also a feature of the village, providing an expansive contrast to the enclosed, human scale within tightly packed streets and the market square.

7.8   Redbourne, Hibaldstow and Scawby are attractive, nucleated villages set within elevated open farmland. Both Redbourne and Scawby are estate villages. Mature tree and hedgerow cover immediately around villages, and along approach roads, combines with tree cover within village cores to give a locally enclosed, sheltered setting. At Scawby, mature woodland cover to the west, around Manton Warren/High Wood, and mature tree cover within Scawby Park, immediately to the north, combine to create a heavily wooded northern backdrop to the village. In distant views, village church towers occasionally rise out of woodland cover to announce settlement presence. Tree cover within villages and distant wooded backdrops aid visual integration of these settlements into the wider landscape.

7.9   Broughton is a mainly modern settlement, with an indistinct historic core, located within a strong woodland setting, being entirely enclosed in the west and north by mature woodland at Gadbury Wood, West Wood and East Wood, and partially enclosed to the east and south east by a chain of mature plantations. Settlement presence in the landscape is further reduced by its location within a slight dip in the landform. The abrupt junction, along the line of Ermine Street, between the 'wall' of woodland immediately to the west of the road, and developed areas to the immediate east, is a key settlement characteristic, creating a distinctive backdrop to views out from western village edges.

7.10   Appleby is a highly attractive, nucleated estate village cut through its western edge by Ermine Street and characterised by the well wooded parkland setting associated with Appleby Hall and extensive mature tree cover within the village itself. Hedgerows and trees line village approach roads, adding to the impression of sheltered, human scale settlement. Shortened lamp columns, along the B1207, reflect and reinforce small-scale village character without being twee'. Traffic associated with the B1207 (Ermine Street) does, however, detract from village character. The village church tower forms a focal point in surrounding views.

7.11   Roxby, Winterton and Winteringham are set within the open landscape of the northern dip slope. Views are possible to Roxby and Winterton, against the skyline of the escarpment crest, from the broad flank of the Lincolnshire Edge western escarpment dip slope. Exposure within these open views is, however, limited by a combination of tree cover within the villages and along the escarpment crest, and by the location of settlements slightly down the dip slope, away from the crest. Both villages are visually well contained within the undulating dip slope landscape of the eastern escarpment, with tree and hedgerow cover around and within villages contributing to softening of developed areas, which, in the case of Winterton, a market town, are extensive. Although of large scale, Winterton, in many external views, retains an apparent village character, primarily due to its prominent church tower and surrounding tree cover, which screens a large proportion of surrounding low level development.

7.12   The attractive setting of Winteringham, on the northern face of the eastern escarpment, is readily apparent in views from large areas of open landscape to the west of the village. To the south, the village is contained within the wider landscape by rising ground along the northern escarpment crest. Locally, however, the village approach has been compromised

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

by later development reaching up the scarp slope into open areas of farmland. As for other estuary villages located on high ground (Alkborough and South Ferriby), characteristic open views to the Humber in the north are possible along streets and between gaps in buildings, lending a maritime character to parts of the village.

Buildings

7.13   Older buildings within Kirton in Lindsey are generally two storey, rising to three storey in the older core around the market place. Materials comprise a mixture of limestone, both coursed and rubble walled, red brick and whitewashed brick. Roofs are steeply pitched and pantiled. Boundary walls are constructed in stone or brick. Buildings abut one another at the inner core but form a looser arrangement, interspersed with occasional mature trees, in surrounding areas.

7.14   Redbourne, Hibaldstow and Wrawby are characterised by single or two storey buildings with a high proportion of stone, some mixed red brick and stone and some red brick, in older cores. Whitewashed and colourwashed buildings are also present. Roof pitches are steep and pantiled. Redbourne and Scawby both include estate pattern buildings. The relationship between villages and watercourses is most noticeable at Hibaldstow where a stream runs through the settlement, forming a roadside feature and boundary to adjacent buildings. Windmills are also present at Scawby and Hibaldstow, forming attractive localised focal points. Buildings often directly abut roads and footpaths, in small clusters or individually.

7.15   Broughton is primarily modern in character but older vernacular style is also present with stone, brick and whitewashed structures under pantile roofs. Buildings are of single or two storey height.

7.16   Appleby is characterised by single or two storey buildings, of cottage scale and estate pattern, and mainly constructed in stone, with brick trims and chimneys and pantile roofs. Along Ermine Street picket fences and clipped hedges provide a unifying boundary treatment to shallow front gardens. Boundary treatment within the core of the village includes stone walls with brick and pantile copings.

7.17   Within Winterton, the older settlement core retains an attractive, vernacular identity, recognised by its designation as a Conservation Area. Buildings are single or two storey, constructed of stone or red brick with steep pantile roofs and often abut pavements or roads. Building type within Roxby is typically single or two storey in stone or red brick in an estate pattern with pantile roofs.

7.18   Older areas of Winteringham are attractive in character (as recognised by Conservation Area status) with buildings typically two storey and constructed from stone or red brick, with some whitewashed walls and pantile roofs. Buildings generally front directly onto streets, either individually or in small groups, creating a linear but varied building pattern. In several places footpaths give way to unedged roads with narrow grass verges. Elevated, open views of the Humber are accompanied by views over rooftops.

Design Guidelines

7.19   For Kirton in Lindsey:

> ?   *Retain settlement relationship with topography by discouraging development on the escarpment crest or laterally along the scarp slope.*

> ?   *Retain occasional expansive westward views out from core areas, avoid development which compromises these views and consider use of views as a design feature in contemporary development.*

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

> ? *Consider effect of new development on market place character and, in the longer term, consider appropriate redevelopment to enhance character.*

7.20   For Redbourne, Hibaldstow and Scawby:

> ? *Retain and enhance treed settlement character and discreet presence within the wider landscape, consider hedgerow cover and tree planting where later development has created 'raw' village edges.*

> ? *Avoid new development that would extend beyond natural village boundaries or enclosing features (such as mature tree and hedgerow cover).*

> ? *Consider relationship of infill development at Hibaldstow with watercourse, which runs through the village.*

7.21   For Broughton:

> ? *Restrict new development to areas contained within existing woodland block cover or sheltered within natural landform.*

7.22   For Appleby:

> ? *Retain compact, small-scale village character and avoid development which would extend the village beyond current visual boundaries and enclosing features, including avoidance of linear development along the B1207, which may compromise the attractive character of village approaches.*

7.23   For Winterton and Roxby:

> ? *Avoid encroachment up to the escarpment crest to minimise settlement presence in open views from the west.*

7.24   For Winteringham:

> ? *Retain characteristic setting of village on northern face of dip slope and avoid further encroachment up the slope and into exposed areas of landscape south of the village.*

> ? *Consider enhancement measures to reintegrate southern village edge into local landscape.*

> ? *Retain characteristic winding views out to Humber Estuary and consider effect of roofscape design on views from elevated positions within the village. Consider estuary views as a design feature in contemporary development.*

7.25   Generally, for all settlements:

> ? *Follow existing building scale and form. Use materials to reflect existing character (stone, red brick, pantile roofs, and occasional whitewashed finish), and in proportions which relate to individual settlement identity or specific groupings of buildings within each settlement.*

> ? *Where infill development is proposed in older settlement cores retain traditional features, including walls, verges and mature tree cover wherever possible, to maintain settlement character. Construct new boundaries in similar materials, following the scale, location and pattern of adjacent existing features.*

28

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

> ? *Consider relationship of buildings to key views (particularly along roads and in settlement centres), eg will the building act as a focal point? If so, careful design will be required to avoid dilution of settlement character. Retain existing older buildings that occur in key locations/ensure sympathetic conversion or restoration.*

7.26   The reader is referred to the North Lincolnshire Landscape Assessment and Guidelines for detailed guidelines with regard to the management of the countryside around settlements.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

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8   VALE OF ANCHOLME

8.1   Please refer to Information Sheet 5.

Landscape Character

8.2   The Vale of Ancholme is for the most part a broad, flat, low-lying agricultural landscape, enclosed slightly by rising ground of the Lincolnshire Wolds scarp slope to the east and by the dip slope of the Lincolnshire Edge to the west. The River Ancholme flows from south to north passing between spurs of higher ground near Brigg.

8.3   Key characteristics comprise:

> ?   Intensive large arable fields, with remnant hedgerows and artificially drained soils. Pockets of pasture and remnant carr vegetation on the heavier clays.

> ?   Open landscape in which trees, copses, and proximity to the Lincolnshire Wolds provide a degree of local variation and enclosure. Woodland cover increases with coniferous plantations on the slightly elevated ground surrounding the Elsham Estate.

> ?   Fields on the valley floor are often divided only by ditches and canalised watercourses, and from a distance appear to merge into one another giving rise to a very open appearance. On rising ground, clipped hedgerows are common though often degraded where intrusive elements such as main roads become dominant features.

> ?   The vale is relatively inaccessible, with few minor roads, some ending when reaching the River Ancholme.

> ?   Major intrusive features include the cement works at the northern end of the valley, transmission lines and the M180, on embankment in the south. Brigg Power station is also a prominent feature within the valley scene.

Settlement Pattern

8.4   Settlement within the Vale of Ancholme is sparse, being concentrated at Brigg and Wrawby in the south with occasional farmsteads to the north.

8.5   Brigg and Wrawby are located on a spur of ground extending from the Wolds in the east into the flat plain of the Vale of Ancholme. This spur has, historically, formed a bridging point and trackway across the Vale, which led to subsequent settlement at Brigg and Wrawby. A corresponding landform spur extends from the Lincolnshire Edge in the west, forming a 'pinch point' within which Brigg is located.

8.6   Within Brigg, settlement originated on low-lying ground at the western tip of the landform spur, but has since extended eastwards, up the spur to approximately 15m AOD. Expansion has also occurred into the Vale of Ancholme in the north and west. Although a large settlement, the presence of Brigg in views from the surrounding landscape is reduced by a combination of low-lying settlement character, tree and hedgerow cover in fields around the town and gently undulating topography to the east and west. The western edge of the town is less compact than the main body of the settlement, forming a ribbon along the B1206 towards Scawby. Recent settlement has created 'raw' edges to the town, where it abuts farmland without enclosure of any significance. The potential effectiveness of containing settlement within a tree and hedgerow fringe is, however, partly demonstrated by new residential areas within the flat landscape west of the town.

8.7   Western Brigg is permeated by two large watercourses, the New River Ancholme and the Old River Ancholme, which lend a distinctive character to this edge of the town and form

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

visual and physical links with surrounding countryside. A modern power station located adjacent to the former sugar beet factory, south west of the town, can be considered either a visual detractor or contemporary landmark which adds to local character. The M180 passes close to the northern fringe of the town, forming a linear visual detractor within flat, open landscape.

8.8 Mature avenue tree cover along watercourses and several roads emanating from the central Conservation Area, adds a strong character to the urban scene and forms a visual link with surrounding countryside where it follows exits from the town.

8.9 Wrawby is located on higher ground east of Brigg. Although some linear development has occurred along the B1206 between the two settlements, they retain separate identities. Wrawby is largely contained by a subtle ridge of higher ground to the south and east, aiding integration into the landscape, although more recent development has extended onto this ridge. Local views of the village are softened by tree and hedgerow cover to the west, providing an attractive, sheltered interface with adjacent farmland. In the north, however, and in the east on higher ground the interface between settlement and countryside is abrupt, and would benefit from further enclosure. A notable feature of the settlement is the Wrawby Post Mill, complete with sails and located in a prominent position on the ridge.

Buildings

8.10 Within Brigg, buildings are typically two storey, rising to three storey in central areas and, as warehouses, along the Old River Ancholme. Building materials are primarily red brick with pantile or slate roofs. Occasional buildings are in buff brick or whitewashed, with colour washing also occurring in central areas (most noticeably along Wrawby Street). Buildings generally abut each other, breaking only in accordance with street pattern, and front directly onto footpaths.

8.11 Wrawby is characterised by two storey buildings in red brick, or whitewashed, with pantile roofs. Occasional buildings are constructed of buff brick with pantile roofs. Older buildings are set along Brigg Road, in fragmented groups, some fronting onto footpaths others being set back at angles and separated by verges or walled gardens. The village church forms a notable focal point in views along Brigg Road, within the settlement. Outside the older village core development is modern in character. Some recent infill development, however, demonstrates the use of vernacular materials and the effectiveness of locating buildings behind existing tree and hedgerow cover within edges.

