

Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm

Project Two

Environmental Statement
Volume 6 – Onshore

Annex 6.5.4
Historic Landscapes and Landscape Character Areas:
Key Characteristics

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SMart Wind Limited

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Table of Contents

1 Historic Landscapes and Landscape Character Areas: Table of Key Characteristics..... 1

Table of Tables

Table 1.1 Historic Landscape and Landscape Character Areas: Table of Key Characteristics 1

1 HISTORIC LANDSCAPES AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS: TABLE OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1.1 Historic Landscape and Landscape Character Areas: Table of Key Characteristics.

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
Historic Landscapes: Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest			
Brocklesby Park, Lincolnshire Record Id: 560	<p><i>“A country house surrounded by early 20th-century formal gardens by Reginald Blomfield, set within a late 18th-century landscape park, lakes, and woodland for which Lancelot Brown, Thomas White, and Humphry Repton provided designs, with buildings by James Wyatt.</i></p> <p><i>Brocklesby Park lies about 10.5 kilometres north of Caistor and about 15 kilometres east of Brigg in a rural part of north Lincolnshire, about 8 kilometres inland from the Humber estuary. The roughly 600 hectare site is composed of a large body of parkland with sinuous woodland, cut through with rides, extending southwards for some 6.5 kilometres. The main park is partly bounded to the east and north-east by the B1211 Keelby to Ulceby road, with the land around Newsham Lake surrounded by farmland. To the south, the boundary is formed by Great Limber village, to the south-west by a minor country road, and to the north-west by farmland. The site lies on the chalk hills of the Lincolnshire Wolds and slopes northwards and westwards to the flat coastal plain around Immingham. There are several major views between garden buildings within the site, and from Newsham Lodge a long view over the lakes south-east towards the house.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Grade 1,</i> ▪ <i>Not open to the public.”</i> 	Yes	Yes
East Park, Kingston-upon-Hull Record Id: 5576	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>“East Park is a late 19th-century public park. It basically retains its original layout in spite of many 20th-century developments. Features include a boating lake, rockwork, an enclosed deer park and an animal education centre. About 3,500 trees were planted as part of renovations in the early 21st century.</i> ▪ <i>East Park was opened in 1887 to a design by Joseph Fox Sharp, the Borough Engineer for Kingston-Upon-Hull. In 1900, a 'children's mound' was created in the central section of the park which included rockwork and tunnels. A park keeper's lodge was added to the north of the main entrance from the Holderness Road in 1902 to a design by the city architect, Joseph H. Hirst. In 1912, the watchtower from Hull Citadel (garrison) was moved to the entrance of the Khyber Pass, the central ornamental rockwork in the park. None of the late 19th-century park buildings survive.”</i> 	Yes	No
Pearson Park, Kingston-upon-Hull Record Id: 2580	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>“Pearson Park is a public park with ornamental gardens, bowling greens, water features and statuary. The site covers some 11 hectares (8 hectares registered). Features include marble statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, a monolith commemorating Zachariah Charles Pearson, a small lake and an ornamental gateway.</i> ▪ <i>Pearson Park was the first public or people's park to be opened in Kingston-upon-Hull. Zachariah Charles Pearson provided the land in 1860 and James Craig Niven designed the park. It was opened in August 1861.”</i> 	Yes	No

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
Regional Historic Landscape Character Area/Zone Lincolnshire			
3 The Northern Marshes	<p><i>“The landscape of the Northern Marshes Character Area is heavily influenced by the many industrial features along the coast. To the north of the area, along the inland bank of the River Humber, elements of the industrial past of this area have been preserved in a network of lakes which are the remnants of a once-thriving brick and tile industry at Barton-upon-Humber. Some of these lakes are now a valuable habitat for wildlife, while others have been remodelled as recreational facilities for water-sports.</i></p> <p><i>Along the seaward bank of the Humber Estuary there is a large modern industrial presence clustered around the deep-water port of Immingham, which was completed in 1913. The most immediately visible of these industries is the Lindsey Oil Refinery at South Killingholme. The refinery complex includes many large and tall structures, such as tanks and flare stacks, which are a significant vertical element in this largely flat landscape. Other industries have also grown up in the vicinity and the coast north of Grimsby is strongly industrial in character for a distance of almost seven miles. Despite the frequent interpretation of these features as detrimental to the landscape of the North-East Lincolnshire Coast, the industrial facilities of the area make a significant contribution to its unique character, often creating brooding and dramatic skylines across great distances.</i></p> <p><i>Further north, along the coast, there are areas of well-preserved open countryside. Between East Halton and New Holland, the area is primarily rural in character with a preserved rectilinear field pattern indicative of 19th century drainage and enclosure. Long straight roads with wide verges lead from these settlements toward the River Humber and the landscape is dotted with isolated farms and other buildings. There is good visibility in all directions as the fields are bounded by ditches rather than hedges. The ditches indicate the marshland origins of the landscape. Further inland, between the A1077 and the coastal railway, the drained marsh character gives way to a more typical Lincolnshire landscape of nucleated settlement. Although the field patterns are still indicative of planned enclosure, there are also areas of more ancient enclosure to be found close to the villages. Views are more restricted in this part of the character area, as the roads are less straight and fields are more likely to be bounded by hedges.</i></p> <p><i>The ruins of Thornton Abbey are perhaps the most significant standing archaeological remains in the character area. The abbey precinct covers a large area of land at the western edge of the Northern Marshes area, near to the village of Thornton Curtis. The floor plan of the abbey is well preserved, although standing masonry is limited to a small portion of the cloister and the chapter house. The best preserved part of the complex is the 15th century gatehouse which is brick built and largely intact. The gatehouse is in the care of English Heritage and the whole complex is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Although the complex is not readily visible from elsewhere in the character area, it enjoys wide views to the east across the Northern Marshes.</i></p> <p><i>There is a variety of settlement types in this area. North of the industrial zone, there is a line of small villages, running from South Killingholme to Goxhill, which have retained much of their rural character, with limited modern growth and well-preserved cores. The largest settlements, Barton and Barrow, have also grown into sizeable commuter towns, given their proximity to, and communications with Grimsby, Scunthorpe and Hull. Around the periphery of Grimsby, the major city of the area, the historic pattern of settlement has been distorted. The settlements of Scartho, New Waltham, Humberston and Healing, once villages in their own right, now form an extended suburb of their larger neighbour. As Grimsby continues to grow, it may be that these small towns will become incorporated into the conurbation.</i></p> <p><i>The southern part of the character area, particularly around Humberston, owes its character to the tourist industry. There are a number of large caravan parks, which provide accommodation for holidaymakers to Cleethorpes, and these are very similar to those found further south near Skegness.”</i></p>	Yes	Yes

