

Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm

Project Two

Environmental Statement
Volume 6 – Onshore

Annex 6.5.3

Locally Designated Landscapes and Regional and Local Landscape Character Areas: Key Characteristics

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SMart Wind Limited

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1 LOCALLY DESIGNATED LANDSCAPES AND REGIONAL AND LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Table 1.1 Locally Designated Landscapes and Regional and Local Landscape Character Areas: Table of Key Characteristics.

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
Locally Designated Landscapes			
East Lindsey Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV)	No landscape description available.	Yes	Yes
West Lindsey AGLV	<p>The relevant landscape character area is described within the West Lindsey Countryside Design Guidance:</p> <p>14 Wolds Estates:</p> <p><i>“A relatively open agricultural landscape with a distinctive pattern of woodlands and shelterbelts. An extensive belt of mixed woodland on the fringes of the Brocklesby Estate provides a broad sense of enclosure and a backdrop to views in an otherwise open landscape.</i></p> <p><i>Settlement characteristics include:</i></p> <p><i>Estate villages with attractive woodland settings;</i></p> <p><i>Estate buildings, including gate house, stables and a mausoleum; and</i></p> <p><i>Extensive residential areas on the fringe of Keelby.”</i></p>	Yes	Yes
Regional Landscape Character Types: East Midlands			
1A ‘Coastal Saltmarshes and Mudflats’	<p><i>“Dynamic landscape formed by natural processes of deposition, inundation and ecological succession;</i></p> <p><i>Extensive low-lying landscape with wide panoramic views out to sea, notably in The Wash albeit limited in some places by sea banks;</i></p> <p><i>More intimate and varied saltmarsh landscapes on the North Lincolnshire Coast where views inland and out to sea are often obscured by dunes or sea banks;</i></p> <p><i>Complex networks of brackish pools, tidal creeks and inlets;</i></p> <p><i>Temporal landscape influenced by tides;</i></p> <p><i>Generally inaccessible in The Wash with little or no built development evident. Greater access provision to areas of saltmarsh along the North Lincolnshire Coast;</i></p> <p><i>Rich mosaic of saltmarsh plant communities offer important habitats for waterfowl and invertebrates, and form part of complex and protected coastal ecosystems; and,</i></p> <p><i>Dramatic and evocative landscape offering views of wild places little influenced by human activities.”</i></p>	No	Yes

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
2A 'Settled Fens and Marshes'	<p><i>"Low-lying, flat and open landscape with wide horizons and panoramas encompassing vast skies; Fertile soils supporting highly productive arable farming with limited biodiversity interest; Successive periods of enclosure creating local variations in character from organic late Saxon enclosures to rigid 19th and 20th century geometric field systems towards the coast; Field boundaries predominantly defined by wet dykes, sea walls, roads and canalised rivers; few hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodlands; Large farm buildings and glass houses often associated with industrial scale agricultural and horticultural operations; and, Coastal seaside resorts with large areas of static caravans and associated facilities contrast to productive farmland and remote countryside elsewhere."</i></p>	No	Yes
2C 'Fen and Marsh Margin Farmlands'	<p><i>"Transitional landscape, displaying features characteristic of elevated areas to the west, and lowland fens and marshes to the east; Lowland landscape formed across expansive superficial deposits of till which gives unity of character despite varied underlying geology; Broad east-facing landscape with consistent pattern of streams and field drains that run west to east create a gently undulating character and structure to the landscape; Small-scale rural landscape of mixed farms with permanent pasture along valley bottoms; Well-maintained hedgerows, woodlands, copses and plantations that contribute to well treed and intimate character; Network of sinuous winding rural roads linking nucleated villages, located at junctions of two or more routes; and, Medieval moated sites and areas of remnant ridge and furrow combine with ancient road network and compact settlement cores to create a landscape of notable historic interest."</i></p>	No	Yes
4A 'Unwooded Vales'	<p><i>"Extensive, low-lying rural landscape underlain by Triassic and Jurassic mudstones and clays and widespread superficial deposits; Expansive long distance and panoramic views from higher ground at the margin of the vales gives a sense of visual containment; Low hills and ridges gain visual prominence in an otherwise gently undulating landscape; Complex drainage patterns of watercourses that flow within shallow undulations often flanked by pasture and riparian habitats; Limited woodland cover; shelter belts and hedgerow trees gain greater visual significance and habitat value as a result; Productive arable and pastoral farmland, with evidence of increasing reversion to arable cropping in recent times; Regular pattern of medium-sized fields enclosed by low and generally well-maintained hedgerows and ditches in low-lying areas; large modern fieldscapes evident in areas of arable reversion; and, Sparsely settled with small villages and dispersed farms linked by quiet rural lanes."</i></p>	Yes	No

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
7A 'Chalk Wolds'	<p><i>"Open, elevated and gently dipping chalk plateau dissected by a system of valleys including dry valleys that create a pronounced rolling landform;</i></p> <p><i>Huge expanses of field and sky across the plateau top with extensive views emphasising the large scale of the landscape;</i></p> <p><i>Intensively farmed character extending across the plateau with large scale rectilinear fields predominantly under arable cultivation with restored and mechanically-maintained hedgerows increasingly evident;</i></p> <p><i>Changing crop patterns dominate the plateau top contrasting markedly with the numerous secluded valleys with their lush pastures and wooded slopes;</i></p> <p><i>Sparse woodland cover on the plateau tops confined to occasional shelter belt plantations and beech clumps; woodlands on steeper slopes and particularly within the valleys that dissect the plateau;</i></p> <p><i>Sparse settlement pattern on plateaux; elsewhere a dispersed pattern of small nucleated villages, often of Saxon and medieval origin located in sheltered valleys and spring-line villages at junction of the Chalk Wolds and Clay Wolds;</i></p> <p><i>Diverse Lower Cretaceous geology exposed in valleys provide a source of building materials that is represented in buildings constructed in the local vernacular;</i></p> <p><i>Plateau crossed by former drove roads with wide verges that support herb rich grassland; and,</i></p> <p><i>Area rich in archaeological features, notably ridge-top ancient roads and trackways, prehistoric features such as long and round barrows, deserted or shrunken medieval villages and west east salters' roads convey the sense of a long period of occupation."</i></p>	Yes	Yes
7B 'Wolds Scarps, Ridges and Valleys'	<p><i>"Mosaic of mixed pastoral and arable land in the southern section, enclosed by mature hedgerows and intermittent woodlands, a network of narrow winding roads and a dispersed pattern of small nucleated villages;</i></p> <p><i>Area rich in archaeological features with ancient trackways, burial mounds and deserted medieval villages and drovers' roads signifying a long period of settlement of the area;</i></p> <p><i>Mosaic of mixed pastoral and arable land in the southern section, enclosed by mature hedgerows and intermittent woodlands, a network of narrow winding roads and a dispersed pattern of small nucleated villages; and,</i></p> <p><i>Area rich in archaeological features with ancient trackways, burial mounds and deserted medieval villages and drovers roads signifying a long period of settlement of the area."</i></p>	Yes	No
Regional Character Areas: North Lincolnshire			
Vale of Ancholme	<p><i>"Broad, low-lying arable vale, enclosed slightly by rising ground of the Lincolnshire Wolds scarp slope and less distinctively to the west by the dip slope of the Lincolnshire Edge;</i></p> <p><i>Intensive large arable fields, with remnant hedgerows and artificially drained soils. Pockets of pasture on heavier clays;</i></p> <p><i>Variable woodland cover with little on the low-lying clays and coniferous plantations on the blown drift of the coversands;</i></p> <p><i>Sparsely distributed settlements concentrated on elevated land on the central ridge or edge of floodplain create an overall quiet and rural character; and,</i></p> <p><i>Traditional building materials, predominantly of local brick."</i></p>	Yes	No