Design Guidelines

8.12 For Brigg:

? *Retain town relationship with topography by avoiding encroachment up rising ground to the east.*

? *Retain separate character of Brigg and Wrawby by avoiding ribbon or infill development between the settlements.*

? *Retain or enhance character of waterways and avoid development that is unsympathetic to this character. Use waterways as a design feature in new development.*

? *Consider softening/establishment of tree and hedgerow interface of 'raw' town edges.*

? *Consider measures to ensure the long term continuation of tree avenues along roads and watercourses.*

8.13 For Wrawby:

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

> ? *Retain village relationship with topography by avoiding encroachment up rising ground to the south and east.*

> ? *Retain sightlines to village church and windmill; consider effect of new development on these views.*

> ? *Consider softening/establishment of tree and hedgerow interface of 'raw' village edges.*

8.14   For both settlements:

> ? *Follow existing building scale and form. Use materials to reflect existing character (stone, red brick, pantile roofs, and occasional whitewashed finish), and in proportions which relate to individual settlement identity or specific groupings of buildings within each settlement.*

> ? *Where infill development is proposed in older settlement cores, retain traditional features, including walls, verges and mature tree cover wherever possible, to maintain settlement character. Construct new boundaries in similar materials, following the scale, location and pattern of adjacent existing features.*

> ? *Consider relationship of buildings to key views (particularly along roads and in settlement centres), eg will the building act as a focal point? If so, careful design will be required to avoid dilution of settlement character. Retain existing older buildings that occur in key locations/ensure sympathetic conversion or restoration.*

8.15   The reader is referred to the North Lincolnshire Landscape Assessment and Guidelines for detailed guidelines with regard to the management of the countryside around settlements.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

9   LINCOLNSHIRE WOLDS

9.1   Please refer to Information Sheet 6.

Landscape Character

9.2   The Lincolnshire Wolds escarpment is comprised of a steep farmed and wooded scarp slope in the west with a gently undulating, exposed dip slope to the east.   Key characteristics include:

- ?   Pronounced scarp slopes to north and west, characterised by a mixture of woodland and farmland, with springline villages, affording panoramic views across the Vale of Ancholme and the Humber Estuary. Woodland cover on the scarp slope is most pronounced on the western slopes between South Ferriby and Elsham. Slopes are more open in the north, around Barton upon Humber, and in the south, at Barnetby le Wold.

- ?   Rolling upland arable dip slope landscape of cohesive identity dissected by gently graded dales, with large rectilinear late enclosure fields bounded by clipped and degraded hedgerows and few hedgerow trees. Small blocks of woodland and shelterbelts, often associated with isolated farmsteads, punctuate the otherwise open landscape of the dip slope.

- ?   Intrusive features concentrating in certain areas, such as the transmission lines crossing the scarp at Horkstow, the quarry conveyor and views towards the cement works at South Ferriby, and the M180 crossing the scarp slope south of Elsham.

Settlement Pattern

9.3   Settlement pattern primarily comprises a chain of villages nestled into the foot of the scarp slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds escarpment (referred to as the 'scarp slope villages'), and Barton upon Humber on the northern escarpment flank, overlooking the Humber estuary. Settlement on the dip slope is limited to occasional farmsteads and small hamlets dotted across the landscape.

9.4   Development within the scarp slope villages correlates closely with topography, following a band of ground at shallower gradients along the bottom of the scarp slope.   Built development extends little below the 20m AOD contour adjacent to the Vale of Ancholme plain and only rarely rises above the 30-40m AOD contour on the scarp slope. The band of ground at a shallower gradient is restricted in the north but opens out in the south. This has resulted in strong linear village forms where the band is narrowest (at Horkstow and Saxby All Saints) and more nucleated forms where the band opens out (at Bonby, Worlaby and Elsham). At the northern tip of the scarp slope, South Ferriby breaks this trend with development spilling out over lower-lying ground associated with the Vale of Ancholme. A number of scarp slope villages include a hall and associated parkland.   The general character effect of scarp slope villages (with the exception of Barnetby le Wold) is of small-scale habitation, huddled into a much broader scale landscape setting.

9.5   Northern scarp slope villages tend to be more traditional in character and are compact and small-scale in nature. Modern development becomes more prominent in the south, at Elsham and, particularly, at Barnetby le Wold.

9.6   Scarp slope village forms are closely interwoven with adjacent woodland, mature tree and hedged fields forming an intimate sheltered character. Even where development extends downslope into the fringes of the Vale of Ancholme it is generally encompassed by woodland, providing a visual link to wooded slopes higher up the scarp.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

9.7   Glimpsed views over scarp slope villages are possible, through and between tree cover, from the road and footpaths that run along the top of the scarp slope. Steeply winding roads run down the scarp slope, often emerging into villages from 'tunnels' formed in woodland cover.

9.8   Views out from scarp slope villages are distinct, with rising slopes and towering woodland blocks forming an enclosed backdrop to the east (against the scarp slope) and expansive, contrasting views over flat, open farmland in the Vale of Ancholme to the west.

9.9   Barton upon Humber lies at the southeastern foot of the Humber Bridge and is enclosed by an arc of higher ground, forming distinct ridges, to the south. The older core of the town is located toward the base of the northern Wolds flank but modern residential development is beginning to extend southwards up the slope. Current developed areas typically extend between 0-40m AOD elevation, as compared to surrounding ridge heights of between 47-62m AOD. The visual presence of Barton upon Humber within the wider landscape is limited by these ridges, reducing impact of this large settlement on surrounding countryside character, particularly within the open landscape of the Wolds. Further expansion in areas above current development elevations is, however, likely to expose the settlement to wider views, compromising its present relationship with topography and landscape character.

9.10   The close proximity of the Humber Bridge to the town allows it to form an impressive backdrop in views from western and northern areas of the settlement. Barton Claypits, a remnant of the earlier local brick and tile industry in the area, provides a valuable recreational resource immediately north of the town. Extensive scrub cover associated with the claypits encloses the town to the north, providing some shelter within the otherwise open estuary landscape. To the west of the town, the A15(T) Humber Bridge approach road forms a linear visual detractor in views to open ridge tops and countryside beyond. To the east of the town, industrial expansion is extending across the open landscape of the northern escarpment flank. Large-scale structures form intrusive elements and whilst screen planting has been provided, industrial areas would benefit from additional block woodland planting.

9.11   The edges of the town mostly run abruptly up to the open Wolds landscape. Existing clipped hedges and woodland copses serve to define settlement/farmland boundaries in some locations but settlement edges would benefit from further woodland cover, in keeping with the broader characteristics of the Wolds landscape. The effectiveness of existing copse cover, where it does occur, in defining (and softening) the interface between urban and countryside areas can be seen in views from higher ground west of the town.

Buildings

9.12   Within the scarp slope villages, older buildings are mainly located in linear groups alongside the B1204, although occasional pockets are formed around churches further up the scarp slope. The proximity of buildings to road edges helps to reinforce small-scale, intimate settlement character. Key buildings punctuate winding roads, creating focal points and defining changes in direction. Buildings in these locations are key components in the perception of village character.

9.13   Older buildings have a distinct small-scale, estate cottage character. Materials used are predominantly brick and pantile, often with brick painted white (most notably in Saxby All Saints). Key building characteristics include steep roof pitches, chimneystacks and small window openings. The attractive combination of setting and building character within Saxby All Saints is reflected in its designation as a Conservation Area. Other characteristic features of scarp slope villages are:

> ?   Buildings interspersed with extensive mature tree cover, most typically towering beech, which further defines the small-scale nature of village character.

34

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

> ? Mainly small-scale gardens enclosed by a mixture of clipped hedges and brick walls. Walls are typically topped by a flat stone coping or moulded brick soldier course.

> ? Unedged roads with narrow grass verges. Lamp columns are modern but shortened, an effect which is in scale with buildings and which reinforces intimate village character.

9.14   Barton upon Humber is composed of a substantial older central core (designated as a Conservation Area) surrounded by later, modern development. Within the Conservation Area, an attractive chain of older buildings and streets extends northwards from the disused windmill at Market Lane, along King Street, High Street and Fleetgate, including larger spaces at Market Place and Junction Square. Building type is two and three storey in red brick (occasionally whitewashed) with pantile roofs. A further attractive space is formed around a pond at Soutergate, between St Mary's Church and St Peter's Church.

Design Guidelines

9.15   The following design principles are applicable to the scarp slope villages north of the A180(T), including Elsham, Worlaby, Bonby, Saxby All Saints, Horkstow and South Ferriby:

> ? *Retain current extent of upper and lower village topographical limits.*

> ? *Retain separate village identity, and characteristic village approaches by avoiding lateral development outside current village boundaries.*

> ? *Consider limited infill development where appropriate to pockets contained within existing tree cover.*

> ? *Avoid loss of mature tree and woodland cover, reinforce and replant to maintain character in the long-term.*

> ? *Retain small-scale, informal road character, reflecting existing verge and footpath characteristics.*

> ? *Retain key views to wooded backdrops or out into the Vale of Ancholme or Humber Estuary (the latter for South Ferriby only).*

9.16   Barnetby le Wold has outgrown its small-scale origins and has sprawled out from the base of the scarp slope. Key design principles include:

> ? *Retention of remaining relationship with scarp slope, eg avoid further encroachment of settlement up the slope, and retain woodland and tree cover.*

> ? *Consider establishment of woodland blocks/copses to fringe of settlement, and tree planting within the settlement to reduce its open, exposed aspect in views from surrounding higher ground.*

9.17   For Barton upon Humber:

> ? *Retain existing relationship with surrounding higher topography; avoid settlement encroaching onto ridges.*

> ? *Retain existing hedgerows and copses around settlement perimeter. Where development is proposed, or existing development is exposed, consider introduction of new hedgerows and woodland blocks.*

9.18   For settlements generally:

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

> ? *Follow existing building scale and form. Use materials to reflect existing character (red brick and pantile, whitewashed walls), and in proportions which relate to individual settlement identity or specific groupings of buildings within each settlement.*

> ? *Consider relationship of buildings to key views (particularly along roads and in settlement centres), eg will the building act as a focal point? If so, careful design will be required to avoid dilution of settlement character. Retain existing older buildings that occur in key locations/ensure sympathetic conversion or restoration.*

9.19   The reader is referred to the North Lincolnshire Landscape Assessment and Guidelines for detailed guidelines with regard to the management of the countryside around settlements.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

10   LINCOLNSHIRE DRIFT

10.1   Please refer to Information Sheet 7.

Landscape Character

10.2   Key characteristics of the Lincolnshire Drift landscape include:

- ? Gently undulating arable landscape, dipping from the higher Lincolnshire Wolds in the west to the flat landscape of the Humber to the north and east.

- ? Landscape character is typically open with large intensively farmed rectilinear fields and intermittent hedgerow cover as a result of farm amalgamation. There are pockets of woodland and fields, attached to villages, which have retained many of their pre–enclosure characteristics (small field pattern, ridge and furrow). These areas show greater visual variety and a stronger sense of place than the surrounding improved agricultural landscape.

- ? Trees are occasionally found within hedgerows though are more commonly grouped around villages, farm buildings or distributed as shelterbelts. In this expansive landscape, existing woodland blocks have an enhanced visual presence, providing some local variation of scenery.

- ? Large scale visual detractors include industry, particularly along the south Humber bank, the A180(T) and transmission lines.

Settlement Pattern

10.3   Settlement pattern within the Lincolnshire Drift landscape character area falls into two distinct categories:

- ? Springline villages (Kirmington, Ulceby, Wootton, Thornton Curtis and Barrow on Humber) located along the boundary between the chalk geology of the Wolds in the west and drift geology in the east.

- ? Villages on the edge of raised ground (South Killingholme, North Killingholme, East Halton and Goxhill) adjacent to low-lying floodplain and former marsh areas along the southern bank of the Humber.

10.4   Between these villages, occasional hamlets, farmsteads and roadside dwellings dot the landscape.

10.5   Springline villages are generally small-scale settlements, nestled into gently undulating topography and softened in external views from the otherwise open landscape by tree cover within village cores, occasional woodland blocks and more general tree and hedgerow cover to village fringes. Church towers (Wootton, Thornton Curtis, Barrow on Humber) and spires (Kirmington, Ulceby) are a characteristic settlement and landscape feature in the area, identifying the location of otherwise relatively discreet villages in distant views.

10.6   Springline village character is often characterised by an older core of buildings, mainly related to the village church, and outer areas of more recent, fragmented development. The most attractive village cores occur at Wootton, around a large village pond, Thornton Curtis and Barrow on Humber, where the High Street and village church areas have been designated as a Conservation Area.

