

Appendix 1. Glossary

Adoption:

The official confirmation of a Development Plan or Local Development Document as having statutory status by a Local Planning Authority.

AOD:

Above Ordnance Datum.

Agricultural Intensification:

A change in farming practices where higher inputs and more rigorous methods result in a higher outputs of crops.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB):

A national landscape conservation designation which protects areas of acknowledged special landscape value.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP):

These are plans which recognise, highlight and provide a framework for protecting individual species and habitats at the national, regional and local level.

Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE):

An organisation which campaigns to protect and conserve the countryside and desirable elements of rural life including dark night skies, tranquillity, natural and historic environments and also rural landscape character.

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP):

This European Union policy provides a framework for agricultural policies in all member states and places more importance on land stewardship rather than just the production of crops.

Conservation Area:

An area of special architectural or historic interest, and of a distinctive character or appearance, with statutory protection.

Core Strategy:

A framework Development Plan Document which sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority's area, with objectives and policies to deliver that vision.

Countryside Stewardship Schemes (CSS):

These schemes enabled farmers to be paid grants to follow more traditional farming methods that enhance the landscape, encourage wildlife and protect historical features. They have now been replaced by **Environmental Stewardship (ES)**.

Dendritic:

A hierarchical branching pattern, often found in fluvial systems with a shallow gradient.

Detractors:

A feature or element which can generally be agreed upon as reducing the value or quality ascribed to a view or landscape.

Development Plan Document (DPD):

Spatial planning documents that form part of the LDF.

Dyke:

A ditch type construction for the drainage of water from the surrounding land, often embanked by excavated material from its construction and maintenance.

Environmental Stewardship (ES),

Replaces the **Countryside Stewardship Scheme (CSS)** and works on several levels including: the Entry Level Scheme (ELS), and the Higher Level Scheme (HLS), which aim to encourage farmers and land managers to deliver effective environmental management. The HLS component of ES is strongly focused on environmental outcomes through the use of National Character Area (NCA) targeting statements.

Appendix 1. Glossary

Floodplain:

The land where a river may rise above its banks or when high tides or stormy seas may cause flooding of low lying coastal areas.

Fluvio-glacial:

A term referring to the processes and consequential products related to the action of glacial meltwater.

Geomorphology:

The study of the origin of landforms based on natural processes.

Green Architecture:

Sustainable architecture potentially using sustainably sourced /natural materials and frequently having a green planted roof.

Historic Parks and Gardens:

A national designation by English Heritage of a park or garden of special historic interest. Graded I (highest quality), II* or II which are listed in a national register.

Historic Battlefields

A designation by English Heritage of an area of historic interest where important battles are sufficiently documented to be located on the ground.

National Character Area (NCA):

Refers to the broad landscape character areas described by the former Countryside Agency's Character Map of England.

Key Landscape Characteristic:

An element that contributes strongly to local distinctiveness.

Landcover:

A combination of land use and vegetation that covers the land surface.

Landscape:

This refers to the physical form, visual appearance and also the experience of those living in and moving through the landscape.

Landscape Assessment

The breaking down of the landscape into its component elements in order to evaluate its qualities and then describe its character.

Landscape Character:

A distinct pattern or combination of elements, including those which are experienced through days and seasons, which occur consistently in a particular landscape.

Landscape Character Type:

Landscape character types are generic, occur in different regions and share common features or combinations of features such as geology, topography, vegetation or human influences.

Landscape Character Area:

A unique geographic area with a consistent character and identity, which forms part of a landscape character type.

Landscape Classification:

An analysis of the landscape character and key features in order to apply a broad categorisation of Landscape Character Type to a landscape.

Landscape Description:

A systematic record of features relating to the landscape, which may also include descriptions of how these features interact and affect perceptions of those viewing and experiencing the landscape.

Landscape Element:

A component part of the landscape such as skies, woodland or roads.

Appendix 1. Glossary

Landscape Feature:

An element which stands out in the landscape and draws attention such as a wooded hilltop or church spire.

Landscape Impacts:

The changes to individual landscape elements and characteristics and the resulting effect on the landscape character.

Landscape Quality:

A judgement about the physical state and intactness of the landscape from a visual and functional perspective. It also reflects the state of repair of individual elements that make up the landscape.

Landscape Sensitivity:

A term based on the inherent sensitivity to change of a landscape in terms of its landscape character.

Listed buildings:

A listed building is designated as being of special architectural, historical or cultural significance and as such is afforded statutory protection.

Local Development Document (LDD):

Any document making up part of the Local Development Framework (LDF).

Local Development Framework (LDF):

Introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) as the replacement for Local Plans. It is the term used to describe the whole package of planning policy documents (Local Development Documents) which sets out the planning strategy and policies.

Local Plan:

A Local Plan sets out planning policies and allocations of land for development for a local authority's area.

Local Wildlife Site:

Sites which have a local designation for their nature conservation value. They include nature reserves and SINC's.

Motte-and-Bailey Castle:

An early defensible Norman castle with an inner courtyard that was protected by earth and wood defences.