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
Lincolnshire Wolds	<p><i>“Rolling upland arable landscape of cohesive identity dissected by gently graded dales; Pronounced scarp slopes to the 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; Large rectilinear late enclosure fields with clipped and degraded hedgerows and few hedgerow trees; Field amalgamation has led to hedgerow loss in places; Small blocks of woodland and shelterbelts, often associated with isolated farmsteads, punctuate the otherwise open landscape of the escarpment top; Sparsely settled with scattered farmsteads, and villages concentrated on the springline of the escarpment; and, Character best developed towards the southern edge of the area.”</i></p>	Yes	No
Lincolnshire Drift	<p><i>“Gently undulating, arable landscape with topography dipping from the higher Lincolnshire Wolds in the west to the flat landscape of the Humber to the north and east; Settlement is dispersed with a concentration of larger settlements to the north and brick and pantile or occasionally slate roofs the local vernacular; Large scale rectilinear intensively farmed fields with pockets of smaller-scale historic landscape; Clipped hedgerows, some degraded due to farm amalgamation; Open landscape punctuated by medium-sized woodland blocks becoming more common in central and southern regions; Trees tend to be concentrated around farmsteads and settlements and are occasionally found within hedgerows; and, Landscape is degraded in many places with urban influences, transmission line and views of industry detracting from the rural scene. “</i></p>	Yes	Yes
Humber Estuary	<p><i>“The Humber Estuary is a flat, expansive, low-lying, estuarine landscape; Visual presence of the Humber is often slight, owing to the low-lying nature of the surrounding farmland and the visual obstruction created by the flood alleviation berms; The sky and open views dominate, with ever-changing character due to tidal influences; Mudflats and saltmarshes form where flood embankments allow, with internationally important wetland and coastal habitats; 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, although occasional dense mature woodland blocks break up views and are visually prominent; and Urban and industrial complexes are significant. Away from the settlements there is a sense of remoteness and isolation.”</i></p>	Yes	Yes
Regional Landscape Character Types: East Riding of Yorkshire			

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
11 Jurassic Hills Farmland	<p><i>“Sloping landform leading up to the chalk scarp slope of the Wolds; Undulating topography between 15 m and 60 m AOD; Pockets of acidic grass and heathland provide diverse habitats and contrasting appearance among the arable landscape; Parkland and estate farmland associated with Hotham and Houghton Hall; Trees scattered in hedgerows and parkland throughout; Strong hedgerow boundaries reinforce the field pattern as well as contribute to wildlife corridors; Stone and brick-built nucleated villages dispersed across the sloping land are smaller scale than the surrounding open farmland; and Views from elevated land west over the Humberhead Levels and south over the River Humber and east to the Humber Bridge.”</i></p>	Yes	No
17 Farmed Urban Fringe	<p><i>“Gently undulating to flat landform generally below 20 m AOD; Strong urban influences encroaching into rural areas; Community land use e.g., sports pitches, allotments, cemeteries; Hedgerow boundaries around medium- to large-sized fields; Mixed land use combining agriculture, horticulture and recreation; Lighting along major roads and in settlements; Neglected appearance of some fields and hedgerows; Presence of recreation activities both formal and informal; Enclosed character with many areas surrounded by urban development on three sides; and Mixed field size and pattern.”</i></p>	Yes	No
19 Open Farmland	<p><i>“Gently undulating topography, hummocky in places; Very open landscape with few trees overall; Irregular field pattern of pre-parliamentary enclosure; Dispersed villages linked by winding roads; Red brick buildings with pantile roofs sometimes painted white; Churches are often prominent features on the skyline; Irregular drainage pattern overall; Hedgerow field boundaries with few trees; and Intensive farmed arable landscape.”</i></p>	Yes	No

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
21 Low Lying Drained Farmland	<p><i>“Flat low-lying flood plain of the River Humber; Regular drainage pattern forming field boundaries; Sparse tree cover concentrated around scattered farmsteads; Large scale fertile arable landscape; Open, extensive views across the simple remote landscape; The sky dominates views across the flat open landscape; Few hedgerows, many of them fragmented; Scattered farmsteads of nucleated form; Paull is a village on the north bank of the Estuary and the largest settlement in the character type; and, Views of Salt End industry to the west on the edge of Hull.”</i></p>	Yes	No
22 Farmed Urban Fringe	<p><i>“Flat low-lying flood plain of the River Humber; Flood banks along the Humber; Large-scale industrial development to the west; Regular field and drainage pattern; Sparse tree cover; Brough Airfield and Brough Haven; and Views of the Humber Bridge.”</i></p>	Yes	No
<p>Local Landscape Character Areas: East Lindsey District</p>			
K1 ‘Donna Nook to Gibraltar Point Naturalistic Coast’	<p><i>“Flat tidal strip with some stretches of long sandy beaches and mud flats with areas of saltmarsh; Wide open views with big skies which extend out to sea; Views influenced by and contained to the landward side in some areas by concrete promenades defending coastal sea resorts, and in other areas by vegetated sea banks or coastal sand dunes; Large areas used by the Ministry of Defence (MOD); Drains flowing onto the tidal marshes create intricate dendritic patterns emphasised by the saltmarsh vegetation; Mosaic of coastal, dune, mudflat and saltmarsh vegetation; No settlements but occasional small scale built structures in MOD designated Danger Areas; Protected by international, national and local nature conservation designations; Remote and tranquil for the most part, but less tranquil adjacent to coastal resorts and designated MOD Danger Areas; and, A very distinctive and mostly unspoilt natural landscape with very few detractors.”</i></p>	No	Yes