10.7   A discreet characteristic of springline villages (except Wootton where the characteristic is pronounced), is the large number of small ponds, and sometimes streams, located within built up areas and around settlement perimeters.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

10.8   Villages on raised ground typically appear to have originated above the 5m AOD contour level, avoiding lower lying areas which would have been marshland and floodplain prior to the implementation of flood protection and land drainage measures. Although wider landscape character is often open, small belts of wooded farmland, and tree and hedgerow cover within and around villages serve to integrate settlements visually. Settlement character within South Killingholme, North Killingholme and East Halton is primarily modern and fragmented in nature, with small fields and plots allowing the surrounding farmed landscape to enter village edges. An attractive church and churchyard, with an interesting concentration of mature evergreen tree cover (yew and pine), forms a focal point at North Killingholme. Mature pines are also a strong component of village character at East Halton. Goxhill and parts of East Halton retain a core of older buildings, which helps to define village identity.

10.9   The proximity of major industrial installations to the immediate east of North Killingholme and South Killingholme creates a large-scale intrusive backdrop in views out from these settlements and, to a lesser degree, from East Halton.

Buildings

10.10   Traditional building type within both springline and raised ground villages is single or two storey, rising to three storey only along the high street of Barrow upon Humber, with steeply pitched pantile roofs. Characteristic construction materials are red brick, or whitewashed or coloured render. Within the larger village cores of Goxhill and Barrow upon Humber buildings typically line streets, butting directly up to footpaths and roads or with red brick boundary walls. Outside these cores, and in smaller villages, building massing is more open and random, often with roadside verges and clipped hedge (privet or thorn) garden boundaries, providing an extension of agricultural hedges, which often surround villages or line approach roads, or red brick walls.

Design Guidelines

10.11   For springline villages:

> ?   *Retain existing views to church towers and spires at both a local level within the village and in distant views from surrounding landscape. Consider views to churches as an integral feature/focal point in contemporary development.*

> ?   *Retain pond and stream network where possible. Consider use as a design feature in contemporary development and as a means of reinforcing village type identity.*

10.12   For South Killingholme, North Killlingholme and East Halton:

> ?   *Prevent visual coalescence of villages by avoiding linear development along connecting road*

> ?   *Consider local screening along village edges to reduce visual impact associated with industrial areas to the east.*

> ?   *Reflect existing use of evergreen species in new planting.*

10.13   For Wootton:

> ?   *Retain attractive open character and setting of village pond.*

10.14   For all settlements:

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

? *Consider reinforcement or introduction of hedges and trees where later development abuts open farmland and retain characteristic hedgerow boundaries along settlement approaches, perimeters and around gardens.*

? *Follow existing building scale and form. Use materials to reflect existing character (red brick and pantile, whitewashed walls), and in proportions which relate to individual settlement identity or specific groupings of buildings within each settlement.*

? *Consider relationship of buildings to key views (particularly along roads and in settlement centres) eg will the building act as a focal point? If so, careful design will be required to avoid dilution of settlement character. Retain existing older buildings that occur in key locations and ensure sympathetic conversion or restoration.*

10.15   The reader is referred to the North Lincolnshire Landscape Assessment and Guidelines for detailed guidelines with regard to the management of the countryside around settlements.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

11   HUMBER ESTUARY

11.1   Please refer to Information Sheet 8.

Landscape Character

11.2   The Humber Estuary is a flat, low-lying, drained, estuarine landscape primarily in intensive agricultural use. Key characteristics include:

- ?   Visual presence of the Humber itself is often slight, however, vessels using the river and docks provide a strong feature in views to the north.

- ?   A predominantly reclaimed, formerly intertidal landscape of rectilinear, mainly arable fields on fertile well-drained soils, often unbounded, with dikes, drains and embankments characteristic. Hedgerow and tree cover is limited.

- ?   Mudflats and salt marshes form where flood embankments allow, with internationally important wetland and coastal habitats. The former clay pits at Barton provide local enclosure and distinctive local character.

- ?   Urban and industrial complexes are significant. Away from the settlements, there is a sense of remoteness and isolation. The Humber Bridge forms a modern, man-made focal point in many views along the Estuary.

Settlement Pattern

11.3   Settlement along the southern bank of the estuary typically occurs on the northern tip or flank of the major north-south trending escarpments of the Lincolnshire Edge (Whitton, Winteringham) and Lincolnshire Wolds (South Ferriby, Barton upon Humber). To the east of the character area, however, topography is indistinct with New Holland forming no identifiable relationship with landform.

11.4   Whitton/Winteringham and South Ferriby/Barton upon Humber have been discussed in detail in the Lincolnshire Edge (Western Escarpment) and Lincolnshire Wolds sections of the CDS respectively.   These settlements are distinctive of the regional landscape character areas in which they lie, but are also influenced by the open tidal character of the estuary and its associated features including flood protection embankments, shipping and, in many views, the Humber Bridge. Settlement elevation, above the estuary, allows panoramic or focused (between buildings) views of the Humber, providing a strong contrast to the sheltered, human-scale character within built up cores.

11.5   New Holland is a relatively modern village of linear form, developed along the B1206 as it approaches pier and dock areas on the Humber. Settlement location is within the flat, open landscape of the Humber Estuary. Large-scale industrial areas are being developed to the west of the village and are likely to form a prominent feature in the local landscape.

Buildings

11.6   Building types for Whitton/Winteringham and South Ferriby/Barton upon Humber have been discussed in detail in the Lincolnshire Edge (Western Escarpment) and Lincolnshire Wolds sections of the CDS respectively.

11.7   Within New Holland buildings are 19th century or later, reflecting the railway origins of the village. Materials used are predominantly red brick and pantile. A defining village feature occurs immediately off the main road, within the village core, where an open sided green has been formed by rows of terraced cottages.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

11.8   Views of the wharf to the north of the settlement are possible. These may be considered intrusive or, equally, a defining feature of settlement character.

Design Guidelines

11.9   Design guidelines for Whitton, Winteringham, South Ferriby and Barton upon Humber are discussed in earlier sections of the CDS.

11.10   For New Holland:

> ? *Retain and enhance hedgerow boundaries around village.*

> ? *Soften views of proposed industrial areas with planting belts. Aim to reflect vegetation character associated with former claypits to north (ie scrub/occasional tree cover).*

11.11   The reader is referred to the North Lincolnshire Landscape Assessment and Guidelines for detailed guidelines with regard to the management of the countryside around settlements.

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

12   FARMING

12.1   Farmsteads are a key component of the North Lincolnshire landscape, and represent the smallest form of settlement type. Examples of farmsteads are illustrated on Information Sheet 9.

12.2   Design principles for development associated with farmsteads include:

> ?   *maintain compact grouping of buildings, locating new buildings amongst existing structures or juxtaposed with mature tree and shelterbelt cover where existing;*

> ?   *for new houses or extensions follow traditional building scale and form where possible. Use traditional materials to reflect existing character, and in proportions which relate to individual farmstead identity;*

> ?   *for agricultural buildings consider relationship to key views, eg locate adjacent or to rear of shelterbelts or to rear of existing buildings, avoid disrupting sightlines to attractive existing features;*

> ?   *use colours and forms which reflect vernacular buildings, or which are recessive in character. Consider use of darker, earthy colours where structures are seen against the ground or lighter colours where seen against the sky;*

> ?   *consider new/replacement tree or shelterbelt planting where cover is absent or likely to degrade through over-maturity.*

12.3   The reader is referred to the North Lincolnshire Landscape Assessment and Guidelines for detailed guidelines with regard to the management of the countryside around settlements.

13   INDUSTRY

13.1   Buildings associated with industry, warehousing and extractive processes can have a major influence on the landscape and are therefore considered within the CDS. Information Sheet 9 illustrates existing examples of industrial buildings within North Lincolnshire and the various approaches that have been taken to their treatment. Broad design principles to consider for new developments are as follows:

> ?   *consider landscape setting and nature of proposed development. Does it lend itself to becoming a landmark feature or should it be obscured within the landscape?*

> ?   *consider how built form relates to landscape character eg broad low structure may be absorbed within a wide, open rolling landscape better if building massing rises from development edges, or in a flat, open landscape broad low buildings of regular height may be more appropriate. On rising ground building mass could rise in correlation with landform;*

> ?   *consider lighting and how the development will appear at night;*

> ?   *consider how colour is to be used;*

>> i)   *general preference for earthy or natural colours such as blues, greens, browns, greys, creams, white. Avoid harsh primary colours;*

>> ii) *use colour in blocks, avoiding fussy pattern or obvious 'detailing';*

42

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

iii) *can colour be used to reflect underlying nature of geology or character of surrounding landscape? (eg Melton Ross works are white, indicative of underlying chalk, Grove Wharf is blue, reflecting riverside location and maritime connections, Scunthorpe steelworks are browny-red, reflecting production of iron and, less obviously 'heathy' colours associated with adjacent Lincolnshire Edge eastern scarp slope);*

iv) *alternatively, colour can be used to create a new landscape identity (eg. multicoloured oil storage tanks at Killingholme);*

v) *colour may also be used in a constrained, functional manner, to allow appreciation of strong building form (eg modern power station design at Keadby power station);*

vi) *colour may relate to what the building will be seen against, eg light colours might be used where a development is seen against the sky, or earthy colours where seen against the ground. This approach can be interpreted in colours that blend with backdrop or those which compliment or contrast.*

? *relate building massing to existing landscape or built features where available, eg adjacent to woodland, against landform ridge, against adjacent industrial buildings;*

? *consider relationship with immediate setting and in views from key locations;*

i) *reduce massing or provide screening where sensitive views are identified;*

ii) *place ground-based ancillary/support facilities behind main facades or in screened locations;*

iii) *where setting sensitivity is less of an issue consider whether development could provide a positive 'sculptural' addition (eg juxtaposition of Keadby power station with canal, and reflection in water), or visual reference point.*

? *consider on-site landscape mitigation proposals, seeking to reflect and reinforce distinctive local character through use of locally native species and planting forms (eg large-scale forestry, woodland block, copse, hedgerow, hedgerow trees, scrub) which are characteristic of the surrounding landscape;*

? *consider off-site landscape proposals, which provide layered screening and reinforce landscape character through species choice and form of planting, as described above (eg along roads, hedgerows, watercourses, settlement edges, field boundaries, footpaths).*

14   MINERAL EXTRACTION & LANDFILL

14.1   Mineral extraction and landfill activities form an important historic and current element of the North Lincolnshire landscape. The following broad principles should be considered during the design and impact assessment stages of proposed mineral extraction or landfill operations:

? *avoid loss of or impact on setting of key landscape features (eg wildlife or heritage site, area of high landscape value);*

43

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

? *consider visual effects of proposal during operational stage including impact on the wider landscape and on features where views to the site may be obtained (eg settlements, outlying residential property, rights of way, recreational sites, roads) and design proposal to minimise impact on these features;*

? *consider long term effects of restored site on surrounding landscape character.*

14.2 A range of specific mitigation measures may be employed to reduce visual impact during the operational stages of mineral extraction and landfill activities, including the following:

? *design of the site itself (eg avoid breaking skyline, avoid exposing working face to sensitive external views);*

? *phasing of extraction/disposal works and restoration, to minimise the extent of workings active or visible at any one time, or to reduce impact on specific views;*

? *siting of haul roads, plant parking areas, crushing/processing plant, offices and other ancillary features in less visible or hidden areas;*

? *consider colour, form and massing of ancillary features to reduce visual presence where these features are unavoidably exposed to view (see also guidelines for industry);*

? *for quarries, consider use of conveyors to minimise need for haul roads and minimise plant movement (mobile plant often attracts the eye, even in distant views, with use of flashing hazard lights exaggerating visual effects and increased potential for night-time/winter disturbance from vehicle headlights);*

? *consider lighting design to minimise glare/lighting overspill into adjacent areas;*

? *consider location of temporary overburden or soils storage mounds in terms of both their own impact on views and surrounding landscape character (bearing in mind that 'temporary' features may be present for several years in quarrying terms) and the potential to use these features as screening for other, more intrusive quarrying operations;*

? *consider design and location of perimeter security fencing if appropriate;*

? *consider design of site entrance (a tidy, low-key site entrance may help to improve public perception of the development);*

? *establish appropriate vegetative cover over temporary mounds to bind soils and reduce visual impact at the earliest opportunity (consider grass/legume/wildflower cover depending on local circumstances and objectives);*

? *seek to retain natural screening features around the site perimeter including topographical enclosure, woodland and hedgerows as both immediate mitigation for the development and context for final restoration proposals;*

? *consider use of advance planting, including off-site planting by agreement, to screen or soften sensitive views (eg planting established ahead of, or at the beginning of quarrying operations may reach sufficient size to successfully mitigate visual impact of later phases);*

44

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

> ? *where immediate visual screening is required consider combined use of mounding, fencing and planting (including use of fast growing species eg willow/alder) providing this can be achieved in a manner compatible with surrounding landscape character;*

> ? *for landfill sites consider siting of litter nets to minimise visual impact where possible and collect accumulated litter at frequent intervals to maintain a tidy site appearance;*

> ? *consider form, scale and colour of gas venting pipes where appropriate.*

14.3 During the design of restoration proposals account should be taken of the following in relation to the surrounding countryside:

> ? *long-term compatibility with surrounding landscape character and setting, including topography, land cover types (eg woodland, wetland, grassland, scrub, heath etc) and land use (eg arable, pasture);*

> ? *potential for providing public access or enhancing the surrounding rights of way network (eg by providing links between existing routes, a new viewpoint or extension of the network).*

14.4 Where agricultural restoration is not a priority opportunities may also be considered for creating new semi-natural habitats (eg heath, wetland, woodland) to enhance bio-diversity within North Lincolnshire. Similarly, the creation of new recreational resources (eg water sports, country parks) may be considered where a local demand is identified.