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
Local Historic Landscape Character Zones Lincolnshire			
8 The Grazing Marshes	<p><i>“The landscape of this area is predominantly flat with generally wide, open views across long distances. In the south of the area, especially around Burgh-le-Marsh, these views are compromised somewhat by the ‘Bocage’ effect of hedged roads and paths, which tend to restrict visibility from the main lines of communication. There are however, fewer large blocks of woodland in the area than are found in the county as a whole, and woodland as a proportion of the landscape is less well represented.</i></p> <p><i>There is a strong maritime influence on the landscape with much of the agricultural land having been reclaimed from the sea over several centuries. There are several active and relict sea banks in the area aligned parallel to the coast. Much of the coast is made up of saltmarsh and dune systems which are well preserved. This preservation can be attributed to the presence of the Royal Air Force bombing ranges along the coast and, more recently, to the establishment of a number of nature reserves. The marshes, along with other areas of rough grassland on the seaward side of the defences, are used for grazing by local cattle farmers.</i></p> <p><i>Settlement in the area is predominantly dispersed. There are many small, isolated farms throughout the area and villages often have a long, straggling pattern, with large plots, and wide gaps between them. There are some examples of classic nucleated villages, but these are relatively fewer in number than in the neighbouring upland areas. In general, more ancient settlements tend to be found on areas of relatively higher ground, with newer settlement features found in areas of more recent drainage. Despite the dispersed character of the settlement in this area, there is a higher proportion of settlement in this area than the average for the county.</i></p> <p><i>The area is dominated by rural character types and has a notably higher proportion of ancient enclosure than the county average. There is significantly less planned enclosure, however, and modern fields are no more prevalent in this area than in the county as a whole. Although there are exceptions, arable land is generally found in the ‘modern fields’ or ‘planned enclosure’ landscape types, while pasture is limited to ancient enclosures in close proximity to historic settlements.</i></p> <p><i>The Lincolnshire coast is well known for its seaside resorts, which are in many ways the economic backbone of the area. Skegness, Mablethorpe and Ingoldmells are the main resort towns, and each has a large hinterland of caravan parks. Much of the pre-nineteenth century character of these towns is no longer visible, having been subsumed beneath a facade of amusement arcades, holiday shops and fast food restaurants. The holiday industry is seasonal, and the towns experience an annual cycle of boom during the summer months and bust in the winter. From October to April, the character of the towns changes from bustling tourist honeypots to one of shuttered desertion.”</i></p>	No	Yes