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
J1 'Tetney Lock to Skegness Coastal Outmarsh'	<p><i>"A low-lying, drained coastal plain contained to the east by sea embankments, sand dunes and sea defences; Mostly flat with some areas of gentle undulations including some saltern mounds; Some wide open views and big skies. Some views enclosed by landform, embankments, sand dunes or trees; Extensive network of drains, ditches and dykes with a strong geometric pattern in the northern and central parts of the area; Rivers and the historic Louth Canal cross from the Lincolnshire Wolds in the west towards the coast; Predominantly mixed agricultural landuse with both arable and pasture, and some remnants of ridge and furrow; Several important coastal nature reserves with a high level of nature conservation designation with associated wildlife; Sparsely scattered settlements set within mature ornamental trees and hedgerows; A stretch of coastal resorts from Mablethorpe to Skegness with caravan parks, and new residential and commercial developments on their outskirts; An extensive network of raised minor roads with a few larger 'A' roads serving the coastal resorts; and, A predominantly intact and distinctive rural landscape with some man-made influences including a gas terminal, an oil storage facility and several wind farms."</i></p>	No	Yes
I1 'Holton le Clay to Great Steeping Middle Marsh'	<p><i>"Gently undulating foothills to the Wolds rising from Tetney Lock to Skegness Coastal Outmarsh with views to Binbrook to Tetford Wolds Farmland and Little Cawthorpe to Skendleby Wolds Farmland; Predominantly arable farmland with medium- to large-scale fields, some pasture with grazing sheep and cattle, bounded by ditches and dykes; Meandering rivers and streams, and the Louth Canal contained by flood embankments, which flow from the Wolds eastwards to the coast; Scattered blocks of mixed deciduous woodland throughout but more frequent around the south-western boundary; Frequent scattered villages, hamlets, farmsteads and dwellings include a line of merging villages at the foot of the Wolds; Traditional and distinctive historic market towns of Louth, Alford and Burgh-le-Marsh; Scattered scheduled monuments and heritage features such as windmills and water mills, ridge and furrow fields, deserted medieval villages and disused railway tracks; and, A distinctive and tranquil rural landscape with very few minor detractors."</i></p>	No	Yes
Local Landscape Character Areas North East Lincolnshire			
Ai – Humber estuary, Industrial Landscape	<p><i>"Landscapes visually dominated by large or massive structures serving as docks, storage, factories or petrochemical installations; and Structures are often separated by extensive open arable land with hedges and groups of trees playing little compositional role in the landscape."</i></p>	Yes	Yes
Bi – Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes, Open Farmland	<p><i>"The typical English lowland landscape with open arable fields set in undulating or gently rolling terrain. Locally, enclosure is provided by hedgerows, trees copses and the regular presence of villages. The nature of the topography is closely related to the underlying drift and solid geology. Areas of glacial till and clays tend to be softly undulating while in areas such as the Jurassic Hills the influence of the solid geology is greater, creating a gently rolling landscape of more open access."</i></p>	Yes	Yes

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
Bii – Lincolnshire Coasts and Marshes, Wooded Open Farmland	<i>“An open, rural landscape including a relatively high percentage cover of mature broad-leaved woodland. Land between woodlands and copses is mostly laid out to intensive arable production with few hedgerows or trees.”</i>	Yes	Yes
Biii – Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes, Flat Open Farmland	<i>“Level, low-lying arable landscape with scattered tree and hedgerow cover providing local shelter and enclosure. Fields are large and regular, often rectilinear. Settlement is frequent in this landscape but tends to be in the form of dispersed farmsteads with large outbuildings. Villages are nucleated and tend to be well separated.”</i>	No	Yes
Biv Lincolnshire Coasts and Marshes, Sloping Farmland	<i>“An attractive, expansive and elevated arable landscape set in gently sloping terrain. Long views across the land and over low-lying land are an important characteristic, setting this type apart from other open farmland types. Fields are large and regular, bounded by clipped hedgerows and occasional woodland blocks. Villages tend to be mature and follow a nucleated pattern, often dispersed along a spring-line supplying groundwater from higher farmland. Proximity to the adjacent ‘Wolds’ landscapes is important resulting in partially enclosed views.”</i>	Yes	No
Local Landscape Character Areas:			
West Lindsey			
12 ‘North-West Wolds Escarpment’	<i>“The Wolds’ scarp slope with exposed scars of chalk and outcrops of ironstone is a prominent vertical feature in the landscape; Steep, hummocky scarp slopes, generally in rough pasture with occasional wedges of woodland and areas of scrub; Convoluting landform, with landslips, wet flushes and minor spoil heaps from iron workings; Villages sited along springline at foot of the scarp; Top of the scarp is high and exposed, with extensive views towards the north and west; High Street – a winding minor road with extensive westward views; minor hill crests along the road marked with distinctive clumps of beech trees and tumuli; Few settlements except scattered farmsteads, and occasional large farm buildings; and, Clusters of unsightly telecommunications masts and a large chalk quarry near Caistor.”</i>	Yes	No
14 ‘Wolds Estates’	<i>“Arable landscape with a regular pattern of medium sized fields; Extensive belt of mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland gives some sense of enclosure and a backdrop to views; Settlements have attractive wooded settings and the majority of buildings are constructed in a characteristics ‘estate style’; Parkland landscape with distinctive individual mature trees and groups of trees near Brocklesby; Widespread influence of Brocklesby Estate, with large stone gate posts, post and rail fencing and a castellated gate house; and, Larger and more open fields east of the B1211 and A18, allowing distant views across the flat landscape, towards Immingham Docks.”</i>	Yes	Yes
Local Landscape Character Areas:			
North Lincolnshire			