14.5 The potential for mineral extraction in particular to create valuable landscape features is demonstrated by existing resources in North Lincolnshire (eg Barton Clay Pits, ironstone gullets, disused chalk quarries on the Humber south bank). These existing resources could, potentially, act as a model when considering restoration objectives for new sites.

15   INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENTS (OVERHEAD POWERLINES, MASTS, ROADS, FLOOD DEFENCE AND UNDERGROUND UTILITY DEVELOPMENTS)

15.1 With all linear developments, careful route selection is the key to minimisation of environmental impact. It is essential that a detailed analysis and assessment be made of all route options before an informed route choice can be made. Route selection is a complex process in which many variables must be taken into account of which landscape and visual issues are only one. A careful 'balancing act' must be undertaken to determine the optimum route on environmental grounds and for this reason routeing proposals unless they are of a very minor nature should always be supported by an Environmental Study or full Environmental Impact Assessment to explain the basis for selection. The guidance below is therefore of a general nature only and the balancing act may require that rules are broken (eg it may be preferable that a transmission line crosses a scarp slope where it will be visually prominent rather than add an extra 2km to the route to avoid it).

15.2 Bearing the above caveats in mind some general guidance on routeing of linear developments is given below:

> ? *align routes of roads and pipelines to follow contours and minimise disruption to local landforms, keeping to lower elevations as far as possible. Follow natural breaks in slope and avoid straight alignments at angles to the natural grain of the land;*

> ? *seek to minimise impact to landscapes which are particularly rare or valued in the context of North Linconshire and have been designated as such eg historic landscape of Isle of Axholme, scarp slopes, areas of heathland;*

45

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

? *seek to minimise impact on the settings of features of architectural, cultural, historic or aesthetic value;*

? *take advantage of natural screening provided by dips in landform, valleys and areas of tree cover. Roads may make use of cuttings to assist in their screening but consideration should be given to the availability of views into and out of the cuttings;*

? *in addition to environmental impacts, economic and social effects of infrastructure need to be taken into account eg effects on agricultural holdings, community severance effects;*

? *transmission line routes should be sited to minimise the use of unsightly angle towers, by keeping direction changes to a minimum;*

? *transmission lines should be sited to avoid skyline situations eg scarp slopes as far as possible; where a line has to cross a ridge it is best crossed obliquely through a dip in the ridge; if there is no dip present the line should cross the ridge directly, preferable between belts of trees but avoiding the need to cut a swathe through woodlands;*

? *routes and structures should be sited to take advantage of tree and hill backdrops and to take advantage of the screening provided by areas of tree cover, but the need to cut a swathe through areas of woodland should be avoided wherever possible;*

? *where transmission lines are sited in parallel, tower design should be uniform. In open areas, high voltage lines should be kept as far as possible from independent smaller lines, converging routes distribution poles and other masts so as to avoid an unsightly wirescape;*

? *underground cables and pipelines should be sited to minimise direct impacts to sites of nature conservation or archaeological interest and areas of tree cover.*

15.3 Once the optimum route has been determined, consideration will need to be given to detailed design and mitigation to minimise impact on the local environment. Measures may include:

? *the use of existing structures to support mobile phone aerials and the practice of amalgamating several transmitters onto one mast to minimise the need for visually intrusive structures;*

? *pipelines and cables should be sited beneath roads, watercourses etc to avoid the need for pipe or cable bridges;*

? *where transmission lines pass within close proximity to sites of landscape or historic/cultural/archaeological sensitivity, or close to centres of population, or are sited in a sensitive skyline location, consideration should be given to undergrounding of short sections;*

? *roads and flood embankments should, where space permits, be graded into surrounding contours rather than creating an abrupt change in level;*

? *as it is not possible to screen the majority of linear developments effectively, mitigation should concentrate on landscape enhancement in the vicinity of the development that will assist in its integration. Linear screen planting will tend to draw attention to the presence of the development in the landscape. Mitigation should seek to reduce identified impacts from specific viewpoints;*

46

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

> ? *give special attention to the design of local landscape associated with roads at the entrance to settlements, using planting and hardworks to emphasise the gateway effect;*

> ? *in improvement schemes and the building of new roads, consideration should be given to detailed design in relation to setting eg use of lighting, road signs and markings appropriate to village character, avoidance of overengineering eg overwidening, overstraighening, rigorous application of engineering design standards at expense of settlement or lane character, provision of kerbs where a simple tarmac edge may be more in keeping.*

16   TOURISM AND RECREATION

16.1   Tourism is not a major industry within North Lincolnshire, although it is growing annually and there is considerable visitor pressure on certain sites. Design issues will need to be considered as part of a strategic approach to both tourism and recreational use of the countryside as follows:

> ? *the use of local materials and appropriate design for buildings associated with tourism (as set out in guidelines for residential and agricultural development) will help to ensure that they are well integrated into the landscape and reflect a strong sense of local identity;*

> ? *the waterways provide important focal points for recreation and bridges provide points of access and opportunities for viewing waterways as from many areas they are screened by embankments. Bridges and crossing points should provide a focus for tourism enhancement programmes;*

> ? *waterside development and enhancement can be used to develop the potential of poorer quality urban waterfronts;*

> ? *provision of frequent viewing points and small car parks along roads will provide more opportunities for landscape appreciation. If associated with footpaths or circular walks, they will encourage access into the countryside;*

> ? *in naturally wooded landscapes, appropriate planting around caravan parks will help reduce their landscape impact while retaining outward views. Control of the scale and siting of caravan parks will help to limit their visual impact;*

> ? *the Countryside Stewardship Scheme encouragement of new permissive paths should focus on providing access to the full variety of landscape types within North Lincolnshire, but particularly to those which provide interest in terms of their historic landscape, ecology, industrial archaeology, marine or riverside interest, or where they provide an opportunity to appreciate the landscape, eg from an elevated vantage point. This will aid an appreciation and understanding of the North Lincolnshire landscape. They should also seek to improve access into areas where public rights of way are sparse eg: Crowle Moors, Trent Levels;*

> ? *the right to roam movement may lead to pressures on areas of common or lowland heath, which should be managed through the development of footpaths and bridleways that will satisfy access demands;*

> ? *opportunities for development of tourism and recreation features within newly restored landscapes such as the ironstone gullets or Barton Water's Edge should be fully exploited;*

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

? *opportunities should be investigated for improved links between town and countryside and connections with places of interest such as woods, recreation sites, historic sites, areas of water, nature reserves and viewpoints. These should provide access for all where possible and should provide links with short circular walks and long distance routes;*

? *initiatives to enhance the recreational, ecological and navigational potential of the River Ancholme should be supported;*

? *landscape issues should be given detailed consideration in relation to the further development of established tourism and recreation sites within Lincolnshire eg impact of additional parking provision should be carefully evaluated and consideration given to public transport options or offsite alternatives where appropriate;*

? *careful consideration should be given to the further development of golf courses, in particular their design and landscape management which can make them at odds with surrounding landscape character;*

? *careful consideration should be given to the requirements of active pursuits such as rally car racing, off road vehicles, scrambling bikes, paintballing, mountain biking and horse riding, each of which can have design and management implications;*

? *provision should be made without damage to the physical resource and with respect for the character of the countryside.*

17   FORESTRY AND WOODLANDS

17.1   Forestry and woodland cover makes an important long-term contribution to landscape character. Adoption of some basic guidelines can help both existing and new woodlands become an integral and sympathetic landscape element, adding to the visual quality of the surrounding countryside. The following guidelines are only intended to provide an overview of the issues to be considered in woodland design, more thorough guidance is provided by the Forestry Commission (eg Lowland Landscape Design Guidelines, Forestry Commission, HMSO 1992 & Creating New Native Woodlands, Forestry Commission Bulletin 112, Rodwell & Patterson, HMSO 1994) and within the North Lincolnshire Landscape Assessment:

? *woodland design should work with existing field patterns, natural boundaries and topography where possible, seeking to reinforce rather than weaken landscape character;*

? *identify key views and key features that may be affected by the woodland, are these to be retained, blocked or enhanced?*

? *consider scale and type of the proposed planting in relation to surrounding landscape character (eg large-scale coniferous blocks may be appropriate on the Lincolnshire Edge, small copses of broad-leaves would be appropriate on the Wolds dip slope with larger broad-leaved woods on the Wolds scarp slope). For detailed guidance in relation to individual character zones refer to Landscape Assessment;*

? *where coniferous planting is proposed consider provision of irregular broad-leaved edge, particular where adjacent to roads, rights of way, rides, watercourses or other landscape features (eg nature conservation/heritage site or area of high landscape value);*

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

?   *where broad-leaved woodland is proposed consider locally native species in preference to exotics;*

?   *consider provision of open ground and woody shrub species to increase ecological and visual value of woodland;*

?   *for existing woodlands, felling and restocking may provide opportunity to increase structural diversity (eg through introduction of locally native species, creation of glades and open areas);*

?   *for larger woodlands consider potential for public recreational access and links to the existing rights of way network;*

?   *consider felling sequence and effect on surrounding views (eg felling coupes should be irregular in shape, preferably following underlying topography and avoiding perpendicular crossing of skylines);*

?   *in addition to effects on landscape character, consider any existing resources which may be unwittingly damaged by tree planting eg nature conservation interests, archaeological interests, important views;*

?   *encourage the removal of inappropriate blocks or belts of woodland eg lines of ornamental conifers in the Isle of Axholme.*

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE DESIGN SUMMARY

GLOSSARY

Ashlar: stonework which is neatly finished with a smooth face and square angles.

Diaper work: the use of repetitive lozenge-shaped or square patterns in brick buildings, to provide decoration. It may be achieved by different coloured bricks, or by projecting, recessed or moulded bricks.

Dutch gable: an ornamental gable, typically of 17th century date. It has curved sides rising above the roofline, and is usually capped by a classical pediment.

Flemish bond: a particular way of laying brickwork that gives a "dense" appearance to a building's facade. It requires many more bricks than other bonds, and is often restricted to the front elevation, with other less expensive bonds used to the sides and rear.

Hipped roof: a roof with four sloping sides, rather than the two sloping sides found in gabled roofs.

Outshut: in traditional houses, that part of a house to the rear of the main rooms, usually of a single storey, and under the same roof. Often contains a back kitchen.

Pattern-book: designs of buildings, fixtures and fittings were published in pattern-books from the 18th century, which led to the rapid dissemination of architectural fashions, and the loss of local styles.

Polychromy: the use of different coloured bricks to provide decoration.

Quoins: the corners of buildings. In parts of North Lincolnshire, brick is used for the quoins, in contrast to the stone used elsewhere in the walls, as its regular size and shape gives greater stability than poor quality building stone.

Three or five bay elevation: the facades of many houses are based around a central doorway, with a single window to either side, thus producing three bays. This is associated with the classical "Georgian" house. Larger houses may have two windows to either side of the central doorway, and are therefore of five bays.

Tumbling-in: a feature of the gables of some brick buildings, particularly associated with eastern England. Instead of being laid horizontally, bricks are laid in triangular groups, perpendicular to the roofline. It may have been intended to give the walls better weatherproof qualities, but also provides decoration.

Vernacular: the traditional style of architecture which has developed locally, rather than being directly influenced by or imported from styles found elsewhere.

Epworth, set on rising ground, becoming increasingly exposed in wider views as settlement expands.

Haxey church located on high ground forms focal point in wider views and from within village.

Crowle, northern approach, illustrating higher ground to east of town and softening of settlement edges by hedgerows and tree cover.

◄ Contribution made to village character by trees at Eastoft is significant, softening impact of adjacent A161 and lending maturity to village character.

◄ Conversion and modern extension following local vernacular near Beltoft. Simple un-fussy treatment and clustered grouping of buildings.

◄ Luddington - broad verge signifies transition from agricultural landscape to village. Traditional buildings set in mature tree cover could provide model for remainder of village which is more fragmented/devoid of tree cover.

Brick boundary wall at Eastoft. Boundary features include walls and hedges. Buildings typically set directly against road/footpath or with narrow verges or gardens.