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
Local Historic Landscape Character Zones Lincolnshire			
NOM1 The Humber Bank	<p><i>“The landscape of the Humber Bank Character Zone is primarily rural, although there are several small towns and villages to be found throughout. Much of the rural landscape comprises large open fields, with few hedges to interrupt the wide views across the zone, and across the River Humber to the north. Many of these fields have a strongly rectilinear character, indicative of the planned drainage and enclosure of the historic marshland which once covered the zone. The influence of the Humber Estuary can be seen in many parts of the zone, especially in the maritime character of the major settlement, Barton-upon-Humber.</i></p> <p><i>The historic settlements in the zone occupy two distinct lines running parallel to the shore. The eastern line, from Habrough to East Halton, is notable for the survival of several moated sites and areas of deserted village earthworks. The western line, from Ulceby to Barton, follows the main road through the zone. The historic cores are readily identifiable in most settlements, despite the encroachment of modern development. This is mainly due to the use of locally-produced brick and pantile in the construction of historic buildings.</i></p> <p><i>Away from the main settlements, isolated farmsteads are evenly distributed across the character zone, also typically constructed of brick. Many are associated with redundant outbuildings in varying states of decrepitude. In some cases these have been replaced by modern barns and sheds, but in most cases there is a mix of types, creating a jumbled, utilitarian character.</i></p> <p><i>The major town within the character zone is Barton-upon-Humber, situated in the north of the character zone. At its heart, Barton remains largely unchanged from the nineteenth century. The haven, to the north of the town centre, retains much of the character of its maritime origins, including the Ropewalk, an active boatyard and the former Customs House. The bank of the Humber to the east and west of the Haven is heavily influenced by the former brick and tile industry, with former clay pits having been reused as nature reserves and for water sport facilities. Towards the edges of the town, modern residential and industrial developments have been constructed in recent years.</i></p> <p><i>There are two former RAF airfields within the character zone, at North Killingholme and Goxhill. Both of these are in use as industrial estates, but retain features such as hangars and runways in identifiable forms.”</i></p>	Yes	Yes
NOM2 The Immingham Coastal Marsh	<p><i>“This character zone is dominated by industrial activity, in particular installations related to the petrochemical industry and docks. The ‘Industrial’ broad type accounts for 36% of the total land area within this character zone.</i></p> <p><i>Immingham is the only settlement within this character zone. It has seen considerable expansion in the twentieth century to the extent that the historic core is now largely invisible. The main focus of the settlement has shifted to the civic centre, which was built in the mid-1960s. There are still a few, scattered isolated farmsteads within the character zone, which are all on the western periphery of the character zone. Several isolated farmsteads have been subsumed into industrial sites.</i></p> <p><i>As a proportion of the total land area there are very few fields of any type within the character zone when compared to other character zones within this study, due in the main to the development of fields during the twentieth century for industrial and port use. Those areas of surviving fields are fairly evenly split between modern consolidated fields and surviving planned enclosure, with some examples of ancient enclosure in the vicinity of settlements.”</i></p>	Yes	Yes
NOM3 The Grimsby Commuter Belt	<p><i>“The main settlements in the character zone form an arc to the south and east of Grimsby, stretching from Humberston to Healing. The cores of these settlements are generally well preserved and readily identifiable from medieval churches and eighteenth and nineteenth century red-brick buildings.</i></p> <p><i>As Grimsby has grown in size, the surrounding villages have also expanded. New housing developments have appeared at the edges of all the villages in the zone, with a dominant character of cul-de-sac estates made up of bungalows and other small dwellings. In some areas, particularly between Humberston, New Waltham and Grimsby, so-called ‘ribbon developments’ have all but connected what were once individual settlements into a single suburb. Similar developments</i></p>	Yes	Yes

Name	Key Characteristics	Onshore HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation Study Area	Landfall and Cable Route Study Area
Local Historic Landscape Character Zones Lincolnshire			
	<p><i>along the roads connecting the settlements to Grimsby may eventually cause the whole zone to coalesce into a single large conurbation. An example of this can perhaps be seen in the merging of Grimsby and Cleethorpes.</i></p> <p><i>The rural landscape is mostly made up of large modern fields that have been formed from the loss of field boundaries and the consolidation of adjacent fields. However, a significant proportion of the fields in the zone is the result of eighteenth-century planned enclosure, and display the straight boundaries and rectilinear pattern characteristic of this period. On a more limited scale, there are areas of irregular fields in the vicinity of some of the settlements, which are interpreted as ancient enclosure of medieval open fields.</i></p> <p><i>The zone is also notable for the high proportion of golf courses, six in all. These may be an outgrowth of the tourist trade, but may equally exist to service the retirees in the commuter villages.</i></p> <p><i>Much of the road network to the west of the character zone reflects those areas of higher ground and is fairly sinuous in nature, in contrast to those roads which extend out into areas of former marsh, which are generally straight and rectilinear in nature.”</i></p>		
GRM2 The Salterns	<p><i>“The predominant land use in this character zone is arable farming in large, consolidated modern fields, with small pastoral fields near main areas of settlement. A large reservoir with high banks provides recreational/tourist opportunities.</i></p> <p><i>The settlements in this zone form a line, stretching from North Cotes to Grainthorpe along the A1031, parallel to the coast. The settlement character is mixed, including dispersed linear villages, such as Wragholme, and more traditional nucleated settlements, such as Grainthorpe.</i></p> <p><i>The rural character of the zone is dominated by large modern fields, resulting from post Second World War consolidation processes. These fields show a markedly different character on either side of the settlement line. Those to the west of the line have largely straight boundaries, indicative of planned enclosure of a typical open field farming regime. The fields to the east have sinuous boundaries, usually formed by drainage ditches rather than hedges, which provides a more open landscape with wider views.</i></p> <p><i>It is still possible to see much of the built form of the former RAF North Cotes, which is now used for a variety of light industrial purposes. The base is also home to a local flying club.</i></p> <p><i>Covenham Reservoir, as well as providing water for Grimsby, is used for a variety of recreational purposes. It is built above the level of the surrounding land, and is widely visible throughout the eastern half of the character zone.”</i></p>	No	Yes