Naturalistic:

Formed by predominantly natural processes, resulting in natural forms and patterns.

Traditional Black and White Road Signage:

This includes both restored and repaired original signage, and modern signage which has been designed to replicate the original old style signage.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG):

Government guidance to explain statutory provisions and provide guidance to local authorities and others on planning policy and the operation of the planning system.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS):

A range of documents superseding and updating PPGs, and generally placing more emphasis on sustainable development principles.

Ramsar:

A wetland site of international nature conservation importance included on a list and afforded special protection.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS):

A strategy at the regional scale and level which seeks to provide an overarching framework and basis for local level planning authorities in the preparation of their LDFs.

Appendix 1. Glossary

Ridge and Furrow Fields:

Fields which still exhibit remnant ridges and furrows created by a Saxon or Medieval form of ploughing in shared open fields.

Riparian Habitat or Vegetation:

Habitat and/or vegetation which occurs alongside freshwater waterways.

Roddon:

A local 'Fenland' reference to the ghost of a former river channel with remnant river embankments being evident.

Saltern Mounds:

A relict artefact or spoil heap from historical salt making operations in past history. Many are from Roman or Medieval periods.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC):

An international designation of areas of priority for conservation of the natural environment, usually containing scarce or valuable habitats for wildlife which require extensive protection measures to limit adverse impacts of development in the vicinity.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs):

A site may be selected due to the presence of a notable species and/or an important habitat.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI):

SSSIs are identified by English Nature to be of special interest because of their flora, fauna, geological or geographical features, and are afforded special protection at the national level.

Scheduled Monuments (SMs):

Archaeological remains of national importance which are legally protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and listed on a schedule.

Special Protection Area (SPA):

A European level of protection for sites specifically designated for the conservation of birds.

Stakeholder or Interested Party:

Any person, group or business that has an interest or will potentially be affected by a particular activity, plan or project.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI):

This document defines the standards that local authorities seek to achieve when involving and consulting local communities in the preparation of Local Development Documents and development control decisions.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs):

These are adopted documents which provide a further detailed level of information and guidance on specific areas related to Local Development policies and plans and eventually when adopted LDFs.

Sustainability Appraisal and Report (SA):

This document forms part of the suite of Local Development Documents (LDDs) and along with the Core Strategy sets out a framework for the Local Development Framework (LDF). It sets out visions, objectives and policies to ensure that a high level of importance is afforded to ensure economic, environmental and social sustainability is achieved through all policies and strategies.

Turnpike road:

A road which was gated with a toll charged to allow access. These Turnpikes were run by trusts authorised by a private act of Parliament to levy tolls for maintenance of the highway.

Vernacular:

A term used to describe buildings constructed in a local style, from local materials.

Appendix 1. Glossary

Visual Impacts:

Changes in the character of the available views resulting from the development and changes in the visual amenity of the visual receptors.

Visual Sensitivity:

The sensitivity of viewers to changes in views in the landscape depending on the location and context of the viewpoint, the activity of the viewer and the importance of the view.

Appendix 2 Methodology

Our Approach to the Study

The approach to this study was developed in accordance with the brief issued by East Lindsey District Council in 2007 and subsequent communications with the appointed project officer. The methodology for the landscape character assessment was developed in line with best practice guidance including the following:

- The Landscape Character Guidance for England and Scotland, 2002 published by Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Agency.
- Topic Paper 3 Landscape Character Assessment - How Stakeholders can Help, published by Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Agency.
- Topic Paper 4 - Use of GIS and Other Computer Methods, published by Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Agency.
- Topic Paper 5 - Understanding Historic Landscape Character, published by Scottish Natural Heritage, the Countryside Agency, Historic Scotland and English Heritage.
- Topic Paper 6 Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity, published by Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Agency.

The landscape character assessment involved the following stages which were carried out in parallel as part of our integrated approach. Each of these are described in more detail on the following pages.

- Community and Stakeholder Consultation.
- Desktop Study.
- Fieldwork
- Reporting

Community and Stakeholder Consultation

Consultation with communities, stakeholders and Council Members was undertaken in a phased programme, to give a wide opportunity for people to be informed and to participate in the process. This process was agreed with East Lindsey Council. There were several strands to the consultation process which were as follows:

Stage 1: Questionnaire Development and Distribution.

Questionnaires were developed to explain the project and its purpose. Comments were invited on features in the landscape which were valued or disliked; concerns about current, past or potential future changes which had already or may affect the landscape character in the future; and any additional comments. The questionnaire was sent out to local Parish Councils and an extensive list of interested parties and stakeholders provided by East Lindsey District Council. It was also posted on the Council's website and advertised in the local press. A prize was offered to encourage participation. A copy of the questionnaire is included in Appendix 5

Stage 2 Workshops

A total of six workshops were held across the District and were advertised in advance in local papers and on East Lindsey District Council's website. Invitations were sent to Parish Councils, Council Members and a list of other interested parties by East Lindsey District Council. The workshops were run during spring 2008

Two of these workshops were for local Council Members and stakeholders and were held at the Council Chambers in Manby. At each of these there was a presentation outlining the purpose and nature of landscape character assessment and how the participants could contribute and help with the process. Comments were then invited and participants were encouraged to label maps with their own comments on post-it notes and speak in person to the ECUS landscape architects and Council planning officers present at the workshops.