◄ Expansive views out from village edges (Garthorpe), within shelter of mature trees.

◄ Beltoft - strong forms of hedgerows define village approach, 'pulling' surrounding landscape character into the settlement.

KEY

▬	SETTLEMENT
▬	RIVER TRENT
▭	5m CONTOUR
- - -	LINEAR VISUAL DETRACTOR
· · ·	WATERCOURSE
▨	AREA OF HIGH LANDSCAPE VALUE

NORTH

Garthorpe

Luddington

Eastoft

Transmission Line

Crowle

Transmission Line

Ealand

Hatfield Waste Drain

M180

River Torne

Belton

Beltoft

Epworth

Wroot

LowBurnham

Haxey

EastLound

Westwoodside

Key Guidelines
Isle of Axholme/Villages on higher ground

1. Retain existing topographical relationship/avoid development on higher ground.
2. Soften exposed settlement edges.
3. Retain character of historic core.
4. Avoid loss of surrounding historic landscape.
5. Buildings - one or two storey, three storey around town market squares, brick/whitewash with pantile roof.

Floodplain Villages

1. Retain/develop 'island' character through compact settlement form and increased tree cover.
2. Reflect character of older buildings.
3. Buildings - one or two storey, brick/whitewash with pantile roofs.
4. Screen views to detractors.

Epworth market square, tightly enclosed and surrounded by streets of varying character.

Crowle - buildings are huddled along main street creating an intimate 'human-scale' character. Constricted space opens out into market square at core of town.

Haxey, church forms focal point within village. Note later development on right (centre) is in scale but does not follow older building line adjacent to road.

Luddington, modern buildings ► follows scale and line of older development enhancing sense of enclosure and shelter within village.
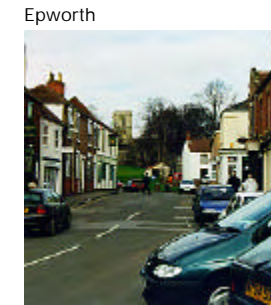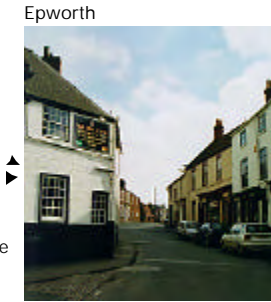
Garthorpe/Fockerby - villages form 'islands' of shelter and habitation within the exposed, isolated floodplain landscape. Tree cover creates effect of shelter and softens building forms. Note later houses have extended beyond original core becoming exposed in surrounding views.

Epworth, modern development in exposed elevated position. Varied building forms and traditional materials have been used. Perimeter planting zone may integrate buildings into the wider landscape over time.

Epworth

Epworth

Epworth

Changing views from square at Epworth, tightly knit winding streets enclose space. Town church forms a focal point, mature trees add character and variety to street scene.

North Lincolnshire Countryside Design Summary
Information Sheet 1
Trent Levels (Isle of Axholme/Floodplain Villages)

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL

East/WestButterwick-churchspiredefinespresenceofvillageinthewiderlandscapeandidentifiesvillagecore.

Amcotts-Trentsidevillagesform'islands'ofhabitationandshelterintheotherwiseexposedlandscape. Noteinfluenceofindustryat Flixboroughtobackground.

EastButterwick-demonstratesriversidetransitionfrombuildingstofloodembankmenttoreeds/treestoriver.

OwstonFerry-closerelationship betweenbuildingsandriver. Hard flooddefensesformintimate shelteredspacenexttohouses.

Maturerowoftreesat Amcotts createsdistinctiveapproachto village.

BuildingdetailatBurringham showing'tumbling-in'.

Open,drainedfarmlandwith extensivetransmission linesformssettingfornorthern Trentsidevillages.

OwstonFerry-ruralapproach fromwestsignifiedbychurch tower. Notefromotherphotos howvillagecharacterchanges fromruraltowaterside.

WestButterwick-focalpoint formedbychurchspireleading theeyeintothevillageand createsvisualreferencepoint.

OwstonFerry-olderbuildingssetagainstroadeithersingly orinsmallgroups. Occasionalvergeaddsvisualdiversity. Noteunusualprunedtreeaddscharacter.

OwstonFerry-villagesquareopensoutoffmainroad. Treatmentissimple,allowingformofspaceandcharacter ofsurroundingbuildingstobeappreciated.

PublichouseatGunness,functional characterreflectiveofindustrialriverside setting.

WestButterwick-single,crispwhitebuildingprovides definitonwithinroadscene.

WestButterwick-buildingshuddledtogetheragainstroads createintimatecharacter,comparedtoopen,non-descript characterofset-backmoderndevelopment.

Burringham-tightly packedbuildings followlinearpattern alongmainroad, paralleltoriver.

MARITIME/RIVERSIDECHARACTER
1. StrengthenstothenorthofGunnessbridge.
2. ExertsinfluenceovernorthernTrentsidevillages.

BridgeatGunnessformsamajorfocalpointwithinthe Trentsidelandscape,andviewsfromadjacentsettlements.

WharfatGunness,strongsenseofplace,changingvisual varietyresultingfromindustrialprocesses.

Keadbycanalandpowerstation,strongrelationshipbetween oldandmodernman-madeformscreatesnewsenseofplace.

KEYGUIDELINES
1. Retain/developcompact settlementformandincreasetree cover,avoidlinearcoalescence.
2. Reflectcharacterofolder buildings.
3. Retainviewstochurch spires/towers.
4. Considerrelationshipwith waterways,retainriverside views/character.
5. Screenviewstodetractors.
6. Buildings-oneortwostorey,rare threestoreyatOwstonFerry, materialsarebrick/whitewashand pantile.

Map labels

Amcotts

Flixborough Slather

Industrial Area

KeadbyPower Station

Stainforth and Keadby Canal

Three Rivers

Keadby

Gunness

Gunness Bridge

Althorpe

Burringham

Transmission Line

M181

M180

East Butterwick

West Butterwick

Kelfield

OwstonFerry

EastFerry

NORTH

KEY

SETTLEMENT	
RIVERTRENT	
VISUALDETRACTOR	*
LINEARVISUALDETRACTOR	
FOCALPOINT	
WATERCOURSE	
AREAOFHIGHLANDSCAPEVALUE	

North Lincolnshire
CountrysideDesign Summary
InformationSheet2
TrentsideVillages

LINCOLNSHIRE
COUNCIL

Normanby - attractive small-scale village in wooded setting. Modern development has been contained within woodland framework, variety of building orientation and height, combined with simple use of sympathetic materials aids assimilation into village setting.

Dip slope villages (West Halton, Coleby, Thealby) nestle into landform hollows, tree and woodland cover breaks up settlement mass in distant views.

Alkborough - settlement avoids encroachment onto scarp slope (The Cliff). Panoramic views over the Trent Levels to west are a notable feature of the scarp slope top villages.

Walcot - fragmented hamlet dominated by woodland edge setting. Minor infill development has been assimilated into setting. Further development, however, may reverse this relationship, with settlement dominating setting.

Burton Stather - avoid further development on exposed face of western escarpment. Views of Burton upon Stather (at top of crest) are largely screened by woodland cover.

◄ Alkborough - small scale cottage re-roofed in slate but maintaining key village building characteristics of stone with brick detailing. Restrained use of whitewash and coloured paintwork adds to cottage character.

◄ Normanby - cottage illustrating key building characteristics of village and western escarpment generally (stone, brick detailing, pantile roof).

Alkborough - hedgerow garden boundaries allow the landscape to 'flow' into the village outskirts.

Flixborough - typical brick trim detailing containing panels of stonework.

◄ Walcot - stone walls (with stone copings) are characteristic of northern escarpment villages.

NORTH

Whitton (see Humber Estuary)

Alkborough

The Cliff

Walcot

West Halton

Transmission Line

Coleby

Burton upon Stather

Thealby

Normanby

Chemical Works

Flixborough

Industrial Park

Western Escarpment

Eastern Escarpment

Scunthorpe

Steel Works

Messingham

Key Guidelines

1. Retain existing topographical relationships at Messingham, Flixborough, Burton upon Stather and Alkborough by avoiding further encroachment onto scarp slope.
2. Retain woodland/tree setting of of northern villages and avoid developing beyond this setting.
3. Consider softening exposed settlement edges with new planting (particularly Scunthorpe and Messingham).
4. Consider extending woodland blocks along western edge of Scunthorpe to screen views from open landscape in west.
5. Buildings (except Scunthorpe) one or two storeys, materials stone, brick/whitewash with pantile roofs

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Scunthorpe south - abrupt edge between developed areas and open farmed landscape. Bottesford Beck forms a natural limit to development. Increase in tree cover along settlement edge would improve interface with wider landscape.

Messingham - avoid further spread of settlement over escarpment crest in to open landscape to the west. Consider woodland planting where settlement edges are already exposed.

Scunthorpe west - woodland blocks to west of town (south of A18) screen local views of settlement. North of A18 woodland cover is absent, exposing settlement in open landscape of the Trent Levels.

Burton upon Stather - older core buildings are huddled together controlling road direction and spatial character, creating 'surprise' and small-scale village feel.

Flixborough - predominantly 'stone' village with some brick. Open, fragmented, agricultural village character.

Alkborough - Front Street, unedged road with grass verges creates simple foil to older buildings. Avoid cluttering character with trees/street furniture.

▲ Messingham - attractive, winding hedge lined approach road rises up scarp slope to enter older village core from the west.

▲ Alkborough - new development has largely retained stone wall/treed frontages and views to church, reducing impact on village character.

◄ Burton upon Stather - treelined settlement approach, focusing on traditional building.

◄ Burton upon Stather - steep wooded winding road down The Cliff to Burton Stather with distant views over Trent Levels.

KEY

■ SETTLEMENT

■ WOODLAND COVER

✳ VISUAL DETRACTOR

--- LINEAR VISUAL DETRACTOR

···· WATERCOURSE

↗ MAJOR VIEWS

▬ ▬ ESCARPMENT CREST

▷ ESCARPMENT DIP SLOPE

North Lincolnshire Countryside Design Summary

Information Sheet 3
Lincolnshire Edge - Western Escarpment

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL

Redbourne-strongwoodlandsettingwithinotherwiseopenlandscapeischaracteristicofRedbourne,Scawbyand Hibaldstow. Newhouseshavebeensuccessfullyintegratedwithinlineofmaturetrees,distantviewsofchurchhave alsobeenretained.

KirtoninLindsey-settlementrisesupscarpslope,treeandhedgerowcoversoftenbuildingmass. Hedgerows defineapproachroadstotown.

KirtoninLindsey-settingoftownonopenfarmedscarpslope,enclosedtotheeastbutwithpanoramicviewsto thewest. Maturetreeswithintownbreakupvisual'mass'ofsettlement.

Winterton-hedgerowandtreecoversoftensimpactandreducesapparentscaleof settlementinthewiderlandscape.Churchactsasfocalpointindistantviews.

◄Appleby-formerRomanroadbisects westernpartofvillage. Smallscale stoneandpantilecottagescreate intimatesetting. Clippedgarden hedgerowsdrawcountryside influencesintovillage.

◄Scawby-brickwallwith mouldedbrickcoping. Mixtureoftraditional buildings,wallsandmature treescreatesattractive villagecore.