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
<p>Vale of Ancholme: Flat Valley Bottom Farmland – Roxby, Bonby, Appleby, Worlaby Carrs, Cadney, Froghall, North Kelsey Carrs</p>	<p><i>“Flat broad valley floor of artificially drained carrs, rising gently to the east; Central regions of the Vale are peaceful, scarce of settlement with occasional traditional villages along the boundary and airfield near Hibaldstow;</i></p> <p><i>Farmsteads are remarkably dispersed, particularly in the north, with typically older brick farmhouses surrounded by a cluster of modern barns and outbuildings constructed from a variety of materials;</i></p> <p><i>A network of remote, straight minor lanes, the majority running in an east-west direction, emphasise the linear pattern and most are ‘access only’ emphasising the sense of remoteness and isolation in the valley;</i></p> <p><i>Woodland cover is limited and mostly in small to medium deciduous blocks as shelterbelts;</i></p> <p><i>Some semi-natural vegetation remnant along the canalised River Ancholme and along the roadside as individual mature trees;</i></p> <p><i>The few mature, clipped hedgerows and isolated trees have a significant impact on the expansive landscape;</i></p> <p><i>Large rectilinear fields relate to the pattern of the well-maintained drainage dikes, forming strong linear patterns. These often mark field boundaries and emphasise the uniformity of the landscape;</i></p> <p><i>Ecologically important watercourses, farm ponds and reservoirs within the region;</i></p> <p><i>In places, the meanders of the old river divert from the canalised course of the ‘new’ river creating pockets of intensively productive agricultural land between;</i></p> <p><i>Transportation corridors, such as the M180 and the railway are situated on the low flood embankments and have an enhanced visual presence, appearing as incongruous urban features in an otherwise open rural setting; and</i></p> <p><i>Visually intrusive elements include the South Ferriby cement works towards the Humber and transmission lines, which traverse the valley floor.”</i></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Vale of Ancholme: Heathy Woodland – Elsham Country Park</p>	<p><i>“Gently rising lowland contained by the Wolds scarp to the north east and rising to the central ridge in the south; Landform and wooded cover within the area and on the scarp give a sense of enclosure. The area is unified and peaceful;</i></p> <p><i>Scarce of settlement. Farmstead, tourist and recreational facilities such as a camp-site and a golf course as well as Elsham Hall outbuildings occupy the area;</i></p> <p><i>Predominantly coniferous plantation with pockets of open heath and pasture on low-grade farmland surrounding Elsham Country and Wildlife Park; large patch of remnant heath at Rawby Moor showing succession to birch scrub;</i></p> <p><i>Plantations tend to be in blocks of similar species, mainly Corsican and Scots pine;</i></p> <p><i>Hedgerow trees are present with post and wire fence delineating fields; and</i></p> <p><i>The M180 is partially screened by the woodland and for the most part unintrusive.”</i></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
Vale of Ancholme: Open Undulating Farmland – Brigg, Wrawby and Barnetby	<p><i>“Open, undulating arable landscape with a relative sense of elevation over the valley floor; Higher land of the Wolds and large wooded area surrounding Elsham give a sense of visual containment; Edges of settlements are often prominent and interrupt the open character e.g. Barnetby le Wold; Some recent expansion of settlements near to infrastructure; Traditional farmsteads with modern medium-sized sheds; Trees in occasional medium-sized woodland blocks of predominantly broadleaved species situated above Froghall Carrs in the South; Well-managed, clipped hedgerows apart from those close to the A18/M180 junction; and Railway and transmission lines visually prominent in the open landscape. M180 is intrusive when viewed next to flat valley bottom near to Brigg.”</i></p>	Yes	No
Lincolnshire Wolds: Open Farmed Scarp Slope – Barnetby le Wold	<p><i>“Sloping, open, mixed farmland of medium scale, offering views across farmland to west; Simple pattern of fields with clipped thorn hedges parallel with, and at right angles to, the slope, with small blocks of deciduous woodland and few hedgerow trees; Hedgerows gapped and have been lost in places with field enlargement; Open skyline, interrupted occasionally by buildings, trees and a windmill; The sprawling village of Barnetby le Wold clinging to the lower slopes and extending into the valley floor, providing a suburban influence; and Few intrusive features apart from the railway on the northern boundary, and wooden electricity poles.”</i></p>	Yes	No
Lincolnshire Wolds: Open Rolling High Farmland – Lincolnshire Wolds Escarpment Top	<p><i>“Elevated, open and expansive, rolling arable landscape, dissected in places by gently graded valleys; Large fields often lacking boundary definition; Clipped thorn hedgerows defining some field boundaries; Occasional blocks of mainly deciduous woodland including a block of ancient semi-natural woodland west of Melton Ross, but few hedgerow trees; Isolated, often traditional farmsteads surrounded by shelterbelt trees; Absence of villages from escarpment top; Areas of modern industrial development in large ‘sheds’, often sited in exposed locations; Transmission line prominent, wooden pole lines and occasional radio masts a significant feature within the open landscape; Traffic prominent where main roads sweep across the open landscape; and Open long-distance views, particularly from northern and eastern boundaries where there is an abrupt change in the slope providing vantage points from which to view the Humber Bridge and Estuary, and the Vale of Ancholme.”</i></p>	Yes	No

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
Lincolnshire Wolds: Wooded Farmed Scarp Slope – Between Barton-upon-Humber and Elsham	<p><i>“Abrupt slope between the Ancholme Valley and the edge of the high farmland of the Wolds, which diminishes in angle south of Elsham;</i></p> <p><i>Medium-scale varied landscape, part-enclosed and part-open, comprising a mixture of arable and pasture farmland, hedgerows with hedgerow trees, deciduous woodland, dry valleys, springline settlements and quarries;</i></p> <p><i>The scarp top is largely open but is in places punctuated by individual trees and woodland;</i></p> <p><i>Slope becomes hummocky and undulating in places, and is smoothly graded in others;</i></p> <p><i>Woodland occurs in sinuous, linear strips that follow the contours of the slope;</i></p> <p><i>Evidence of hedgerow decline, hedgerow planting and tree planting in certain locations;</i></p> <p><i>Historic influences of traditional scarp foot springline villages, halls and parklands associated with each village, and small fields on village edges;</i></p> <p><i>Nature conservation interest provided by pockets of scrub and grassland, and springline marsh communities; and</i></p> <p><i>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.”</i></p>	Yes	No
Lincolnshire Drift: Open Undulating Farmland – Barrow upon Humber, Goxhill, Thornton Curtis, Ulceby, Wootton	<p><i>“Gently undulating terrain dipping towards the Humber;</i></p> <p><i>Larger settlements are concentrated to the north near the Humber estuary while villages are scattered, situated on the elevated drier land of the Wolds dip slope;</i></p> <p><i>Some traditional farm buildings remain although large-scale sheds are common;</i></p> <p><i>Large, intensive arable fields bounded by robust, clipped hawthorn hedges although some degraded with gaps;</i></p> <p><i>Some roadside hedge planting near to transmission lines as a mitigation measure;</i></p> <p><i>Landscape is open and sometimes exposed due to the scarcity of woodland blocks. Trees are commonly grouped with farm buildings or nearby as shelterbelts, or occasionally present in hedgerows;</i></p> <p><i>Ditches are common and create strong linear features when associated with the roadside or field boundaries;</i></p> <p><i>Simple peaceful landscape is interrupted by pylons that are often a dominant element, transport corridors and industry viewed in the distance;</i></p> <p><i>Urban clutter such as the proliferation of signs or fencing along field boundaries are common features; and</i></p> <p><i>Large sheds associated with airfield industry sit intrusively in the landscape.”</i></p>	Yes	Yes

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
Lincolnshire Drift: Wooded Farmland – East Halton, Kirmington, Thornton Abbey, Ulceby Junction	<p><i>“Gently undulating wooded landscape, elevated around Kirmington where abutting the Wolds; Settlement generally scarce, in the form of tightly nucleated traditional villages and Thornton Abbey. Villages have traditional buildings, with brick and pantile the vernacular; A few farmsteads clusters on the periphery of settlements. Traditional farm buildings with medium-sized barns; Mixed woodland at Kirmington is principally of planted origin. Skitter Beck and East Halton Beck support some semi-natural carr woodland, and other woodland is of semi-natural origin; Pockets of arable farmland and pasture with sheep grazing; Peaceful, attractive unified setting with internal diversity and localised enclosure. Strong rural character with lakes, ditches and streams and few detracting elements; Close ecological and historical associations such as historic sites, parkland and mature tree groups, irregular small fields, mixed hedge and field ponds; Well-matured, predominantly broadleaved species; Some hedgerows are overgrown and ditches have been neglected; and Transmission lines traverse woodland north of Ulceby and impact the quality of views out to open landscape.”</i></p>	Yes	Yes
Humber Estuary: Flat Open Farmland – Barrow Haven, New Holland, Goxhill Haven	<p><i>“Flat, low-lying open arable farmland, unified by the large rectilinear fields and straight linear patterns made by the well-defined hedgerows, modified watercourses, drainage ditches and long straight roads; Somewhat vacant and expansive with few vertical elements on the skyline. Wooden electricity poles are a minor element in the landscape; Dramatic views to the Humber Bridge from certain areas, restricted from others due to the Wolds escarpment and Lincolnshire Edge; Woodland blocks are scarce with trees concentrated around farm buildings or occasionally present in hedgerows; Poorer soils tend to increase to the north, with grazing on the marshy ground. Some semi-natural woodland has established on these less intensively farmed areas; The majority of farmland appears almost sterile with little species or structural diversity. Most ditches, dikes and watercourses are exposed, having few associated trees, hedgerows or vegetation; Traditional farm buildings present although large-scale, imposing barns made from modern materials are often associated. Poultry sheds are an occasional feature; and Pockets of industrial development along the estuary coast situated around New Holland, Barrow Haven and Barton upon Humber are intrusive within the open, flat landscape.”</i></p>	Yes	No

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
Humber Estuary: Industrial Landscape – South Humber Bank	<p><i>“Flat landscape gently undulating to the west; Land mainly developed for industry with pockets of flat, reclaimed arable farmland, plantation woodland and naturalised coastal habitats i.e. South Killingholme Haven; Large-scale massive structures, storage facilities, oil refineries, etc. give a sense of enclosure, limiting views. Elements combine to significantly degrade the surrounding rural landscape character; Lighthouses and concrete coastal defences prominent along the coast; Development has resulted in a relatively chaotic landscape lacking unity; Very strong vertical elements present in the form of chimneys, accentuated by rising steam; Urban elements such as fences and signs proliferate and cause clutter; Industrial traffic such as large tankers and lorries are common and create noise; and ‘Green’ elements are insignificant within the industrial landscape. Ornamental mitigation planting and amenity trees in grass verges are mostly out of scale with the industrial mass. A few overgrown hedges exist, possibly as small remnants of the previous landscape.”</i></p>	Yes	Yes
Humber Estuary: Open Undulating Farmland – South Killingholme	<p><i>“Gently undulating terrain dipping towards the Humber; South Killingholme nucleated on the A160 corridor with a few scattered farmsteads elsewhere; Some traditional farm buildings remain, although large-scale sheds are common and intrusive; Large, intensive arable fields bounded by robust, clipped hawthorn hedges although some discontinuous and degraded; Landscape is open and sometimes exposed due to the scarcity of woodland blocks. Trees are commonly grouped with farm buildings or occasionally as shelterbelts or present in hedgerows; Ditches are common and create strong linear features when associated with the roadside or field boundaries; The proliferation of urban elements such as fencing along field boundaries and signs are common; and Simple, peaceful landscape is interrupted by pylons, infrastructure and adjacent industry viewed in the distance.”</i></p>	Yes	Yes
Humber Estuary: Water-filled Clay Pits – Barton and Barrow Clay Pits	<p><i>“Flat landscape, visually contained by rising terrain to the south; Naturally regenerating areas surrounding water-filled pits are serene, contrasting with the nearby activity of industry and shipping. This, combining with derelict areas, contributes to the complex character; The openness of character in some places affords dramatic views to the Humber Bridge; The most accessible reed-free pits of suitable size have been targeted for intensive active recreational use, such as for watersports. In others, that are either established breeding and resting places for wildlife, or inaccessible and reed-filled, nature conservation takes precedence. Some pits accommodate non-conflicting recreational uses, such as angling with wildlife interests; Occasional old chimneys are distinguished vertical structures in the landscape and important industrial relics, merging with the naturalistic scene; Open water combined with large reedbeds, with pockets of rough grassland and scrub, and narrow margin of saltmarsh are ecologically important for their structural and biodiversity as well as ornithological value. Pioneer species include birch, alder and willow; and Electricity poles are present but do not significantly detract from the overall sense of place.”</i></p>	Yes	No

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
Humber Estuary: Wooded Farmland – East Halton, North Killingholme	<p><i>“Gently undulating, well-treed terrain, with pockets of arable farmland and small pockets of pasture; Tightly nucleated villages with architectural styles creating attractive street scenes. Church steeples are prominent features;</i></p> <p><i>Strong rural character with brick buildings the local vernacular, occasionally white render with pantile or slate roofs; Semi-natural woodland of well-matured broadleaved species;</i></p> <p><i>Close ecological and historic associations with mature tree groups, historic sites, irregular small fields with ‘ridge and furrow’, mixed hedges and field ponds as a remnant ancient landscape within an intensively farmed setting;</i></p> <p><i>Peaceful, attractive and unified character, with internal diversity and localised enclosure; and</i></p> <p><i>Views of chimneys from the power station in the distance detract from the rural village scene, and transmission lines bisect the area.”</i></p>	Yes	Yes
Local Character Areas: East Riding of Yorkshire			
11C Elloughton-cum-Brough to Hessle Urban Edge Farmland	<p><i>“This area is located along the corridor of the A63 as the Jurassic Hills approach the Humber Estuary. The area extends eastwards to include the southern edge of the chalk slope west of Hull. Although the Jurassic bedrock does not extend as far east as this character area, the sloping nature of the landform and the characteristics that it shares with the Jurassic Hills Farmland have led to it being included in this character type. The pressure for development in this area has led to a loss of the rural character. Recreational land use is a common feature at the urban edge, for example golf courses and playing fields.</i></p> <p><i>There is limited green space separating the settlements of Elloughton-cum-Brough, Welton, Melton and North Ferriby. Welton and North Ferriby have Conservation Area designations. There are extensive views of the Humber Bridge to the southeast that are important to the character of this area.</i></p> <p><i>Melton Bottom Chalk Pit is designated a SSSI for its geological interest.</i></p> <p><i>The riverside unimproved neutral grassland meadows at North Ferriby Ings have an abundance of divided sedge (Carex divisa), brown sedge (Carex disticha) and great burnet (Sanguisorba officinalis). The nationally scarce brackish watercrowfoot (Ranunculus baudotti) is also present.</i></p> <p><i>A number of bat roosts have been identified within this area. These are at Brough, Welton and North Ferriby. They are mostly of the common pipistrelle (Pipistrellus pipistrellus), which is often found roosting in buildings.</i></p> <p><i>A Roman Fort was located at Brough and there is evidence of earlier occupation in the locality.”</i></p>	Yes	No

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
17A Hedon, Preston and Bilton Farmland	<p><i>“The urban edge of Hull impacts on the character of this rural farmed area because of the stark interface between development and the countryside. The area is relatively low-lying and well drained, with few trees or woodland. Fields are medium to large in size and are regular in pattern. Field boundaries are marked by hedgerows and drainage ditches. The openness of the areas affords views westwards over the skyline of Hull. There are also views of landmark buildings such as the churches at Hedon and Preston. The cooling towers at Salt End are clearly visible on the skyline to the south.</i></p> <p><i>The separation of Bilton from the urban edge of Hull is tenuous, and the two settlements almost meet. The separation of Hedon and Preston from the edge of Hull is greater. However, the skyline of Hull is visible from these settlements and visibility of the urban edge affects the character of the setting of these smaller settlements.</i></p> <p><i>Several bat roosts are known in the area, including pipistrelle and whiskered bat (Myotis mystacinus) roosts at Bilton and Ganstead respectively.</i></p> <p><i>Churchyards, such as the one at Swine, support a variety of relatively common plant species such as tufted hair-grass (Deschampsia caespitosa), primrose (Primula vulgaris), snowberry (Symphoricarpos albus) and yew (Taxus baccata). Swine is the site of a Cistercian nunnery founded in the mid-12th century. Extensive earthworks remain. The church represents part of the nun’s church. The village and surrounding farms were rebuilt after 1865, all with near identical design.</i></p> <p><i>Recent surveys have revealed that few of the watercourses in this area support water vole (Arvicola amphibious). However, this could at least in part be due to the presence of the non-native American mink (Neovison vison) at several of the locations, a species which is known to predate water vole.”</i></p>	Yes	No
17C South Cottingham Farmland	<p><i>“This area plays an important role separating development and providing a setting for built-up areas. The area includes some recreation provision as well as farming.</i></p> <p><i>Many of the fields within this area contain horse-grazed grassland. Much of this is coarse, with tall ruderal vegetation. The sward consists of grasses such as cock’s-foot (Dactylis glomerata) and sweet vernal grass (Anthoxanthum odoratum), with herbs including selfheal (Prunella vulgaris) and black knapweed (Centaurea nigra). Areas of tall ruderal vegetation consist of common nettle (Urtica dioica) and creeping thistle (Cirsium arvense).</i></p> <p><i>There are some areas where the sward is more species-rich. Examples of neutral unimproved grassland are found at Priory Meadows and Snuff Mill Fields, northwest of Hull. These are old permanent pastures and have been maintained traditionally for more than 100 years. The meadows support are botanically-rich with species characteristic of unimproved grassland, including cowslip (Primula veris), pepper-saxifrage (Silaum silaus), and adder’s-tongue (Ophioglossum vulgatum).</i></p> <p><i>The ponds and ditches present throughout the wet grassland provide important aquatic habitat for amphibians. They also serve as important feeding ground for common kestrel (Falco tinnunculus) and barn owl (Tyto alba).”</i></p>	Yes	No
17D North Hessle Farmland	<p><i>“This narrow strip of farmland is located on sloping land at the edge of Hull and contains some woodland in addition to informal recreation and farmed areas. There are small areas of Parkland at West Ella and around Tranby that influence character, and aid the integration of the urban edge with open countryside.</i></p> <p><i>Agricultural land use is predominantly arable except at the urban edge east of Sydney High School where the fields are grassland. This area is also identified as a site of importance to nature conservation in the Beverley Borough Local Plan.</i></p> <p><i>Several pipistrelle bat roosts have been found in and around Hessle, whilst the Humber Bridge Country Park is well-known for its populations of great crested newt (Triturus cristatus) and smooth newt (Lissotriton vulgaris).”</i></p>	Yes	No

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
19D Central Holderness Open Farmland	<p><i>“This character area surrounds the two parkland character areas of Rise and Burton Constable. The character area includes the villages of Leven, Routh, Long Ritson, Great Hatfield, Witherneck, Skirlaugh, Ellerby, West Newton, Sproatly and Humberton, plus numerous hamlets.</i></p> <p><i>The land surrounding Lambwath Stream valley has a concentration of unimproved neutral grassland, which is scarce in Holderness. This is mainly of two grassland community types, classified using the National Vegetation Classification: MG4 (Alopecurus pratensis – Sanguisorba officinalis) and MG5 (Cynosurus cristatus – Centaurea nigra). These meadows are low-lying and seasonally flooded, and maintained by the traditional management of cutting for hay and then the aftermath grazed. In addition to the plants mentioned above, common meadow-rue (Thalictrum flavum) and various sedges and rushes are found in this area. It is also important for various bird species.</i></p> <p><i>Agricultural intensification within the River Hull floodplain means that, as with the other parts of Holderness, woodland is scarce. The small blocks of semi-natural woodland present are composed of tree species such as ash (Fraxinus excelsior), oak (Quercus spp.), hazel (Corylus avellana), hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), elm (Ulmus spp.), field maple (Acer campestre) and rowan (Sorbus aucuparia). In wetter areas, alder (Alnus glutinosa) and various willows (Salix spp.) are found. Bail Wood, near Aldbrough, gives an example of the type of woodland that was once far more widespread.</i></p> <p><i>As with other parts of Holderness, hedgerows are dominated by hawthorn with hazel, ash, blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), elder (Sambucus nigra), field maple and dogwood (Cornus sanguinea).</i></p> <p><i>The Hull to Hornsea disused railway runs through this area. Disused railway lines often provide valuable wildlife habitat and act as green corridors linking areas of semi-natural habitat which may otherwise be isolated. The ballast of this railway provides habitat for typical annuals such as silver hair-grass (Aira caryophyllaea), fern-grass (Catapodium rigidum), thyme-leaved sandwort (Arenaria serpyllifolia) and biting stonecrop (Sedum acre). Rarer species include strapwort (Corrigiola litoralis), squirrel-tail fescue (Vulpia bromoides) and sea mouse-ear (Cerastium diffusum). In addition, on the grass verges, plant species can be found that have completely disappeared from the surrounding farmland.”</i></p>	Yes	No
19E Burstwick to Withersea Farmland	<p><i>“Several wetland habitats are present in this area. Recent extraction of sand and gravel at Keyingham and other sites has left behind open water with marginal habitats. These are developing into areas that are potentially valuable for a variety of wildlife. At Roos Bog, small remnants of fen occur. Here and elsewhere in this area in dykes and ponds, fenland plants including greater water parsnip (Sium latifolium) and greater spearwort (Ranunculus lingua) survive.</i></p> <p><i>As with other parts of Holderness, the hedgerows are dominated by hawthorn, with hazel, ash, blackthorn, elder, field maple and dogwood.</i></p> <p><i>There is a breeding population of grey partridge (Perdix perdix) on the edge of the woodland at Hollym Carrs.</i></p> <p><i>Medieval field systems of Preston, Hedon and Bilton are important, and contrast with the larger field systems to the east. There are several moated sites and deserted or shrunken medieval villages in the area. Patrington was a medieval market town, held by the Archbishop of York. St Patrick’s Church is one of the biggest and architecturally significant churches in the East Riding. The church spire is an important landmark on the skyline of Holderness.</i></p> <p><i>Patrington and Hedon retain a few industrial structures linked to the time when the Haven was navigable.</i></p> <p><i>Enholmes Farm is an important model farmstead built in the mid-19th century. The dismantled Hall to Withersea railway line is a linear feature across the area that is a permissive right of way. Vegetation along its course emphasised the presence of the line which dissects fields.”</i></p>	Yes	No

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
21B Sunk Island	<p><i>“Sunk Island is an example of direct land reclamation, linking the original island with the mainland. This was done by constructing levees to prevent flooding, and then enclosing and artificially draining the land. The area is at risk of flooding and is protected by the clay embankment along the north bank of the Humber Estuary.</i></p> <p><i>The area is designated a Conservation Area in recognition of its historic importance and character that is the result of gradual land reclamation since the late 17th century. Access to the island was restricted until a series of roads were built in the mid-1800s.</i></p> <p><i>Most of the land apart from a few individual properties remains the property of the Crown. The brick church was closed in the 1980s and is now a heritage centre.</i></p> <p><i>Agricultural land adjacent to the Humber Estuary would have at one time consisted of wet pasture. Much of this has been drained; however it is still important for many birds including pink-footed goose (Anser brachyrhynchus), wigeon (Anas penelope), lapwing (Vanellus vanellus) and golden plover (Pluvialis apricaria).</i></p> <p><i>East of Welwick there are several stretches of canal, brackish pools and marshes and damp grassland. All of these are small in extent but never-the-less important for species rarely found elsewhere. The canals support brackish water-crowfoot, fennel pondweed (Potamogeton pectinatus) and beaked tasselweed (Ruppia maritima); the brackish pools and marshes support parsley water-dropwort (Oenanthe lachenalii), water mint (Mentha aquatica) and southern marsh orchid (Dactylorhiza praetermissa); whilst in the damp grassland (for example at Kilnsea) areas distant sedge (Carex distans), divided sedge and long-bracted sedge (C. extensa) can be found.</i></p> <p><i>This is a bleak landscape unique to the East Riding. There are few people, and scattered brick built farmsteads punctuate the open flat open landscape. Tree cover is sparse. A notable feature is the avenue of trees on the Sunk Island to Ottringham Road.”</i></p>	Yes	No
21C South Patrington, Ottringham and Keyningham Farmland	<p><i>“This farmed area is located on higher ground north of Sunk Island and south of the villages on the southern edge of the Holderness Countryside Character area. It differs from Sunk Island as the land is slightly raised and was once part of the north bank of the Humber Estuary prior to the reclamation of Sunk Island.</i></p> <p><i>Drainage pattern here is slightly more complex and overall fields are smaller and less regular. The area also includes several small woodlands and clumps of trees around farmsteads and hamlets.</i></p> <p><i>There are three medieval scheduled monuments in this area. Water voles were once widespread throughout the drains and other watercourses; however there have been no recent records. As with several other parts of the East Riding of Yorkshire, the non-native American mink (which pre-dates water vole) has been found at several sites, which may have led to a decline in water vole numbers. A bat roost has been identified at Patrington Haven.”</i></p>	Yes	No

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21D Paull Farmland	<p><i>“Paull is the site of a landing that dates back to Viking times. The site has been an important location for defence in the past. The first battery was constructed in 1542 and the present complex dates from 1861-61 and is a very important military structure. A submarine mining base was added in 1886-87. The area is a scheduled monument. This area also contains the remains of World War Two decoys designed to attract bombs away from Hull Docks.</i></p> <p><i>Paull Holme Tower was a 15th century manor house located on high ground (14m AOD) approximately 1 mile east of Paull. Paull church is also an important landmark just east of Paull. Hedon church (in the neighbouring character type) is also visible from this character area.</i></p> <p><i>Fields are medium in size and relatively irregular in shape, bound by a combination of ditches and fragmented, untidy hedges. Scale is assessed to be moderate.</i></p> <p><i>There are extensive views across the estuary to the south, and the Humber Bridge can be seen in the distance to the west. The industrial development on the eastern edge of Hull is clearly visible and is a detractor on the edge of this pleasant landscape.</i></p> <p><i>Agricultural land adjacent to the Humber Estuary would have at one time consisted of wet pasture. Much of this has been drained; however it is still important for many birds including pink-footed goose, wigeon, lapwing and golden plover.</i></p> <p><i>Bat roosts have been identified at Paull and Salt End. Water voles inhabit several of the drains in the area and brown hares (Lepus europaeus) occur in the fields around Paull. This character area differs from its neighbours due to its slightly more varied topography and relatively high density of buildings. The proximity of the industrial edge of Hull also impacts upon character.”</i></p>	Yes	No
22A North Ferriby Farmland	<p><i>“The area was a farmed landscape with small-scale fields that had hedgerow boundaries. 20th century development has altered this by introducing large-scale industry to the area. The extraction of clay for brickworks has resulted in the creation of large water bodies at Melton Ings that are used for water sports.</i></p> <p><i>Agricultural land adjacent to the Humber Estuary would have at one time consisted of wet pasture. Much of this has been drained; however it is still important for many birds including pink-footed goose, wigeon, lapwing and golden plover.</i></p> <p><i>North Ferriby and the surrounding farmland is a good area for bats, with several roosts concentrated around the settlements of North Ferriby and Brough. Species recorded include common pipistrelle and noctule (Nyctalus noctula). Water voles are present at Welton and Melton, whilst common lizard (Zootoca vivipara) and grass snake (Natrix natrix) have also been recorded in the area.</i></p> <p><i>There are good views of the Humber Bridge across this area. Views to the south bank of the Humber are also extensive and contribute to the large-scale appearance of the area.”</i></p>	Yes	No
Local Landscape Character Types/Areas: Kingston upon Hull			
1 Medieval Core	<p><i>“Mixed-use commercial, retail, leisure and residential area. Layout is generally determined by historic street pattern with varying widths of street, dependant on period of development and use at the time of development. The built form has buildings of a variety of scales dependant on period of development and importance of the buildings. Older buildings tend to be brick, later replaced with stone and more modern materials latterly.</i></p> <p><i>Character Areas: Old Town.”</i></p>	Yes	No
2 18 th Century Expansion	<p><i>“The first substantial development to occur outside Hull's Town Walls, this area is characterised by the rectilinear street layout. The built form remaining from that period consists primarily of brick terraces of houses (many with partial basements and use of attics), along with public buildings and planned open space of Kingston Square.</i></p> <p><i>Character Areas: New Town.”</i></p>	Yes	No

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
3 19 th /20 th /21 st Century city Centre development	<i>“(a) Late 19th century wide new streets developed with grander commercial and public buildings, often stone or glazed, e.g., King Edward Street, Jameson Street, Alfred Gelder Street. (b) Some continuation of this after World War One e.g., Ferensway. (c) Post World War Two redevelopment following bombing e.g., Paragon Street, and purpose-built covered shopping centres e.g., Prospect Centre, Princes Quay and St. Stephen’s. Mainly aimed at retail and related uses with considerable provision for cars. Modern buildings with limited architectural detailing and tend to be lower in height. Early postwar buildings often brick, more recent are concrete, glass, steel. Character Areas: City Centre.”</i>	Yes	No
4 Historic Village Core	<i>“Rural village settlements incorporated into the city as it expanded. These areas have retained their historic character, distinctly different from the surrounding areas and subsequent developments. Character Areas: Sutton, Marfleet.”</i>	Yes	No
5 Pre World War One Terraces (1800 – 1919)	<i>“Smaller, typically terraced houses built between 1800 and 1919. These areas are characterised by high density, predominantly two-storey brick terraced houses. The layout is typically in the form of grid arranged streets, and (with the exception of The Dukeries) small pedestrian ‘court’ housing at right angles to the houses fronting the street. Communal back-alleys (‘tenfoots’) provide rear service access. Variations are subtle and relate to whether properties have a front garden and/or bay window, the level of architectural detailing, if they have a back yard or garden, and on the internal space standards. Character Areas: Hawthorn Avenue/St. Georges Road, Albert Avenue, Dukeries, Newland Avenue, Sculcoates Lane, Abbey Street, Mersey Street/Westcott Street, New Bridge Road.”</i>	Yes	No
6 Pre World War One Suburbs (1800 – 1919)	<i>“Larger housing built between 1800 and 1919. These areas have larger properties in more spacious plots with front and rear gardens. Streets tend to be tree-lined and public open space within or in proximity to the development was also a feature. The densities, layout and type of housing built vary considerably between the character areas. The properties tend to have distinctive architectural styles and features. Internally, the properties tend have generous space standards. Character Areas: Boulevard, Coltman Street, Avenues, Newland Park, Garden Village, Anlaby Park.”</i>	Yes	No
7 Interwar Council Estates (1919 – 1945)	<i>“These areas consist of predominantly two-storey semi-detached and terraced housing with front and back gardens. The areas typically have good space standards, both internally and externally, although minimal architectural detailing was incorporated into the buildings. The areas were typically laid out on a pattern-adapted-grid network of wide streets, and sometimes including small open spaces and grass verges. Some elements of garden city principles were incorporated into the layouts. Character Areas: Gipsyville, Derringham Bank, North Hull, Preston Road, Old Bilton Grange.”</i>	Yes	No
8 Interwar Private Suburbs (1919 – 1945)	<i>“Predominantly detached and semi-detached medium density housing, provided with front and back gardens (adopting some garden city principles), good space standards internally and externally, with more architectural detailing than public housing from the same era. Typically loosely laid out on a network of wide roads, including some cul-de-sac and small greens. Parking tends to be on-plot. Character Areas: Willerby Road, Chanterlands Avenue, Bricknell Avenue, Desmond Avenue/Welwyn Park Avenue, James Reckitt Avenue/Gillshill Road, Southcoates Lane, Broadway”</i>	Yes	No
9 Post World War Two Council Estates (1945 – 1960)	<i>“Predominantly brick semi-detached housing with blocks of terraced housing. Housing is typically medium density, with front and back gardens (adopting some garden city principles). Normally laid out on a network of wide streets, with some cul-de-sac and small greens. There are good space standards internally and externally. The buildings have minimal architectural detailing. Car parking is either on-plot, on-street or within small parking courts. Character Areas: Boothferry Estate, Priory Road, Grammar School Road, Spring Cottage, Longhill, New Bilton Grange, Greatfield”</i>	Yes	No

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
10 Post World War Two Council Estates (1960 – 1980)	<i>“Predominantly small blocks of terraced housing and low/medium/high rise apartment blocks of non-traditional materials and/ or construction. Housing is normally provided at medium densities overall but with localised variations. Houses are typically provided with small front and back gardens, while higher flat blocks tend to be set in open space. Many of the areas use Radburn urban design principles (with roads and car parking at the periphery of pedestrianized housing areas). Often these areas present a bleak perspective with poor public realm. Character Areas: Orchard Park, North Bransholme, Bransholme, Ings Estate.”</i>	Yes	No
11 Interwar/Post World War Two Council Inner City Redevelopment (1930 – 39 and 1960 – 1980)	<i>“Pre-war areas comprise relatively high density brick terraced houses and small blocks of flats on early slum clearance sites. Post-war, these areas usually reflect the era in which they were built following slum clearances. Most are 1960s/70s and typified by a grid type layout of terraced houses with first floor bedsits above pedestrian passageways. Houses tend to have front and back gardens, both with access to the street. The front of the properties tends to face onto pedestrian areas with green spaces, while vehicular access and parking areas to the rear of properties. Pedestrian permeability tends to have been reduced by closing of the walkways underneath bedsits which frequently are vacant. Sometimes these areas present a bleak perspective with poor public realm. Character Areas: Porter Street/Thornton, Redbourne Street/Constable Street, Selby Street/Dairycoates/Newington Street, Walton Street, New George Street, Londesborough Street, Grosvenor Street, Queens Road, Fountain Road/ Bridlington Avenue, Sculcoates Lane, Barnsley Street, Victor Street.”</i>	Yes	No
12 Post World War Two Private Suburbs (1945 – 1980)	<i>“This type of development is typically found on what were the outskirts of the city to the north and the east. It consists of predominantly semi-detached housing and detached housing. Some developments do contain elements of terraced housing and there is a limited amount of low-rise flat development, typically above shops or commercial space. The density of these developments is commonly low-medium. Houses are typically provided with front and back gardens, good space standards externally, subtle architecture with limited detailing and an emphasis on simplicity and function, normally laid out on a flowing network of connected streets and cul-de-sac. Car parking for houses is normally provided on-plot either on drives or in garages. Car parking for apartments is normally provided in communal parking/garage courts. Character Areas: Haworth Park, Sutton Park, Fleet Estate.”</i>	Yes	No
13 Post 1980 Private Estates	<i>“These areas typically consist of predominantly detached and semi-detached housing set on winding and cul-de-sac roads and typically low density. The housing is spatially economic both internally and externally, in terms of the plots and also in terms of public realm. Car parking tends to be on plot. The more recent developments in these areas have begun to include medium-rise apartments and terraces. Densities appear to be increasing, and greater pedestrian permeability is increasingly becoming an issue. Character Areas: Summergroves, Kingswood, Howdale Road, Victoria Dock.”</i>	Yes	No
14 Pre World War One Industrial (1800 – 1919)	<i>“The built form of these areas is varied between original brick built premises (which often display architectural character and detailing), and more modern frame-built structures. The scale of premises is equally diverse, as is the range of employment and business uses. The historic road layouts remain in place which can cause issues around parking and servicing. Character Areas: Wincolmlee, Drypool, Wilmington, Stoneferry.”</i>	Yes	No
15 Interwar Industrial (1919 – 1945)	<i>“Original development consisted of large employment uses, in proximity to housing to allow workers to access the site. Character Areas: National Avenue, Clough Road.”</i>	Yes	No

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
16 Post World War Two Industrial	<p><i>“Industrial development typically consists of metal-clad, one-storey shed developments of little architectural merit. Sizeable office areas include business parks with large areas of surface parking.</i></p> <p><i>Character Areas: Hessle Road, Argyle Street, Temple Street, Sutton Fields, Drypool, Hedon Road.”</i></p>	Yes	No
17 Docks	<p><i>“Working docks remain within the city; used as commercial docks and for passenger/ vehicle ferries. Mostly located in the east of the city. Working docks in the west of the city tend to be underused at present.</i></p> <p><i>Character Areas: Albert/William Wright Docks, Alexandra Dock, King George/Queen Elizabeth Docks.</i></p> <p><i>Also worthy of note are the reused docks within the city: Queens Gardens is an infilled dock, as is the Victoria Dock residential development. Princes Quay shopping centre and the Marina are in the former Princes, Humber and Railway docks where water and dock features remain apparent.”</i></p>	Yes	No
18 Post 1980 Business and Retail Parks	<p><i>“Commercial areas, typically based around large expanses of surface car parking. Built form tends to be large, clad buildings with some additions to add interest and significant advertisements.</i></p> <p><i>Character Areas: St Andrew’s Quay, Priory Park, Kingswood.”</i></p>	Yes	No
19 Agricultural Land	<p><i>“Land used for crops or grazing.</i></p> <p><i>Character Areas: North of Kingswood, East of Bransholme, East of Greatfield.”</i></p>	Yes	No