Appendix 2 Methodology

The four other workshops were less formal drop-in public events which were held at Mablethorpe, Skegness, Horncastle and Louth. At these meetings people were invited to drop in and talk to both the ECUS landscape architects and Council planning officers present at the workshops. The purpose and nature of landscape character assessment and how the participants could contribute and help with the process was explained. Comments were invited and participants were encouraged to label maps with their own comments on post-it notes.

Stage 3 Collation of Responses.

The responses were summarised and collated. The features and main issues were highlighted. The relative level of response and nature of the comments for each draft Landscape Character Area were also considered when assessing the sensitivity of each different area. This was achieved by including this information on field survey sheets and maps used during the assessment work.

Stage 3 Comments on Outputs

The resulting Landscape Character Assessment based on the desk study, consultation and field observations, was submitted to East Lindsey District Council as a draft report in November 2008. The draft report was presented to Council Members and Council officers by ECUS. The draft report was also posted on the Council's website. Comments and feedback on the draft report were considered and incorporated into the final report where appropriate.

Desktop Study

The desk study looked at a wide range of available sources of data provided in GIS format by East Lindsey District Council. These included both natural and cultural elements:-

- Geology
- Topography.

- Roads and settlements.
- Rivers and drainage.
- Landscape and historic designations including, AGLVs, AONB, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.
- Nature Conservation Designations including National and Local Nature Reserves, Ramsars, SSSIs, SPAs, SACs, and SINC's.

The gathered information was brought together along with Ordnance Survey map data to draft subdivisions of the landscape into Landscape Character Types and Areas of common character to be validated in the field.

The draft Landscape Character Types were named to reflect the dominant influences on landscape character. Each draft Landscape Character Area was named according to its Landscape Character Type and the main settlements located at opposite ends of the area.

Fieldwork

Field survey forms were developed to record data for each Landscape Character Type and Area in a consistent manner. Prior to commencing the fieldwork, a pilot of the landscape character assessment survey forms was carried out.

The field work was carried out during the summer of 2008 by a team of Landscape Architects trained in the field of landscape character assessment. Each draft Landscape Character Type and Landscape Character Area was visited in turn. The landscape was assessed from two selected survey points in each area which were publicly accessible and representative of the overall character of the area. Data was recorded systematically on the survey forms along with a clear photographic record. Supplementary notes were added from observations made whilst driving around the rest of each area.

Appendix 2 Methodology

Criteria for Assessing Overall Landscape Character Sensitivity

Level of Sensitivity	Description of criteria
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strongly represented or distinctive landscape. • Few detractors. • Intact and in very good condition. • A high concentration and/or level of designation(s). • A high proportion of interest from stakeholders. • The introduction of more and/or new features would be likely to have a significant negative effect on key landscape elements or characteristics which could not be easily restored or mitigated for. • Likely to occur where the change or a noticeable change is visible over a wide area which could not easily be mitigated for. • The number and/or sensitivity of viewers may also be high.
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A moderately distinctive landscape character. • Some detractors, or of moderate condition and intactness. • A moderate level and/or number of designation(s). • A moderate proportion of interest from stakeholders. • The introduction of more and/or new features would be likely to have a noticeable effect on one or more key landscape elements or characteristics which may be restored or mitigated for in time. • Likely to occur where the change is visible within the immediate landscape or could be partially mitigated for. • The number and/or sensitivity of viewers may also be moderate.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An indistinct or weakly represented landscape character • Many detractors which is fragmented or in poor condition. • A low number and/or level of designation(s). • A low proportion of interest from stakeholders. • The introduction of more and/or new features would be likely to have a minor effect one or more key landscape elements or characteristics, could be easily mitigated for and may have the potential to enhance the landscape character. • Likely to occur where the change is not readily visible due to it being enclosed or it may be easily mitigated for. • The number and/or sensitivity of viewers may also be low.

Detailed notes regarding key landscape characteristics, aesthetic factors in the landscape and evidence of forces for change were made at each survey point on the survey forms. At each survey point a record was made of the factors influencing overall landscape character sensitivity including landscape quality, landscape value, visual sensitivity and the potential for mitigation of landscape and visual impacts. These factors were then evaluated using the criteria set out in the adjacent table, Criteria for Assessing Overall Landscape Sensitivity, to inform a judgement about the overall landscape character sensitivity for each area. Draft Landscape Character Type and Area boundaries were checked and confirmed or redefined during the field work.

A copy of the field survey sheet is included in appendix 4.