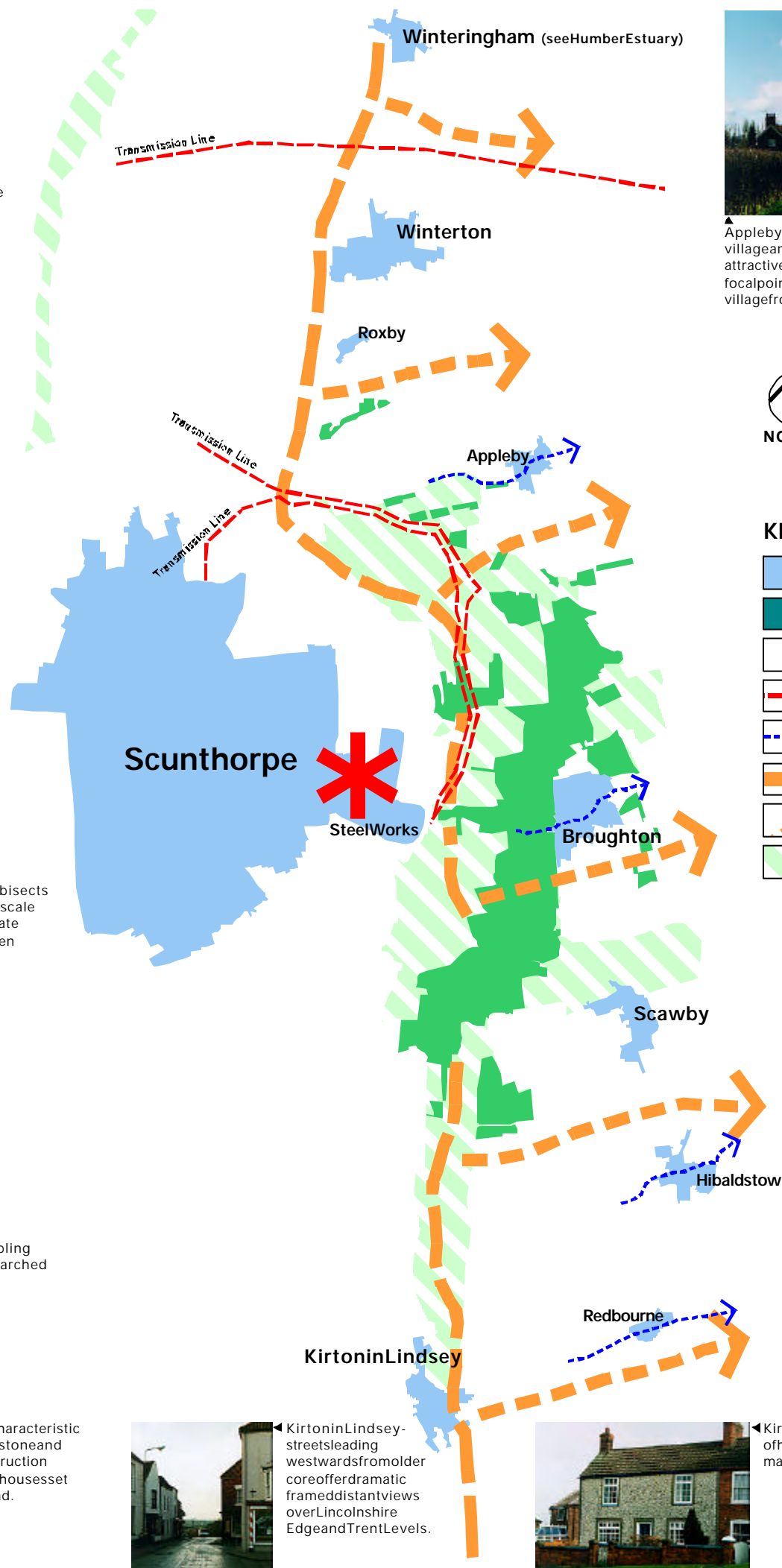◄Hibaldstow-mortarbedded andpointedstonewallwith brickandpantilecoping.

◄Scawby-detailoftumbling in,brickchimneysandarched windows.

◄Appleby-drystonewall withbrickandtilecoping. Softnessofstoneisleading toerosionandmayresult inwallcollapseifnot repaired.

◄Scawby-characteristic mixtureofstoneand brickconstruction materials,houseset againstroad.

◄KirtoninLindsey- streetsleading westwardsfromolder coreofferdramatic frameddistantviews overLincolnshire EdgeandTrentLevels.

◄KirtoninLindsey-interestinguse ofharderlimestoneasinfill/facing material.

Winteringham (seeHumberEstuary)

Transmission Line

Winterton

Roxby

Transmission Line

Appleby

Transmission Line

Scunthorpe

SteelWorks

Broughton

Scawby

Hibaldstow

Redbourne

KirtoninLindsey

NORTH

KEY

	SETTLEMENT
	WOODLANDCOVER
*	VISUALDETRACTOR
- - -	LINEARVISUALDETRACTOR
·····	WATERCOURSE
▬ ▬	ESCARPMENTCREST
	ESCARPMENTDIPSLOPE
	AREAOFHIGHLANDSCAPEVALUE

KeyGuidelines
1. Retainexistingtopographical relationships:
   (i) Winterton/Roxby-avoid settlementencroachingon escarpmentcresttowest:
   (ii) KirtoninLindsey-avoid settlementrisingfurtherup scarpslopeorspreading laterallyalongslope.
2. Appleby,Broughton,Scawby, HibaldstowandRedbourne- retaincharacteristicwooded settingandavoidnew developmentoutsidethis setting.
3. Retaincharacterofhistoric cores.
4. Buildingsoneortwostorey, threestoreywithinKirtonin Lindseyoldcore,materialsare stone,brick/whitewashwith pantileroofs.

Appleby-extensivematuretreecoverwithin villageandadjacenttowoodlandscreates attractivevillagesetting. Churchtypicallycreates focalpoint. Hedgerowsdefineaccessroutesinto villagefromsurroundinglandscape.

Hibaldstow-streamprovides reminderofsettlementorigins andcreatesattractivevillage feature. Developmentalong watercoursecorridorshouldbe carefullycontrolledtoprevent erosionofcharacter.

Hibaldstow-windmillremains formdramaticfocalpoint, avoidcompromisingthese views.

Hibaldstow-treelinedhedgerowsprovideanattractive villageapproach. Considernewplantingtomaintainlong- termcharacter.

Winterton-houseshuddledinsmallgroups/shortterraces andfrontingdirectlyontostreetswithinoldercore,provides contrasttotreedfringes. Compactformofoldercorealso contrastswithopen,fragmentedformofsurroundinglater development.

KirtoninLindsey-marketsquareprovidesfocuswithintown. Characterhasbeenpartiallyerodedbylaterbuildinghowever.

Hibaldstow-characteristicstone/brickmixture,simpletwo storeybuildingform,setclosetoroad.

North Lincolnshire CountrysideDesign Summary
InformationSheet4
LincolnshireEdge-
Eastern Escarpment

LINCOLNSHIRE
COUNCIL

Wrawby - retention of small field pattern with strong hedgerow and tree cover has allowed small infill development to be successfully integrated into village setting. Building scale, varied orientation and materials also reflect 'village' character.

Old River Ancholme (north of A18) - visual quality of river corridor is being compromised by adjacent industrial development. Consider measures to mitigate visual impact of buildings and reinforce rural character of corridor north of A18.

Wrawby (also applicable to Brigg) - exposed village edges would benefit from hedgerow cover (with trees) to:
1. Define village edge,
2. Provide shelter,
3. Soften impact of development in views from wider countryside.

Old River Ancholme (south of Brigg) - tree lined avenue provides highly attractive route to surrounding countryside and recreational feature for town residents. Avoid development which would compromise predominantly rural character of river corridor.

Brigg - new housing development contained within original hedge and treed field boundaries, avoids 'raw' interface with surrounding open agricultural landscape and softens views of urban areas.

Wrawby Post Mill - illustrating primarily open, elevated setting. Avoid development which would intrude on open character.
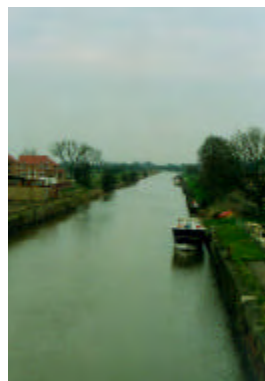
New River Ancholme (north or A18) - retain predominantly rural character, screen adjacent industrial development and consider positive relationship with new housing.

Brigg - mature street trees along the A18, exiting the town to the east, create an attractive setting and provide a visual link to countryside beyond.

Wrawby - elevated village position affords distant views over lowlying Vale of Ancholme beyond.

Brigg - retain views to, and setting of, key features/focalpoints (e.g. church tower, key mature trees).

Brigg - yards leading off Wrawby Street create intimate access points into old core. Largely plain facades provide contrast with varied, colourful shop fronts inside core area.

KEY

▨	SETTLEMENT
✳	VISUAL DETRACTOR
– – –	LINEAR VISUAL DETRACTOR
✳	FOCAL POINT
·····	WATERCOURSE
——	5m CONTOUR
▨	AREA OF HIGH LANDSCAPE VALUE

Wrawby - key buildings and mature tree backdrop define village character and changes in road direction.

Wrawby Post Mill - attractive tourist feature which also adds to village identity.

NORTH

New River Ancholme

A160 (T)

Wrawby

Wrawby Post Mill

Brigg

Power Station

Old River Ancholme
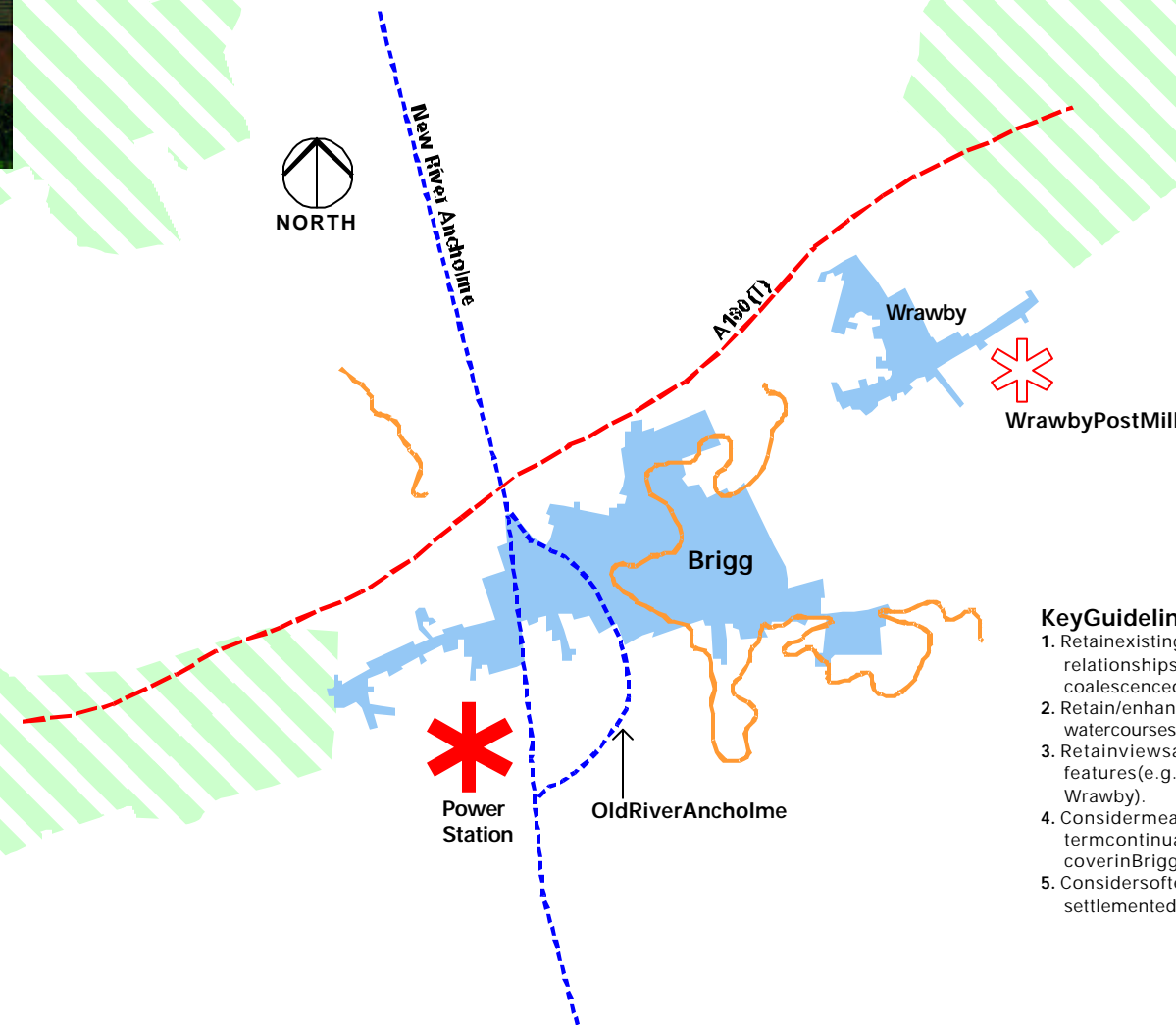
Key Guidelines
1. Retain existing topographical relationships and avoid coalescence of settlements.
2. Retain/enhance character of Brigg watercourses.
3. Retain views and setting of key features (e.g. windmill at Wrawby).
4. Consider measures to ensure long term continuation of avenues/tree cover in Brigg.
5. Consider softening of exposed settlement edges.

Wrawby - old, gnarled garden orchard adds to village character.

Brigg - buildings surrounding core area are generally two storey and in terrace form.

Brigg - Conservation Area core comprises terraced two and three storey buildings, forming a compact bustling centre to the town.

Brigg - mature tree groups within town centre break up building mass and punctuate street scene. Consider potential for establishment of replacement trees, to allow a degree of maturity to be reached before older trees die out.

Wrawby - modern housing development in sympathetic materials and appropriate building scale/layout. Detailing between buildings could be simplified however.

**North Lincolnshire
Countryside Design Summary**
Information Sheet 5
Vale of Ancholme

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
COUNCIL

Bonby - hedgerow enclosure and occasional trees often edge between new houses and open agricultural landscape.

Saxby - village church forms a dramatic focal point in views from escarpment crest. Avoid development at higher level which would have impact on church/woodland setting.

Typical eastern woodland backdrop where Wolds villages abut steeper gradients of the scarp slope. Offers enclosure and contrast with open views over Vale of Ancholme to the west.

Worlaby - characteristic Wolds village setting amongst woodland, tree and hedgerow cover, with churches rising as focal point.

Barnetby - overview illustrating sprawling settlement pattern and location within open Wolds landscape. Tree cover to settlement edges, with occasional woodland blocks would help assimilate both existing and new development into the landscape.

Bonby - illustrating settlement tucked in at toe of scarp slope and mostly open to Vale of Ancholme.

Elsham - although largely modern in nature village is located discreetly and contained within wooded setting, including extensive mature tree cover within settlement itself.

Saxby - typical small-scale cottage with swept roof, white painted brickwork and arched openings.

Larger Wolds house illustrating traditional brick and pantile construction, steep roof pitch, tumbling in and stone coping at gable ends.
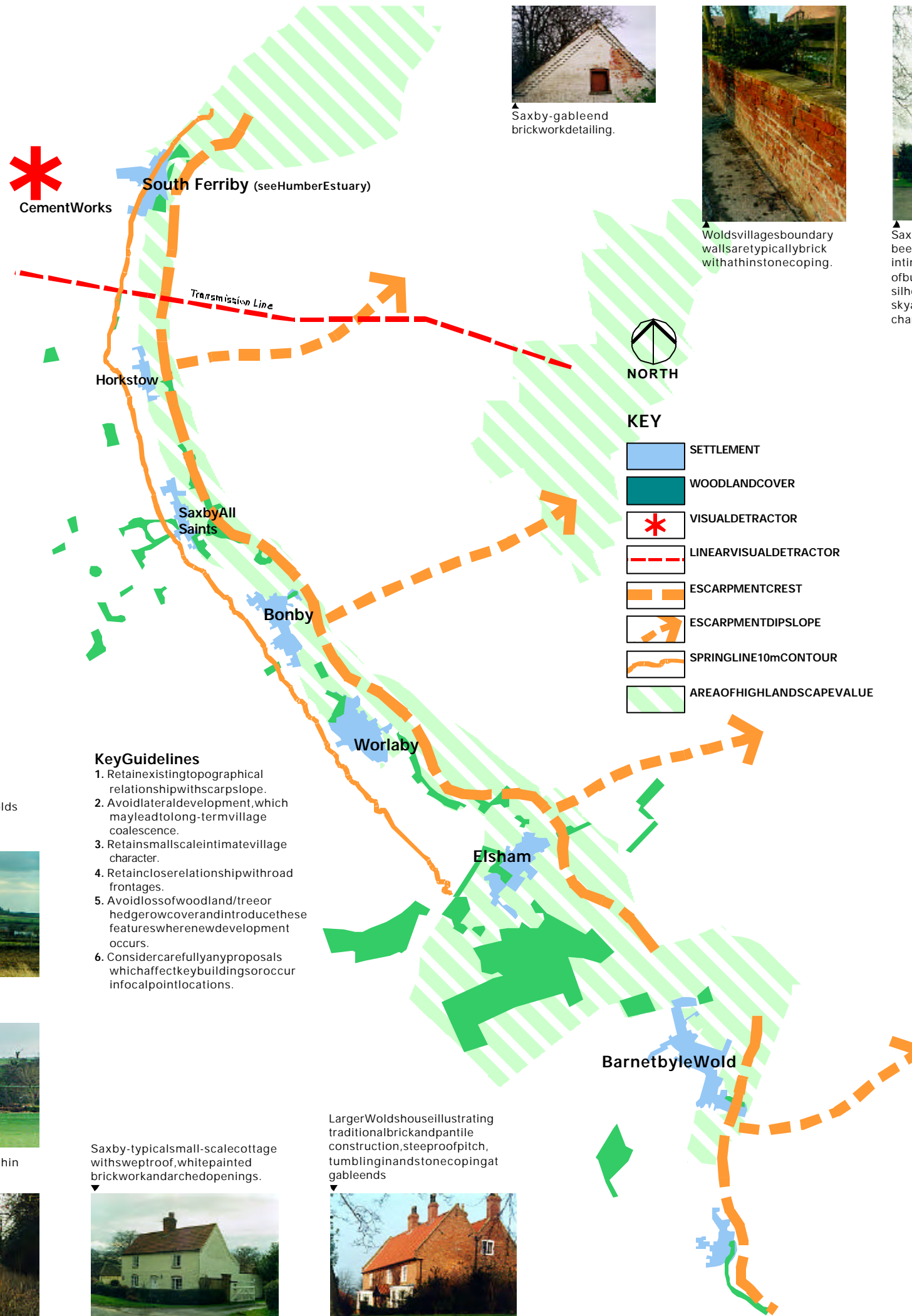
Saxby - gable end brickwork detailing.

Wolds villages boundary walls are typically brick with a thin stone coping.

Saxby - towering mature beech trees emphasise intimate cottage scale of buildings. Branches silhouetted against the sky add considerable charm to village setting.

Elsham - winding roads lead down from escarpment crest into villages, often with surprise tunnel openings. Buildings in these key locations set the scene for a visitor's impression of village character.

Horkstow - mature beech obscure village church and focus the eye on a single white painted house, which denotes village presence and change in road direction. A less sympathetic building in this location would undermine village character.

Saxby - highly picturesque village, recognised as a Conservation Area, mixture of brickwork construction and whitewash finishes.

Barnetby le Wold - older core reflects traditional character although majority of settlement is modern.

Horkstow - pantile roofs have been replaced by slate. Buildings retain small-scale nature and are intermixed with trees/hedgerows, characteristic of Wolds villages.

Saxby - low clipped hedgerows and cottage gardens draw the surrounding landscape into the village. Sunny areas contrast with enclosure and shade provided in areas under mature beech trees.

Map labels

Cement Works

South Ferriby (see Humber Estuary)

Transmission Line

Horkstow

Saxby All Saints

Bonby

Worlaby

Elsham

Barnetby le Wold

NORTH

KEY
- SETTLEMENT
- WOODLAND COVER
- VISUAL DETRACTOR
- LINEAR VISUAL DETRACTOR
- ESCARPMENT CREST
- ESCARPMENT DIP SLOPE
- SPRING LINE 10m CONTOUR
- AREA OF HIGH LANDSCAPE VALUE

Key Guidelines
1. Retain existing topographical relationship with scarp slope.
2. Avoid lateral development, which may lead to long-term village coalescence.
3. Retain small scale intimate village character.
4. Retain close relationship with road frontages.
5. Avoid loss of woodland/tree or hedgerow cover and introduce these features where new development occurs.
6. Consider carefully any proposals which affect key buildings or occur in focal point locations.

North Lincolnshire Countryside Design Summary
Information Sheet 6
Wolds Villages

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL

Ulceby-woodedvillagesettingwithdramaticchurchspireidentifyingsettlementpresencewithin widerlandscape.

Goxhill-setwithinhedgedoropenlandscape,withkeyDriftcharacteristicoftreecoverincreasing withinvillageandchurchidentifyingvillagelocationindistantviews.

Goxhill-moderndevelopmentiscontainedwithin,andscreenedby,existinghedgerows.Building scale,variedorientationanduseoftraditionalroofingmaterialsaresympathetictovillageand churchsettingindistantviews.

NorthKillingholme-characteristicrelationshipbetweeneasternDriftvillagesandadjacentindustry. Villagesettingiswithinsmall-scalehistoriclandscapeofhedgedridgeandfurrowfieldswithwide spreadtreecover.

Kirmington-fragmentedvillageformispermeatedbyvegetationcoverandheldtogethervisually bygreen(copper)churchspire.Notepondtoforegroundbecominglostwithinagriculturallandscape.

BarrowuponHumber-smallgreennowdominatedbyfootpathsandcar parkbutstillremainsattractivecharacterduetoqualityofsurrounding buildings.

Wootton-pondformsheartofthevillage,creatingattractivefoiltoolderbuildingsandtreecover. Avoid developmentwhichwouldimbalancerelationshipbetweenbuildingmassandpond,considerscreeningexisting moderndevelopment.

EastHalton-maturepines arecharacteristicofeastern Driftvillages,adding maritimecharacteramongst deciduoustreeandhedgerow cover.

NORTH

R i v e r   H u m b e r

ThorntonCurtis-characteristic springlinevillagesettingwith openagriculturallandscape runninguptohedgerowsand treecoveraroundvillages. Notecloserelationship betweenagriculturalbuildings andvillageandpartiallossof characterashedgerowsare degraded.

ThorntonCurtis-intimatevillagecharacterformedbyhuddled groupsofbuildings,maturetreecoverandhedgerows penetratingvillagefromwiderlandscape. Churchtoweracts asvisualanchorandreferencepoint.

EastHalton-gardenboundariesareoftendelineatedwith clippedhedgerows,creatingattractivesinuousformsand providingvisuallinkstohedgerowsinsurroundingcountryside

Goxhill-paintedbuildingsaddtosmall-scalevillagecharacter. Pastelshadescomplimentpantileroofsandwhitepainted buildings.

BarrowuponHumber-huddledbuildingssetclosetoroad andwithaconsistentbuildingline,focusviewsonthevillage church. Noteoccasionalthreestoreybuildings.

EastHalton-keyolderbuildingsneedsympathetic conservationifremainingtraditionalcharacterwithinvillage istobekept.

Goxhill

BarrowUpon Humber

SouthEnd

EastHalton

OilTerminal

Thornton Curtis

Transmission Line

Transmission Line

Transmission Line

North Killingholme

OilRefineries

South Killingholme

Wootton

Ulceby

Kirmington

KEY

▇ (blue)	SETTLEMENT
✳ (red)	VISUALDETRACTOR
- - - (red)	LINEARVISUALDETRACTOR
- - - (blue)	WATERCOURSE
—— (orange)	5mCONTOUR
▨ (green)	AREAOFHIGHLANDSCAPEVALUE

KeyGuidelines
1.ForSpringlinevillages:
   (i)Retainsubtlerelationshipwith
   topography(e.g.inhollow,onflankof
   ridge);
   (ii)Retainponds,considerlow-key
   treatmentorusetobringpondsinto
   village.
2.Retainwooded/hedgerowsettingand
   avoiddevelopmentintoareasofopen
   agriculturalland.
3.Foreasternvillages:
   (i)Avoidlossofhistoriclandscape
   features(hedgerows,ridgeandfurrow);
   (ii)Considermeasuretomitigateviews
   ofindustrytoeast.
4.Retaincharacterofoldercoresincluding
   openspaces.
5.Retainkeyviewstochurchtowersand
   spires.
6.Buildingstypicallytwostorey,three
   storeywithincoreofBarrowupon
   Humber,materialsarebrick/whitewash
   withpantileroofs.

Goxhill-churchactsasakeyfocal
pointinvillagecore,contrastingin
scalewithdwellings.

North Lincolnshire CountrysideDesign Summary
InformationSheet7
LincolnshireDrift

LINCOLNSHIRE
COUNCIL

Barton upon Humber - remains of windmill form an important focal/reference point within the town.

Whitton - boundary enclosure and definition provided by stone walls and hedgerows. Narrow grass verges and banks are also a feature of the village.