Reporting

All the information from the consultations, desk study, and field work was reviewed and collated into the report which included the confirmed boundaries and names for the Landscape Character Types and Areas. Key characteristics and features were highlighted for the Landscape Character Type and Areas. A description was prepared for each Landscape Character Area including its location, landform, level of enclosure and views along with landuse, settlement patterns, heritage features and accessibility. Perceived forces for change were listed and judgements on the overall sensitivity to change of each Landscape Character Area. For each Landscape Character Area recommendations were made on the design and location of potential development to minimise landscape and visual impacts.

Appendix 2 Methodology

Limitations

At the time of the study, a Historic Landscape Characterisation of Lincolnshire was being commissioned but assessment work had not yet commenced for East Lindsey District. As a result it was not possible to incorporate any findings from that study in the Landscape Character Assessment.

All GIS data was provided by East Lindsey District Council. GIS data sets for soils and biodiversity habitats were not available from the client and it was agreed with East Lindsey District Council that information from these would not be incorporated into the study at any detailed level.

All text in italics in the introductory sections is quoted from other publications.

Appendix 3 National and Local Landscape Character Areas and Types

National Character Areas (Character of England Map)	East Lindsey Landscape Character Types and Areas	Landscape Character Areas within Adjacent Districts
The Fens	<p>A Reclaimed Fen A1 Stickney to Sibsey Reclaimed Fen</p> <p>B Settled Fen B1 Wainfleet All Saints to Friskney Settled Fen</p> <p>C Reclaimed Saltmarsh C1 Wainfleet Reclaimed Saltmarsh</p> <p>D Wash Saltmarsh D1 Wainfleet Wash Saltmarsh</p>	<p>North Kesteven: LCA 13 The Fens Boston (Draft): LCAs A1 Holland Reclaimed Fen, A2 Welland to Haven Reclaimed Fen, B3 Wrangle to Cowbridge Settled Fens</p> <p>Boston (Draft): LCA A2 Welland to Haven Reclaimed Fen, B3 Wrangle to Cowbridge Settled Fen</p> <p>Boston (Draft): LCA B3 Wrangle to Cowbridge Settled Fen</p> <p>Boston (Draft): LCA D2 Freiston Low to Wrangle Flats Wash Saltmarsh</p>
Central Lincolnshire Clay Vale	<p>E Vale Woodland and Farmland E1 Wragby to Horsington Vale Woodland and Farmland</p> <p>F River Terrace F1 Woodhall Spa to Coningsby River Terrace</p> <p>H Fenside Woodland and Farmland H1 Mreham to Little Steeping Fenside Woodland and Farmland</p>	<p>West Lindsey: LCA 8 Lincolnshire Lime Woods, 9 Lincolnshire Clay Vale North Kesteven: LCA 13 The Fens</p> <p>North Kesteven: LCA 13 The Fens N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>
Lincolnshire Wolds	<p>G Wolds Farmland G1 Binbrook to Tetford Wolds Farmland G2 Little Cawthorpe to Skendleby Wolds Farmland G3 Hainton to Toyton All Saints Wolds Farmland</p>	<p>West Lindsey LCA: 12 North West Wolds Escarpment, 13 Lincolnshire Wolds North East Lincolnshire LCA: C High farmland. N/A West Lindsey: 12 North West Wolds Escarpment</p>
Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes	<p>I Middle Marsh I1 Holton le Clay to Great Steeping Middle Marsh</p> <p>J Coastal Outmarsh J1 Tetney Lock to Skegness Coastal Outmarsh</p> <p>K Naturalistic Coast K1 Donna Nook to Gibraltar Point Naturalistic Coast</p>	<p>North East Lincolnshire (Draft): C High Farmland, Bii, Wooded Open Farmland, Biii Flat Open Farmland, Biv Sloping Farmland N/A</p> <p>North East Lincolnshire (Draft): Aii, Flat Open Farmland.</p> <p>North East Lincolnshire LCA (Draft): Not included in assessment.</p>
At the time of writing the Landscape Character Assessments for Boston Borough and North East Lincolnshire were under development at the draft report stage.		

Appendix 4. Field Survey Sheet

Landscape Character Assessment For East Lindsey District		Time started	Time finished
<p>Selected 7 points in each of the 2 character areas. Carry out broad survey for each survey point and then add supplementary notes as shown around the area.</p> <p>Survey Point Reference No. _____</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>Landscape Character Type _____</p> <p>Landscape Character Area _____</p> <p>A - Landscape Character</p> <p>Key landscape characteristics: 1. HIGH OR GREATS DUNE MCH11.5 FROM D1.5K STUDY AREA with any additions or changes to list of key characteristics</p>			
Geology/soils			
Landform	Rolling topography, ridges and valleys		
Views/enclosure	Middle to distant views		
Land use/cover/pattern/scale	Mixed medium to large scale pasture and arable farming		
Hydrology	Streams running to thin and Lynn River Valleys		
Vegetation: trees, woodland, hedgerows, verges	Scattered mixed deciduous woodland especially to the northern section. Hedge and shelter belts some woodland some times associated with streams, hedgerow trees, estate parkland		
Settlement/pattern/scale/form/Heritage	Very small scattered settlements with scattered barnsteads.		
Access/transportation/pathway links	Good network of sandy minor roads with some linking trackways and footpaths/paths National Viking Trail, A101 and A167 crossing LCA		
Heritage features	Victorian buildings, County houses, Winceby Battlefield Conservation areas of Old Boleyns South Willingham, Humberby? Park and garden of Hamton and Scrimby		
Architecture	Victorian buildings,		
Tranquillity	Peaceful.		
Detractors	Few communications masts?		

Landscape Character Assessment For East Lindsey District		Time started	Time finished																												
<p>Aesthetics: highlight the key aesthetic features in the landscape including built form.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Colour</td> <td>Muted</td> <td>Muted</td> <td>Colourful</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Texture</td> <td>Smooth</td> <td>Textured</td> <td>Rough</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Form</td> <td>straight</td> <td>angular</td> <td>rounded</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Line</td> <td>geometric</td> <td>Irregular pattern of colour & textures.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diversity</td> <td>Diverse</td> <td>Simple</td> <td>Uniform</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scale</td> <td>Large</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Intimate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pattern</td> <td>Repeating patterns of colours, textures etc.</td> <td>Irregular pattern of colour, textures etc.</td> <td>Randomly distributed colour, textures etc.</td> </tr> </table>				Colour	Muted	Muted	Colourful	Texture	Smooth	Textured	Rough	Form	straight	angular	rounded	Line	geometric	Irregular pattern of colour & textures.		Diversity	Diverse	Simple	Uniform	Scale	Large	Medium	Intimate	Pattern	Repeating patterns of colours, textures etc.	Irregular pattern of colour, textures etc.	Randomly distributed colour, textures etc.
Colour	Muted	Muted	Colourful																												
Texture	Smooth	Textured	Rough																												
Form	straight	angular	rounded																												
Line	geometric	Irregular pattern of colour & textures.																													
Diversity	Diverse	Simple	Uniform																												
Scale	Large	Medium	Intimate																												
Pattern	Repeating patterns of colours, textures etc.	Irregular pattern of colour, textures etc.	Randomly distributed colour, textures etc.																												
<p>Overall Landscape Character</p> <p>Encapsulate in a sentence or two how the landscape elements combine to create an overall landscape character.</p>																															
<p>Take photos representative of landscape character and record on photo sheet & L25 map <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Confirm L25 map boundaries on L25 map if new L25 map or unsure if existing ones are correct. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>B - Forces for change</p> <p>Forces for Change – what changes have taken place in the landscape and have they had a positive or negative effect?</p>																															

Appendix 4 Field Survey Sheet

Landscape Character Assessment For East Lindsey District		Time started	Time finished
C. Landscape Sensitivity			
Landscape Quality			
How distinct or strong is the landscape?			
How distinctive or strongly represented is the landscape character? (select one and add comments)	A strongly represented or distinctive landscape character with few detractors.	A moderately distinctive landscape character with some detractors.	An indistinct or weakly represented landscape character with lots of detractors.
How intact is the landscape? (select one and add comments)	Very intact & in good condition.	Moderate condition & intactness.	Fragmented & in poor condition.
Landscape Value			
How much value are people likely to attach to this landscape?			
What is the concentration of designated sites (nature conservation, built environment, Areas of Great Landscape Value (select one and add comments)	A high concentration of international, national and local designated sites and visible cultural interest (for nature conservation, built environment, AONB, AGLV)	Some nationally and locally designated sites and visible cultural interest (for nature conservation, built environment, AGLV)	Few nationally and locally designated sites and visible cultural interest (for nature conservation and built environment, AGLV)
Stakeholder Responses	High level of interest/number of comments.	Moderate level of interest/number of comments	Low level of interest/number of comments
Physical and perceived key landscape characteristics	A significant negative effect on key landscape characteristics and patterns which could not be easily resolved	A noticeable negative effect on key landscape characteristics and patterns which may be resolved in time.	A minor effect on key landscape characteristics and patterns and changes may have the potential to enhance.
How much effect would changes have on the landscape character? Note the most vulnerable key characteristics and patterns.			
The landscape character sensitivity should be judged according to the combined landscape sensitivity, visual sensitivity, landscape quality and value including the level of stakeholder responses.			
Landscape Character Sensitivity Rating	High Landscape Character Sensitivity	Moderate Landscape Character Sensitivity	Low Landscape Character Sensitivity

Landscape Character Assessment For East Lindsey District

D. Visual Sensitivity			
Enclosures, Views and Viewers			
Describe the degree of visual enclosure? (Select one & add comments)	Limited degree of enclosure influenced by topography (steeply rising) and/or landscape features such as trees, woodlands or existing settlements.	Some enclosure influenced by topography (steeply rising) and/or landscape features such as trees, woodlands or existing settlements.	High level of enclosure influenced by topography (steeply) and/or landscape features such as trees, woodlands or existing settlements.
How far do views typically extend? (select one & add comments)	Far reaching views of more than 10km beyond the landscape character area boundary.	Mid range views of 1 to 10 km which may extend beyond the landscape character area boundary.	Close views of <10km which are likely to be within the landscape character area boundary.
Viewers - Who can see this landscape? (select as appropriate & comment on numbers, locations, screening etc.)	Local residents	Local residents and tourists	Major transport corridors (motorways, railways and A roads) None
Visual Sensitivity Rating	High Visual Sensitivity	Moderate Visual Sensitivity	Low Visual Sensitivity
E. Overall Landscape Character Sensitivity			
What is the potential for mitigation of landscape and visual impacts?	Limited potential for mitigation of identified impacts	Mitigation could reduce most identified impacts	Mitigation could eliminate most identified impacts
Comment on how sensitivity could be mitigated for			
Landscape Character Sensitivity Rating	High Landscape Character Sensitivity	Moderate Landscape Character Sensitivity	Low Landscape Character Sensitivity
Visual Sensitivity Rating	High Visual Sensitivity	Moderate Visual Sensitivity	Low Visual Sensitivity
Overall Landscape Character Sensitivity Rating	High Landscape Character Sensitivity	Moderate Landscape Character Sensitivity	Low Landscape Character Sensitivity
Comments Does this seem right? Comments on overall landscape sensitivity rating?			

Appendix 4. Field Survey Sheet

Landscape Character Assessment For East Lindsey District

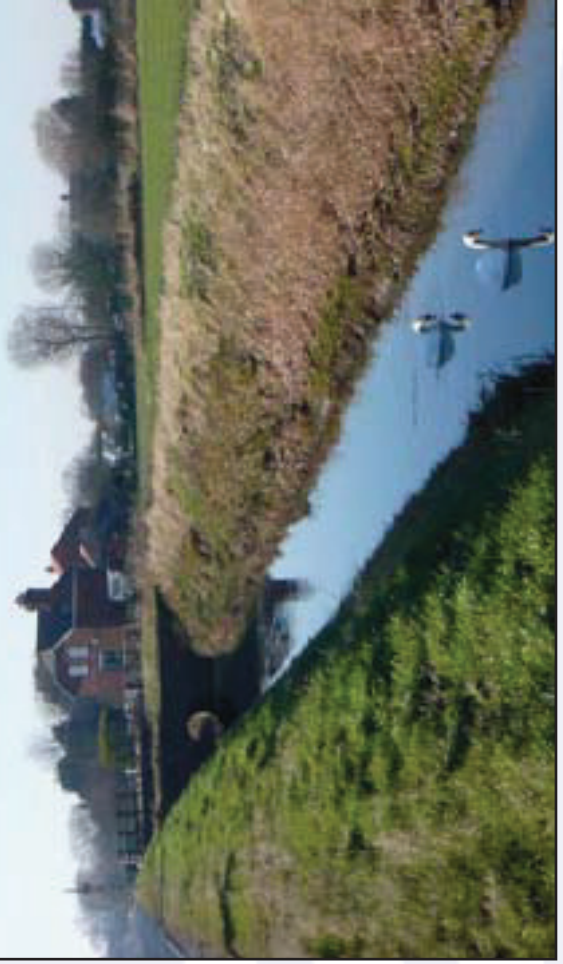
F – Supplementary Notes/checklist for LCA beyond both Survey Points Record on driving around LCT

Landform	Gravelly undulating plateau
Views/enclosure include examples of landmark views esp if highlighted by stakeholders.	Elevated views
Land use/cover /pattern/scale	Farming mainly arable in large fields and improved pasture
Hydrology	Streams
Vegetation: trees ,woodland, hedgerows, verges	Mixed , deciduous , estate parkland, hedge and shelter belts some woodland some limes associated with streams, hedgerow trees
Settlement/pattern/ scale/form/Heritage	Very small nucleated settlements with scattered farmsteads.
Access/transportation /paths/highway links	Good network of minor roads with some linking trackways. Windy roads Crossed by A157 and A 153. A18 along short section of north Eastern Border
Heritage features	Vernacular buildings, country house, Birnbeck and Ralby Conservation areas.
Architecture	Estate houses
Aesthetics	
Tranquility	Peaceful.

East Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment

- What do you value about the character of East Lindsey?
- How are changes in the landscape adding to or detracting from this character?
- What are the changes that are likely to affect the landscape of East Lindsey in the future?

This is your chance to take part in a survey to find out just what makes the landscape of East Lindsey special. Please take the time to return the attached questionnaire by 18th April 2008.



The project

Your response to this survey will help us to develop a Landscape Character Assessment for East Lindsey. This project will promote a deeper understanding of what makes East Lindsey District's varied landscapes distinctive and unique. Information gathered through this survey will be added to consultations, field surveys and research. It will provide a reference document for everyone with an interest in the future of the District's landscape – including residents, businesses and visitors, students, national and local agencies, farmers and other land managers. The study will form a baseline of data against which proposals for change can be judged in an objective and transparent way.

What is 'character'?

The character of an area – be it a field or a village or a coastline – is how it 'looks and feels', what makes it distinctive and different from somewhere else. The character of an area is very important because it contributes to people's feeling of belonging, sense of place and well-being. For instance, you may value certain distinctive features of an area, such as:

- Geology and shape of landscape, for example the expansive agricultural pastures, the rolling nature of the Wolds, the gentle dunes and extensive beaches of the coastline
- Views of the landscape, for example woodlands and hedgerows, open views across fields, coastal grazing marsh fields, distant backdrop of the Wolds, clear expanses of coastlines
- Unique mix of heritage features, villages, productive agricultural land and visitor attractions
- Ancient woodlands or individual trees
- Patterns of fields and hedges
- Local breeds of livestock and agricultural land use
- The diversity of plants and animals in Nature Reserves
- Sounds and smells such as the cry of a Bittern and colours of Cowslips and Orchids
- Tranquility, for example little or no road noise
- Opportunities for quiet enjoyment like walking, painting, birdwatching
- Open nature of the agricultural landscape and coastline
- Rich archaeology such as field patterns, medieval earthworks
- Locally distinctive buildings
- Memorable views and landmarks such as church spires or particularly beautiful places

What is making or could make the landscape change in the future?

We want to ensure that future change retains and enhances the special characteristics of the landscape that are valued by residents, businesses and visitors within a prosperous economy. Through good planning and management we need to ensure that the East Lindsey District meets the changing needs of its communities and stays economically viable.

East Lindsey, like many other areas in the UK, faces challenges that present opportunities for and threats to its unique landscapes. Some examples include:

- Ensuring change strengthens the local distinctiveness.
- Promoting innovative and high quality design which takes inspiration from its surroundings.

Appendix 5 Consultation Questionnaire

Thank you for contributing your views

Please send completed questionnaires by 18th April 2008 to:

East Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment Project
c/o East Lindsey District Council
Room 49
Tredder Hall
Mablethorpe
Louth
Lincolnshire LN11 8UD

A series of public consultation events will provide an opportunity to discuss your views on the landscape character of East Lindsey in more detail. They will be held at several locations around the District during March and April.

- Monday 17th March - 2.00pm - 5.00pm**
Venue: Conco Rooms (above library), Northgate, Louth
- Tuesday 18th March - 10.00 am - 1.00pm**
Venue: Horncastle Community Centre, Manor House Street, Horncastle
- Monday 31st March - 2.00pm - 5.00pm**
Venue: Arts Room, Embassy Centre, Grand Parade, Skegness
- Tuesday 1st April - 10.00am - 1.00pm**
Venue: Community Hall, Stanley Avenue, Mablethorpe

Further details will be made available on East Lindsey's website www.eastlindsey.gov.uk

If you have any questions about the survey and the project, or would like to receive an electronic version of this questionnaire, please contact:

Robert Bowe
Planning Officer
East Lindsey District Council
(address as above)
Tel: 01507 601111 ext 661
Fax: 01507 600206
Email: rob.bowe@e-lindsey.gov.uk

The questionnaire is also available to download from www.eastlindsey.gov.uk

Landscape consultants ECUS Ltd (www.ecusltd.co.uk) are undertaking the Landscape Character Assessment and Guidelines project on behalf of East Lindsey District Council. The project began in January 2008 and is due to run until later this year.

Win a Prize!

Your entry can be entered into a prize draw to win two tickets to the **BUG ICE SHOW** at the Skegness Embassy Centre on a day of your choice between 25th and 29th June 2008.

Would you like to be entered into the draw?

Yes No

Your contact details and telephone number or email (necessary for entering Prize Draw)

All entries must be received by 5pm on 18th April 2008. The draw takes place on 22nd April when we will contact the winner. Your details will be confidential, only be used for our research and will not be made available to third parties. If you're under 16, please obtain your parent or guardian's permission to complete this survey. Under 18s, non-UK residents and staff of East Lindsey District Council and their relatives are welcome to take part, but are not eligible for the prize draw.

If you would like this information in another language, large print or Braille please contact East Lindsey District Council

Osoby pragnące uzyskać informacje w innym języku, proszone są o zawołanie rady lokalnej East Lindsey (East Lindsey District Council)

如果您想獲得此項資料的其它語言版本，請聯絡 East Lindsey 區政府。

Se desejar obter esta informação num idioma alternativo, por favor contacte o Município do Distrito de East Lindsey

Если Вы хотите получить эту информацию на каком-либо ином языке, пожалуйста, обращайтесь к нам в Управление Гражданского Участка



Appendix 6 Sources of Information

A History of Lincolnshire. 1970 by Alan Rogers. Published by Darwin and Finlayson.

Bomber County. A History of the Royal Airforce in Lincolnshire, 1978 by T N Hancock. Published by Lincolnshire Library Service.

Boston Borough Council.

Boston Borough Landscape Character Assessment - Desk Study November 2007. Available from: <http://www.boston.gov.uk>

British Geological Survey Maps: 1:50 000 Solid and Drift.

Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE).

Night Blight in East Midlands:

Mapping Tranquillity. Defining and assessing a valuable resource, March 2005. Available from: www.cpre.org.uk.

Night Blight. Rapidly spreading light pollution chases the stars from the night....closing our window to the universe, 2003. Available from: www.cpre.org.uk.

Saving Tranquil Places, October 2006. Available from: www.cpre.org.uk.

Tranquillity Mapping: Developing a Robust Methodology for Planning Support Technical Report on Research in England, January 2008 (revised) Northumbria University. Centre for Environmental and Spatial Analysis (CESA) Participatory Evaluation and Appraisal in Newcastle upon Tyne (PEANuT). Available from: www.cpre.org.uk.

East Lindsey District Council.

East Lindsey District Council Local Development Framework: Sustainability Appraisal. (Version E - update post formal Consultation) East Lindsey District Council November 2007. Available from: [\[e-lindsey.gov.uk/\]\(http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/\).](http://www.</p></div><div data-bbox=)

Local Development Framework. Core Strategy - Issues and Options, November 2007. Available from: <http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/>.
Local Development Framework. Local Development Scheme, October 2007. Available from: <http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/>.

East Lindsey Local Plan Alteration 1999 Saved Policies September 2007. Statement of Community Involvement. Available from: <http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/>.

Historic Environment Records Map. Available from: <http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/environment/planning/policy-local-plan/upload/fig57.pdf>

East Midlands Regional Assembly.

Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (RSS8) Parts 1 and 2 Available from: <http://www.emra.gov.uk>.

East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework.

An Archaeological Resource Assessment of Post Medieval Period Lincolnshire (c. 1500-1800) by Naomi Field. No date Available from: <http://www.le.ac.uk/archresearch/projects/eastmidswpdfs/38incpmed.pdf>

English Heritage.

Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; Bepton to Donna Nook, Donna Nook to Gibraltar Point, and Gibraltar Point to Norfolk. Available from: <http://www.le.ac.uk/archresearch/projects/eastmidswpdfs/38incpmed.pdf> published by Humber Field Archaeological Consultants and Contractors.

Landscape Assessment. The Lincolnshire Wolds Landscape. 1993

Published by The Countryside Commission

Appendix 6 Sources of Information

Lincolnshire County Council.

Lincolnshire Structure Plan, Adopted September 2006 Lincolnshire County Council. Available from: <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk>.

Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan. Action for Wildlife in Lincolnshire, 2nd Edition (2006). Available from: <http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk>.

Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service.

Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan. 2004-2009. Available from: <http://mcs.wolds.org.uk>

Natural England.

The Landscape Character Guidance for England and Scotland 2002 published by Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Agency. Available from: <http://www.countryside.gov.uk>.

Topic Paper 3. Landscape Character Assessment:- How Stakeholders can Help, published by Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Agency. Available from: <http://www.countryside.gov.uk>.

Topic Paper 4 - Use of GIS and Other Computer Methods, Topic Paper 4 published by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, September 2003

Ordnance Survey

OS 1:25000 Explorer Maps.

Scottish Natural Heritage and The Countryside Agency. Available from: <http://www.countryside.gov.uk>.

Topic Paper 5 - Understanding Historic Landscape Character, published by Scottish Natural Heritage, the Countryside Agency, Historic Scotland and English Heritage. Available from: <http://www.countryside.gov.uk>.

Topic Paper 6 Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity.

published by Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Agency. Available from: <http://www.countryside.gov.uk>.

Lincolnshire Coast and Marshes Character Area 42 Available from: <http://www.countryside.gov.uk>.

Lincolnshire Wolds Character Area 43 Available from: <http://www.countryside.gov.uk>.

Central Lincolnshire Vale Character Area 44. Available from: <http://www.countryside.gov.uk>.

The Fens Character Area 46 Available from: <http://www.countryside.gov.uk>.

State of the Natural Environment 2008 - 2.2 Landscape Characterisation and Change. Available from: <http://www.countryside.gov.uk>.

Boston Borough Council:

Landscape Character Assessment. Draft. March 2009. Available from: <http://www.boston.gov.uk>

North East Lincolnshire Council:

Landscape Character Assessment of North East Lincolnshire. Draft September 2006 Available from: <http://www.nelincs.gov.uk>

North Kesteven District Council.

North Kesteven Landscape Character Assessment. September 2007. Available from: <http://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk>

The European Landscape Convention (CETS No. 176). Available from: <http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/Conventions/Landscape/>

Appendix 6 Sources of Information

The Medieval Lindsey Marsh. Selected Documents. Edited by A. E. B. Owen and published by Lincoln Record Society. Volume 85, An Archaeological Resource Assessment of Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire, James Albone.

West Lindsey District Council.

West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment, August 1999. Available from : <http://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk>.

Other website sources:

<http://www.aonb.org.uk/wba/aa/onb>

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk>

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>

<http://www.landscapecharacter.org.uk>

<http://www.lincsbiodiversity.org.uk/>

<http://www.lincsmarshes.org.uk/>

www.majic.gov.uk/website/majic

<http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk/map.aspx>