Whitton - buildings extend virtually to the water's edge, separated only by a low flood protection embankment. Small groups of mature trees create a feeling of shelter within the village and add to setting of older village core.
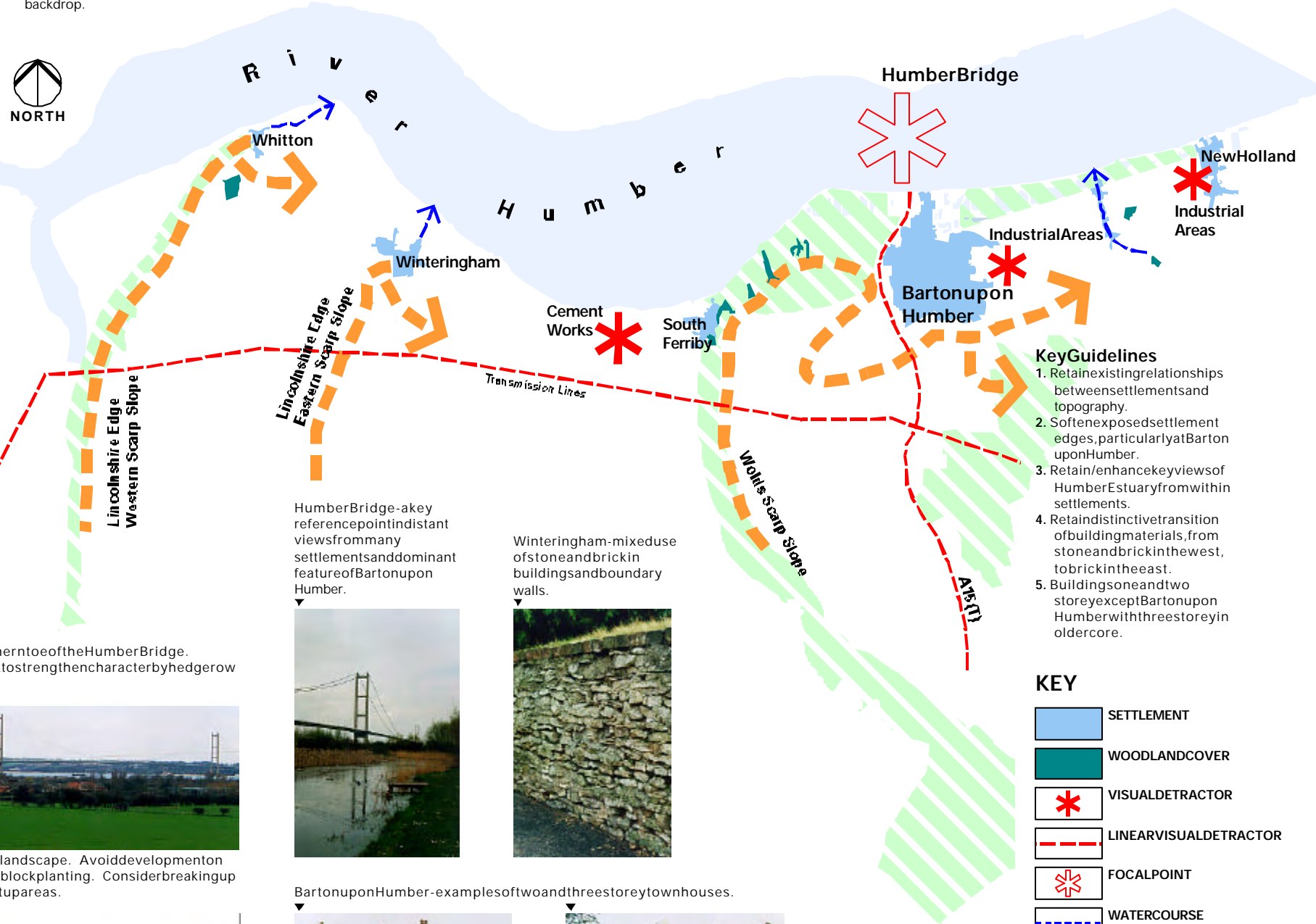
Barton upon Humber - town is mainly nestled into lower ground at the southern toe of the Humber Bridge. Landscape character is coming under pressure from urban influences. Seek to strengthen character by hedgerow reinforcement or occasional woodland block planting.

Barton upon Humber - settlement is expanding southwards into open Wolds landscape. Avoid development on higher ground, soften development edges with hedgerow, tree or woodland block planting. Consider breaking up urban mass by planting woodland blocks and forest tree species within built up areas.

Barton upon Humber - overview of northern town outskirts, illustrating fragmentation of urban form into open estuary landscape. Foreground shows increased tree cover associated with Humber Bridge visitor area. Retain open frontage to Humber and avoid impact on character of views from bridge.

South Ferriby - characteristic tree-lined, winding approach to Wolds village but with Humber Estuary as backdrop.

◄ Winteringham - winding streets lined with small groups and terraces of houses lead down from the escarpment crest with distant framed views of the Humber.

Humber Bridge - a key reference point in distant views from many settlements and dominant feature of Barton upon Humber.

Barton upon Humber - examples of two and three storey town houses.

Winteringham - mixed use of stone and brick in buildings and boundary walls.

Winteringham - village has a strong relationship with topography, being located mainly on the lower northern slopes of the Lincolnshire Edge eastern escarpment.

New Holland - terraced cottages, built during initial settlement expansion, enclose and shelter village green. Simple treatment of the space allows buildings and setting to be appreciated. ►

Barton upon Humber - maritime influences increase as settlement form fragments into open areas north of the town. Derelict areas are intermixed with water bodies and colonising vegetation. Retain estuarine character where possible.

Barton upon Humber - hedges, trees and intimate building scale allows fringes of older core to retain 'village' character. Key buildings form vistas within the compact streetscape.

New Holland - hedgerow and occasional tree cover helps to define boundary between settlement and open countryside.

Barton upon Humber - extensive Conservation Area forms a highly attractive town core with winding streets, church and windmill focal points and a varied range of two and three storey buildings.

Barton upon Humber - extensive Conservation Area forms a highly attractive town core with winding streets, church and windmill focal points and a varied range of two and three storey buildings huddled along streets.

Map labels

River Humber

NORTH

Whitton

Winteringham

Cement Works

South Ferriby

Humber Bridge

Industrial Areas

New Holland

Industrial Areas

Barton upon Humber

Lincolnshire Edge Western Scarp Slope

Lincolnshire Edge Eastern Scarp Slope

Transmission Lines

Wolds Scarp Slope

A15(T)

Key Guidelines

1. Retain existing relationships between settlements and topography.
2. Soften exposed settlement edges, particularly at Barton upon Humber.
3. Retain/enhance key views of Humber Estuary from within settlements.
4. Retain distinctive transition of building materials, from stone and brick in the west, to brick in the east.
5. Buildings one and two storey except Barton upon Humber with three storey in older core.

KEY

- SETTLEMENT
- WOODLAND COVER
- VISUAL DETRACTOR
- LINEAR VISUAL DETRACTOR
- FOCAL POINT
- WATERCOURSE
- ESCARPMENT CREST
- ESCARPMENT DIP SLOPE
- AREA OF HIGH LANDSCAPE VALUE

North Lincolnshire Countryside Design Summary
Information Sheet 8
Humber Estuary

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL

Wolds - sheds are located close to mature tree cover reducing visual presence within the open landscape. Use of 'earthy' side wall colours and light roof colour would have further integrated structures into setting.

Drift - farmhouses with outbuildings set in mature tree cover. Modern shed is located to centre but behind tree/building cover, reducing impact in views from road, near Thornton Abbey.

Curved barns create sympathetic forms in the landscape. Massing of modern structures close to older buildings creates a compact whole, reducing overall impact.

Trent Levels - black and white barn/shed structures are located behind existing scrub cover and close to older buildings. Colours work well against warmer reds of farmhouse and outbuildings.

Trent Levels - use of grey/blue colour for silos and shed works well. Modern structures are grouped around mature trees and traditional farmhouse. In terms of views from public roads structures would have been better sited to rear of farmhouse. Agricultural machinery spread along horizon could be seen as untidy but also creates colour and interest within the open landscape.


KEY GUIDELINES

FARMS
1. Maintain compact grouping, locating new buildings amongst existing structures or close to mature tree and shelterbelt cover.
2. For new houses or extensions follow traditional building scale, form and materials.
3. For agricultural buildings consider relationship to key views, eg locate adjacent or to rear of shelterbelts or to rear of existing buildings, avoid disrupting sightlines to attractive existing features. Use colours and forms which reflect vernacular buildings, or which are recessive in character. Consider use of darker, earthy colours where structures are seen against the ground or lighter colours where seen against the sky.
4. Consider new/replacement tree or shelterbelt planting where cover is absent or likely to degrade through over-maturity.

INDUSTRY
1. Consider landscape setting and nature of proposed development. Does it lend itself to becoming a landmark feature or should it be obscured within the landscape?
2. Consider relationship with wider landscape character, in terms of scale, massing and colour. General preference for earthy or natural colours such as blues, greens, browns, greys, creams, white. Avoid harsh primary colours.
3. Consider relationship with immediate setting and in views from key locations.
4. Consider on-site and off-site landscape mitigation proposals, to screen key views whilst seeking to reflect and reinforce distinctive local character. Use locally native species and planting forms appropriate to the locality (eg large-scale forestry, woodland block, copse, hedgerow, hedgerow trees, scrub).
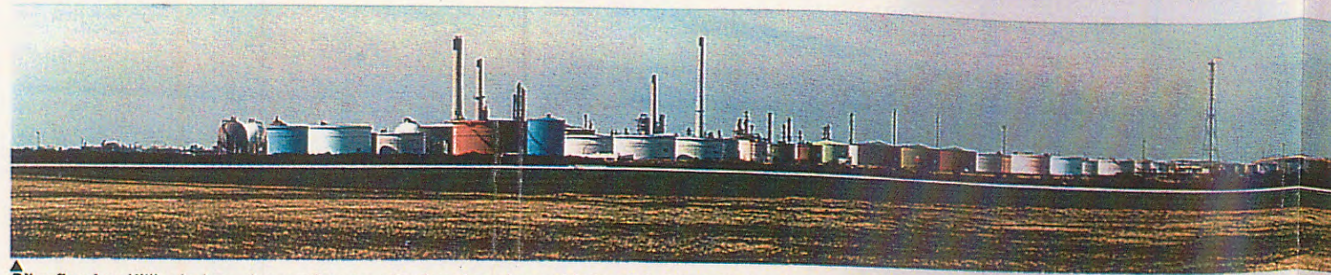
Oil refineries, Killingholme - innovative use of colour has elevated industrial objects into a sculptural or landscape feature, imparting a strong sense of place onto the surrounding landscape. Varied use of colour creates depth of perspective and visual movement within the overall mass of the development.

Grove Wharf, Gunness - broad, large-scale buildings match the expansive, open landscape character of the Trent Levels. The choice of a blue colour provides a visual link with the sky (a dominant, ever-changing character component of the open Levels) and connection with the riverside setting and maritime associations of the wharf. Level, sweeping embankments surround the wharf, reflecting local topography and screening low level views.


Singleton Birch works at Melton Ross - choice of colour reflects local characteristics, in this instance underlying chalk geology, the reason for the plant's existence. Large-scale woodland block planting would not screen all views but could mitigate key impacts and would be compatible with Wolds landscape character.

Northern Scunthorpe - within a relatively well-vegetated setting a 'camouflage' approach has been successfully adopted for this large-scale building.

Keadby power station - restrained use of colour and form, positioning of main building mass to create reflection and compatible scale with waterway combine to create an effective modern visual addition to the older man-made canal. Careful screening of ground level activities in foreground would further enhance setting.

Industrial estate at Elsham Wolds - broad, low buildings, increasing gradually in scale from the outer edges of the development, and in earthy colours, helps to reduce prominence of the estate within an otherwise open, arable landscape. Use of lighter roof colour also helps to break up building mass. Substantial block planting would aid further long-term integration into the surrounding landscape.
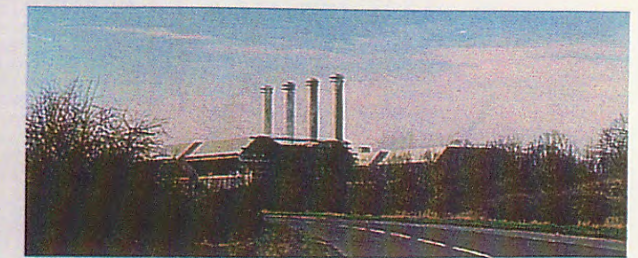

Power station at Killingholme - modern, clean-lined industrial forms contrast with simple vegetation cover, creating a surprise focal point at close range or a distant reference point in wider views.

Power station and refinery at Killingholme - juxtaposition of industrial structures creates a distinctive, unified man-made landscape character, softened partially by colonising vegetation.

British Steel, Scunthorpe - scale of the works precludes effective screening (except in local views) but use of reddy-brown colour reflects natural colour in adjacent woodland and heathland, creating a visual link with the landscape and responding to local identity.
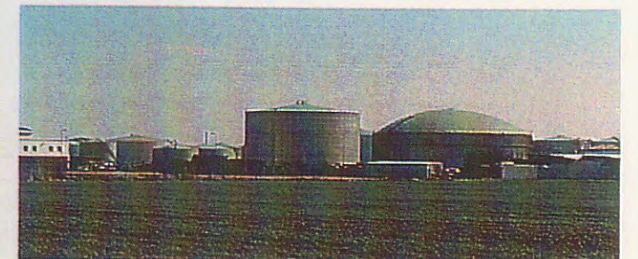
Oil refineries, Killingholme - differing treatments to the various oil storage facilities helps to create a sense of place, variation of character and means of visual reference within a strongly industrial landscape. Low level planting would screen views of ground level 'clutter'.

North Lincolnshire Countryside Design Summary
Information Sheet 9
Farming & Industry

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL