HUMBERHEAD SOLAR

Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

EN0110032

Appendices

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Appendix 1-A: Commitments Register

A.1. Introduction

A.1.1. This appendix to the Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA') Scoping Report sets out the commitments made by the Applicant for the Scheme.

A.1.2. This commitments register has been produced in accordance with the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Commitments Register guidance provided by the Planning Inspectorate (Ref 1) and will be updated during statutory consultation forming part of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report and Environmental Statement. Columns are not provided on 'monitoring', 'delivery', 'associated supporting documentation' and 'compliance date and details' due to the early stage of the Scheme. The Commitments Register will be expanded as the Scheme progresses through the pre-application phase and into examination in accordance with good practice. It can then be used during the post-Development Consent Order ('DCO') consent phase as a tool to demonstrate compliance with commitments.

A.1.3. Where an outline management plan is to be produced for the DCO Application, a detailed version of this document would be prepared in general accordance with the outline management plan ahead of construction, operation (and maintenance), and / or decommissioning (as relevant), and secured by the relevant DCO requirement.

A.1.4. All commitments relating to detailed design of the Scheme will be set out in the Design Parameters and Commitments Document, submitted as part of the DCO Application. The detailed design will need to accord with Design Parameters and Commitments Document and will be secured through the detailed design requirement attached to the DCO.

Table 1: Commitments Register

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
General – Management Plan Commitments				
G1	An outline Construction Environmental Management Plan ('oCEMP') will be prepared which will incorporate standard industry good practice, considered as embedded measures, as well as any further mitigation that is deemed required as a result of the EIA process.	All	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.
G2	An outline Operation Environmental Management Plan ('oOEMP') will be prepared which will incorporate standard industry good practice, considered as embedded measures, as well as any further mitigation that is deemed required as a result of the EIA process.	All	Operation	To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement.
G3	An outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan ('oDEMP') will be prepared which will incorporate standard industry good practice, considered as embedded measures, as well as any further mitigation that is deemed required as a result of the EIA process.	All	Decommissioning	To be included in the oDEMP and secured by the DEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
G4	An outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan ('oLEMP'), including measures specific to landscape and ecology will be prepared, which will incorporate standard industry good practice, considered as embedded measures, as well as any further mitigation that is deemed required as a result of the EIA process.	Landscape and Visual Biodiversity Arboriculture	Construction Operation	To be included in the oLEMP and secured by the LEMP requirement
G5	An outline Masterplan will be prepared to accompany the DCO application. This will detail the planting strategy to ensure its establishment and successful implementation.	Landscape and Visual Biodiversity Arboriculture	Construction Operation	To be included in the outline Masterplan, secured by the Masterplan requirement.
G6	An outline Battery Safety Management Plan ('oBSMP') will be prepared which will incorporate standard industry good practice, considered as embedded measures, as well as any further mitigation that is deemed required as a result of the EIA process.	Air Quality Major Accidents and Disasters	Construction Operation	To be included in the oBSMP and secured by the BSMP requirement.
G7	An outline Soil Management Plan ('oSMP') will be prepared which will incorporate standard industry good practice, considered as embedded measures, as well as any further	Soils and Agriculture	Construction Operation Decommissioning	To be included in the oSMP and secured by the SMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
	mitigation that is deemed required as a result of the EIA process.			
G8	An outline Construction Traffic Management Plan ('oCTMP') will be prepared which will incorporate standard industry good practice, considered as embedded measures, as well as any further mitigation that is deemed required as a result of the EIA process.	Health Transport and Access Noise and Vibration Socio-Economics Air Quality	Construction	To be included in the oCTMP and secured by the CTMP requirement.
G9	An outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan ('oPRoWMP') will be prepared which will incorporate standard industry good practice, considered as embedded measures, as well as any further mitigation that is deemed required as a result of the EIA process.	Health Transport and Access Socio-Economics	Construction Operation Decommissioning	To be included in the oPRoWMP and secured by the PRoWMP requirement.
G10	An outline Site Waste Management Plan ('oSWMP') will be prepared which will incorporate standard industry good practice, considered as embedded measures, as well as any further mitigation that is deemed required as a result of the EIA process.	Materials and Waste	Construction	To be included in the oSWMP and secured by the SWMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
G11	An outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy ('oAMS') will be prepared which will incorporate standard industry good practice, considered as embedded measures, as well as any further mitigation that is deemed required as a result of the EIA process.	Cultural Heritage	Construction	To be included in the oAMS and secured by the AMS requirement.
G12	An outline Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan ('oSSCEP') will be prepared which will incorporate standard industry good practice, considered as embedded measures, as well as any further mitigation that is deemed required as a result of the EIA process.	Socio-Economics	Construction Operation Decommissioning	To be included in the oSSCEP and secured by the SSCEP requirement.
Construction, Operation, Decommissioning and Design Commitments				
D1	Any temporary diversions of Public Rights of Way ('PRoWs') during the construction phase put in place will be monitored to ensure that they are suitable and well-maintained for use.	Health Socio-Economics	Construction	To be included in the oPRoWMP and secured by the PRoWMP requirement.
D2	Greenhouse gas ('GHG') reductions and management of climate risk, such as utilising low carbon fuels during construction, resource efficiency including reuse where possible, and program optimisation.	Climate Change	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
D3	Where land use is changed from arable to permanent grassland by the nature of the Scheme, this could provide additional mitigation through carbon sequestration due to reduced soil disturbance and vegetation cover. In addition, the establishment of new trees and hedgerows as part of the Scheme and managed throughout its lifetime	Climate Change	Construction Operation	To be included in the oLEMP and secured by the LEMP requirement.
D4	The Scheme will be designed to withstand extreme wind conditions through embedded engineering measures. The module mounting system will be designed using an historic 50-year return period wind load, with uncertainty addressed through an additional safety factor of 1.5 above standard Eurocodes. The preferred foundation solution is piled foundations installed to a sufficient depth to resist wind loads, with concrete foundations used where ground disturbance is constrained. In addition, the Scheme will be continuously monitored via a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition ('SCADA') system, enabling	Climate Change	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement. To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
	prompt identification and rectification of faults. These measures are inherent to the design, and no significant residual climate risk associated with wind is anticipated.			
D5	Decommissioning activities will be managed through the Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP), to be submitted with the DCO application, which will set out appropriate mitigation and good practice measures for GHG management and climate risk. On this basis, decommissioning-phase climate effects are proposed to be scoped out of further assessment.	Climate Change	Decommissioning	To be included in the oDEMP and secured by the DEMP requirement.
D6	The following buffers will be implemented: ▪ Buffer(s) around any identified ancient / veteran trees will be 15 times trunk diameter or canopy spread + 5 m (whichever is greater); ▪ Where possible, minimum buffers for standard trees or hedgerows with trees;	Biodiversity	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement. To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement. To be included in the oLEMP and secured by the LEMP requirement. To be included in the outline Masterplan and

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
	▪ Where possible minimum buffers will be established for non-veteran trees; ▪ A minimum buffer from the bank top for all watercourses (excluding those identified with Great Crested Newt ('GCN') and other protected species presence- these are greater) from all infrastructure and construction works, except where watercourse crossing are required (access tracks and cable routing will be located to pass across existing watercourse crossings where feasible); ▪ A minimum buffer from field boundary hedgerows and from fencelines; and ▪ Infrastructure and construction works will be located at suitable buffer distances from protected species, (for example, 30 m from known badger sett locations etc.) where practicable.			secured by the Masterplan requirement.
D7	The construction compounds will be located on low diversity habitat, where practicable, and will be located as far as practicable from sensitive receptors	Biodiversity	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
D8	Opportunities to retain grazing under panels will be explored and considered alongside other compatible land uses as measures to maximise biodiversity; however, for the purposes of the scoping phase, a precautionary approach will be adopted whereby machine-based vegetation management is assumed, unless grazing represents a demonstrably worse-case scenario for biodiversity outcomes.	Biodiversity Soils and Agriculture	Operation	To be included in the oLEMP and secured by the LEMP requirement. To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement.
D9	Loss of woodland and hedgerow will be avoided where practicable and where required, will be limited to that considered necessary to facilitate access points, cable routes or fencing with reinstatement following completion of works (using a mitigation hierarchy approach). Access tracks and cable routes will be positioned to pass through existing field gates and gaps in hedgerows where practicable.	Biodiversity	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement. To be included in the outline Masterplan, secured by the Masterplan requirement.
D10	Fencing of the Humberhead Sites and associated infrastructure areas will be designed to allow passage of small mammals (e.g. badger, brown hare)	Biodiversity	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and oOEMP, and secured by the CEMP and OEMP requirements.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
	through permeable fence design, including incorporation of appropriate mammal gates or small naturally occurring gaps. Commuting routes through the site for deer will be maintained, with fencing being designed around existing ditches and hedgerows which act as movement corridors for wildlife.			To be included in the oLEMP and secured by the LEMP requirement. To be included in the outline Masterplan, secured by the Masterplan requirement.
D11	Existing hedgerows in poor condition will be reinforced with new planting where feasible to strengthen habitat connectivity. Opportunities for connection and extension of woodland and hedgerow will also be explored to contribute towards Local Nature Recovery Strategy targets.	Biodiversity	Construction Operation	To be included in the oLEMP and secured by the LEMP requirement. To be included in the outline Masterplan, secured by the Masterplan requirement.
D12	Motion sensing security lighting will be provided within On-site Substations and within the Battery Energy Storage System ('BESS') Compound to be used for maintenance and security purposes.	Biodiversity	Operation	To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement.
D13	Lighting mitigation will be included to ensure lighting of suitable bat commuting, foraging and roosting habitats and otter / water vole habitat is minimised.	Biodiversity	Operation	To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
D14	Assignment and utilisation of an Ecological Clerk of Works ('ECoW') to carry out pre-construction nesting bird checks, define exclusion buffers around any active nests (if necessary), and oversee works as required. Vegetation clearance will be timed, where practicable, outside the bird breeding season (March–August), or otherwise undertaken under ECoW supervision with appropriate safeguards in place.	Biodiversity	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.
D15	Provision of an ECoW to minimise impacts to great crested newt, reptiles and nesting birds during construction, via conducting searches of habitats in advance and establishing temporary buffer zones.	Biodiversity	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.
D16	All open excavations are either ramped or fenced such that unintended entrapment of fauna, e.g. badgers, does not occur.	Biodiversity	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.
D17	Measures to avoid pollution or sediment transfer during construction.	Biodiversity	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.
D18	Provision of an Invasive Species Management Plan ('ISMP').	Biodiversity	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
D19	Retained areas within the Scoping Site Boundary may be utilised as part of the mitigation strategy, with management during the operational phase tailored to the ornithological and ecological requirements for breeding and non-breeding birds, to avoid adverse impacts on Functionally Linked Land ('FLL'), breeding habitats and to secure habitat retention, enhancement and uplift.	Biodiversity	Operation	To be included in the oLEMP and secured by the LEMP requirement. To be included in the outline Masterplan, secured by the Masterplan requirement.
D20	If impacts cannot be avoided, minimised or restored (e.g. creating additional habitat to that embedded in the design), compensation would be undertaken but will only be considered after all other options have been exhausted.	Biodiversity	Operation	To be included in the oLEMP and secured by the LEMP requirement. To be included in the outline Masterplan, secured by the Masterplan requirement.
D21	The Scheme is expected to deliver a biodiversity net gain in excess of the current mandate of 10%, and this will be demonstrated through the appropriate use of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric. An outline Biodiversity Gain Plan will accompany the DCO application.	Biodiversity	Operation	To be included in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric and outline Biodiversity Gain Plan, and secured through the Biodiversity requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
D22	An outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy ('oSWDS') will be prepared as a technical appendix to the Water Environment chapter of the ES to ensure the risk of surface water flooding is not increased as a result of the Scheme, including any increased land take for new impermeable areas.	Water Environment	Construction Operation	Measures identified in the oSWDS will be implemented in by oCEMP, oOEMP and detailed design of the Scheme, and secured by the appropriate DCO requirement.
D23	Implementation of an appropriate temporary drainage system that prevents uncontrolled surface water runoff from the site, provides adequate storage space, and treatment of the runoff as required prior to discharge from the Site to a watercourse or ground.	Water Environment	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.
D24	Where practicable, trenchless cable crossing techniques will be prioritised to avoid direct disturbance to watercourses. Some crossings may also be permanent (e.g. access crossings within the Humberhead Sites), but will be designed in accordance with good practice and in consultation with the relevant statutory bodies.	Water Environment	Construction Operation	Implemented in the oCEMP and detailed design of the Scheme, and secured by the appropriate DCO requirement. To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement. Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
D25	Where works to a watercourse are required, a pre-construction riparian and hydromorphological survey will be undertaken to provide baseline data for full reinstatement of the channel. Where possible, options for enhancement will also be considered.	Water Environment	Construction	Implemented in the oCEMP and secured by the appropriate DCO requirement.
D26	Any foul wastewater generated on site would be stored in self-contained foul drainage system to a sealed cesspit or similar sealed system. These tanks would be emptied under contract with a registered recycling and waste management contractor.	Water Environment	Construction Operation	Implemented in the oCEMP and secured by the appropriate DCO requirement. To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement.
D27	Fuel to be stored in accordance with good practice and legislation, in self-bunded leak proof containers or stored in impermeable bunded and secure areas	Water Environment	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.
D28	Construction waste / debris to be prevented from entering any surface water drainage or water feature.	Water Environment	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.
D29	Storage of topsoil / subsoil at a minimum of 20 m from watercourses on flat lying land.	Water Environment	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
D30	The Contractor would produce an Emergency Response Plan as part of the oCEMP to detail the response to any flood events predicted by the Environment Agency's flood warning system	Water Environment	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.
D31	All watercourses and/or water features to be buffered from any new development by at least 10 m measured from the top of bank or water's edge, as appropriate (other than where it must be located nearer such as surface water outfalls or new access crossings.	Water Environment	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement. To be included in the oOEMP Commitments, and secured by the OEMP Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement.
D32	If required, any permanent access watercourse crossings will, where practicable, comprise clear-span structures with abutments set back from the top of the bank, unless culverts can be justified and agreed with regulators.	Water Environment	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement. To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement. Secured by a detailed design requirement.
D33	Where culverts are proposed they will be sympathetically designed to minimise impacts on the water environment, and compensatory	Water Environment	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
	enhancement provided upstream or downstream to account for impacts that cannot be ameliorated fully through design alone.			To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement. Secured by a detailed design requirement.
D34	Surface water drainage will adopt a combined Sustainable Drainage Systems ('SuDS') and proprietary measure approach to attenuate any increase in runoff rates, and manage the pollution risk to the receiving water environment.	Water Environment	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement. To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement. Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement.
D35	At the BESS and/or substation, appropriate fire water containment measures will be provided, including lined basins or sealed storage facilities to capture and retain fire water, during the unlikely event of a fire, for off-site disposal and any runoff would be controlled by adherence to good practice measures.	Water Environment	Operation	To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement. Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement.
D36	Surface water outfalls will preferentially discharge via new ditches, where practicable, to avoid the need for new engineered structures.	Water Environment	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
				To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement. Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement.
D37	Internal Access Tracks within the Solar Arrays will be permeable.	Water Environment	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement. To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement. Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement.
D38	Electrical infrastructure including the BESS and substations would be located on concrete bases surrounded by lined gravel filled filter trenches	Water Environment	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement. To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement. Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement.
D39	Sensitive electrical infrastructure such as the BESS and substations will be located outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3, where feasible. Where sensitive infrastructure, other than Solar Array	Water Environment	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
	Panels, is within Flood Zones 2 and 3, mitigation will be provided either by raising the infrastructure or protecting with a bund or a wall to ensure they remain operation in times of flood			To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement. Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement.
D40	Fixed Solar PV Panels will have a minimum clearance of no less than 0.3 m above the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood risk including allowance for climate change.	Water Environment	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement. To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement. Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement.
D41	Any identified mitigation measures relevant to Cultural Heritage will be set out in the oCEMP, ,oOEMP, oDEMP and oAMS, prepared as part of the DCO application for the construction, operation and decommissioning phases. The plans will form the basis of the detailed CEMP, OEMP, DEMP and AMS and are expected to be secured through corresponding requirements in the DCO.	Cultural Heritage	Construction Operation Decommissioning	To be included in the oCEMP and oAMS, and secured by the CEMP and AMS requirements.
D42	Effects on the settings of heritage assets will be mitigated through the incorporation of appropriate set backs,	Cultural Heritage	Construction Operation	To be included in the outline Masterplan,

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
	buffers and landscaping, as well as careful consideration of the siting of Substations and the BESS.			secured by the Masterplan requirement. Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement.
D43	The Scheme will incorporate design flexibility to reduce ground disturbance where practicable. This may include the use of alternative techniques for solar PV infrastructure, such as ballast or above-ground mounting systems, in place of driven or screw-anchored foundations and above-ground cabling, in any areas of archaeology sensitivity.	Cultural Heritage	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.
D44	Design will seek to avoid known archaeological remains and areas of archaeological potential as far as practicable. Where avoidance is not possible, impacts will be minimised through micro-siting, reduction of ground disturbance, and adoption of appropriate construction techniques.	Cultural Heritage	Construction Operation	To be included in the oAMS, and secured by the AMS requirement.
D45	Construction vehicle access points will be designed to accord with guidance, as set out in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (Ref 2) or Manual for Streets where relevant (Ref 3).	Transport and Access	Construction Operation	Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
D46	All construction traffic will avoid the AM and PM peak hours.	Transport and Access	Construction	An oCTMP will set out the framework for the management of construction vehicle movements and secured by the CTMP requirement.
D47	Permanent site access arrangements will be designed to accommodate HGVs safely, enabling vehicles to enter and leave in forward gear. Where HGVs are required during operation, routing will be planned to avoid sensitive receptors wherever practicable.	Transport and Access	Construction Operation	An oCTMP and oOEMP will set out the framework for the management of construction and operational vehicle movements and secured by the CTMP and OEMP requirements.
D48	Measures to control noise as defined in Annex B of BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 (Ref 4) and measures to control vibration as defined in Section 8 of BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 (Ref 5) will be adopted where reasonably practicable. These measures represent 'Best Practicable Means' ('BPM') (as defined by Section 72 of Control of Pollution Act (Ref 6)) to manage noise and vibration emission from construction activities.	Noise and Vibration	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
D49	The location of noise generating plant will be informed by noise survey results and optimised to minimise noise at receptors, including locating the Conversion Units and BESS Area in areas away from large concentrations of receptors, such that noise emissions are less impactful.	Noise and Vibration	Operation	To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement. Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement.
D50	Where appropriate, evaluation of job creation associated with the Scheme will include information related to the sustainability of the jobs created including the extent to which they will help develop the skills needed for the United Kingdom's ('UK's') transition to Net Zero.	Socio-Economics	Construction Operation	To be included in the oSSCEP and secured by the SSCEP requirement.
D51	The BESS will be designed, built and operated in accordance with relevant Fire Regulations and Health and Safety Executive guidance.	Air Quality	Operation	To be included in the oBSMP and secured by the BSMP requirement.
D52	Institute of Air Quality Management guidance (Ref 7) measures for reducing dust impacts will be followed. The level of mitigation is dependent on the site activity and its associated risk rating.	Air Quality	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement. To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
D53	At the BESS and On-site Substation locations, topsoil in areas of BMV land will be stripped and retained on site as part of the landscaping, to protect the soil quality for reinstatement once the infrastructure has been removed at decommissioning.	Soils and Agriculture	Construction	To be included in the oSMP and secured by the SMP requirement.
D54	Good practice soil resource management, including for vegetation removal and the excavation, stockpiling and re-instatement of soils require sensitive handling to be specified in an oSMP.	Soils and Agriculture	Construction	To be included in the oSMP and secured by the SMP requirement.
D55	Good practice soil resource management measures.	Soils and Agriculture	Decommissioning	To be included in the oDEMP and secured by the DEMP requirement.
D56	Any localised soil contamination resulting from solar panels and associated mounting systems becoming damaged by site-specific wind loading and severe weather conditions, would be removed and appropriately managed, with mitigation measures secured through the oOEMP.	Soils and Agriculture	Operation	To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement.
D57	The Scheme will aim to prioritise waste prevention, followed by preparing for reuse, recycling and recovery and lastly	Materials and Waste	Construction Operation	To be included in the oSWMP and secured by the SWMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
	disposal to landfill as per the waste hierarchy.		Decommissioning	To be included the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement.
D58	All management of waste will be in accordance with the relevant regulations and waste will be transported by licensed waste carriers to waste management sites holding the necessary regulatory authorisation and/or permits for those wastes consigned to them.	Materials and Waste	Construction Operation Decommissioning	To be included in the oSWMP and secured by the SWMP requirement. To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement.
D59	Where modelling identifies potentially significant effects, design mitigation measures (such as panel orientation, layout refinement, or screening) will be considered to ensure effects are reduced to an acceptable level in consultation with relevant aviation stakeholders.	Glint and Glare	Operation	To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement.
D60	All electrical infrastructure used across the Scheme will be CE and / or UK Conformity Assessed ('UKCA') marked ensuring compliance with Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 2014/30/EU and relevant UK legislation.	Electromagnetic Fields	Operation	To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
D61	The Scheme will be designed as far as practicable to ensure that the maximum levels of electromagnetic radiation received at existing residential properties, workplaces, and PRoWs from the Cable Route Corridor during operation remain below the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection reference levels through embedded mitigation.	Electromagnetic Fields	Operation	To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement. Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement.
D62	Mitigations measures will be identified to, for example, ensure compliance with and implementation of relevant legislation and guidance; control measures for site emissions such as dust and runoff; protection of on-site workers through Personal Protective Equipment ('PPE'); and implementation and adherence to Health & Safety Protocols, Plans and Procedures.	Ground Conditions	Construction Decommissioning	To be included in the oCEMP secured by the CEMP requirement. To be included in the oDEMP and secured by the DEMP requirement.
D63	Mitigation by design will be applied to avoid impacts to trees where possible (especially those trees of the greatest value). The impact of shading from trees and their future growth will be assessed and taken into account.	Arboriculture	Construction Operation	To be included in the oCEMP and secured by the CEMP requirement. To be included in the oLEMP and secured by the LEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
				To be included in the outline Masterplan, secured by the Masterplan requirement. To be included in the oOEMP and secured by the OEMP requirement.
D64	Unavoidable tree loss will be addressed with new planting which can help to improve the diversity and resilience of the local tree population, particularly in the face of climate change and the emerging threat of new pests and diseases. New planting can utilise stock of a provenance and genetic diversity which will help to increase climate resilience in the long term.	Arboriculture	Construction Operation	To be included in the oLEMP and secured by the LEMP requirement. To be included in the outline Masterplan, secured by the Masterplan requirement.
D65	Mitigation, such as the use of specialist construction techniques, can be applied to reduce the extent of tree removals where new features (such as access routes and services) are unavoidably required in proximity to tree features (i.e., within root protection areas ('RPAs'). Mitigation may also include new or increased proactive	Arboriculture	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP secured by the CEMP requirement.

Commitment Reference	Commitment	Relevant Topic	Project Phase	Commitment Securing Mechanism
	management for existing trees of value to increase quality, biodiversity value and resilience.			
D66	Production of an Arboricultural Method Statement	Arboriculture	Construction	To be included in the oCEMP secured by the CEMP requirement.
D67	Safeguarding distances and measures for working in proximity will be incorporated into the development parameters for the Scheme, and protective provisions agreed where required.	Telecoms	Construction Operation Decommissioning	To be included in the outline Masterplan, secured by the Masterplan requirement. Secured by a detailed design DCO requirement. Protective provisions of the DCO.

References

Ref 1 Planning Inspectorate (2024). Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Commitments Register (online). Available at: Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Commitments Register - GOV.UK [Accessed February 2026]

Ref 2 Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, National Highways (2020) https://nationalhighways.co.uk/suppliers/design-standards-and-specifications/design-manual-for-roads-and-bridges-dmrb/ [Accessed April 2026]

Ref 3 Manual for Streets, Department for Transport (2007) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/manual-for-streets [Accessed April 2026]

Ref 4 British Standards Institute (2014) BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 – Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Part1: Noise. London: BSI.

Ref 5 British Standards Institute (2003) BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 – Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites - vibration. London: BSI.

Ref 6 Her Majesty's Stationery Office (1974); Control of Pollution Act.

Ref 7 Institute of Air Quality Management (2024). Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction. Available at: https://iaqm.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Construction-Dust-Guidance-Jan-2024.pdf [April 2026]

Appendix 1-B: Transboundary Screening Matrix

A.1.1. Regulation 32 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA')) Regulations 2017 (Ref 1) requires the consideration of any likely significant effects on the environment of European Economic Association ('EEA') States.

A.1.2. Guidance upon the consideration of transboundary effects is provided in the Planning Inspectorate's Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Transboundary Impacts and Processes (Ref 2).

A.1.3. The following screening matrix provides the consideration of transboundary effects for the Scheme, taking guidance from Advice on Transboundary Impacts and Processes (Annex 1).

Table 1: Screening Matrix for Possible Substantial Effects on the Environment of EEA States

Criteria and Relevant Considerations	Commentary with Regard to the Scheme
Characteristics of the development: ▪ Size of the development ▪ Use of natural resources ▪ Production of waste ▪ Pollution and nuisance ▪ Risk of accidents ▪ Use of technologies	The resources required for the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme are likely to be obtained from the global market, but it is envisaged that materials would be obtained locally wherever possible. No waste, nuisances or accidents are likely to extend beyond the border of the UK. No novel technologies are proposed that have the potential for transboundary effects.
Location of development (including existing use) and geographical area: ▪ What is the existing use? ▪ What is the distance to another EEA ▪ state? ▪ What is the extent of the area of a likely impact under the jurisdiction of another EEA state?	The Site is currently predominantly used as agricultural land. The Scheme's closest EEA boundary is Ireland, located approximately 310 km to the west of the Site. No impacts are likely to extend beyond the jurisdiction of the UK, with the exception of potential greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions. The latter is expected to be minimal given the nature of the Scheme, which would not emit GHG emissions during its operation (except for any emissions associated with maintenance vehicles and repair works).
Environmental importance: ▪ Are particular environmental values (e.g. protected areas – name them) likely to be affected? ▪ Capacity of the natural environment. ▪ Wetlands, coastal zones, mountain and forest areas, nature reserves and parks,	The Humber Estuary Special Protection Area ('SPA') / Special Area of Conservation ('SAC') / Ramsar Site, Lower Derwent Valley SPA / SAC / Ramsar, Skipwith Common SAC, and River Derwent SAC are located within 10km of the Scheme. The potential for significant effects relating to these designated sites will be

Criteria and Relevant Considerations	Commentary with Regard to the Scheme
Natura 2000 sites, areas where environmental quality standards already exceeded, densely populated areas, landscapes of historical, cultural or archaeological significance.	accounted for in the EIA. However, it is not anticipated that there is potential for transboundary effects (and therefore any effects on important environmental receptors beyond the UK).
Potential impacts and carrier: ▪ By what means could impacts be spread (i.e. what pathways)?	The only potential transboundary environmental impact which is considered likely is from GHG emissions. These emissions would be spread by atmospheric processes and are anticipated to be minimal given the nature of the Scheme. The Scheme is expected to offset GHG emissions through the generation of clean electricity, that otherwise would have been generated from a typical fuel mix comprising technologies such as gas fired power stations.
Extent: ▪ What is the likely extent of the impact (geographical area and size of the affected population)?	The only potential transboundary environmental impact which is considered likely is from GHG emissions, which are known to contribute to changes on climate on a global scale. The impact of GHG emissions is considered irreversible within human lifetimes, however, as above, GHG emissions associated with the Scheme are expected to be minimal during construction and decommissioning (in the order of one to two years) whilst the Scheme is expected to lead to a beneficial contribution to UK GHG emissions during its operation (assumed to be 60 years). The temporal pattern of GHG emissions is likely to be relatively constant during the construction and decommissioning phases. It is proposed to calculate the likely lifecycle GHG emissions as part of the EIA. GHG impacts will be put into context in terms of their impact on the UK's five-year carbon budgets, which set legally binding targets for GHG emissions. The GHG emissions offset through the production of cleaner electricity during the operational phase will be accounted for within the GHG emissions calculations. The global nature of GHG impacts means that it is not possible to apportion or identify any
Magnitude: ▪ What would the likely magnitude of the change in relevant variables relative to the status quo, taking into account the sensitivity of the variable?	
Probability: ▪ What is the degree of probability of the impact? ▪ Is the impact likely to occur as a consequence of normal conditions or exceptional situations, such as accidents?	
Duration: ▪ Is the impact likely to be temporary, short-term or long-term?	
Frequency: ▪ What is the likely to be the temporal pattern of the impact?	
Reversibility: ▪ Is the impact likely to be reversible or irreversible?	

Criteria and Relevant Considerations	Commentary with Regard to the Scheme
	impact in GHG emissions in terms of environmental effects on any particular country or state. It follows that there is no potential for significant effects on the environment of any EEA State or group of EEA States resulting from GHG emissions from the Scheme, as the environmental receptor in this regard is the global atmosphere, rather than the environment of any country or state or group of countries or states. The GHG emissions are considered at a global level, and so are captured by the assessment in any event.
Cumulative Impacts: ▪ Are other major developments close by?	Proposed developments within 10 km of the Scheme will be taken into consideration in the EIA. However, it is not anticipated that there is potential for significant cumulative transboundary effects.

References

Ref 1 Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) (2011) The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Available at: The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. [Accessed January 2026]

Ref 2 Planning Inspectorate (2025). Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Transboundary Impacts and Process (online). Available at: Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Transboundary Impacts and Process - GOV.UK [Accessed January 2026]

Appendix 7-A: LVIA Methodology

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1 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The assessment methodology follows the 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment' Third Edition ('GLVIA3') (Ref 1). As recommended by GLVIA3, the process concentrates on principles and process, stating that 'It does not provide a detailed or 'formulaic' recipe that can be followed in every situation – it remains the responsibility of the professional to ensure that the approach and methodology adopted are appropriate to the task in hand'. The methodology that underpins the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment ('LVIA') process is therefore tailored to be proportionate to the assessment and nature and location of the Scheme. The methodology also considers the following guidance:

- An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (October 2014) (Ref 2).
- Landscape Institute (17 September 2019) Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Ref 3).
- Landscape Institute (26 May 2021) Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations (Ref 4).
- Landscape Institute Draft Technical Guidance ('LITGN-2024-01') (August 2024) Notes and Clarifications on Aspects of GLVIA3 (Ref 5).

1.1.2 GLVIA3 advises that LVIA must deal with and clearly distinguish between the assessment of landscape effects and the assessment of visual effects. This is set out in Paragraphs 2.21 and 2.22:

> *"Assessment of landscape effects: assessing effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right;*
>
> *Assessment of visual effects: assessing effects on specific views and on general visual amenity experienced by people.*
>
> *The distinction between these two aspects is very important but often misunderstood, even by professionals. LVIA must deal with both and should be clear about the differences between them. If a professional assessment does not properly define them or distinguish between them, then other professionals and members of the public are likely to be confused."*

1.1.3 The significance of landscape and visual effects is determined through consideration of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of change. Sensitivity is judged through consideration of the value of the landscape or view, and the susceptibility of the receptor to change.

1.1.4 The time period for the assessment covers the construction of the Scheme and associated infrastructure, to completion of the works and the commencement of its operation and decommissioning, including

identification of residual effects. Matters of residual effects are set out in Figure 4.7 of GLVIA3.

1.1.5 The assessment involves a process of iterative design and re-assessment of any remaining, residual effects that would not otherwise be mitigated or 'designed out'. The type of effect is also considered and may be direct or indirect; temporary (reversible) or permanent; and Beneficial, Neutral, or Adverse. The landscape and visual appraisals unavoidably involve a combination of both quantitative and qualitative assessment and wherever possible a consensus of professional opinion is sought through consultation, internal peer review, and the adoption of a systematic, impartial, and professional approach.

1.2 Terminology

1.2.1 A description of the definitions, scope and context of the terminology used in the LVIA process is provided in the Glossary of this methodology.

1.2.2 GLVIA3 (Paragraph 1.15) identifies with regard to impacts, effects and significance that 'Terminology can be complex and potentially confusing in this area, particularly in the use of the words 'impact' and 'effect' in LVIA within Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA') and Strategic Environmental Assessment ('SEA')'. In this case, it encourages the consistent use of the terms 'impact' and 'effect' but recognises that there may be circumstances where this is not appropriate, for example where other practitioners involved in an EIA are adopting a different convention and states that:

> *"This applies to 'appraisals' of landscape and visual impacts outside the formal requirements of EIA as well as those that are part of formal assessment."*

1.2.3 For the purpose of the LVIA process, the methodology adopts the consistent use of terms to ensure that the same meaning and ultimate judgements are applied in a transparent way throughout the assessment process. Clarity on the use of terms in the LVIA process is set out below.

Sensitivity of Receptor

1.2.4 This judgement is established by considering the concept of value of the receptor combined with the susceptibility of the receptor to specific change. The combination of these two criteria then informs the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors as set out in Paragraphs 1.6.12 to 1.6.15 and 1.7.13 to 1.7.15 below.

1.2.5 For the purpose of the LVIA process, a receptor sensitivity is classified on a four-point scale of: very low, low, medium, and high (refer to **Table 1-5** and **Table 1-11** of this Methodology). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of sensitivity of receptors.

Resource / Receptor Value

1.2.6 The concept of value of the receptor is related to a range of factors and indicators. This list of factors is not fixed as the criteria need to be appropriate to each designation process.

1.2.7 In terms of value of the Landscape Character Types or Areas, this would, for example, relate to any designations at both national and local levels, and where there are no designations, judgements are based on criteria set out within the Landscape Institute technical guidance note ('TGN') (Ref 6) that provides information and guidance to landscape professionals and others who need to make judgements about the value of landscapes (outside national landscape designations).

1.2.8 In terms of the value of local landscape designations, this would for example relate to locally valued landscapes such as Special Landscape Areas or Areas of Great Landscape Value. For these receptors, it is essential to understand the reasons for their designation and to examine how the designation criteria relate to the specific area, in order to form a well-supported judgements on their value.

1.2.9 For visual receptors, this would for example relate to factors such as recreation and enjoyment, and the level of recognition attached to a particular view by visitors (for example, where views appear in guidebooks or tourist maps, or where facilities such as car parking and interpretation are provided). These visual receptors would include road users, walkers and horse riders, but may also include waterway users, leisure cyclists and train users, where appropriate.

1.2.10 In terms of landscape receptors, this would for example relate to local distinctiveness and sense of place where the landscape may be designated for its cultural associations.

1.2.11 For the purpose of the LVIA process, a receptor value is classified on a four-point scale of: very low, low, medium, and high (refer to **Table 1-3** and **Table 1-9** of this Methodology). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of resource/receptor value.

Susceptibility to Change

1.2.12 Susceptibility to change is not recorded as part of the baseline situation but is instead considered as part of the assessment of effects and tailored to the project.

1.2.13 In terms of landscape receptors, susceptibility to change means the ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.

1.2.14 In terms of visual receptors, this is a product of the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view and the extent to which their attention or

interest may therefore be focused on the views and visual amenity they experience.

1.2.15 For the purpose of the LVIA process, susceptibility to change is classified on a four-point scale of: very low, low, medium, and high (refer to **Table 1-4** and **Table 1-10** of this Methodology). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of susceptibility to change.

Magnitude of Change

1.2.16 Magnitude of change is gauged by assessing the type and amount of change predicted to occur as a result of the Scheme in relation to the specific landscape or visual receptor. Factors influencing the magnitude of change include: size or scale; geographical extent; and duration and reversibility of effect as set out in Paragraphs 1.6.17 to 1.6.23 and 1.7.22 to 1.7.31.

1.2.17 For the purpose of the LVIA process, the overall magnitude of change is classified on a four-point scale of: very low, low, medium, and high (refer to **Table 1-8** and **Table 1-13** of this Methodology). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of magnitude of change.

Significance of Effects

1.2.18 Significance of landscape and visual effects is gauged by considering the magnitude of change along with the sensitivity of the receptor using professional judgement.

1.2.19 For the purpose of the LVIA process, the significance of effects is set out within Section 1.9, for example: negligible, minor, moderate to minor, moderate, major to moderate and major (**Table 1-14** of this Methodology). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of significance of effects.

1.2.20 In line with good practice guidance set out in GLVIA3 (Paragraph 1.17), in addition to assessing significance, effects are classified as: beneficial (positive), adverse (negative) or neutral, as well as direct and indirect. An effect is understood to be neutral when the predicted residual change would, on balance, result in neither an improvement, nor a deterioration of the landscape and visual resource compared with the existing situation.

1.3 Assessment Approach

1.3.1 The assessment of landscape character and visual amenity is both a subjective and objective process. Whilst subjectivity can never be removed, by following a systematic and robust step by step process, rational and transparent conclusions can be drawn.

1.3.2 The process of LVIA is therefore based on the following principles and processes:

- Baseline appraisal including desk based and field surveys to identify the nature of the existing landscape and visual resource;
- Identification of the individual landscape and visual receptors likely to experience change from the Scheme and a description of the effects, both adverse and beneficial;
- An assessment of the significant effects identified; and
- Identification of any additional mitigation or monitoring measures that may be required.

1.3.3 In accordance with GLVIA3 (Paragraphs 2.20 and 2.21), the assessment of landscape and visual effects are separate but linked procedures; the landscape is assessed as an environmental resource in its own right, whereas visual effects are assessed on views and visual amenity experienced by people.

1.3.4 Landscape effects are concerned with the effects of the Scheme on the character of the landscape, combined with an understanding of the proposed change or development. Key steps in the process defined by GLVIA3 (Paragraph 5.34), are as follows.

> *"The first step is to identify the components of the landscape that are likely to be affected by the scheme, often referred to as the landscape receptors, such as overall character and key characteristics, individual elements or features, and specific aesthetic or perceptual aspects.*
>
> *The second step is to identify interactions between these landscape receptors and the different components of the development at all different stages, including construction, operation and, where relevant, decommissioning and restoration/reinstatement."*

1.3.5 Visual effects are concerned with changes in available views of the landscape and the effect of those changes on people, often referred to as visual receptors. A range of issues to assist in describing effects on views (not restricted to) are defined in GLVIA3 (Paragraph 6.27), as follows:

> *"The nature of the view of the scheme, for example a full or partial view or only a glimpse;*
>
> *The proportion of the scheme or particular features that would be visible (such as full, most, small, part, none);*
>
> *The distance of the viewpoint from the development and whether the viewer would focus on the development due to its scale and proximity or whether the development would be only a small minor element in a panoramic view.*
>
> *Whether the view is stationary or transient or one of a sequence of views as from the footpath or moving vehicle*
>
> *The nature of the change's which must be judged individually for each project but may include, for example, changes in the existing skyline profile,*

creation of a new visual focus in the view, introduction of new man-made objects, changes in visual simplicity or complexity, alteration of visual scale and change to the degree of visual enclosure."

1.3.6 It is important to recognise that the LVIA process is an integral part of the design process. Following an initial assessment of the baseline conditions and consultation, the embedded mitigation and enhancement measures are fed back into the development proposals and its design as part of an iterative approach.

Consultation

1.3.7 In terms of consultation, the GLVIA3 notes that "*In general the EIA procedures only formally require consultation with the public at the stage of submission and review of the Environmental Statement, although in some cases there may be a requirement for pre-application consultation. Nevertheless, there are considerable benefits to be gained from involving the public in early discussion of the proposals and of the environmental issues that may arise. This can make a positive contribution to scoping the landscape and visual issues*" (Ref 7).

1.3.8 The Guidance also notes that: "*Consultation is an important part of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment process, relevant to many of the stages described above. It has a role in gathering specific information about the site, and in canvassing the views of the public on the proposed development. It can be a valuable tool in seeking understanding and agreement about the key issues and can highlight local interests and values which may otherwise be overlooked. With commitment and engagement in a genuinely open and responsive process, consultation can also make a real contribution to schemed design*" (Ref 8).

1.4 Baseline Assessment

1.4.1 GLVIA3 sets out the requirements of the Baseline Assessment as follows:

"For the landscape baseline the aim is to provide an understanding of the landscape in the area that may be affected – its constituent elements, its character and the way this varies spatially, its geographic extent, its history (which may require its own specialist study), its condition, the way the landscape is experienced, and the value attached to it.

For the visual baseline the aim is to establish the area in which the development may be visible, the different groups of people who may experience views of the development, the places where they will be affected and the nature of the views and visual amenity at those points."

1.4.2 The landscape and visual baseline conditions of the assessment are established by undertaking a detailed desk study, fieldwork, and analysis of findings to create a detailed understanding of the existing landscape and

visual context of both the Humberhead Sites and Cable Route Corridor ('CRC') and the surrounding landscape within the proposed Study Area.

1.4.3 Together, the established baseline provides an understanding of the components of the landscape and visual resource that may be affected by the Scheme, which includes the identification of key landscape and visual receptors which represent the existing situation. The baseline for the LVIA process is of sufficient detail to enable a well-informed assessment of the likely landscape & visual effects on the baseline conditions.

1.4.4 The desk and field-based assessment involves the following key activities:

- Familiarisation with the landscape and visual resources of the area through site visits and fieldwork within which the Scheme would be located;
- Identification of landscape and visual resources through site visits and fieldwork likely to be significantly affected by the Scheme;
- Preparation of Zone of Theoretical Visibility ('ZTV') maps;
- Identification of the location of viewpoints, informed by site visits /fieldwork and the ZTV, that are used to inform the assessment of effects of both landscape and visual resources; and
- Identification of suitable Study Areas for the LVIA inclusive of land within the Site boundary.

1.4.5 Fieldwork is undertaken by a Chartered Landscape Architect, from a car, bicycle or on foot.

Landscape Baseline

1.4.6 The landscape baseline is established by undertaking a detailed desk study including a review of published Landscape Character Assessments, fieldwork, and analysis of findings to create a detailed understanding of the existing landscape context of the Humberhead Sites, CRC and surrounding landscape within the Study Area. The desk-based assessment begins with a review of legislation, policy and guidance including published landscape and townscape character assessments of the area and its wider context.

1.4.7 The baseline for assessing landscape effects addresses the effects of change and development on the landscape as a resource i.e.:

- The landscape components which contribute to the character of the landscape; for example topography, landcover, land use, vegetation, settlement and buildings;
- The aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape;
- Landscape character and the key characteristics that contribute it.

Visual Baseline

1.4.8 The visual baseline establishes the areas from where the new components of the Scheme would be seen, who would see them, the places where those

who would see them would be affected and the nature of views and visual amenity. Photography is used to record this.

1.4.9 This includes the identification of key receptors and viewpoints which represent such receptors. In order to assist with viewpoint selection and to appreciate the potential influence of the development in the wider landscape, preliminary ZTV plans may be used. ZTV plans illustrate the area from where it may be theoretically possible to view all, or part, of the Scheme. Viewpoints are illustrated on a plan and accompanied by a photographic record.

1.4.10 The visual assessment aims to determine from which points the Scheme can be seen in the surrounding landscape; this is known as the visual envelope. Once determined, a series of key representative viewpoints are chosen (i.e. areas within the visual envelope from where it may be possible to see the Scheme from publicly accessible locations), such as residential areas, public open spaces, Public Rights of Way ('PRoW') / public footpaths and roads.

1.4.11 Viewpoints identified through consultation and during desk studies are ground-truthed through fieldwork and their positions fixed prior to photography being undertaken. Landscape character types ('LCTs') are reviewed during fieldwork and the descriptions contained in the published landscape character assessment are augmented where necessary. Landscape and visual receptors are also assessed to ensure they are accurately represented through desk-based assessment.

1.4.12 The baseline for assessing visual effects establishes the area from which Scheme may be visible and the nature and number of different groups of people (receptors) who are likely to experience change. For assessing visual effects, the receptors may include:

- Users of properties: such as residents, employees or visitors;
- Users of public rights of way: public footpaths, bridleways, byways and permissive paths;
- Users of transport routes: main roads and residential streets; and
- Users of places accessible to the public including open space areas, gardens and other destinations.

1.5 Approach to Mitigation

1.5.1 In accordance with the EIA Regulations, mitigation measures proposed to prevent/avoid, reduce and where practicable offset or remedy (or compensate for) any significant adverse landscape and visual effects are described. The LVIA takes the following approach to the mitigation hierarchy and what is required in the process of assessment of both the landscape and visual effects.

1.5.2 Mitigation measures are considered to fall into the categories of: Embedded mitigation, developed through the iterative design process and integrated or

embedded into the project design; standard construction and operational management practices; and additional mitigation, specifically intended to address significant residual adverse effects but not built into the design of the Scheme.

Avoidance Measures

1.5.3 Avoidance is the first step of the mitigation hierarchy which comprises measures taken to avoid creating impacts from the outset, such as careful spatial placement of infrastructure, or timing construction sensitively to avoid disturbance. These measures are incorporated into the design of the scheme to avoid development impacts and control any negative effects on the landscape. This is particularly important where sensitive receptors are identified or when the Scheme is in or near to a highly valued and/or designated landscape.

Embedded Mitigation Measures

1.5.4 Paragraph 4.21 to 4.27 of GLVIA3 describes the approach to the mitigation hierarchy of landscape and visual effects. In line with this, the LVIA process would ensure that through an iterative design process the design of the scheme and mitigation occurs in parallel with the EIA process through consideration of the various stages of an EIA including:

1.5.5 Embedded mitigation is informed by the following:

- Feasibility
- Scoping
- Post scoping – scoping opinion
- Co design initial consultation
- Design evolution
- Statutory consultation
- Post consultation design refinement
- Detailed Design and optimisation

1.5.6 The approach combines assessment, defines parameters, provides refinement and mitigation; together with an integrated approach to environmental constraints and consultation responses. This would ensure that the final design would embed mitigation measures in an integrated way to reduce any potential significant effects from the Scheme on identified receptors.

1.5.7 Embedded mitigation forms an integral, committed and deliverable part of the Scheme design and can also comprise standard construction practices. They are assumed to be implemented and are therefore factored into the assessment process. Embedded mitigation is taken into account during the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme. The mitigation measures are iterative, refining the scale and layout of the Scheme while ensuring planning acceptability and

demonstrating compliance with relevant policy requirements. Embedded mitigation could include modifications to siting, access, layout, buildings, structures, ground modelling and landscaping (including conservation of existing vegetation and new planting). These measures aim to ensure a reasonable balance of viability and to meet with policy expectations and importantly must be deliverable.

1.5.8 It is expected that these measures would be implemented as they are to be an integral part of the Scheme. They would be secured by conditions (known as Requirements) on a consent.

1.5.9 A detailed list of examples of embedded mitigation considered in the LVIA which may mitigate or reduce the effects of the scheme is provided in **Table 1-1**.

Table 1-1 Examples of embedded mitigation

Initial Assessment	Information obtained from work undertaken as part of the desk based and feasibility assessment that informs the design process. Information obtained from an assessment and understanding of the Humberhead Sites and CRC from initial site visit and scoping stage that informs the design process. Information gathered and observed through subsequent site visits undertaken during the ES process including an understanding of the key characteristic features of the Humberhead Sites, CRC and surrounding landscape character. Undertaking of an initial high level parameters plan based on OS and GIS data sets and inclusions of information from site visits and surveys by the landscape architect and other consultants. Consultation through non statutory Co:Design workshops and statutory consultation as part of the DCO process. Undertaking of detailed parameters planning based on topographical survey data and integrating data from other disciplines such as ecology, arboriculture, archaeology, heritage, glint and glare, transport, flood risk and drainage, acoustics noise, and vibration, and agricultural land value (not exhaustive). This data will be available at various stages of the design evolution and detailed information is collated throughout the process until the scheme design is fixed. These parameters will be used to develop and ultimately fix the layout whilst providing sufficient areas for any proposed mitigation to be capable of being implemented and in terms of planting maturing to the desired height, width and function. Detailed design and assessment through the LVIA which informs the siting of the development, its design and likely materials would be undertaken in line with the above and would be subject to final design refinement prior to design fix.
Design	Preparation of Parameters which define the location of the solar panels and associated development, their spatial arrangement in

	the landscape and materials associated with the development including transformers and sub stations. Retention of natural features of the Humberhead Sites, CRC and surrounding landscape such as topography, watercourses, designations both statutory and non-statutory, woodland and vegetation, hedgerows. Retention of existing structures and buildings.
Mitigation	**Retention of Existing features** Gapping up of existing hedgerows and supplementary woodland/vegetation planting, changes to management of hedgerows and woodland/vegetation to improve quality, height, width or to ensure the existing features are suitable for long term mitigation and management associated with the mitigation requirements of landscape and visual receptors. Restoration or retention of existing earthworks. Restoration or retention of existing boundary structures/features such as fencing, walls, earth mounds. Restoration of historic hedgerows and woodland/vegetation in the landscape. **New Planting** Planting of new hedgerows, woodlands, shelterbelts, scrub, individual trees and vertical/woody vegetation aligned to landscape character. Planting of wildflowers and grassland to improve the overall landcover associated with solar farms and any other landscape features required for mitigation of effects at construction, year 1, and year 15 and decommissioning. Forward planting that may be required to mitigate effects. Proposed earthworks associated with the screening of components of the scheme. Proposed boundary structures/features such as fencing, walls, earth mounds to screen development. Measures for the management of vegetation at year 15 post construction or at decommissioning stages to ensure that the management of the mitigation and its establishment is adequate. This provides a robust response in relation to pressures on embedded mitigation such as planting for example as a result of climate change and growing prevalence of arboreal diseases and changing landscape character.
Construction and Management controls	Construction and Environmental Management Plan ('CEMP') would control the construction process to ensure appropriate practices are followed to enable the above to be secured. Landscape and Ecological Management Plan ('LEMP') would control how mitigation is implemented and managed to achieve the outcomes relied upon in the LVIA and as part of the Development Consent Order ('DCO').

	The above documents would be subject to a DCO Requirement ensuring their delivery.

1.5.10 The above shows examples of the LVIA approach to embedded mitigation to ensure the LVIA responds as sensitively as practicable to the landscape and visual resources on the Humberhead Sites, CRC and in the surrounding landscape.

1.5.11 The embedded mitigation would provide the best practicable fit of the Scheme within the landscape and consequently in views of the landscape from receptors being assessed.

Enhancement

1.5.12 Where relevant, enhancement measures are identified. Enhancement measures are not required to mitigate significant effects of the Scheme, as any measures required to achieve this will form part of the embedded mitigation identified as part of the iterative design process and will be assessed accordingly. Enhancement measures are therefore also not factored into the determination of residual effects. They are further measures which would have additional beneficial outcomes should they be implemented, but which are not required as a result of applying the mitigation hierarchy. Examples of enhancement measures may be improvements to the local PRoW network such as footpath improvements, bridges, gates or stiles; interpretation boards; community orchards for example and are usually derived through the consultation process. They may also form part of embedded ecological mitigation, for example but not contribute to a reduction in landscape or visual effects.

1.5.13 In designated or protected landscapes such as National Parks and National Landscapes there is a duty to 'further the purpose' of protected landscapes to conserve and enhance its natural beauty, as required by the LURA Act 2023 . It is advised that measures that further the purposes are required over and above mitigation measures and should align with Management Plan objectives, principles and policies. However, in landscape proposals it is difficult to define the difference between landscape mitigation from landscape enhancement, for example: a proposed new hedgerow can mitigate the visual effects of a development and provide positive enhancement to landscape character.

Additional Mitigation

1.5.15 Additional mitigation is that over and above the embedded mitigation that may be required and has the potential to mitigate any significant adverse effects identified following the assessment of the Scheme inclusive of its embedded mitigation.

1.5.16 Additional mitigation measures are those that are not built into the final design of the Scheme and are considered in relation to the assessment of the landscape and visual effects of the Scheme as the means of addressing the significant adverse effects identified.

1.5.17 As additional mitigation measures are not incorporated in the Scheme being assessed, there will need to be careful consideration of how they can be secured. In an ideal world, applying Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment as an iterative planning and design tool would allow all necessary and desirable mitigation to be embedded into the project design, such that additional mitigation should not prove necessary.

1.5.18 Where significant effects remain, following the implementation of embedded mitigation and achievable further measures would lower the identified effect, the assessment shall identify what (if any) additional mitigation applicable and explain how this would be secured, for example via a specific DCO Requirement or via a management plan secured by a DCO Requirement such as the CEMP or LEMP. An example of such mitigation could be temporary fencing to reduce glint and glare for visual receptors until planting has established on the Humberhead Sites.

1.6 Assessment of Landscape Effects

Landscape Receptors

1.6.1 Landscape effects are assessed at construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases of the Scheme on the identified landscape receptors.

1.6.2 Landscape receptors are those parts of the receiving landscape that may be affected by the change. In LVIA identification of landscape receptors includes both:

- the constituent elements of the landscape (the Landscape Fabric) being the individual tangible elements or features of the landscape, such as landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover, vegetation within the development area or site, for example which can usually be described and quantified, and
- the specific aesthetic or perceptual qualities and the character of the landscape as a whole in different areas; and

1.6.3 As such, the Landscape Fabric of the Site is considered as a landscape receptor which is assessed separately to relevant Landscape Character Areas.

Direct Effects

1.6.4 Result directly from the development itself, including:

- On the fabric of the landscape as a result of removal of, or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape and/or the introduction of new elements or features;

- On the aesthetic aspects of the landscape within the Scheme itself – for example its scale, sense of enclosure, diversity, pattern and colour, and/or on its perceptual or experiential attributes, such as a sense of naturalness, remoteness or tranquillity; and
- On the overall character of the landscape within the Scheme itself as a result of changes in the landscape fabric and/or in aesthetic or perceptual aspects, leading to modification of key characteristics and possible creation of new landscape character if the changes are substantial enough. It is recognised that the change in land use required to accommodate a green field solar development and the adverse impacts that this has on the character of the individual sites themselves would result in a fundamental change to the character of the individual fields and their immediate surroundings with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme.

Indirect effects

1.6.5 Effects that result indirectly from the proposed project as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effects.

Assessing Landscape Sensitivity

1.6.6 The sensitivity of landscape receptors is assessed through consideration of their value and susceptibility to change. The process for determining landscape sensitivity is set out below.

Landscape Value

1.6.7 For landscape receptors, value concerns the importance of the landscape resource as evidenced by the presence of landscape designations and professional judgement. Susceptibility is concerned with the landscape's ability to absorb change brought about by the Scheme.

1.6.8 The European Landscape Convention (Ref 9) promotes the need to take account of all landscapes, with less emphasis on the special and more recognition that ordinary landscapes, such as community landscapes also have their own value. GLVIA3 paragraph 5.19 also recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes and states that *"value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape." And that "the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value."*.

1.6.9 To assess the value attached to undesignated landscapes, criteria are set out within the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/21 ('TGN 02/21') (Table A2.15 2020) (Ref 10).

1.6.10 **Table 1-2** illustrates the selection of criterion used for assessing the value of undesignated landscapes within TGN 02/21.

Table 1-2 Criterion for assessing the value of undesignated landscapes

Factor	Definition	Examples of evidence
Natural heritage	Landscape with clear evidence of ecological, geological, geomorphological or physiographic interest which contribute	Landscape character assessment. LANDMAP Geological Landscape and Landscape Habitats Aspects (in Wales). Ecological and geological designations. Site of Special Scientific Interest ('SSSI') citations and condition assessments. Geological Conservation Review.

Factor	Definition	Examples of evidence
	positively to the landscape	Habitat surveys. Priority habitats. Nature recovery networks/ nature pathways. Habitat network opportunity mapping/ green infrastructure mapping. Catchment management plans. Ecosystem services assessment/ schemes. Specialist ecological studies.
Cultural heritage	Landscape with clear evidence of archaeological, historical or cultural interest which contribute positively to the landscape.	Landscape character assessment. LANDMAP Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape Services Aspect (in Wales). Historic environment and archaeological designations. Conservation Area appraisals, Village Design Statements. Historic maps. Historic landscape character assessments, Historic Land Use Assessment and Historic Area Assessments. Place names. Specialist heritage studies.
Landscape condition	Landscape which is in a good physical state both with regard to individual elements and overall landscape structure.	Landscape character assessment. LANDMAP condition and trend questions (in Wales). Hedgerow/ tree surveys. Observations about intactness/ condition made in the field by the assessor. SSSI condition assessments. Historic landscape character assessments/ map regression analysis.
Associations	Landscape which is connected with notable people, events and the arts	Information about arts and science relating to a place. Historical accounts, cultural traditions and folklore. Guidebooks/ published cultural trails. LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services aspect (in Wales).
Distinctiveness	Landscape that has a strong sense of identity	Landscape character assessment. LANDMAP Visual & Sensory question 3 and 25, – Historic Landscape question 4 (in Wales). Guidebooks Observations about identity/ distinctiveness made in the field by the assessor.
Recreational	Landscape offering recreational opportunities where experience	Definitive public rights of way mapping/ OS map data. National Trails, long distance trails, Coastal Paths, Core Paths. Open access land (including registered common land).

Factor	Definition	Examples of evidence
	of landscape is important	Database of registered town or village greens Visitor surveys/ studies. Observations about recreational use/ enjoyment made in the field by the assessor.
Perceptual (Scenic)	Landscape that appeals to the senses, primarily the visual sense	Landscape character assessment LANDMAP Visual and Sensory scenic quality question 46 (in Wales). Protected views, views studies. Areas frequently photographed or used in images used for tourism/ visitor/ promotional purposes, or views described or praised in literature. Observations about scenic qualities made in the field by the assessor. Conservation Area Appraisals Village Design Statements, or similar.
Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Landscape with a strong perceptual value notably wildness, tranquillity and/or dark skies	Tranquillity mapping and factors which contribute to and detract from tranquillity. Dark Skies mapping. Wildness mapping, and Wild Land Areas in Scotland. Land cover mapping. Field survey LANDMAP. Visual and Sensory Aspect.
Functional	Landscape which performs a clearly identifiable and valuable function, particularly in the healthy functioning of the landscape	Land cover and habitat maps. Ecosystem services assessments and mapping (particularly supporting and regulating services). Green infrastructure studies/strategies. Development and management plans for nationally-designated landscapes, Local Plans and SPDs. Landscape character assessments.

Landscape Receptor Value

1.6.11 **Table 1-3** below illustrates the criteria for determining the value of the identified landscape receptors.

Table 1-3 Landscape receptor value

Landscape Value	Recognition	Features / Quality	Condition
High	Typically, a landscape / feature of international or national recognition e.g., World Heritage Sites, National	A strong sense of place with landscape / features worthy of conservation; absence of detracting features.	A high-quality landscape / feature; attractive landscape / feature; exceptional landscape

Landscape Value	Recognition	Features / Quality	Condition
	Landscapes, National Parks, Scheduled Monuments and Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens		with a strong strength of character.
Medium	Regional recognition e.g., Conservation Areas; Grade II Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens	A number of well distinguished features worthy of conservation; evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features.	A good quality landscape / feature with some potential for substitution; a reasonably attractive landscape / feature.
Low	Undesignated, but locally valued landscape / features	Few landscape features worthy of conservation; evidence of degradation with some detracting features.	An ordinary landscape / feature with high potential for substitution; quality that is fairly commonplace.
Very Low	Typically, an undesignated landscape / feature.	No landscape features worthy of conservation; evidence of degradation with many detracting features.	Very low quality landscape / feature with very high potential for substitution; limited variety or distinctiveness; commonplace.

Susceptibility of the Landscape Receptors to Change

1.6.12 This means the ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies (Ref 11).

1.6.13 **Table 1-4** below illustrates the criteria for determining the susceptibility to change of the identified landscape receptor:

Table 1-4 Landscape receptor susceptibility to change

Landscape Susceptibility	Criterion
High	The landscape receptor is highly susceptible to the Scheme, and a low ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the key characteristics of the landscape have no or very limited ability to accommodate the specific proposed change without undue adverse effects

Landscape Susceptibility	Criterion
	taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, and/or achievement of relevant planning policies and strategies.
Medium	The landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate it without undue adverse effects, taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, and/or achievement of relevant planning policies and strategies.
Low	The landscape receptor has low susceptibility to the Scheme, and a high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the relevant characteristics of the landscape are generally able to accommodate it with little, or no, undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation, taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape.
Very Low	Very high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change; no undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation (receptor value) and/or achievement of relevant planning policies and strategies.

Landscape Sensitivity

1.6.14 GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.39) indicates that combining susceptibility and value can be achieved in a number of ways and needs to include professional judgement. However, it is generally accepted that a combination of high susceptibility and high value is likely to result in the highest sensitivity, whereas a low susceptibility and low value is likely to result in the lowest level of sensitivity. It should be noted that the levels are indicative and in practice there is not a clear distinction between criteria levels.

1.6.15 **Table 1-5** provides a summary of the likely characteristics of the differing levels of sensitivity of the landscape receptor.

Table 1-5 Landscape receptor sensitivity criterion

Landscape Sensitivity	Characteristics
High	Landscape character, characteristics, and elements where, through consideration of the landscape resource and characteristics, there would generally be a lower landscape tolerance or scope for landscape change or positive enhancement, and higher landscape value and quality. Often includes landscapes which are highly valued for their scenic quality, including most statutorily (nationally / internationally designated landscapes). Elements/features that could for example be described as unique or are nationally scarce.

Landscape Sensitivity	Characteristics
	Mature vegetation with provenance such as ancient woodland or mature parkland trees, and/or mature landscape features which are characteristic of and contribute to a sense of place and illustrates time- depth in a landscape and if replaceable, would for example not be replaced other than in the long term.
Medium	Landscape character, characteristics, and elements where, through consideration of the landscape resource and characteristics, there would be a medium landscape tolerance or some scope for landscape change. Often includes landscapes of medium landscape value and quality which may be locally designated. Areas that have a positive landscape character but include some areas of alteration/degradation/or erosion of features. Perceptual/aesthetic aspect has some vulnerability to unsympathetic development; and/or features/elements that are locally commonplace; unusual locally but in moderate/poor condition; or mature vegetation that is in moderate/poor condition or readily replicated.
Low	Landscape character, characteristics, and elements where, through consideration of the landscape resource and characteristics, there would be higher landscape tolerance or scope for landscape change or positive enhancement. Damaged or substantially modified landscapes with few characteristic features of value. Capable of absorbing major change, and landscape elements/features that might be considered to detract from landscape character such as obtrusive man-made features.
Very Low	Landscape character, characteristics, and elements where there is a high landscape tolerance or a planned desire for landscape change. Usually applies to landscapes with a lower landscape susceptibility or higher landscape tolerance for the Scheme. May also apply to derelict landscapes, spoil heaps, and de-graded urban fringe areas that require restoration or re- development / re-planting. Areas that are relatively bland or neutral in character with few/no notable features. A landscape that includes areas of alteration/degradation or erosion of features, and/or landscape elements/features that are commonplace or make little contribution to local distinctiveness. Opportunities for the restoration of landscape through mitigation measures associated with the proposal.

1.6.16 The judgement on landscape sensitivity as explained above is based on consideration of both the landscape receptor's value and its susceptibility to change arising from the Scheme.

1.6.17 **Table 1-6** below illustrates how landscape value and susceptibility are combined to determine the level of landscape sensitivity.

Table 1-6 Matrix for determining landscape sensitivity

Landscape Susceptibility / Landscape Value	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	High	High to Medium	Medium	Medium to Low
Medium	High to Medium	Medium	Medium to Low	Low
Low	Medium	Medium to Low	Low	Low to Very Low
Very Low	Medium to Low	Low	Low to Very Low	Very Low

Magnitude of Landscape Change

1.6.18 The determination of the magnitude of landscape change combines an assessment of the size or scale of change likely to be experienced as a result of each effect (Ref 12), the geographical extent of the area likely to be influenced and the duration and reversibility of effects.

Size or Scale

1.6.19 Judgements are needed about the size or scale of change in the landscape that is likely to be experienced as a result of each effect. GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.49), states that "The judgements should, for example, take account of:

The extent of the existing landscape elements that would be lost, the proportion of the total extent that this represents and the contribution of that element to the character of the landscape – in some cases this may be quantified;

The degree to which aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered either for example, removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones – for example, removal of hedges may change a small scale, intimate landscape into a large-scale, open one, or introduction of new buildings or tall structures may alter open skylines;

Whether the effects change the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character."

Geographical Extent

1.6.20 The geographical area over which the landscape change would be experienced is also considered. This is dependent upon the nature of the proposal and the scale of effects upon the receiving landscape/landscapes; however, GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.50), notes that, in general effects may have an

influence at varying scales and states that *"this will vary according to the nature of the project and may not always be relevant on every occasion:*

- *at the site level, within the proposed development site itself;*
- *at the level of the immediate setting of the site;*
- *at the scale of the landscape type or character area within which the proposal lies;*
- *on a larger scale, influencing several landscape types or character areas."*

Duration and Reversibility of the Landscape Effects

1.6.21 GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.51), notes that duration and reversibility are separate but linked considerations. Duration can usually be simply judged on a scale such as:

- Short-term: 0-5 years;
- Medium- term: 5-10 years;
- Long-term: 10-40 years (or longer).

1.6.22 Reversibility is a judgement about whether or not the Scheme can be removed, and once removed whether the landscape can be reinstated and/or fully restored. GLVIA3 notes at paragraph 5.52 *that "Mineral workings may be partially reversible in that the landscape can be restored to something similar to, but not the same as, the original…Duration and reversibility can sometimes usefully be considered together, so that a temporary or partially reversible effect is linked to definition of how long that effect will last".*

1.6.23 **Table 1-7** below indicates the type of land use and the respective assessment of reversibility defined by GLVIA3 (paragraph 6.41).

Table 1-7 Magnitude of landscape change: duration and reversibility

Category	Description
Permanent	Permanent, is irreversible change to the landscape, such as housing development, as it not possible to remove such a development and restore the land to the original state.
Partially Reversible	Partially Reversible, is change to the landscape, where the landscape can be restored to something similar to the landscape that was removed. For example, mineral developments, as it is possible to restore the land to something similar to the original state, but not the same state.
Reversible	Reversible, is change to the landscape where the landscape can be fully restored. For example, a marine fish farm development, as it is possible to wholly remove such a development and to restore the landscape to the original state. This also includes construction activities which are of temporary nature.

1.6.24 It is clarified within LITGN-2024-01 (Ref.5) that *"for magnitude of change, it is likely that the size/scale of effect will be the most important factor, with geographical extent and duration/ reversibility considered as 'modifiers'. When taking account of geographic extent and duration, care should be taken*

to ensure that the resulting magnitude of effect judgement is not understated. The focus should be on what would be affected and where, not restricted to the proportion of a landscape character area or designated area affected." (Clarification note 3(3)).

1.6.25 Clarification note 5(11) explains: *"Geographical extent should reflect the relevance of the location (for example it may more strongly or weakly manifest one of the key characteristics than other areas, or it may have a geographic role in connecting parts of the receptor) and the spread of effects, as a 'modifier' to the scale of effect so that it does not understate the magnitude of effects for extensive receptors such as large character* areas or designations."

Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change

1.6.26 The overall magnitude of landscape change combines size and scale, geographical extent and duration and reversibility. Not all aspects of a criterion need to be met for an evaluation to be given.

1.6.27 **Table 1-8** below sets out the criterion used to assess the overall magnitude of landscape change.

Table 1-8 Overall magnitude of landscape change

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
High	A large extent of existing landscape elements would be lost / adjusted, the proportion that this represents within the landscape is considerable and the resultant change to the landscape character resulting from such a loss is large. Large scale alteration of the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape such as the removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones – for example, removal of hedges may change a small scale, intimate landscape into a large-scale, open one, or introduction of new buildings or tall structures may alter open skylines.	The change would affect all of the landscape receptors being assessed, as the Scheme would occupy a large geographical extent, e.g., the change would be on a large scale, influencing several landscape types or character areas.	Long term; permanent / non- reversible or partially reversible.

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
	The effects change the key characteristics of the landscape features and landscape character, which are critical to its distinctive overall character.		
Medium	A medium extent of existing landscape elements would be lost / adjusted, the proportion that this represents within the landscape is medium and the resultant change to the landscape character resulting from such a loss is medium. Medium scale alteration of the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape such as the removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones. The effects change some of the key characteristics of the landscape features and landscape character, which are critical to its distinctive overall character.	The change would affect a medium extent of the landscape receptors being assessed, as the Scheme would occupy a moderate geographical extent, e.g., at the scale of the landscape type or character area within which the proposal lies.	Medium term; semi- permanent or partially reversible.
Low	A small extent of existing landscape elements would be lost / adjusted, the proportion that this represents within the landscape is low and the resultant change to the landscape character resulting from such a loss is low. Small scale alteration of the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape such as the removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones.	The change would affect a small part of the landscape receptors being assessed, as the Scheme would occupy a small geographical extent, e.g., at the level of the immediate setting of the Scheme.	Short term / temporary; partially reversible or reversible.

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
	The effects change a small number of the key characteristics of the landscape features and landscape character, which are critical to its distinctive overall character.		
Very Low	A barely perceptible extent of landscape features and elements of importance to the character of the baseline are lost / adjusted. There is a barely discernible change to aesthetic and / or perceptual attributes of landscape features and landscape character and such changes occur across a very limited geographical area and / or proportion of the landscape receptor. The effects change a barely discernible number of the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character.	The change would affect only a negligible part of the landscape receptors being assessed, as the Scheme would occupy a limited geographical extent, e.g., the site level, within the Scheme itself.	Short term / temporary; partially reversible or reversible.

1.7 Assessment of Visual Effects

Visual Receptors

1.7.1 Visual effects are assessed at construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases of the Scheme on the identified visual receptors.

1.7.2 Visual receptors are the people able to view the proposal, that may be affected by changes in views or visual amenity at different places.

1.7.3 Visual effects relate to changes in available views of the landscape and the effect of those changes on people, including:

- The direct effects of the Scheme on the content and character of views through the intrusion or obstruction and/or the change or loss of existing elements.
- The overall effect on visual amenity, be it degradation or enhancement.

1.7.4 Visual effects are concerned with the impact of the Scheme on views, and the general visual amenity of users and are defined by the Landscape Institute in GLVIA 3 (paragraph 6.1), as follows:

> *"An assessment of visual effects deals with the effects of change and development on views available to people and their visual amenity. The concern ... is with assessing how the surroundings of individuals or groups of people may be specifically affected by changes in the context and character of views."*

1.7.5 Visual effects are identified for different receptors (people) who will experience the view at their places of residence, during recreational activities, at work, or when travelling through the area. The visual effects may include the following:

- Visual effect: a change to an existing static view, sequential views, or wider visual amenity as a result of the Scheme, or
- the loss of particular landscape elements or features already present in the view.

1.7.6 The visual assessment for the LVIA process aims to determine from which points the Scheme can be seen in the surrounding landscape; this is known as the visual envelope. Once determined, a series of representative, specific and illustrative viewpoints are chosen (i.e., areas within the visual envelope from where it may be possible to see the Scheme from publicly accessible viewpoints), such as residential areas, public open spaces, PRoW / public footpaths and roads.

1.7.7 Visual effects relate to changes in available views of the landscape and the effect of those changes on people, including:

- The direct effects of the Scheme on the content and character of views through the intrusion or obstruction and/or the change or loss of existing elements.
- The overall effect on visual amenity, be it degradation or enhancement.

1.7.8 In predicting the effects of the Scheme on the visual receptors from the viewpoints being assessed, GLVIA3 (para 6.27), states that it is helpful to consider (but not restricted to) the following factors:

- Nature of the view (full, partial or glimpsed);
- Proportion of the Scheme visible (full, most, part or none);
- Distance of the viewpoint from the Scheme and whether it would be the focus of the view or only a small element;
- Whether the view is stationary, transient, or sequential; and
- The nature of the changes to the view.

1.7.9 Additionally, the seasonal effects of vegetation are considered, in particular the varying degree of screening and filtering of views.

1.7.10 People have different responses to views which are dependent upon context such as the:

- Location;
- Time of day;
- Season; and
- Degree of exposure to views.

1.7.11 Responses to views are also dependent upon the purpose of people being in a particular place such as:

- Recreation;
- Residence;
- Employment; and
- Passing through on roads, rail, or other forms of transport.

1.7.12 As people move through the landscape, certain activities or locations may be specifically associated with the experience and enjoyment of the landscape, such as:

- The use of paths such as footpaths, bridleways, byways open to all traffic ('BOATs') and National Trails;
- National or local cycle routes; and
- Tourist or scenic routes, and associated viewpoints on land or water.

Assessing Visual Sensitivity

1.7.13 To determine visual effects, both the sensitivity of the visual receptor and the magnitude of change are considered. Determining visual sensitivity is the combination of susceptibility to change and value of a view. It is considered that a combination of high susceptibility to change and high value of a view is likely to result in the highest sensitivity, whereas a low susceptibility and low value of a view is likely to result in the lowest level. The value, susceptibility to change and resultant sensitivity of a visual receptor are categorised based on the following **Table 1-9** to **Table 1-12**. It should be noted that the levels are indicative and in practice there is not a clear distinction between criteria levels.

1.7.14 The susceptibility of visual receptors to changes in the view and visual amenity is related to activity they are engaged in and the extent to which their attention is focussed on the views and visual amenity at that location. As such, those receptors most sensitive to change are likely to include people engaged in outdoor activities where an appreciation of the landscape is the focus or residents in areas where the landscape setting contributes to the setting of the properties.

1.7.15 Conversely, those considered least sensitive to change include (but are not restricted to) people engaged in outdoor sports or recreation where there is no focus on the surrounding landscape/views and people at their place of work where the focus is on the work activity.

Value of Views

1.7.16 The value attached to views is judged based on the following factors:

- Recognition of the value attached to particular views, for example in relation to heritage assets, or through planning designations; and
- Indicators of the value attached to views by visitors, for example through appearances in guidebooks or on tourist maps, provision of facilities for their enjoyment and references to them in literature or art.

1.7.17 **Table 1-9** summarises the criterion used to assess the value attached to views.

Table 1-9 Value attached to views

Visual Value	Criterion
High	Views from and within landscapes / viewpoints of national importance (National Parks, AONBs), highly popular visitor attractions where the view forms an important part of the experience, or heritage assets, or through planning designations such as conservation areas, listed buildings, Registered Parks & Gardens, or with important cultural associations, or where the view is deemed by the assessor to be of a high value.
Medium	Views from landscapes / viewpoints of regional/district importance, or visitor attractions at regional or local levels where the view forms part of the experience, or local planning designations, or with local cultural associations, or where the view is deemed by the assessor to be of a medium value.
Low	Views from landscapes / viewpoints with no designations, and not particularly popular as a viewpoint, and unlikely to be visited specifically to experience the view available, with minimal or no cultural associations, or where the view is deemed by the assessor to be of a low value.
Very Low	Views from landscapes / viewpoints with no designations, and not popular as a viewpoint, and where view provides no positive contribution to the appreciation of the landscape with no cultural associations, or where the view is deemed by the assessor to be of very low value.

Table 1-10 Visual receptor susceptibility to change

Visual Susceptibility	Type of Receptor
High	Residents at home. Views from well used public rights of way including strategic footpaths / long distance trails and cycle routes (where the attractive nature of the countryside is a significant factor in the enjoyment of the walk).

Visual Susceptibility	Type of Receptor
	Visitors along scenic routes and to recognised viewpoints. Visitors to protected landscapes or heritage assets where views of the surroundings are an important contributor to the experience. The location, numbers, frequency of use and visual context of the viewpoint would be high. Communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents in the area. Travellers on road, rail, or other transport routes along scenic routes, where the appreciation of the view contributes to the enjoyment and quality of the journey.
Medium	Views experienced from boats, public rights of way / footpaths used locally and passing through the landscape and well used footpaths within settlements. Views from places of worship and associated grounds, schools, country parks and golf clubs. Views experienced by users of local roads where there are clear / open views across the landscape and low levels of traffic. The location, numbers, frequency of use and visual context of the viewpoint would be medium.
Low	Views experienced from places of work where workers and visitors are concentrating on their day-to-day activities. Views experienced by or near to motorways or major roads. Views experienced by users of the rail network and main roads travelling at speed or local roads where the focus is upon the road ahead owing to traffic conditions and the context / composition of the view. Views experienced from less well used public rights of way which pass through less attractive landscapes or townscapes and are not used for enjoyment of the scenery. Views experienced by those playing or spectating at outdoor sports or utilising outdoor sports facilities. The location, numbers, frequency of use and visual context of the viewpoint would be low.
Very Low	Views experienced from places of work where workers and visitors are concentrating on their day-to-day activities. Views experienced by or near to motorways or major roads. Views experienced by users of the rail network and main roads travelling at high speed or local roads where the focus is upon the road ahead owing to traffic conditions and the context / composition of the view. Views experienced from very infrequently used public rights of way which pass through unattractive or discordant landscapes or townscapes and are not used for enjoyment of the scenery. Views experienced by those of which the view is unlikely to be part of the receptor's experience.

Visual Susceptibility	Type of Receptor
	The location, numbers, frequency of use and visual context of the viewpoint would be very low.

Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

1.7.18 The sensitivity of visual receptors is defined in terms of the relationship between the value of views and the susceptibility of the different viewers to the proposed change. Professional judgements are made on the merit of the view based on the visual receptor. It should be noted that the levels are indicative and in practice there is not a clear distinction between criteria levels.

1.7.19 **Table 1-11** below summarises the likely characteristics of the differing levels of sensitivity.

Table 1-11 Visual receptor sensitivity criterion

Visual Sensitivity	Characteristics
High	A well-balanced view containing attractive features and notable for its scenic quality with no or very few/minimal visual detractors. A view which is an important reason for receptors being there. A view which is experienced by a large number of people and/ or recognised for its qualities. A view with a medium – high susceptibility to change and experienced by visual receptors of a high value.
Medium	An otherwise attractive view that includes some attractive or discordant features/visual detractors. A view which plays a part in the reason why a receptor would be there. A view which is locally recognised. A view with a low - medium susceptibility to change and experienced by visual receptors of a low - medium value.
Low	A view that is simplistic and contains few attractive or notable features or a number of visual detractors which may dominate the view. A view which plays a small part in the reason why a receptor would be there. A view with a low susceptibility to change, and a low value.
Very Low	A view that is unattractive, discordant and/or contains many visual detractors. A view which is unlikely to be part of the receptor's experience. A view with a very low susceptibility to change, and very low sensitivity.

1.7.20 The judgement on visual sensitivity as explained above is based on consideration of both the visual receptor's value and its susceptibility to change arising from the Scheme.

1.7.21 **Table 1-12** illustrates how visual value and susceptibility are combined to determine the level of visual sensitivity.

Table 1-12 Matrix for determining visual sensitivity

Visual Susceptibility / Visual Value	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	High	High to Medium	Medium	Medium to Low
Medium	High to Medium	Medium	Medium to Low	Low
Low	Medium	Medium to Low	Low	Low to Very Low
Very Low	Medium to Low	Low	Low to Very Low	Very Low

Magnitude of Visual Change

1.7.22 The magnitude of change to visual receptors is assessed in terms of the following factors:

Size or Scale

- The scale of the change in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes in its composition, including the proportion of the view occupied by the Scheme;
- The degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the landscape with the existing or remaining landscape elements and characteristics in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour, and texture; and
- The nature of the view of the Scheme, in terms of the relative amount of time over which it would be experienced and whether views would be full, partial or glimpses.

1.7.23 Not all aspects of a criterion need to be met for an evaluation to be given.

Geographical Extent

1.7.24 The geographical extent of the visual change identified at viewpoints is assessed by reference to a combination of the ZTV and field work.

1.7.25 The following factors are considered:

- The angle of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor;
- The distance of the viewpoint from the Scheme; and
- The extent of the area over which the changes would be visible.

Duration and Reversibility of Visual Effects

1.7.26 The following terminology, which considers whether views would be permanent and irreversible or temporary and reversible, is used to describe

the duration of the visual change at representative, specific and illustrative viewpoints:

- Short-term: 0-5 years;
- Medium-term: 5-10 years; and
- Long-term: 10 to 40 years (or longer).

1.7.27 For the purposes of the LVIA process, the operation phase of the Scheme is of long term duration and the construction and decommissioning phases of the Scheme are both of short term duration.

1.7.28 Reversibility is the judgement about whether or not the Scheme can be removed, and once removed whether the view can be fully restored.

1.7.29 It is clarified within LITGN-2024-01 *that "for magnitude of change, it is likely that the size/scale of effect will be the most important factor, with geographical extent and duration/ reversibility considered as 'modifiers'. When taking account of geographic extent and duration, care should be taken to ensure that the resulting magnitude of effect judgement is not understated. The focus should be on what would be affected and where, not restricted to the proportion of a landscape character area or designated area affected."*(Clarification note 3(3)).

1.7.30 Clarification note 6(8) explains, *"Geographical extent should reflect the relevance of the location and spread of effects, as a 'modifier' to the scale of effect so that it does not understate the magnitude of effects for extensive receptors such as people using long-distance footpaths. For example, in considering views from a long distance footpath it may be relevant to consider both the frequency of use of particular parts of the route and the degree to which visibility arises from those parts of the route. Open views of a development from long stretches of a more frequently used section would be expected to contribute to a greater extent (and magnitude) of effect than a glimpsed view from an overgrown section with little sign of recent use."*

Overall Magnitude of Visual Change

1.7.31 **Table 1-13** below sets out the criterion used to assess the overall magnitude of visual change.

Table 1-13 Overall magnitude of visual change

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
High	Occupies an extensive proportion of the view and may even obstruct a significant portion of the view. Views may become the dominant feature. Considerable change to the	Ranging from notable change over extensive area to intensive change over a more limited area.	Long term; permanent/ non- reversible or partially reversible.

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
	majority / many existing landscape elements and/or landscape character; fundamental changes the surroundings and baseline to a large extent; very noticeable.		
Medium	Occupies much of the view but would not fundamentally change its characteristics. Changes would be immediately visible but not a key feature of the view. Some change to existing landscape elements and /or landscape character; discernible changes the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline is partly altered; readily noticeable.	Moderate changes in a localised area.	Medium term; semi-permanent or partially reversible.
Low	Occupies a small portion of the view and therefore would not result in a change to the view's composition. Small change to existing landscape elements and/or landscape character; slight, but detectable impacts that do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially not readily noticeable.	Minor changes in a localised area.	Short term / temporary; partially reversible or reversible.
Very Low	Occupies a small portion of the view and therefore would not result in a change to the view's composition. Small change to existing landscape elements and/or landscape character; slight, but detectable impacts that do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially not readily noticeable.	Minor changes in a localised area.	Short term / temporary; partially reversible or reversible.

1.8 Nature of Effects

1.8.1 The nature of an effect is also assessed. This is dependent on a number of criteria which vary between effects upon the landscape and effects on visual amenity. Effects are classified as beneficial, neutral, or adverse according to the following definitions:

- **Beneficial effects** contribute to the landscape and visual resource through the enhancement of desirable characteristics or the introduction of new, positive attributes. The removal of undesirable existing elements or characteristics can also be beneficial, as can their replacement with more appropriate components;
- **Neutral effects** occur where the Scheme neither contributes to nor detracts from the landscape and visual resource or where the effects are so limited that the change is hardly noticeable. A change to the landscape and visual resource is not considered to be adverse simply because it constitutes an alteration to the existing situation; and
- **Adverse effects** are those that detract from or weaken the landscape and visual resource through the introduction of elements that contrast in a detrimental way with the existing characteristics of the landscape and visual resource, or through the removal of elements that are key in its positive characterisation.

1.8.2 For the purpose of the LVIA, the process describes the overall effects on receptors and explains the justification for each assessment. For each assessed effect, a conclusion is drawn on whether the effect is beneficial, neutral, or adverse.

1.9 Significance of Effect and Criteria

1.9.1 The significance of landscape and visual effect and whether it is significant or not is assessed based on a combination of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of change, alongside the professional judgement of a chartered landscape architect.

1.9.2 The combined sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of change is then used to determine the significance of effect. The nature of Landscape and Visual effects can be either beneficial, neutral, or adverse in nature.

Matrix of Combined Factors

1.9.3 **Table 1-14** below shows how the combined factors of sensitivity and magnitude are considered together to determine the significance of landscape and visual effects.

Table 1-14 Matrix for determining significance of landscape and visual effects

Sensitivity / Magnitude	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	Major	Major/ Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/Minor
Medium	Major/ Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	Minor
Low	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Minor/ Negligible
Very Low	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Minor/ Negligible	Negligible

1.9.4 In accordance with Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, it is important to determine whether the predicted landscape and visual effects arising from the Scheme are likely to be significant.

1.9.5 Landscape and visual effects which result in a Major, Major/ Moderate, and Moderate landscape or visual effect are considered to be significant (see highlighted in grey in **Table 1-14** above).

1.9.6 Landscape and visual effects assessed as Moderate/Minor, Minor, Minor Negligible and Negligible are considered as not significant.

Categories of Effect

1.9.7 **Table 1-15** summarises the categories of landscape and visual effects.

Table 1-15 Categories of landscape and visual effects

Significance of Effect	Description of Landscape Effects	Description of Visual Effects
Major	Considerable change over an extensive area of a highly sensitive landscape, fundamentally affecting the key characteristics and the overall impression of its character.	The Scheme would become a prominent feature and would result in a very noticeable change to an existing highly sensitive and well composed view.
Moderate	Small or noticeable change to a highly sensitive landscape or more intensive change to a landscape of medium or low sensitivity, affecting some key characteristics and the overall impression of its character.	The Scheme would introduce some enhancing or detracting features to an existing highly sensitive and well composed view or would be prominent within a less well composed and less sensitive view, resulting in a noticeable improvement or deterioration of the existing view.
Minor	Small change to a limited area of landscape of high or medium sensitivity or a more widespread area of a less sensitive landscape, affecting	Where the Scheme would form a perceptible but not enhancing or detracting feature within a view of high or medium sensitivity or would be a more prominent feature within a poorly

Significance of Effect	Description of Landscape Effects	Description of Visual Effects
	few characteristics without altering the overall impression of its character.	composed view of low sensitivity, resulting in a small improvement or deterioration of the existing view.
Negligible	No discernible improvement or deterioration to the existing landscape character.	No discernible improvement or deterioration in the existing view.
No Effect	Where there is a perceived or anticipated effect, but upon investigation non is found.	Where there is a perceived or anticipated effect, but upon investigation non is found.

Limitations of the assessment

1.9.8 It should be noted that this tabulated approach does not always result in a useful final assessment. Very noticeable changes for highly sensitive receptors will always result in major effects. If the changes are well designed and are appropriate to the context or replace inappropriate elements this will not necessarily be an adverse effect, but neither will it be a major beneficial effect. Where this is the case an assessment of the final effect is made according to professional judgement, and the reasons for the final effect identified will be provided.

2 Cumulative Assessment Methodology

2.1 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Assessment of cumulative effects is required both by the Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA') and the Strategic Environmental Assessment ('SEA') Directives and by the associated Regulations. Cumulative effects are defined in a broad generic sense as *'impacts that result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the project'* (GLIVIA3 paragraph 7.1).

2.1.2 GLVIA3 states that the key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the likely significant effects and in particular those likely to influence decision making.

2.1.3 GLVIA3 defines cumulative effects and sets out that both cumulative landscape and cumulative visual effects must be considered in LVIA when it is carried out as part of EIA. In Scotland, considerable effort has been devoted to addressing definitions and interpretation around cumulative effects and the resulting guidance has been used widely, not only in Scotland, and so is considered relevant for this assessment. GLIVIA3 (paragraph 7.3) defines cumulative effects as follows:

> *"**Cumulative effects** as 'the additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments or as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together'*
>
> ***Cumulative landscape** effects as effects that 'can impact on either the physical fabric or character of the landscape, or any special values attached to it' ,*
>
> ***Cumulative visual effects** as effects that 'can be caused by combined visibility, which occurs where the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint and/or sequential effects which occur when the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see different developments"*

2.1.4 GLVIA3 states that:

> *"It is always important to remember that the emphasis in EIA is on likely significant effects rather than on comprehensive cataloguing of every conceivable effect that might occur."*

2.1.5 And that:

> *"The emphasis must always be on the main project being assessed and how or whether it adds to or combines with the others being considered to create a **significant cumulative effect**" [Author's emphasis].*

2.1.6 In most cases the focus of the cumulative assessment will be on the additional effect of the project in conjunction with other developments of the same type.

In some cases, development of another type or types may be relevant and may help to give a more complete picture of the likely significant cumulative effects.

2.1.7 GLVIA3 sets out the timescale of proposals for inclusion within cumulative assessments.

> *"Taking 'the project' to mean the main proposal that is being assessed, it is considered that existing schemes and those which are under construction should be included in the baseline for both landscape and visual effects assessments (the LVIA baseline)."*
>
> *"The baseline for assessing cumulative landscape and visual effects should then include those schemes considered in the LVIA and in addition potential schemes that are not yet present in the landscape but are at various stages in the development and consenting process:*

- *schemes with planning consent; and*
- *schemes that are the subject of a valid planning application that has not yet been determined.*

> *Schemes that are at the pre-planning or scoping stage are not generally considered in the assessment of cumulative effects because firm information on which to base the assessment is not available and because of uncertainty about what will actually occur, that is, it is not 'reasonably foreseeable'. But there may be occasions where such schemes may be included in the assessment if the competent authority or consultation bodies consider this to be necessary. Such a request should only be made if absolutely necessary to make a realistic assessment of potential cumulative effects."*

2.2 Types of Cumulative Effects

Landscape

2.2.1 Cumulative landscape effects may result from adding new types of change or from increasing or extending the effects of the main project when it is considered in isolation. For example, the landscape effects of the main project may be judged of relatively low significance when taken on their own, but when taken together with the effects of other development, usually of the same type, the cumulative landscape effects may become more significant. The key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the likely significant effects and in particular those likely to influence decision making.

2.2.2 Cumulative landscape effects are likely to include effects:

- *on the fabric of the landscape as a result of removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape and/or the introduction of new elements or features;*

- *on the aesthetic aspects of the landscape – for example its scale, sense of enclosure, diversity, pattern and colour, and/or on its perceptual or experiential attributes, such as a sense of naturalness, remoteness or tranquillity;*
- *on the overall character of the landscape as a result of changes in the landscape fabric and/or in aesthetic or perceptual aspects, leading to modification of key characteristics and possible creation of new landscape character if the changes are substantial enough.*

2.2.3 Cumulative landscape effects must be considered particularly in terms of consequences for the key characteristics of the landscape in question. The most significant cumulative landscape effects are likely to be those that would give rise to changes in the landscape character of the Study Area so as to result in significant effects on its key characteristics and even, in some cases, to transform it into a different landscape type.

Visual

2.2.4 Cumulative visual effects are the effects on views and visual amenity enjoyed by people, which may result either from adding the effects of the project being assessed to the effects of the other projects on the baseline conditions or from their combined effect. This may result from changes in the content and character of the views experienced in particular places due to introduction of new elements or removal of or damage to existing ones.

2.2.5 The distance between the visual receptors or viewpoints and the various projects does influence the magnitude of the cumulative visual effects and so feeds into judgements of their significance. Depending on the type of development it may be considered that more distant views are not likely to be significant.

2.2.6 As a number of separate developments must be considered, it is important to understand how these may be visually experienced.

2.2.7 At one viewpoint someone looking at the view in one direction may see all the projects at the same time, or someone turning through the whole 360 degrees may see different developments in different directions and sectors of the view in succession. This is referred to as combined visibility.

2.2.8 Users of linear routes, especially footpaths or other rights of way, or transport routes, may potentially see the different developments revealed in succession as a series of sequential views. This is referred to as sequential visibility.

2.2.9 Both types of experience are considered where they are relevant.

Combined Occurs when the observer is able to see two or more	In Combination	Where two or more developments are or would be within the observers' arc of vision at the same time without moving their head.

developments from one viewpoint.	In Succession	Where the features appear regularly and with short time lapses between instances depending on speed of travel and distance between the viewpoints.
Sequential Occurs when the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see the same or different developments. Sequential effects may be assessed for travel along regularly used routes such as major roads or popular paths.	Frequently sequential	Where the features appear regularly and with short time lapses between instances depending on speed of travel and distance between the viewpoints
	Occasionally sequential	Where longer time lapses between appearances would occur because the observer is moving very slowly and/or there are larger distances between the viewpoints.

2.2.10 The approach to assessing the significance of cumulative visual effects is guided by the same principles as the approach to the initial project assessment. It has considered the following criteria:

"the susceptibility of the visual receptors that have been assessed to changes in views and visual amenity;

the value attached to the views they experience;

the size or scale of the cumulative visual effects identified;

the geographical extent of the cumulative visual effects identified;

the duration of the cumulative visual effects, including the timescales relating to both the project being assessed and the other projects being considered, and the extent to which the cumulative effects may be considered reversible."

2.2.11 Higher levels of significance may arise from cumulative visual effects related to:

"developments that are in close proximity to the main project and are clearly visible together in views from the selected viewpoints;

developments that are highly inter-visible, with overlapping ZTVs [Zones of Theoretical Visibility] – even though the individual developments may be at some distance from the main project and from individual viewpoints, and when viewed individually not particularly significant, the overall combined cumulative effect on a viewer at a particular viewpoint may be more significant."

2.3 Approach to Assessment

2.3.1 Due to the disassociated nature of the Scheme, the overall assessment of the Scheme is based upon the findings associated with each of the individual Humberhead Sites.

2.3.2 In assessing the Scheme, professional judgment is applied alongside reference to the suite of landscape and visual figures and desktop and site-based assessment.

2.3.3 In reaching the overall assessment of effects associated with the Scheme the cumulative effects of each of the Humberhead Sites and CRC are assessed and combined to reach an overall conclusion on where likely significant effects might occur as a result of the Scheme. The approach for the cumulative assessment has two separate divisions under the following headings:

- the assessment of **Cumulative Sites** based on the Humberhead Sites 1-4 and CRC ; and
- the assessment of **Cumulative Developments** being the Scheme in combination with other similar developments, these being solar projects in the local area.

2.3.4 **Definition of Cumulative Sites** is based on the Humberhead Sites and is defined as such due to the disassociated nature of the Scheme. In assessing the Scheme, professional judgment is applied alongside reference to the suite of landscape and visual figures and desktop and site-based assessment. The cumulative effects of each of the Humberhead Sites and CRC are assessed and the combined set of effects of the Scheme and reached an overall conclusion on where **likely significant effects** might occur as a result of the Scheme.

2.3.5 **Definition of Cumulative Developments** in this assessment considers the additional effects resulting from the Scheme in combination with the effects resulting from other similar developments, these being other solar projects taken together. In this case, the Scheme has assessed the cumulative effects as a combined set of effects as **'Developments'** reaching an overall conclusion on where likely significant effects might occur based on the following **Cumulative Developments.**

2.4 Assessment of Cumulative Site Effects

2.4.1 The Cumulative Site landscape and visual effects relating to the Cumulative Sites is considered as part of the LVIA cumulative assessment. Cumulative Site effects relating to the Scheme are considered within the Cumulative Site Assessments for both Landscape and Visual receptors.

2.5 Assessment of Cumulative Development Effects

2.5.1 The Cumulative landscape and visual effects relating to the Cumulative Developments are considered as part of this LVIA cumulative assessment. Cumulative Effects relating to other similar developments (Cumulative Developments) are considered within the Cumulative Developments assessment.

3 Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Methodology

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Planning law contains a widely understood principle that individuals (i.e., visual receptors at a single residential property) have no 'right to a view' and that the outlook or view from a private property is a private interest and not therefore protected by the UK planning system.

3.1.2 However, the UK planning system also recognises situations where the effects on residential visual amenity are considered as a matter of public interest. This matter has been examined at a number of public inquiries where the key determining issue was not the identification of significant effects on views, but whether a development would have an overbearing effect and/or result in unsatisfactory living conditions, leading to a property being regarded, objectively, as an unattractive (as opposed to a less attractive) place in which to live.

3.1.3 As a consequence, the visual assessment methodology provides for a much more detailed assessment of the closest residential properties. This allows the assessor, and consequently the determining authority, to make a judgement as to whether the residents at these properties would be likely to sustain unsatisfactory living conditions which it would not be in the public interest to create. Reviews of decisions demonstrate that significant changes to the views available from a residential property, and its curtilage, are not the decisive consideration.

3.1.4 By way of further clarification, the methodology for assessing the visual effects on views from residential properties allows for four stages of assessment, which is set out within current guidance on Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) contained within the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 02/19. Steps 1-3 of RVAA guidance align with the standard LVIA based approach as defined in GLVIA3. The guidance recommends that the effects on residential amenity should be assessed as follows:

- Step 1 – Definition of the Study Area and scope of the assessment
- Step 2 – Evaluation of Baseline Visual Amenity
- Step 3 – Assessment of likely change to visual amenity of properties
- Step 4 – Forming the RVAA judgement

3.1.5 Step 4 of the RVAA is defined as being required as follows:

> *"In this final step, and only for those properties where the largest magnitude of effect has been identified, a further judgement is required."*

3.1.6 The LVIA chapter and appendices are prepared to take account of steps 1-3 as part of the LVIA for the Scheme. Where, following assessment of effects upon residential properties at year 15, there remain significant effects at the highest magnitude of significance (major), then a full RVAA will be undertaken for those properties affected. This is often defined as the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.

3.1.7 The assessment process considers the visual amenity from principal rooms under steps 1-3 above as defined by GLVIA3. At these stages, where likely significant effects are identified for Year 1, the assessment of and conclusion on significance of effect at Year 15 takes into account landscape mitigation measures (both primary and secondary) in views from principal rooms. In forming the judgement for a full RVAA under step 4 above, at Year 15 only, the effects from principal rooms are taken into consideration along with the associated landscape mitigation measures (both embedded and additional).

3.1.8 A residential property, for the purpose of environmental impact assessment, should be one that was designed and built/converted for that purpose and currently (at the time of the assessment) remains in a habitable condition, of a safe construction, wind and watertight with appropriate vehicle access, and services (drinking water, sanitation, and power supply). Related buildings such as barns/outbuildings, garage, huts and derelict properties should generally be excluded from the assessment, unless they form part of the curtilage of an existing residence.

3.1.9 The susceptibility of individual residential receptors is assessed as high in each case.

3.1.10 Whilst most of the properties can be viewed at close range from public roads and footpaths, some of these properties are accessed via private or gated roads and due to these access limitations, they are assessed from the nearest public road or footpath which may be at greater distance from the property. The assessment, in this instance, is regarded as a 'best estimate' of the likely visual effects. In some instances, residential properties are visited and viewed internally when this is requested by the owner.

3.1.11 The assessment is further supported by aerial and ground level photography as well as map-based data. The assessment takes account of the likely views from principal rooms and main garden areas but excludes upper floors and other land that may be connected with the property. Relevant information to be considered as part of the assessment for the LVIA process may include, but is not limited to, the following factors:

Scale of the Scheme:

- Number and height of the Scheme elements;
- The horizontal extent or angle of view (AOV) of the Scheme and
- Separation distance (closest and furthest buildings).

Description of the property, as far as can be ascertained:

- Orientation and size of property and whether views from the property towards the Scheme would be direct or oblique;
- Location of principle rooms and main living areas such as living/dining rooms, kitchens and conservatories, as opposed to working areas such as farm buildings and utility areas;
- Location of principle garden areas which may include patios and seating areas as opposed to less well used areas such as paddocks or garages; and
- The effects of any screening by landform, vegetation or nearby built form.

Location and Context:

- The aspect of the property in terms of the overall use and relationship to the garden areas and surrounding landscape;
- The principal direction of main views and visual amenity; and
- The context and nature of any intervening structures e.g., other existing development, farm buildings or forestry.

4 Zone of Theoretical Visibility ('ZTV') Methodology

4.1.1 For the purpose of the LVIA process in order to assist with viewpoint selection and to appreciate the potential influence of the Scheme in the wider landscape, bare earth ZTV plans (refer to **Volume 2, Figure 7-9**) are used. The bare earth ZTV plans illustrate the area from where it may be theoretically possible to view all, or part, of the Scheme. The ZTV does not however take account of the screening effects of buildings, localised landform, and vegetation, unless specifically mentioned (see represented by individual figures within the LVA process). As a result, there may be roads, tracks and footpaths in the vicinity of the Scheme and in the wider setting which, although shown as falling within the ZTV, are screened or filtered by banks, walls and vegetation which would otherwise preclude viewing opportunities.

4.1.2 As a result, the ZTVs provide a starting point in the assessment process and accordingly tend towards giving a 'worst case' or greatest calculation of the theoretical visibility.

4.1.3 The Environment Agency's LiDAR Terrain dataset was used as the Digital Terrain Model ('DTM') for the Bare Earth ZTV. The DTM is a 2 m by 2 m raster dataset that is representative of the landform across England. The effect of earth curvature and light refraction are included in the Bare Earth ZTV analysis and a viewer height of 1.7 m above ground level is used.

4.1.4 The ZTV was produced using ESRIS ArcGIS Pro 3.5.1 software, utilising the viewshed geoprocessing tool which creates a raster image indicating visibility (or not) of the Scheme.

4.1.5 Further augmented ZTV's (refer to **Volume 2, Figure 7-10**) are also produced utilising the Environment Agency's Digital Surface Model (DSM). Woodland blocks from the Forestry Commissions National Forest Inventory dataset and hedgerows provided from a topographical survey are indicatively added to the DSM to give an impression of likely screening of views. Specific viewpoints (for example, a key view from a specific visitor attraction) are then identified taking into account the following criteria:

- Illustrative viewpoints (chosen to demonstrate a particular effect/specific issue);
- Any important sequential views, for example, along key transport routes; and
- Any additional viewpoints that are requested by consultees at Scoping.

4.1.6 For the purpose of the LVIA process, all of the viewpoints are taken from publicly accessible land.

LVIA Glossary

Term	Definition
Access land	Land where the public have access either by legal right or by informal agreement.
Baseline studies	Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
Characterisation	The process of identifying areas of similar landscape character, classifying and mapping them, and describing their character.
Characteristics	Elements, or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.
Compensation	Measures devised to offset or compensate for residual adverse effects which cannot be prevented/avoided or further reduced.
Competent authority	The authority which determines the application for consent, permission, licence or other authorisation to proceed with a proposal. It is the authority that must consider the environmental information before granting any kind of authorisation.
Consultation bodies	Anybody specified in the *Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) which the competent authority must consult in respect of an EIA, and which also has a duty to provide a scoping opinion and information.
Designated landscape	Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national, or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.
Development	Any proposal that results in a change to the landscape and/or visual environment.
Direct effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the Scheme.
'Do Nothing' situation	Continued change or evolution in the landscape in the absence of the Scheme.
Ecosystem services	The benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life both possible and worth living. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment grouped ecosystem services into four broad categories: Supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, oxygen production and soil formation. These underpin the provision of the other 'service' categories. Provisioning services, such as food, fibre, fuel and water. Regulating services, such as climate regulation, water purification and flood protection.

Term	Definition
	Cultural services, such as education, recreation, and aesthetic value.
Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA') Regulations	The EIA Regulations form part of the development management system in England. The EIA Regulations cover certain types of development which have the potential to give rise to significant effects on the environment. The EIA Regulations enable planning authorities to understand and take account of the environmental implications of development in their decisions on planning applications. The EIA Regulations applicable to this DCO application are the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
Elements	Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges, and buildings.
Enhancement	Proposals that seek to improve the landscape resource and the visual amenity of the Scheme and its wider setting, over and above its baseline condition.
Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA')	The process of gathering environmental information; describing a development; identifying and describing the likely significant environmental effects of the project; defining ways of preventing/avoiding, reducing, or offsetting or compensating for any adverse effects; consulting the general public and specific bodies with responsibilities for the environment; and presenting the results to the competent authority to inform the decision on whether the project should proceed.
Environmental statement	A statement that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development and which the applicant can, having regard in particular to current knowledge and methods of assessment, reasonably be required to compile, but that includes at least the information referred to in the EIA Regulations.
Feature	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape, like tree clumps, church towers, or wooded skylines or a particular aspect of the project proposal.
Geographical Information System ('GIS')	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages, and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
Green Infrastructure ('GI')	Networks of green spaces and watercourses and water bodies that connect rural areas, villages, towns, and cities.
Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
Historic Landscape Characterisation ('HLC') and Historic Land-use Assessment ('HLA')	Historic characterisation is the identification and interpretation of the historic dimension of the present-day landscape or townscape within a given area. HLC is the term used in England and Wales, HLA is the term used in Scotland.

Term	Definition
Indirect effects	Effects that result indirectly from the proposed project, as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the Scheme, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or as a result of a complex pathway. They may be separated in distance or in time from the source of the effects.
Iterative design process	The process by which project design is amended and improved by successive stages of refinement which respond to growing understanding of environmental issues.
Key characteristics	Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
Land use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
Land cover	The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape Fabric	Landscape fabric is the individual tangible elements or features such as landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover, vegetation that make up a landscape or site. These can usually be described and quantified.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment ('LVIA')	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment ('LVIA') is a tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development on both the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable, and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Assessment ('LCA')	Landscape character assessment is the process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.
Landscape Character Types ('LCTs')	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.

Term	Definition
Landscape classification	A process of sorting the landscape into different types using selected criteria but without attaching relative values to different sorts of landscape.
Landscape effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.
Landscape quality (Condition)	A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.
Landscape receptor	A defined aspect of the landscape resource that has the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape strategy	The overall vision and objectives for what the landscape should be like in the future, and what is thought to be desirable for a particular landscape type or area as a whole, usually expressed in formally adopted plans and programmes or related documents.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.
Magnitude (of effect)	A term that combines judgments about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.
Parameters	A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.
Perception	Combines the sensory (received through senses) with the cognitive (knowledge and understanding gained from many sources and experiences).
Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by an EIA. It is a method of ensuring that an EIA focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be less significant.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgments of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Stakeholders	The whole constituency of individuals and groups who have an interest in a subject or place.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	The process of considering the environmental effects of certain public plans, programmes, or strategies at a strategic level.

Term	Definition
Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.
Time depth	Historical layering - the idea of landscape as a 'palimpsest', a much written over manuscript.
Townscape	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings, the relationships between them, the different types of urban open spaces, including greenspaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.
Tranquillity	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
Visual effect	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Visualisation	Computer simulation, photomontage, or other technique to illustrate the predicted appearance of a development.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (sometimes Zone of Visual Influence)	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.
* Change/s to Glossary when compared with standard GLVIA3 Glossary.	

References

Ref 1 Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Routledge, London.

Ref 2 An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (October 2014) (Christine Tudor, Natural England) Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), (2002) Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland. [Online] Available at landscape-character-assessment.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk) (Last accessed 13/12/2021).

Ref 3 Landscape Institute (1 September 2019) Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals.

Ref 4 Landscape Institute (26 May 2021) Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations.

Ref 5 Landscape Institute Draft Technical Guidance Note LITGN-2024-01 (August 2024) Notes and Clarifications on aspects of the 3rd Edition Guidelines on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3).

Ref 6 Landscape Institute (26 May 2021) Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations.

Ref 7 Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Routledge, London Paragraph 3.40.

Ref 8 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Routledge, London Paragraph 3.42.

Ref 9 The European Landscape Convention for the UK. Available online at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/european-landscape-convention-guidelines-for-managing-landscapes.

Ref 10 Landscape Institute, 'Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations', May 2021.

Ref 11 Landscape Institute Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Paragraph 5.40, Page 88.

Ref 12 Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (page 90)

Appendix 7-B: Illustrative Viewpoints



Viewpoint 1: Hotham Bridleway No.4

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north toward site
Approximate distance to site: 695m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



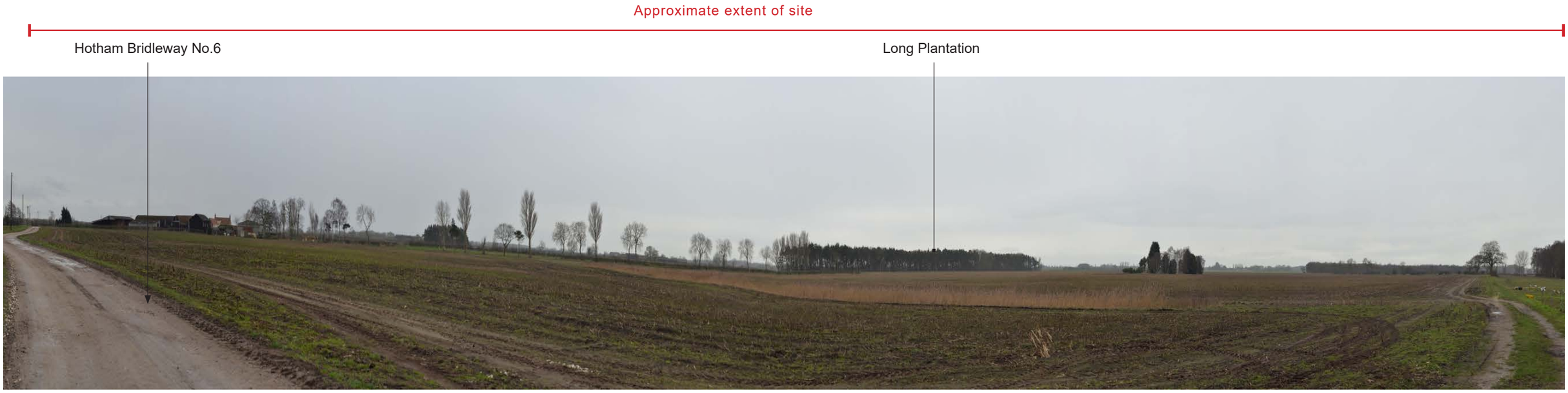
Viewpoint 2: Hotham Bridleway No.3

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north-east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 0m

HUMBERHEAD SOLAR

Lanpro



Viewpoint 3: Hotham Bridleway No.6

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south-east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 0m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 4: Lock Lane

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 12m

Approximate extent of site

Farm and properties associated with High Gate



Viewpoint 5: Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.10

Taken on:	25.02.26
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east toward site
Approximate distance to site:	0m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Approximate extent of site

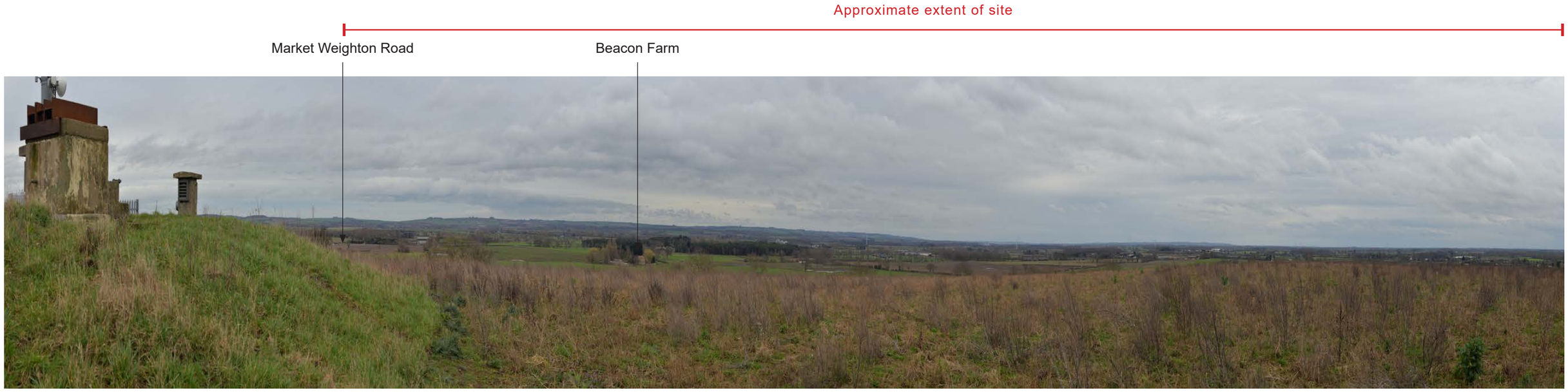
Farm and properties associated with High Gate



Viewpoint 5: Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.10

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 0m



Viewpoint 6: Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.10

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 687m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 7: All Saint's Church Cemetery, Holme on Spalding Moor

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 810m

Approximate extent of site

Skiff Lane



Viewpoint 8: Skiff Lane, Rascal Moor

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 292m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Approximate extent of site

Skiff Lane



Viewpoint 9: Skiff Lane

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north toward site
Approximate distance to site: 57m

Approximate extent of site



Viewpoint 10: Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.17

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 0m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Approximate extent of site



Viewpoint 11: Drain Lane

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north toward site
Approximate distance to site: 661m

Approximate extent of site

Grange Farm

Bursea Lane Farm

Sotheron's Plantation



Viewpoint 11: Drain Lane

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south toward site
Approximate distance to site: 661m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Approximate extent of site

Bursea Grange

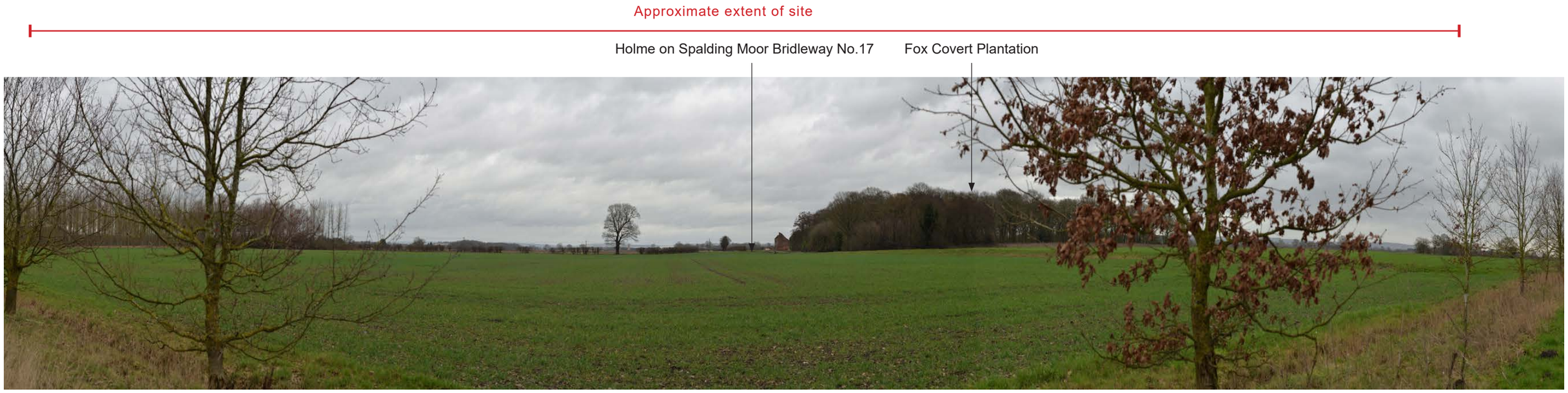
Fox Covert Plantation



Viewpoint 12: Bursea Lane

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 436m



Viewpoint 13: Hasholme Hall Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor

Taken on: 25.02.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north toward site
Approximate distance to site: 596m

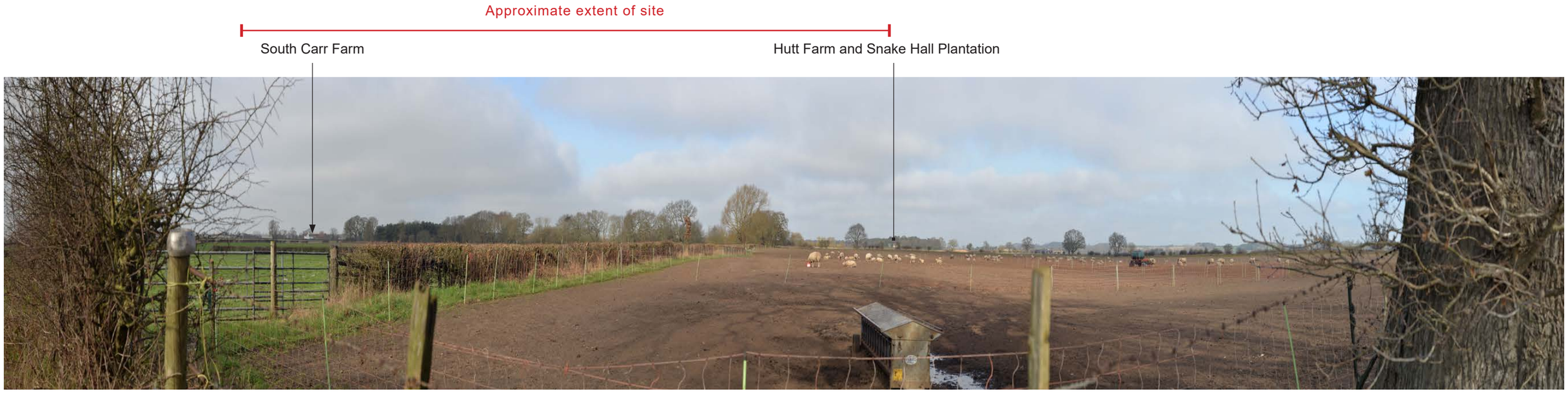
Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 14: North Cave Bridleway No.40

Taken on: 04.03.26
Weather: Partly Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 1227m



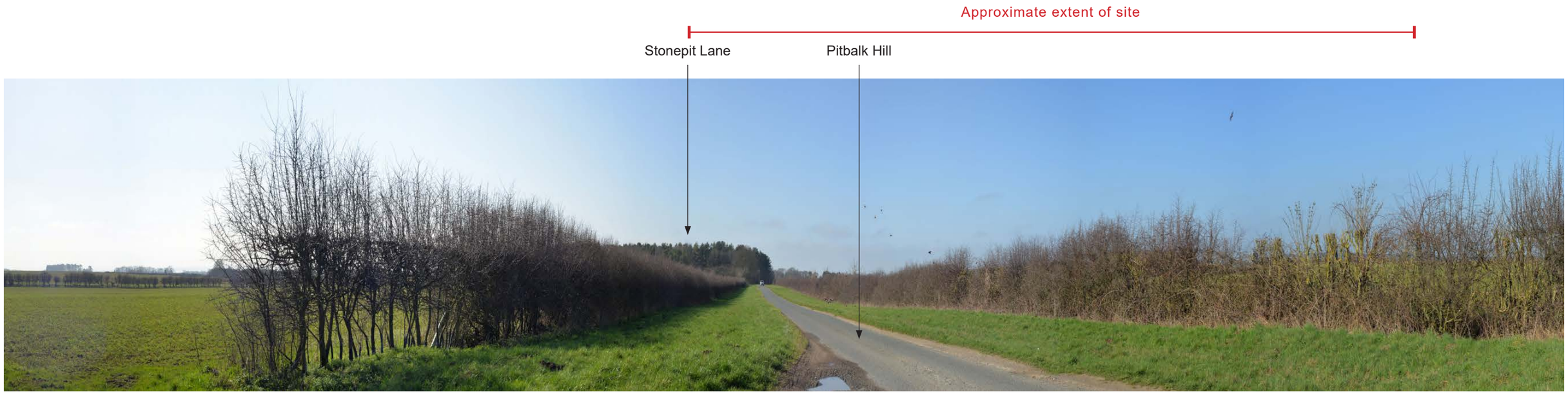
Viewpoint 15: Junction of North Cave Bridleway No.40 and North Cave Bridleway No.5

Taken on: 04.03.26
Weather: Partly Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking toward the site
Approximate distance to site:	1176m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

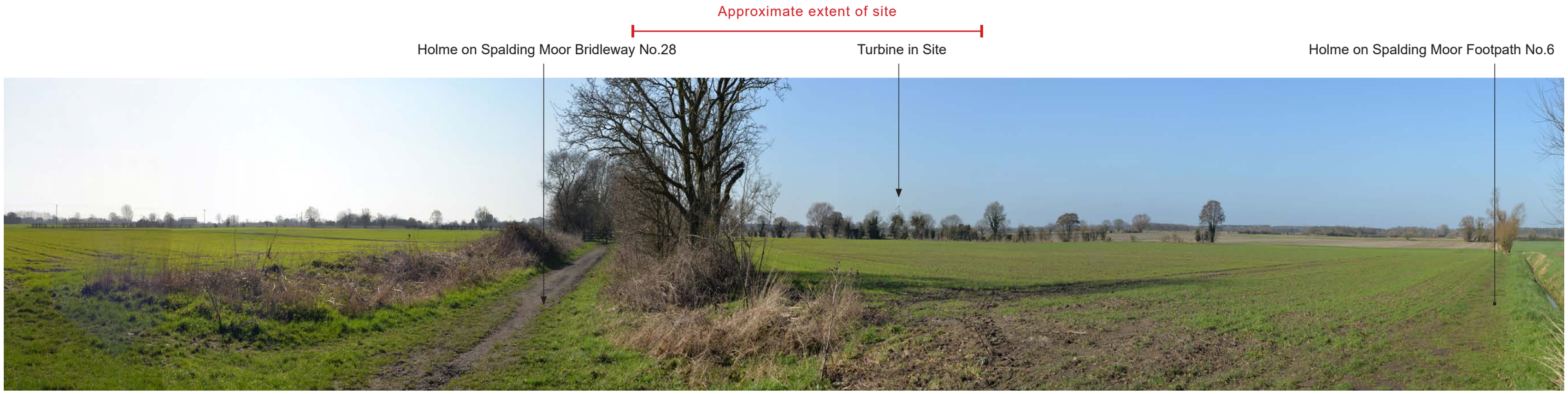


Viewpoint 16: Pitbalk Hill

Taken on: 04.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west toward site
Approximate distance to site:	4537m

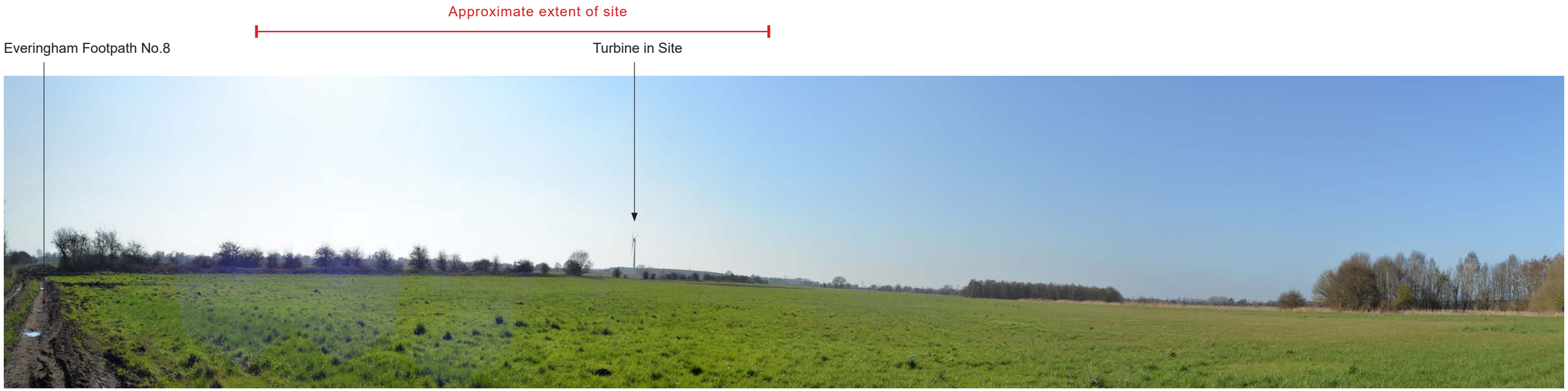


Viewpoint 17: Junction of Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.28, Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.5 and Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.6

Taken on: 04.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 638m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 18: Everingham Footpath No.8

Taken on: 04.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 623m



Viewpoint 19: Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.3

Taken on: 04.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 254m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 20: Seaton Ross Footpath No.8

Taken on: 04.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 0m



Viewpoint 20: EY|Seaton Ross|Footpath No.8

Taken on: 04.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 0m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 21: Seaton Ross Footpath No.10

Taken on: 04.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 2m



Viewpoint 22: Seaton Ross Footpath No.7

Taken on:	04.03.26
Weather:	Clear Sky

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south east toward site
Approximate distance to site:	689m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 23: EY|South Cliffe|Footpath No.2, South Cliffe

Taken on:	05.03.26
Weather:	Clear Sky

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west toward site
Approximate distance to site:	2146m



Viewpoint 24: Londesborough Footpath No.3

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south-west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 1008m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 25: Junction of Londesborough Footpath No.2 and Londesborough Footpath No.4

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south toward site
Approximate distance to site: 679m

Approximate extent of site

Londesborough Footpath No.2



Viewpoint 26: Londesborough Footpath No.2

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 5m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Approximate extent of site

Ox Close Wood



Viewpoint 27: Londesborough Footpath No.1

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north toward site
Approximate distance to site: 81m

Approximate extent of site

Queens Drive Park and Ride Echohub



Viewpoint 27: Londesborough Footpath No.1

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 81m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Approximate extent of site

Scorbro Rush Plantation

Railway Wood



Viewpoint 28: Hayton Footpath No.5

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking souh toward site
Approximate distance to site: 0m

Approximate extent of site

Burnby Grange Farm



Viewpoint 28: Hayton Footpath No.5

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 0m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Approximate extent of site

Shiptonthorpe Road



Viewpoint 29: Garrick Farm, Shiptonthorpe Road

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 33m



Viewpoint 30: Southfield Lane

Taken on:	05.03.26
Weather:	Clear Sky

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west toward site
Approximate distance to site:	554m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 30: Southfield Lane

Taken on:	05.03.26
Weather:	Clear Sky

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east toward site
Approximate distance to site:	554m

Approximate extent of site

Pylon to the east of Site



Viewpoint 31: Laytham Road, Foggathorpe

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north-west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 470m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Approximate extent of site



Viewpoint 32: Oak Farm

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north toward site
Approximate distance to site: 0m

Approximate extent of site



Viewpoint 32: Oak Farm

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south toward site
Approximate distance to site: 0m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Approximate extent of site



Viewpoint 33: Ellerton & Aughton Footpath No.5

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south-east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 677m

Approximate extent of site

Main Street, Allerthorpe



Viewpoint 34: Main Street Allerthorpe

Drawing Ref: Figure 9.1
Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south-east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 507m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Approximate extent of site

Allerthorpe Bridleway No.4



Viewpoint 35: Allerthorpe Bridleway No.4

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Clear Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north toward site
Approximate distance to site: 57m



Viewpoint 36: Pocklington Canal Head

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Grey Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 8m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 37: The Balk

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Grey Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south toward site
Approximate distance to site: 1063 m



Viewpoint 38: Everingham Lane, Hayton

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Grey Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 445m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 39: Everingham Bridleway No.9

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Grey Sky

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 0m



Viewpoint 40: Bielby Footpath No.6

Taken on:	05.03.26
Weather:	Grey Sky

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east toward site
Approximate distance to site:	1807m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

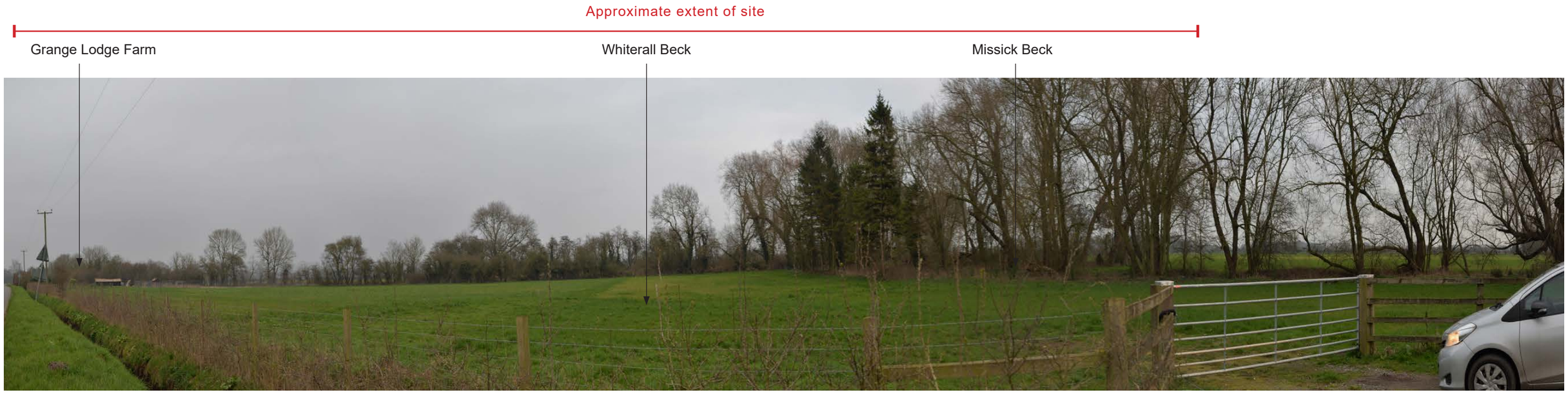


Viewpoint 41: Unnamed Road, East of Bielby

Taken on:	05.03.26
Weather:	Grey Sky

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north toward site
Approximate distance to site:	907m



Viewpoint 42: Carr Lane

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east toward site
Approximate distance to site:	114m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 43: Bridge Cottages

Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north west toward site
Approximate distance to site:	452m

Approximate extent of site

A1079



Viewpoint 44: A1079

Drawing Ref: Figure 9.1
Taken on: 05.03.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 0m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Approximate extent of site

Selby Power Station



Viewpoint 45: Cross Gate

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Partly Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 3977m

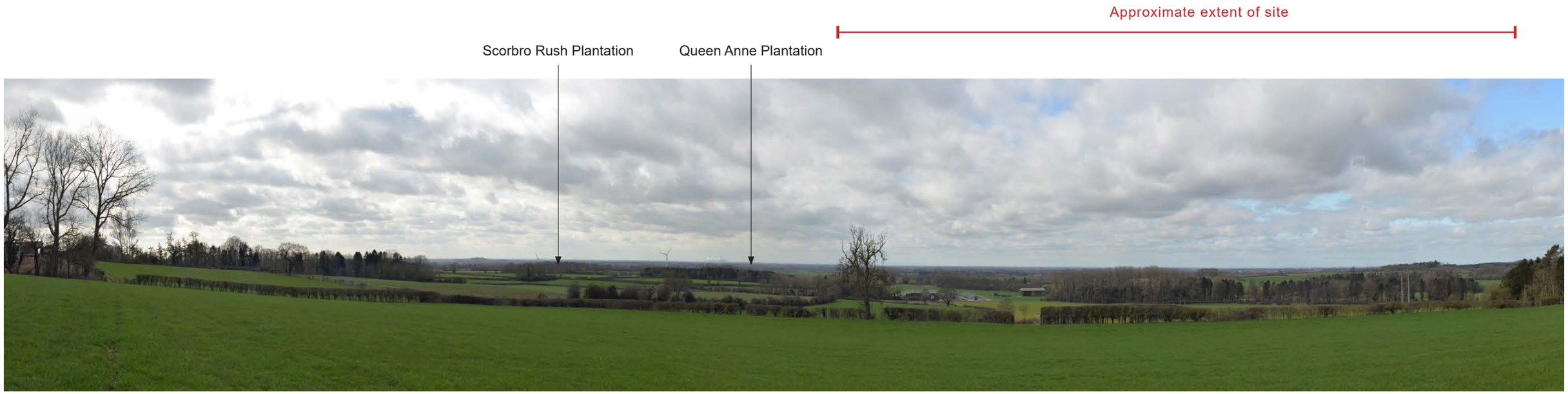


Viewpoint 46: Cleaving Garth Road, Londesborough

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 419m

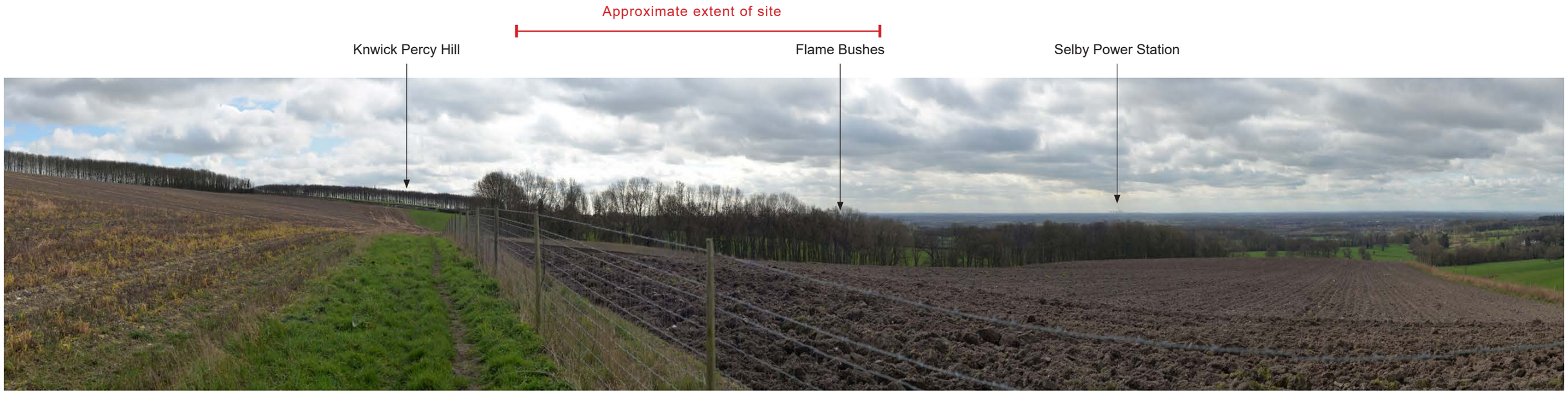
Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 47: Hayton Footpath No.3

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Partly Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south toward site
Approximate distance to site: 700m



Viewpoint 48: Nunburnholme Bridleway No.11

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking southwest toward site
Approximate distance to site: 3265m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 49: Warter Footpath No.9

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Partly Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south toward site
Approximate distance to site: 2605m

Approximate extent of site

Shipton Grange



Viewpoint 50: Everingham Bridleway No.3

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south toward site
Approximate distance to site: 2179m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Approximate extent of site

Brouncy Farm

River Foulness

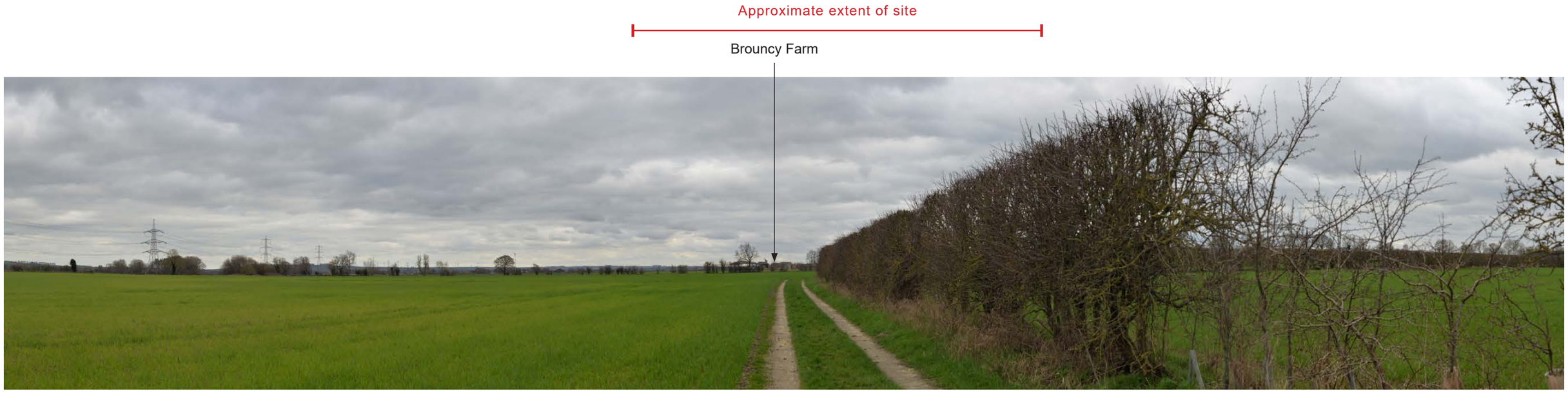
High Plantation



Viewpoint 50: Everingham Bridleway No.3

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north toward site
Approximate distance to site: 2179m



Viewpoint 51: Everingham Bridleway No.13

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south toward site
Approximate distance to site: 2050m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 51: Everingham Bridleway No.13

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 2050 m



Viewpoint 52: Market Weighton Footpath No.4

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Partly Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 2167m

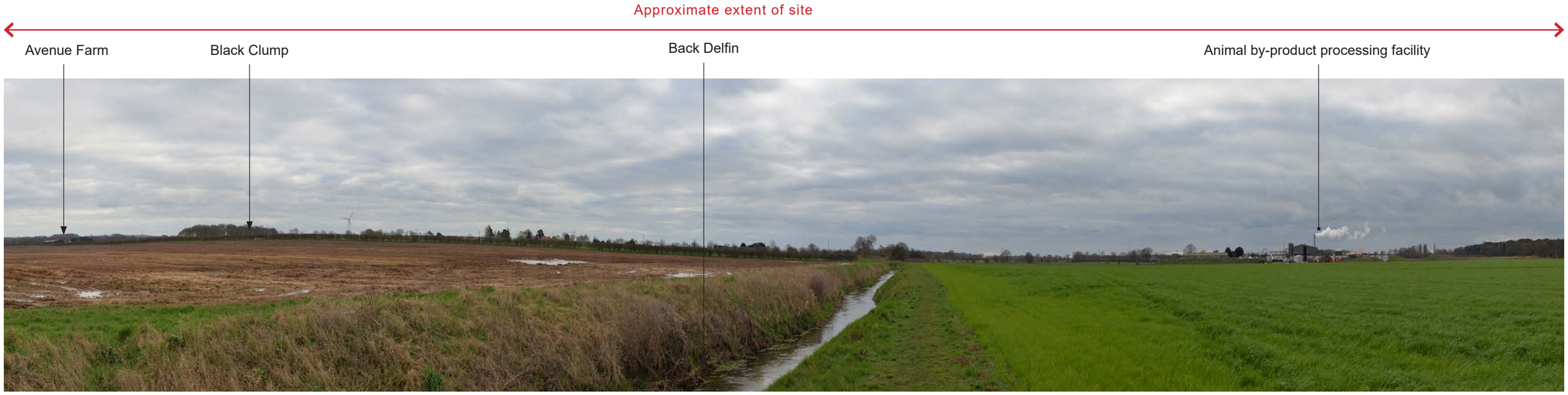
Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 53: Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.12

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north east toward site
Approximate distance to site: 7m



Viewpoint 53: Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.12

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking south west toward site
Approximate distance to site: 7m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.



Viewpoint 54: Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.15

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph
Camera & lens: Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height: 1.5m
Direction of view: Looking north toward site
Approximate distance to site: 0m

Approximate extent of site

Tollingham Farm



Veiwpoint 54: Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.15

Taken on: 10.03.26
Weather: Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south west toward site
Approximate distance to site:	0m

Viewing Instructions- For correct perspective viewing, these images should be printed at A1 and viewed at a distance of 500 mm (arms distance) whilst curving the image in an arc of 55°. The images should be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Appendix 7-C: Landscape Character Area Descriptions

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Scoping Character Baseline
Humberhead 1 98
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CRSC 130

Landscape Character Assessment	Humberhead Site 1			Humberhead Site 2			Humberhead Site 3			Humberhead Site 4			Cable Route Search Corridor
Landscape Character Area (LCA) / Landscape Character Type (LCT)	**1km**	**2km**	**5km**	**1km**	**2km**	**5km**	**1km**	**2km**	**5km**	**1km**	**2km**	**5km**	**0.5km**
National Character Area (NCA)													
NCA 27 Yorkshire Wolds				/	/	/					/	/	/
NCA 28 Vale of York	/	/	/	/	/	/			/	/	/	/	/
NCA 39 Vale of York		/	/			/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character													
LCT 1 Flat Open Farmlands	/	/	/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/	/
LCA 1A Shiptonthorpe and Market Weighton Farmland		/	/	/	/	/			/	/	/	/	/
LCA 1B Everingham Estate Farmland and Parkland	/	/	/			/		/	/		/	/	
LCA 1C Newton upon Derwent, Wilberfoss, Allerthorpe and Hayton Farmland	/	/	/	/	/	/			/			/	/
LCA 1D Barmby Moor Farmland		/	/			/							
LCT 2 Open Farmlands		/	/	/	/	/							
LCA 2B Full Sutton and Fangfoss Farmland			/			/							
LCA 2C Bugthorpe/Bishop Wilton Wooded Rising Farmland			/			/							
LCA 2D South east Pocklington Rising Farmland		/	/	/	/	/							
LCT 3 River Canal Corridors		/	/			/			/			/	
LCA 3C Pocklington Canal and Beck Corridor		/	/			/			/			/	
LCT 4 River Corridors									/				
LCA 4A Derwent Valley, Barmby on the Marsh to Pocklington Canal Reach									/				
LCT 5 Open Farmland							/	/	/			/	
LC 5A Howden to Bubwith Farmland									/			/	
LC 5B West of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland							/	/	/			/	
LCT 6 Wooded Open Farmland							/	/	/	/	/	/	/
LCA 6A South of Pocklington Canal Wooded Farmland							/	/	/			/	/
LCA 6B South Cliffe and Hotham Common							/	/	/	/	/	/	/
LCT 7 Foulness Open Farmland								/	/	/	/	/	/
LCA 7A South of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland								/	/	/	/	/	/
LCA 7B Eastrington Farmland									/	/	/	/	/
LCT 8 M62 Corridor Farmland											/	/	
LCA 8A M62 Corridor Howden to Gilberdyke												/	
LCA 8B M62 Corridor Gilberdyke to North Cave											/	/	
LCT 9 Drained Open Farmland												/	
LCA 9D Blacktoft and Laxton Farmland												/	
LCA 9E Walling Fen and Ellerker Sands Farmland												/	
LCT 10 Complex Sloping Farmland			/	/	/	/						/	
LCA 10A Warter Parkland and Estate Farmland					/	/							
LCA 10B Londesborough Parkland and Estate Farmland				/	/	/							
LCA 10D Millington Pasture						/							
LCA 10G West Wolds Edge Elevated Farmland					/	/							
LCA 10H West Facing Scarp Slope			/									/	/

Landscape Character Assessment	**Humberhead Site 1**			**Humberhead Site 2**			**Humberhead Site 3**			**Humberhead Site 4**			**Cable Route Search Corridor**
Landscape Character Area (LCA) / Landscape Character Type (LCT)	**1km**	**2km**	**5km**	**1km**	**2km**	**5km**	**1km**	**2km**	**5km**	**1km**	**2km**	**5km**	**0.5km**
LCT 11 Jurassic Hills Farmland						/					/	/	
LCA 11A West Facing Open Farmland											/	/	
LCA 11B Intermediate Sloping Farmland												/	
LCT 12 Sloping Wooded Farmland												/	
LCA 12A South Western Sloping Wolds Farmland												/	
LCT 13 Open High Rollng Farmland						/						/	
LCA 13C South Wolds Rolling Farmland												/	
LCA 13D North Wolds Plateau Farmland						/							



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NATURAL ENGLAND

National Character Area profile:

27. Yorkshire Wolds

Supporting documents

Introduction & Summary | Description | Opportunities | Key facts and data | Landscape change | Analysis

Introduction

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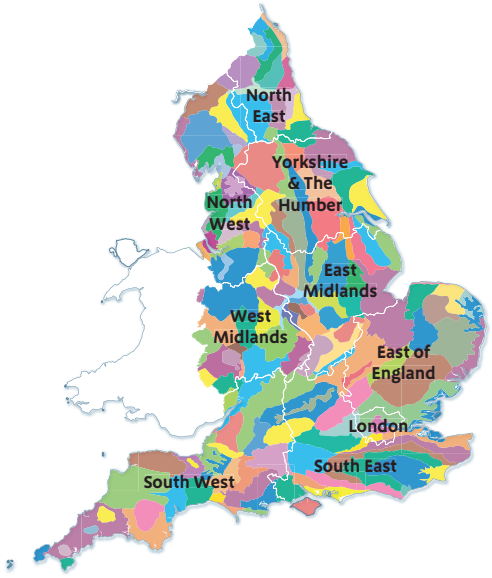
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National Character Areas map



[1] The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, Defra (2011; URL: www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf)
[2] Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services, Defra (2011; URL: www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf)
[3] European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe (2000; URL: http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/176.htm)

Summary

The Yorkshire Wolds National Character Area (NCA) forms an arc of high, gently rolling ground extending from the Humber Estuary west of Hull, to the North Sea coast at Flamborough Head, north of Bridlington. The Wolds comprise a prominent chalk escarpment and foothills rising from the Vale of York to the west and the Vale of Pickering to the north, and falling to the plain of Holderness to the east. A very low proportion of the area is urban and woodland, and the vast majority of the land is agricultural. Woodland planting is restricted to small, scattered woodland blocks on higher land and steeper slopes

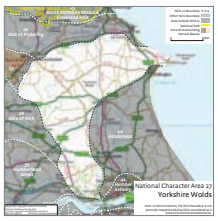
This gently rolling landscape instils a sense of openness, escapism and tranquillity provided by the expansive views, sparse population and agriculture. Protection of the rural character and long, open views is important for conservation of this distinctive landscape. Respect for local building vernacular is essential; they are mainly brick, limestone and chalk.

Eastwards, the NCA arcs to meet the North Sea at the high chalk cliffs of Flamborough Head, designated as Heritage Coast for its landscape, recreational and cultural values. Flamborough Head is also a European Marine Site, a Special Protection Area (SPA) for its breeding coastal birds and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for chalk reef and caves. Methods of fishing and extraction of natural materials are prohibited off the headland in order to protect marine wildlife and heritage, and to safeguard local fish stocks. It is also a geological SSSI for its spectacular chalk cliffs. There are coastal footpaths that offer opportunities for coastal recreation, which could be extended in the long term.

The area has a varied cultural and historical heritage, with evidence of extensive settlement from the Neolithic to the Late Medieval Period – the rich prehistoric ritual landscape at Rudston, numerous bronze-age burial mounds, iron-age ladder settlements and deserted medieval villages.

Extensive tracts of arable land dominate the NCA due to the thin, chalky soils and there is some livestock rearing, including pigs, sheep, cattle and chicken. Increased demand for food may bring the introduction of new crops and longer cropping seasons but sustainable farming practices need to be followed to protect water, soil and biodiversity resources.

Because of the underlying permeable chalk, this landscape has no major rivers, but its calcareous waters flow into the river headwaters of adjoining NCAs such as the River Hull in Holderness NCA. The chalk aquifer underlying the NCA supplies drinking water and allows irrigation of arable land but it suffers from pollution and over-abstraction. Calcareous grasslands occur on the steep-sided valleys, which can help to filter water, improving water quality and preventing soil erosion. These grasslands are often species-rich and attract many species of butterflies and moths. The Wolds represent the most northerly outcrop of Chalk in Britain and therefore accommodate the northern extent of the range of many species.



Click map to enlarge; click again to reduce.

National Character Area profile:

27. Yorkshire Wolds

Supporting documents

Introduction & Summary | Description | Opportunities | Key facts and data | Landscape change | Analysis

Statements of Environmental Opportunity:

- **SEO 1**: Enhance, extend and manage the unique assemblage of chalk-based habitats (lowland chalk grasslands, streams), broadleaved woodland and maritime cliffs, while protecting the provision and quality of water.
- **SEO 2**: Manage the coastal landscape of Flamborough Head with its diversity of cliffs, geology, geomorphology and habitats (including important seabird colonies), and enhance people's enjoyment of it through increased opportunities for recreation and education.
- **SEO 3**: Improve opportunities to enhance people's enjoyment of the area while protecting high levels of tranquillity by conserving extensive views and intimate, steep-sided valleys which contribute to sense of place, and by protecting and promoting the extensive historic evidence of past human settlement, landscape change and designed landscapes.
- **SEO 4**: Maintain a sustainable but productive arable landscape, while expanding and connecting semi-natural habitats to benefit biodiversity, and soil and water quality by promoting good agricultural practice, extending grasslands along field margins and slopes, implementing extensive grazing regimes, and ensuring compliance with regulations on nitrate vulnerable zones (NVZs) to manage fertiliser inputs.



Expansive views towards the coast from the elevated chalk ridge, north-east near Huggate.



Bempton cliffs provide important habitat for colonies of internationally important seabirds such as guillemots and kittiwakes.

Description

Physical and functional links to other National Character Areas

The headwaters of the River Hull rise in the Wolds and flow east into the Holderness plain. Streams arising on the northern side of the Wolds, such as Settrington Beck, drain into the Vale of Pickering, and rivers arising on the west drain into the Vale of York. The Humber Estuary National Character Area (NCA) – one of Britain's largest estuaries, draining one-fifth of the land mass of England – lies to the south of this NCA, and the streams that arise in the Wolds eventually drain into the sea through the Humber. Along the elevated chalk ridge, strong visual links with adjacent NCAs create expansive views over Holderness, the Vale of Pickering and the Vale of York.

The coastline extends into the North Sea at Flamborough Head, one of the world's most important fishing grounds, and contains frontal systems that attract fish, birds and cetaceans. The Flamborough Front provides an important marine feeding ground supporting large colonies of seabirds of national and international importance, while the cliffs of Flamborough and Bempton provide their habitats.

National Character Area profile: 27. Yorkshire Wolds

Supporting documents

Introduction & Summary | Description | Opportunities | Key facts and data | Landscape change | Analysis

Key characteristics

- A large-scale, expansive, rolling landscape with big skies and long views from the escarpment and plateau, contrasting with the more enclosed, dry, sheltered valleys deeply incised into the Chalk, but with small areas of Lower Cretaceous, Jurassic and Triassic rocks along the western and northern fringes.
- Thin, chalky soils support mainly arable farming, with a pattern of large, regular fields crossed by long, straight drove roads with wide verges dating from Parliamentary enclosures of the 18th century. The arable farmland is a priority area for important farmland bird species, while many of the grass verges have calcareous grassland interest providing valuable wildlife corridors.
- The high chalk cliffs of Flamborough Head, where the land meets the North Sea, are designated as Heritage Coast, for the dramatic landscape and recreation value. It is also a European Marine Site, a Special Protection Area (SPA) for breeding coastal birds, and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for chalk reef and cave interest, with Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) of geological and geomorphological importance.
- Remnant tracts of sheep-grazed, unimproved or semi-improved calcareous grassland in steep-sided, dry valleys form distinctive landscapes, with hillsides of floristically rich grasslands, which provide specialist habitats for butterflies and moths.
- Woodland cover is generally limited, and often linked to steep slopes within enclosed valleys, although there are a number of estates with more significant woodland areas, including Dalton, Garrowby, Sledmere, Londesborough and Warter Priory. Shelterbelts associated with farmsteads are features on the skyline.
- There are many large estates and designed parklands with large country houses, estate villages, estate woodlands and medieval deer parks.
- Other features include wet flushes, wet meadows and spring-fed fens at the foot of the escarpments, and remnant wetlands and wet meadows adjacent to the chalk streams.
- It is generally a sparsely settled landscape with large, scattered farmsteads on high ground, small villages in valleys and small market towns on fringes. Building materials are predominantly brick with pantiles, but sometimes limestone and chalk.
- Throughout the NCA, there is extensive evidence of a long history of human occupation and landscape change represented by numerous Neolithic, bronze-age and iron-age monuments and medieval settlements.
- A number of chalk, sand and gravel quarries and gravel pits are found throughout the NCA, which are of biodiversity value and provide access for study and education.



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National Character Area profile:

28. Vale of York

Supporting documents

Introduction & Summary | Description | Opportunities | Key facts and data | Landscape change | Analysis

Introduction

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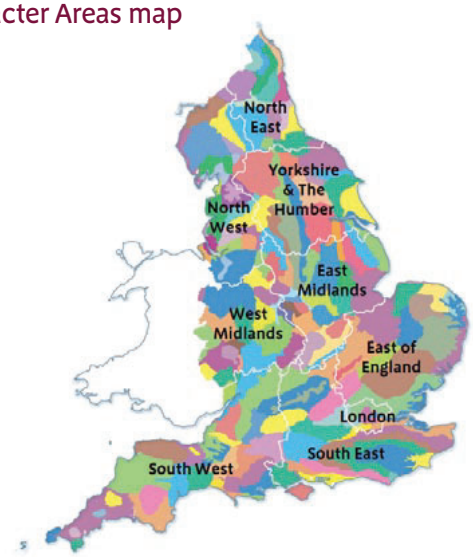
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National Character Areas map



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[2] Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services, Defra (2011; URL: www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf)
[3] European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe (2000; URL: http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/176.htm)

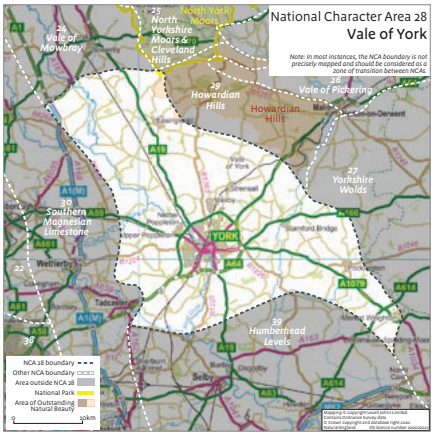
Summary

The Vale of York is an area of relatively flat, low-lying land surrounded by higher land to the north, east and west. High-quality soils across most of the National Character Area (NCA) mean that arable cultivation is the predominant land use, although some pig and dairy farming takes place in the western parts of the NCA. A key feature of the NCA is the rivers that drain surrounding higher land and run southwards through the Vale on towards the Humber basin. Natural flood plain habitats and associated species are still found within the Lower Derwent Valley (designated as a Special Protection Area, Special Area of Conservation and Ramsar site) although, like other flood plains, this area is threatened due to water quality issues.

The City of York, a settlement that has been an important focus since Roman times, sits at the centre of this NCA. The prominent York Minster can be seen from lower-lying surrounding countryside and, together with the city walls, provides the setting for the historic city.

Food and water provision and the regulation of water flow and water quality are key ecosystem services provided by this NCA. Flooding affects a number of communities within the NCA, as they are within the lower stretches of the river flood plains. More than 7,000 properties are at risk of flooding in York, Bishopthorpe, Haxby and Strensall from the River Ouse catchment.

There are opportunities to restore wetland habitat within river corridors to alleviate fast water flows (for example working with land managers on the River Foss to slow rates of floods that are generated in York[4]) and aid climate adaptation mitigation. Restoration of river systems will also maintain and improve natural soil fertility for productive agriculture, improve the ecological networks and strengthen the ability of biodiversity to adapt to current – and future – pressures. A key challenge will be to establish sustainable land management practices that safeguard and strengthen the fertile soils needed for arable cultivation while also providing sustainable income for land managers.



Click map to enlarge; click again to reduce.

[4]Draft Ouse Catchment Management Plan, Summary Report, Environment Agency (January 2010)

National Character Area profile:

28. Vale of York

Supporting documents

Introduction & Summary | Description | Opportunities | Key facts and data | Landscape change | Analysis

Statements of Environmental Opportunity:

- **SEO1:** Identify opportunities within the existing agricultural systems to enhance landscape character and create a functioning ecological network to safeguard future food provision, retain soil quality and reduce soil erosion and deliver benefits for biodiversity, carbon storage and climate regulation.
- **SEO 2:** Manage and enhance the network of rivers and important wetland habitats within the Vale, increasing the landscape's ability to naturally and sustainably manage flood and drought risk and provide other ecosystem services while recognising the needs of individual species and habitats and increasing the resilience of wildlife to climate change.
- **SEO 3:** Increase the network of species-rich meadows, pastures, fields and hedgerows, ensuring that they and the wider farmed environment are managed to reduce rates of diffuse pollution and improve water quality. Extend and enhance heathland sites on areas of sandy soil for the benefit of biodiversity, as well as enhancing the sense of place.
- **SEO 4:** Protect the historic and cultural features of the Vale, in particular the traditional settlement patterns of remaining villages and the evidence of previous settlements that provide a strong sense of place.



View across the flat open landscape of the Vale of York from the bordering higher land of the Yorkshire Wolds.

Description

Physical and functional links to other National Character Areas

The Vale of York forms a transitional landscape between the more varied topography and the mixed farming of the Vale of Mowbray to the north and the flat, open land of the Humberhead Levels to the south.

The adjoining elevated areas feature an extensive network of major rivers, with the Derwent rising in the North York Moors and Cleveland Hills National Character Area (NCA) in the north; the Swale, Nidd and Ure in the Yorkshire Dales NCA; and the Wharfe in the Southern Pennines NCA to the west. These watercourses all ultimately flow into the Humber Estuary to the south-east. The Vale of York is an important convergence zone for the upland rivers; they converge into the River Ouse, which starts in the Vale of York. These rivers, and their associated flood plain habitats, provide important corridors for species movement between the Vale and surrounding NCAs. This could become increasingly important as habitats around the Humber are squeezed by the effects of climate change. The settlements in the Vale rely heavily on the water supplied by these rivers.

A network of transport routes radiates from the City of York: York railway station remains an important junction for passengers travelling to the north-east. The A19 runs north–south through the centre of the NCA, with other A roads linking York east–west with other NCAs.

Views of higher ground to the north and east in the Howardian Hills and Yorkshire Wolds, and to some extent the Southern Magnesian Limestone ridge to the west, frame the valley and provide a backdrop to the relatively open and flat landscape of the NCA.



Land use is predominantly agricultural, with large arable fields bounded by hedgerows of varying quality and some field boundary trees.

National Character Area profile: 28. Vale of York

Supporting documents

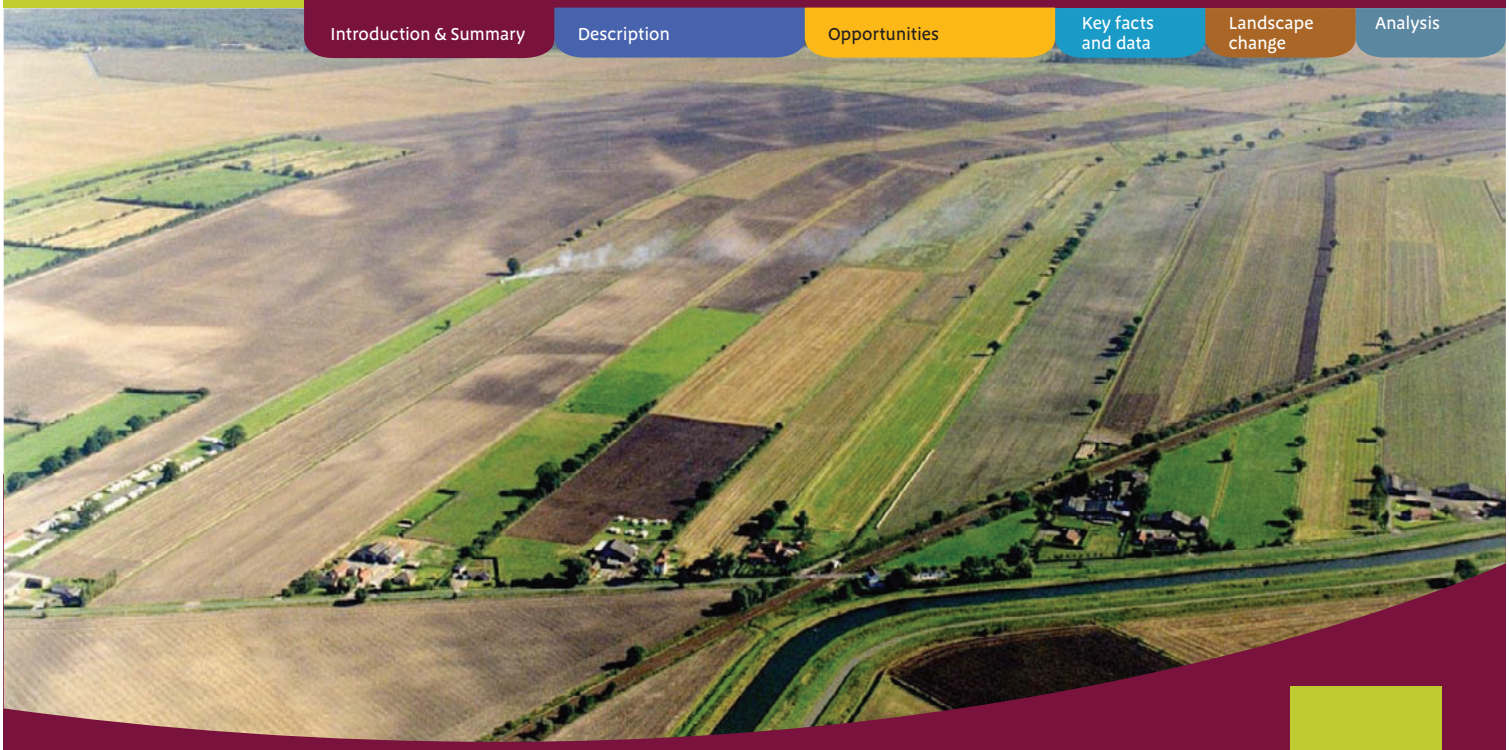
Introduction & Summary | Description | Opportunities | Key facts and data | Landscape change | Analysis

Key characteristics

- A largely open, flat and low-lying landscape between the higher land of the Southern Magnesian Limestone ridge to the west, the Howardian Hills to the north and the Yorkshire Wolds to the east.
- Dominantly Triassic solid geology, which is obscured by glacial till, sand, gravel and moraines, with obvious ridges formed by the York and Escrick moraines.
- Predominantly agricultural land use, with medium- to large-scale arable fields defined by hedgerows (which are often low and intermittent with sparse hedgerow trees) and fences. Large dispersed farmsteads and small villages on higher land are set within a quiet rural landscape.
- Extensive (mostly cropmark) evidence of bronze-age to Romano-British settlement, especially on the western fringe, for example enclosed and unenclosed farmsteads with hut circles and coaxial field systems.
- Wetland features dotted through the wider landscape of the NCA, providing stepping stones between wider areas of water-dependent and priority habitat, such as important remnants of 'ings' meadows on the river flood plains (traditionally managed by hay-making) and some unimproved and semi-improved meadows and pastures, in particular in the Derwent Ings.
- Some areas of heathland remaining on poorer sandy soils (for example Strensall, Stockton and Allerthorpe commons), along with small scattered broadleaved woodlands and larger conifer plantations.
- Parkland associated with country houses, with tree clumps, tree belts, avenues and other architectural features adding to the variety of the landscape, for example Rufforth Hall Park, Beningbrough Hall and Bilton Hall.
- The main urban centre, the City of York, with roads radiating from the city and York Minster forming a prominent landmark and focal point for the Vale.
- The settlement patterns of the NCA, which broadly follow that of linear villages, with buildings (built with traditional materials of mottled brick and pantile roofs) set back behind wide grass verges and village greens, and dispersed large farmsteads.



This farmstead near Escrick is built in the typical red brick and pan-tile roof character of the area.



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NATURAL ENGLAND

National Character Area profile:

39. Humberhead Levels

Supporting documents

Introduction & Summary | Description | Opportunities | Key facts and data | Landscape change | Analysis

Introduction

As part of Natural England's responsibilities as set out in the Natural Environment White Paper,[1] Biodiversity 2020[2] and the European Landscape Convention,[3] we are revising profiles for England's 159 National Character Areas (NCAs). These are areas that share similar landscape characteristics, and which follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision-making framework for the natural environment.

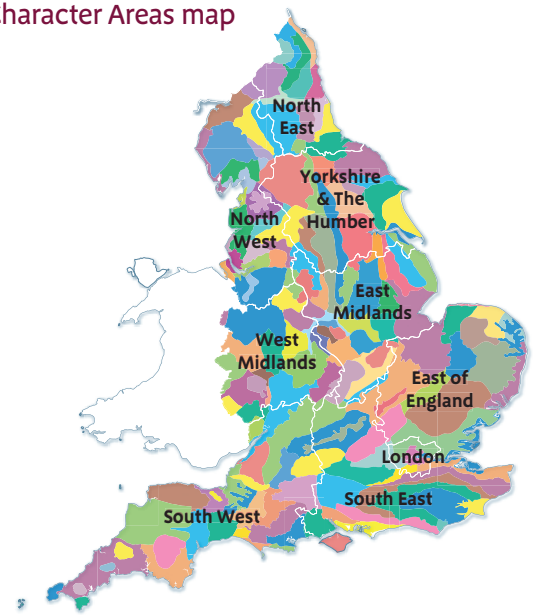
NCA profiles are guidance documents which can help communities to inform their decision-making about the places that they live in and care for. The information they contain will support the planning of conservation initiatives at a landscape scale, inform the delivery of Nature Improvement Areas and encourage broader partnership working through Local Nature Partnerships. The profiles will also help to inform choices about how land is managed and can change.

Each profile includes a description of the natural and cultural features that shape our landscapes, how the landscape has changed over time, the current key drivers for ongoing change, and a broad analysis of each area's characteristics and ecosystem services. Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) are suggested, which draw on this integrated information. The SEOs offer guidance on the critical issues, which could help to achieve sustainable growth and a more secure environmental future.

NCA profiles are working documents which draw on current evidence and knowledge. We will aim to refresh and update them periodically as new information becomes available to us.

We would like to hear how useful the NCA profiles are to you. You can contact the NCA team by emailing ncaprofiles@naturalengland.org.uk.

National Character Areas map



[1] The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, Defra (2011; URL: www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf)
[2] Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services, Defra (2011; URL: www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf)
[3] European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe (2000; URL: http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/176.htm)

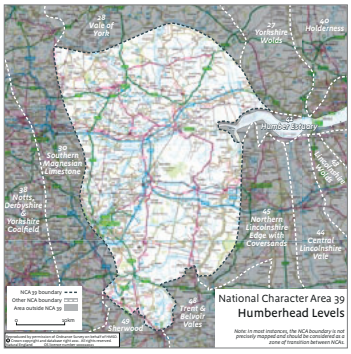
Summary

The Humberhead Levels is a flat, low-lying and large scale agricultural landscape bounded to the west by the low ridge of the Southern Magnesian Limestone and to the east by the Yorkshire Wolds (north of the Humber) and the Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands (south of the Humber). To the north it merges into the slightly undulating landscape of the Vale of York, at the line of the Escrick Moraine, and in the south it merges in to the Trent and Belvoir Vales and Sherwood.

There are several sites of international significance for their biodiversity, designated as Special Protection Areas and/or Special Conservation Areas. These include the lowland peatlands at Thorne and Hatfield Moors, the wetlands along the lower reaches of the River Derwent, and those stretches of the tidal rivers Ouse and Trent that fall within the Humber Estuary designated site. The Derwent and the Humber Estuary are also Ramsar sites. Sandy soils give rise to lowland heathland such as at Skipwith Common, which is an SAC. Thorne and Hatfield Moors, the Lower Derwent valley and Skipwith Common are also all National Nature Reserves. The Isle of Axholme is of international significance for its extensive strip field system, while other areas reveal distinct field and drainage patterns linked to past uses and drainage of the area.

In the central areas the large geometric fields are generally bounded by ditches and the highly productive agricultural land is maintained by pumping to keep the water table down. There are challenges to maintain this level of productivity while also addressing soil quality and erosion, in particular the oxidation of peaty soils. With the lower stretches of several major rivers draining across the area into the Humber Estuary, there are significant flood management issues to address, such as finding ways of extending flood storage and floodplains, which would also open up possibilities for expanding wetland habitats. Other opportunities include working collaboratively to manage water table levels and the network of ditches. Managed realignment schemes along the upper Humber are valuable in increasing the capacity of the estuary to hold flood waters, an issue exacerbated by rising sea levels.

There are important road, rail and water routes linking industrial areas to the east with the hinterland, and towns include Doncaster, Selby and Goole. Despite these busy areas, there are some very remote and tranquil areas, notably at Thorne and Hatfield Moors and the Lower Derwent Valley. The whole area is characterised by long views and big open skies.



Click map to enlarge; click again to reduce.

National Character Area profile:

39. Humberhead Levels

Supporting documents

Introduction & Summary | Description | Opportunities | Key facts and data | Landscape change | Analysis

Statements of Environmental Opportunity

- **SEO 1**: Safeguard, manage and expand the wetland habitats, including the internationally important lowland raised bogs, the floodplain grazing marsh, reedbeds, wet pastures and watercourses, to protect and enhance biodiversity, contribute to landscape character, address climate change and reduce flood risks.
- **SEO 2**: Manage the agricultural landscape to retain its distinctive character and its productivity, while improving its contribution to biodiversity, the protection of vulnerable soils and palaeo-environmental evidence, and the water resource.
- **SEO 3**: Manage the landscape features such as semi-natural habitats and historic field patterns that reveal local variations in landscape character, often arising from underlying soils and history of drainage, to enhance people's understanding and enjoyment of the landscape.
- **SEO 4**: Protect the open and expansive character of the landscape, its cultural features and sense of remoteness, by ensuring that new development is sensitively located, accommodates green infrastructure, retains long views and makes a positive contribution to biodiversity.



Fields are large and rectangular and bounded by ditches, with dispersed farmsteads.



Humberhead Peatlands National Nature Reserve: cotton grass is re-establishing on the re-wetted abandoned peat workings on Thorne Moors.

Description

Physical and functional links to other National Character Areas

Several major rivers flow in from the north (Derwent, Ouse), the west (Aire, Went) and south (Don, Torne, Idle, Trent). They flow slowly across the Levels and join to form the Humber Estuary which flows out east to the North Sea. Land use and land management activities and actions undertaken upstream, especially in the uplands of the Pennines and the North York Moors, thus have a significant impact on these lower stretches of the rivers.

The rivers and the network of drainage ditches and dykes form important ecological corridors linking the Humber Estuary with areas upstream. A network of wetland habitats throughout this area is important to enable species movement in response to climate change, including adapting to pressures arising from sea level rise. There are also several navigable waterways crossing the area, including the Selby, Pocklington, Market Weighton, Calder navigation and Stainforth / Keadby Canals.

The Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer, a strategically important source of water, underlies the western part of the area.

The higher ground of the Yorkshire Wolds to the north east, and to a lesser extent that of the limestone ridge to the west, provide extensive views out across the Levels. Within the NCA, there are long views across the arable landscape to the backdrop of the Wolds.

Distinct areas

- The Isle of Axholme
- Fishlake and Sykehouse pastoral landscape



Skipwith Common National Nature Reserve: open heath is maintained through grazing by ponies. Lowland heath still survives where underlying deposits of sand and gravel give rise to infertile soils.

National Character Area profile:

39. Humberhead Levels

Supporting documents

Introduction & Summary | Description | Opportunities | Key facts and data | Landscape change | Analysis

Key characteristics

- A low-lying, predominantly flat landscape, with large, regular and geometric arable fields without hedges but divided by ditches and dykes, many of which form important habitats and key corridors for species movement.
- Much of the land is at or below mean high-water mark and maintained by drainage, with fertile soils giving rise to one of the most productive areas for root crops and cereals.
- Variations in underlying deposits create differences within the overall flat farmed landscape, including lowland raised mires and lowland heathland, many of which are of international ecological and historical importance.
- Sandy deposits give rise to lowland heath, which in places supports remnant birch and oak woodlands, with some conifer plantations.
- Heavier soils around Fishlake and Sykehouse result in a smaller scale pastoral landscape, with small, thickly hedged fields, ditches and ponds, and a network of small lanes.
- Important historic landscapes include the Isle of Axholme, with evidence of mediaeval open fields, the warps (land enriched by regular silting) near Goole and cables (long thin strip fields) around Thorne.
- Widespread evidence of drainage history, in particular the extensive drainage from the 17th century, revealed through canalised rivers, dykes, old river courses, canals, bridges and pumping stations.
- Views to distant horizons are often long and unbroken, with big expansive skies, and vertical elements like water towers, power stations and wind turbines are very prominent.
- Floodplains, washlands and traditionally grazed alluvial flood meadows (or ings) associated with the major rivers and canals that cross the Levels give rise to important wetland habitats, supporting large numbers of wetland birds and wildfowl, especially over winter.
- The waterlogged soils hold internationally important archaeological and palaeo-archaeological deposits.
- Despite settlements, motorways and main roads, there is still a sense of remoteness to be experienced on the Levels, in particular on Thorne and Hatfield Moors and along the Lower Derwent Valley.



The Isle of Axholme is a long low ridge rising above the low-lying land that, before it was drained, was marshy and provided summer grazing and fishing. Extensive evidence of open strip fields remains on the Isle, while the water tower, windmill and church are vertical features visible from afar in the open expansive landscape.

Proposed Designation: Yorkshire Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

A.1.1. Natural England proposes to designate an area of approximately 463 square km as a new AONB within the Yorkshire Wolds. AONBs have been rebranded as National Landscapes in 2023, but are still legally referred to as AONBs.

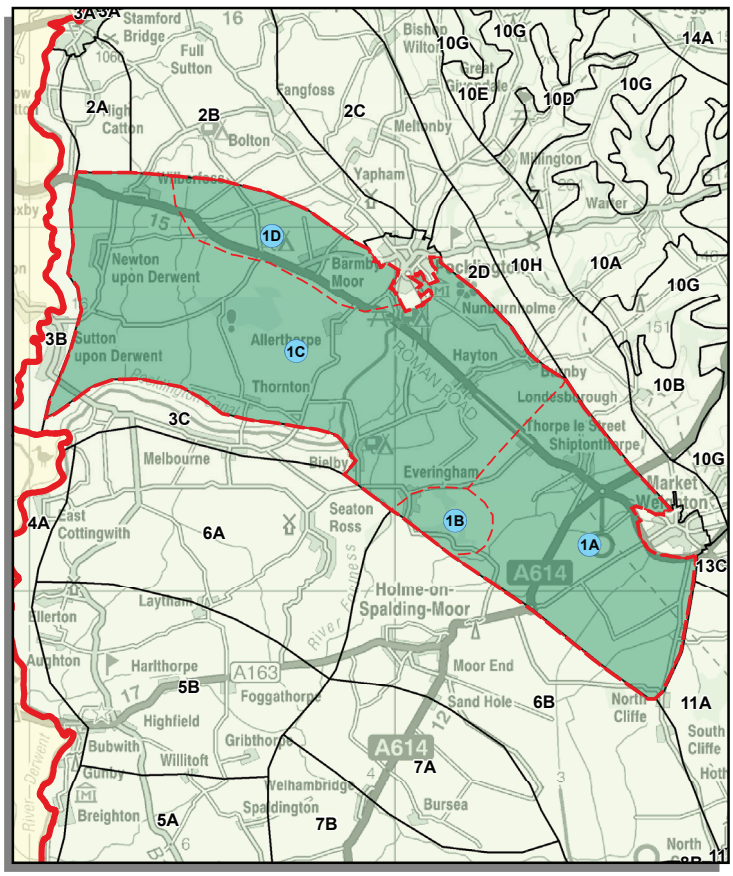
A.1.2. The formal statutory and public consultation for the proposed designation took place between October 2024 and January 2025. On 26 November 2025, Natural England's Board reviewed the proposals and formally approved:

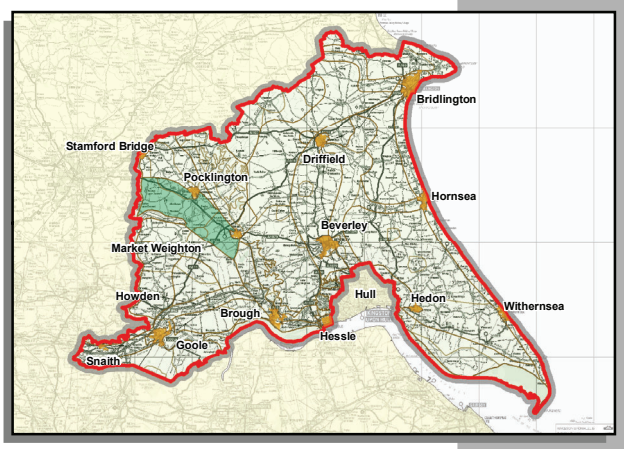
A.1.3. The final technical assessments of whether Natural England should designate a new AONB within the Yorkshire Wolds are currently being reviewed.

A.1.4. A draft order with regard to the designation of a new Yorkshire Wolds AONB. Proceeding to a formal period of notice (the Notice Period).

A.1.5. The closing date for representations with reference to the draft order, whether objecting to or in support of the Draft Order, or proposing an amendment to the proposed boundary, was Friday 6 March 2026.

A.1.6. At present, the proposed Yorkshire Wolds National Landscape boundary sits outside the Scheme.





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LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 1: FLAT OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

This Landscape Character Type (LCT) is located in the south east corner of the Vale of York, west of Market Weighton and west and south of Pocklington. The area extends to the Pocklington Beck and Canal corridor in the south and the River Derwent corridor in the west.

Relevant National Character Areas

- 27: Yorkshire Wolds
- 28: Vale Of York
- 39: Humberhead Levels

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS, FEATURES AND LAND USE

Key characteristics of Flat Open Farmland in the Vale of York

- Generally flat, open landscape between 10m and 30m AOD gradually falling southwards
- Drained intensively farmed arable land with occasional grass fields
- Overall tree and woodland cover is sparse. One large woodland block at Allerthorpe
- Parkland at Everingham is distinctive
- Field boundaries consist of a combination of fragmented and intact hedgerows with few hedgerow trees
- Field pattern is dominated by medium sized regular shaped fields that are occasionally incised by small natural watercourses
- Drainage pattern overall is regular and man made with few small improved natural watercourses of less regular shape. Land generally drains southwards
- Combination of dispersed linear and nucleated villages with potential Iron Age settlement origins
- Large farmsteads are scattered throughout the area
- Influence of past human activity includes the route of A1079 that follows the route of a Roman road

STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Managing and restoring hedgerows and replacing/ adding hedgerow trees where necessary
- Restoring former field ponds and other floodland features along with areas of woodland and shelterbelt. Maintaining each to ensure a positive contribution to landscape and biodiversity
- Retain existing copses of woodland and reinstating previous examples into active management
- Reduce and prevent the loss of species rich grassland through management and improvement where necessary
- Protect and enhance the dynamic fluvial landscapes and waterbodies which make an important contribution to the character

LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES

Physical Influences

The underlying solid geology of the area is from the Triassic period and consists of Mercia Mudstone and Sherwood Sandstone. This is overlain by lacustrine and glaciofluvial deposits from the Devensian period when the area was covered by Lake Humber which gradually silted up.

Soils are a mix of brown earths, podsols and surface water gleys. Agricultural Land Classification for most of this LCT is Grade 3 with small pockets of Grade 2.

Topography of the area is generally flat, distinguishing it from the adjacent LCT 2 to the north. Hummocky, glacial deposits on the western edge of this LCT contribute to a slightly more varied landform in places. The area is a mix of flat to very gently undulating land between 5 and 35m AOD.

Water drains to the south feeding into the River Derwent via the Pocklington Canal and Beck and the River Humber via the River Foulness and the Market Weighton Canal.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 1: FLAT OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Human Influences

Visible evidence of early human activity in the area has largely been lost due to modern agricultural practices. Mesolithic and Neolithic sites have been found in Pocklington and the Vale of York and are evidence that human activity in the area has continued over many hundreds of years. However, the influence of early settlers on landscape character in this LCT is not apparent today.

In the Roman and early medieval periods marine regression allowed the occupation of the lowlands of the Vale of York. Evidence of Roman occupation comes from the presence of forts, one of which was located at Hayton, south east of Pocklington. There is extensive evidence of rural Romano-British settlement throughout the area and the rectilinear field pattern at Barmby Moor dates from the Romano-British Period and is a Scheduled Monument. The A1079 follows the line of a Roman road from Brough to York, and a second Roman road runs to the south of Market Weighton.

Settlement in the area continued through the medieval period, most of the villages date to this period. Some of the parish boundaries may follow the line of early enclosure from this period and hedgerows along these boundaries are important historic features in the landscape.

Settlement is scattered through the area with the largest concentration along the A1079 York to Hull Road. A dismantled railway line runs to the north of the A1079 between Market Weighton and Pocklington. The route of the Market Weighton Canal, built in 1772-82 crosses the LCT to the south. The canal was important for transportation and drainage.

Market Weighton is a medieval market town that had a corn market. It also became an important centre for the railways in East Yorkshire and had a foundry and a brewery. The oldest buildings are Georgian.

The World War II airfield located south of Pocklington is a prominent feature in this LCT. It was opened for military operation in 1941 and closed in 1946. The airfield is used today by the Wolds Gliding Club. There was a landing field at Barmby on the Moor during the World War I approximately one mile to the west of the RAF field. Industrial and commercial development has formed between the southwest side of the runways and the A1079 to Hull. The development is isolated from the town of Pocklington and has impacted on the landscape setting of the town.

Agriculture is the dominant land use in the area. Arable cropping is predominant. Fields tend to be medium in size and rectilinear, and several phases of enclosure are evident.

The A1079 and A614 form the primary transport corridors within this LCT. Other roads are limited to country lanes and private access tracks.

There is a network of public footpaths in the area that provide a number of circular routes around and between the villages.

Ecological Influences

Under natural conditions, the fine sandy soils overlying clay would support heathland vegetation; however ploughing has largely destroyed the original morphology. Some isolated patches still remain. Due to the sandy texture and low moisture retention capacity, these soils are susceptible to seasonal drought and removal of hedgerows increases the potential for wind erosion.

There are relatively few trees and areas of woodland giving the LCT its openness. Drains and ditches are utilised for land drainage and currently offer little potential for wildlife. However, the estate farmland and parkland at Everingham is well wooded within this character type, another example of woodland is located at Houghton Hall Registered Park and Garden (RPG).

There is a large scale heathland restoration project at Allerthorpe Wood.

Statutory Designations

Designation	Area
RAMSAR	Lower Derwent Valley

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 1: FLAT OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Lower Derwent Valley
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Lower Derwent Valley
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Lower Derwent Valley
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Pocklington Canal
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Allerthorpe Common
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	White Carr Meadow
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Melbourne and Thornton Ings



View across farmland in Landscape Character Area 1C (2017)

LINKS TO ADJACENT CHARACTER AREAS

Adjacent ERYC LCTs

- 2: Open Farmland
- 3: River/ Canal Corridors
- 6: Wooded Open Farmland
- 10: Complex Sloping Farmland
- 11: Jurassic Hills Farmland
- 13: Open High Rolling Farmland

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Four Landscape Character Areas (LCA's) have been identified in this LCT. They are:

- 1A: Shiptonthorpe and Market Weighton Farmland
- 1B: Everingham Estate Farmland and Parkland
- 1C: Newton upon Derwent, Wilberfoss, Allerthorpe and Hayton Farmland
- 1D: Barmby Moor Farmland

DETAILED CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Character Area 1A: Shiptonthorpe and Market Weighton Farmland

This LCA occupies the southern corner of the Vale of York National Character Area. It is located to the west of Market Weighton and extends around the village of Shiptonthorpe. Land use is predominantly agricultural. Market Weighton is located at the eastern edge of the LCA at the bottom of the west facing scarp slope of the Yorkshire Wolds. Shiptonthorpe village is the largest settlement within the LCA.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the area include Roman rectilinear enclosures near Barmby Moor.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 1: FLAT OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Fields are generally medium to large in size bounded by intermittent hedgerows with few trees. There is limited woodland present except for at Londesborough Hall RPG, Houghton Wood (RPG) and a small number of plantations located around farmsteads.

There is an extensive drainage ditch system throughout the farmland, which is reflected by the associated wetland fauna. Single wind turbines are spread throughout the north of the LCA, the majority of which are small to medium scale turbines but there are some examples of larger turbines at 87m to tip.

There is a generally open and rural character that is often quiet but influenced by development and activity at Market Weighton.

Character Area 1B: Everingham Estate Farmland and Parkland

This LCA is distinctive from its neighbours due the amount of tree and woodland cover in comparison to the surrounding farmland and the layout of the tree cover.

Everingham is a small former estate village located approximately 4 miles south of Pocklington and 4 miles west of Market Weighton.

Everingham Park dominates land use with some farmland to the fringes of the LCA. These areas are intensively farmed arable land with medium to large rectilinear fields enclosed by hedgerow and trees in a regular pattern.

The parkland is distinctive by the extent of tree and woodland cover in comparison to the surrounding flat farmland. Field patterns are occasionally cut through, or bounded, by small natural or man-made watercourses.

On the northern edge of the LCA, Everingham is the only settlement with few isolated houses and farmsteads elsewhere.

Everingham was the site of a 7th Century convent set up by St Everilda to whom the two churches in the village are dedicated. The Estate came into the ownership of the Constable family in the early 16th Century and in 1756 William Haggerstone Constable commissioned John Carr to build Everingham Hall. The surrounding park was laid out in the 1730s on the site of an earlier medieval deer park, with future additions in the 1760s and early 19th Century. This work also resulted in the diversion of a road around the park. Much of the 18th and 19th century landscape survives intact giving the area a distinctive character. The village and park are a designated Conservation Area.

There is a partially enclosed and rural character that is quiet and influenced Everingham Park.

Character Area 1C: Newton upon Derwent, Wilberfoss, Allerthorpe and Hayton Farmland

The flat to gently undulating arable landscape of this LCA is centred on the villages of Newton upon Derwent, Wilberfoss, Allerthorpe and Hayton.

Predominantly agricultural land with an area of common land located at Tank Plantation.

The LCA has a patchwork of generally rectilinear fields in a sub regular pattern. Black Foss Beck and Sails Beck run from north to south through the area and drain into Pocklington Beck. These two small water courses meander through the intensive arable landscape and provide some variation in field pattern.

Allerthorpe was enclosed by agreement in 1640 and pockets of the original enclosure pattern remain. Long narrow closes on the edge of the village have the reverse 's' shape often seen with early enclosure and resulting from enclosing open field furlongs and strips. Farmsteads are scattered throughout the LCA.

Blocks of woodland are scattered throughout the LCA. Allerthorpe Common is an extensive area of coniferous plantation on former heathland and is the main woodland in the LCA. A small area of heathland still survives, composed of heather, cross-leaved heath, cotton grass and purple moor grass which also supports a number of reptiles and invertebrates.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 1: FLAT OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

A large area of plantation woodland is being restored to lowland heath in the area.

The A1079 which follows the route of the former Roman road from Brough to York passes across the northern boundary of the LCA. A Roman fort was located at Hayton. Evidence of Iron Age and Anglo Saxon activity has also been found at the site.

Pocklington Canal is an important SSSI feature in this area that is undergoing restoration and now has increased recreational use. Canal Head is an attractive area that is well used by the public.

Generally open and rural the LCA has at relatively remote and tranquil character.

Character Area 1D: Barmby Moor Farmland

This LCA is largely arable but includes areas of commercial development to the south of the A1079 and at the airfield south of Pocklington.

The village of Barmby Moor to the west of Pocklington is the main settlement in the LCA and probably originated as a Scandinavian settlement.

Enclosure of open fields and common land largely took place in the late 18th century and that field pattern remains today. Overall, fields are medium in size and reflect the scale of the landscape. There are few small rectilinear blocks of woodland scattered across the LCA.

Several minor roads run through the LCA and there is a relatively high density of scattered development including farmsteads.

There is a medieval moated site in the centre of the village and the church was largely rebuilt in the early 1850s retaining the 15th century tower and stone spire.

An area of rectilinear Roman fields, now visible only as a crop mark west of Barmby Moor, is designated as a scheduled monument.

The LCA has an open and rural character that is tranquil becoming more active and busy nearer development and infrastructure around Pocklington.

EVALUATION

Quality

The quality of the landscape is affected by its condition. The LCT retains its strong rural character in places, in particular LCA 1C between the A1079 and the Pocklington Canal retains a relatively remote character due to the lack of roads and villages.

Field size, settlement pattern and tree cover contribute to the medium scale of this landscape where long distance views are intermittent and there is an element of enclosure where tree cover is greater and hedgerows have been allowed to grow tall.

Some areas in the LCT could be considered high quality e.g. Everingham Parkland. However, even here elements of the parkland character have been lost. Overall the quality of the landscape in this area is assessed to be ordinary.

Positive Landscape Features

- Everingham Parkland is a distinctive designed landscape character.
- Small water courses provide some variation in the rectilinear field pattern.
- Hedgerow field boundaries highlighting the regular field pattern with occasional deviations where natural watercourses introduce more organic lines.
- Areas of early enclosure field pattern around villages.
- Allerthorpe Common is an important feature of considerable size providing an element of diversity to the area.
- Trees and woodland, where present, are important landscape features contributing to ecological value as well as visual amenity.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 1: FLAT OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK



Yorkshire Wolds near Pocklington (2017)

Forces for Change

Intensive agricultural production has shaped the landscape we see today. Large scale agricultural buildings that can be seen throughout the area detract from rural character.

Continued pressures on the agricultural industry are likely to result in changing land management practices that will impact on landscape character in time. Diversification may be the key force for change away from the edge of the larger towns.

The development of facilities, like the existing water park near Allerthorpe, introduce formal recreation activities to the rural landscape. An increase in recreational development within this area would likely increase traffic levels on minor roads in rural areas. There are other recreation/tourism developments in the area such as log cabins and caravan sites.

The development of employment sites and mixed use sites on the south side of Pocklington, adjacent to the airfield and on the opposite side of the A1079, has altered the rural character of the area and cumulative impact is an issue to consider.

As a result of the extension of the quarry near Burnby has impacted on the tranquil nature of the region, large vehicular traffic along smaller road networks around the villages of Burnby and Hayton are often regular.

There will continue to be pressure for renewable energy developments in the East Riding. Currently, however, only single turbines and two wind farms are present and range from small to medium and large in scale and are located mainly within LCA 1A.

Condition and Strength of Character

This is a fragmented landscape that includes areas where key characteristics such as hedgerow boundaries, field pattern and tree cover remain intact. This includes the parkland and estate farmland around Everingham. In contrast there are areas where key characteristics are in poor condition (e.g. gappy hedgerows and lack of hedgerows) weakening landscape pattern, and where significant detractors have been introduced. For example the industrial development on the south edge of Pocklington has encroached into the countryside and large scale agricultural buildings are scattered across the open landscape.

The Market Weighton Bypass and general improvements to the A1079 have impacted on the rural character of the landscape with residential development encroaching from Pocklington, reducing the number of hedgerows and increasing the size of fields.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 1: FLAT OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

In addition to large scale buildings, detractors in the landscape include electricity pylons and communications masts which introduce vertical elements that affect openness.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 1: FLAT OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Sensitivity and Capacity

The following table sets out the sensitivity of the LCT to different types of development. Refer to Appendix 4 for full details of the assessment criteria.

Criteria		Value
Landscape quality (condition)	The LCT has a medium level of landscape quality. Generally flat, intensive arable farmland with sparse woodland cover and a mix of linear and nucleated villages.	Medium
Scenic quality	Fragmented by development encroaching on rural landscape with pylons, communications and transport infrastructure detracting from the scenic quality.	Medium
Rarity (of elements, features or LCT's)	Common, with Everingham Parkland moderately rare and rectilinear enclosures rare and Canals at Pocklington uncommon.	Medium
Representativeness (in relation to prevailing landscape character)	The Vale of York is flat, low-lying land with arable cultivation the predominant land use and rivers that drain surrounding higher land and run southwards through the Vale on towards the Humber basin.	Medium
Conservation interests (wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historic, cultural)	Conservation Areas include: Shiptonthorpe, Market Weighton, Everingham and Barmby Moor. Local Wildlife Sites include: Calley Heath, Old Flat Wood, Field house Wood, Newton Common Wood, Sutton Wood, Allerthorpe Commons, White Carr, Holmes Field Reserve and Evergreen Wood and . Registered Parks and Gardens include Houghton Wood. SSSI include Lower Derwent Valley (also a National Nature Reserve/Special Protection Area and a Ramsar site), Pocklington. Scheduled Ancient Monuments include Roman rectilinear enclosures near Barmby Moor.	High
Recreational value	The LCT contains walking/cycling routes and recreational opportunities around Allerthorpe Commons nature reserve. National trail/long distance route - along Pocklington Canal.	Medium
Perceptual aspects (openness, wildness, tranquillity, remoteness)	There is a rural character that is generally open. The LCT is not remote and influenced by urban development and infrastructure which contribute to a medium level of	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 1: FLAT OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

	tranquillity.	
Associations (with people or events)	The LCT has associations with people including St Everilda and the Constable family. A World War II airfield, located south of Pocklington, is a prominent feature and there was a landing field at Barmby on the Moor during the World War I.	High
Value attached to LCT		**Level**
Flat rural landscape with wide, long views and low levels of tree cover. This LCT has a few dispersed settlements with designated conservation interest. Recreational use is notable at Pocklington Airfield and Houghton Wood Registered Park and Garden. A number of ecological designations associated with the Lower Derwent Valley. This LCT is assessed as being a medium value landscape resource, due to its ecological, cultural and recreational importance.		Medium
Susceptibility to Development		**Level**
Residential	Settlements include small villages and scattered farmsteads, the largest settlement being Market Weighton. With relatively good connectivity and existing residential development within settlements. Limited extended development would have minimal effect on the integrity of the landscape.	Medium
Commercial	Commercial development is limited, increasing near Pocklington and Market Weighton. Large scale development into the surrounding rural area risks affecting the integrity of the rural landscape, however some capacity within more urban areas.	Medium
Industrial	Limited small scale industrial development, increasing near Pocklington and Market Weighton. Large scale development into the surrounding rural area risks affecting the integrity of the rural landscape.	High
Agricultural	Predominantly rural landscape with existing agricultural development associated with farmsteads. Suitably located, additional large scale agricultural development is unlikely to affect the integrity of the landscape character.	Low
Recreational	A low level of recreational use is present, increasing towards Pocklington. Due to the largely rural nature of the area, further recreational development of a similar character is unlikely to affect integrity of the landscape	Low

	character.	

Sensitivity to Development at LCA level					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Agricultural**	**Recreational**
1 A	Medium	Medium	High-Medium	Low-Medium	Low-Medium
1 B	High	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
1 C	Medium	Medium	High-Medium	Low-Medium	Low-Medium
1 D	Medium	Medium	High-Medium	Low-Medium	Low-Medium

This is a predominantly rural landscape where settlement is limited to small villages and scattered farmsteads. The largest settlement is Pocklington, although the LCT is influenced by the adjacent settlement of Market Weighton. Residential development to the southwest and southeast edges of Pocklington and in areas around Market Weighton have encroached on the wider rural landscape. This LCT has some capacity to accommodate residential development, sensitively located within more urban areas.

The landscape character of the area is already influenced by the development of commercial activity south of Pocklington and Barmby Moor and increasing road infrastructure within the area, which ensures that settlements are well connected. The introduction of large scale commercial development into the surrounding agricultural landscape would affect the character; however, there is some capacity to accommodate small scale commercial development adjacent to existing development.

There is limited industrial development within this LCT, with the majority being located around Pocklington. Any further industrial development would risk affecting the integrity of the rural landscape.

This is a predominantly rural landscape where a considerable amount of existing agricultural development is present in the landscape. The cumulative impact of agricultural development in the rural areas away from the settlements of Market Weighton, Pocklington and Wilberfoss has impacted upon the condition and rural character of the landscape. Further agricultural development, in association with existing, would have a limited effect on the landscape character of the area. There is limited recreational development within this LCT. The predominantly rural and sparsely settled LCT may have capacity to accommodate recreational development without affecting its overall integrity, depending on the scale and nature of the development.

Strategy

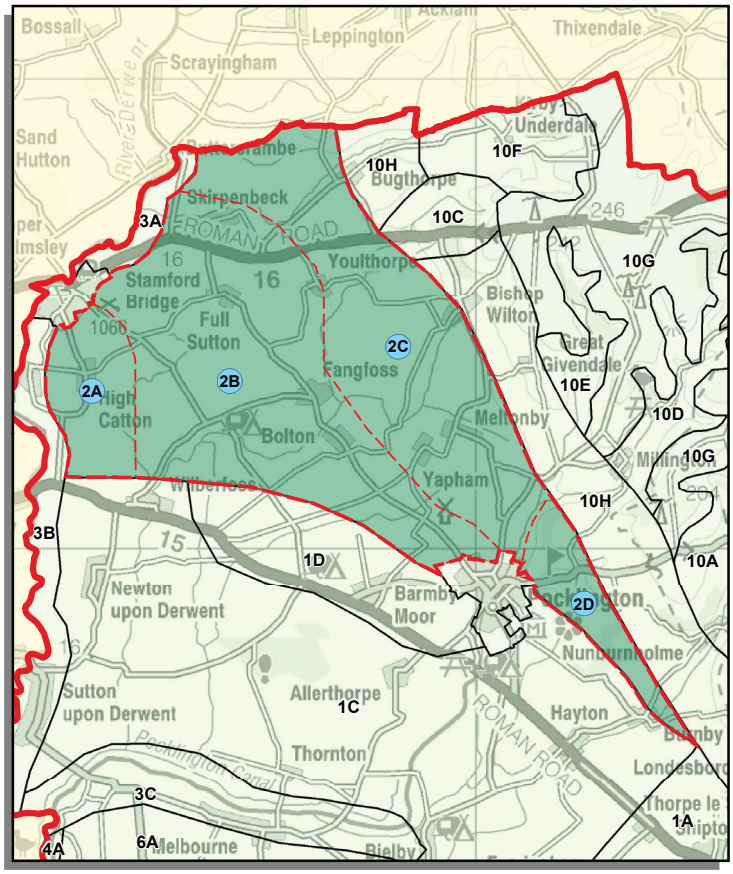
The strategy for this LCT is to enhance landscape character. This would involve strengthening the presence of key positive features and reintroducing distinctive characteristics where they have been lost.

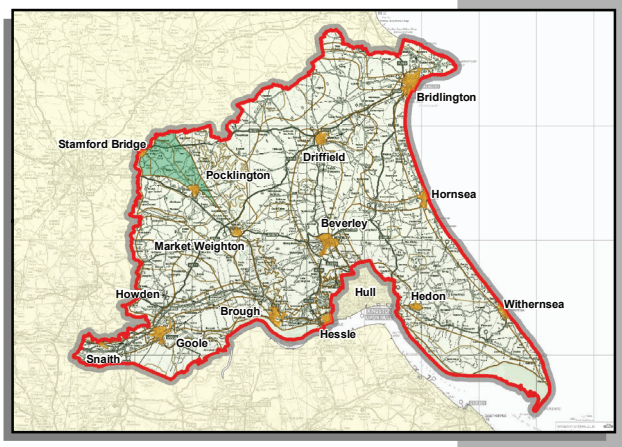
Promote the planting of hedgerows on field boundaries where they have been lost to reinforce local landscape pattern.

Encourage new woodland planting and woodland management to increase diversity in structure, habitat and help integrate new development within the existing landscape. Encourage opportunities to restore areas of heathland.

New agricultural development should respect local vernacular, context and mitigate visual prominence within the open landscape. Measures to integrate development with the surrounding landscape should include woodland, tree and hedgerow planting. The characteristic rural openness of the area and key views, such as village churches and the Wolds, should be protected.

Ensure that any facilities installed for tourism and recreation purposes are low key and appropriate to the tranquil and remote nature of the landscape. Local character should be reflected through appropriate use of materials, and sensitivity to landscape pattern. New building must respect local vernacular.





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East Riding of Yorkshire Council 10023383

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 2: OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

This Landscape Character Type (LCT) is located east of the Derwent corridor and north and east of Pocklington. The LCT encompasses farmland that rises up to the edge of the Yorkshire Wolds in the east and farmland around the villages of Full Sutton, Fangfoss, High Catton and Bugthorpe. The LCT has a varied landform reflecting the transition from the Derwent Valley to the Wolds edge.

Relevant National Character Areas

- 27: Yorkshire Wolds
- 28: Vale Of York

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS, FEATURES AND LAND USE

Key characteristics of Open Farmland in the Vale of York

- Low lying gently undulating landform
- Topography varies between 80m AOD and 10m AOD.
- Numerous villages and hamlets scattered throughout
- Medium to large rectilinear fields bound by hedges. Smaller fields with hedgerow trees concentrated around settlements creating a sense of enclosure
- Small becks, fed by rectilinear drainage system, meandering through the rectilinear fields draining the intensively farmed land
- Ponds are scattered throughout the area
- Arable land use dominates with some areas of grassland
- Medieval sites scattered throughout, most notably the registered battleground at Stamford Bridge
- Romano-British settlement, roads and agriculture
- Airfield and industrial estate at Full Sutton are prominent in the landscape

STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Managing existing and introducing new grassland buffers along watercourses, converting existing arable land to pastoral grassland flood plain landscapes to reduce flooding elsewhere.
- Managing and enhancing hedgerows along with replacing and introducing new hedgerow trees.
- Restoring former field ponds and other features such as ditches, dykes, small woodlands and shelterbelts to ensure that they are being adequately managed for their contribution to the landscape and biodiversity.
- Encouraging new riparian and flood plain woodland.

LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES

Physical Influences

The underlying geology of the area was laid down during the Triassic period. To the east is the Mercia mudstone group and to the west is the Sherwood sandstone group. The solid geology has been overlain by glacial drift geology of the Devensian period when much of the area was covered by Lake Humber, a large water body that developed as a result of the ice sheet blocking the Humber gap. The northern extent of the Escrick Moraine provides a distinctive geological feature to the west of this LCT.

Soils are a combination of Pelosols and ground water gleys. Agricultural Land Classification is mainly Grade 3 with some areas of Grade 2.

Topography of the area is between 80m and 10m AOD falling gently to the south and west. The landform is gently undulating across the LCT with undulations becoming more pronounced close to the edge of the Wolds. Hummocky glacial deposits contribute to the more varied landform.

The land drains south and west into Pocklington Beck and the River Derwent via a series of improved natural ditches and man-made drains. There are a number of ponds scattered throughout the area. The southern extent of the LCT drains south towards the River Foulness and Market Weighton Canal.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 2: OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Human Influences

There is evidence of human activity in the area over many centuries. However, much of the visible physical evidence has been lost due to changing land management practices, in particular modern agricultural methods. As a result, the landscape character of the area does not reflect the influence of man's early activities. Many of the settlements in the area originated during Anglo Saxon times. Some of these, such as Bishop Wilton, became planned villages during medieval times. There are earthworks present at the Archbishop of Yorks Manor House at the north end of the village. There is evidence around some of the villages of early medieval enclosures and the best example is at Bishop Wilton on the western edge of the Yorkshire Wolds. The A166 follows the line of a Roman road.

There are four scheduled monuments in the area two of which are medieval moated sites and there is evidence of unscheduled moated sites in the area. There is also a registered Battlefield at Stamford Bridge. Unfortunately much of the area has been developed and evidence of the battle has been lost.

Land use in the area is mainly arable farmland with areas of grassland for livestock production scattered throughout. Field size is a combination of large fields around Full Sutton and medium sized fields elsewhere. Enclosure of open fields and commons was complete in the 18th century either by agreement or by an act of parliament. Over the years fields have amalgamated resulting in the loss of hedgerow boundaries.

Stamford Bridge is a large settlement on the western edge of this LCT and is the site of a Historic Battlefield (Battle of Stamford Bridge, 1066). Unfortunately, much of the site of the battlefield has been built upon and there is little evidence of the event today. A Roman settlement (Derventio) occupies land to the south of the village. The built edge of the village impacts on the character of the open farmland which provides the setting for the east side of the village and its approach. Building materials are mainly brick with tile and slate roofs. There are some stone buildings. Modern 20th and 21st century development has taken place extending the urban edge into the open farmland landscape.

20th century development has taken place around Full Sutton. The airfield was used during the World War II by the RAF and areas of the airfield have since developed as an industrial estate.

The Market Weighton to York railway line crosses this LCT between Pocklington and Stamford Bridge, but is now disused, after its closure in 1965. The A166 follows the route of a former Roman road across the Wolds and crosses this LCT from Stamford Bridge to Garrowby Hill. Minor roads criss cross the area linking villages.

Ecological Influences

The area is intensively farmed and there are few woodland blocks. Tree cover tends to be concentrated around settlement. As a result the influence of ecology on the character of the area is limited.

Water courses coupled with hedgerows are an important ecological resource in the intensively farmed area. Ponds are scattered throughout the area and provide habitat for a variety of flora and fauna.

Woodland cover is limited in this LCT. Hedgerows and hedgerow trees provide corridors linking habitats. There is only one SSSI in this LCT west of Bishop Wilton.

Statutory Designations

Designation	Area
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Bishop Wilton Poorland

LINKS TO ADJACENT CHARACTER AREAS

Adjacent ERYC LCTs

- 1: Flat Open Farmland

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 2: OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

- 3: River/ Canal Corridors
- 10: Complex, Sloping Farmland

Adjacent Regional Landscape Character Area

- North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (2011) – LCA 28 Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Three Landscape Character Areas (LCA's) have been identified in this LCT. They are:

- 2A: High Catton Ridge Farmland
- 2B: Full Sutton and Fangfoss Farmland
- 2C: Bugthorpe/Bishop Wilton Wooded Rising Farmland
- 2D: South east Pocklington Rising Farmland.

DETAILED CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Character Area 2A: High Catton Ridge Farmland



View from road south of High Catton looking southeast (2005)

This LCA is located on the Escrick Moraine east of the River Derwent. The area is elevated above the surrounding landscape reaching a height of 35m AOD. The village of High Catton is located on the lower slopes of the Escrick Moraine approximately a mile south of Stamford Bridge. It is a linear village that runs almost parallel to Low Catton approximately 1 mile to the west on the edge of the Derwent corridor. It is the landform of the ridge that distinguishes this area from its surroundings. Fields are generally large to medium in size.

There is little woodland in this area. Hedgerows are well treed close to High Catton which linked with the small scale of the fields there, results in a more enclosed character. Beyond the village edge, fields are larger and boundary hedges contain fewer trees and are less intact.

Small grass fields with intact hedgerow boundaries and hedgerow trees are associated with the village. There is evidence that the parish boundary in this LCA formed the boundary of a medieval deer park. The built edge of Stamford Bridge to the north influences character introducing urban influences to views in the landscape. The rural character of the area is important to the setting of the settlement.

Character Area 2B: Full Sutton and Fangfoss Farmland



View towards Full Sutton Industrial Estate from Station Road/Ling Lane (2017)

This area is located around the villages of Fangfoss and Full Sutton, and is generally below 30m AOD. The area is generally flat with rising undulating ground to the north, east and west.

Full Sutton Airfield and Industrial Estate and Full Sutton Prison are prominent non agricultural land uses in this area. The dismantled railway line is also a prominent linear feature.

Medium sized rectilinear field pattern with hedgerow boundaries and hedgerow trees are present. Land use is mixed but there is more arable land than grassland. There is a scheduled medieval moated site at Bolton.

This is a large scale LCA with open views occasionally enclosed by scattered woodland, clumps of trees and hedgerows. Pylons and small scale turbine developments can be seen in places and the industrial development brings an element of discord to the otherwise pleasant landscape. Overall there are no outstanding features and the landscape is quite bland.

Character Area 2C: Bugthorpe/Bishop Wilton Wooded Rising Farmland

This area is located immediately west of the edge of the Yorkshire Wolds, north of the town of Pocklington. The landform in this area is gently undulating and rising towards the foot of the Wolds scarp slope.

Landscape pattern is dominated by medium sized rectilinear fields with smaller fields associated with settlement as can be found at Bishop Wilton and Bugthorpe. The enclosures at Bishop Wilton date from the medieval period and are a scheduled monument. The fields around these settlements also show signs of medieval cultivation in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks. Bishop Wilton is a distinctive linear village and is known to be a planned medieval village on the edge of the Wolds. The Archbishop of York's Manor House was located here.

Much of the land is dominated by farmland. Most of the existing grassland has been re-seeded, however some species/ rich hay meadows survive, for

example at Bishop Wilton Poorland SSSI. This site consists of low-lying unimproved damp neutral grassland.

Bugthorpe is a linear estate village containing a variety of 'old' buildings including farmsteads, residential properties and barns. Woodland cover is intermittent. Hedgerows contain trees and many have fences for livestock. Low Hall, formerly the manor house, is surrounded by a moat.

This is a moderate scale semi enclosed to open landscape that is relatively simple and harmonious. Narrow roads away from the A166 give it a remote feel and the landscape is attractive.



View of Bugthorpe from the south (2005)

Character Area 2D: South east Pocklington Rising Farmland.

This area is located on the west edge of the Yorkshire Wolds south east of Pocklington and encompasses the gradually rising farmland in the Vale of York between Market Weighton and Pocklington.

The area is relatively well wooded in comparison to other parts of this LCT and it forms a transitional zone between the less well wooded Vale of York and the wooded western scarp slope of the Yorkshire Wolds.

The area includes the remnant of parkland between Pocklington and Kilnwick Percy which is now a golf course and part of the avenue of trees that leads to Londesborough. The main settlement in the area is Burnby through which Burnby Beck runs in a southwest direction. The south west boundary of the LCA approximately follows the line of the dismantled railway between Market Weighton and Pocklington.

This is an attractive transitional landscape at the bottom of the Yorkshire Wolds scarp slope. There are a number of woodlands in the area that link with the wooded slopes of the nearby dales at Londesborough and Warter.

EVALUATION

Quality

Landscape quality varies between the LCA's across this LCT. In particular the landscape character of the area around Full Sutton is affected by development. However, the area is relatively low lying in comparison to its surroundings. There are views of the development from surrounding roads and nearby settlement in this open landscape. The quality of the landscape character around Full Sutton is assessed to be ordinary.

The quality of the LCA's that border the Wolds are assessed to be good because of their relative intactness and the lack of detractors in the area.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 2: OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Positive Landscape Features

- Water Courses provide habitat corridors and are often associated with trees and hedgerows.
- Rectilinear field pattern is broken occasionally by meandering watercourse.
- Villages and settlements scattered throughout with distinctive vernacular resulting in designation of Conservation Areas.
- Undulating landform provides variation.
- Mixed land use adds to diversity.
- Earlier enclosure patterns in isolated places provide insight to historic character of the landscape.
- Well spaced woodland clumps.

Forces for Change

Changes in land management practices as a result of pressures on the farming industry may result in change to landscape character in the long term. Farmers are likely to be given incentives to allow hedgerows to grow taller and be trimmed less regularly and to allow wider field margins.

Pressure for industrial development at and around Full Sutton Airfield is likely to continue. The cumulative impact of continued development in this area will result in a change to the rural landscape character of the area as a whole.

Single small scale turbine developments are present within parts of the LCT. There will continue to be pressure for renewable energy developments in the East Riding. However this is currently not evident within the LCT. The location of potential wind turbines will largely be dependent upon wind speeds.

Growth in residential development particularly around Pocklington and Wilberforce will affect the landscape character of the rural setting of these settlements.

An outline Planning Application for an extension/new prison at Full Sutton was approved in June 2017.

Condition and Strength of Character

Industrial development inconsistent with the rural character of the LCA at Full Sutton affects the landscape character of the immediate area. However, the majority of the landscape character type is not affected by that development and its transitional nature due to its location along the western edge of the Wolds, serves to strengthen its character.

Elements that contribute to landscape character across the LCT vary in their condition. Hedgerows are intact in some places and provide a strong outline to landscape pattern. In other places fields have been amalgamated and hedgerows are fragmented resulting in a weakened character.

The presence of historic features is an important characteristic of the LCT. However, as these features are generally not visible within the landscape, they do not contribute significantly to the character of the area.

Overall this LCT is assessed to be in a reasonable condition with detractors such as Full Sutton Industrial Estate, Airfield and Prison impacting on rural character.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 2: OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Sensitivity and Capacity

The following table sets out the sensitivity of the LCT to different types of development. Refer to Appendix 4 for full details of the assessment criteria.

Criteria		Value
Landscape quality (condition)	This landscape is low lying and gently undulating. There are numerous villages & hamlets throughout the LCT.	Medium
Scenic quality	The scenic quality is good overall but varies between each LCA. The landscape pattern is relatively intact and in good condition in proximity to the Wolds. The remaining areas are in reasonable condition with some notable detractors including Full Sutton Industrial Estate, Full Sutton Prison and views of Drax power station.	Medium
Rarity (of elements, features or LCT's)	This landscape is common within the East Riding, although Stamford Bridge Registered Battlefield is a unique element.	Medium
Representativeness (in relation to prevailing landscape character)	The Vale of York is flat, low-lying land with arable cultivation predominating. Rivers drain surrounding higher land and run southwards through the Vale towards the Humber basin. These features make the area typical of the wider landscape.	Medium
Conservation interests (wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historic, cultural)	Conservation Interests include Stamford Bridge Registered Battlefield and Scheduled Monuments at Derventio and a moated site at Boldon Old Hall & Manor House. Conservation Areas include Bugthorpe and Bishop Wilton. Local Wildlife Sites include High Catton Brick Ponds, High Catton Railway Cutting, Kilnwick Percy Lake and Nunburnholme Meadow. Ancient woodlands include Pocklington Wood and Kilnwick Percy Wood.	Medium
Recreational value	The LCT contains recreational routes but limited forms of other recreational value. National trail/long distance routes include the Chalkland Way, Minster Way and Yorkshire Wolds Way. Battle of Stamford Bridge (East Riding Registered Battlefield). National Cycle Route – 66.	Medium
Perceptual aspects (openness, wildness, tranquillity, remoteness)	The landscape varies throughout the LCT from open to enclosed. The dispersed nature of small settlements results in large areas of tranquillity.	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 2: OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Associations (with people or events)	Significant events include the Battle of Stamford Bridge and a Roman settlement (Derventio) occupies land to the south. Earthworks of the Archbishop of York's Manor House at the north end of Bishop Wilton. Full Sutton airfield was used during the World War II by the RAF.	High
Value attached to LCT		**Level**
Low lying flat to gently undulating landscape close to the Wolds. Small section of LCA 2D falls within the Wolds Important Landscape Area and is considered to have a higher value. Good landscape condition with limited detractors, namely industrial and built elements including views of Drax Power Station. A number of elements of historic importance namely Stamford Bridge Registered Battlefield, a number of moated sites and manor houses. A number of ancient woodland sites dispersed throughout LCT.		Medium
Susceptibility to Development		**Level**
Residential	A number of scattered nucleated settlements throughout this LCT, most notably Stamford Bridge and Pocklington. Some recent residential development is evident surrounding settlements. Additional small scale development of this nature would have limited effect on the integrity of the landscape.	Medium
Commercial	Commercial development within this LCT is limited to settlement edge locations and is often of smaller scale. Large scale development of this nature would have an effect on the landscape character of the LCT, limited potential to accommodate small scale development adjacent to existing commercial areas.	High
Industrial	Some evidence of industrial development in relation to settlements, most notably Full Sutton Industrial Estate. LCT may have some capacity to accommodate development of this nature adjacent to existing industrial areas.	High
Agricultural	LCT is predominantly agricultural land. There are a number of scattered farmsteads with associated agricultural development. Additional development of this nature would potentially affect the integrity of the landscape.	Medium
Recreational	A number of PRoW's within the LCT including Yorkshire Wolds Way, Chalk Land Way and Minster Way. Large scale agricultural landscape which may have some capacity for development of this nature.	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 2: OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Sensitivity to Development at LCA level					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Agricultural**	**Recreational**
2 A	Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium
2 B	Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium
2 C	Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium
2 D	High-Medium	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 2: OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

There are extensive views over this area from the edge of the Yorkshire Wolds particularly above Bishop Wilton and Garrowby. Currently there are few detractors at the forefront of those views although on a clear day the power stations of Drax, Eggborough and Ferrybridge can be clearly seen. The addition of structures close to the edge of the Wolds in the Vale of York would result in a noticeable change to landscape character. The sensitivity of LCA 2D is greater as a result of its designation within the Wolds Important Landscape Area.

This LCT has a number of scattered settlements, most notably Stamford Bridge and Pocklington. There is evidence of recent residential development within the area, along settlement edges. The LCT has some capacity to accommodate small scale residential development within urban areas without affecting the overall integrity of the landscape.

There is limited commercial development within this LCT and is exclusively located on the edge of settlements. There is limited capacity for additional commercial development, adjacent to existing.

There is evidence of industrial development in relation to settlements, most notably Full Sutton. At Full Sutton Industrial Estate there may be capacity for development of a similar character and nature to existing within the existing development limits providing that appropriate landscape mitigation measures are implemented i.e. tree and woodland planting, layout and design to integrate with existing. Development that would extend beyond the existing development limits would extend the influence of the industrial area into the open countryside. Therefore the landscape has medium-high sensitivity to development outside the development limits. In addition there is the risk of cumulative impact and each development proposal would need to be assessed individually.

This LCT is predominantly agricultural land. There are some scattered farmsteads with associated small scale agricultural development. The LCT is assessed as having low-medium sensitivity to additional agricultural development, in association with existing.

Limited recreational development is present within this LCT. The Yorkshire Wolds Way, Chalk Land Way, Minster Way and a number of PRoW cross the landscape and offer popular routes for ramblers. There may be some capacity to accommodate sensitive recreational development in this area despite the lack of existing.

Strategy

The overall strategy is to conserve and enhance the landscape of the LCT.

Where the condition of landscape is good the key characteristics of the landscape should be protected from development. Hedgerows and trees are particularly important as is the undulating landform that rises gradually to meet the Wolds western scarp slope.

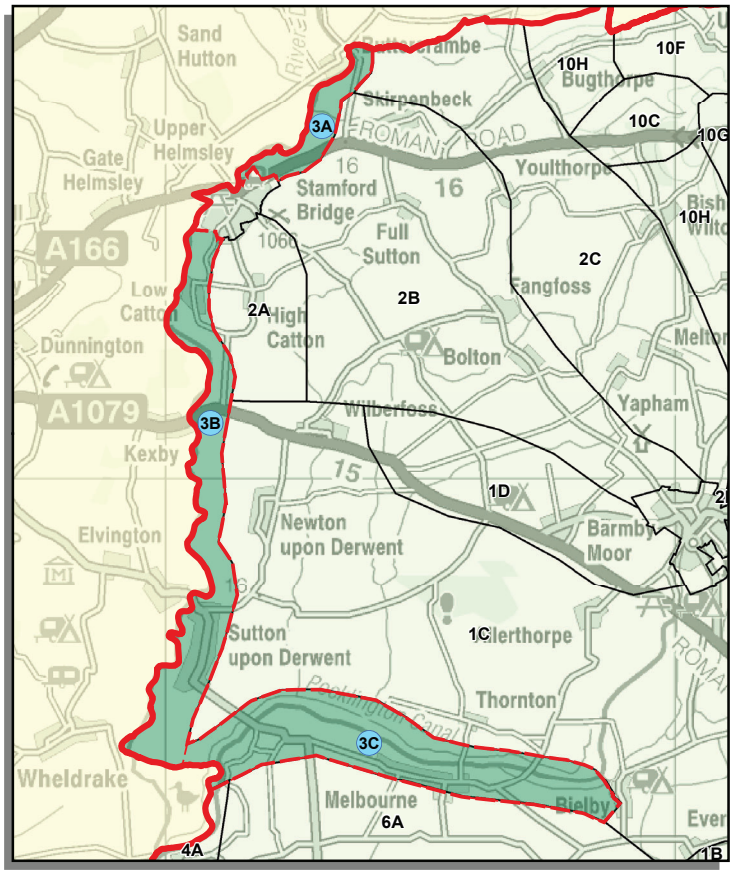
Encourage new woodland planting and woodland management to increase diversity in structure, habitat and help integrate new development within the existing landscape.

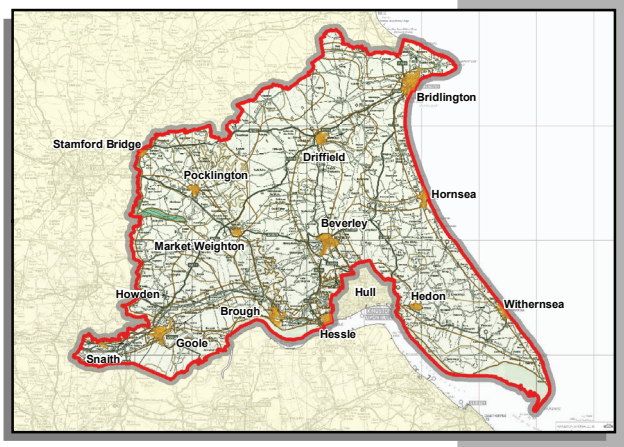
Promote the planting of hedgerows on field boundaries where they have been lost to reinforce local landscape pattern and historic alignments.

New development should respect local vernacular, landscape pattern and landform. The use of traditional materials, the colour of new structures and the incorporation of natural screening will help reduce their prominence in the landscape.

Development that adds vertical structures would be visible in this area and would detract from the landscape character. However, the topography is slightly undulating and small scale structures could be naturally screened by landform, particularly to the west.

Ensure that any facilities installed for tourism and recreation purposes are appropriate to the character and scenic quality of the landscape.





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LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 3: RIVER/CANAL CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

The River Derwent forms the western boundary of the East Riding in the Vale of York National Character Area and the Pocklington canal extends eastwards from the River Derwent towards Pocklington. The Landscape Character Type (LCT) extends beyond the District boundary to the west to incorporate both banks of the Derwent and the adjacent meadows and farmland. The river extends south into the Humberhead Levels National Character Area and north into the Howardian Hills and the Vale of Pickering National Character Areas which are outside the East Riding.

Relevant National Character Areas

- 28: Vale Of York
- 39: Humberhead Levels

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS, FEATURES AND LAND USE

Key characteristics of the River Corridors in the Vale of York:

- Low lying flat floodplain of the Lower Derwent River valley and Pocklington Beck and canal corridor
- Combination of grassland pasture and meadow subject to seasonal flooding
- Man-made embankments formed as a result of dredging in the 20th century
- Riparian woodland and trees in the corridor
- Areas of species rich alluvial flood meadow habitat designated
- Organic arrangement of medium sized fields combined with more regular boundaries of enclosed fields
- Edges of the floodplain defined by lanes and linear settlements
- Cultural and historic associations include churches and crossing points. There are some moated sites in the corridor and a Roman settlement (Scheduled Monument) to the south of Stamford Bridge.
- Intimate isolated corridor landscape that is a marked contrast from surrounding intensively farmed land
- Villages, hamlets and farmsteads line the corridor just above the floodplain
- Part of the Lower Derwent Valley and Pocklington Canal Important Landscape Area
- Part of the River Derwent Important Landscape Area

STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Restoring former field ponds and other features such as ditches, dykes, small woodlands and shelterbelts, to ensure that they are being adequately managed for their contribution to the landscape and biodiversity
- Restoring, extending and re-linking the floodplain landscapes of the River Derwent
- Encouraging new riparian and floodplain woodland
- Encouraging development that reduces the risk of flooding
- Opportunities to revert arable farmland to permanent pasture in flood plains to reduce soil erosion and diffuse water pollution

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 3: RIVER/CANAL CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK



View of Derwent corridor (2005)

LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES

Physical Influences

The underlying geology of the river and canal corridor is Sherwood Sandstone from the Triassic period which has been overlain by lacustrine deposits of the last ice age and more recently alluvium. The soils are neutral and tend to be groundwater gleys. Their Agricultural Land Classification is generally Grade 3.

The River Derwent, from the celtic dwr gwin, the bright clear water (source: Bulmers Gazetteer 1892), rises in the North York Moors about twelve miles northwest of Scarborough and three miles southwest of Robin Hood's Bay. The river heads south to the Vale of Pickering before turning west near to Ganton and pursuing a westerly course along the Vale of Pickering then turning southwest passing through Norton and Malton on the edge of the Howardian Hills and continuing in a southerly direction to the Vale of York where it enters the East Riding just south of Buttercrambe, a village just outside the District on the west bank of the Derwent. Along the way it is fed by a number of tributaries that have their origins in the North York Moors. Hence, during times of heavy rainfall and in winter the Derwent Valley is prone to flooding. The flooded meadows of the lower Derwent Valley are one of the key characteristics of the area. The man made drainage of the surrounding agricultural land also contributes to the character of the river corridors in the Vale of York.

The topography of the area is flat generally between 15m and 30m AOD falling gradually to the south as the river follows its course. Man-made river banks are present intermittently south of Stamford Bridge.

Human Influences

There is limited physical evidence of human activity in the Derwent corridor from Mesolithic and early Neolithic times. There is evidence of human presence and activity from the late Neolithic and Bronze Age but this is not generally visible in the landscape today.

Evidence of Roman settlement has been found at Sutton upon Derwent and Roman roads are known to have crossed the River Derwent in this character area. Place names indicate that many of the settlements in the area have Saxon origins. A Roman settlement south of Stamford Bridge lies partly within this LCT.

Medieval moated sites are present along the Derwent Valley which presumably chosen for their strategic location close to the river. Several of these sites are designated scheduled monuments.

Land use in the area is largely agricultural. Grassland dominates the fields immediately adjacent to the river but drained arable farmland soon becomes the predominant land use beyond the river corridor.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 3: RIVER/CANAL CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

The Derwent was made navigable from Barmby on the Marsh as far as Malton in the mid 18th century. Pocklington Canal was opened in 1815. These two navigable waterways contributed to the trade of agricultural and other products. The Pocklington Canal is no longer navigable and the Derwent is navigable only as far as Sutton upon Derwent and is of recreational use rather than commercial.

Angling is a popular past time on both watercourses and fishing platforms or shelves can be seen along the river banks.

Villages tend to be linear located on the higher ground adjacent to the immediate floodplain. Roads and lanes run generally parallel to the water courses on the edge of the floodplain. There are large areas that do not contain settlement or roads within the narrow corridor giving rise to the remote character.

Stamford Bridge is the largest settlement in this corridor landscape and impacts on the character of the River Derwent Corridor. The village is the site of an historic battlefield (Battle of Stamford Bridge, 1066) and a Roman Settlement lies to the south. Unfortunately evidence of the battlefield, which is on the boundary of this LCT within the Open Farmland LCT, has been lost and much of the area is developed.

The A1079 and A166 form the primary transport corridors in this LCT with the B1228 forming secondary routes. Other roads are limited to smaller country lanes and private access tracks.

There are several bridges crossing the river in this area. Some are listed structures usually built of stone. At Kexby the old bridge has been replaced by a modern structure carrying the A1079 York to Hull road over the river. The stone bridge remains in situ to the south. The bridges that cross Pocklington Canal are original structures linked to the construction of the canal. Three are scheduled monuments in recognition of their historic significance. Church Bridge and Swing Bridge No. 7 have been restored recently.

Restoration of the Pocklington Canal has re-introduced the watercourse as a navigable resource. The Derwent is also navigable, mainly for recreational use rather than commercial.

Flood defences constructed to protect Stamford Bridge impact on the character of the river corridor. Further downstream embankments on the River Derwent and on Pocklington Canal protect neighbouring farmland and villages from flooding.

Ecological Influences

This stretch of the River Derwent forms the boundary between the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Yorkshire. It has been designated a SSSI, SPA and SAC, as it is one of the best examples in Britain of a river of this type. The river supports a diverse range of fauna and flora, many of which are nationally significant species. There is also a number of aquatic plant species not usually found in the rivers of northern Britain.

Newton Mask, Derwent Ings, Melbourne and Thornton Ings and Pocklington Canal make up the other ecological interests within the area and are designated as SSSI.

There are few woodland areas but generally the banks of the water courses and the boundaries of the fields adjacent to them are well vegetated.

Statutory Designations

Designation	Area
Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI)	River Derwent
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	River Derwent
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Lower Derwent Valley
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Newton Mask

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 3: RIVER/CANAL CORRIDORS NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Designation	Area
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Melbourne and Thornton Ings
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Derwent Ings
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Pocklington Canal
RAMSAR	Lower Derwent Valley

LINKS TO ADJACENT CHARACTER AREAS

Adjacent ERYC LCTs

- 1: Flat Open Farmland
- 2: Open Farmland
- 4: River/ Canal Corridors
- 6: Wooded, Open Farmland

Adjacent Regional Landscape Character Area North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (2011) – LCA24 River Floodplain and LCA 28 Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Three Landscape Character Areas (LCA's) have been identified in this LCT. They are:

- 3A: River Derwent Corridor, Buttercrambe to Stamford Bridge Reach
- 3B: River Derwent Corridor, Stamford Bridge to Pocklington Canal Reach
- 3C: Pocklington Canal and Beck Corridor

DETAILED CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Character Area 3A: River Derwent, Buttercrambe to Stamford Bridge Reach

This LCA is located on the north western edge of the County. The River Derwent and Lower Derwent Valley and Pocklington Canal are recognised as Important Landscape Areas. The influence of the River Derwent on landscape character in this LCA does not extend much beyond the immediate river corridor as the river meanders through the intensively farmed landscape. Fields immediately adjacent to the river are grass and are prone to flooding. Opposite Buttercrambe, on the meander of the river, the outer east bank cuts into the drift geology that is approximately 30m A.O.D. at this point and forms a low steep 'cliff' that is well wooded down to the riverside.

This narrow corridor LCA is an important feature amongst the arable landscape of the surrounding area. The banks of the river and the beck are well treed along this reach. Away from the river there are fewer trees, mainly associated with field boundaries that tend to be clipped hedgerows, of which many are fragmented.

Barlam Beck east of the River Derwent drains into the river south of Buttercrambe and its corridor shares characteristics with the River Derwent corridor and is included in the LCA.

At its southern extent, development on the edge of Stamford Bridge is encroaching, reducing the amount of agricultural land adjacent to Stamford Bridge and affecting the rural setting of the village. Buttercrambe is a small village outside the East Riding located in the meander of the Derwent on its west bank. The village is located on the edge of this LCA as is Aldby Park, which extends from Buttercrambe north on the west bank of the river.

The River Derwent is no longer navigable on this stretch but until the 1935 there were statutory rights of navigation up the Derwent as far as Malton approximately 12 miles upstream of Buttercrambe.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 3: RIVER/CANAL CORRIDORS NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

A medieval motte is sited on the cliff reflecting its important strategic location for defence and indicating that the river landscape has been influenced by man for many centuries.

Character Area 3B: River Derwent Corridor, Stamford Bridge to Pocklington Canal Reach

This narrow river corridor is located on the western border of the County. South of Stamford Bridge the influence of the river is marginally more apparent and the adjacent landscape more varied. The river meanders through the arable landscape on its course southwards with Stamford forming the northern boundary of the LCA. The River Derwent, and the Lower Derwent Valley and Pocklington Canal are recognised as Important Landscape Areas.

There is a water extraction plant on west bank north of Elvington, outside the District, which is a detractor in this tranquil and attractive river corridor landscape abutted by arable landscape. Intermittent banking begins to appear just north of Kexby Bridge.

Low Catton and Sutton upon Derwent are linear villages within the LCA. Sutton upon Derwent is located on the slopes of the Moraine above the flood plain where The river cuts through the Escrick Moraine, on the edge of the LCA.

The old stone bridge has been replaced by a modern road bridge but remains in situ.

Where the river meets the old course of the River Derwent that meanders east to meet the Pocklington Canal, the National Character Area changes from The Vale of York to the Humberhead Levels although the change should be considered a transition as the Derwent Corridor to the south in the Humberhead Levels will share many characteristics with the corridor in the Vale of York.

Historic features in the LCA are a Roman minor town identified as Derventio, a moated site at St Lois Farm and Giant's Hill motte.

Character Area 3C: Pocklington Canal and Beck Corridor.

Pocklington Canal and Beck Corridor shares many characteristics with the two other LCAs in this LCT, but the man-made nature of the Canal and the meandering beck that runs alongside it to the north distinguishes this LCA. The River Derwent, and the Lower Derwent Valley and Pocklington Canal are recognised as Important Landscape Areas.

Pocklington Canal cuts through fields indicating that the field pattern developed prior to the construction of the canal. Fields tend to be medium in size and linear in nature bounded by fragmented hedgerows and occasional individual trees. Tree cover is very sporadic along the length of the canal and in adjacent fields and the corridor narrows as it extends eastwards.



Pocklington Canal (2017)

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 3: RIVER/CANAL CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Predominantly agricultural, Banking is present at the junction of the canal with the River Derwent.

Melbourne village is located on the southern boundary of this LCA and is a linear settlement that runs parallel to the canal. Vernacular style includes brick two storey houses with tiled roofs and some slate roofs. To the north of Melbourne a distinctive linear field pattern has developed between the residential properties and the canal. Development to the west of Melbourne has a local influence on landscape character.

The canal was opened in 1815 but is no longer navigable. Several of the locks remain. The canal is also recognised as an area of nature conservation interest. Alongside the canal there is neutral grassland, which contains a complex mix of ditches, hedgerows, streams and areas of scrub. The meadows between the canal and Pocklington Beck are species rich due to flooding and traditional hay cropping management. At Melbourne and Thornton Ings the nationally scarce marsh pea is present. The canal itself is disused and supports a diverse range of aquatic plants.



Pocklington Canal from Walbut Bridge (2005)

EVALUATION

Quality

Landscape quality of this corridor is assessed to be high due to the distinctiveness of the water course and its intactness in addition to the tranquillity of sections that are away from built development. The ecological diversity and value of this area also contributes to quality. The influence of the river on character is restricted to a very narrow corridor in the flat arable landscape of the Vale of York.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 3: RIVER/CANAL CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Positive Landscape Features

- River and canal are distinctive corridors surrounding arable landscape.
- Trees along river banks and field boundaries.
- Grass fields.
- Traditionally managed flood meadow.
- Ecological value and biodiversity among intensive arable land use.
- Historic river crossings and settlement.
- Lanes and public rights of way running parallel to the water courses.

Forces for Change

Change in this character area is likely to be the result of changing land management practices rather than built development. However, development pressure does exist at Stamford Bridge which has influenced the character of the river corridor. Road and bridge improvements would also potentially impact on character if not sympathetic to the tranquil distinctive narrow corridor. Small scale development pressure also exists at Sutton upon Derwent and Melbourne.

Recreation and leisure uses also impact on the character of the area. Angling is a popular past time and there are public footpaths in places along the banks. Demand for facilities linked to recreation is a potential force for change.

Currently there are no statutory rights of navigation on this section of the Derwent and the Pocklington Canal is not navigable. If navigation were to be reintroduced the changes would potentially affect the ecology of the corridors. The statutory ecological designations attached to Melbourne and Thorne Ings and the Lower Derwent Valley are vital in retaining the site as a rare haven of flora and fauna.

Condition and Strength of Character

The watercourses unify and strengthen the character of the narrow corridor landscape. Intact characteristics such as the meanders, bank side trees and flood meadow and grass land contribute to strengthening the character of this narrow corridor. The small to medium scale landscape of the corridor contrasts with the large scale open arable landscape giving it a unique sense of place.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 3: RIVER/CANAL CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Sensitivity and Capacity

The following table sets out the sensitivity of the LCT to different types of development. Refer to Appendix 4 for full details of the assessment criteria.

Criteria		Value
Landscape quality (condition)	The LCT is an important landscape area and includes the River Derwent and Pocklington Canal. The area contains a low lying flat floodplain and a canal corridor lined with villages, hamlets and farmsteads.	High
Scenic quality	The landscape pattern remains relatively intact and is of reasonable condition. Water courses are a distinct and attractive feature and the area is relatively free from development.	High
Rarity (of elements, features or LCT's)	Canals and rivers in this LCT are less common and consequently these elements are a valuable landscape asset. High number of conservation interests including moated sites and roman minor town.	High
Representativeness (in relation to prevailing landscape character)	The Vale of York is flat, low-lying land with arable cultivation the predominant land use. The rivers that drain surrounding higher land and run southwards through the Vale on towards the Humber basin. The LCT is representative of this landscape.	Medium
Conservation interests (wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historic, cultural)	The LCT contains a high number of conservation interests. Scheduled Monuments include a moated site at St Lois Farm, Giant's Hill Motte, a roman minor town identified as Derventio. Local Wildlife Sites include High Catton and Grange Meadow. SSSIs include Newton Mask, Derwent Ings, Melbourne and Thornton Ings, and the Pocklington Canal. The River Derwent is a SAC and SSSI. The Lower Derwent Valley is a SPA and RAMSAR site.	High
Recreational value	The LCT contains recreational routes but limited forms of other recreational value. National trail and long distance routes include Pocklington Canal and Wilberforce Way. There are Public Rights of Way along the River Derwent and throughout the LCT. Angling is available along the River Derwent and a section is navigable.	Medium
Perceptual aspects (openness, wildness, tranquillity, remoteness)	There is a strong, unspoilt rural character which is generally remote and tranquil.	High

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 3: RIVER/CANAL CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Associations (with people or events)	The area includes Saxon, Roman and Medieval sites, Moated sites and the designated battlefield of Stamford Bridge.	High
Value attached to LCT		**Level**
A distinctive landscape with intact water courses, most notably the River Derwent and Pocklington Canal which make up an Important Landscape Area. Some historic features including moated site at St Lois Farm, Giant's Hill Motte and a Roman minor town identified as Derventio. Very limited development within LCT.		High
Susceptibility to Development		**Level**
Residential	Settlements within this LCT follow watercourses, most notably Pocklington Canal. Some recent development noticeable but settlements are generally clustered and not overly large. Any large scale development of this nature would risk altering the landscape character of the LCT. Small scale in-fill development could be accommodated.	High
Commercial	Distinct lack of commercial development within this landscape. Any development of this nature would affect the integrity of the landscape.	High
Industrial	Distinct lack of industrial development within this landscape. Any development of this nature would affect the integrity of the landscape.	High
Agricultural	Some agricultural development associated with farmsteads. The LCT may have limited capacity to accommodate small scale development of this type, in keeping with existing.	Medium
Recreational	Pocklington Canal is a main feature for recreation within the area. The LCT may have limited capacity to accommodate small scale development of this type.	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 3: RIVER/CANAL CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

Sensitivity to Development at LCA level					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Agricultural**	**Recreational**
3 A	High	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
3 B	High	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
3 C	High	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 3: RIVER/CANAL CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK

The corridor landscape is narrow and could easily be severed as a result of inappropriate development. The sense of remoteness and tranquillity and the organic influence of the river on landscape pattern within the corridor break up the more regular pattern of the fields in the neighbouring arable landscapes. The introduction of a more regimented pattern and severance of the corridor as a result of built development would adversely impact on character. Therefore landscape sensitivity to development is assessed to be high.

Settlements within this landscape often follow water courses, most notably Pocklington Canal. Some recent development is noticeable but settlements are generally clustered and not overly large. This LCT is assessed as medium-high sensitivity to residential development as large scale development would risk altering the landscape character.

There is a distinct lack of commercial development within this intimate corridor landscape, therefore there is no capacity to accommodate development of this nature. Similarly this LCT is devoid of industrial development. Any proposed development of this nature would affect the integrity of the landscape. The landscape does contain some agricultural development in association with local farmsteads. It is assessed that there is limited capacity for agricultural development, in keeping with existing characteristics.

Pocklington Canal is an important ecological feature within the area and is also noted as being of recreational importance. There is some capacity to accommodate additional small scale recreational development within this landscape.

Changes in land use from grassland to arable would also impact on character. This ecologically important narrow corridor has low capacity for change without detriment to character as a result of most types of development.

Strategy

The landscape strategy for this corridor landscape is to conserve and where appropriate, enhance ecological importance which contributes to the distinctive character of the area.

In places the intensive arable landscape encroaches into the character and ecology of the river corridor. Consider opportunities to convert adjacent drained arable and improved grass fields back to traditional wetland meadow.

Tree and hedgerow planting should be encouraged around settlements and river corridors. New woodland planting and woodland management should be encouraged to increase diversity in structure, habitat and help integrate any new developments within the existing landscape.

The character of linear villages and connecting lanes should be protected. New development should respect the scale, setting and local vernacular of neighbouring villages.

Large scale built development within or immediately adjacent to this LCT would impact on its intimate and isolated character.

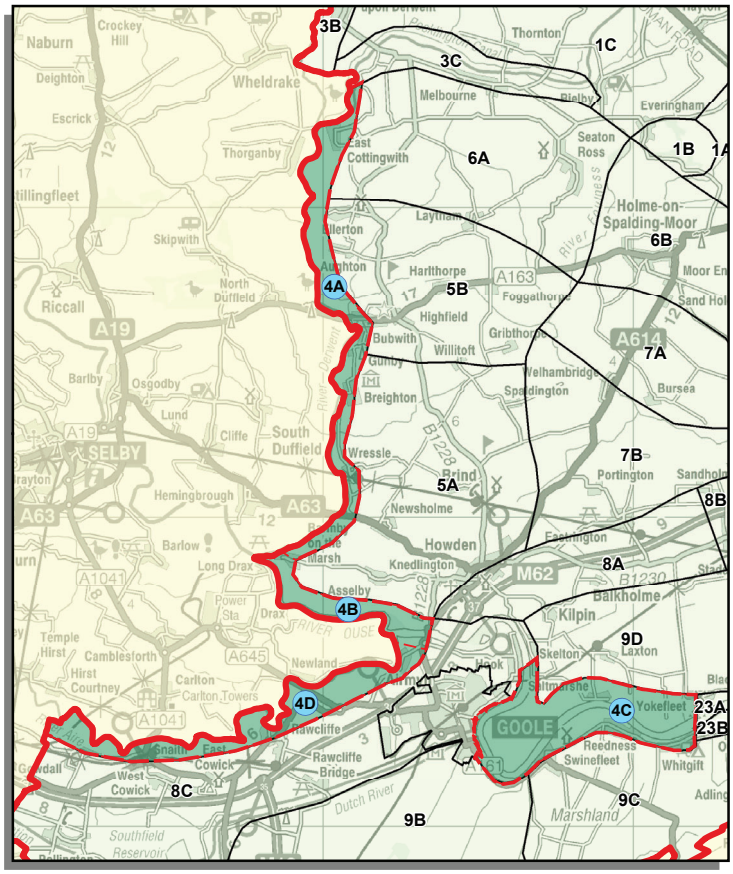
Recreation facilities should be associated with existing settlements and designed to fit with local vernacular. Where required in rural locations they should be located out of sight from the river and canal to help maintain the remote and tranquil character of this LCT.

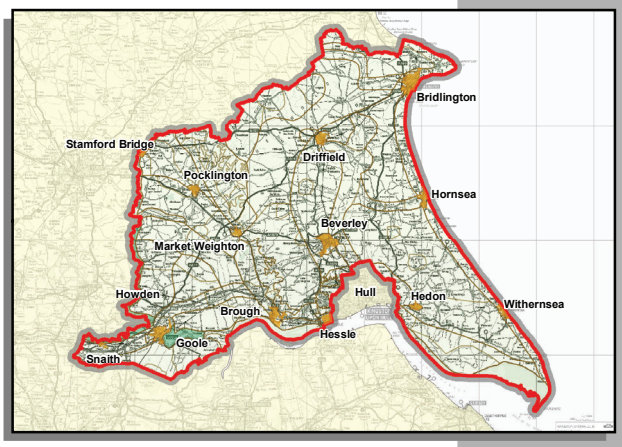
Renewable energy development in this area is likely to be linked to the water courses. Small scale hydro-electric schemes may be appropriate. Proposals should consider the impact of structures and locate and design them to minimise detrimental effects.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 3: RIVER/CANAL CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: VALE OF YORK



River Derwent at Kexby (2005)





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LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 4: RIVER CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

The River Corridor Landscape Character Type (LCT) in the Humberhead Levels covers three rivers; the River Derwent, the River Ouse and the River Aire. These rivers contribute to the western boundary of the East Riding and it should be noted that the LCT extends outside the District into the neighbouring District of Selby.

Relevant National Character Area

- 39: Humberhead Levels

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS, FEATURES AND LAND USE

Key characteristics of River Corridors in the Humberhead Levels

- Low lying flat floodplain of the river valleys on the western edge of the East Riding.
- Combination of grassland pasture and meadow that are subject to seasonal flooding.
- Man-made embankments formed as a result of dredging in the 20th century.
- Riparian woodland and trees in the corridor.
- Areas of species rich alluvial flood meadow habitat.
- Organic arrangement of medium and large sized fields combined with more regular boundaries of enclosed fields.
- Cultural and historic associations include churches and river crossing points.
- Several moated sites within the corridor.
- Wind farms are a particular feature on the Ouse south and east of Goole, north-west of little Airmyn and some examples of single turbine development scattered across the LCT.
- Intimate isolated corridor landscape that is a marked contrast from surrounding intensively farmed land.
- Villages, hamlets and farmsteads line the river corridor just above the floodplain.

STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Protecting and enhancing the network of watercourses so that they continue to function whilst also retaining and enhancing associated vegetation.
- Opportunities to create species rich grassland along the long stretches of floodplain landscape.
- Conserving the medieval pattern of fields, meadows and pastures of the Lower Derwent Valley for their historic importance as well as their contribution to landscape character and biodiversity.
- Proposing that new development is sensitively located to protect the long distance, open views.
- Avoiding development that will impact upon the remote and tranquil character of the area along with the integrity of the river corridor's and floodplain landscapes.

LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES

Physical Influences

The under lying solid geology was formed during the Triassic period and is comprised of Sherwood Sandstone to the west of Goole and Mercia Mudstone to the east. This has been overlain by glacial deposits of the Devensian period, when the area was largely covered by Lake Humber, and more recent alluvial deposits.

Soils are a combination of ground water gleys and brown earths. They are derived from alluvium and are generally fertile with a Grade 1 and Grade 2 ALC. In the areas where the land has not been drained ALC is Grade 3 and Grade 4. Ground level varies little between 0 and 10m AOD.

The natural landform of the river corridors is flat extending across the floodplain of neighbouring LCT's. Man-made river banks have been

introduced along much of the corridor to prevent flooding of neighbouring farmland and villages.

The rivers of the Humberhead Levels were created in the early post glacial (Holocene) period. Their catchments extend from the North York Moors in the north (River Derwent), to the Yorkshire Dales in the North West and west (River Ouse and River Aire).

Human Influences

River corridors have been a focus for human activity over the centuries. However, there is little physical evidence left of historic activity prior to the medieval period.

The course of the River Derwent south of Loftsome Bridge has been diverted to the south west to follow a canalised route, entering the River Ouse at Barmby on the Marsh. Originally the River Derwent followed a route south east from Loftsome Bridge to the north of Asselby and Knedlington and south of Howden to enter the River Ouse at Kilpin Pike.

Each of the three rivers is navigable and would have been used for transport until the 19th century. Many of the villages and towns on the river would have had wharfs. The Derwent is well used by recreation craft. The Ouse which leads into the Humber and the North Sea still takes commercial traffic, however little traffic now goes beyond Goole.

In the mid-1970's a tidal barrage was built at Barmby and has influenced the river and its corridor as a result of its role in maintaining depth in the river for extraction and navigation, excluding water from the Ouse, and maintaining river levels low enough to allow for drainage of the surrounding land. The rivers have been used to drain the surrounding agricultural land much of which is below sea level. Hence river banks protect the surrounding agricultural land and there are a number of pumping stations in the river corridor that pump water from the field drainage system into the rivers which often have a higher water level. Pump houses are a characteristic of the river corridor landscape in this area.

Settlement within this LCT is limited to small nucleated villages and scattered farmsteads.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 4: RIVER CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS



Pump House at Loftsome Bridge on the River Derwent (2005)

Land use along the rivers is dominated by grassland of varying habitat, diversity, value and irregular field patterns. The majority of the grassland is grazed seasonally and management follows a traditional system that includes hay making and limited chemical inputs. This is in part due to the management agreements that have been reached with landowners as a result of various statutory ecological designations along the rivers for their wildlife value, particularly along the River Derwent. Tree cover within this LCT mainly comprises clusters of riparian woodland along watercourses, scattered woodland blocks and hedgerow trees.

River crossings have an impact on character. The A63 crosses the Derwent at Loftsome Bridge and is a relatively modern structure. At Bubwith a stone bridge dating to 1793 is in place and can only take single file traffic. A railway bridge also crosses the River Derwent at Wressle. On the River Ouse there is the M62 motorway bridge that towers above the surrounding low lying flat landscape. The structures crossing the rivers vary in construction date and tell us something about human activity along the river corridor. Road bridges replaced ferries in the 18th and 19th centuries and several have since been improved with 20th century structures. Railway bridges also cross the rivers and impact on character.

Ecological Influences

Rivers are valuable ecological resources. The River Derwent, the Humber Estuary and the River Ouse up to Boothferry Bridge are designated SSSIs. On the River Derwent the designation extends to include meadows from Brighton to Wheldrake Ings and beyond into the Derwent Corridor in the Vale of York. International designations are also in place on the River Derwent which has Ramsar, Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area designations.

Bank side and marginal vegetation along the river banks makes an important contribution to landscape character particularly in this area where there are few trees and limited woodland in the surrounding landscape. Management for flood defence has resulted in few trees being present in the lower reaches of the river corridors.

The rivers are also important wildlife corridors linking habitats as well as providing a visual link through the landscape.

Other areas follow a management pattern of river inundation, hay cropping and aftermath grazing.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 4: RIVER CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS



River Derwent at Loftsome Bridge (2005)

Statutory Designations

Designation	Area
RAMSAR	River Derwent
RAMSAR	Lower Derwent Valley
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	River Derwent
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Humber Estuary
Special Protection Area(SPA)	Humber Estuary
Special Protection Area (SPA)	River Derwent
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Lower Derwent Valley
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Derwent Ings
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Derwent Ings
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	River Derwent
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Humber Estuary
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Breighton Meadows

LINKS TO ADJACENT CHARACTER AREAS

Adjacent ERYC LCTs

- 3: River/ Canal Corridors
- 5: Open Farmland
- 6: Wooded, Open Farmland
- 8: M62 Corridor Farmland

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 4: RIVER CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Adjacent Regional Landscape Character Area

- North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (2011) – LCA 23 Levels Farmland, LCA 24 River Floodplain and LCA 28 Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Four Landscape Character Areas (LCA) have been identified in this LCT. They are:

- 4A: Derwent Valley, Barmby on the Marsh to Pocklington Canal Reach
- 4B: River Ouse Corridor, Barmby on the Marsh to M62 Bridge
- 4C: River Ouse Corridor Howden Dyke to Trent Reach
- 4D: River Aire Corridor, Gowdall and Snaith to the Ouse Reach

DETAILED CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Character Area 4A: Derwent Valley, Barmby on the Marsh to Pocklington Canal Reach

This narrow corridor LCA, located on the western edge of East Riding, is distinctive from the surrounding arable farmland and provides a diverse haven amongst the intensively farmed land through which it flows. The LCA includes grass fields and meadows either side of the River Derwent until it reaches south of Breighton where the corridor narrows as the arable fields extend up to the river bank in most places.

There are several medieval moated sites on the edge of this corridor. A late 14th century castle ruin at Wressle is located on the boundary of this LCA and indicates the historic importance of the river corridor. Three important historic sites in the LCA are Wressle Castle, Ellerton Priory, and a motte and bailey castle near Aughton Church, all of which are designated scheduled monuments. Other important historic sites include Gilbertine Priory, founded in c.1203, where Ellerton Church stands.

The Derwent Valley lies several feet below the general level of the land and therefore is prone to regular flooding from the large volume of water carried by the River Derwent. The Lower Derwent Valley SPA including the Derwent Ings SPA contains a network of important alluvial flood meadows and mires. The water meadows owe their fertility to the regular winter flooding, which carries and deposits silt over the land. This area has been traditionally cut for hay.

At Breighton Meadows SSSI, River Derwent SSSI and around Derwent Ings SPA, the floodplain grassland is managed for hay and then grazed by livestock. These meadows and the dykes are very important for breeding and over wintering waders. The corncrake breeds at Derwent Ings, the only site in England where this occurs.



Fleet Dyke between Wressle and Breighton (2005)

Villages on the eastern edge of this corridor include; Sutton upon Derwent, Bubwith, Breighton, Wressle and Barmby on the Marsh. Settlement in these locations has been established for many centuries and their development has been influenced by the river and the drainage of surrounding land. Vernacular residential properties are two storey red brick with pantile or grey slate roofs dating from the Georgian and Victorian period. 20th century development has resulted in the growth of the villages and impacted upon their traditional character. They are generally linear having developed on higher ground adjacent to the floodplain of the river corridor.

This is a relatively small scale intimate LCA surrounded by a larger scale arable landscape. The corridor is semi enclosed with views channelled along the river corridor. The grassland associated with the riverbanks is grazed. Hedges have not been managed in places giving a neglected appearance to the landscape. Overall this is a remote pleasant and attractive LCA.

Character Area 4B: River Ouse Corridor, Barmby on the Marsh to M62 Bridge

The narrow corridor is located on the south western edge of East Riding. The corridor extends past Boothferry Bridge, a swing bridge built in 1929 to the M62 bridge. The area also includes the island formed in the river at this point which is similar in character to Asselby Island.

Barmby on the Marsh, at the confluence of the River Derwent with the River Ouse, is a classic medieval planned settlement with two back lanes running parallel to the main street.

The River Ouse between Barmby on the Marsh and Howdendyke is a broadening river that passes through intensively farmed low lying land, much of which is drained by pumps. River banks are present on both sides of the river. Arable production extends up to these banks and the river itself cannot be seen from the surrounding landscape as the river banks that are characteristic of the landscape screen its course. Bank side vegetation is sporadic. The largest area of vegetation is at Asselby Island close to the confluence of the River Ouse with the River Aire.



Boothferry Bridge (2005)

The River Derwent joins the Ouse at Barmby Barrage. As with many other parts of the Humberhead Levels, there are numerous drainage ditches with a number of ecological benefits.

The combination of the broad river, the intermittent vegetation, extensive river banks and medium scale structures such as Boothferry swing bridge and large scale structures such as the M62 Bridge results in a medium to large scale river corridor landscape. Views in the river corridor landscape are semi-enclosed as a result of the river banks and intermittent vegetation. Structures

are visible in open views from the river bank tops. Views from the river bank are extensive over the river and adjacent farmland. Views of Drax Power Station (in Selby District), a number of wind developments and pylons across the adjacent arable fields are detractors in this generally horizontal and tranquil landscape.

Character Area 4C: River Ouse Corridor Howden Dyke to Trent Reach.

The LCA between Howden Dyke just north of Hook and the confluence with the River Trent excludes the west bank of the river as it passes by Hook and Goole. The LCA broadens to include the arable areas located in the broad meanders of the river on its journey east.

The LCA also includes several linear villages that have developed along the banks of the river, particularly Skelton, Saltmarsh and Blacktoft on the north bank and Swinefleet, Reedness and Ousefleet on the south bank. These villages have developed in a linear pattern and are protected from flooding by the river banks.

Wind turbines are a dominant feature on the skyline within this LCA.

As with other areas of the Humberhead Levels, there are numerous drainage ditches and ponds with a number of ecological benefits, including the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust Reserve at Saltmarshe Delph.



River Ouse north of Sandhall (2005)

In the meander of the River Ouse, south of Goole on the west and north banks of the river are two areas of parkland; Sandhall and Saltmarsh Hall and Park. These areas are particularly distinctive being well treed overall, including parkland trees scattered in fields. Further remnant parkland can be seen at Yokefleet. Yokefleet has several estate cottages and there are the remains of a 14th century church at Laxton.

There are several moated sites in this area reflecting early colonisation of land, mainly by religious organisations.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 4: RIVER CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

As with many other parts of the Humberhead Levels, there are numerous drainage ditches and ponds with a number of ecological benefits including the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust reserve at Saltmarshe Delph.

The width of the river, the openness of views and the general lack of vegetation make this a medium to large scale landscape that is generally pleasant but with some views of distant urban detractors, particularly on the southern edge of Goole. The river is a unifying factor in this relatively simple expansive landscape.

Character Area 4D: River Aire Corridor, Gowdall and Snaith to the Ouse Reach

The River Aire corridor is a narrow LCA which includes the grass banks and fields either side of the river. Airmyn, Rawcliffe and Snaith are riverside villages on the south bank of the river in the East Riding protected by the riverbanks from flooding. There are a number of watercourses and waterbodies within this LCA with ecological benefits, including Southfield reservoir.

Within the settlement areas there is a strong vernacular of red brick properties. Snaith is a large village on the southern boundary of this river corridor landscape and the development of this village, and to a lesser extent the smaller villages of Rawcliffe and Airmyn, has impacted upon the character of the river corridor. Airmyn is a planned medieval town that was in existence by 1253 and founded by the Archbishops of York to take advantage of river trade and the ferry point.

Some examples of small scale wind development are present within the LCA with glimpsed views of distant turbines, pylons and major highway infrastructure present through gaps in vegetation.

The River Aire is relatively narrow and has a semi-enclosed character as a result of intermittent vegetation and river banks. This contributes to the medium scale of this attractive, relatively calm and important wildlife corridor.

EVALUATION

Quality

The quality of the landscape character varies along the different river corridors. The River Derwent Corridor is assessed to be a high quality landscape due to the relative intactness of the meadows and grassland adjacent to it and the distinctive character of the structures that cross it. The villages on the corridor boundary also make an important contribution to landscape character and have historic origins, traces of which can be seen in the landscape today. There is a strong vernacular of red brick within settlements in this LCT. The remaining river corridors are assessed to be good to ordinary quality due to the number of detractors and their condition.

Positive Landscape Features

- The rivers unify this LCT and provide variety from the surrounding arable landscape.
- The meandering course of the rivers is distinctive amongst the surrounding flat rectilinear landscape pattern of arable fields and drainage systems.
- There is limited development along the corridor except at Goole. Villages on the edge of the corridor have maintained their traditional character. Most have developed in a linear fashion along the line of the river bank.
- Strong lines formed by man-made river banks defend surrounding farmland from floods.

Forces for Change

Built development in the form of new roads and bridges and other infrastructure may cause change to the existing landscape character and quality. There is also development pressure linked to corridor settlements, in particular Goole and Snaith. Residential, industrial and commercial pressures are likely to continue.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 4: RIVER CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Recreation is popular in the river corridor. Pleasure boats are seen regularly, particularly on the Derwent. Increased traffic and demand for facilities could become an issue.

Flood defences are a key feature of the LCT including banks and pump houses. New flood defence work may result in change.

Rising sea level is a risk in the future and would potentially cause change. Pollution incidents do not appear to be a common problem but can impact upon the environment and ultimately landscape character.

There will continue to be pressure for renewable energy developments in the East Riding. Currently, however, only single and two turbine schemes are present within the LCT, but turbines are large in scale.

Condition and Strength of Character

The Derwent Corridor, although narrow, maintains a strong sense of place that distinguishes it from the surrounding arable farmland.

The River Ouse is broad and takes occasional boats. Neighbouring development has impacted upon the character of the river corridor at Goole. However, the river maintains a strong sense of identity.

Detractors in the corridors include the M62 motorway bridge, a structure that is elevated well above the height of the surrounding landform to allow large boats to pass beneath. The concrete structure of the reservoir near Barmby on the Marsh is also a detractor within the landscape despite its relatively low profile. The visual presence of infrastructure on the southern edge of Goole, and Drax Power Station (Selby District) detract due to the relatively flat low lying landscape and expansive views present.

Wildlife designation in the river corridors indicates ecological value and the diversity of habitat contributes to character.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 4: RIVER CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Sensitivity and Capacity

The following table sets out the sensitivity of the LCT to different types of development. Refer to Appendix 4 for full details of the assessment criteria.

Criteria		Value
Landscape quality (condition)	The River Derwent Corridor has a high level of landscape quality as a result of the relative intactness of the meadows and grassland and the distinctive character of the structures that cross it. The villages on the corridor boundary also make an important contribution to landscape character. The rest of the LCT is considered to be good to ordinary.	High
Scenic quality	High overall: River Derwent Corridor is attractive with few detractors. Other river corridors are good - ordinary due to adjacent detractors.	High
Rarity (of elements, features or LCT's)	LCT is less common within East Riding with rare elements being windmills and planned medieval town.	Medium
Representativeness (in relation to prevailing landscape character)	The Humberhead Levels is a flat, low-lying and large scale agricultural landscape that is relatively common place across the East Riding.	Medium
Conservation interests (wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historic, cultural)	The LCT contains a high number of conservation interests. Local Wildlife Sites include: Asselby Island, Barmby on the Marsh, Snaith Pit. SSSI include; Humber Estuary (SAC), River Derwent (SPA and SAC), Derwent Ings (SPA) and Lower Derwent Valley (SPA/NNR/LNR). Conservation Areas at East Cottingwith, Snaith, Rawcliffe, Airmyn. Scheduled Monuments include; site at Ellerton Priory, Motte & Bailey Castle East of Aughton Church, moated site south of White House.	High
Recreational value	The LCT contains recreational routes but limited forms of other recreational value. National trail/long distance route - Trans Pennine Trail (4B, 4C). PRoW along River Derwent. Recreation is popular in the river corridor, including pleasure boats on the River Derwent.	Medium
Perceptual aspects (openness, wildness, tranquillity, remoteness)	There is a strong rural character away from large scale infrastructure. The LCT is open, relatively tranquil and isolated.	Medium
Associations (with people or events)	LCT has no specific associations with people or events.	Low
Value attached to LCT		

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 4: RIVER CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Relatively high scenic quality in particular the distinctive River Derwent. The LCT falls within the River Derwent Important Landscape Area which is considered to have a higher value attached to it. Evidence of historic interest with a number of medieval moated sites, windmills and a planned medieval town. Several ecological designations particularly in relation to the River Derwent and the Humber Estuary. Some detractors adjacent and evident within the landscape. Drax Power Station is visible. Swinefleet flood defence improvements may affect character.		Medium
Susceptibility to Development		**Level**
Residential	A flat river corridor landscape of mainly agricultural land use. A number of scattered, nucleated settlements throughout. Additional development of this nature could be accommodated within LCA 4D, which borders areas of residential development adjacent the M62 corridor, without any detrimental effects on the integrity of the landscape. There is no or limited capacity within the other LCA's.	Medium
Commercial	Overall, there is a lack of commercial development within the LCT, there is some recent development present in LCA 4D. LCA 4D may have some capacity for development of this nature, without affecting the overall landscape character. There is no or limited capacity within the other LCA's.	Medium
Industrial	Industrial development is visible within the wider landscape, namely Drax Power Station. There is no capacity for development of this nature within the intimate, small scale landscape without changing its overall integrity.	High
Agricultural	Landscape is predominantly agricultural with limited existing agricultural developments in association with local farmsteads. LCT has some capacity to accommodate additional development of this nature, sensitively located, without affecting the overall landscape character.	Medium
Recreational	The River Derwent and associated PRoW acts as a major recreational route, along with the Transpennine Trail. Sensitive development of this nature, appropriate to the small scale of the LCT, would have limited effect on the integrity of the landscape character.	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 4: RIVER CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Sensitivity to Development at LCA level					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Agricultural**	**Recreational**
4 A	High-Medium	High-Medium	High	High-Medium	Medium
4 B	Medium	High-Medium	High	Medium	Medium
4 C	Medium	High-Medium	High	Medium	Medium
4 D	Medium	High-Medium	High	Medium	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 4: RIVER CORRIDORS
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

The narrow river corridors are at risk of losing their distinctiveness if land use practices change significantly. For example, if grassland and meadow in the river corridor becomes arable.

The landscape in these areas is also sensitive to development that would result in a loss of the remoteness that can be experienced in parts of the corridor. This is due to the lack of roads immediately adjacent to the river. Settlement is often nucleated and scattered throughout this LCT. There is limited capacity for additional residential development within this LCT, increasing within LCA 4D due to the built up nature of the area and proximity to the M62 highway corridor.

There is an overall lack of commercial development within this LCT, with some recent examples within LCA 4D. There is some capacity for additional commercial development, sensitively located adjacent to existing development

Industrial development is evident within the wider landscape and adjoining LCT's, namely Drax Power Station. There is no capacity within this river corridor landscape for industrial development due to the predominantly open agricultural landscape and the possibility for cumulative visual impact.

The landscape is sensitive to change but is predominantly agricultural land with existing agricultural development in association with scattered farmsteads. There is limited capacity to accommodate additional development of this nature, adjoining existing agricultural development.

The River Derwent and associated public rights of way offer major recreational routes through this landscape. This landscape is sensitive to change but has some capacity for small scale development sensitively located.

Built development of any kind will impact upon the rural character and tranquillity of the river corridors which is assessed to have a medium to high sensitivity to change.

Strategy

The strategy for this LCT is to protect and enhance distinctiveness of river corridors in the Humberhead Levels. This should be achieved through appropriate management and development and the promotion of traditional management practices within arable fields and floodplain grasslands.

The reversion of selected arable fields to meadow could potentially widen the river corridor and strengthen its contribution to the overall character of the area.

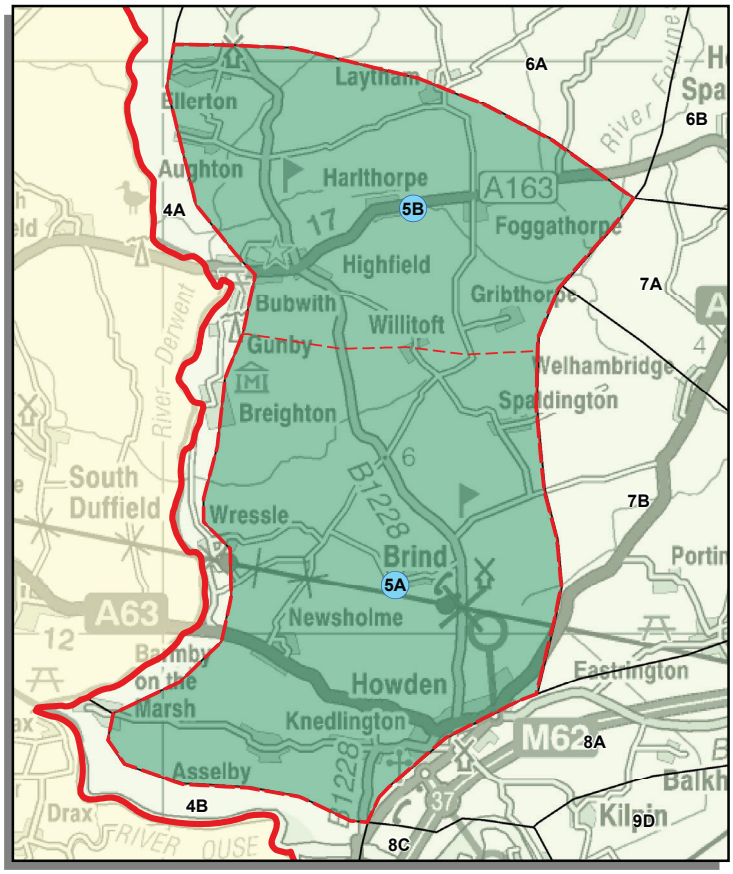
Maintain and plant riparian vegetation to promote diversity and help manage bank erosion. Woodland and hedgerow planting will help to reinforce the corridor character type and should reflect species distribution found in the river corridor.

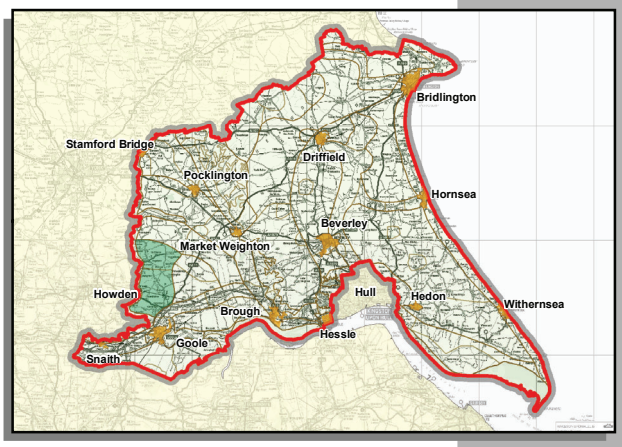
New flood defence development should seek to respect the character of the riparian landscape and avoid hard engineered structures. Flood storage areas along the river corridors offer the opportunity to widen the influence of the river on landscape character and further enhance landscape diversity in the area.

Ensure that any facilities installed for tourism and recreation purposes are low key and appropriate to the tranquil and remote nature of the landscape. Local character should be reflected through appropriate use of materials, and sensitivity to landscape pattern. New building must respect local vernacular.

Avoid built structures that would impact upon remoteness. Vertical structures would potentially detract from the flat character and small scale intimate nature of the river corridors and detract from their distinctive characteristic features.

Liaison with neighbouring authorities will be key to protecting and enhancing the character of the river corridors. Liaison with the Environment Agency and Natural England will also be important when implementing the landscape strategy for the river corridors.





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LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 5: OPEN FARMLAND
NATIOINAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

This Landscape Character Type (LCT) is located east of the Derwent corridor and covers a low lying area of open farmland that contains small areas of woodland and occasional mature hedgerow trees. The LCT encompasses farmland north and west of Howden and east of the villages of Wressle, Breighton, Bubwith, Aughton and Ellerton and around the villages of Foggathorpe and Spaldington. The LCT encompasses some sections of the Lower Derwent Valley and Pocklington Canal Important Landscape Area.

Relevant National Character Area

- 39: Humberhead Levels

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS, FEATURES AND LAND USE

Key characteristics of Open Farmland in the Humberhead levels

- Low lying flat landscape below 10m AOD.
- Relatively featureless intensively farmed arable landscape.
- Large areas are in the riparian flood plain of the River Derwent.
- Medium scale fields with fragmented hedgerow boundaries. Boundaries lost in places though mature oak trees remain in areas.
- Open character with extensive views across the flat landscape.
- Occasional woodland blocks and fragmented tree cover contributing to extensive views that include Drax Power Station to the southwest and distant wind development mainly to the south.
- Howden is the largest settlement.
- Howden Minster is an important landmark.
- Small villages and Farmsteads are scattered throughout but overall settlement density is low. Many of these villages have Saxon origins.

STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Protect and enhance the valued floodplain landscape by improving wet pasture and reducing flood risk elsewhere.
- Management of drainage ditches and dykes to ensure appropriate functionality and retaining associated vegetation.
- Conserving and enhancing the historic features, meadows and pasture landscape of the Lower Derwent Valley for their historic interest as well as their contribution to landscape character and biodiversity.
- Maintaining the long and often unbroken views to distant horizons by siting new development sensitively.

LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES

Physical Influences

The under lying solid geology of the area is made up of Sherwood Sandstone and Mercia Mudstone from the Triassic period. This has been overlain by glacial deposits of the Devensian period when the area was largely covered by Lake Humber and more recent alluvial deposits.

Soils are a combination of ground water gleys and brown earths. Agricultural Land Classification varies, predominantly Grade 3 with pockets of Grade 2, a large area of Grade 4 and evidence of Grade 1 at Barmby on the Marsh. The subsoil is clay.

The topography of the area is very flat and low lying. Much of the area is in floodplain. Clay riverbanks protect the farmland from flooding.

The low lying land (below 10m AOD) was originally waterlogged in places and improvements as a result of drainage have enabled the former heath land to be cultivated. The area is drained by a series of improved ditches many of which meander through the area, some of which have been straightened. Land drains southeast into the River Foulness and south and west into the River Derwent and River Ouse. The rivers in the Humberhead Levels were created in the early post glacial (Holocene) period. Drainage is generally by gravity for areas to the north. Further south in this LCT land drainage relies on a pumped drainage system.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 5: OPEN FARMLAND NATIOINAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Human Influences

The area has been settled and farmed for many centuries. However, there is little physical evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity in the area. It is likely that many of the settlements developed have Saxon origins. There is evidence of medieval activity in the area in the form of ruins and moated sites. However, intensive agriculture has led to the loss of many historic features related to land use. Areas of less regular field patterns amongst the more rectilinear and regular fields that resulted from parliamentary enclosure are a relic of past farming activity.

This low lying area is drained by a network of ditches and streams that improved the land to allow for intensive crop production. The main crops are cereals and root crops including potatoes. The church at Bubwith has a Norman chancel. Wressle Church built in 1799 on site of a former church that was demolished by Cromwell's men. The Church at Bubwith dates back to the Norman period. Howden Minster is a prominent land mark in the area and dates from the 13th to 15th century, however it is now partly ruined. Howden is a medieval market town that by the end of the 14th century was the fifth largest town in the East Riding. The Howden Bishop's manor house and moated gardens are important historic sites in Howden.

The medieval castle at Wressle was built in 1380s by Thomas Percey. It is the only castle fragment to remain in the East Riding. Only the south range remains today. Evidence of the deer park and designed landscape that surrounded the castle has been lost. There are several medieval moated sites in the area. The area appears to have been intensively farmed during medieval times. There is some evidence of ridge and furrow in places where grassland remains. However, most of this has been lost as have the patterns of land use that would have been characteristic then.

Of the three railway lines that cross the area only one is still in use (Hull to Selby) but the lines of the others are apparent in the landscape today as they cut through the fields between Howden and Barmby and between Holme upon Spalding Moor and Bubwith.

There are a number of large and very large wind turbines in the area,

The A163 and A63 form the primary transport corridors in this LCT with the B1228 forming a secondary route. Other roads are limited to smaller country lanes and private access tracks. There are numerous Public Rights of Way and bridleways.



Arable farmland near Spaldington (2005)

The soil of land adjacent to the River Ouse and lower Derwent is known as warp. The soil in these areas has been improved by flooding areas of land using the natural tidal flow of the river and allowing the sediment to settle out

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 5: OPEN FARMLAND NATIOINAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

before letting the water back into the river. This is done over several years before the land is put back into agricultural production and was used in the 19th and early 20th century. Warping was a common practice to improve soil fertility of fields adjacent to tidal rivers in the 19th century.

During the Second World War there was an airfield at Breighton. This is now a private airfield with a museum and industrial estate.

Ecological Influences

This is an intensively farmed arable landscape with small pockets of grassland, some of which are species rich. Barn Hill Meadows near Howden is a designated SSSI that is a traditionally managed hay meadow. There are a number of Local Wildlife Sites within the area.



View across open arable landscape between Asselby and Barmby (2005)

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 5: OPEN FARMLAND NATIOINAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Statutory Designations

Designation	Area
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Barn Hill Meadows
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Breighton Meadows
Special protection Area (SPA)	Lower Derwent Valley

LINKS TO ADJACENT CHARACTER AREAS

ADJACENT ERYC LCTS

4: River Corridors

6: Wooded Open Farmland

7: Foulness Open Farmland

8: M62 Corridor

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Two Landscape Character Areas (LCA) have been identified in this LCT. They are:

- 5A: Howden to Bubwith Farmland
- 5B: West of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland

DETAILED CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Character Area 5A: Howden to Bubwith Farmland

This LCA encompasses semi-structured open farmland north of the River Ouse corridor and south of the village of Bubwith. The area is characterised by large scale open fields that are intensively farmed for arable crop production, with occasional examples of equestrian land use. Field boundaries are traditionally hedgerows. However, many of these have been lost and this contributes to the open character of the landscape. A number of large scale agricultural buildings are scattered across the LCA and are evident due to open and expansive views across the landscape. Pylons and occasional single turbine/ small scale wind developments (Spaldington Airfield Windfarm) offer vertical elements to the landscape.

There are small areas where hedgerows are less fragmented and have been left to grow tall giving a more wooded appearance, for example west of Howden, but between these more wooded areas are large open areas of intensively farmed arable land. Howden has a Conservation Area designation.

There was once a 180 acre medieval deer park at Wressle associated with the castle but no evidence of this is visible in the landscape today. The castle ruin at Wressle is a scheduled monument dating from c1380s and is one of the most important structures in the East Riding, but lies within adjacent LCT 4.

Breighton Airfield was established during World War II and is now a private airfield museum. Commercial industrial development has also taken place on land associated with the Airfield.

There are still some areas of species rich hay meadow, although much has been lost, supporting characteristic species including cowslip, meadow vetchling, great burnet, black knapweed and saw-wort. A good example of this is at Barn Hill Meadows, a small SSSI just to the west of Howden, consisting of species-rich unimproved neutral grassland. The site has been managed in a traditional way for hay and has remnant ridge and furrow characteristics. Other important ecological designations within the LCA area include Breighton Meadows SSSI, Lower Derwent Water Special Protection Area (SPA) and Howden Marsh Local Nature Reserve (LNR).

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 5: OPEN FARMLAND NATIOINAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS



Grass and arable fields near Foggathorpe (2005)

This is a medium to large scale LCA with views of Drax Power Station to the west, the edge of the Wolds in the distance to the east and cumulative views of local and distant wind development.

There are some examples of recent wind development within this LCA ranging from small scale single turbine development to five very large turbines west of Spaldington.

Character Area 5B: West of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland

This LCA covers the farmed landscape between Holme on Spalding Moor and Bubwith, including the villages of Foggathorpe, Harlthorpe, Aughton and Ellerton.

Fields are generally medium in size and rectilinear in shape. There are areas of more irregular fields indicating early enclosure by agreement. Hedgerows form field boundaries. Many are fragmented and some contain hedgerow trees but overall tree cover is limited.

The eastern part of this area drains into the River Foulness and the western part drains into the River Derwent.

The area around Foggathorpe contains a recreation and tourism development including man-made lakes and log cabin accommodation. There are other similar small scale developments in this landscape.

Commercial development is generally linked to the agricultural industry including a poultry shed at Aughton. Pylons cross the area and are a detractor in the rural landscape.

There are several historic sites in the area that are of interest. Ellerton Priory was established in the 13th century. Aughton has a motte and bailey castle, both of which are designated as scheduled monuments, and a moated manorial centre associated with the Aske family. The church at Aughton is Norman. A moated site at Chapelgarth, which represents a typical medieval settlement in low lying flood plain, is also designated as a scheduled monument.

Within this area, interspersed within the intensively farmed land, there are areas of species/rich hay meadow, supporting species characteristic of the area.

This is a large scale pleasant agricultural landscape with few features of note. Development and infrastructure are detractors where they are highly visible due to lack of trees and flat landform. There are currently no wind developments within this LCA.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 5: OPEN FARMLAND
NATIOINAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

EVALUATION

Quality

This is a fragmented landscape that contains a number of detractors. There is little to distinguish the landscape character from similar areas nationwide.

Nevertheless it is a pleasant landscape that has pockets of interest including the medieval market town of Howden, historic sites at Ellerton, Wressle, and Aughton and small villages which break up the large scale arable landscape. The quality of this area is assessed to be ordinary.

Positive Landscape Features

- Openness, long distance views over flat arable land.
- The sky dominates open views.
- Rural and relatively remote.
- Views of key land marks such as Howden Minster, Wressle Castle and country houses are important.
- Landscape pattern contributes to historic character.
- Hedgerows reinforce landscape pattern where they are intact.
- Hedgerows are not characteristic of all areas, e.g. Barmby on the Marsh.

Forces for Change

Changing land management practices and farm diversification as a result of pressures on the agricultural industry will lead to change in the landscape. Tourism and recreation in the countryside is one form of diversification that has led to the development of log cabins and fishing ponds in the area. The design and layout of these schemes can have a detrimental effect on rural character by introducing urban features to the rural landscape e.g. lighting, roads and buildings and features that are not characteristic e.g. rectilinear fishing ponds and mounding.

Other recreational activities in the countryside include golf courses and there are two in the open countryside of this LCA.

There will continue to be pressure for renewable energy developments in the East Riding and may lead to additional wind turbines. The presence of Spaldington Wind Farm has altered the character of the landscape by adding large scale vertical structures into the flat expansive landscape. There are also currently fields of willow coppice for biomass production and other biomass crops may be considered in the future. Coppice fields introduce a new characteristic that may change character over time. Planting coppice fields may also impact upon below ground archaeological evidence.

The cumulative effect on remoteness and character of scattered housing can be detrimental to landscape character over time. Proposed residential development along the B1228 Station Road would alter the remote character of the area.

Breighton Airfield is home to a museum and the Airfield is used by light aircraft. Adjacent to it is some commercial development. Parts of the Airfield have been used for timber storage in the past. There may be pressure for continued development in this area.

Condition and Strength of Character

The rural landscape is fragmented by a variety of development such as tourism, recreation and commercial development that has impacted on character. However the main cause of fragmentation has been intensive farming practices that resulted in the loss of hedgerows and the creation of larger fields. Grassland has been converted to arable farmland and there has been relatively little woodland planting in the area.

There are a number of detractors in this landscape that affect its character. Firstly, pylons and wind turbines are very visible and impact on views across the rural landscape. Secondly, large scale agriculture development is sometimes very visible and does not integrate with landscape pattern. In addition the railway lines, existing and dismantled, have severed the landscape pattern.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 5: OPEN FARMLAND
NATIOINAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Sensitivity and Capacity

The following table sets out the sensitivity of the LCT to different types of development. Refer to Appendix 4 for full details of the assessment criteria.

Criteria		Value
Landscape quality (condition)	The LCT contains good quality, low lying, flat arable farmland which includes floodplain associated with the River Derwent. There are scattered villages and farmsteads	Medium
Scenic quality	The LCT has a fragmented landscape pattern with visual detractors that include pylons and large farm buildings. The scenic quality is ordinary.	Medium
Rarity (of elements, features or LCT's)	The areas common arable field pattern is encroached upon by infrastructure and other development. Less common elements include the historic country houses, Howden Minster and Wressle Castle.	Medium
Representativeness (in relation to prevailing landscape character)	LCT 5 contains a flat, low-lying and large scale agricultural landscape representative of the Humberhead Levels.	Low
Conservation interests (wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historic, cultural)	The LCT contains a high number of conservation interests. Local Wildlife Sites include; Old Clay Pits, Bubwith to Holme on Spalding Moor Disused Railway Line, Tottering Lane, Aughton Common, Brindley's Wood, Rushwood, Feather Bed Lane Common and Drain, North Howden Fish Ponds, Barnhill, Yarmshaw Plantations and Asselby Island. Other significant conservation interests include Howden Marsh Local Nature Reserve, Barnhill Meadows SSSI, Conservation Area at Howden and the Scheduled Monuments of Ellerton Priory, a Motte and Bailey Castle east of Aughton Church and a moated site at Chapel Garth.	High
Recreational value	The area contains recreational routes in the form of numerous Public Rights of Way and two golf courses, but limited forms of other recreational value.	Low
Perceptual aspects (openness, wildness, tranquillity, remoteness)	There is a strong rural character which is open, remote and rural.	Medium
Associations (with people or events)	The LCT has a number of associations with people including Thomas Percey at Wressle, and the Aske family at Aughton. The area also includes Saxon, Norman and medieval sites though intensive agriculture has led to the loss of many historic features related to land use.	High

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 5: OPEN FARMLAND
NATIOINAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

	The Howden Bishop's manor house and moated gardens are important historic sites in Howden.	
Value attached to LCT		**Level**
Low lying, flat, floodplain landscape with a fragmented landscape pattern and a number of detractors. Some ecological interest within the LCT but an overall ordinary landscape with relatively low scenic interest. Wind development is evident within the landscape. Some elements of historic importance including a motte and bailey castle east of Aughton Church, a moated site at Chapel Garth and Ellerton Priory Scheduled Monument.		Medium
Susceptibility to Development		**Level**
Residential	Settlement is limited to small scattered villages and farmsteads within this LCT. Limited capacity to accommodate additional development of this nature adjacent to Howden without affecting the landscape character.	Medium
Commercial	Low levels of commercial development within this LCT. LCT is expansive and generally lacking in landscape interest. Limited capacity to accommodate additional development of this nature adjacent to existing areas without affecting the landscape character.	Medium
Industrial	Industrial development can be seen along the skyline, with long distance views available from LCT. A number of detractors surrounding agriculture and energy infrastructure present. Limited capacity to accommodate additional development of this nature adjacent to existing developments without affecting the landscape character.	Medium
Agricultural	Largely agricultural landscape with a number of existing agricultural developments. Additional development of this nature, adjacent to existing and sensitively located, would have minimal effect on the overall integrity of the landscape.	Low
Recreational	A good network of PRoW with a distinct lack of other recreational landscape elements. Due to the low landscape value of the LCT, development of this nature may be accommodated.	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 5: OPEN FARMLAND
NATIOINAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Sensitivity to Development at LCA level					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Agricultural**	**Recreational**
5 A	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low-Medium	Medium
5 B	Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium	Low-Medium	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 5: OPEN FARMLAND
NATIOINAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

There are relatively few wind developments across this landscape character type, particularly to the north. Due to the predominantly flat, open, rural character it is assessed as having a medium-high sensitivity to large scale wind development.

This is an ordinary landscape that contains several detractors including turbines, pylons and large scale agricultural buildings. However, in the main, agricultural buildings are integrated into the landscape and there is the capacity for the landscape to accept new agricultural development that is associated with existing nucleated farmsteads and appropriately mitigate. Measures should include screen planting and choice of building materials that respect local vernacular.

The landscape is sparsely populated in places as settlement is limited to small scattered villages and farmsteads. The landscape has some capacity to accommodate additional residential development, in particular adjacent to Howden without affecting the landscape character.

There are low levels of commercial development within this landscape; large scale commercial development would have a detrimental impact on rural landscape character through the introduction of uncharacteristic features. However, the landscape lacks any real elements of interest and may have some capacity to accommodate some small scale development of this nature adjacent to existing development, primarily at Breighton Airfield without affecting the landscape character.

Industrial development, including agricultural sheds and wind turbines, can be seen along the skyline, with long distance views available from within this LCT. The landscape is assessed as medium sensitivity with limited capacity to accommodate additional industrial development adjacent to existing without affecting the landscape character.

Sensitivity of the landscape to tourism and recreation development in the open countryside would depend on the type of recreation proposed. Continued introduction of structures such as log cabins will have a cumulative impact and urbanise the countryside. As a result of recreational activity the rural character of the area has changed. The landscape has medium sensitivity to this type of development generally providing key characteristics are retained and enhanced.

Strategy

The strategy for this LCT is to conserve views of landmarks, such as Howden Minster and Wressle Castle, and enhance landscape character by restoring key characteristics such as hedgerows and woodland blocks.

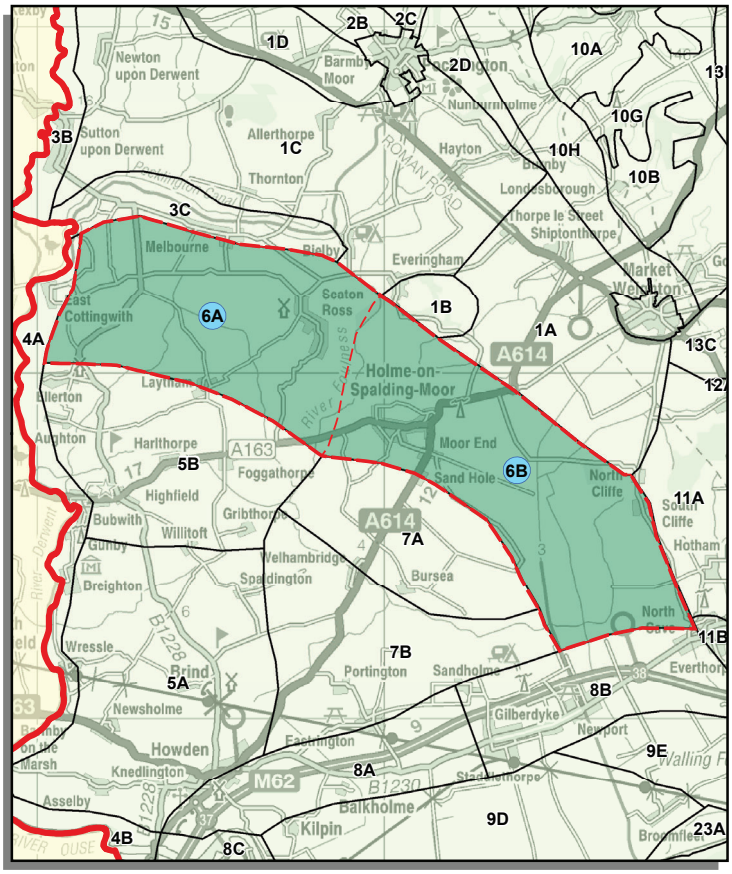
The reintroduction grassland in wetter areas would help to increase diversity and would benefit the River Corridor landscape where sites are adjacent to the river bank.

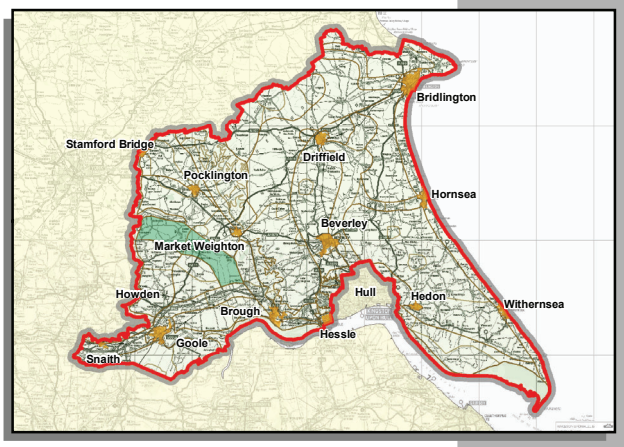
Promote the planting of native woodland, particularly in areas where existing development is detracting from landscape character, for example at Breighton Airfield. This would help to integrate the development with the surrounding landscape and enhance landscape pattern and biodiversity.

Vertical structures would potentially detract from the flat, rural and remote character and of the area. The scale of new structures should to be considered in conjunction with mitigation measures and layout should respect landscape pattern and scale.

Residential development should incorporate woodland planting, domestic hedge boundaries and materials and design that reflect local vernacular to aid integration with the surrounding landscape.

Large scale commercial development, outside existing development limits, should be avoided to retain the areas the open and rural character.





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LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 6: WOODED OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

This Landscape Character Type (LCT) extends along the north east edge of the Humberhead Levels in the District and includes farmland south of the Pocklington Canal around Melbourne, Seaton Ross and Holme on Spalding Moor. The LCT extends across the area south of Pocklington Canal encompassing Seaton Ross and Holme on Spalding Moor and South Cliffe Common along the south west edge of the Yorkshire Wolds scarp slope.

This LCT is in the transitional zone between the Vale of York and Humberhead levels.

Relevant National Character Areas

- 27: Yorkshire Wolds
- 28: Vale Of York
- 39: Humberhead Levels

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS, FEATURES AND LAND USE

Key characteristics of Wooded Open Farmland in the Humberhead Levels

- Low lying flat arable farmland in good condition with occasional grass fields and small woodland blocks
- The land rises gradually west
- One area of ancient semi natural woodland at Seaton Olde Wood west of Holme on Spalding Moor
- Historic links to the Roman pottery industry
- Church Hill at Holme on Spalding Moor is a prominent landmark
- Random irregular field size and pattern
- Hedgerow field boundaries in varying condition many with hedgerow trees
- Scattered villages and farmsteads
- Relatively remote and tranquil place away from villages
- Agricultural development is a common feature across the landscape
- Single development turbines and pylons are a visual detractor within the flat landscape



Church Hill, Holme on Spalding Moor (2005)

STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Protect and enhance species rich floodplain meadows, wet pastures, grazing marsh along the river floodplain, increasing management.
- Ensure that any urban development is accompanied by appropriate green infrastructure and necessary mitigation methods.
- New developments are located and designed with particular consideration for keeping long views open.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 6: WOODED OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES

Physical Influences

The under lying solid geology of the area is made up of Sherwood Sandstone from the Triassic period and Mercia Mudstone. This has been overlain by glaciolacustrine deposits of the Devensian period when the area was largely covered by Lake Humber. Church Hill at Holme on Spalding Moor rises above the glacial deposits and is a prominent feature east of Holme on Spalding Moor.

Soils are a combination of ground water gleys and brown earths. Agricultural Land Classification is mainly Grade 3, with a large area of Grade 4 east of Seaton Ross and some scattered areas of Grade 5.

The landform is generally flat apart from Church Hill, which lies at 40m AOD and rises very gently towards the Wolds in the east.

The course of the manmade Market Weighton canal passes through this area in a north south direction. Land generally drains west into the Canal and the River Foulness via a series of improved and manmade ditches.

The rivers in the Humberhead Levels were created in the early post glacial (Holocene) period.

Human Influences

There is evidence of prehistoric activity in the area but it is not visible in the landscape today. Evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity has been found around Holme on Spalding Moore and Seaton Ross. Iron Age settlement has also been identified in the area. The area around Holme on Spalding Moor was the centre of a major Roman pottery industry.

Spalding Moor was a marsh dominated by a single hill, or holme. In the 13th century a church was built on the hill. The hill is thought to be the site of the original village.

The dismantled Market Weighton to Selby railway line crosses the area and is a Permissive Right of Way as far as Bubwith.

There are two Second World War airfields in this LCT. One airfield is located between Melbourne and Seaton Ross. Part of Melbourne Airfield has been reverted to agricultural use but other development has also taken place on its periphery mainly linked to the agricultural industry. The pattern of the runways can also still be clearly seen. The other airfield is located approximately a mile southeast of Holme on Spalding Moor. The Holme on Spalding Moor Airfield has largely reverted back to agriculture with large scale arable fields dominating the vicinity of the old airfield. A group of buildings remain and the area is used as an industrial estate. Several small woodland blocks are located around the field. There are very few hedgerows on the Airfield itself.

Villages in the area appear to have developed in a linear fashion possibly as a result of settlement developing on higher ground above the surrounding marshes that have now been drained and are intensively farmed. In medieval times the area still had some woodland cover, however, the last of this was probably cleared by the early post medieval period. Holme-on-Spalding Moor is the largest parish, by area, in East Yorkshire.

Field size is mixed throughout the area. Around Seaton Ross small fields are arranged in an intricate pattern and contrast with the larger fields outside the village environs. Melbourne too has small fields immediately around it particularly the north between the village and the Pocklington Canal. The field pattern suggests a combination of parliamentary and pre parliamentary enclosures. The fields are generally medium in size.

South of Melbourne is a small area of parkland around Grade II listed Melbourne Hall where mature trees are found in grassland. Some wooded heathland can be found further west at Ross Moor.

The Market Weighton Canal passes through this area and is a strong linear feature that interrupts field pattern in some places and contributes in others. The Canal was constructed in 1772 and contributed to the drainage of large

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 6: WOODED OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

areas of arable land. The Canal is no longer navigable as far as Market Weighton. Fishing ponds have been developed in its corridor for recreation.

There are few roads in this isolated LCT. The A614 Howden to Market Weighton road passes in a north easterly direction through Spalding Moor, to which the A163 joins from the west. On the western edge of the LCT B1228 follows the River Derwent.

Ecological Influences

Woodland blocks are scattered throughout this LCT but are relatively well spaced giving the landscape an open appearance. Hedgerows, some with trees, provide wildlife corridors. Drainage ditches form field boundaries with the hedges in the wetter areas.

In lower lying wetter areas some heathland remains and provides an indication of what the land cover of the area would be if not drained and improved for agriculture.

Woodland containing pine trees is characteristic of the southern extent of this LCT.



Market Weighton Canal (2005)

Statutory Designations

Designation	Area
Site of Special Scientific Interest	South Cliffe Common

LINKS ADJACENT CHARACTER AREAS

Adjacent ERYC LCTs

- 1: Flat Open Farmland
- 3: River/ Canal Corridors
- 4: River Corridors

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 6: WOODED OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

- 5: Open Farmland
- 7: Foulness Open Farmland
- 8: M62 Corridor
- 11: Jurassic Hills Farmland

Adjacent Regional Landscape Character Areas

North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (2011)

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Two Landscape Character Areas (LCA) have been identified in this LCT. They are:

- 6A: South of Pocklington Canal Wooded Farmland.
- 6B: South Cliffe and Hotham Common

DETAILED CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Character Area 6A: South of Pocklington Canal Wooded Farmland

This LCA extends south of Pocklington Canal and includes the Seaton Old Wood ancient semi natural woodland west of Holme on Spalding Moor and Park Wood ancient woodland.

The main settlement in the area is Seaton Ross, a sprawling linear village west of Everingham Estate. The brick church was rebuilt in 1788. Melbourne is a linear village on the boundary of this LCA with the Pocklington Canal corridor. Melbourne Church is built of corrugated iron and was constructed in 1882 by the Windsor Iron Works of Liverpool. Melbourne village grew out of the enclosure of the open fields in 1782 and the opening of the Pocklington Canal in 1818. Melbourne Airfield (York Raceway) is a prominent feature in the landscape. Agricultural development including scattered farmsteads has taken place in this area and is a potential detractor. Plantation woodland blocks are dispersed across the area and tend to be planted with a mix of conifer and deciduous species.

The former Selby to Market Weighton Railway Line passed through the area and its line is still apparent in the landscape today severing the field pattern. Minor roads criss-cross the landscape and fit in with field pattern.

This is a medium to large scale landscape with a mix of grassland and arable land use. Hedgerows are generally in good condition with few gaps.

There are a number of Local Wildlife Sites within the character area, including the two areas of ancient woodland, with some important ecological and habitat benefits.

Character Area 6B: South Cliffe and Hotham Common

This area covers farmland north of Holme on Spalding Moor and extends south around the east side of Holme on Spalding Moor and down to South Cliffe Common.

Evidence of prehistoric human activity has been found in the area and aerial photographs show extensive Romano-British field systems and settlements around South Cliffe and Hotham. However, the influence of these historic activities is not apparent in the landscape today.

Field sizes are generally medium to large and land use is a mix of arable and grassland. Turf is also produced in the area. Hedges are in varied condition, some good and others fragmented. Plantation woodland is present and includes pine as well as deciduous species. Individual trees are present along field boundaries. Field pattern suggests a greater proportion of this area was subject to parliamentary enclosure.

The main settlement in the area is Holme on Spalding Moor which is centred on a former triangular village green on which the old school was built. Hall Farm is an important building started in 1720. Workhouse Farm to the south of the village was originally built as a work house in c1790. The hamlets of North Cliffe and South Cliffe are located along the eastern boundary of the area with the Jurassic Hills Farmland. Elsewhere there are few scattered farmsteads.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 6: WOODED OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

The settlements of North Cave and Everingham are designated Conservation Areas. Everingham is made up of primarily 19th Century buildings and includes the Grade I listed Everingham Hall and St Mary and St Everilda Roman Catholic Church also listed Grade I.

The North Cliffe Estate was bought in 1861 by Samuel Fox, a Sheffield Ironmaster, and he rebuilt the small village as well as several large outlying farmsteads such as Townsend Farm, Avenue Farm, and Manor House. North Cliffe Lodge was Fox's house, built as a shooting box.

Several heathland and grassland sites, which represent remnants of habitats which were formerly much more widespread, are present.

South Cliffe Common was enclosed before 1775 and in 1796 over 900 acres was given over to a rabbit warren (e.g. Bunny Hill Farm). The Common consists of a mosaic of heathland and acidic grassland, which is now much smaller in extent due to agriculture and forestation. The site is dominated by typical heathland and acid grassland species. The Common is now designated as SSSI in two separate locations.

Further north from South Cliffe Common, is North Cliffe Wood, an example of former grass heath which has developed into woodland, due to cessation of grazing. North Cliffe Wood, a Local Wildlife Site has a number of ecological and habitat benefits and is also a Yorkshire Wildlife Trust nature reserve.



North Cliffe Wood 2017

The eastern edge of this area is on the fringes of the Yorkshire Wolds, and as such has calcareous soils in localised patches with typical associated plant species.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 6: WOODED OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS



View from Hotham Common east towards the Wolds (2005)

EVALUATION

Quality

The condition of the landscape has been assessed to be good and the LCT has a strong sense of place as a result of the plantations, the settlement pattern and field pattern. Overall the character of the area is assessed to the good to ordinary in quality.

Positive Landscape Features

- Scattered woodland blocks.
- Irregular field size and pattern with areas of more regular rectilinear pattern in between.
- Remnants of heath at South Cliffe Common.
- Hedgerow field boundaries highlighting landscape pattern that is a mix of regular and irregular fields indicating the different phases of enclosure.
- Church Hill is an important landmark viewed from long distances.
- Long distance views of rural landscape in certain locations.
- Newly formed North Cave Wetlands.
- Extensions to mineral workings/restoration schemes.

Forces for Change

Land management has influenced the landscape we see today and continued changes in the forces that govern how land is managed will result in a change in landscape character. Countryside Stewardship schemes offer the opportunity to enhance landscape character.

There are few main roads in this LCT and they radiate out from Holme on Spalding Moor.

Increase pressure for tourism and recreation development in the landscape may result in change. Neighbouring LCT already contain developments such as log cabins and fishing lakes. Recreation facilities can bring an element of urbanisation to the countryside and as a result have a detrimental impact on rural character.

There are currently a number of small to medium scale single and double turbine developments within this LCT. There will continue to be pressure for renewable energy developments in the East Riding. The area is sparsely settled may result in additional pressure for wind turbine development. They may also be subject to pressures from other types of renewable energy development for example willow and hazel coppicing for biomass production.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 6: WOODED OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Condition and Strength of Character

This LCT is attractive in parts with some agricultural detractors. The condition of the hedgerows overall is good but despite the relatively good woodland cover in comparison to most of the East Riding the woodland pattern is fragmented and dominated by plantation woodland.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 6: WOODED OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Sensitivity and Capacity

The following table sets out the sensitivity of the LCT to different types of development. Refer to Appendix 4 for full details of the assessment criteria.

Criteria		Value
Landscape quality (condition)	The area contains low lying, flat farmland in good condition with scattered villages and farmsteads.	Medium
Scenic quality	This LCT is attractive in parts with some detractors in the form of large scale agricultural sheds. The quality is generally good to ordinary. There are extensive views from the east over a pleasant and attractive landscape.	Medium
Rarity (of elements, features or LCT's)	The rural pattern of the landscape is largely maintained and of reasonably good condition, but distinctive or rare elements are not present. The features present are moderately common.	Medium
Representativeness (in relation to prevailing landscape character)	LCT6 provides a distinct character representative of the Humberhead Levels. The landscape is a flat, low-lying and of a large agricultural scale.	High
Conservation interests (wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historic, cultural)	The LCT contains a high number of conservation interests. Local wildlife sites include; Quaker's Wood, Farm Wood, Melbourne Grange, Kidd Lane, Bracepits Wood, Brickyard Farm and Ponds, Dial Hall Wood, Breckstreet Farm Disused Airfield, Petersfield Plantation, Ruddings Wood, Walloway Fields, Seaton Old Wood, Everingham Carrs, North Cliffe Wood, North Cave Wetlands, South Cliffe Carr and South Cliffe Common which contains 2 distinct areas of SSSI. There is an area of an area of Ancient Woodland and a moated site south of the White Horse. There are also 2 Conservation Areas within the villages of Cottingwith and Everingham.	High
Recreational value	The LCT contains recreational routes but offers limited forms of other recreation. Public Rights of Way can be found to east in the vicinity of Seaton Ross, along the Market Weighton Canal and within LCA (6B).	Medium
Perceptual aspects (openness, wildness, tranquillity, remoteness)	There is a strong rural character which is generally remote and tranquil.	High
Associations (with people or events)	The LCT is associated with Samuel Fox, a British industrialist and businessman who was buried at his estate in North Cliffe. The area around Holme on Spalding Moor was the centre of a major Roman pottery industry. There are also two Second World War airfields in this LCT.	Medium
Value attached to LCT		**Level**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 6: WOODED OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

The LCT offers a low lying, flat farmland landscape in a relatively well managed landscape condition. There are a number of areas of ecological importance throughout LCT, including two areas of SSSI at South Cliffe Common and a disused railway track at Holme on Spalding Moor. Villages and settlements often have conservation interest.		Medium
Susceptibility to Development		**Level**
Residential	There are a number of small settlements throughout this LCT, the largest of which is Holme on Spalding Moor. Other settlements include linear and scattered farmsteads. Additional development of this nature, in keeping with existing, would have minimal effect on the overall landscape character.	Low
Commercial	Some evidence of small scale commercial development within LCT. The predominantly rural landscape may have some capacity for additional small scale development of this kind without eroding the integrity of the landscape.	Medium
Industrial	A number of industrial developments are visible from the LCT, with some examples within. The predominantly agricultural landscape may have some capacity for small scale development of this kind without eroding the integrity of the landscape.	Medium
Agricultural	Agricultural development is evident within the landscape, in association with local farmsteads. There is capacity to accommodate additional development of this nature though this would be dependent on scale.	Medium
Recreational	There is a number of Public Rights of Way throughout the LCT along with Yellow Top Country Park. Additional recreational development of this type, within this primarily rural landscape, would have minimal effect on the integrity of the landscape. There is limited capacity for other types of recreational development.	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 6: WOODED OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Sensitivity to Development at LCA level					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Agricultural**	**Recreational**
6 A	Low-Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
6 B	Low-Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 6: WOODED OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

LCT 6 is a rural and relatively remote landscape that has a reasonably strong sense of place set in the shadow of the Yorkshire Wolds. There are extensive views over the area from the higher ground to the east. As a result built development that does not fit in with the existing patterns of scattered farmsteads and villages will have a detrimental impact on landscape character and views. However, the area is relatively low lying and only the tallest development would be viewed on the skyline.

There are a number of small settlements scattered throughout this LCT, the largest of which is Holme on Spalding Moor. Other settlement is generally limited to scattered farmsteads. This area is assessed as being of low-medium sensitivity to residential development.

There is some evidence of small scale commercial development in this LCT. Employment development at the existing airfields has impacted on landscape character and large scale expansion of this type of development would increase its impact on the rural landscape, however, small scale development in keeping with existing development may be accommodated. Therefore, the landscape character of the area has medium sensitivity to expansion of commercial development at airfields. With appropriate mitigation, e.g. screen planting and hedgerow planting, there is capacity to develop within existing development limits.

Industrial development is visible from within this LCT, predominantly in neighbouring areas but some small scale examples located within it. This predominantly agricultural landscape is assessed as medium sensitivity to industrial development. However, with appropriate mitigation, e.g. screen planting and hedgerow planting, there is some capacity for small scale developments within existing development limits.

Agricultural development is characteristic of the area and with careful siting and design to avoid cumulative impacts the landscape does have capacity to accommodate this type of development, dependant on scale and setting.

There are a number of Public Rights of Way through this LCT and Yellow Top Country Park acts as an important recreational facility. Similar development within this primarily rural landscape would have minimal effect on the integrity of the landscape. There is limited capacity for other types of recreational development, particularly related to tourism.

Strategy

The strategy for this LCT is to maintain the existing good quality landscape and enhance character in the vicinity of airfields and the major villages of Holme on Spalding Moor and Seaton Ross.

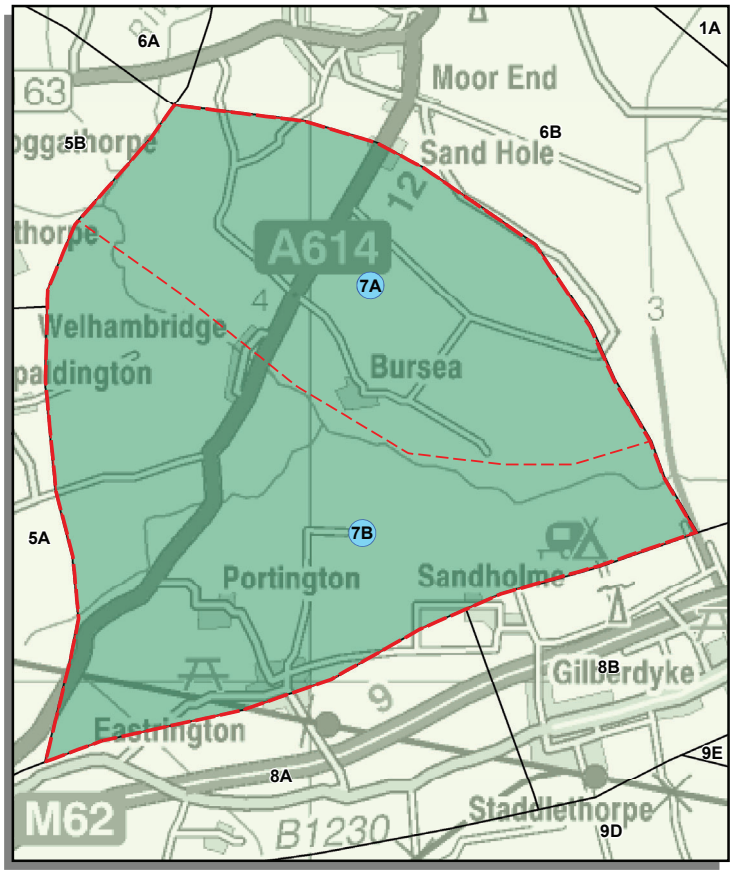
Promote native woodland, tree and hedgerow planting to reinforce and enhance landscape pattern and to help screen agricultural buildings. Promote the maintenance and management of existing hedgerows to reinforce local landscape pattern.

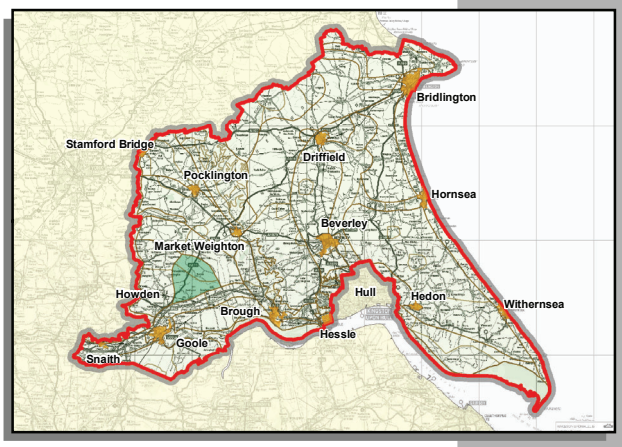
Where wind farm development is being considered, a variety of mitigation strategies may be needed to reduce impact including off site planting closer to visual receptors than the actual structure. Size, arrangement and location of turbines and associated infrastructure should take account of landscape pattern and potential cumulative impacts.

Recreation and tourism proposals for this area should not result in the loss of any key characteristics or the addition of uncharacteristic features that cannot be accommodated in the landscape without adversely affecting character. Proposals should include mitigation measures that maintain and enhance the valued characteristics of the land. For example, reinstating hedgerows and reinforcing characteristic field pattern.

The introduction of log cabins, caravan sites, and water features may change the character of this open agricultural landscape and the cumulative impact of such developments should be considered.

All new development should respect local vernacular, context and mitigate visual prominence within the open landscape.





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LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 7: FOULNESS OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

This Landscape Character Type (LCT) is located in the low lying area around the River Foulness between Holme on Spalding Moor and the M62 Motorway. Eastrington is the only village in the area situated near its southern boundary. The A614 between Howden and Holme on Spalding Moor crosses the area.

Relevant National Character Area

- 39: Humberhead Levels

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS, FEATURES AND LAND USE

Key characteristics of Foulness Open Farmland in the Humberhead Levels

- Low lying flat landscape with open views stretching as far as the Wolds in the east.
- Very few trees and woodland.
- Sparse settlement consisting mainly of scattered farmsteads
- Large and very large rectilinear fields surrounded by fragmented hedgerows.
- Regular rectilinear drainage ditches feeding into the more sinuous River Foulness.
- Important location of Iron Age settlement and iron working.
- Roman and medieval archaeology is also present
- Long distant views to the south with wind development evident along the skyline.

STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Protecting the long distance views southward by ensuring any new development is sensitively located.
- Ensuring that new development does not reduce the tranquillity or rural character of the area.
- Maintain and enhance hedged and ditched boundaries.
- Maintain and enhance elements of historic importance such as the moated sites at Manor Farm and Wholsea Farm.
- Protect and enhance the River Foulness and the adjacent floodplain landscapes.

LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES

Physical Influences

The under lying solid geology of the area is made up of Sherwood Sandstone from the Triassic period and Mercia Mudstone. This has been overlain by glacial deposits of the Devensian period when the area was largely covered by Lake Humber. More recent alluvium deposits are found along the River Foulness

Soils are a combination of ground water gleys, surface water gleys and podsols. Agricultural Land Classification is mainly Grade 3.

The landform is low lying and flat generally below 10m AOD. Much of the area is in the tidal floodplain.

The River Foulness is the main water body in the area running in a northwest to southeast direction feeding into the Market Weighton Canal north of Newport. Drainage pattern is a mix of rectilinear man made ditches marking field boundaries and improved natural streams and rivers such as the River Foulness.

The rivers in the Humberhead Levels were created in the early post glacial (Holocene) period.

Human Influences

There has been extensive archaeological investigation in this area that has identified the River Foulness valley as an area of extensive prehistoric activity. A 7th century boat and trackway were recently discovered at Welham Bridge. In particular this LCT was an important area of iron working during the Iron Age. There is also considerable evidence of Roman activity in the area.

It is apparent that over the centuries the Foulness has been an important focus for human activity. However, this has changed considerably in recent years and human activity in the area is now largely limited to agriculture.

There are two scheduled monuments in the area one is a medieval moated site at Manor Farm Portington northwest of Eastrington, another moated site lies north of Wholsea Farm. Adjacent to Manor Farm is Portington Hall, a small manor house built c.1670. This site indicates medieval activity in the area that by and large was probably farming in open fields. A moated manor has also been uncovered at Welham Bridge. Field pattern indicates the likelihood that the majority of fields in this area are the result of parliamentary enclosure.

The area is drained by the River Foulness in to the River Humber via the Market Weighton Canal that was constructed in 1772.

The rectilinear regular fields are intensively farmed and a network of dikes and hedgerows marks the boundaries of large and medium sized fields. The larger fields tend to be located in the northern part of this LCT. The River Foulness meanders through the landscape and the fields adjacent to it are less rectilinear and regular in shape.

Large farmsteads are scattered throughout the area. Some are surrounded by clumps of trees but many are exposed and visible across the generally treeless landscape. Most are thought to date from the late 18th and early 19th century enclosures and were traditionally brick built with pantile or slate roofs. Modern farm buildings tend to dwarf the original structures.

There are few roads in this isolated LCT which is in the floodplain of the River Foulness. The A614 Howden to Holme on Spalding Moor crosses the River Foulness at Welham Bridge. On the northern edge of the LCT to the north the A163 Holme on Spalding Moor to Bubwith Road crosses the River Foulness west of Holme on Spalding Moor.

Ecological Influences

This low lying area would once have been marshland. Drainage over many centuries has led to the land being used for intensive agricultural. The ecological diversity of the area is restricted as a result. Hedgerows tend to be severely clipped and there are very few trees or woodlands in this LCT. Water courses potentially provide the greatest opportunities for biodiversity but water quality has been described as poor in the past. There are no internationally or nationally recognised ecological designations within this LCT.

LINKS TO ADJACENT CHARACTER AREAS

Adjacent ERYC LCTs

- 5: Open Farmland
- 6: Wooded Open Farmland
- 8: M62 Corridor Farmland

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Two Landscape Character Areas (LCA) have been identified in this LCT. They are:

- 7A: South of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland
- 7B: Eastrington Farmland

DETAILED CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Character Area 7A: South of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland

This area is located north of the River Foulness and is distinctive as a result of field pattern and sparse settlement. The narrow river acts as a physical barrier. There are two road crossings over the River Foulness, one at Welham Bridge on the southern boundary of this LCA and one on the A163 Major Bridge, just outside the LCA to the north between Foggathorpe and Holme on

Spalding Moor. There are a few rectilinear plantations scattered across the landscape.

The main detractor in this area is electricity pylons, which are prominent features in the relatively open farmland. There are some long distance views of turbines, mainly to the south, due to the expansive views across the landscape.

The ecological designation of Eastrington Ponds Local Nature Reserve and Local Wildlife Site is located within this LCA. Hasholme Farm and Copse also have some important habitat features.

Development within the area is mainly agricultural with some large scale poultry sheds and mushroom houses. There are two small scale turbine developments within the LCA.



View from near Hasholme Carr (2005)

Character Area 7B: Eastrington Farmland

This area is located southwest of the River Foulness and is intensively farmed arable land around the villages of Portrington, Eastrington and Spaldington Common. Large irregular fields mixed with smaller rectilinear fields have fragmented hedgerow boundaries.

The landscape is open with expansive long distance views, especially towards the south. Pylons and occasional wind development can be seen on the skyline.

Several of the drains and ponds in this area are noted as having ecological benefits.

Large scale scattered farmsteads and individual residential properties are characteristic. The village of Eastrington is located on the southern boundary of this area but otherwise there are no major settlements in the area.



Arable Farmland north of Eastrington (2005)

EVALUATION

Quality

This is assessed to be an ordinary landscape because of its relatively featureless character and lack of trees. Intensive farming practices have contributed to a lack of distinctiveness in the area. The area was once a hub of human activity but there is no visible evidence of this now.

Positive Landscape Features

- Openness and remote character
- Lack of features
- Sparse settlement and scattered farmsteads
- River Foulness and its associated historic importance

Forces for Change

Changing pressures on the farming industry are likely to lead to changing landscape character. Countryside Stewardship schemes may provide opportunities to enhance character by strengthening characteristics such as hedgerows and introducing diversity by encouraging landowners to revert some of their land to natural habitat. The pressure for farmers to diversify has led to change in other LCT's. For example the creation of formal recreation and tourism sites to attract visitors and holiday makers.

Built development in this area would result in change in this landscape that contains very little development that is not related to the agricultural industry.

There are currently three medium scale single turbine developments within this LCT. There will continue to be pressure for renewable energy developments in the East Riding, this coupled with the remote landscape character and limited residential properties may lead to pressure for additional turbine development in the area.

Condition and Strength of Character

The characteristics i.e. the River Foulness, drainage channels and hedgerow field boundaries that contribute to landscape character in this area are in varying condition. The River Foulness meanders through the intensively farmed landscape but is not very visible because farmed fields extend up to its banks and as a result it has little influence on visual character.

Several moated sites within the area add to the historical character. It is knowledge of the history of human activity that makes this landscape interesting but that knowledge is not widespread.

As a result of the fragmentation of landscape characteristics and the lack of visible historic evidence in the landscape the LCT has lost sense of place. This in turn has weakened the strength of character for the area that lacks distinctiveness.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 7: FOULNESS OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Sensitivity and Capacity

The following table sets out the sensitivity of the LCT to different types of development. Refer to Appendix 4 for full details of the assessment criteria.

Criteria		Value
Landscape quality (condition)	Low lying flat landscape with intensive farming and few settlements. Varied in condition.	Low
Scenic quality	Ordinary: Fragmented landscape pattern with featureless character, pylons act as detractor within landscape.	Low
Rarity (of elements, features or LCT's)	Common: Largely featureless agricultural landscape with sparse development and little evidence of heritage assets.	Low
Representativeness (in relation to prevailing landscape character)	Representative: The Humberhead Levels is a flat, low-lying and large scale agricultural landscape	Medium
Conservation interests (wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historic, cultural)	Few features of conservation are present. Scheduled Monument - moated sites at Manor Farm and Wholease Farm. Local Nature Reserve and Local Wildlife Site – Eastrington Ponds	Medium
Recreational value	A limited number of recreational routes are present notably along the River Foulness and within the vicinity of Manor Farm.	Medium
Perceptual aspects (openness, wildness, tranquillity, remoteness)	A very open tamed landscape that is tranquil and remote.	Medium
Associations (with people or events)	This LCT was an important area of iron working during the Iron Age. A 7th century boat and trackway were recently discovered at Welham Bridge. There is also considerable evidence of Roman activity in the area and two medieval moated sites.	Medium
Value attached to LCT		**Level**
Low lying, intensively farmed, well managed rural landscape with few settlements. Fragmented landscape pattern, largely featureless landscape with sparse development and little evidence of heritage interest.		Medium
Susceptibility to Development		**Level**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 7: FOULNESS OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Residential	Existing settlement limited to small villages and scattered farmsteads. Rural landscape in which large scale residential development is likely to alter the landscape character, however some capacity to accommodate small scale residential development adjacent to existing.	High
Commercial	A distinct lack of development within an overly featureless rural landscape. Any large scale development of this nature would alter the landscape character of the LCT.	High
Industrial	An overly featureless agricultural landscape. Some evidence of large scale industrial development at industrial estate on Skiff Lane. LCT is largely ordinary and featureless with some capacity to accommodate development of this nature adjacent to existing.	Medium
Agricultural	A distinct lack of development within a generally featureless agricultural landscape. LCT able to accommodate development of this nature within existing farmsteads.	Low
Recreational	Lack of large scale recreational development within LCT, some PRoW in connection with River Foulness. LCT is largely ordinary and featureless with some capacity to accommodate development of this nature.	Medium

Sensitivity to Development at LCA level					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Agricultural**	**Recreational**
7A	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Low	Low-Medium
7B	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Low	Low-Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 7: FOULNESS OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

This remote rural landscape is intensively farmed with few settlements and scattered farmsteads. The area is very open and new built structures would impact on landscape character by introducing new features that are not characteristic to this landscape. However, the landscape is assessed to be of ordinary quality and therefore is less likely to be sensitive to detrimental change as a result of certain types of development.

Due to the scale and scattered nature of existing settlements this LCT is assessed to be of medium-high sensitivity to residential development, but may have some capacity for small scale development adjoining or in keeping with existing.

Overall it is assessed that the landscape has high capacity to accept agricultural development that respects the scale, location and layout of existing agricultural development. The landscape has low capacity to accept other types of commercial development that would introduce urban characteristics to the rural landscape.

There is some evidence of industrial development at the industrial estate along Skiff Lane. The landscape is overly featureless with some capacity to accommodate industrial development within existing development limits.

There is a distinct lack of recreational development within this LCT, limited to some Public Rights of Way in connection with the River Foulness. There is some capacity to accommodate certain types of recreational development, sensitive to the landscape character.

Strategy

The strategy for this LCT is to enhance landscape character by enhancing and reinstating characteristics and key features.

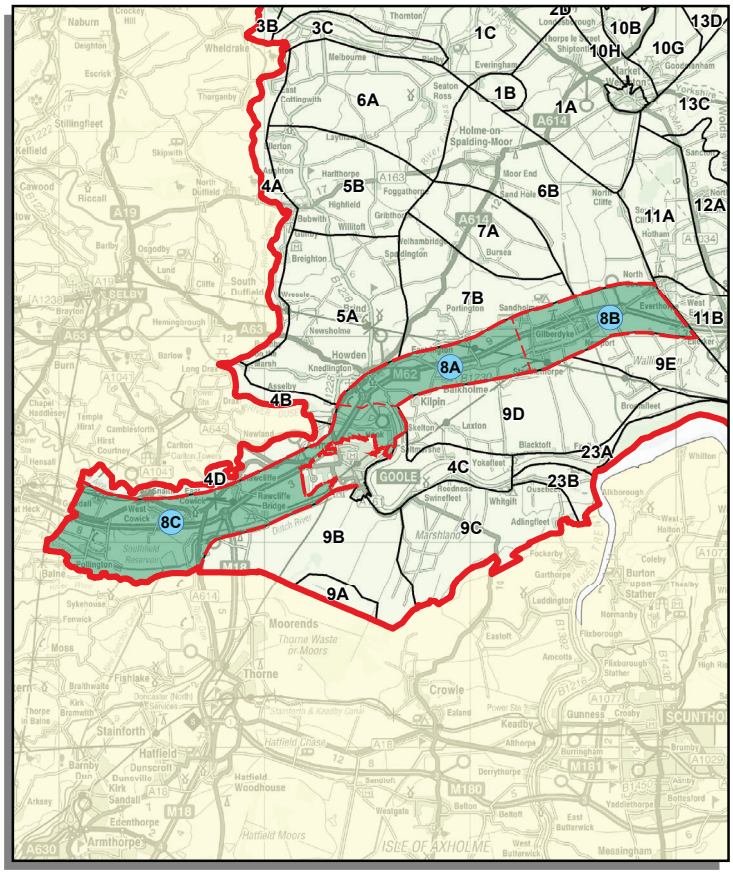
Promote the re-planting of hedgerow field boundaries with hedgerow trees where they have been lost and the gapping up of existing fragmented hedgerows.

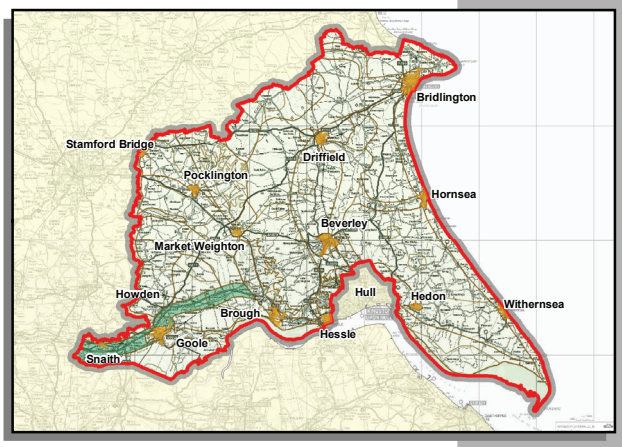
Promote woodland planting particularly around new farm buildings and also to link in with the existing sparse woodland network. Planting and management should aim to increase diversity in structure, habitat and help integrate new development within the existing landscape.

Encourage the management of fields, adjacent to the River Foulness, to revert their margins to semi natural wetland habitats. This should broaden the influence of the river character and increase diversity while maintaining openness.

Ensure that development proposals for the area consider landscape character and respect the existing openness and remoteness of the area. New agricultural development should only be permitted where its location and design are such that the development is not prominent in the open landscape. Mitigation measures should include woodland, tree and hedgerow planting. The characteristic openness of the LCT and views of the Wolds and key features such as village churches should be protected.

New industrial development in this LCT would further impact on landscape character. Where new development is permitted mitigation measures should include woodland structure planting that respects the scale of the development in its landscape context i.e. larger buildings would require larger scale planting schemes to successfully integrate the development with the surrounding landscape.





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LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 8: M62 CORRIDOR FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

This Landscape Character Type (LCT) extends along the M62 corridor west to east from the boundary of the East Riding with Selby District to the edge of the Yorkshire Wolds where the M62 ceases to be motorway. The LCT includes the farmland in this transportation network corridor and settlements including Goole.

Relevant National Character Area

- 27: Yorkshire Wolds
- 39: Humberhead Levels

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS, FEATURES AND LAND USE

Key characteristics of M62 Corridor Farmland in the Humberhead Levels

- Low lying flat agricultural landscape.
- Open views particularly from the motorway which is slightly raised above the surrounding area.
- Communication infrastructure is a prominent feature i.e. motorway, roads and canal.
- Settlement pattern is linear along communications corridors.
- Linear tree and woodland cover associated with roads and railway lines.
- Hedgerows field boundaries in varying condition.
- Varied field size and field pattern along the corridor.
- Varying scales of commercial development is present along the corridor.
- The port of Goole is a major settlement in the East Riding located in this corridor.
- Horticultural development is a feature of the corridor north east of Goole.
- Railway lines and pylons are present.
- Views of land mark structures e.g. Howden Minster and Boothferry Bridge and Goole Docks.

STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Opportunities to restore and expand floodplain landscapes and restore arable land to pastoral flood plain.
- Opportunities to create species rich grassland along the stretches of floodplain enhancing their biodiversity value and their contribution to landscape character.
- Ensure that transport corridor development or associated industry/ commerce and other urban expansion includes mitigation and elements of green infrastructure.

LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES

Physical Influences

The under lying solid geology of the area is Sherwood Sandstone from the Triassic period to the west of Goole and Mercia Mudstone to the east. This has been overlain by glacial deposits of the Devensian period when the area was largely covered by Lake Humber. More recent alluvium deposits are found along the River Foulness.

Soils are mainly ground water gleys. Agricultural Land Classification is a mix of Grade 1 and Grade 2 with some areas of Grade 3.

The majority of the flat, low lying landform is within the tidal floodplain. Ground levels range from approximately 0m to 10m AOD.

The rivers in the Humberhead Levels were created in the early post glacial (Holocene) period. The man made Aire and Calder Navigation was constructed in 1862 and enters the River Ouse south of Goole.

Human Influences

The main human influences on this LCT are the transport routes that pass through it. The M62 is a motorway connecting the east and west coast of England. The Aire and Calder Canal and the Dutch River are two man made water features in this corridor that are also important traffic routes. Signs of early human activity are not apparent in the landscape character of the area

except possibly in the location of settlement and the remnant early enclosure field patterns that may be found in isolated locations. There are three scheduled monuments all of which are medieval moated sites indicating there was human presence on the fertile land in the Middle Ages.

Goole is a main town in the centre of this LCT located in the meander of the River Ouse on the east bank between the M62 motorway and the Aire and Calder Navigation and Dutch River. Goole is a relatively new town that was built between 1824–1830 to serve as a transhipment port for the canal company. The town is a fine example of a deliberately planned and constructed industrial centre. Goole was a small village until the construction of the Dutch River in the 1600s. Goole Bridge was built across the Dutch River and a settlement developed on the east side (now known as old Goole). A port was constructed by the 'Aire and Calder Navigation Company' in the 1820s and was the start of rapid development on the west side of Goole Bridge.

This corridor contains a number of other settlements including the large villages of Gilberdyke and Newport located on the B1230 which runs parallel to the M62. There are also a number of commercial and industrial sites that have taken advantage of the good communications network in this corridor landscape.



Arable fields on the western edge of Goole (2005)

Howden is on the edge of the LCT north of Goole. Gilberdyke and Newport are large villages on the B1230 that runs almost parallel to the south of the M62. Both villages grew considerably in the 20th century.

Recent industrial development on the western edge of Goole and at Howden Dyke has impacted on the views of this rural landscape. Large shed structures have been introduced and effective landscape mitigation is hard to achieve. Large earth bunds can have the effect of highlighting the scale of the structure and introduce inappropriate landform to the flat landscape.

Drainage in this LCT started in the medieval period. The Dutch River was constructed in the early 17th century as part of a wider scheme to drain

Hatfield Moors. It was completed in 1633–36. The drainage of the land surrounding Goole has resulted in the intensively farmed landscape that is characteristic today.

Ecological Influences

This is a relatively built up part of the East Riding with few trees and woodland blocks. Recent tree planting in the area appears to be concentrated along road corridors particularly at motorway junctions and where bridges cross the motorway.

The low lying landscape is drained by a series of ditches and drains that provide potential habitat for several species including water voles. These ditches and drains link into the River Ouse and are an important characteristic.

Within this LCT, the River Ouse, which is crossed by the motorway, is part of the Humber Estuary SSSI. In some areas, the ecological value of the LCT has been affected, where intensive farming practices and development have impacted upon the characteristics of the rural landscape.

Statutory Designations

Designation	Area
RAMSAR	Humber Estuary
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Humber Estuary
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Humber Estuary
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Humber Estuary

LINKS TO ADJACENT CHARACTER AREAS

Adjacent ERYC LCTs

- 4: River Corridors
- 5: Open Farmland
- 6: Wooded Open Farmland
- 7: Foulness Open Farmland
- 9: Drained Open Farmland
- 11: Jurassic Hills Farmland

Adjacent Regional Landscape Character Area

- North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (2011) – LCA 23 Levels Farmland
- Doncaster Landscape Character Assessment (2006) – LCA F2 Owston to Skyhouse Settled Clay Farmlands

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 8: M62 CORRIDOR FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Three Landscape Character Areas (LCA) have been identified in this LCT. They are:

- 8A: M62 Corridor Howden to Gilberdyke
- 8B: M62 Corridor Gilberdyke to North Cave
- 8C: M62 Corridor Hook to Pollington

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Character Area 8A: M62 Corridor Howden to Gilberdyke

This area extends from the M62 river crossing over the Ouse north of Goole and encompasses the farmland of the M62 corridor as far as Gilberdyke.

While predominantly agricultural land, commercial development is expanding at Howden Dyke and south east of Howden and is affecting the rural character of the LCA. However, this development is isolated from built up areas and is an anomaly in the landscape. Wind turbines on the skyline at Sixpenny Wood and Eastrington also impact on the character of the LCA.

This part of the corridor is sparsely populated. The Conservation Area of Howden is located on the northern boundary and there are good views of Howden Minster from this area.

Fields are very large in the area close to the River Ouse and the town of Howden. Agricultural Land Classification is predominantly Grade 3 with areas of Grade 2 and Grade 1 along river corridors. There are some areas of vegetable crop and cereal production in this LCA. Towards Gilberdyke field size begins to get smaller and there are more substantial hedgerow boundaries some with trees.

Numerous farmsteads are dispersed throughout the countryside.

Gilberdyke was named after a 12th century drainage ditch dug as part of a system to drain salt marshes. The village expanded east after the enclosure of Bishopsoil Common in 1767-77.

The predominantly arable landscape is relatively tranquil away from the A614 and the M62 corridor.

Character Area 8B: M62 Corridor Gilberdyke to South Cave

This area extends from Gilberdyke and encompasses the farmland of the M62 corridor as far as South Cave. Sand and gravel extraction is ongoing west of North Cave and there may be future expansion. Several water bodies in this corridor, including fishing ponds at Newport, are the result of mineral extraction.

The character of this area is influenced by the built development of Gilberdyke and Newport, two settlements located on the B1230 (former A63) and adjacent development for agriculture, horticulture and other commercial businesses including industrial development at M62 Junction 38 at Newport.

Field pattern is rectilinear and the expansion of Gilberdyke appears to have followed that pattern.

Some of the former quarried areas have been returned to Local Wildlife Sites and are of local ecological importance. The eastern edge of the LCA is on the fringes of the Yorkshire Wolds, and as such has calcareous soils in localised patches with typical associated plant species.

Newport developed on Market Weighton Canal after 1780, later expanding to the junction of the canal with the B1230. The adjacent Walling Fen was enclosed in 1781 and the discovery of good quality clay led to many brickworks becoming established.

The settlement of North Cave on the eastern boundary of this LCA has a designated Conservation Area for its historic and architectural importance, and an extensive Yorkshire Wildlife Trust nature reserve at North Cave Wetlands.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 8: M62 CORRIDOR FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

EVALUATION

Quality

The number of detractors and the fragmentation of the landscape have affected the quality of this LCT which is assessed to be ordinary overall with areas of poor quality where the landscape is affected by commercial and industrial development.

Positive Landscape Features

- Open, long distance views to features such as Howden Minster, Boothferry Bridge and the M62 Bridge
- Rural agricultural setting of settlement in the area
- Scattered farmsteads away from villages
- Linear features of the navigation and roads

Forces for Change

Pressure for new residential development in the District may result in demand for housing and mixed use sites on the edge of settlement in the area, particularly as the LCT has good communication links.

There may be pressure for agricultural and horticultural development in the future particularly linked to the industrial development on the western fringe of Goole.

Goole is an important employment centre in the district and has good communications. There may be continued pressure for large scale commercial and industrial development on the edge of Goole as well as in other areas such as Howden Dyke, Newport and along the M62 corridor. The potential cumulative impact of development in the corridor around Howden, Newport and Goole is considerable.

Pressures on the farming industry and Countryside Stewardship Schemes will result in change to the appearance of the landscape over time. This may be a positive change that reintroduces key characteristics where they have been lost and strengthens sense of place.

The proliferation of traffic measures including signs and lighting has impacted on character and future change may result in adverse cumulative impact in this rural landscape.

There are a number of turbine developments within this LCT ranging from small scale to very large. There will continue to be pressure for renewable energy developments in the East Riding. This pressure, coupled with the robust landscape and areas of urban and rural degradation, may lead to additional wind development proposals in future.

Condition and Strength of Character

This is an essentially rural landscape that is fragmented by the corridors of communications route most notably the M62 but also other major roads, railway lines and the Aire and Calder Navigation. This LCT also contains a range of development types, the largest of which are the glass factory and distribution depot located west of Goole with smaller industrial development south of Howden. Large scale horticultural buildings are present in the corridor landscape near Gilberdyke and Newport. These large scale developments are detractors in the landscape and have weakened the rural character in the area. However, despite the detractors there are important landmark features that contribute to sense of place e.g. the Salt and Pepper pots and parish church at Goole.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 8: M62 CORRIDOR FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Sensitivity and Capacity

The following table sets out the sensitivity of the LCT to different types of development. Refer to Appendix 4 for full details of the assessment criteria.

Criteria	Value	
Landscape quality (condition)	The LCT has a low level of landscape quality resulting from the influence of transport infrastructure, commerce and industry and associated low levels of management.	Low
Scenic quality	The LCT has a fragmented landscape with a number of large scale detractors including the M62 corridor. Infrastructure and communications are a dominant feature across the LCT.	Low
Rarity (of elements, features or LCT's)	Landscape elements are typical, although distinctiveness is found within the riverside villages.	Low
Representativeness (in relation to prevailing landscape character)	The Humberhead Levels is a flat, low-lying and large scale agricultural landscape similar to much of the East Riding. It is distinguished by the M62 and associated activity and development.	Low
Conservation interests (wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historic, cultural)	Local Wildlife Sites include Ings wood, Slipperbridge Pit, Newport Pond, Newport Brick Ponds, Southfield Reservoir, Went Ings and Oak Hill. Scheduled Monuments include moated sites at Newland Farm and Kings Manor.	Medium
Recreational value	The LCT offers few recreational routes. However, national trail and long distance routes include the Transpennine Trail and the Aire and Calder tow path.	Medium
Perceptual aspects (openness, wildness, tranquillity, remoteness)	The LCT contains an active and connected landscape resulting from the influence of infrastructure and associated development. It has an open nature with more tranquil areas found away from major infrastructure.	Low
Associations (with people or events)	There are three medieval moated sites indicating there was human presence on the fertile land in the Middle Ages. Signs of early human activity are not apparent in the area.	Low
Value attached to LCT		**Level**
Low lying flat landscape with relatively low level of scenic quality. Mixture of rural and developed landscape with industry and infrastructure evident. A number of ecological designations associated with the Humber Estuary. Landscape is fragmented by transport infrastructure.		Low

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 8: M62 CORRIDOR FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Susceptibility to Development		**Level**
Residential	Settlement is generally limited to Gilberdyke and other small villages either side of the M62. Due to the busy nature of the landscape and the dominating presence of industry and infrastructure, residential development adjacent to existing could be accommodated.	Low
Commercial	Some commercial development present, particularly to the south of the M62. The robust, busy landscape has some capacity for development of this nature without affecting the integrity of the landscape.	Medium
Industrial	Industry and infrastructure are evident within this LCT. The robust, busy landscape could accommodate development of this type without affecting its integrity.	Low
Agricultural	Limited agricultural development present. The dominating presence of industry and infrastructure mean that the area has some capacity for development of this nature without affecting the integrity of the landscape, depending on the scale of development.	Medium
Recreational	The Transpennine Trail is one of few PRoW's in the area. There is a distinct lack of large scale recreational development within the LCT. The robust and busy landscape could potentially accommodate sensitively located development of this nature.	Medium

Sensitivity to Development at LCA level					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Agricultural**	**Recreational**
8 A	Low-Medium	Low-Medium	Low-Medium	Medium	Medium
8 B	Low-Medium	Low-Medium	Low-Medium	Medium	Medium
8 C	Low-Medium	Low-Medium	Low-Medium	Medium	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 8: M62 CORRIDOR FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 8: M62 CORRIDOR FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

This is a low lying, flat and fragmented landscape with relatively low scenic quality that retains elements of its rural character in some places.

This LCT has been assessed to be ordinary in quality with areas of poor quality where development does not fit with character. The potential cumulative impact of development within this corridor around Goole and Howden is great. The rural character of the area between the two settlements is at risk of being changed as a result of development. Therefore, the LCT is assessed to have high sensitivity to development that would result in increased coalescence of the appearance of industrial development in the landscape.

This landscape is heavily influenced by the M62 highway and the levels of development that has occurred along its corridor. The LCT is assessed as low quality and despite the potential for cumulative affects the area has some capacity for certain development types.

Settlement is generally limited to Gilberdyke and other small villages either side of the M62. Due to the busy nature of landscape and the dominating presence of industry and infrastructure sensitivity is assessed as low-medium to this type of development and development adjacent to existing could be accommodated.

There are some pockets of commercial development within this landscape, particularly to the south of the M62. The robust and busy landscape has some capacity to accommodate further commercial development adjacent to existing.

Industry and infrastructure are evident within this landscape, depending on the nature of development. The landscape is robust enough to accommodate additional development of this nature without altering the character.

There is limited agricultural development present, although there are some examples associated with scattered farmsteads. The dominating presence of industry and infrastructure mean that the area has some capacity for development of this nature without affecting the integrity of the landscape, depending on the scale.

The Transpennine Trail is one of few Public Rights of Way in this LCT. There is a distinct lack of large scale recreational development present with the LCT assessed as medium sensitivity to development of this kind. However, due to the busy nature of the landscape there may be some capacity for sensitively located development of this type.

Quarrying has traditionally been active in the eastern end of this LCT, with some examples still remaining. There may be future pressure to expand activities. At present the impact of these activities is localised.

Strategy

The strategy for this LCT is to enhance landscape character by encouraging the reinstatement of lost features such as hedgerows and trees.

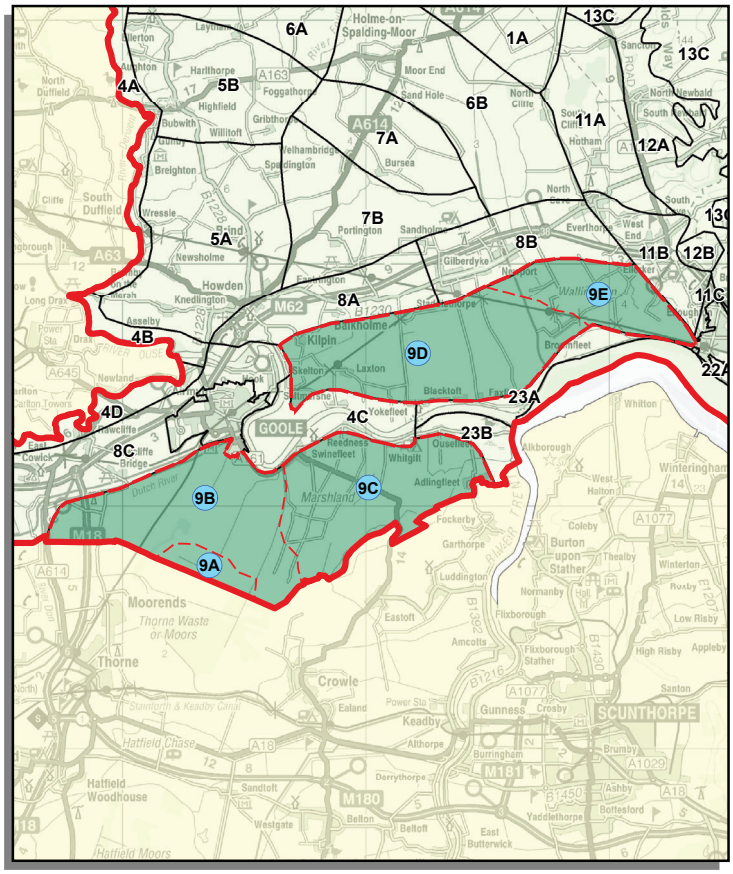
Tree, woodland and hedgerow planting could be used to integrate new and old development with the landscape as well as screen it. Large scale development cannot be screened effectively from close quarters. Opportunities for planting at greater distance from development and close to receptors should be considered as this could help to mitigate poor views.

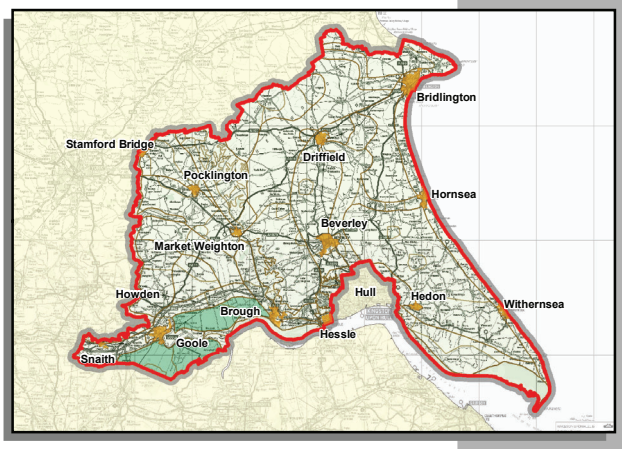
Field pattern is an important characteristic that has been affected by linear constructions through the landscape and field amalgamation to accommodate modern farming practices. Ensure that fields are not enlarged further and, where appropriate, encourage the reintroduction of hedgerow boundaries to reinforce field pattern.

New development should respect local vernacular, context and mitigate visual prominence within the open landscape. Measures to integrate development with the surrounding landscape should include woodland, tree and hedgerow planting. The positive characteristics of the area and attractive or significant key views should be protected.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 8: M62 CORRIDOR FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Wind turbine proposals should respect the scale and pattern of development in the landscape. Turbines seen in context with existing tall structures may be easier to incorporate without detrimental impact to character. As with other LCT's, a detailed assessment will be required for individual proposals to determine the sensitivity and capacity of the landscape to specific proposals.





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LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 9: DRAINED OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

This Landscape Character Type (LCT) is located to the south and east of Goole and encompasses the floodplain farmland of the River Ouse. The Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors Important Landscape Area is located within this LCT.

Relevant National Character Area

- 27: Yorkshire Wolds
- 39: Humberhead Levels

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS, FEATURES AND LAND USE

Key Characteristics of Drained Open Farmland in the Humberhead Levels

- Low lying flat intensively farmed arable landscape.
- Sparse settlement concentrated along the river corridor.
- Scattered farmsteads and villages.
- Windmill towers are visible in several villages on the south bank of the River Ouse.
- Open large scale landscape with very few trees and woodland.
- Generally large fields south of the river.
- Combination of fragmented hedgerow and ditch field boundaries.
- Long linear field pattern unique to Goole Fields reflects past farming method.
- Extensive views across the flat open landscape.
- Large scale wind development present and visible within the landscape.



View from Walling Fen east towards the Wolds (2017)

STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Protect and enhance the dynamic fluvial landscapes and restore arable land to pastoral floodplain landscapes along watercourses.
- Maintain the open and remote character of this landscape. Landscape pattern has historical significance regarding the drainage of land for agricultural use. The maintenance of this pattern would contribute to the retention of historic landscape character in the area.
- Opportunity to reintroduce wetland habitat to the LCT to improve biodiversity and visual diversity in this large scale arable landscape.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 9: DRAINED OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES

Physical Influences

The under lying solid geology of the area is Sherwood Sandstone from the Triassic period to the west of Goole and Mercia Mudstone to the east. This has been overlain by glacial deposits of the Devensian period when the area was largely covered by Lake Humber and more recent alluvium deposits. Peat is also present in the southern part of the East Riding and this LCT.

Soils are mainly brown earths derived from alluvium. They have an Agricultural Land Classification of predominantly Grade 1 and Grade 2, with some areas of Grade 3 and 4 near the M62 motorway.

The landform is low lying and flat with ground level ranging from 0m -10m AOD. Much of the area is in the tidal floodplain. As a result the drainage system is pumped and the agricultural land is drained by a series of linear ditches and warping drains.

The rivers in the Humberhead Levels were created in the early post glacial (Holocene) period.

Human Influences

Land use over the centuries has shaped the landscape of this LCT. The majority of archaeological and historic interest is expressed through peat remains, buried sites, drainage structure and field systems. It is the drainage structure and field systems which contribute to the character of this type today. Much of the area would have been marsh and carr in early medieval times with areas of saltmarsh where there was tidal inundation.

Open field landscapes, where strip farming was once the order of the day, are an important part of the Humberhead Levels and there are good examples of this at Goole Fields and to some extent Twin Rivers where fields have become more amalgamated.

The soil on land adjacent to the River Ouse is known as warp. The soil in these areas has been improved by flooding areas of land using the natural tidal flow of the river and allowing the sediment to settle out before letting the water back into the river. This is done over several years before the land is put back into agricultural production and was used in the 19th and early 20th century.

To the east of Goole Fields the field pattern is large scale less linear and less regular indicating that the fields are pre parliamentary enclosure fields for the most part that have been amalgamated to make larger units for farming.

Tree cover is sparse and where present, located along field boundaries as feature trees or small woodland blocks associated with farmsteads and villages. Mineral extraction takes place in this LCT. At Blacktoft, north of the River Ouse clay is extracted for brick making. Bricks have been an important building block for the East Riding since the 14th century and at one time there were a number of small clay quarries across the District. At Goole Moor peat extraction has recently been stopped.

South of Goole wind turbines are a strong feature of the landscape, occupying larger areas and visible within medium and long views.

Major road and transport routes include the A161 primary transport corridor and the Hull to Doncaster Railway. Other roads are limited to smaller country lanes and private access tracks.

Ecological Influences

Low lying land associated with fluvial drift deposits and supporting wetland is seasonally wet. Drainage of the land and intensive farming practices along with the lack of vegetation cover has reduced the biodiversity of the area over the centuries. However, Thorne and Hatfield Moors are an important ecological resource in the south of this LCT and extend over a large area into Doncaster's administrative area.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 9: DRAINED OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Statutory Influences

Designation	Area
RAMSAR	Humber Estuary
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Humber Estuary
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Thorne and Hatfield Moors
Special Area of Conservation	Humber Estuary
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Humber Estuary
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Thorne, Crowle & Goole Moors
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Thorne Moors

LINKS TO ADJACENT CHARACTER AREAS

Adjacent ERYC LCTs

- 4: River Corridors
- 8: M62 Corridor Farmland
- 11: Jurassic Hills Farmland
- 22: Farmed urban fringe
- 23: Humber Banks

Adjacent regional Landscape Character Area

- North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment (1999) – LCA Humber Estuary
- Doncaster Landscape Character Assessment and Capacity Study (2006) – G2 - Thorne and Hatfield Peat Moorlands

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Five Landscape Character Areas (LCA) have been identified within this LCT. They are:

- 9A: Thorne Moors
- 9B: Goole Fields
- 9C: Twin Rivers Farmland
- 9D: Blacktoft and Laxton Farmland
- 9E: Walling Fen and Ellerker Sands Farmland

DETAILED CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Character Area 9A: Thorne Moors

Thorne Moors lies across the border between the East Riding of Yorkshire and South Yorkshire. It forms part of the largest expanse of lowland raised mire in England, the Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors SSSI and Important Landscape Area, the Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA and the area is designated as the Humberhead Peatlands National Nature Reserve.

The LCA is an unsettled area of nature conservation interest. Much of the surface was modified by commercial peat extraction, however recently re-colonisation of the flora and fauna has established following the cessation of peat extraction. Largely devoid of trees there are areas of scrub, blocks of woodland and birch regeneration to the fringes of this area.

There is an extensive series of canals throughout, linking the peat cuttings, which are of particular ecological importance and support several species which would have formed the original raised mire flora.

There are extensive views across the flat open landscape that are intermittently interrupted by scrub and birch regeneration on the moors. A number of large wind turbines are located to the north, within LCA 9B and further afield, providing prominent vertical elements within views. Drax Power Station is a prominent distant skyline feature.

Fields tend to be linear extending south from the rear of the villages, however they are wider and more sinuous in shape than those in Goole Fields becoming more irregular further east. The pattern indicates early enclosure rather than parliamentary enclosure. Many field boundaries are marked by ditches and hedgerows tend to be concentrated around villages and smaller fields.

The village of Adlingfleet to the east has a Conservation Area and a medieval rectory designated as a scheduled monument.

Water voles have been recorded in several of the water courses in this area, as have the non-native American mink, which preys on the water vole.

Views across the flat open landscape are extensive. Vertical elements such as telegraph poles, pylons and wind turbines are detractors in the area, which are visible from large areas of the LCA and neighbouring LCAs.

The LCA is remote as a result of the few settlements and roads resulting in a simple and large scale landscape.

Character Area 9D: Blacktoft and Laxton Farmland

This LCA is located north of the River Ouse, south of Gilberdyke and east of Howden. It comprises agricultural land south of the M62 corridor and north of the River Ouse corridor. The Sixpenny Wood windfarm is located to the south of Balkholme.



Farmland east of Laxton (2005)

Small villages are located in the south of this area almost parallel to the River Ouse, the largest being Blacktoft, Broomfleet and Laxton. Villages in the LCA tend to be linear, extending along the few connecting roads present.

Tree cover tends to be associated with farmsteads and villages while hedgerows are a characteristic but an intermittent feature. Few isolated farmsteads are scattered throughout the countryside. Field size ranges from small to large.

There are two scheduled monuments in this LCA associated with moated sites at Metham Hall Farm and Faxfleet Hall. Their presence suggests that the area has been settled and farmed for several centuries. The River Ouse has

contributed to the fertility of the land through warping and drainage. This is important to the agricultural industry in this low lying area with much of the area relying on a pumped drainage system.

Extensive views across the open arable landscape are occasionally interrupted by small areas of woodland. Large scale wind development is highly visible on the skyline and detracts from views, particularly to the southwest.



Sixpenny Windfarm from Laxton (2017)

The expansive landscape is remote and tranquil owing to sparse settlements and roads.

Character Area 9E: Walling Fen and Ellerker Sands Farmland

Located south of the M62 corridor this LCA borders the Yorkshire Wolds to the east and the Humber Estuary to the south. This is a productive, intensively farmed area north of the Hull to Selby Railway line distinguished by the urban influence of adjoining LCA.

The LCA has a rectilinear pattern of large fields in the west that becomes smaller and loses its structure in the east. A key characteristic is that the field pattern is uninterrupted by settlements and few minor roads cross the area with scattered farmsteads.

The early medieval landscape of this low lying area would have been marsh and carr. There were possibly areas of saltmarsh here too due to tidal inundation.

The enclosure of 5000 acres of land at Walling Fen took place in 1781. Drainage of the area was affected by the Market Weighton canal and it was not until the demise of navigation that drainage could be improved. Ellerker sands were reclaimed from the River Ouse at the beginning of the 18th century when New Bank was constructed.

The eastern edge of this area is on the fringes of the Yorkshire Wolds, has calcareous soils in localised patches with typical associated plant species. Conservation interest derives from proximity to the Humber Estuary which is designated as an SSSI, SPA, SAC, and a RAMSAR site.

The remote, large scale landscape contains few, settlements and infrastructure.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 9: DRAINED OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS



Farmland at Walling Fen (2005)

EVALUATION

Quality

The landscape quality of this area is assessed as good due to the strong sense of place it has, the value placed on its openness and the historic development of land use in the area. Although the development of several windfarms within the LCT has lowered the remote quality of the area, its distinctiveness remains largely unchanged.

Just extending into the East Riding, Thorne and Hatfield Moors Important Landscape Area and SSSI is located to the south of the LCT, along with Humberhead Peatlands NNR and Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA. The Thorne Crowle and Goole Important Landscape Area extends into the neighbouring authority of Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and is assessed to be of high landscape quality, not only because of its ecological value but also because of its rarity i.e. there are few similar landscapes remaining today.

Positive Landscape Features

- Few trees and woods resulting in an open landscape with long distance views over large areas of flat arable land
- Distinctive linear field pattern south of Goole at Goole Fields
- Linear settlements along the river.
- Buildings traditionally brick with pantile roofs
- One or two windmill towers have survived as local landmarks in the villages on the south bank of the river.

Forces for Change

Pressures on the farming industry are likely to lead to changing land management practices and farm diversification. Countryside Stewardship schemes continue to present an opportunity to ensure this change is positive. At present recreation activities in this LCT are few and it is not anticipated this will become a problem in the future.

Previous renewable energy targets and the remote, featureless nature of this area have meant that this LCT was under great pressure to accommodate wind farm development. Several large scale wind farm developments now exist within the LCT, introducing highly visible vertical elements that contrast with the flat, extensive landscape. Due to extensive views, low settlement density, open-ness and scale of the landscape, much of the existing character remains, but continuing pressure to extend wind turbine development here would need in depth assessment of the cumulative impact of wind farm development prior to further development.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 9: DRAINED OPEN FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

This area is low lying and rising sea level will result in a change to the landscape. It is possible some areas could become flooded in time.

There is limited pressure for commercial development and residential development in the area. Where development has taken place in recent years it has been small scale and has been accommodated into the existing landscape character.

Condition and Strength of Character

This area is remote and unique. Goole Fields has a distinctive linear field pattern that contrasts with the other field patterns in the area. All are large scale. The area has a strong sense of character despite being relatively featureless.

Philip Larkin regularly visited the villages in this area, most notably Laxton, Kiplin and Broomfleet in Character Area 9D, and took inspiration from the associated landscape in his poetry.

Strung out linear villages are a distinctive characteristic, particularly on the south bank of the River Ouse. The limited number of roads through the area also contributes to the relatively isolated character of the area.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 9: DRAINED OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Sensitivity and Capacity

The following table sets out the sensitivity of the LCT to different types of development. Refer to Appendix 4 for full details of the assessment criteria.

Criteria		Value
Landscape quality (condition)	This LCT contains landscape of high quality resulting from areas of well managed farmland. Areas influenced by urban development and/or infrastructure are generally lower in quality. Goole Moors Important Landscape Area is located mainly within the LCA 9A and partially within LCA 9B.	High
Scenic quality	Scenic quality varies from average to good across the LCT depending upon whether distinctive and rare features are present. The presence of transport infrastructure and wind energy detracts from the overall character of the area.	Medium
Rarity (of elements, features or LCT's)	The LCT contains evidence of strip farming and peat/clay extraction which is uncommon within the East Riding area. The area includes remnant windmills which are more common. The remaining elements in the landscape are more typical.	Medium
Representativeness (in relation to prevailing landscape character)	The Humberhead Levels is a flat, low-lying and large scale agricultural landscape that is remote and unique.	High
Conservation interests (wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historic, cultural)	The LCT is offers a medium level of conservation interest. SPA/SSSI sites include Thorne Crowle & Goole Moors and Humberhead Peatlands National Nature Reserve. Local Wildlife Sites include Broomfleet Washlands, Broomfleet Pits, Oxmardyke Washlands, Trandy Lane/Kilpin Lane and Saltmarshe Delph. Scheduled Monuments include moated sites at Metham Hall Farm and Faxfleet Hall. Adlingfleet also has a Conservation Area.	Medium
Recreational value	Recreational routes are limited with no national trails or long distance walking routes present. National Cycle Route 65 passes through the LCT.	Low
Perceptual aspects (openness, wildness, tranquillity, remoteness)	There is a strong rural character that ranges from active, in areas close to development and/or transport infrastructure, to tranquil in the surrounding arable landscape. The LCT is generally remote although contains a number of detractors.	High
Associations (with people or events)	Philip Larkin regularly visited Laxton, Kiplin and Broomfleet that inspired subsequent poetry	Low
Value attached to LCT		**Level**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 9: DRAINED OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Low lying flat agricultural landscape. Ecological interest in the form of Thorne Crowle and Goole SPA/SSSI. Conservational interest in scheduled monuments at Metham Hall Farm and Faxfleet Hall. Large scale wind development is evident at Laxton and south of Goole.		Medium
Susceptibility to Development		**Level**
Residential	Residential development is often limited to small scale settlements and scattered farmsteads. LCT has a low capacity to accommodate any development of this type without effects upon its overall integrity.	High
Commercial	There is a distinct lack of commercial development within the predominantly rural landscape. LCT has a low capacity to accommodate development of this type without effects upon its overall integrity.	High
Industrial	There is a distinct lack of industrial development within the predominantly rural landscape. LCT has a low capacity to accommodate any development of this type without effects upon its overall integrity.	High
Agricultural	Some existing agricultural development within LCT, which is predominantly agricultural. Long distance views present within LCT with existing development visible on the skyline. LCT can accommodate limited development of this type, in association with existing, without effects upon its overall integrity.	Medium
Recreational	Distinct lack of recreational development within this area. NCR 65 passes through LCT. Given the pattern and expansive nature of the landscape the LCT has some capacity for development of this nature, similar to existing.	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 9: DRAINED OPEN FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

Sensitivity to Development at LCA level					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Agricultural**	**Recreational**
9A	High	High	High	High	High
9B	High	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium
9C	High-Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium
9D	High-Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium
9E	High-Medium	High-Medium	High-Medium	Medium	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 9: DRAINED OPEN FARMLAND
COUNTRYSIDE CHARACTER AREA: HUMBERHEAD LEVELS

This is an open, low lying, flat, farmland landscape with few trees and hedgerows, and sparse settlement. Views across the area are extensive and open from all sides. As a result the character and the lack of existing elements, this relatively good quality landscape has high sensitivity to commercial and industrial development that would not respect landscape pattern and the openness of the LCT.

Residential development is often limited to small scale settlements and scattered farmsteads. This LCT is assessed as medium-high sensitivity to residential development and low capacity to accommodate development of this nature without effects on its overall integrity.

There is some existing agricultural development within a predominantly agricultural landscape. Long distance views present with existing development visible in places. LCT is assessed as medium sensitivity and can accommodate limited development of this type, in association with existing development, without effects upon its overall integrity.

There is a distinct lack of existing recreational development within the area. National Cycle Route 65 passes through the LCT in places. Given the pattern and expansive character of the landscape and medium sensitivity to change the landscape has some capacity for recreational development depending on nature and scale.

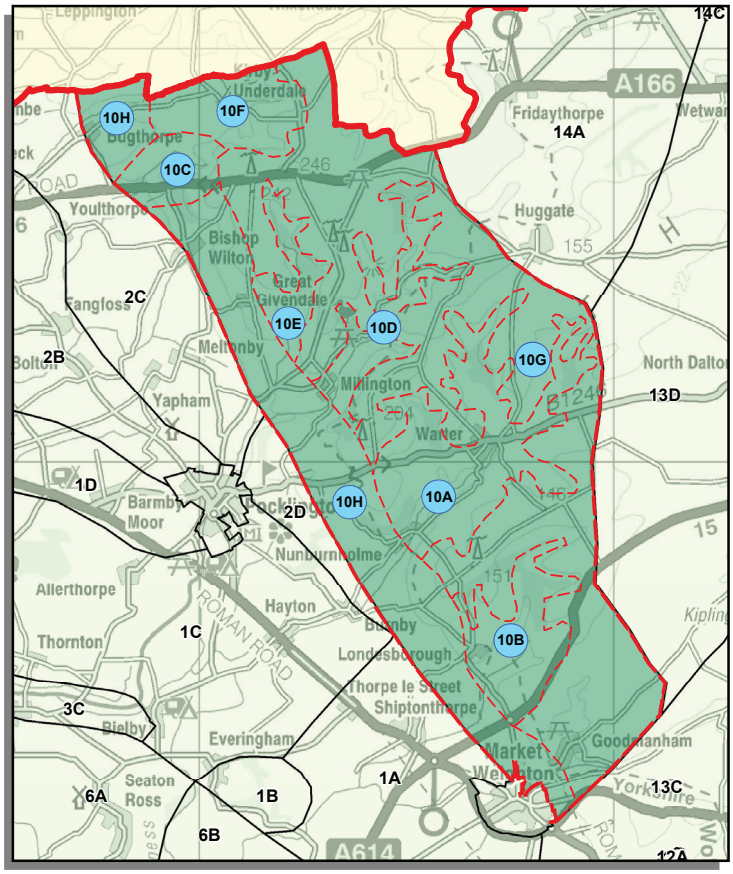
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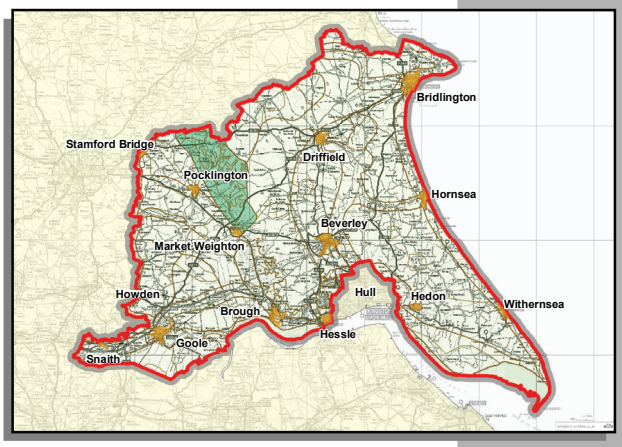
The strategy for this LCT is to enhance landscape character. Field patterns make an important contribution but have been amalgamated in places. Encourage existing field boundaries to be maintained and avoid the amalgamation of fields.

New residential development should be located to respect the linear layout of villages and the scattered arrangement of farmsteads. It is important to consider location and materials particularly in an open landscape where screen planting is not characteristic.

All development should respect local vernacular, context and mitigate visual prominence within the open landscape. Where appropriate to local character, measures to integrate development with the surrounding landscape should include woodland, tree and hedgerow planting

New agricultural buildings should be located within existing farm complexes to limit potential impact of increasing scattered development in the countryside.





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LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 10: COMPLEX SLOPING FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

This Landscape Character Type (LCT) is located on the west facing edge of the Yorkshire Wolds north of Market Weighton. Several villages located on the edge of the Wolds including Goodmanham, Londesborough, Nunburnholme, Warter, Millington, Bishop Wilton, Kirby Underdale and Bugthorpe are located in this LCT. Each of these villages is associated with a particular dale which incises the chalk uplands of the Yorkshire Wolds.

This area is currently in the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area designated in the East Riding Local Plan (2012 - 2029).

Relevant National Character Areas

27: Yorkshire Wolds

28: Vale Of York

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS, FEATURES AND LAND USE

Key Characteristics of the Complex Sloping Farmland of the Yorkshire Wolds

- Sloping Landform of the west facing Yorkshire Wolds scarp slope.
- Steep sided dales incising the scarp slope with small water courses fed by numerous springs.
- Grassland, woodland and forestry associated with the steep sided dales.
- Diverse landform from the steep sided dales to the rolling elevated farmland.
- Estate villages at Londesborough and Warter.
- Vernacular materials vary between dales but are a mix of red brick and local stone with pantile and Welsh slate roofs.
- Historic field systems and enclosures.
- Narrow roads winding up the dales to the elevated Wolds tops. Straight roads across the Wold tops.
- Extensive views from the elevated farmland between the dales.
- Extensive woodland and tree cover.
- Remote, attractive, diverse and rare landscape that has a tranquil nature.



Millington Pasture (2005)

STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Protect and enhance the diversity of this complex landscape on the edge of the Yorkshire Wolds. Maintain the tranquil and remote characteristics that make this landscape unique.
- Protect, enhance and maintain areas of woodland and parkland within the LCT to ensure the continuation of the important landscape character, including restoration of vistas and care of mature trees.

- Protect and expand the extent of species/ rich chalk grasslands, strengthening landscape character and promote low intensity management.

LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES

Physical Influences

The under lying solid geology is chalk from the Cretaceous period. The Cretaceous strata have been folded into a syncline whose axis runs north-west to south-east and has resulted in the crescent shape of the Wolds with west and north facing scarp slopes.

The chalk is overlain by wind-blown sand which has contributed to the soil profile. Head has been deposited in the valley bottoms from the upper slopes. On the steeper slopes the soils are thin rendzinas that arise from the chalk parent rock. The ALC for these soils is either Grade 3 or Grade 4. On the higher rolling plateau of the Wolds the wind-blown sand has contributed to thicker soils that are brown earths. These soils have an ALC of Grade 2.

Topography is varied in this area as a result of the dry steep sided dales that incise to scarp slope of the western edge of the Wolds, with ground level ranging from approximately 50m to 220m AOD. Each of the dales has its own distinctive character as a result of steepness, orientation and location.

There are very few streams in this area. The small water courses tend to be confined to the lower elevations of the dales which have numerous springs along their lower slopes.

Human Influences

There is evidence of human activity in this part of the Yorkshire Wolds dating back to prehistoric times. This is reflected by the large number of scheduled monuments, mostly prehistoric burial sites, which are found in this LCT. The highest concentration of scheduled monuments appears to be on the higher ground between the dales. However, this does not necessarily reflect the distribution of human activity over the centuries but more the areas that have been explored.

Roman activity appears to have been concentrated along the top of the scarp slope where a Roman road was once located.

There are several medieval sites in the area including a former Augustinian Priory at Warter established 1132, a Benedictine Priory at Nunburnholme and a moated site and enclosures at Bishop Wilton.

There are several nucleated villages located in the dale bottoms that incise the west facing slope of the Wolds. Several of these villages have been planned at various times while others have developed organically. Most originated during the Saxon period but a large amount of rebuilding occurred during the 19th Century. Farmsteads tend to be scattered on the elevated farmland of the Wolds and their buildings are usually clustered around a 19th Century farmhouse. Minor roads in the area tend to be narrow with wide grass verges on the Wolds tops, many of which are floristically rich.

The variety in topography and soils, within the Wold tops and dry valleys, means land use in this LCT is more varied than elsewhere in the East Riding.

This LCT shares many of its landscape attributes with the other Wolds Character Areas, but here they are at their most pronounced. It is predominantly characterised by a combination of two distinct, but interconnecting, landscape types; the intensely farmed arable fields of the Wold tops and the dry valleys that cut across them. The higher Wolds are an open, rolling landscape, with unrestricted views and 'big skies'. The arable fields largely date from the Parliamentary planned enclosure of the later 18th or early 19th century and are large and rectangular, bounded by discontinuous hedgerows. In some areas the hedgerows are sparse and over-cut.

Woodland in the Yorkshire Wolds as a whole is rather scarce but this LCT contains a higher proportion. The steep sided dales are predominantly grassland with large areas of woodland. Most is plantation woodland making profitable use of the steep valley slopes, which otherwise could not be

cultivated. The elevated farmland is in intensive arable production. Diversity is added as the quality of the grassland varies in the dales and areas of rough semi improved grassland that are lightly grazed have nature conservation designations.

Quarrying for chalk has been carried out on the Wolds for building purposes at varying scales over the years. Disused quarry faces can be seen throughout and there are two quarries in this LCT with a current planning permission.

The A166 and A614 form the primary transport corridors in this LCT with the B1246 and B1247 forming secondary routes. Other roads are limited to smaller country lanes and private access tracks.

There is a network of public footpaths in the area that provide a number of circular routes including around Warter, Pocklington, Londesborough and Millington. The Wolds Way is a national footpath that passes through this LCT. The Hockney Trail also passes through this LCT linking areas throughout East Riding and art works by David Hockney, including the painting entitled Bigger Trees Near Warter (Hockney, 2007). Recreational activities within the LCT have increased as a result of the quiet roads which are used by runners and cyclists including the Tour De Yorkshire. The LCT contains nationally significant cycle routes including the Way of the Roses and the Yorkshire Wolds Cycle Route.

Ecological Influences

This LCT contains a diversity of habitats due to the complex nature of the landform and resulting land use coupled with the geology, soils and hydrology of the area. The steep sided slopes of the dales that incise the scarp slope are generally grassland or woodland. Intensive arable crop productions does not begin until the land becomes less steep and more rolling at higher elevations.

There are three large SSSIs in this LCT, Millington Wood and Pastures, Thixen Dale and Long Dale, and Bishop Wilton Deep Dale. Two smaller SSSI's are also found at Beckhead Plantation and Keasey Dale.

The LCT also includes several ancient semi natural woodlands on the Natural England register, notably Millington Wood which is considered to be botanically the richest in the East Rising of Yorkshire. This is probably the most densely wooded LCT in the East Riding.



View west above Londesborough (2017)

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 10: COMPLEX SLOPING FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

Statutory Designations

Designation	Area
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Millington Wood and Pastures
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Thixen Dale and Long Dale
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Bishop Wilton Deep Dale
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Beckhead Plantation
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Keasey Dale

LINKS TO ADJACENT CHARACTER AREAS

Adjacent ERYC LCTs

- 1: Flat Open Farmland
- 2: Open Farmland
- 13: Open High Rolling Farmland
- 14: Central Dissected Plateau

Adjacent Regional Landscape Character Area

- North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (2011)
- LCA 19 Chalk Foothills, LCA 21 Narrow Chalk Valley and LCA 28 Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Eight Landscape Character Areas (LCA) have been identified in this LCT. They are:

- 10A: Warter Parkland and Estate Farmland
- 10B: Londesborough Parkland and Estate Farmland
- 10C: Garrowby Parkland and Estate Farmland
- 10D: Millington Pasture
- 10E: Deep Dale
- 10F: Kirby Underdale
- 10G: West Wolds Edge Elevated Farmland
- 10H: West Facing Scarp Slope

DETAILED CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Character Area 10A: Warter Parkland and Estate Farmland

This LCA encompasses the dales centred on the villages of Warter and Nunburnholme. At its southwest extent the LCA is broad and includes the sloping arable land at the lower end of the dale.

Land use is a combination of forestry, improved and semi improved grassland and scrub concentrated on the steeper slopes with arable fields at the higher elevations where the slope becomes less steep.

The villages of Warter and Nunburnholme are located in the dale bottom giving them an enclosed character in an intimate setting. Both villages are sites of former medieval priories which are now designated scheduled monuments. A Roman Road crossed the dale north of Warter.

Field pattern and woodland planting follow the contours of the steep sided slopes and fields are generally a mix of small, medium and large. The overall scale of the landscape is assessed to be large becoming smaller scale and intimate in the dale bottom close to settlement.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 10: COMPLEX SLOPING FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

Farmsteads are concentrated in the dale bottom in and between the two villages. Warter has a Conservation Area designation. The oldest houses in the village and the church date from the 19th century when the village was largely rebuilt by the landowner the Pennington family, Lords of Muncaster. Buildings are red brick with Welsh slate roofs. Warter Priory House was demolished in the early 1970s along with the formal gardens. However, the parkland of the estate remains and is a distinctive feature in the dale. Warter was originally a medieval village.



Warter Estate Parkland (2005)

This area contains the remains of an Augustinian priory that survive as earthworks and now have scheduled monument designation.

The 19th century church with its prominent steeple contributes to the distinctiveness of the landscape and is home to the Yorkshire Wolds Heritage Centre.

Parkland areas such as this contain large, mature trees (oak, lime and beech), which provide a habitat for dead wood invertebrates and noctule bats. Birds characteristic of these areas include nuthatch and hawfinch.

Keasey Dale SSSI is a site consisting of unimproved calcareous grassland on a dry valley slope (situated north-west of Huggate). Grassland of this type has

become restricted in distribution due to agricultural intensification, afforestation and scrub encroachment. Grasses are those typical of chalk grassland.

An area of ancient replanted woodland is situated north of the village of Nunburnholme.

Character Area 10B: Londesborough Parkland and Estate Farmland

This LCA is located on the western edge of the Wolds Scarp Slope north of Market Weighton. It includes the parkland and woodland associated with the village of Londesborough.

Land use consists of grazed pasture in the dale bottom and on the dale sides with arable farmland on higher, flatter land around the dale top. The Londesborough village is an attractive estate village and buildings are a mix of stone and red brick with pantile roofs. The buildings of the village are located on the dale side and surrounded by woodland and trees that block views. Higher up the dale there are extensive views across the well wooded agricultural landscape. Field pattern within this LCA predominantly comprises more modern enclosures.

Londesborough is a Grade II* Registered Historic Park and Garden (RPG) and the designed landscape makes an important contribution to the character of this Wolds Valley. The garden was laid out c1676-80 by Robert Hooke for the 1st Earl of Burlington, alterations and extensions of the garden and park were carried out between 1721 and 1753 for the third Earl. The park was restored in the 19th century.



Londesborough village (2005)

Clusters of mature plantation woodland are found within large estates such as Londesborough Park.

Character Area 10C: Garrowby Parkland and Estate Farmland

This LCA is located on the west facing slope of the Yorkshire Wolds where the A166 ascends the slope. The parkland and woodland of the Estate is a distinctive characteristic, covering a large part of the LCA. Other land use is agricultural with Parliamentary planned field pattern.

Settlement within this small LCA is limited to isolated farmsteads and properties including Garrowby Hall, which originated in the early 19th century

In character with the Yorkshire Wolds this area has calcareous soils in a dry valley complex with a variety of aspects. At Bishop Wilton Deep Dale SSSI the grassland is intermittently used for grazing cattle.

There is some woodland in this LCA which is characteristic at Beckhead Plantation SSSI. Although plantation in origin this site has many features of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland.

This LCA comprises mainly of Parliamentary planned field enclosures and plantation woodland.

There is also some evidence of medieval village earthworks at Little Givendale Farm.

Character Area 10F: Kirby Underdale

This LCA is located on the north border of the East Riding and extends into Ryedale to include Thixendale. The village of Kirby Underdale is part of Garrowby Estate and is a designated Conservation Area. It is located on sloping land near the bottom of the scary slope. There are several woodland blocks in the area. Fields around the village are small in size and have a rectilinear pattern. There are numerous springs and becks draining westwards. The church dates from c1100.

Roads networks are limited to small country lanes within this LCA, most notably Roman Road running roughly south to north on the eastern boundary. There are a number of PRoW within this small LCA including Roman Road which forms part of Route 167 on the Yorkshire Wolds cycle route.



Fields near Kirby Underdale (2017)

Character Area 10G: West Wolds Edge elevated Farmland

This LCA extends along the west facing Wolds tops north of Market Weighton and is the high rolling plateau farmland between the steep sided dales of the west facing scarp slope of the Wolds. Part of Londesborough Hall Grade II* RPG is situated within this LCA.

The area includes scattered farmsteads and shelterbelt plantations which date from the enclosure period. There are no substantial woodlands in this LCA. Arable fields are large and bound by closely clipped hedges. Views are extensive stretching across to the Vale of York in the west. Pattern is regular with rectilinear fields. Roads across the tops tend to be straight in comparison

to those that wind up the dales. The primary transport routes through this LCA are the A166 road to the north and the A614 to the south. The B1236 forms a secondary route whilst other routes are limited to small rural lanes. There are a number of PRoW that cross through this LCA including Minster Way, Chalklands Way and the Yorkshire Wolds Way. Route 167 of the Yorkshire Wolds Cycle Route also intersects LCA 10G.

There are numerous prehistoric and Roman sites in this LCA but modern farming methods have reduced their influence on landscape character in the main. There is a high density of designated scheduled monuments within this LCA, mainly on higher ground and associated with field boundaries and farmsteads.

A small part of Thixendale lies along the northern edge of this area. This contains species/ rich calcareous grassland.

This is a large scale LCA that contrasts greatly with the neighbouring dales and scarp slope landscapes. The landscape is simple and the sky dominates the views over the rolling landform. Panoramic views to the west of the Vale of York, Humberhead Levels and neighbouring dales and estates are available from this LCA.

The chalk pit at Partridge Hill, near Burnby Hall was recently extended within the archeologically rich area, where a number of ditch features have been found.

Character Area 10H: West Facing Scarp Slope

This is the steep transitional LCA between the Vale of York rising farmland and the elevated farmland of the Wolds. The area extends from Market Weighton to Bugthorpe. Part of Londesborough Hall Grade II* RPG is situated within this LCA. The largest number of listed buildings within LCT 10 are situated within this LCA.

The main villages in the area are Goodmanham, Bishop Wilton and Bugthorpe. Bishop Wilton is a planned medieval village on the LCA boundary with the Vale of York. Goodmanham has a Norman church. The village was the site of a 5th century pagan temple.

The steeper land on this slope is grassland. Fields are generally small to medium in size surrounded by fragmented hedges with fences for livestock. On less steep ground cereal crops are grown in larger fields.

Here, along the western escarpment of the Wolds there are a number of springs and flushes in the valleys.

There are three examples of ancient woodland within this LCA, two of which have been replanted.



Western edge of the Wolds near Garrowby (2005)

EVALUATION

Quality

Overall, this is a complex attractive and beautiful landscape that is assessed to be of high landscape quality. Almost entirely encompassed within The Wolds Important Landscape Area, this is a rare, diverse and attractive LCT that has many important features of interest. Attractive views from higher elevations in the dales contribute to the quality of this landscape. The relatively untouched dales, manicured estates and quite Wold tops all contribute to the high scenic quality and high tranquillity of the landscape.

Building style and layout respects landform and landscape pattern. Vernacular materials blend with the local landscape. The dales provide interest with buildings and parkland contributing to character and providing features in the landscape in contrast to the simple character of the elevated Wold landscape. There are very few detractors. Roads, telegraph poles, single small wind turbines and communications masts are present but not prominent. The area has a high recreational value and is popular with walkers.

Positive Landscape Features

- Openness, long distance views from the elevated farmland.
- Intimate small scale nature of the steep sided vales and their associated villages.
- Pre historic sites indicating many centuries of human activity in the area.
- Complex diverse nature of the landform provides added interest.
- Well wooded area of the East Riding. Woodland blocks follow the contours of the dales.
- Parkland landscapes are distinctive and add diversity and complexity to the landscape.
- Built form respects landform and landscape pattern.

Forces for Change

Agricultural land management practices have influenced character. For example fields have become larger and hedgerows lost to accommodate modern farm machinery. The pressures faced by the farming industry are likely to result in continued change in management practices that will impact on landscape character. This may present opportunities to promote change that would further strengthen the character of the area. Farm diversification will potentially present such opportunities.

Turbine developments in this LCT are limited to single or double turbine development that are below 30m in height, with the exception of one which is 34m in height.

The demands of recreation in the area may increase. Millington Pasture is currently a popular place. Parking on the grass verge is common although low key at present. Potential demand for facilities in this dale and neighbouring dales may increase.

Shooting is a popular sport associated with the estate farmland and woodland in the area. Woodland management in particular is often influenced by the sport. If there are changes and popularity increases or decreases there may be an impact on woodland cover and the character of woodlands in the area.

There is a history of mineral extraction within the area with a recent extension of the chalk pit at Partridge Hill near Burnby Hall. The Minerals Local Plan has identified an area of search for crushed rock working at the northern end of Millington Pasture at Greenwick Quarry. This quarry has a current planning permission.

Condition and Strength of Character

This LCT has a strong sense of identity that is unique to its location in the Yorkshire Wolds. The condition of hedgerows varies throughout but generally there is a unity as a result of tree cover and land use. The wooded nature of the dales, the diverse vegetation cover and low key development combined to contribute to this identity. The high ecological value of the dales reflects the condition of the landscape.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 10: COMPLEX SLOPING FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

Sensitivity and Capacity

The following table sets out the sensitivity of the LCT to different types of development. Refer to Appendix 4 for full details of the assessment criteria.

Criteria		Value
Landscape quality (condition)	The LCT has a high level of landscape quality which is reflected in its designation as an Important Landscape Area. The Wolds contains a diverse landscape with steep sided dales. Estate villages at located at Londesborough and Warter.	High
Scenic quality	Attractive landscape with few detractors. Limited infrastructure and communications are present but not prominent. There is long distance, scenic views from higher areas.	High
Rarity (of elements, features or LCT's)	Rare: Complexity, scale and distinctiveness of wooded dales is unusual in the East Riding. High density of heritage assets which are specifically located within and unique to this LCT, particularly linear boundary dykes, round and bowl barrows.	High
Representativeness (in relation to prevailing landscape character)	LCT 10 provides a distinct character within the Yorkshire Wolds area with steep sided valleys and deep dales. The vast majority of the land is agricultural with areas of pasture on higher ground. Woodland planting is restricted to small, scattered woodland blocks on higher ground and steeper slopes.	High
Conservation interests (wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historic, cultural)	The LCT contains a high number of conservation interests. Local Wildlife Sites include; Cleaving Coombe, Well Dale, Brig and Lavender Dale, Thorn and Blakes Dale, Great Dug Dale, Bailey Dale, Warter Priory, Derison's Wood and Bratt Wood. SSSI sites include; Bishop Wilton Deepdale, and Millington Wood and Pastures. National Nature Reserves include: Millington Wood ancient semi-natural woodland. Conservation Areas include; Bugthorpe, Kirby under Dale, Bishop Wilton, Warter, Londesborough, Goodmanham and Market Weighton. Registered Park and Gardens include Londesborough Grade II. Scheduled monuments include sections of linear dykes throughout 10D and 10G.Non designated assets include Warter Priory.	High
Recreational value	The LCT contains recreational routes but limited forms of other recreational value. National trail/long distance routes include the Yorkshire Wolds Way, Chalkland Way, Minster Way and Hockney Trail. Registered Park and Gardens include Londesborough. National Cycle Route	Medium

	66 also passes through the LCT.	
Perceptual aspects (openness, wildness, tranquillity, remoteness)	The LCT has a strong rural character which ranges from open to intimate. The area is generally remote and unspoilt which contribute to providing a high level of tranquillity.	High
Associations (with people or events)	The LCT has a number of associations with people including Robert Hooke at Londesborough, Viscount Halifax at Garrowby Hall and a trail celebrating the work of David Hockney.	High
Value attached to LCT		**Level**
The Wolds Important Landscape Area is a diverse and rare landscape with steep sided dales and high scenic quality. Some important views from higher areas with frequent woodland blocks, parklands and limited development. High prevalence of heritage assets, particularly linear boundary dykes, round and bowl barrows unique to this LCT. Some turbine development and communications masts present but not prominent.		High
Susceptibility to Development		**Level**
Residential	Largely unsettled with residential development limited to dispersed, enclosed settlements and scattered farmsteads. An area of important rural scenic landscape whereby any residential development would have a detrimental effect on the integrity of the landscape	High
Commercial	Limited commercial development within the Wolds Important Landscape Area. Any further development of this nature would risk affecting the integrity of the landscape character and scenic interest.	High
Industrial	Limited industrial development within the Wolds Important Landscape Area. Drax power station is visible on the skyline but not prominent. Any development of this nature would risk affecting the integrity of the landscape character and scenic interest.	High
Agricultural	A predominantly agricultural landscape, some agricultural development present in connection with scattered farmsteads. This LCT has limited capacity to accommodate sympathetic development of this nature without affecting the overall landscape character.	Medium
Recreational	Londesborough RPG offers some recreational value to the area along with a number of recreational routes though the Wolds Important Landscape Area. The LCT has some capacity to accommodate development of this nature, sympathetic to existing.	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 10: COMPLEX SLOPING FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

Sensitivity to Development at LCA level					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Agricultural**	**Recreational**
10 A	High	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
10 B	High	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
10 C	High	High	High	High-Medium	High
10 D	High	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
10 E	High	High	High	High-Medium	High
10 F	High	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
10 G	High	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
10 E	High	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 10: COMPLEX SLOPING FARMLAND
COUNTRYSIDE CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

LCT 10 is situated within the Wolds Important Landscape Area and is assessed as high scenic and landscape quality. This landscape is highly sensitive to development that would result in the loss of key characteristics such as woodland cover or a change in landform i.e. where earthworks would be required either cutting or embankment. In addition the character of the landscape is also sensitive to development that would detract from key characteristics. For example, the landscape is highly sensitive to new residential development of inappropriate style, setting and materials that would detract from vernacular character and has limited capacity for this type of development.

There is currently limited commercial development within this LCT. The LCT has been assessed to be is highly sensitive with a low capacity for development of this nature due the unique landscape characteristics and scenic interest. Similarly there is limited small scale industrial development within the Wolds Important Landscape Area. Drax Power Station is visible on the skyline but not prominent. This LCT is highly sensitive with low capacity to accommodate industrial development.

Large farm buildings would add uncharacteristic structure to the landscape, despite the agricultural nature of the area. Assessed as medium-high sensitivity to agricultural development, this LCT has limited capacity to accommodate sympathetic development of this nature with minimal effect to the overall landscape character.

Londesborough (RPG) offers some recreational value to the area along with a number of recreational routes though the Wolds Important Landscape Area. The LCT has some capacity to accommodate sensitively designed development of this nature.

Generally this rural and relatively remote, tranquil and unspoilt countryside is sensitive to change that would result in a loss of these key characteristics.

Small scale quarrying for chalk is characteristic of the Wolds. However, large scale developments would affect the rural and tranquil character of the area. This LCT has the capacity to accommodate small scale quarrying activities without substantial detrimental impact on landscape character.

Strategy

The strategy for this LCT is to encourage woodland management and increase the diversity of woodland structure and woodland habitat.

Promote the maintenance of parkland characteristics on estates in the area. Parkland trees are of similar age and a replacement strategy will ensure the continuation of this characteristic feature.

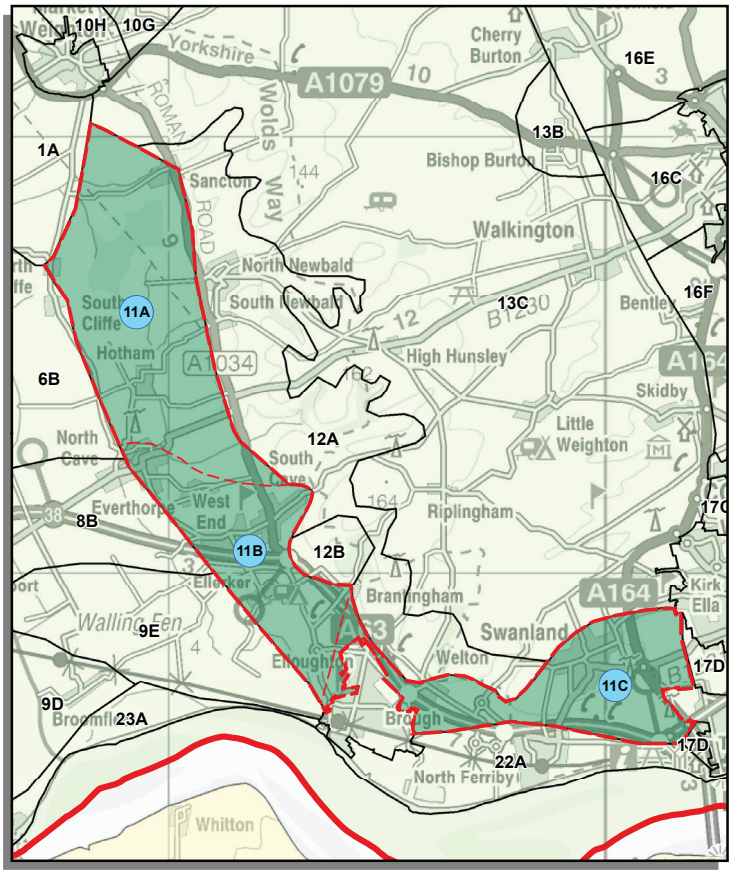
Promote the low intensity management of grasslands in the LCT to encourage diversity of species and enhance ecological value as well as visual interest.

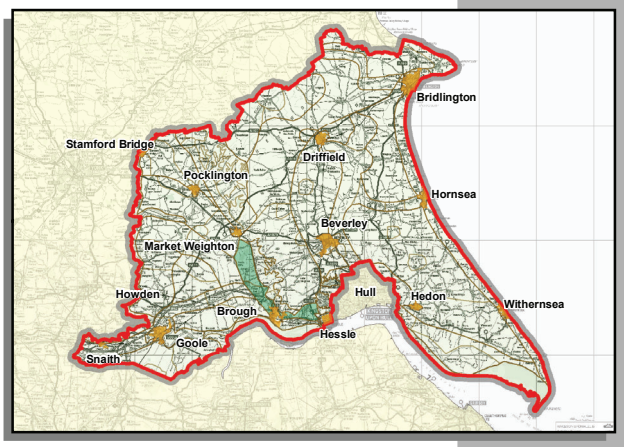
Ensure that any facilities installed for tourism and recreation purposes are low key and appropriate to the tranquil and remote nature of the landscape.

New building must respect local vernacular. Vernacular varies between the villages that nestle in the bottom of the dales in this character type and village character is unique to each dale.

Protect archaeological sites and explore opportunities to raise awareness of this valued resource.

Wind turbine development should be avoided where possible in this area as they would impact on views of this high quality landscape and potentially detract from the key characteristics that contribute such as landform, field pattern, land use and woodland cover.





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LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 11: JURASSIC HILLS FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

This Landscape Character Type (LCT) is located along the southern most west facing and south facing scarp slope of the Yorkshire Wolds and includes the villages of Sancton, Hotham, North Cave, South Cave, Elloughton cum Brough, Welton, Ellerker and Swanland. It extends from Market Weighton in the north to the River Humber in the south. The eastern boundary follows the foot of the chalk scarp slope of the Yorkshire Wolds and the area is included in the Yorkshire Wolds National Character Area because of its many similarities with the chalk landscape.

The majority of this area is in the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area identified in the East Riding Local Plan.

Relevant National Character Area

- 27: Yorkshire Wolds

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS, FEATURES AND LAND USE

Key characteristics of the Jurassic Hills Farmland in the Yorkshire Wolds

- Sloping landform leading up to the chalk scarp slope of the Wolds
- Undulating topography between 15m and 60m 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
- Views from elevated land west over the Humberhead Levels and south over the River Humber and east to the Humber Bridge

STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Protect the rural and parkland character of the LCT, particularly to the north and reinforce the strategic green spaces between settlements to the south
- Protect and enhance hedgerows which are an important characteristic of the area
- Protect and enhance the character of villages with sensitive development

LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES

Physical Influences

The under lying solid geology of the area was laid down during the Jurassic period and consists of clays, shales, sandstone and limestone.



Farmland north of Hotham (2005)

The drift geology overlying the solid geology was laid down during the Devensian period when the area was located at the edge of Lake Humber and consists of undifferentiated glaciolacustrine deposits with some areas of sand.

Soils are brown earths derived from the bedrock and drift geology and in some areas wind blown material. They are fertile free draining soils having an Agricultural Land Classification of Grade 2 in the south of this LCT and largely Grade 3 north of North Cave.

Topography of the area is between 15m and 60m AOD and rises from west to east. The landform is gently undulating across the slope. The western edge of the slope is steep and more pronounced north of North Cave.

The Jurassic Hills are drained by a series of natural and man- made water courses that drain west and south. There are several man made water bodies in the area including lakes at Hotham Hall Park and South Park at Houghton Hall near Sancton. Ponds are present in some fields and were presumably more numerous at one time when livestock production dominated agricultural production.

Human Influences

There has been human presence in this LCT for many centuries. Evidence of prehistoric activity has been found along the western slopes of the Yorkshire Wolds and the neighbouring lower lying ground of the Humberhead Levels to the west. Sadly the influence of prehistoric activity on landscape character is not apparent and it is not until Saxon times when many settlements appear to have been established, that historic human influence is apparent in the landscape character of today. Sancton is one centre of a large Saxon estate and a large Anglo Saxon cemetery was excavated between 1954 and 1958.

There is evidence of Roman activity in this LCT reinforced by the presence of the Roman road Ermine Street the line of which runs through this LCT from Elloughton cum Brough to Market Weighton and beyond.

The site of a Roman Villa is located north of Elloughton and is a designated scheduled monument. Brough was a regional capital with large fort and harbour.

Many of the churches in the villages of the area were established in Norman times and rebuilt by the Victorians. The church at North Newbald escaped the Victorian rebuilding programme and retains most of its medieval features.

Villages in the Jurassic Hills Farmland tend to be constructed using local stone with red brick detailing and red pantile roofs. Buildings are often arranged around village greens and mature trees are often concentrated around villages. Settlements tend to be nucleated in layout whereas farmsteads tend to be strewn along the lanes running through the area. Sancton Hill Farm was a model farm but little now remains.

Arable farming is the dominant land use with grass fields for livestock concentrated around the villages and farmsteads.

The A63 and A1034 form the primary transport corridors in this LCT with the B1231 forming secondary routes. Lanes and roads run in a north south direction across the slope or an east west direction up and down the sloping land. They tend to be narrow with hedges either side. There are numerous Public Rights of Way in the area.

Ecological Influences

There are several woodlands on the Jurassic Hills as well as individual trees in parkland and along hedgerows. Hedgerows are generally intact and contain hedgerow trees giving a wooded feel to the area. Hawthorn is the predominant hedgerow species but holly, field maple and hazel are also found.

Woodlands in the area tend to be plantations where trees are all of similar maturity. There is a large area of woodland at Houghton Moor much of which is coniferous planting.

There are three SSSI's in this LCT two of which are former quarried sites.

Water bodies are scattered throughout the area. They appear to be man-made. The large water bodies are associated with the designed parklands of Houghton Hall and Hotham Hall. Ponds in fields provide some diversity but are often isolated and seasonally wet.

Heathlands appear to be concentrated on the steeper slopes in the area where cultivation has not occurred. The heathlands do not have national designations but may be protected locally.



View on Wolds edge south of Market Weighton (2005)

Statutory Designations

Designation	Area
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Hotham Meadow
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Everthorpe Quarry
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Melton Bottom Chalk Pit

LINKS TO ADJACENT CHARACTER AREAS

Adjacent ERYC LCTs

- 1: Flat Open Farmland
- 6: Wooded Open Farmland
- 8: M62 Corridor Farmland
- 9: Drained Open Farmland
- 12: Sloping Wooded farmland
- 13: Open High Rolling Farmland
- 17: Farmed Urban Fringe
- 22: Farmed Urban Fringe

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Three Landscape Character Areas (LCA's) have been identified in this LCT. They are:

- 11A: West Facing Open Farmland
- 11B: Intermediate Sloping Farmland
- 11C: Elloughton cum Brough to Hessle Urban Edge Farmland

DETAILED CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Character Area 11A: West Facing Open Farmland

This LCA extends from south of Market Weighton southwards to North Cave encompassing Sancton, on the east edge of the LCA, nestled at the bottom of dales that extend eastwards into the Wolds. North Cliffe, South Cliffe and North Cave are located in the Humberhead Levels at the bottom of the lower

slopes of the LCA to the west. North Cave and Hotham have Conservation Area designations.

Land use within the LCA is largely agricultural throughout and interspersed by generally small, fragmented areas of woodland. Farmland is predominantly arable with lesser amounts of pasture and grazing. Remnant pockets of acid grassland and heathland are dispersed amongst the farmland.

Hotham is a small linear settlement with a Conservation Area designation that recognises the special architectural or historic interest of the villages, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Field pattern varies with medium sized fields in a regular pattern becoming piecemeal in the north and around Hotham. Fields are enclosed by hedgerows many of which contain trees. Occasionally trees located in the middle of fields reveal the former presence of a hedgerow.

Tree cover comprises infrequent small woodlands with large areas of open land in between. A larger woodland lies south of Houghton Hall at Houghton Moor with higher levels of field trees at Houghton Farm and around Hotham.

Isolated farmsteads are loosely dispersed across the LCA.

Hotham Hall, a Yorkshire Gardens Trust property, was built c1720. It has an impressive stable block and is surrounded by a large park accommodated by the diversion of Beverley Road after 1763. The c100ha landscape park and pleasure grounds were laid out to a 1768 plan by Thomas White and is a Grade II Registered Park and Garden.

Everthorpe Quarry has been designated a SSSI for its geological interest. It is the only site where fossilised ammonites of a particular type are found. Hotham Meadows is another example of SSSI designated landscape with ecological benefits.



Farmland at Houghton Hall (2005)

Character Area 11B: Intermediate Sloping Farmland

This LCA forms the south western edge of the Yorkshire Wolds and extends from North Cave and south of Everthorpe to the edge of Elloughton cum Brough.

Land use within the LCA is predominantly agricultural with areas of recreational use near settlements and development associated with the horticultural industry dispersed across the LCA. The A63 corridor passes through the LCA.

This area is influenced by the larger villages of North Cave, South Cave and Elloughton cum Brough and their associated expansion. They are nucleated in

nature. North Cave, South Cave, Brantingham and Ellerker have Conservation Area designations in recognition of their architectural or historic merit. The landscape setting of these settlements is in part located in the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area.

Field pattern varies with medium sized regular shaped fields becoming larger towards the east and south of the LCA with boundary hedgerows occasionally containing trees. Tree cover comprises small, fragmented woodland and linear groups along roads and boundaries, increasing towards larger settlements.

Few isolated farmsteads are present within the LCA.

Character Area 11C: Elloughton cum Brough to Hessle Urban Edge Farmland

This LCA 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 LCA 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 LCT.

The pressure for development in this LCA has led to a loss of the rural character. Areas of agricultural land lie between Elloughton cum Brough, Welton, Melton and North Ferriby with recreational land uses, for example golf courses and playing fields, a common feature at the urban edge.

A pattern of large, rectilinear fields lies within agricultural areas with a low number of trees to field boundaries and small, infrequent tree groups dispersed throughout the LCA. Terrace Plantation, Bow Plantation and Dale Plantation represent the surviving elements of an ambitious landscape scheme undertaken by the Williamson family around their various houses in Melton and Welton.

Settlement tends to merge along the A63 with Swanland a distinct separate settlement in the east. Brantingham, Brough, Elloughton, Hessle South Field, Welton, Swanland and West Ella have Conservation Area designations. Few isolated farmsteads are present. There are extensive views of the Humber Bridge to the southeast that are important to the character of this area.

Where the landscape is influenced by settlement, transport activity and energy infrastructure, it is busy and connected while away from these areas, the LCA is otherwise rural and calm.

Melton Bottom Chalk Pit is designated a SSSI for its geological interest.

A Roman fort was located at Brough and there is evidence of earlier occupation in the locality.



Farmland south of Swanland (2005).

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 11: JURASSIC HILLS FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

EVALUATION

Quality

This is a diverse attractive landscape on the south west edge of the Yorkshire Wolds. Detractors do exist particularly in the southern part of this LCT. The A63 dual carriageway is a detractor and development along its corridor has resulted in the loss of key landscape features and fragmentation of landscape pattern.

Landscape quality of the West Facing Open Farmland, LCA 11A, is assessed to be high. For the remainder of this LCT quality is assessed as good due to the presence of detractors and the influence of the urban edge of Elloughton cum Brough in an otherwise high quality landscape.

Positive Landscape Features

- Varied rising landform that is gently undulating
- Parkland and estate farmland is well wooded
- Pockets of heathland and acidic grassland
- Villages have a strong sense of place as a result of their vernacular and their setting in the rural landscape
- Views west over the Humberhead levels and south over the River Humber
- Medium scale landscape provides the approach to the city of Hull
- Views of the Humber Bridge in the southern part of this type

Forces for Change

There is development pressure for housing and employment on the edge of the larger settlements particularly in the southern part of this LCT where communication links by road and rail are good. This has led to a weakening of the rural character in the area. Buildings can detract from natural landform and vegetation cover where layout does not respect the lay of the land and its character.

There will continue to be pressure for renewable energy developments in the East Riding. However, as there are a number of settlements in the area particularly to the south, it is felt that pressure will not be great. Small scale domestic renewable energy sources may be more appropriate.

Condition and Strength of Character

The Jurassic Hills Farmland is an attractive agricultural farmland landscape with elements and characteristics that provide diversity such as the parkland of estates and the small scale field pattern concentrated around the smaller villages.

The condition of the characteristics that contribute to the attractiveness of the area has been affected in the south by the expansion of existing large villages e.g. Elloughton cum Brough, South Cave and Swanland and the development of new commercial enterprises particularly around Elloughton cum Brough.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 11: JURASSIC HILLS FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

Sensitivity and Capacity

The following table sets out the sensitivity of the LCT to different types of development. Appendix 4 for full details of the assessment criteria.

Criteria		Value
Landscape Quality (condition)	The LCT has an undulating landscape, sloping to meet the Wolds. There are well dispersed nucleated villages. The area contains part of the Wolds Important Landscape Area.	High
Scenic Quality	Attractive and varied landscape of parkland, well wooded areas, heathland pockets with elevated views to the west, east and south. Detractors to south include transport infrastructure and the resultant fragmentation of landscape pattern.	High
Rarity (of elements, features or LCT's)	The LCT contains diverse elements of parkland, farmland, development and infrastructure. Some elements are relatively uncommon but are present in other LCTs/LCAs.	Medium
Representativeness (in relation to prevailing landscape character)	The vast majority of the land is agricultural with woodland planting restricted to small, scattered woodland blocks on higher land and steeper slopes. This is typical of areas rising to the Yorkshire Wolds.	Medium
Conservation interests (wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historic, cultural)	The LCT contains a number of conservation interests. Local Wildlife Sites include Houghton Moor and South Cliffe. SSSI include Everthorpe Quarry and Melton Bottom Chalk Pit. Conservation Areas include North Cave, South Cave, Ellerker, Elloughton and Welton North Ferriby. Registered Park and Gardens include Hotham Hall.	High
Recreational value	The LCT contains recreational routes including National Cycle Route 65 but limited forms of other recreation. There is a Registered Park and Garden at Houghton Hall (11a).	Medium
Perceptual aspects (openness, wildness, tranquillity, remoteness)	The LCT contains a tamed open landscape that is remote and tranquil in the north becoming busy and artificial in the south reflecting the influence of the M62 and associated infrastructure and development.	Medium
Associations (with people or events)	The LCT displays Roman and Norman influences while associations with the Williamson family are evident in the plantations of Terrace, and Bow and Dale. The	High

	influence of Thomas White is evident at Houghton Hall.	
Value attached to LCT		**Level**
An undulating rural landscape that slopes eastwards, the majority of which lies within the Wolds Important Landscape Area. Relatively high scenic value with views across the Wolds Important Landscape Area. Houghton Hall RPG along with a number of ecological designations predominantly in association with former quarried chalk pit landscapes. A number of small nucleated settlements with conservational interest.		High
Susceptibility to Development		**Level**
Residential	Residential development is limited to small nucleated villages and scattered farmsteads. Additional small scale development of this nature may be accommodated if it is in keeping with existing.	Medium
Commercial	Limited commercial development within this LCT. The predominantly rural landscape has no capacity for development of this nature without eroding the integrity of the landscape character.	High
Industrial	Limited industrial development within this LCT. The predominantly rural landscape has no capacity for development of this nature without eroding the integrity of the landscape character.	High
Agricultural	Predominantly agricultural landscape with some existing agricultural development attached to local farmsteads. Some capacity to accommodate some development of this nature, in keeping with existing.	Medium
Recreational	Houghton Hall offers some recreational value, along with a number of PRoW's and NCR 65. LCT has some capacity to accommodate some development of this nature, in keeping with existing.	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 11: JURASSIC HILLS FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

Sensitivity to Development at LCA level					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Agricultural**	**Recreational**
11 A	High-Medium	High	High	High-Medium	High-Medium
11 B	High-Medium	High	High	Medium	High-Medium
11 C	High-Medium	High	High	Medium	High-Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 11: JURASSIC HILLS FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

This LCT lies within the Wolds Important Landscape Area and is assessed as high scenic and landscape quality. An undulating landscape, elevated in areas with views over it from the higher chalk slopes of the Yorkshire Wolds to the east and views up to it from the lower Humberhead levels to the west. It is a transitional landscape between the Wolds and the Humberhead levels and has historic importance. Development along the southern slopes has already impacted on the rural character of the area. The capacity of the landscape to accept new development that would not result in the further amalgamation of settlements is low. The southern part of this LCT is also an important approach to the city of Hull and further urbanisation along this corridor would impact on the setting of the city.

The northern Jurassic Hills Farmland around Sancton, North Newbald, Hotham and North Cave so far retains its rural character. Views of features such as churches e.g. North Ferriby Parish Church and parkland are important to the strength of character and local distinctiveness.

Residential development is limited to large nucleated villages and scattered farmsteads. North Cave, South Cave, Elloughton cum Brough, North Ferriby and Swanland are under pressure to accept additional residential development. The area is assessed as medium-high sensitivity to development of this nature but has some capacity to accommodate small scale development adjoining existing settlements.

The LCT is highly sensitive to commercial or industrial development due to the predominantly rural character and elevated position, and has no capacity to accommodate developments of this nature.

The landscape is predominantly rural agricultural land, however, the LCT has high sensitivity to any development that would be viewed against the skyline as this would detract from the characteristic landform. There is medium-high sensitivity to agricultural development is assessed with some capacity to accommodate sensitively located development.

Houghton Hall (RPG) offers some recreational value, along with a number of scattered Public Rights of Way and National Cycle Route 65. There may be some capacity for this landscape to accommodate specific developments of this nature in keeping with existing.

New types of development for example wind turbines, telecom masts or large scale buildings, would add to the complexity of the landscape and detract from existing characteristic resulting in potential fragmentation.



View south from road north of North Ferriby (2005)

Strategy

The strategy for this LCT is to conserve the rural and parkland character to the north and reinforce the strategic green spaces between settlements to the

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 11: JURASSIC HILLS FARMLAND NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

south. In particular the rural landscape between the settlements of Elloughton cum Brough, Welton, Melton, North Ferriby and Swanland is important in separating these villages.

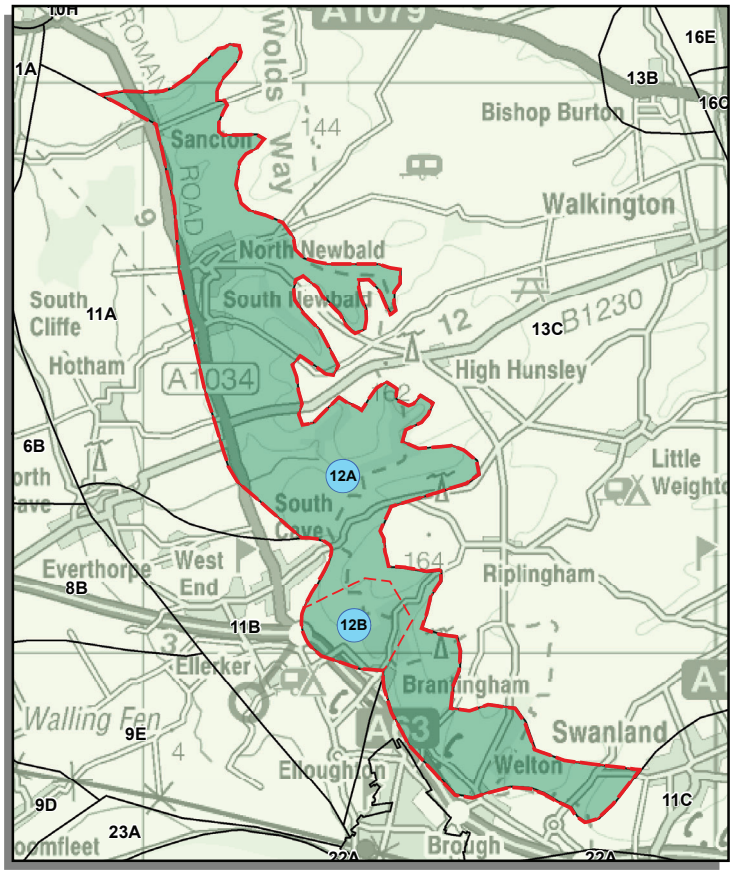
Development on the southern slopes of this area should seek to minimise cumulative impact that would result in the amalgamation of settlements.

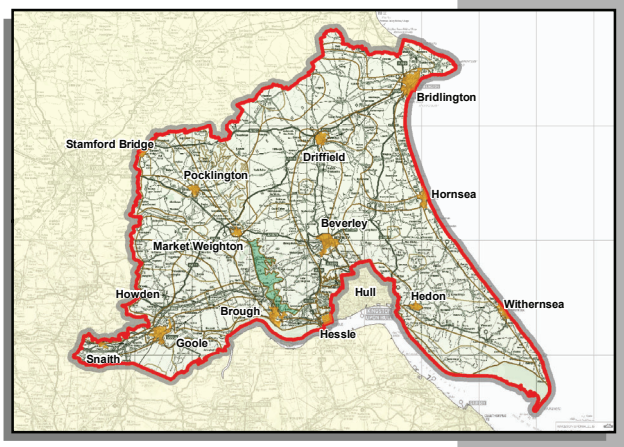
Proposals associated with the small villages to the north should seek to protect their setting and approaches which contribute to local distinctiveness and strength of character. The characteristic rural openness of the area and key views should be protected. New building must respect and reflect local vernacular.

Hedgerows are an important characteristic of the area. Promote the planting of hedgerows on field boundaries where they have been lost or broken to reinforce local landscape pattern.

Promote woodland management to introduce diversity to woodland structure. New woodland planting will help to integrate new development with the landscape. New planting should follow natural contours of the land avoiding rectilinear shapes that are juxtaposed to landform. Woodland and hedgerow species should be typical of the area.

Ensure that any facilities installed for tourism and recreation purposes are low key and appropriate to the tranquil and remote nature of the landscape.





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LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 12: SLOPING WOODED FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

0DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

This Landscape Character Type (LCT) is located along the most southerly west facing slope of the Yorkshire Wolds above the Jurassic Hills Farmland. The slope is incised by wooded dales including Deep Dale east of North Newbald, Austin's Dale, Weedley Dale, and Welton Dale.

This LCT lies entirely within the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area identified by the East Riding Local Plan.

Relevant National Character Area

- 27: Yorkshire Wolds

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS, FEATURES AND LAND USE

Key Characteristics of the Sloping Wooded Farmland in the Yorkshire Wolds

- Sloping Landform of the west facing Yorkshire Wolds chalk scarp slope
- Sparsely populated area with villages of North Newbold and Sancton at the bottom of the slope on the boundary with the Jurassic Hills Farmland
- Few scattered large farmsteads
- Minor roads ascending the scarp slope of the Wolds are narrow with hedgerows either side
- Steep sided wooded dales incise the scarp slop of the Wolds
- Brantingham Estate Parkland is a distinctive area
- Contrasting land management of the steep sided grassland dales and flatter arable Wold tops
- Extensive views west over the Jurassic Hills to the Humberhead Levels

STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Maintain diversity of landscape characteristics that contribute to the complexity of this interesting and attractive high quality landscape
- Protect the rural and parkland character of the LCT, particularly to the north and reinforce the strategic green spaces between settlements to the south
- Protect and enhance hedgerows which are an important characteristic of the area, including the replanting of any gaps in hedgerows
- Protect and enhance the character of villages with sensitive development

LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES

Physical Influences

The underlying solid geology of the area was laid down during the Cretaceous period. The chalk slope is covered by wind-blown sand. Soils are brown earths with some areas of rendzinas derived from the chalk bedrock where there is little windblown sand and soils are thin.

The Agricultural Land Classification for the less steep land is Grade 2, elsewhere it is mostly Grade 3 with some pockets of Grade 4 in wooded regions.

Small water courses emerge near the bottom of the dales fed by springs. The land is free draining.

Topography is varied with steep sided dales incising the south western scarp slope of the Yorkshire Wolds, with ground level ranging from approximately 30m to 140m. There are extensive views westwards from the raised sloping land above the dales.

Human Influences

Human activity has been going on in this area for many centuries. However, there is little visible evidence of early human activity.

The land use in the area is agricultural. Arable farming occupies the less steep land above the steep sided dales. The dales themselves tend to be grazed grasslands with woodland blocks that follow the contours of the land.

Field boundaries are hedgerows in varying condition. Generally around the larger arable fields they are fragmented and severely clipped or missing altogether. Hedgerow trees are rare particularly at higher elevations.



View across sloping farmland northeast of South Cave (2005)

A Roman Villa was discovered in 1941 to the southwest of Brantingham Thorpe Village and there is another on Welton Wold.

Farmsteads tend to be located on higher ground and are scattered throughout the LCT. Farm buildings are generally nucleated around the farm house.

Brantingham Thorpe is a small village estate on the western edge of this LCT. All Saints Church was rebuilt by the Victorians and is located north of the village. The church is situated at the bottom of a steep sided valley north of the village and is a distinctive local feature built of stone with a pantile roof. Brantingham Thorpe Hall is said to be 16th century, but now it is mostly 17th and 18th century. It was purchased in the 1860s by a branch of the Sykes family at Sledmere.

The A63 and A1034 form the primary transport corridors along the south and west perimeter of this LCT with the B1230 and Swanland Dale Road providing a secondary route. Other roads are limited to smaller country lanes and private access tracks.

There are numerous Public Rights of Way across the area. The main one is the Wolds Way which is a national footpath. It runs in a north south direction through the landscape of this area.

There are three chalk quarries in this LCT that have existing planning permission. Quarrying for chalk has been going on in the Wolds for many centuries and the white cliffs of quarry faces are a characteristic of the area. Several quarries have also been recognised for their geological and ecological interest with SSSI designation.



Chalk quarry at Little Wold (2005)

Ecological Influences

This LCT has a diverse range of habitats ranging from the grassland on the steep sided dales to the woodlands and hedgerows. Quarrying in the area has also resulted in exposure of bed rock that has led to ecological and geological designations.

Woodlands on the steep sided dale slopes provide valuable habitat and are often managed for shooting. Hedgerows form field boundaries are a feature marking the change from the grassland of steep sided dales to intensively farmed arable land. They provide wildlife corridors between habitats. Hedgerow trees are not very common and tend to be concentrated at lower elevations.

The steep side dales have escaped intensive cultivation and as a result provide alternative habitats.

There are five designated SSSI's within this LCT with important ecological, biological and geological interest.

Statutory Designations

Designation	Area
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Newbald Becksies
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Wyedale
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Drewton Lane Pits
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Brantingham Dale
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Melton Bottom Chalk Pit

LINKS TO ADJACENT CHARACTER AREAS

Adjacent ERYC LCTs

- 11: Jurassic Hills Farmland
- 13: Open High, Rolling Farmland

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Two Landscape Character Areas (LCA's) have been identified in this LCT. They are:

- 12A: South Western Sloping Wolds Farmland
- 12B: Brantingham Thorpe Estate Parkland

DETAILED CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Character Area 12A: South Western Sloping Wolds Farmland

This LCA covers the majority of the LCT with the exclusion of the parkland of Brantingham Thorpe (LCA 12B) which is distinctive as a result of the parkland trees and estate woodland associated with the dale.

Agricultural land use dominates the LCA with forestry a prominent characteristic land use along the valleys and dales. The dales are less well wooded to the north resulting in a more open character to the area east of Sancton and North Newbald.



View east to the Wolds from Sancton (2017)

The LCA is partially defined by a lack of settlements, with towns and villages located to the east within LCT 11.

Fields vary in size from small to large, within a regular pattern accommodating the wooded dales and valleys. Fields are generally rectilinear tending to be small towards the west.

A few scattered farmsteads are present and often located on higher ground. Settlements include Brantingham, Elloughton, North and South Newbold and Welton which also have Conservation Area designations.

A number of designated sites are located within this LCA including Newbald Becksies SSSI, Wyedale, Drewton Lane Pits SSSI and Brantingham Dale SSSI which is one of the most floristically diverse areas in the Yorkshire Wolds. Features of cultural interest include the Norman church of St Nicholas's at North Newbald, one of the best examples of a medieval church, which escaped the Victorian rebuilding programme and remains largely untouched; and North Newbald Hall which was built in 1649. Also of interest is the medieval village of North Newbald, which is centred on a large rectangular green.



View west from the sloping farmland at Little Wold west to the Humberhead levels (2005)

Character Area 12B: Brantingham Thorpe Estate Parkland

This LCA comprises the small village of Brantingham, nestled at the bottom of the west facing chalk slope of the Yorkshire Wolds between Elloughton cum Brough and South Cave; and the mature parkland of Brantingham Thorpe Estate, located to the south of the village. The LCA is distinguished from surrounding landscape by parkland trees and estate woodland within the estate and overall enclosure by trees and landform. The parkland landscape is distinctive and attractive with limited built development that reinforces its remote and tranquil character.

Land use is predominantly agricultural and forestry. Fields are generally rectilinear with smaller fields around Brantingham becoming larger elsewhere.

Tree cover is relatively high. The dale north of the village is almost completely wooded by deciduous and coniferous trees, the other dales are well wooded and elsewhere there are small woodlands and scattered trees within Brantingham Thorpe Estate.

The nucleated village of Brantingham has a Conservation Area designation and is the only settlement present in the LCA. There are a few scattered farmsteads connected by narrow minor roads that meander up the dales to the elevated farmland above.

Brantingham Hall is a Georgian house built on the site of a former Elizabethan manor set within parkland.

EVALUATION

Quality

The good condition of the landscape and its diverse arrangement of land cover and landform provide an important setting for villages on the approach to Hull. There are few detractors in the area which contributes to the landscape setting of several large villages including South Cave and Elloughton cum Brough.

This LCT also contains a range of nationally designated ecologically important sites and overall has high ecological value as a result of the mixed land use. The landscape quality is assessed to be high.

Positive Landscape Features

- Varied landform with enclosed intimate dales and open elevated farmland above
- Well wooded appearance
- Diversity of habitats including quarries and grasslands
- Views west and southwest over the Humberhead Levels
- Very few farmsteads scattered mainly on the tops between the dales

- Remote and tranquil landscape that provides a rural backdrop to settlements particularly Elloughton cum Brough, Welton, Melton and South Cave

Forces for Change

Changing pressures on the agricultural industry may lead to changing land management practices which in turn would lead to change in the appearance of the landscape.

The southeast corner of this LCT is close to the edge of Hull and within the commuter belt. Pressure for residential development may increase in villages on the edge of this LCT which is largely devoid of settlement. Increased residential development in this area would impact upon its remote rural character.

There will continue to be pressure for renewable energy developments in the East Riding. For example, wind turbine developments in the more elevated locations along the Wolds edge where wind speeds are likely to be greatest. The only example of existing turbines within this LCT is a 23m to tip single turbine development at South Cave. Further north, near Sancton, large scale wind development is visible within the adjoining LCT 13.

Loss of woodland and trees as a result in changing management practices would change character. Many parkland trees are of a similar age which may present problems in the future as the trees will reach the end of their life at a similar time.

Quarrying currently has a minor impact on character and it is not anticipated that pressures to extend quarrying activities in the area are likely to increase.

Condition and Strength of Character

This LCT is similar to the Complex Sloping Farmland of LCT 10 and shares many characteristics with it. The steep sloping dale sides and their woodland and grassland provide diversity from the intensively farmed arable land of the surrounding higher less steep ground. The dales are not as extensive and broad as those found in LCT 10 and the neighbouring Jurassic hills to the west which are at a lower elevation provide a transition between the Humberhead levels and this LCT.

Overall the LCT has a strong sense of place and key characteristics are intact.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 12: SLOPING WOODED FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

Sensitivity and Capacity

The following table sets out the sensitivity of the LCT to different types of development. Refer to Appendix 4 for full details of the assessment criteria.

Criteria		Value
Landscape Quality (condition)	This LCT contains a landscape of generally good to high quality due to well managed agricultural land. This is reflected in its inclusion within the Wolds Important Landscape Area.	High
Scenic Quality	This is a diverse and attractive landscape ranging from steep sided dales to rolling elevated farmland with a relatively high level of landscape management.	High
Rarity (of elements, features or LCT's)	The LCT includes diverse elements of farmland, parkland and occasional areas of development infrastructure. There are a number of restored former Quarry sites, now designated as SSSI's, which are relatively uncommon in the area.	Medium
Representativeness (in relation to prevailing landscape character)	The vast majority of the land is agricultural and typical of the area.	Medium
Conservation interests (wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historic, cultural)	The LCT contains a number of conservation interests. SSSI's including Newbald Becksies, Wyedale, Drewton Lane Pits, Brantingham Dale and Melton Bottom Chalk Pit. Local Wildlife Sites include Little Wold Plantation, Elloughton Lings Plantation, Elloughton Dale East and Melton Bottom. Brantingham Village and Brantingham Thorpe Park provide historic and cultural interest.	High
Recreational value	The LCT contains a strong network of recreational routes, often along disused quarry sites. Other forms of recreational value include National Cycle Route 65 and Yorkshire Wolds Cycle Route (164).	High
Perceptual aspects (openness, wildness, tranquillity, remoteness)	The area contains an open and managed landscape that has a tranquil and remote character.	High
Associations (with people or events)	Links to the Sykes family at Sledmere. The legend of Dick Turpin is renowned in the area and best reflected at Welton.	Low
Value attached to LCT		**Level**

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 12: SLOPING WOODED FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

Steep topography in parts along the Wolds scarp slope. Part of the Wolds Important Landscape Area. A high number of ecological designations predominantly associated with former quarried sites. Brantingham Thorpe Park and Brantingham village offer some heritage interest.	High

Susceptibility to Development		Level
Residential	Attractive rural location with settlements limited to nucleated villages. Any residential development would risk altering the character of the landscape.	High
Commercial	No commercial development within LCT. Any development of this nature would risk altering the character of the landscape.	High
Industrial	No industrial development within LCT. Development of this nature would risk altering the character of the landscape.	High
Agricultural	Some agricultural development associated with scattered farmsteads. Limited capacity to accommodate development of this nature without affecting the integrity of the landscape.	Medium
Recreational	The Wolds have a strong network of PRoW's. Limited capacity to accommodate development of this nature without affecting the integrity of the landscape.	Medium

Sensitivity to Development at LCA level					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Agricultural**	**Recreational**
12 A	High	High	High	High-Medium	Medium
12 B	High	High	High	High-Medium	Medium

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 12: SLOPING WOODED FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

This LCT has steep topography in places and as part of the Wolds Important Landscape Area is assessed as high quality in terms of scenic and landscape value.

This is an attractive rural location with relatively little settlement, limited to nucleated villages. This LCT is highly sensitive and has limited capacity to accept residential development without detrimental impact on the landscape character.

There are no examples of commercial or industrial development within this LCT. This landscape is highly sensitive to these types of development and has no capacity to accommodate developments of this nature.

Agricultural buildings may be sensitively located in this working rural landscape and the area has medium sensitivity to agricultural development.

The Wolds have a strong network of Public Rights of Way throughout with some capacity for particular types of recreational development, sympathetic to the surrounding landscape.

Strategy

The strategy for this LCT is to maintain diversity of landscape characteristics that contribute to the complexity of this attractive high quality landscape.

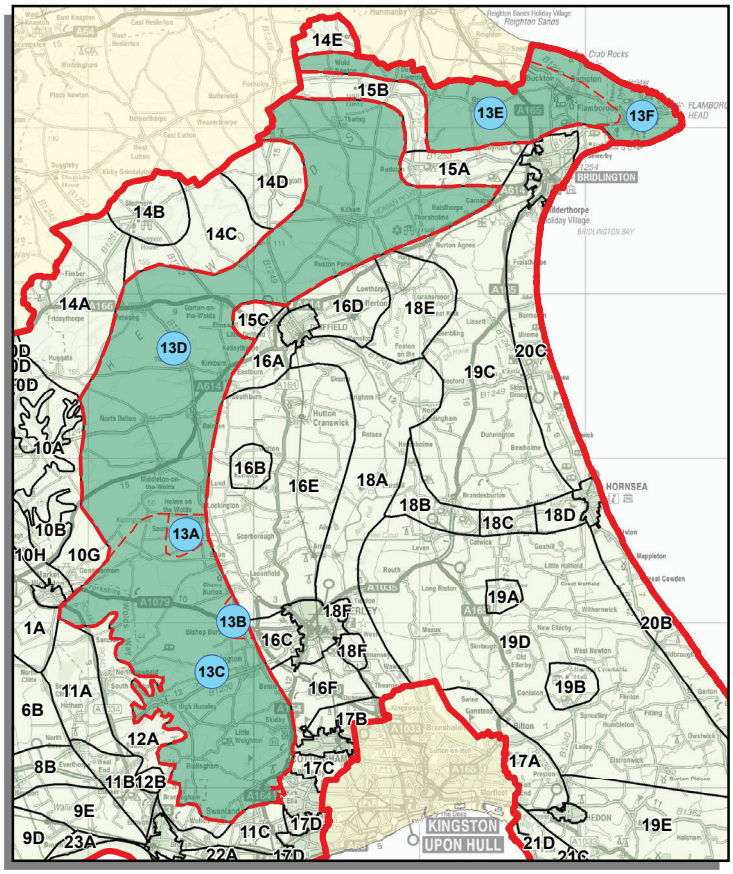
Promote woodland and tree management to ensure continued tree cover and to enhance diversity of age structure and ecological value. New woodland planting should respect landform and landscape pattern to follow the contours of the land. Species mixes should complement existing native broad leaved woodland mixes.

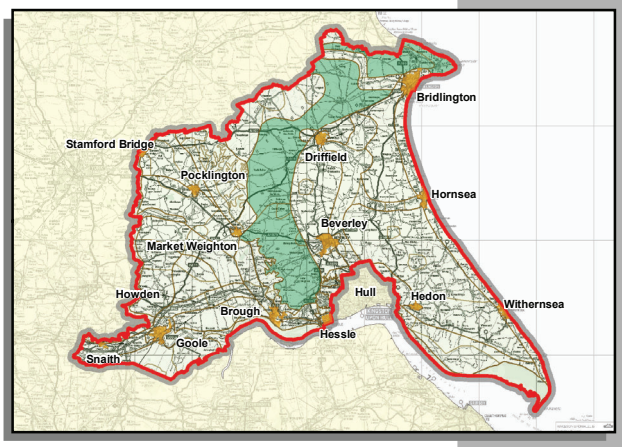
Encourage the planting of gaps in hedgerows and the replanting of hedgerows along roadsides, bridleways, footpaths, parish boundaries and valley tops. Hawthorn is the dominant hedgerow species with blackthorn, field maple, dogwood and dog rose also present.

Promote low intensity grassland management on the steep sided dales to help encourage increased diversity of grassland in the area.

New development should respect vernacular style and landscape pattern. Increasing the number of residential properties in this area would have the cumulative impact of decreasing its remote and tranquil character.

Wind turbine development should be avoided where possible in this area as they would impact on views of this high quality landscape and potentially detract from the key characteristics that contribute such as landform, field pattern, land use and woodland cover.





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East Riding of Yorkshire Council 10023383

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE 13: OPEN HIGH ROLLING FARMLAND
NATIONAL CHARACTER AREA: YORKSHIRE WOLDS

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION

This Landscape Character Type (LCT) is on the east facing dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds and covers a large area stretching from the cliffs at Flamborough in the north to the River Humber Corridor in the south. This LCT follows the crescent shape of the geology of the Wolds.

This LCT is within the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area identified in the East Riding Local Plan. The Flamborough Heritage Coast is also noted as being an Important Landscape Area.

Relevant National Character Area

- 27: Yorkshire Wolds

SUMMARY OF KEY CHARACTERISTICS, FEATURES AND LAND USE

Key characteristics of the Open, High Rolling Farmland in the Yorkshire Wolds

- Elevated rolling landform of the Yorkshire Wolds dip slope falling east.
- Large scale open landscape with long distance views and dominated by the sky.
- Sparsely populated area with scattered villages and farmsteads.
- Large and very large rectilinear regular arable fields.
- Fragmented hedgerows that are severely clipped.
- Very few trees resulting in an open landscape.
- Shelterbelts around farmsteads on the hill tops are a prominent feature.
- Pockets of parkland and estate land to the east on the lower slopes provide diversity.
- Enclosure roads that conform to the enclosure field pattern alongside older routes are well spaced.
- Numerous Public Rights of Way.
- South Dalton Church spire is a prominent landmark in the relatively featureless landscape.

STATEMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

- Protect and enhance the characteristics open rolling agricultural landscape
- Protect and enhance the character of the Wolds Important Landscape Area and rarity of elements it contains
- Enhance landscape character and biodiversity by protecting and, where possible, expanding the species rich chalk grasslands
- Protecting and enhancing the landscape and ecological interest of Flamborough Head coastal landscape

LANDSCAPE INFLUENCES

Physical Influences

The solid geology of the area is chalk that was formed during the Cretaceous period. The majority of the upland area escaped the ice of the Devensian period and, as a result, there are no glacial deposits on the Wolds except on the Flamborough headland. Wind-blown sand that was deposited during the Devensian period covers the Wolds and contributed to the make-up of the soil.

The soils are a mix of rendzinas and brown earths. They are free draining due to the permeable chalk bedrock and sloping relief. The thinner soils on steeper slopes are often no more than 20cm thick and are the rendzinas. These soils are derived chiefly from the chalk bedrock. Where the soils are thicker (between 30cm and 50cm) they are brown earths. The majority of this LCT has an Agricultural Land Classification of Grade 2. There are small areas of Grade 3.

This area is located on the dip slope of the Wolds escarpment. Topography is between 30m and 160m AOD sloping down to the east. Landform is rolling.



View across the Wolds north of Driffield (2005)

There are no water courses in this area. The valleys are dry. This is due to the fact that the water table has lowered and the bedrock is permeable. Man-made dew ponds for watering livestock were a common site on the Wolds. However, many of these have disappeared.

Human Influences

There is considerable evidence of early human activity dating back to prehistoric times on the Wolds and in this LCT. However, there is limited evidence of this past activity within the intensively farmed landscape today. The greatest concentration of archaeological evidence comes in the form of burial sites dating back to the Bronze Age. There are numerous round barrows in the area, many of which are designated scheduled monuments. Cropmarks have indicated substantial settlement and field systems dating to the Iron Age/Romano-British periods. Many are concentrated in groups. Roman villa sites have been identified in the parishes of Harpham and Rudston. The few villages probably originated in Saxon and early medieval times. Several medieval villages in this LCT were abandoned by the end of the middle ages, however numerous scheduled monuments have been designated throughout this LCT to mark their historical significance.

Generally there are few settlements on the high open rolling hills of the Wolds. This is probably due, in part, to the lack of water courses in the area but also due to monastic ownership of the lands during the Middle Ages when the area was extensively farmed for sheep and settlement restricted.

There are several deserted villages in this area as well as monastic granges and farmsteads.

South Dalton is an estate village that was created by the Hotham family. St Mary's church at South Dalton is a memorial to the 3rd Lord Hotham. It has a 63m high spire that is a prominent landmark seen from great distances across the Wolds. The original medieval manor house was demolished for the new Hall in the late 17th Century. The grounds of South Dalton Estate contain one of the most important gardens in the East Riding, virtually intact early 18th century Rococo pleasure grounds, laid out in 1730 by Thomas Knowlton. The grounds associated with Dalton Hall are Grade II on the Historic England Register of Parks and Gardens (RPG).

Risby Hall is Grade II listed on the Historic England Register of Parks and Gardens (RPG). The Hall and parklands are located 2km south-west of Beverley along the Wolds eastern slope. The Hall was originally owned by the Ellerker family between 1401 and 1655, before a new Hall was built upon the site. The site is also known for its Jacobean gardens which are a designated scheduled monument.

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The Kiplincotes Derby, the oldest horse race in England, ran across the Wolds from Etton to a location close to Middleton on the Wolds.

Existing field pattern is largely the result of parliamentary enclosure in the 18th and 19th centuries. During this time large areas of common land were enclosed and a new system of land management introduced. Farmers moved out of the villages onto farmsteads that were scattered across the area linked to units of land. Farm houses were built, usually brick with pantile or slate roofs and farm buildings were built adjacent resulting in a nucleated farmstead. Many of the farmsteads are located on high ground above the surrounding rolling farmland. These locations are very exposed and as a result shelterbelts were planted to protect the farmsteads. The rectilinear shelterbelts surrounding farmsteads on the Wolds are one of the key characteristics of this LCT. Shelterbelts generally consist of sycamore, beech, ash and larch.

The majority of roads follow the parliamentary enclosure field pattern and have wide verges. There is relatively little infrastructure in this landscape. Pylons cross the Wolds in several places and telecom masts are sometimes a prominent feature. Turbines are also a prominent feature of this LCT with some large scale development at Sancton and other examples dispersed throughout. The Market Weighton to Driffield and Market Weighton to Beverley railway lines are dismantled although their paths across the Wolds can still be picked out in places by the linear vegetation that has been allowed to grow along its course.

The A614 (Goole – Bridlington, A166 (Driffield to York) and A165 (to Scarborough) form the primary transport corridors in this LCT with the B1229, B1230, B1248, B1249, B1253 and B1246 forming secondary routes. There are numerous minor roads including smaller country lanes and private access tracks.

Public Rights of Way are numerous but more limited in areas where the monastic land ownership restricted settlement on the Wolds in medieval times and the subsequent control of large landowners exerting their control over the area.



Communications mast north west of Riplingham (2005)

Where villages have been developed they are often arranged around a village pond. Village ponds are characteristic of Wolds villages. The villages tend to be located along the eastern and southern edge of the Wolds dip slope and include Burton Agnes, South Dalton, Bishop Burton and Cherry Burton.

Turbine developments, communications masts and pylons are the main detractors in this LCT.

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Ecological Influences

The LCT contains a number of diverse habitats. Flamborough Head is designated a SAC and SSSI and Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs are designated as a SPA. A further five SSIs are located within the LCT.

Much of the land is dominated by arable. Although not particularly species-rich, these areas can support uncommon species.

Hedgerows and species rich wide grass verges are characteristic of this LCT. These verges support a variety of calcareous grassland species and help to improve the biodiversity of the area.

Statutory Designations

Designation	Area
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Flamborough Head
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Flamborough Head
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Melton Bottom Chalk Pit
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Brantingham Dale
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Kiplingcotes Chalk Pit
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Enthorpe Railway Cutting
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	River Hull Headwaters

LINKS TO ADJACENT CHARACTER AREAS

Adjacent ERYC LCTs

- 1: Flat Open Farmland
- 10: Complex Sloping Farmland
- 11; Jurassic Hills Farmland
- 12: Sloping Wooded Farmland
- 14: Central Dissected Plateau
- 15: Wolds Valley Farmland
- 16: Sloping Farmland
- 17: Farmed Urban Fringe
- 18:Low Lying Drained Farmland
- 19: Open Farmland

Adjacent regional Landscape Character Area

- North Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (2011) – LCA 18 Chalk Wolds and LCA 20 Broad Chalk Valleys.
- Draft Marine Character Assessment for the North East Marine Plan Areas (2018) Draft MCA 29 – North Yorkshire Coastal Waters
- Seascape Character Assessment (2012)- Holderness Coastal Waters

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Six Landscape Character Areas (LCA) have been identified in this LCT. They are:

- 13A: South Dalton Estate Farmland
- 13B: Bishop Burton Estate Farmland
- 13C: South Wolds Rolling Farmland
- 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland
- 13E: Bempton, Grindale and Wold Newton Farmland
- 13F: Flamborough Headland Farmland

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DETAILED CHARACTER AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Character Area 13A: South Dalton Estate Farmland

This small area is located in the centre of the eastern edge of the Wolds north east of Beverley. The area is distinguished from the surrounding farmland by its well wooded nature and parkland trees, with the Dalton estate making up the majority of the LCA.

The LCA is a combination of arable farmland and parkland with large amounts of woodland.

The villages of Holme on the Wolds, South Dalton and Etton lie on the eastern edge of the LCA and on the boundary with the Holderness National Character Area.

Around the edge of the estate a strongly rectilinear pattern of medium to large enclosure fields is dominant. Within the parkland area, field patterns are relatively irregular and become smaller towards South Dalton.

Small groups and scattered individual trees are typical of parkland within the Dalton Hall estate and a relatively large number of woodland blocks lie within the LCA becoming increasingly rectilinear towards the estate. Overall the LCA is well wooded.

Few scattered farmsteads are present.

A high proportion of buildings within the LCA are listed for their conservation interest. These include Dalton Hall (Grade II*), the stables at Dalton Hall (Grade II), the summer Pavilion to west of Dalton Hall (Grade I) and several buildings within South Dalton. The Dalton Hall estate is a Registered Park & Garden.

Character Area 13B: Bishop Burton Estate Farmland

This small LCA is located on the edge of the Yorkshire Wolds west of Beverley. As with South Dalton Estate Farmland this area is distinguished from surrounding farmland by woodland cover and parkland within the Bishop Burton Agricultural College, founded in 1954.

The agricultural college occupies most the LCA with the remaining area comprising farmland. The village of Bishop Burton, which has a Conservation Area designation, lies south of the college.

Around the college a rectilinear pattern large enclosure fields is dominant. Within the parkland area, field patterns are relatively irregular, becoming smaller around Bishop Burton.

The blocks of broad-leaved woodland and scattered mature trees contribute to the wooded character of the LCA.

Founded in 1954 Bishop Burton Agricultural College occupies the site of the palace of the Archbishop in medieval times. A deer park was previously associated with the area and evidence still exists of the park pale that once enclosed it, now a designated scheduled monument.

The village has a Conservation Area in recognition of its architectural and historic importance. Notable features include the village pond, an important characteristic repeated in many Wolds villages, the church, which dates from the 13th century. The enclosure of open fields in 1772 led to the creation of farmsteads outside the village.

Character Area 13C: South Wolds Rolling Farmland

This LCA covers the southern dip slope of the Wolds from Market Weighton and South Dalton to Swanland and the western edge of Hull in the south.

The LCA is dominated by agriculture with wind turbines to the north west near Sancton.

Small nucleated villages are dispersed throughout the LCA are linked by minor roads.

Fields are generally rectilinear in pattern becoming more piecemeal towards the west. Field size becomes smaller towards the south east.

The rolling farmland contains little woodland and tree cover. Wooded shelterbelts are present around farmsteads and three examples of replanted and reinforced ancient woodland lie within the LCA Farmsteads tend to be located on higher ground, are isolated and evenly distributed throughout.

Two SSSI's overlap this LCA at Melton Bottom Chalk Pits and Brantingham Dale, both of which are noted for their ecological benefits. Kiplingcotes Chalk Pit is a SSSI to the west of Market Weighton.



Kiplingcotes Chalk Pit SSSI

Risby Hall RPG is located on the eastern edge of this LCA and is of high value for its important historic and landscape character with its Jacobean gardens a designated scheduled monument.

Arras Hill, on the edge of the Wolds is the highest point in Market Weighton and there is evidence suggesting historic human presence.

The settlements of Etton, Cherry Burton, Walkington, Skidby, Kirk Ella and West Ella have historical and architectural importance and have designated Conservation Areas.



Farmland at Raywell to the south of area 13C (2017)

Character Area 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland

This LCA encompasses the northern extent of the Wolds dip slope and extends round the north side of Driffield to Bridlington. There are several villages dispersed across this area including Lund, Kilham, Garton on the

Wolds, North Dalton, Tibthorpe, Wetwang, Bainton, Burton Agnes and Middleton on the Wolds. All these villages have a Conservation Area designation. Combined with the intervening open rolling farmland they contribute to the distinctiveness of the area as a whole.

There is relatively little woodland. Shelter belts are common around farmsteads and villages. Scattered farmsteads are located in elevated positions with extensive views of the surrounding land. They tend to be large scale and often include silos that are tall and distinctive on the skyline. As a result farmsteads tend to be prominent feature in the enclosure landscape of the Wolds. Fields lie in a largely regular pattern across the LCA and tend to be large or very large and rectilinear.

Danes Graves, near Pockthorpe Hall, originally consisted of 500 small barrows and is the site of an Iron Age cemetery. Pockthorpe Hall itself stands in the centre of a deserted medieval village, both of which are designated scheduled monuments. There are a number of other scheduled monuments associated with former medieval settlements within this LCA, most notably Garton Slack settlement site, Octon and Swaythorpe.

Characteristic of the Wolds are the wide road verges present in this area, supporting a variety of calcareous grassland species. Cuttings through chalk, for example at Enthorpe, provide valuable habitat to chalk plant species which may be otherwise scarce.

There are two SSSI's within this LCA at Enthorpe railway cutting and River Hull Headwaters which provide important ecological habitats.

Character Area 13E: Bempton, Grindale and Wold Newton Farmland



Farmland west of Grindale (2005)

This LCA is located northwest of Bridlington and is separated from other LCA's in the LCT by the Great Wolds Valley which dissects the Wolds dip slope in the Northeast of the East Riding west of Bridlington.

Buckton contains village earthworks showing medieval depopulation and there are a number of scheduled monuments associated to medieval settlements at Newsham, Grindale and Argam. Flamborough Headland Heritage Coast noted for its impressive chalk cliffs overlaps this LCA, and is part of the Flamborough Heritage Coast Important Landscape Area.

Agricultural land use dominates the LCA and a number of developments associated with the tourism and recreation industry are present nearer the coast line.

A patchwork of large to very large rectilinear fields covers the LCA, the fields becoming smaller nearer the coast.

Settlement comprises hamlets and nucleated villages with Bempton the largest village. Wold Newton has a Conservation Area designation.

Scattered farmsteads with wooded shelterbelts are prominent throughout the LCA. Tree cover is low with sporadic small woodlands scattered across the LCA.

The Flamborough railway cutting runs through the farmland of this area, with an associated shallow chalk quarry nearby. These areas have been designated a SSSI and support a species-rich chalk flora which includes a variety of grasses and typical chalk herbs.

The expansive and simple landscape has little industrial or commercial development and is rural with a remote and quiet character.

Character Area 13F: Flamborough Headland Farmland

This LCA comprises elevated farmland overlooking the coastline to the east around Flamborough. The influence of the coast and views of the North Sea make this area distinctive from the other farmland in this LCT. The area is also distinctive as a result of its geology. The headland is covered with glacial till from the Devensian period.

Although dominated by agriculture, like adjoining LCA, there are a number of developments associated with the tourism and recreation industries that distinguish this LCA. These area predominantly caravan parks and camping areas which are generally situated close to the coast line.

The only village within the LCA is Flamborough, approximately 2 miles northeast of Bridlington, which has a Conservation Area designation. Scattered farmsteads are also present within the LCA.

Inland from the cliff tops, the land consists of a considerable area of permanent grassland, with fields bound by hedgerows and fencing. Fields are large and rectilinear becoming smaller approaching the coast, in a structured pattern.

Tree cover is very low with very few small groups scattered over the LCA and a notable strip of woodland along Danes Dyke which extends across the headland west of Flamborough.

Flamborough was a significant port in the Middle Ages but fell into decay in the 16th Century. It contains the ruins of a fortified manor house surrounded by earthworks. Danes Dyke is an ancient linear earthwork which crosses the Flamborough Headland from north to south. A designated scheduled monument, it is thought to have been constructed in the Iron Age as a defence. World War II pill boxes are located in the LCA as modern defence features.

The headland is bound by tall chalk cliffs and the area is a Designated Heritage Coast, and is part of the Flamborough Heritage Coast Important Landscape Area.

Flamborough Head is also designated Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) due to its conservational and ecological importance.

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View across coastal farmland from Flamborough Head (2017)



The lighthouse at Flamborough is an important local landmark (2017)

EVALUATION

Quality

This LCT is part of the distinctive chalk lands of the Wolds and contributes to the diversity of the Yorkshire Wolds from the escarpment landform to the steep sided dry vales and the rolling arable farmland. The coastal landscape is also a highly valued recreation and landscape resource that is recognised in the Heritage Coast designation at Flamborough Head. The LCT is assessed to be high quality.

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Positive Landscape Features

- Varied rolling landform offering extensive views
- Views east over Holderness and to the North Sea at Flamborough
- Scattered farmsteads with shelterbelts
- Large rectilinear parliamentary enclosure fields
- Views of South Dalton Church Spire and Flamborough Lighthouse

Forces for Change

Pressures on the agricultural industry may result in a change to land management practices and farm diversification. Countryside Stewardship offers an opportunity to restore some of the characteristics of the Wolds such as the hedgerows.

Pressure for commercial development is not considered to be an issue for much of the area. However, there are specific sites that may come under pressure for commercial development especially adjacent to Willerby and Driffield. There may also be pressure for further development at the Ministry of Defence site and Kellythorpe Industrial Estate, southwest of Driffield. New agricultural buildings have impacted on the character of farmsteads on the Wolds over the years and may continue to do so.

Recreation and tourism facilities at Flamborough are popular and there may be continued pressure for these facilities to be developed.

There will continue to be pressure for renewable energy developments in the East Riding. These pressures may result in proposals for wind farms in the Wolds landscape particularly as the landscape is elevated and is generally sparsely populated.

Condition and Strength of Character

This large scale open landscape contains several distinct character areas that provide an element of diversity in this landscape that is attractive with few skyline features that draw the eye. The large scale openness of the LCT generally, the rolling landform and the pattern of land use contribute to a strong sense of identity for this working agricultural landscape.

Several power lines cross the area and are detractors in the landscape. However, they are not typical and do not weaken the strong sense of character of the area as a whole.

The Kiplincotes Derby, the oldest horse race in England, ran across the Wolds from Etton to a location close to Middleton on the Wolds.

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Sensitivity and Capacity

The following table sets out the sensitivity of the LCT to different types of development. Appendix 4 for full details of the assessment criteria.

Criteria		Value
Landscape quality (condition)	The LCT has a high level of landscape quality that is reflected in its designation as an Important Landscape Area. The coast is recognised in the Heritage Coast designation at Flamborough Head.	High
Scenic quality	The area contains a predominantly rural landscape with no industrial or commercial development. This creates a landscape of high to good scenic quality.	High
Rarity (of elements, features or LCT's)	The LCT forms a large part of the distinctive chalk lands of the Wolds and although it is typical of its local landscape, its rarity is increased in the wider context of the East Riding.	High
Representativeness (in relation to prevailing landscape character)	With steep sided valleys and deep dales, the LCT is typical of the character within the Yorkshire Wolds area.	High
Conservation interests (wildlife, earth science, archaeological, historic, cultural)	The LCT contains a high number of conservation interests. Registered Park and Gardens - Dalton Hall, Risby Hall. A number of villages with Conservation Areas – Bishop Burton, Lund, Kilham, Garton on the Wolds, North Dalton, Tibthorpe, Wetwang, Bainton, Burton Agnes, Middleton on the Wolds, Wold Newton and Flamborough. Scheduled Monuments include: The Reins medieval deer park within Park Ends and Oaktree Wood; Risby Jacobean gardens, hall and medieval settlement remains; 'Cellar Heads' moated site and related ridge and furrow earthworks at Risby Park; a high number of round barrows; monastic grange 180m south of Manor Farm; linear earthwork running from the head of Warren Dale towards Sledmere Field Farm; Garton Slack settlement site; Dane's Graves; Square	High

	barrow cemetery; medieval settlement at Pockthorpe Hall; Romano-British villa north west of Harpham Grange; earthwork on the Sheepwalk; Roman villa site; Swaythorpe medieval settlement; the deserted village of Octon; a site revealed by aerial photography NW of Argam Cottages; Argam ancient village site; Argam dykes; Grindale shrunken medieval village; Deserted medieval village of Newsham; Danes Dyke; Flamborough Castle fortified manor house and Operation Diver Heavy Anti-aircraft gun sites on Flamborough Head. Local Wildlife Sites include Risby Park, Fishpond Wood Risby Estate, Dalton Wood, Nut Balks, Etton West Wood, Market Weighton – Etton Verge, Etton Wold –West of Crossroads, Lambfold Woods, Low Balk Road Bishop Burton, North Newbold – Beverley Road, Little Wood, Little Weighton Cutting, Eppleworth Wood, Disused Railway Line, Raywell House, Nut Wood and Wauldby Scroggs, Elloughton Dale East, Elloughton Lings Plantation, Ashlack Wood, Enthorpe Wood, Pickett's Hollow and Adjoining Woods, Garden Covert, Kirkburn Churchyard, Low Wood Tibthorpe, Nafferton Grange Quarry, Quintin Bottom, York Road Kilham, Dotteril Park Kilham, Kilham Verge, Rudston South and The Stone Pit Thwing. SSSI's include Flamborough Railway Cutting, River Hull Headwaters, Enthorpe Railway Cutting, Kiplingcotes Chalk Pit, Brantingham Dale, Melton Bottom Chalk Pit, Hoddy Cows Spring and Flamborough Head. SAC sites include Flamborough Head. Flamborough Headland is part of the Heritage Coast. Local nature reserves include Flamborough Outer Headland and South Landing, Danes Dyke. There is also a RSPB Reserve at Bempton Cliffs	
Recreational value	National trail/long distance routes include the England Coast Path, Minster Way, Chalkland Way Yorkshire Wolds Way, High Hunsley Circuit and Wilberforce Way. The area also includes National Cycle Routes 1, 66 and 164. There are Registered Park and Gardens at Dalton Hall and Risby Hall. A large number of caravan and recreational sites are located along the Flamborough Coast. The Yorkshire Wolds Secret Arts Trail, a mobile web-based application, covers the landscape within this LCT.	High

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Perceptual aspects (openness, wildness, tranquillity, remoteness)	The LCT contains a vast, open landscape with views across neighbouring LCT's. It is a tranquil landscape with large areas which can be considered as relatively remote.	High
Associations (with people or events)	The LCT has a number of associations with David Hockney and includes the Hockney Trail which intersects the area. The Kiplingcotes Derby, the oldest horse race in Britain, starts near Etton and finishes near Middleton in the Wolds.	Medium
Value attached to LCT		**Level**
LCT is part of both Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area and Flamborough Headland Heritage Coast. A number of other heritage assets such as Dalton Hall RPG and Risby Hall RPG along with a large number of ecological designations across this vast LCT. Some detractors in the form of caravan parks, turbine development and pylons.		High
Susceptibility to Development		**Level**
Residential	Settlement within this vast LCT is mainly limited to dispersed, nucleated villages and scattered farmsteads. Large scale development of this nature would risk affecting the integrity of the landscape, limited capacity for small scale residential development adjacent to existing.	High
Commercial	Limited small scale commercial development within the LCT. Development of this nature would risk affecting the integrity of the landscape.	High
Industrial	Limited small scale industrial development within the Wolds. Development of this nature would risk affecting the integrity of the landscape.	High
Agricultural	Some evidence of agricultural development associated with scattered farmsteads. Limited capacity to accommodate development of this nature without effects on the integrity of the landscape.	High
Recreational	A good number of national recreational routes pass through the LCT. Dalton Hall RPG, Risby Hall RPG offer recreational value. A large number of caravan/ recreational development particularly along the Flamborough coast. LCT has limited capacity to accommodate sensitive development of this nature without affecting the overall integrity of the landscape.	High

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Sensitivity to Development at LCA level					
	Residential	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Agricultural**	**Recreational**
13 A	Medium-High	High	High	Medium-High	Medium-High
13 B	Medium-High	High	High	Medium-High	Medium-High
13 C	Medium-High	High	High	Medium-High	Medium-High
13 D	Medium-High	High	High	Medium-High	Medium-High
13 E	Medium-High	High	High	Medium-High	Medium-High
13 F	Medium-High	High	High	Medium-High	Medium-High

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This LCT is part of both the Wolds Important Landscape Area and Flamborough Headland Heritage Coast. This high quality landscape is sensitive to change as a result of built development. The open and sparsely populated characteristics of the LCT that contribute to quality would be adversely affected by development that does not respect these characteristics.

Settlement within this large LCT is mainly limited to dispersed, nucleated villages and scattered farmsteads. Large scale development of this type would risk affecting the integrity of the landscape. However, despite the high sensitivity, there may be some limited potential to accommodate small scale residential development adjacent to existing settlements.

There is limited small scale commercial development within this LCT. Sensitivity to commercial development is assessed to be high and there is no real capacity to accommodate development of this nature. Similarly this predominantly rural landscape has no capacity for industrial development.

There is some evidence of small scale agricultural development within the rural landscape, associated with farmsteads. Large scale development of this nature would risk affecting the integrity of the landscape.

There are a number of national recreational routes that pass through this LCT along with RPG's at Dalton Hall and Risby Hall which offer recreational interest. There are also a large number of caravan sites and recreational developments, particularly along the Flamborough coast. The LCT has limited capacity to accommodate sensitive development of this nature without affecting the overall integrity of the landscape.

There are extensive views across the landscape which is relatively featureless. There are a number of turbine developments scattered across this LCT ranging from domestic small scale turbines to large scale.

Strategy

The strategy for this LCT is to conserve and enhance the characteristic open and rolling agricultural landscape.

Promote native woodland planting that considers and retains the open character of the area. Existing woodland blocks should follow the contours of the land. Woodland is concentrated in the dales in other LCT's on the Wolds and it would be appropriate to encourage woodland planting on the lower slopes of the rolling farmland.

Shelterbelts are characteristic of the landscape and woodland planting on the Wold tops should reflect this. However, traditionally shelterbelts are associated with buildings and planting design that is not associated with buildings should endeavour to follow natural landform.

Although conifer plantations are characteristic, woodland planting should include local native species.

New agricultural buildings should be located adjacent to existing development and screened where appropriate by shelterbelt planting. New buildings in open countryside should be avoided as this would have the cumulative impact of increasing the density of built form and impacting on views and open characteristics.

Residential development should be avoided except where it is linked to existing settlement and respects the vernacular style and layout of that settlement.

Wind turbines and other infrastructure that adds vertical features that will be prominent should be avoided.

Site Character

Site Character (Humberhead 1)

A.1.1. At national level Humberhead 1 lies within NCA 28: Vale of York, a description of which can be found in paragraph 1.5.7 above. At county level Humberhead 1 lies within LCT 1: Flat Open Farmland, as defined within the ERYC Landscape Character Assessment (2018). At a more detailed level all Sites within Humberhead 1 (Sites 1-1, 1-2, 1-3 and 1-4) lie within LCA 1C: Newton Upon Derwent, Wilberfoss, Allerthorpe and Hayton Farmaland.

Humberhead 1-1

A.1.2. Humberhead 1-1 is located approximately 0.95 km south of the town Pocklington and situated approximately 14.5 km east of A64 Ring Road to the east of the City of York. The area of Humberhead1-1 is 57 ha and is in agricultural use.

A.1.3. Humberhead 1-1 is vaguely rectangular in shape and comprises of six agricultural fields. The largest field takes up the western half of the Site. All other remaining fields are located within the eastern half of the Site. Fields 1-1-5 and 1-1-6 (Field locations can be found on Figure 3-1: Solar Array Field Boundaries) form the eastern boundary, directly west of the Pocklington Canal. The land is flat with a gently rising to the north and eastern boundaries, with the topography ranging from 14 m AOD at its lowest and 17m AOD at its highest.

A.1.4. The Site contains three small pockets of woodland, one of which separates Fields 1-1-3 and 1-1-4. The two remaining pockets of woodland are situated within Field 1-1-1. Hedgerows and hedgerow trees are frequent within the field margins and Site boundaries.

A.1.5. Tall energy infrastructure and large-scale agricultural storage sheds are prominent in the surrounding landscape.

County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.6. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies Humberhead 1-1 as lying within LCT 1, more specifically LCA 1C Newton Upon Derwent, Wilberfoss, Allerthorpe and Hayton Farmaland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.7. There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site boundary or the 2 km Study Area.

A.1.8. There are two Scheduled Monuments within the 5 km Study Area of the Humberhead 1-1, the closest of which is Rectilinear Enclosures [List Entry Number: 1005209], located approximately 3 km northwest of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.9. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 1-1. There are 66 Listed Buildings within the 5 km Study Area, located primarily within settlements and historic farmsteads. The closest Listed Building to the Site is Pocklington Canal Silburn Lock [List Entry Number: 1251052] and Pocklington Canal Giles Lock [List Entry Number: 103876] adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.10. There are no SSSI's within Humberhead 1-1. There are four SSSI's within the 5 km Study Area of the Site. The closest of which is Pocklngton Canal, which runs along the eastern boundary of the Site. The Pocklington Canal and walkway connects A1079 south of Pocklington to East Cottingwith.

A.1.11. White Carr Meadow SSSI is located approximately 550 m south of the Site, along the Pocklington Canal. Allerthorpe Common SSSI is located approximately 1.65 km northwest. Melbourne and Thornton Ings SSSI is located approximately 3 km southwest of the Site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.12. There are no Registered Park and Gardens within Humberhead 1-1 or the 5 km Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.13. There are four conservation areas within the 5 km Study Area of the Humberhead 1-1. The closest of which is Allerthorpe conservation area, located approximately 500 m northwest of the Site.

A.1.14. Barmby Moor conservation area is located approximately 1.6 km northwest of the Site. Pocklington conservation area is located approximately 1.4 km north of the Site and Everingham conservation area is located approximately 3.5 km south of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.15. There are no PRoW crossing through the Site. PRoW EY|Allerthorpe|Bridleway|No.4 travels adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Site as it forms into the Pocklington Canal Walkway, managed by the Canals and Rivers Trust, connecting south Pocklington to East Cottingwith. The other PRoWs within the Study Area of the Site are for the majority Public Footpaths connecting settlement and village edges to local country lanes.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.16. Humberhead 1-1 is flat and enclosed on all sides by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Tall hedgerows and more frequent trees are noted within the eastern and southern boundaries of the Site where it borders the Pocklington Canal walkway.

A.1.17. There are two series of low transmission poles and wires crossing through the Site and large high voltage overhead lines and pylons seen past the southern boundary of the Site connecting to Thornton Substation.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.18. The Site contains three small pockets of woodland, one of which separates Fields 1-1-3 and 1-1-4. The two remaining pockets of woodland are situated within Field 1-1-1. Hedgerows and hedgerow trees are frequent within the field margins and Site boundaries.

Humberhead 1-2

A.1.19. Humberhead 1-2 is located approximately 1.4 km south of Pocklington, which is situated approximately 16.5 km east of A64 Ring Road to the east of the City of York. Humberhead 1-2 is currently in agricultural land use and covers an area of 74 ha.

A.1.20. Humberhead 1-2 is tapered in shape with the northeastern boundary following A1079. The southern boundary is linear following the shape of agricultural field boundaries. The northern and western boundaries of the Site are curved, following the natural shape of Whiterall Beck and Missick Beck. The largest field takes up the eastern half of the Site, with all other remaining fields located at the western half of the Site. The landscape is relatively flat with only a gentle rise towards A1079 with highest elevation at 16 m AOD, the lowest elevation being 14 m AOD close to Missick Beck.

A.1.21. Humberhead 1-2 is enclosed on all Sides by hedgerow with the densest of vegetation appearing along the northern and western boundary where it borders Whiterall and Missick Beck.

A.1.22. Tall energy infrastructure and large-scale agricultural storage sheds are prominent in the surrounding landscape.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.23. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within LCT 1, more specifically within LCA 1C.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.24. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 1-2. There are three Scheduled Monuments within the 5 km Study Area of the Site, the closest of which is Cleaving Hall Moated Site [List Entry Number: 1007817], located approximately 3.5 km east of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.25. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 1-2. There are 72 Listed Buildings within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade II Listed Milestone and Mounting Block about 75 m south-east of Southmoor House [List Entry Number: 1161980] approximately 350 m northwest of the Site, along A1079.

A.1.26. The closest Grade I Listed Building is Grade I listed Church of St. Martin [List Entry Number: 1084144] to the north of Hayton, approximately 460 m northeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.27. There are no SSSI's within Humberhead 1-2. There are four SSSI's within the 5 km Study Area of the Site. The closest of which is the Pocklington Canal and walkway which connects A1079 south of Pocklington to East Cottingwith.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.28. There are no Registered Park and Gardens within Humberhead 1-2 or the 5 km Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.29. There are no Conservation Areas within Humberhead 1-2. There are six conservation areas within the 5 km Study Area. The closest conservation area is Pocklington approximately 1.9 km north of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.30. There are no PRoWs crossing through Humberhead 1-2.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (landscape Features)

A.1.31. Humberhead 1-2 is flat and enclosed on all sides by hedgerows. Denser vegetation is seen more within the northern and western boundary of the Site where it borders Whitterall Beck and Missick Beck. The internal field margins within the site are bare with only few sections of short and gappy hedgerow separating the internal fields.

A.1.32. There are two series of telegraph poles crossing through the Site to lead to and from Hayton Substation directly north east of the Site adjacent to A1079.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.33. The Site is enclosed on all sides by hedgerow. The hedgerows to the northeast and southern boundaries have frequent gaps with infrequent hedgerow trees. The northern and eastern boundary is more densely vegetated with taller trees and scrub-like undergrowth being more present.

A.1.34. There is limited vegetation within the internal field margins of the Site. Scrub-like vegetation is present to the western extent of Field 1-2-1.

Humberhead 1-3

A.1.35. Humberhead 1-3 is located approximately 940 m southwest of village of Hayton and 960 m north of village of Everingham. The Site is situated approximately 17 km east of A64 Ring Road to the east of the City of York. The Site covers an area of 25 ha currently in agricultural use.

A.1.36. Humberhead 1-3 is irregular in shape following the field margins of the existing agricultural field. The Site is partially enclosed to the north by Triangle Woof to the south of Bielby Lane. The southern boundary of the Site is bordered by Hentig Belt and Hentig Plantation. The Site is made up of one large agricultural field. The land is flat with a gentle rise to the east with highest elevation recorded at 17 m AOD and lowest elevation recorded at 13 m AOD.

A.1.37. There are no telegraph poles crossing through the Site itself. However, high voltage over head lines and pylons, telegraph poles, agricultural sheds and farmsteads are prominent in the landscape.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.38. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within LCT 1, more specifically within LCA 1C.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.39. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 1-3. There are two scheduled monuments within the 5 km Study Area. The closest scheduled monument is Cleaving Hall Moated Site, [List Entry Number: 1007817] approximately 3.86 km east of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.40. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 1-3. There are 64 listed buildings within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade II Listed Field House, [List Entry Number: 1084128] located approximately 1.2 km southeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.41. There are No SSSIs within Humberhead 1-3. There are three SSSIs within the 5 km Study Area, the closest of which is Pocklington Canal SSSI, located approximately 2.7 km west of the Site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.42. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within Humberhead 1-3. Grade II Londesborough Park is the only registered parks and garden within the 5 km Study Area of the Site, located approximately 3.2 km to the east of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.43. There are no conservation areas within Humberhead 1-3. There are five conservation areas within the 5 km Study Area of the Site, the closest of which is Everingham, located approximately 1.3 km south of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.44. There are no PRoWs crossing through Humberhead 1-3.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (landscape Features)

A.1.45. The Site is flat and partially enclosed to the north and south by existing woodlands and planting associated with Triangle wood, Hentig Belt and Hentig Plantation. To the east and west, the Site is open within the landscape.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.46. The Site is partially enclosed to the north and south by existing woodlands and planting associated with Triangle wood, Hentig Belt and Hentig Plantation. To the east and west, the Site is open within the landscape. The vegetation on Site is low lying and is currently of agricultural use.

Humberhead 1-4

A.1.47. Humberhead 1-4 is roughly triangular in shape and located approximately 5.6 km west of Market Weighton and 17 km southeast of A64 Ring Road to the east of the City of York. The Site covers an area of land that is currently in agricultural use, approximately 1 km north of village of Everingham and 1.3 km east of Bielby. The Site covers an area of 30 ha currently in agricultural use.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.48. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within LCT 1, more specifically within LCA 1C.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.49. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 1-4 or the 5 km Study Area. There are two scheduled monuments within the 5 km Study Area, the closest of which is Cleaving Hall Moated Site, [List Entry Number: 1007817] approximately 4.3 km northeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.50. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 1-4. There are 65 listed buildings within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade II Listed Field House, [List Entry Number: 1084128] located approximately 1.2 km

southeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.51. There are no SSSIs within Humberhead 1-4. There are three SSSIs within the 5 km study area of the Site, the closest of which is Pocklington Canal, located approximately 1.7 km west of the Site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.52. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within Humberhead 1-4. Grade II* Listed Londesborough Park, located approximately 3.2 km east of the Site, is the only registered park and garden within the 5 km Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.53. There are no Conservation Areas within Humberhead 1-4. There are four conservation areas within the 5 km Study Area, the closest of which is Everingham conservation area, located approximately 900 m south of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.54. The Bridleway EY|Everingham|Bridleway No.9 crosses through the western boundary of the Site to connect onto Bridleway EY|Everingham|Bridleway No.5 to the north of the Site. The bridleways cut through the landscape in a north – south manner with a reverse "L" bend at the northwestern corner of the Site where they join. The bridleways connect Everingham to Crudhall Lane.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (landscape Features)

A.1.55. The Site is flat and enclosed with tall vegetation on three sides. The fields within the Site are rectangular in shape and enclosed with hedgerows and few hedgerow trees. The western boundary of the Site is bordered by Bridleway EY|Everingham|Bridleway|No.9. High voltage overhead lines cut through the Site in a northwest – southeast direction with one mast in Field 1-4-4.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.56. The Site is enclosed with hedgerows on all sides with denser populations of trees within the northern and southern boundaries. The internal field margins

are bordered with hedgerows with notable frequent gaps and very few hedgerow trees.

Site Character (Humberhead 2)

A.1.57. At national level Humberhead 2 lies across NCA 27: Yorkshire Wolds and NCA 28: Vale of York, a description of which can be found in paragraph 1.5.7 above. At county level the Site lies across LCT 1: Flat Open Farmland, LCT 2: Open Farmland and LCT 10: Complex Sloping Farmland as defined within the ERYC Landscape Character Assessment (2018).

Humberhead 2-1

A.1.58. Humberhead 2-1 is located approximately 3 km southeast of Pocklington and 2.8 km north of Market Weighton. The A1079 cuts through the landscape in a northwest to southeast manner approximately 800 m west of the Site. The small village of Burnby sits to the northwest of Field 2-1-1 and Londesborough sits approximately 200 m to the east of the Site.

A.1.59. The Site is made up of 17 agricultural fields and covers an area of 231 ha. Londesborough Road travels east west and separates Field 2-1-1 from the rest of the Site. The southern boundary of the Site is bordered by local unnamed road connecting Shiptonthorpe to Londesborough.

A.1.60. The landscape fabric of the Site is agricultural with links to few farmsteads within the immediate Site context. There are no High Voltage overhead lines pylons or telephone masts crossing the Site. An existing large scale wind turbine is present within Field 2-1-4.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.61. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within Landscape Character Types: (LCT) 1. Flat Open Farmland, LCT 2. Open Farmland and LCT 10. Complex Sloping Farmland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.62. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 2-1. There are ten scheduled monuments within the 5 km Study Area of the Site, the closest of which is Cleaving Hall Moated Site, [List Entry Number: 1007817] located approximately 100 m east of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.63. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 2-1. There are 87 listed buildings within the 5 km Study Area, the closest of which is Grade II Listed The Old Rectory at Burnby, [List Entry Number: 1084146] located approximately 290 m northwest of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.64. There are no SSSI's within Humberhead 2-1. There are four SSSIs within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Pocklington Canal, located approximately 3.9 km west of the Site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.65. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within Humberhead 2-1. Grade II* listed Londesborough Park, [List Entry Number: 1000924] located directly south of the Site and extends east of the Site, is the only registered parks and gardens within the 5 km Study Area of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.66. There are no Conservation Areas within Humberhead 2-1. There are seven conservation areas within the 5 km study area.. The closest of which is Londesborough conservation area is located approximately 215 m east of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.67. Footpath EY|Hayton|Footpath No.5 crosses through Field 2-1-5 in a northeast to southwest.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.68. The landscape fabric of the Site is agricultural with links to few farmsteads within the immediate Site context.

A.1.69. The field margins partially hedged with hedges in variable condition

Vegetation Cover

A.1.70. The northern portion of the Site holds more hedgerows and hedgerow trees, predominantly seen along Londesborough Road. Woodlands such as Queen

Anne Plantation, Scorbro Rush Plantation, Moor Covert and Cleaving Plantation provide pockets of woodland cover directly adjacent to the Site.

Humberhead 2-2

A.1.71. Humberhead 2-2 is located approximately 5 km southeast of Pocklington and approximately 2.2 km north of Market Weighton. The A1079 cuts through the landscape northwest to southeast approximately 800 m west of the Site. The A614 cuts through the landscape northeast to southwest approximately 1.2 km south of the Site.

A.1.72. The Site is built up of 3 agricultural fields and comprises to form an irregular shape in the landscape, covering an area of 33 ha. The western boundary of the Site is directly adjacent to Shiptonthorpe Road, which leads to the nearby Grade II listed Londesborough Park. The southern boundary of the Site comprises of hedgerow and frequent hedgerow trees. The internal fields within the Site are separated by ditches and farm access tracks.

A.1.73. Tall infrastructure is common for the surrounding landscape with tall barns and wind turbines dotted throughout.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.74. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within Landscape Character Types: (LCT) 1. Flat Open Farmland and LCT 10. Complex Sloping Farmland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.75. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 2-2. There are four scheduled monuments within the 5 km study area. The closest of which is Cleaving Hall moated site, List Entry Number: 1007817, located approximately 1.4 km to the north of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.76. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 2-2. There are 54 listed buildings within the 5 km Study Area of the site. The closest of which is Grade II listed Station Farmhouse at Shiptonthorpe, List Entry Number: 1084112, located approximately 500 m south of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.77. There are no SSSI's within Humberhead 2-2. There are two SSSI's within the 5 km Study Area, the closest of which is Rifle Butts Quarry located approximately 4 km southeast of the Site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.78. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within Humberhead 2-2. Grade II* listed Londeborough Park, List Entry Number: 1000924, is the only registered parks and gardens within the 5 km Study Area at approximately 90 m north of the Humberhead 2-2. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.79. Humberhead 2-2 does not fall within any conservation areas. There are five conservation areas within the 5 km Study Area the closest of which is Shiptonthorpe conservation area located approximately 350 m south of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.80. There are no PRoW's crossing the Site. Footpaths EY|Londesborough|Footpath No.1 and EY|Shiptonthorpe|Footpath No.2 connect Londesborough and Shiptonthorpe through route directly south of the Site.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.81. The landscape fabric of the Site is agricultural with farmsteads and small villages and settlements within short distance of the Site.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.82. The vegetation cover for the Site is seen on the Site boundaries whereas the internal field margins are bare with no hedgerows or scrubs. There are hedgerows with frequent hedgerow trees to the western, southern and eastern boundaries. At the northern boundary hedgerow and trees are only present to the north of Field 2-2-2.

Humberhead 2-3

A.1.83. Humberhead 2-3 is located approximately 6 km southeast of Pocklington and 1.4 km north of Market Weighton. The small village of Shiptonthorpe is 1 km

to the west of the Site and Londesborough is approximately 660 m to the north of the Site. A614 cuts through the landscape approximately 400 m south of the Site.

A.1.84. The Site is roughly triangular in shape, comprising of five agricultural fields to the west of Intake Hill and north of A614. The site is gently rolling with the highest elevation seen to the northern and eastern boundary. The Site is sloping to the west and south. Towthorpe Beck follows the eastern boundary of the Site down till Field 2-3-4 where the beck and Site become separated by strip of grassland field. The Site covers an area of 34 ha.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.85. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as laying within Landscape Character Type (LCT) 10 Complex Sloping Farmland

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.86. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 2-3. There are nineteen scheduled monuments within the 5 km study area. The closest of which is Cleaving Hall moated site, [List Entry Number: 1007817] located approximately 1.9 km north of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.87. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 2-3. There are 52 listed buildings within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade II listed Garden Walls and Gateway, [List Entry Number: 1084134] located approximately 140 m northeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.88. There are no SSSI's within Humberhead 2-3. There are three SSSI's within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Rifle Butts Quarry, located approximately 3.4 km east of the Site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.89. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within Humberhead 2-3. There are two Registered Parks and Gardens within the 5 km study area. The closest of which is Grade II* listed Londesborough Park and gardens, located

approximately 580 m north of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.90. Humberhead 2-3 does not fall within any conservation areas. There are five conservation areas within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Londesborough Conservation Area is located approximately 20 m northeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.91. Footpath EY|Londesborough|Footpath No.2#1 follows the eastern boundary of the Site along Field 2-3-3 and access track. The footpath exits the Site south of Field 2-3-3 and crosses Towthorpe Beck and crosses the landscape to connect into A614 Towthorpe Lane. Footpath EY|Londesborough|Footpath No.2#1 forms as part of the Wolds Way National Trail as it connects Filey to Hessle.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.92. The Site is roughly triangular in shape and rolling. The site is agricultural and comprises of four agricultural fields with frequent hedgerows and hedgerow trees within the field margins. Telegraph poles and lines cross through the Site in a north south direction, crossing through Fields 2-3-2 and 2-3-4.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.93. The fields within the Site are agricultural and have low vegetation. Field margins and boundaries are lined with frequent hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Densest vegetation can be seen within the northern and western boundaries of the Site.

Site Character (Humberhead 3)

A.1.94. At national level Humberhead 3 lies across NCA 39: Humberhead Levels, a description of which can be found in paragraph 1.5.7 above. At county level the Site lies across LCT 5: Open Farmland and LCT 6: Wooded Open Farmland as defined within the ERYC Landscape Character Assessment (2018).

Humberhead 3-1

A.1.95. Humberhead 3-1 is located approximately 1.7 km west of Seaton Ross and 900 m north of Foggathorpe within East Yorkshire. The Site sits approximately 15 km southeast of York A64 Ring Road and 10 km north of motorway M62.

A.1.96. The Site is roughly rectangular in shape and comprises of rectilinear agricultural fields of varying size and scale, the Site covers an area of 120 ha. The Site is situated between Breckstreet Lane and Foss Dyke while also surrounding Oak Farm.

A.1.97. Field pattern is typically rectilinear. Tall infrastructure such as high voltage overhead pylons and associated powerlines, as well as telegraph poles and lines are present within the landscape and detract.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.98. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within Landscape Character Type (LCT) 5. Open Farmland and LCT 6. Wooded Open Farmland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.99. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 3-1. There are three Scheduled Monuments within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Moated site at Chapelgarth, [List Entry Number: 1015303] located approximately 200 m south of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.100. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 3-1. There are 46 listed buildings within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade II Listed milestone to east end of milestone cottage [List Entry Number: 1083209] located approximately 1 km southwest of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.101. There are no SSSI's within Humberhead 3-1. Pocklington Canal SSSI and Melbourne and Thornton Ings are the only two SSSI's within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Melbourne and Thornton SSSI located approximately 3.9 km north of the Site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.102. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within Humberhead 3-1 or 5 km Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.103. There are no conservation areas within Humberhead 3-1. Everingham conservation area is the only conservation area within the 5 km Study Area, located approximately 3.9 km northeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.104. There are no PRoW crossing through the Site.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.105. The landscape fabric is agricultural with rectilinear fields. Hedgerows, hedgerow trees and singular trees are present and frequent within the landscape.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.106. The vegetation cover within the Site is focused within field margins and Site boundaries where hedgerows and hedgerow trees are present. Individual trees are also present within the Site.

Humberhead 3-2

A.1.107. Humberhead 3-2 is located at land approximately 5 m south of Seaton Ross, accessed through track south of Southfield Lane used as access for Park Farm and associated residential properties. The Site is north of woodlands of Fox Covert, Cherry Wood and Seaton Old Wood.

A.1.108. The Site is irregular in shape and flat with no notable rise or slope. The Site covers land south, southwest and east of Park Farm, south of Seaton Ross. The Site covers an area of 37 ha.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.109. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within Landscape Character Type (LCT) 6. Wooded Open Farmland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.110. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 3-2. There are three within the 5 km study area. The closest of which is Moated site at Chapelgarth, [List Entry Number: 1015303] located approximately 1.9 km southwest of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.111. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 3-2. There are 46 listed building within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade II listed Seaton Old Hall, [List Entry Number: 1310421] located approximately 50 m south of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.112. There are no SSSI's within Humberhead 3-2. Pocklington Canal SSSI and Melbourne and Thornton Ings SSSI are the only two present within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Pocklington Canal located approximately 4 km north of the Site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.113. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within Humberhead 3-2 or 5 km Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.114. There are no Conservation Areas within Humberhead 3-2. Everingham Conservation Area is the only conservation area within the 5 km Study Area and is located just over 2 km northeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.115. There are two PRoW that cross the Site within Humberhead 3-2. Footpath EY|Seaton Ross|Footpath No.8 crosses through the site at small section of land between Fields 3-2-1 and 3-2-3. Footpath EY|Seaton Ross|Footpath No.9 crosses into the Site from the eastern boundary and diverts north, crossing through Fields 3-2-4 and 3-2-5.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.116. The Site though irregular in shape, comprises of multiple rectilinear agricultural fields with concentrations of hedgerows within field margins. Hedgerow trees are primarily concentrated within the southern boundary of the Site.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.117. The Site though irregular in shape, comprises of multiple rectilinear agricultural fields with concentrations of hedgerows within field margins. Hedgerow trees are primarily concentrated within the southern boundary of the Site.

Humberhead 3-3

A.1.118. Humberhead 3-3 is located approximately 5 m north of Spen Lane at Holme-on-Spalding-Moor and north of Howdenshire Rail Trail which the Site boundary crosses. The Site is approximately 1.5 km southeast of Seaton Ross.

A.1.119. The Site is irregular in shape and made up of irregularly shaped agricultural fields to the east of Dial House and north of Spen Lane. The Site is relatively flat with highest elevation recorded at 7 m AOD and lowest elevation recorded at 5 m AOD. Turbine within Field 3-3-1 (excluded from Scoping Site boundary) stands prominent within the Site. The Site covers an area of 44 ha.

A.1.120. Woodlands are prominent within the landscape to the west. Singular turbines are dotted around the landscape and prominent within the horizon.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.121. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within Landscape Character Type (LCT) 6. Wooded Open Farmland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.122. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 3-3. There are three scheduled monuments within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Park Closes moated lodge, [List Entry Number: 1015311] located approximately 950 m east of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.123. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 3-3. There are 38 listed buildings within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade II Listed The Blacksmith Arms, [List Entry Number: 1031365] located approximately 1 km south of the Site within Holme-on-Spalding-Moor. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.124. There are no SSSI's within Humberhead 3-3. Pocklington Canal SSSI located approximately 4 km north of the Site is the only SSSI within the 5 km Study Area.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.125. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within Humberhead 3-3 or the 5 km Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.126. There are no Conservation Areas within Humberhead 3-3. Everingham Conservation Area, located approximately 1.3 km northeast of the Site, is the only conservation area within the 5 km Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.127. Footpath EY|Holme on Spalding Moor|Footpath No.4 crosses through the Site at northwestern corner. The access track that connects onto Spen Lane crosses through bridleway EY|Holme on Spalding Moor|Bridleway No.28, which is part of the Howdenshire Rail Trail. The Howdenshire Rail Trail is roughly 8 miles long and uses the disused railway line between Holme-on-Spalding-Moor and Bubwith.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.128. The Site is irregular in shape and consists of large irregularly shaped agricultural fields. There are limited hedgerows are hedgerow trees within field margins and site boundaries.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.129. Vegetation cover within the Site is sparse with limited hedgerows and hedgerow trees present. The southern boundary has the densest vegetation as it runs parallel with the Howdenshire Rail Trail.

Humberhead 3-4 and 3-5

A.1.130. Humberhead 3-4 is located approximately 950 m north of Foggathorpe, 700 m south of Laytham and 500 m west of Laytham Road, Foggathorpe which extends north from Foggathorpe and connects into Laytham.

A.1.131. Humberhead 3-4 consists of a rectangular agricultural field with hedgerows and hedgerow trees on all four sides. The Site is flat and consistently at 6 m AOD. Humberhead 3-4 covers an area of 8 ha.

A.1.132. Humberhead 3-5 is located approximately 780 m northeast of Foggathorpe, 1.3 km south of Laytham and 725 m west of Laytham Road, Foggathorpe which extends north from Foggathorpe and connects into Laytham. The Site is also approximately 290 m north of A163 which connects settlement of Bubwith to the west and Foggathorpe.

A.1.133. Humberhead 3-5 consists of a rectangular agricultural field with hedgerows and hedgerow trees on all four sides. The Site is flat and consistently at 6 m AOD. Humberhead 3-5 covers an area of 5 ha.

A.1.134. High Voltage powerlines and pylons are prominent within the immediate context of the Site with fast moving roads and small settlements dotted throughout the landscape.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.135. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within Landscape Character Type (LCT) 5. Open Farmland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.136. Humberhead 3-4: There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site. There are four scheduled monuments within the 5 km study area. The closest of which is Moated site at Chapelgarth, [List Entry Number: 1015303] located approximately 1.5 km east of the Site.

A.1.137. Humberhead 3-5: There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site. There are four scheduled monuments within the 5 km study area. The closest of which is Moated site at Chapelgarth, [List Entry Number: 1015303] located approximately 1.3 km southeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.138. Humberhead 3-4: There are no Listed Buildings within the Site. There are 34 listed buildings within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade II listed Milestone to east end of Milestone Cottage [List Entry Number: 1083209], located approximately 1 km southeast of the Site.

A.1.139. Humberhead 3-5: There are no Listed Buildings within the Site. There are 33 listed buildings within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade II listed Milestone to east end of Milestone Cottage [List Entry Number: 1083209], located approximately 810 m southeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.140. Humberhead 3-4: There are no SSSIs within the Site. River Derwent SSSI and Derwent Ings SSSI are the only two SSSIs within the 5 km Study Area, the closest of which is Derwent Ings SSSI, located approximately 4.3 km to the west of the Site.

A.1.141. Humberhead 3-5: There are no SSSIs within the Site.River Derwent SSSI and Derwent Ings SSSI are the only two SSSIs within the 5 km Study Area, the closest of which is Derwent Ings SSSI, located approximately 3.6 km to the west of the Site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.142. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the Site or 5 km Study Areas of the Sites. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.143. There are no Conservation Areas within the Site or the 5 km Study Areas of the Sites. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.144. There are no PRoW crossing either Humberhead 3-4 or 3-5. The PRoWs within the 2 km Study Area are linear and follow the shapes of agricultural fields, drains and roads to connect rural lanes, small settlements and other PRoW networks together.

A.1.145. The Howdenshire Rail Trail is situated to the south of Foggathorpe and cuts through the landscape in a northeast to southwest manner and is roughly 8 miles long. The trail uses the disused railway line between Holme-on-Spalding-Moor and Bubwith.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.146. Humberhead 3-4 and 3-5: The site is rectangular in shape and consists of one agricultural field with prominent hedgerows and hedgerow trees within the four boundaries.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.147. The vegetation cover within the Site is found within its boundaries. All four boundaries of the Site are lined with hedgerows and hedgerow trees.

Site Character (Humberhead 4)

A.1.148. At national level Humberhead 4 lies across NCA 28: Vale of York and NCA 39: Humberhead Levels, a description of which can be found in paragraph 1.5.7 above. At county level the Site lies across LCT1: Flat Open Farmland, LCT 6: Wooded Open Farmland and LCT 7: Foulness Open Farmland as defined within the ERYC Landscape Character Assessment (2018).

Humberhead 4-1

A.1.149. Humberhead 4-1 is located south of A614 Market Weighton Road and approximately 1 km east of Holme-on-Spalding-Moor. The Site is situated on select land on either side of Cliffe Lane. To the east of Cliffe Lane the Site is situated on fields south of A614 Market Weighton Road and west of Back Delfin drain. The Site sits to the north of Duck Nest and animal by products processing facility. The Site covers an area of 176 ha.

A.1.150. To the west of Cliffe Lane, the Site extends west through a series of fields north and west of Woodlands Farm. The Site then continues south through a series of fields southwest of woodlands farm and almost connects onto Lock Lane.

A.1.151. The Site is irregular in shape covering a large portion of land to the east of Holme-on-Spalding-Moor. The Site is relatively flat and comprises of approximately 26 agricultural fields all of varying shapes and size. The fields are separated by occasional hedgerows, trees and ditches.

A.1.152. Within the immediate context of the Site the landscape fabric is industrial with farmsteads located in all directions and animal by product processing facility to the south.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.153. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within Landscape Character Types: (LCT) 1. Flat Open Farmland and LCT 6. Wooded Open Farmland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.154. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 4-1. Park closes moat lodge, [List Entry Number: 1015311] located 1.8 km northwest of the Site is the only scheduled monument within the 2 km Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.155. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 4-1. There are eleven listed buildings within the 2 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade II listed milestone along Market Weighton Road, [List Entry Number: 1084101] located 800 m to the east of the Site.

A.1.156. Grade I listed Church of All Saints, [List Entry Number: 1025868] is located approximately 950 m to the west of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.157. There are no SSSIs within Humberhead 4-1 or the 2 km Study Area. South Cliffe Common SSSI is the only SSSI within the 5 km Study Area, located approximately 2.1 km southeast of the Site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.158. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within Humberhead 4-1 or the 2 km Study Area. There are two within the 5 km Study Area, the closest of which is Grade II listed Houghton Hall, [List Entry Number: 1000923] located approximately 2.9 km east of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.159. There are no Conservation Areas within Humberhead 4-1 or the 2 km Study Area. There are four within the wider 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Everingham located approximately 2.7 km northwest of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.160. There are no PRoW crossing into the Site. The closest PRoW is Public Footpath EY|Holme on Spalding Moor|Footpath No.12 travels along Back Delfin drain along the eastern boundary of the Site.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.161. The Site consists of 26 agricultural fields on either side of Cliffe Lane as it extends south off of A614 Market Weighton Road. The fabric of the Site is primarily agricultural with hedgerows and hedgerow trees within field margins.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.162. The vegetation cover within the Site is focused within field margins where hedgerows and hedgerow trees are present. To the east, hedgerows are sparse and the landscape is predominantly open.

Humberhead 4-2

A.1.163. Humberhead 4-2 is located to the east of Back Delfin drain and south and west of Linden House. The Site is approximately 300 m north of Sand Lane. The Site is 2.8 km east of Holme-on-Spalding-Moor and 1.2 km south of Market Weighton Road. The Site covers 75 ha of currently agricultural land.

A.1.164. The Site is irregular in shape comprising of eight rectilinear agricultural fields. The western boundary of the Site is parallel to Back Delfin drain. The western boundary is open with no hedgerows or boundary vegetation whilst the other sides of the Site are enclosed with hedgerows. The Site has limited tree cover with them only visible and present within the northern portion of the Site. The northern boundary of the Site is partially enclosed by properties of Linden House.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.165. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within Landscape Character Types: (LCT) 1. Flat Open Farmland and LCT 6. Wooded Open Farmland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.166. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 4-2 or the 2 km Study Area. There are two scheduled monuments within the 5 km Study Area, the closest of which is Park closes moated lodge, [List Entry Number:

1015311] located approximately 3.2 km northwest of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.167. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 4-2. There are two listed buildings within the 2 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade II listed Warehouse to the south of River Head Farm, [List Entry Number: 1084113] located approximately 400 m north of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.168. There are no SSSIs within Humberhead 4-2. South Cliffe Common located 1.3 km south of the Site is the only SSSI within the 2 km Study Area.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.169. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within Humberhead 4-2 or the 2 km Study Area. Grade II listed Houghton Hall, [List Entry Number: 1000923] located approximately 2.05 km east of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.170. There are no Conservation Areas within Humberhead 4-2 or the 2 km Study Area. There are four conservation areas within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Market Weighton, located approximately 3 km to the northeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.171. There are no PRoWs crossing through Humberhead 4-2. Public Footpath EY|Holme on Spalding Moor|Footpath No.12 travels along the western boundary of the Site, parallel to the Back Delfin drain.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.172. The Site and its immediate surrounding shows evidence of an agricultural and farmed landscape with elements of industrial and residential influence. The animal by product processing facility along Cliffe Lane and farmstead dotted throughout the landscape stand tall on the horizon. Groups of residential properties are common to the east.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.173. The vegetation cover within the Site is low growing and sparse. The northern, eastern and southern boundary is lined with low maintained hedgerows with frequent gaps. Tree cover is prominent to the northern portion of the Site with trees visible within hedgerows.

Humberhead 4-3

A.1.174. Humberhead 4-3 is located primarily between Lock Lane and Skiff Lane with seven fields extending north off of Lock Lane. The eastern boundary of the Site is parallel to Egremont Drain. The Site is situated approximately 1.1 km south of All Saint's Church on Market Wighton Road and 400 m east of residential properties at Holme-on-Spalding-Moor along A614. The Site covers 288 ha of currently agricultural land.

A.1.175. The Site is irregular in shape, covering a large area of agricultural land to the north of Skiff Lane and approximately 1.3 km south of Market Weighton Road. The Site is flat with notable mound on Field 4-3-1 with highest elevation reaching 14 m AOD.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.176. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within Landscape Character Types: (LCT) 6: Wooded Open Farmland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.177. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 4-3. There are two scheduled monuments within the 2 km Study Area. The closest of which is Moated site north of Wholsea Farm, [List Entry Number: 1015302] located approximately 1.2 km south of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.178. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 4-3. There are eight within the 2 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade listed Bridge spanning drainage channel to the north of Sodhouse Lock, [List Entry Number: 1276651] located approximately 300 m south of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.179. There are no SSSIs within Humberhead 4-3. There are two SSSIs within the 2 km Study Area. The closest of which is South Cliffe Common, located approximately 1 km east of the Site.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.180. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within Humberhead 4-3 or the 2 km Study Area. Grade II listed Houghton Hall, [List Entry Number: 1000923] located approximately 3.7 km northeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.181. There are no Conservation Areas within Humberhead 4-3 or the 2 km Study Area. There are three conservation areas within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Everingham Conservation Area, located approximately 4.5 km north of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.182. There are two PRoW that cross Humberhead 4-3. Footpath EY|Holme on Spalding Moor|Footpath No.1o crosses Field 4-3-2 to connect Lock Lane to A614 Market Weight at a point east of Holme-on-Spalding-Moor. Bridleway EY|Holme on Spalding Moor|Bridleway No.15 crosses the Site in a northeast to southwest manner connecting Lock Lane and Skiff Lane.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.183. The landscape within the Site is made up of agricultural fields with hedgerows and hedgerow trees with influences of industrial elements seen in the wider context through farmsteads and large warehouses associated with Tollingham Industrial Park. Tall singular wind turbines are prominent in the landscape as well as pylons and telegraph lines.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.184. The vegetation cover within Site is most prominent within the field margins where there are hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Hedgerows within the Site are maintained low with frequent gaps.

Humberhead 4-4

A.1.185. Humberhead 4-4 is located to the east of Back Delfin drain and south of Beils Beck and accessed through track stemming south of Sand Lane near Carr Farm Sand Lane. The Site is located 2.5 km south of Market Weighton Road and approximately 2.8 km east of residential properties at Holme-on-Spalding-Moor. The Site covers 32 ha of currently agricultural land.

A.1.186. The Site is roughly rectangular in shape with access track stemming northeast from Site towards Sand Lane. The Site is made up of 3 rectangular fields to the east of Back Delfin drain. Vegetation is most prominent within the southern boundary.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.187. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within Landscape Character Types: (LCT) 6: Wooded Open Farmland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.188. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 4-4 or the 2 km Study Area. There are two scheduled monuments within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Moated site north of Wholsea Farm, [List Entry Number: 1015302] located approximately 2.5 km south of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.189. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 4-4. There are two Listed buildings within the 2 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade II listed Bridge spanning drainage channel to the north of Sodhouse Lock, [List Entry Number: 1276651] located approximately 1.7 km to the south of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.190. There are no SSSIs within Humberhead 4-4. South Cliffe Common SSSI, located approximately 750 m southeast of the Site, is the only SSSI within the 2 km Study Area.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.191. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within Humberhead 4-4 and 2 km Study Area. The closest Registered Parks and Gardens is Grade II listed

Houghton Hall, [List Entry Number: 1000923] located approximately 3 km to the northeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.192. There are no conservation areas within Humberhead 4-4 or the 2 km Study Area. There are two conservation areas within the 5 km Study Area, the closest of which is Hotham located approximately 4.8 km southeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.193. There are no PRoW crossing through the Site.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.194. The Site is of agricultural use with limited vertical elements. Hedgerows are maintained to be low with frequent gaps with the western boundary that runs parallel with the drain left bare with no separating vegetation. Within the immediate context of the Site the landscape shows industrial and agricultural influence with large farmsteads, animal by product management facilities, singular wind turbines and residential properties present.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.195. The vegetation cover within the Site is sparse and limited with low maintained hedgerows present to the northern, eastern and southern boundaries. There is little to no tree cover within the Site.

Humberhead 4-5

A.1.196. Humberhead 4-5 is located to the south of Skiff Lane and approximately 800 m to the west of Tollingham industrial estate. The Site is located 780 m to the south of Lock Lane and approximately 980 m southeast of residential properties at Moor End. The Site covers 22 ha of land currently in agricultural use.

A.1.197. The Site is irregular in shape, comprising of four rectilinear agricultural fields. The Site is accessed through track stemming south of Skiff lane, to the east of Oak House and associated properties. The Site is flat and partially enclosed by hedgerow on all sides.

A.1.198. Within the immediate context of the Site the landscape shows industrial and agricultural influence with large farmsteads, industrial estates, singular wind turbines and residential properties present.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.199. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within Landscape Character Types: (LCT) 7: Foulness Open Farmland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.200. There are no Scheduled Monuments within Humberhead 4-5 or the 2 km Study Area. There are three scheduled monuments within the wider 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Park closes moated lodge, [List Entry Number: 1015311] located approximately 2.8 km north of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.201. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 4-5. Grade II listed Lock up at Workhouse Farm, [List Entry Number: 1376869] located just over 1 km to the west of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.202. There are no SSSIs within Humberhead 4-5 or the 2 km Study Area. South Cliffe Common SSSI, located approximately 3.2 km to the east of the Site is the only SSSI within the 5 km Study Area.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.203. There are no registered parks and gardens within Humberhead 4-5, 2 km Study Area and 5 km wider Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.204. There are no conservation areas within Humberhead 4-5 or the 2 km Study Area. Everingham, located approximately 4.9 km to the north of the Site is the only conservation area within the 5 km Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.205. There are no PRoW within Humberhead 4-5.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.206. The landscape fabric of the Site is partially enclosed arable land with long linear hedgerows within the Site boundary.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.207. The vegetation within the Site is found within the boundaries where maintained hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees buffer the Site from the surrounding landscape.

Humberhead 4-6 and 4-7

A.1.208. Humberhead 4-6 is located within Bursea approximately 1.3 km to the east of A614 and residential properties at Welham Bridge. The Site is approximately 3.2 km north of M62. Humberhead 4-6 covers 47 ha of land currently in agricultural use.

A.1.209. Humberhead 4-6 is irregular in shape and is located within Bursea. The Site covers agricultural land to the north and south of Bursea Lane. The Site is flat with hedgerows predominantly seen within field boundaries on fields north of Bursea Lane. The portion of the Site to the south of Bursea Lane contains limited hedgerows within the Site. However, small groups of woodland is seen to the immediate east and west of the southern portion of the Site.

A.1.210. Within the immediate context of the Site the landscape shows industrial and agricultural influence with large farmsteads, high speed local lanes and major A roads, singular wind turbines and residential properties present.

A.1.211. Humberhead 4-7 is located approximately 270 m south of Drain Lane and 650 m east of Bursea Lane. The Site is located north and east of Hasholme Grange and Whin Close. The Site is located approximately 2.35 km north of M62. Humberhead 4-7 covers 145 ha of land currently in agricultural use.

A.1.212. Humberhead 4-7 is irregular in shape and is located 270 m south of Drain Lane. The Site consists of fourteen rectilinear agricultural fields of varying sizes. The western boundary of the Site is parallel with Bridleway EY|Holme on Spalding Moor|Bridleway No.17 as it travels north south connecting Drain Lane to Hasholme Hall Access Road.

A.1.213. Within the immediate context of the Site the landscape shows industrial and agricultural influence with large farmsteads, high speed local lanes and major A roads, singular wind turbines and residential properties present.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.214. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within Landscape Character Types: (LCT) 7: Foulness Open Farmland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.215. Humberhead 4-6: There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site or the 2 km Study Area. There are four scheduled monuments within the 5 km Study Area. The closest of which is Moated site north of Wholsea Farm, [List Entry Number: 1015302] located approximately 2.7 km to the east of the Site.

A.1.216. Humberhead 4-7: There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site. The closest scheduled monument is Moated site north of Wholsea Farm, [List Entry Number: 1015302] located approximately 290 m east of the Site.

A.1.217. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.218. Humberhead 4-6: There are no Listed Buildings within the Site. There are three listed buildings within the 2 km Study Area, the closest of which is Grade II listed Bursea Chapel, [List entry number: 1346650] located 10 m west of the Site.

A.1.219. Humberhead 4-7: There are no Listed Buildings within the Site. There are four listed buildings within the 2 km Study Area, the closest of which is Grade II listed Sodhouse Lock, [List Entry Number: 1233351] located 650 m east of the Site.

A.1.220. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.221. Humberhead 4-6: There are no SSSIs within the Site or the 2 km Study Area. South Cliffe Common SSSI, located approximately 4.6 km to the east of the Site is the only SSSI within the 5 km Study Area.

A.1.222. Humberhead 4-7: There are no SSSIs within the Site. South Cliffe Common SSSI, located approximately 1.9 km to the east is the only SSSI within the 2 km Study Area.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.223. There are no registered parks and gardens within the Site, 2 km Study Area and 5 km wider Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.224. There are no conservation areas within the Site, 2 km Study Area and 5 km wider Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.225. Humberhead 4-6: There are no PRoW within the Site. The PRoWs within the 2 km Study Area and wider landscape context travel in a linear pattern throughout the agricultural landscape connecting settlements, local lanes and other PRoW networks together.

A.1.226. Humberhead 4-7: Bridleway EY|Holme on Spalding Moor|Bridleway No.17 runs parallel to the western boundary of the Site and crosses into the Site and continues along the western boundary at Field 4-7-4.

A.1.227. Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.228. Humberhead 4-6: The landscape fabric of the Site is partially enclosed arable land, primarily enclosed at portion of the Site south of Bursea Lane.

A.1.229. Humberhead 4-7: The landscape fabric of the Site is predominantly enclosed arable land to the south of Drain Lane. Woodland is present within the Site and to the east of the bridleway, south of the Site.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.230. Humberhead 4-6: The Site is flat with hedgerows predominantly seen within field boundaries on fields north of Bursea Lane. The portion of the Site to the south of Bursea Lane contains limited hedgerows within the Site. However, small groups of woodland is seen to the immediate east and west of the southern portion of the Site.

A.1.231. Humberhead 4-7: The Site is predominantly enclosed with sparse hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. Woodland is present within the Site between Field 4-7-5 and 4-7-8 and to the east of the Bridleway, south of the Site.

Humberhead 4-8

A.1.232. Humberhead 4-8is located directly east of Market Weighton Canal and approximately 2.5 km northwest of North Cave. The Site is also approximately

1.85 km to the west of Cliffe Road, which connects settlements of North Cave, South Cliffe, North Cliffe and Market Weighton. The Site covers 112 ha of land currently in agricultural use.

A.1.233. The Site is irregular in shape and built up of six agricultural fields with sporadic hedgerows and hedgerow trees within the field margins. Bridleway EY|Hotham|Bridleway No.6 cuts through the eastern portion of the Site in a northwest southeast manner separating Fields 4-8-4 and 4-8-5. The Site is flat with a gentle slope towards Market Weighton Drain.

A.1.234. Farmsteads and residential properties are sporadic and dotted throughout the wider landscape. Notably, Wholsea Grange to the north, South Carr Farm to the south, North Carr Farm, Glebe Farm, and Hutt Farm to the east.

A.1.235. Woodlands and plantations are common within the area with notable Gray's plantation, Snake hall plantation and South Cliffe Common SSSI to the north. Long plantation is situated approximately 70 m south of the Site.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Assessment

A.1.236. The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the Site as lying within Landscape Character Types: (LCT) 6: Wooded Open Farmland.

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.237. There are no scheduled monuments within Humberhead 4-8. Moated site north of Wholsea Farm, [List entry number: 1015302] located approximately 300 m to the west of the Site, is the only scheduled monument within the 2 km Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.238. There are no Listed Buildings within Humberhead 4-8. There are four listed buildings within the 2 km Study Area. The closest of which is Grade II listed Sodhouse Lock, [List entry number: 1233351] located approximately 530 m north of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.239. There are no SSSIs within Humberhead 4-8. South Cliffe Common SSSI is directly to the west of Field 4-8-5 and approximately 40 m north of Field 4-8-3 and is the only SSSI within the 2 km Study Area.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.240. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within Humberhead 4-8or the 2 km Study Area. Grade II listed Houghton Hall, [List entry number: 1000923] located approximately 4.4 km northeast of the Site, is the only Registered Parks and Gardens within the 5 km Study Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.241. There are no Conservation Areas within Humberhead 4-8or the 2 km Study Area. There are four conservation areas within the Site. The closest of which is conservation area within North Cave located approximately 2.5 km southeast of the Site. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

A.1.242. There are two PRoW crossing through Humberhead 4-8. Bridleway EY|Hotham|Bridleway No.6 passes through the Site in a northwest southeast direction connecting Carr Lane to South Cliffe Common SSSI and wider PRoW networks. Additionally, Bridleway EY|Hotham|Bridleway No.3 crosses through the Site along the western boundary of the Site as part of Market Weighton Canal walking trail that connects on to wider PRoW networks.

Landscape Fabric of the Site (Landscape Features)

A.1.243. The landscape within Humberhead 4-8is made up of flat agricultural fields with vegetated field margines. Carr Dike runs parallel to the northern boundary of Field 4-8-5. New drain/ Suehead drain passes through the Site in a north south manner, separating Field 4-8-1 from Fields 4-8-3 and 4-8-4.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.244. The Site is partially enclosed with hedgerows and few hedgerow trees. The western boundary of the Site is open to the Market Weighton Canal along with boundaries to Bridleway EY|Hotham|Bridleway No.6 remaining open. Internal field margins are sparse with limited hedgerows and vegetation.

Site Character (Cable Route Search Corridor)

National Character Areas

- NCA 28: Vale of York;
- NCA 39: Humberhead Levels.

Ceremonial County Landscape Character Areas

- LCA 1A: Shiptonthorpe and Market Weighton Farmland;
- LCA 1C: Newton upon Derwent, Wilberfoss, Allerthorpe and Hayton Farmland
- LCA 6A: South of Pocklington Canal Wooded Farmland;
- LCA 6B: South Cliffe and Hotham Common;
- LCA 7A: South of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland;
- LCA 10H: West Facing Scarp Slope.

A.1.245. Landscape designations within the Cable Route Search Corridor are described below:

Scheduled Monuments

A.1.246. Moated Site 170 m north of Wholsea Farm, [List Entry Number: 1015302] located between Humberhead 4-7 and 4-8, is the only Schedule Monument located within the CRC Search Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Listed Buildings

A.1.247. There are nine Listed Buildings within the CRC Search Area. Five of which are located within the area around Humberhead 1, four of which are along the Pocklington Canal. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A.1.248. Pocklington Canal, located to the east and south of Humberhead 1-1, is the only SSSI within the CRC Search Area.

Registered Parks and Gardens

A.1.249. Historic tree avenue as part of Grade II* Listed Londesborough Park,[List Entry Number: 1000924] located between Humberhead Sites 2-1 and 2-2, is the only Registered Parks and Gardens within the CRC Search Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Conservation Areas

A.1.250. There are no Conservation Areas within the CRC Search Area. For full information refer to Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Public Right of Way

A.1.251. The PRoW within the CRC Search Area are a mixture of bridleways and footpaths cutting through the predominantly agricultural landscape in a linear format.

Landscape Fabric of the Site

A.1.252. The landscape fabric of the CRC Search Area is predominantly agricultural with frequent farmsteads and Industrial elements such as Holme Industrial Estate and animal byproducts processing facility at Duck Nest.

Vegetation Cover

A.1.253. The vegetation cover within the Cable Route Search Corridor is primarily hedgerows and trees located within the fields margins. Woodlands at Carr Lane and woodland north of Tollingham Farm fall within the search area.

A.1.254. The baseline and landscape receptors for the Cable Route Search Corridor will be further established as the search area becomes more refined.

Appendix 7-D: LVIA Receptors

Appendix 7-D-1 Visual Receptors - All

Private Receptors All - Refer to Figure Series 11 Individual Receptors

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)
RG001	Yapham	Group	1	5148
RG002	Bolton	Group	1	5321
RG003	Grainary, Viking Cottage and Bolton House	Group	1	5427
RG004	Millington	Group	2	4984
RG005	Bolton Gates and Bolton Hill Farm	Group	1	5335
RG006	The Mile, Millington	Group	1	4756
RG007	Arran Cottage and Smylett Cottage	Group	1	4454
RG008	Beck Cottage and Little Beck Cottage	Group	2	4654
RG009	Mill Farm	Group	1	4691
RG010	Meltonby House Farm and Field View	Group	1	3985
RG011	Feoffee Lane, Yapham	Group	1	4281
RG012	Rose Cottages	Group	2	4280
RG013	Newbridge Lane, Wilberfoss	Group	1	4830
RG014	Bolton Lane, Wilberfoss	Group	1	5403
RG015	Yapham Mill	Group	1	3575
RG016	Woodhouse Farm and The Old Granary, Everingham	Group	1	3888
RG017	Northfield Farm and Cottage, Pocklington	Group	1	3453
RG018	Main Street, Warter	Group	2	4688
RG019	Bankburn Grange to Rose Cottage	Group	1	4680
RG020	Feoffee Common Lane, Barmby Moor	Group	1	4327
RG021	Northfield Farm and The Vines, Barmby Moor	Group	1	3746
RG022	Warter	Group	2	4392
RG023	Ornamental Cottages	Group	2	4029
RG024	Kilnwick Percy	Group	2	3822
RG025	Dairy Farm Bungalow, East Lodge and Warter Grange	Group	2	3758
RG026	Park View, Park View Cottages and The Gardens	Group	2	3549
RG027	Lavender Fields, Cran Brook and Spring House Farm	Group	1	4218
RG028	Larchwood House to Sable Lodge	Group	1	4953
RG029	K P Lodges, Kilnwick Percy	Group	1	3491
RG030	Eastfield House Farm and Cottages	Group	1	5246
RG031	Kilnwick Percy Hall	Group	2	3546
RG032	Melton Vaar and The Ranch	Group	1	2933
RG033	Florida Keys Park Lodges	Group	1	4499
RG034	Glebe House Farm	Group	2	2915
RG035	Wold Farm, Welton House and The Bungalow	Group	2	2581
RG036	Lake View Park	Group	1	3013
RG037	Between Southfield, Moorland Rise, Green Grass Farm and Bar Far	Group	1	3379
RG038	Gale Hill, Barmby Moor	Group	1	2773
RG039	Oaklea and Wolds Way	Group	1	2904
RG040	Castle Farm and Lodge, Barmby Moor	Group	1	3724
RG041	Garforth Farm and Barns	Group	2	2730
RG042	Cottage Farm and Cottage, Nunburnholme	Group	2	2185
RG043	Gale House Farm and Cottages	Group	1	5399
RG044	Loainingdale Cottages	Group	2	3697
RG045	Green Gables, Greenlands Warren and Cherry Rose Cottage	Group	1	3361
RG046	Ward Close, Pocklington	Group	1	1700
RG047	Nunburnholme	Group	2	1437
RG048	Canal Lane, Pocklington	Group	1	927
RG049	Southern Pocklington	Group	1	1259
RG050	Nunburnholme Wold Farm and Cottage	Group	2	2061
RG051	Thornton House Farm and The Mews	Group	1	3819
RG052	Londesborough Wold Farm and Cottages	Group	2	3591
RG053	Canal Head	Group	1	533
RG054	Gate Farm and The Gate House	Group	1	1312
RG055	South Moor Park	Group	1	430

RG056	Carr Farm and Tolcarne	Group	1	425
RG057	Waplington	Group	1	951
RG058	Ashton House and Partridge Hall	Group	2	550
RG059	Londesborough Wold Cottage and Annexe	Group	2	2843
RG060	Warren Farm Cottage	Group	1	2364
RG061	Halcyon View to Oakfield House	Group	1	286
RG062	Thornton Grange and Springfield House	Group	1	3497
RG063	Park Farm and Cottages	Group	2	1607
RG064	Cleaving Grange and Cottage	Group	2	111
RG065	Pinewood Farm and House	Group	1	1223
RG066	Westfield Farm and Cottage, Thornton	Group	1	4393
RG067	Market Bridge Farm and Annexe	Group	1	870
RG068	Easthorpe Farm	Group	2	1567
RG069	Thornton	Group	1	2936
RG070	Crossfield Farm	Group	1	1367
RG071	Tithe Barn Cottages and Woodlands	Group	1	2713
RG072	Kiplingcotes Road, Londesborough	Group	2	1573
RG073	Goodmanham Wold Farm	Group	2	4382
RG074	Eastfield Farm, Hawthorne Farm and Tara	Group	1	1953
RG075	Field House Farm, Bielby	Group	1	1453
RG076	Westfield Farm and Westcote Cottage, Melbourne	Group	3	4939
RG077	Grove Farm	Group	3	4801
RG078	Allotment Farm	Group	2	4720
RG079	Melbourne Arm Moorings	Group	1	3950
RG080	Hayton Road, Bielby	Group	1	1047
RG081	Goodmanham Grange and Bungalow	Group	2	3684
RG082	Walbut House Farm, Wayside, and Birchtree Cottage	Group	1	3027
RG083	Clarkes Common Farm	Group	1	705
RG084	Thorpe Le Street	Group	2	980
RG085	Meriford Grange, Broomfield and Kirton House	Group	1	3263
RG086	Ivy Cottage and Green Acres	Group	3	3520
RG087	The Oaks and Gamekeepers Cottage, Melbourne	Group	3	3940
RG088	New Grange Farm and Dairy House	Group	2	450
RG089	Granary Barn to Woodside Lodge	Group	3	4997
RG090	Rossmoor Park and The Owl House	Group	3	4287
RG091	Melbourne Grange Farm	Group	3	3806
RG092	Grange Lane, Londesborough	Group	2	309
RG093	Violet Cottage, Barr House and Manor Farm	Group	2	992
RG094	Thorpe Le Street Road, Thorpe Le Street	Group	1	1673
RG095	Blamire Lane, Everingham	Group	1	295
RG096	East Common Farm and The Lodge	Group	3	3082
RG097	Common Farm and Baylis Barn, Everingham	Group	1	1551
RG098	Wigwam Holidays Ball Hall Farm	Group	3	4484
RG099	Melbourne Hall	Group	3	3074
RG100	Ball Hall Farm, Garden Cottage and Middle Barn	Group	3	4525
RG101	Hardacres and Ivanhoe Hardacres	Group	2	1120
RG102	East Farm and South Farm	Group	3	2825
RG103	Goodmanham	Group	2	2338
RG104	Robeanne House and The Homestead	Group	2	932
RG105	Field House Farm and Cottage	Group	1	1193
RG106	Boundary Farm and Whin Wood	Group	3	3840
RG107	Lark Rise and The Bungalow	Group	2	1330
RG108	Seaton Common Lane, Melbourne	Group	3	2477
RG109	Driffield Lane End	Group	2	1377
RG110	The Orchard, Forest Farm and Fieldfare	Group	3	4182
RG111	Everingham Road, Seaton Ross	Group	3	2221
RG112	Everingham	Group	1	1149
RG113	Skelfrey Rise and Park Cottages	Group	2	1382
RG114	Dial Farm, Lynwood House and Blackwood Gate	Group	3	2029
RG115	Wold View, Fir Trees, and Silverstone House	Group	3	4920
RG116	York Road, Market Weighton	Group	2	1347
RG117	Grange Farm and The Barn, East Cottingwith	Group	3	3982

RG118	Bridge Farm and Wicstun Cottage	Group	2	1504
RG119	South Acre Farm and Ryburn House	Group	3	3023
RG120	Everingham Park	Group	1	1542
RG121	Petersfield Farm and The Grange	Group	1	1989
RG122	Greenacres and The Annexe, Market Weighton	Group	2	1618
RG123	Fairfield and Newlands	Group	2	2094
RG124	Barn End and White Farm	Group	3	1875
RG125	Wold House Farm and Corvus House	Group	2	3963
RG126	Everpark House and Park Farm	Group	1	2009
RG127	Rookery Cottage and Park View	Group	3	1848
RG128	Jasmine Farm and Cottage	Group	4	1969
RG129	Tivoli Lodge, Meadow Croft and North Ross Farm	Group	3	3474
RG130	The Bothy, Bethell House and South Ross Farm	Group	3	3059
RG131	Grange Farms and Cottage, Market Weighton	Group	4	1986
RG132	Laytham Park and Annexe	Group	3	2206
RG133	Grange Farm Cottages	Group	4	2056
RG134	Breckstreet Farm and Coach House	Group	3	1346
RG135	Weighton Wold and Bungalow	Group	2	4038
RG136	Carr Lane, Everingham	Group	3	1506
RG137	Bridges Farm, Spring House Farm and Springfield Farm	Group	3	3437
RG138	High Wold Farm and The Old Farmhouse	Group	2	4663
RG139	Shipton Grange	Group	4	1456
RG140	Wold Cottages	Group	2	4134
RG141	Middle Dale	Group	2	3989
RG142	Oak Field Farm to Dovecote	Group	3	1432
RG143	The Old Rectory to Buckthorne House	Group	4	1651
RG144	Manor Farm and House, Harswell	Group	3	1615
RG145	The Cottage, Keepers Cottage, and Rose Cottage	Group	4	1306
RG146	Mask Hall and Barn	Group	4	3665
RG147	Bridgeholme Farm and Stray Farm	Group	4	82
RG148	Ellerton	Group	3	4188
RG149	Acorn Cottage and Bowland House	Group	3	2018
RG150	Laytham	Group	3	647
RG151	North Grange Farm and Willow Lodge	Group	3	2879
RG152	Oscell Farm and The Barn	Group	4	1683
RG153	Ruddings Lane, Ellerton	Group	3	1714
RG154	Short Acre Cottages	Group	3	2566
RG155	St Helens Farm	Group	3	237
RG156	Poplar Farm and Barn	Group	4	1170
RG157	Oak Farm and Old Oak Barn	Group	3	40
RG158	Houghton Hall	Group	4	3048
RG159	North Cottage, South Cottage and Gardeners Cottage	Group	4	2776
RG160	Pasadena and Spen Farm	Group	3	28
RG161	Spen House to Strawberry Farm	Group	3	211
RG162	Market Weighton Road, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Group	4	1053
RG163	Seaton New Hall	Group	3	854
RG164	Church Farm and Camp Farm	Group	4	197
RG165	Langdale House and Fossdale House	Group	4	65
RG166	Linden House	Group	4	45
RG167	Corner House and Common Farm	Group	4	323
RG168	Aspen Farm	Group	4	283
RG169	Aughton	Group	3	3911
RG170	Cliffe Lane, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Group	4	13
RG171	Castle Farm and Cottage, Sancton	Group	4	3271
RG172	Water End	Group	3	1364
RG173	Yellowtop Country Park	Group	3	739
RG174	Lincoln Flats and Lincoln Flats Farm	Group	3	1049
RG175	Manor Farm and Barns, Foggathorpe	Group	3	530
RG176	Holly Tree House and Pond House	Group	3	1632
RG177	Woodlands Farm and Whitfield House, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Group	3	1543
RG178	Top Cottages	Group	4	25
RG179	Grange Farm Barns, Foggathorpe	Group	3	251

RG180	Swift Cottage and The Grange	Group	3	486
RG181	Moor End	Group	4	670
RG182	Arglam Farm and Snowdrop Cottage	Group	3	1429
RG183	Sober Hill Farm	Group	3	1553
RG184	Monk Farm and Holme House	Group	3	2178
RG185	The Longlands to The Granary Barn	Group	3	867
RG186	Holly Tree Farm to Kellys Rose Barn	Group	3	631
RG187	Oak Tree Farm, Woodhouse Farm and The Granary	Group	3	1839
RG188	Howden Road, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Group	4	895
RG189	Mill Farm and Cottage, North Newbald	Group	4	4851
RG190	North Cliffe	Group	4	2146
RG191	High Garth	Group	4	101
RG192	Carr Farm, North Cliffe	Group	4	255
RG193	Foggathorpe House Lane, Foggathorpe	Group	3	1461
RG194	Rascal Moor	Group	4	354
RG195	Moor Farm, North Newbald	Group	4	3914
RG196	Highfield Grange and Cherry Lodge	Group	3	2550
RG197	Workhouse Farm and Cottages	Group	4	1032
RG198	Stables and Old Winter Barn	Group	3	1759
RG199	Street Lane, Bubwith	Group	3	2466
RG200	Arglam Lane	Group	4	2872
RG201	Ladies Parlour Farm	Group	4	68
RG202	Sand Hill Farm	Group	4	2306
RG203	South Cliffe	Group	4	1925
RG204	Derwent Cottage Farm	Group	3	4754
RG205	Woldgate Farm and Annexe	Group	4	1243
RG206	Arglam Grange, Cottage and Westwood House	Group	3	2931
RG207	South Newbald	Group	4	4862
RG208	Brickyard Cottage to Plum Bungalow	Group	4	596
RG209	Gribthorpe	Group	3	2626
RG210	West Cottage, East Cottage and Oak Cottages	Group	3	2365
RG211	Gunby	Group	3	4338
RG212	Bursea Lane End Farm and Common Farm	Group	4	1518
RG213	Willitoft	Group	3	2732
RG214	Throlam Farm, Grange Farm, and Woodland Lodge	Group	4	816
RG215	Elder Farm and Bungalow	Group	3	2991
RG216	Welham Bridge Cottage to Welham Bridge Farm	Group	4	1377
RG217	Webbwood House and The Grange	Group	3	3586
RG218	Lake View House and Bungalow	Group	3	3665
RG219	Warham Farm and The Bungalow	Group	4	1842
RG220	Bursea	Group	4	34
RG221	Waterloo Farm, Brooklands and Fine Country Lodges	Group	3	4179
RG222	Snake Hall Farm North and South	Group	4	552
RG223	Sandy Field Farm and Woodside	Group	3	4836
RG224	Holme Road, Spaldington	Group	4	1318
RG225	Spaldington	Group	4	4244
RG226	Wholsea Farm and The Stables Annexe	Group	4	317
RG227	Castle Farm, North Cave	Group	4	4063
RG228	Drome Villa and Rose Dale	Group	3	4531
RG229	Spaldington Road, Spaldington	Group	4	2184
RG230	Hasholme Hall and Bungalows	Group	4	439
RG231	Hasholme Grange and Whin Close	Group	4	249
RG232	South Carr Farmhouse and Bungalow	Group	4	633
RG233	Dryham Farm and Bungalow	Group	4	1318
RG234	Sandwood Villas and Cottage Farm	Group	4	3921
RG235	Yoke Gate Farm and Chapel Bungalow	Group	4	1929
RG236	Rose Villa Farm and Oak Tree Farm	Group	4	2316
RG237	Primrose Cottage and Violet Grove	Group	4	1619
RG238	Canal Side West and Canal Side East, Newport	Group	4	1301
RG239	Sandholme Lodge Holiday Park	Group	4	927
RG240	Everthorpe	Group	4	4493
RG241	Holme Road, Eastrington	Group	4	2703

RG242	Anserdam House and Yokefleet Lodge	Group	4	1283
RG243	Canal Side Farm and The Barn	Group	4	1604
RG244	Cottage Farm to Allwynds	Group	4	2427
RG245	Beech Holme, The Lodge and Woodside House	Group	4	3953
RG246	South Ings Lane, North Cave	Group	4	2914
RG247	Carr Lane, Newport	Group	4	1836
RG248	Spring Lane, North Cave	Group	4	2739
RG249	Wood View and Ings Nook	Group	4	1541
RG250	Everthorpe Hall Cottage and Home Farm Cottage	Group	4	3720
RG251	Elm Cottage to Bridge Farm	Group	4	2081
RG252	Low Lea and Ashfield House	Group	4	2622
RG253	Grange Court and Grange Farm	Group	4	2399
RG254	Sand Lane, South Cave	Group	4	4634
RG255	Common Lane, North Cave	Group	4	3122
RG256	Portington	Group	4	2869
RG257	Beck Road, South Cave	Group	4	4309
RG258	Wallingfen Lane, Newport	Group	4	2737
RG259	Westfield Bungalow to Mount Pleasant Bungalow	Group	4	2389
RG260	Sandholme and Hive	Group	4	2067
RG261	Beaumont House and Thimblehall Farm	Group	4	2497
RG262	Main Road, Newport	Group	4	2726
RG263	Cavill Hall and Cottages	Group	4	4387
RG264	Wild Rose Country Park	Group	4	2215
RG265	New Farm and Ings Wood, Sandholme	Group	4	2670
RG266	Thimblehall Lane area, Newport	Group	4	2907
RG267	Jarratt Hills Farm and Granary Cottage	Group	4	3977
RG268	Elm Tree Farm and Wallingfen Grange	Group	4	3622
RG269	Scalby	Group	4	3403
RG270	Howden Road, Eastrington	Group	4	3813
RG271	Nova Scotia Farm and Cottage	Group	4	4563
RG272	Newland	Group	4	3983
RG273	Acacia Lodge to Milton House	Group	4	3604
RG274	Lilac Villa to Slipper Bridge	Group	4	3980
RG275	Bennetland	Group	4	3985
RG276	Saltmarsh Grange	Group	4	4833
RG277	The Bungalow to Newland Gate	Group	4	4471
RG278	Elm Villa, Eddercliffe and Mona	Group	4	4600
RG279	North Lynton, Lynton Grange and Lynton Villa Farm	Group	4	4844
RG280	East Lynton Farm and Mayfield House	Group	4	4794
RI001	High Garth, Yapham	Single	1	5028
RI002	Caravan, The Hanging Basket Nursery	Single	1	5117
RI003	Far Garth	Single	1	5201
RI004	Bolton Grange	Single	1	5397
RI005	Whinny Hill Farm	Single	2	4796
RI006	Shedfield Farm	Single	2	4893
RI007	Park Farm, Yapham Mill	Single	1	4454
RI008	Prospect Farm	Single	1	4437
RI009	Clay Farm	Single	1	4833
RI010	Rowland Lodge	Single	1	4462
RI011	Moat Farm	Single	1	4317
RI012	Manor Farm, Bolton	Single	1	5290
RI013	Farm Cottage	Single	1	4356
RI014	Rowland Hill	Single	1	4442
RI015	South Lodge and Stables Cottage, Wilberfoss	Single	1	5352
RI016	Smylett Hall	Single	1	4238
RI017	The Croft, Wilberfoss	Single	1	5326
RI018	Northfield House	Single	1	4076
RI019	The Hollies	Single	1	5480
RI020	Hagg Wood	Single	1	5053
RI021	Belsom Farm	Single	1	4520
RI022	Rickman House	Single	2	4934
RI023	Yapham Manor	Single	1	3652

RI024	Firwood	Single	1	4564
RI025	Mile Field Farm	Single	1	3763
RI026	Low Warrendale Farm	Single	2	3733
RI027	High Warrendale Farm	Single	2	3584
RI028	Greenlands	Single	2	3934
RI029	Braken	Single	1	3253
RI030	South Park Farm	Single	1	4492
RI031	Newcotes Cottage	Single	2	3364
RI032	Barmbyfield House	Single	1	3065
RI033	The Gatehouse, Barmby Moor	Single	1	3009
RI034	Newfield House	Single	1	3582
RI035	Westbeck	Single	2	3420
RI036	Tithe Farm	Single	1	3748
RI037	The Paddocks	Single	2	3312
RI038	Lowlands	Single	1	5166
RI039	Milldale	Single	2	3805
RI040	Warter Hall	Single	2	2955
RI041	Parklands	Single	1	4234
RI042	Lottings Farm	Single	1	3279
RI043	Methill Hall	Single	2	3443
RI044	Brancville and The Lodge	Single	1	2828
RI045	Mohair Farm	Single	1	3967
RI046	Keepers Cottage, Pocklington	Single	1	2423
RI047	Kilnwick Wood House	Single	1	2321
RI048	The Reas	Single	1	2189
RI049	Clayfield Farm	Single	1	1978
RI050	Tadpole Cottage	Single	1	3071
RI051	The Bungalow, Pocklington Airfield Industrial Estate	Single	1	1455
RI052	Frog Hall	Single	1	2496
RI053	Throstle Nest Farm	Single	2	2039
RI054	Totterdown Hill Farm	Single	2	2072
RI055	Westfield Farm, Barmby Moor	Single	1	3751
RI056	Roslyn	Single	1	1096
RI057	Little Grange Bungalow	Single	1	1036
RI058	Owl Wood	Single	1	1476
RI059	Highthorn	Single	1	1293
RI060	Low Farm	Single	1	4775
RI061	Hind House, Kipling House Farm	Single	2	4456
RI062	Fouracres	Single	1	797
RI063	Hayton Common Farm	Single	1	1222
RI064	Bungalow Farm	Single	1	528
RI065	Silver Hill Cottage	Single	1	4680
RI066	Chicory Farm	Single	1	432
RI067	Lock House	Single	1	257
RI068	South Lea	Single	1	703
RI069	Old Gravel Pits	Single	1	262
RI070	Tank Cottage	Single	1	1581
RI071	Martindale	Single	1	1406
RI072	Fir Tree Cottage	Single	1	600
RI073	Lake Lodge	Single	1	801
RI074	Marlborough House Farm	Single	2	987
RI075	Woodlands Farm, Thornton	Single	1	3133
RI076	Oak Tree House	Single	1	3076
RI077	Thornton Turkey Farm Bungalow	Single	1	3021
RI078	Enthorpe House Farm	Single	2	4942
RI079	Holly Tree Farm	Single	1	503
RI080	Enthorpe Wood Cottage	Single	2	4614
RI081	Pocklington Grange	Single	1	282
RI082	Enthorpe Station House	Single	2	4790
RI083	Tarn Hows	Single	1	88
RI084	Middlethorpe Cottage (North)	Single	2	2526
RI085	Toft House Farm	Single	1	599

RI086	Middlethorpe Cottage (South)	Single	2	2323
RI087	Middlethorpe Farm	Single	2	2473
RI088	Hayton Grange	Single	1	296
RI089	Byholme Farm	Single	1	2382
RI090	Willow Tree Farm Lodge	Single	1	1530
RI091	Willow Tree Farm, Thornton	Single	1	1635
RI092	Oak Bridge Farm	Single	1	1143
RI093	Northfield Farm, Thornton	Single	1	1486
RI094	Moor Farm, Londesborough	Single	2	81
RI095	Thornton Lodge	Single	1	2132
RI096	Routh Lodge	Single	1	421
RI097	High Trenwick	Single	2	1038
RI098	The Gardens	Single	2	144
RI099	Mill House Farm, Thornton	Single	1	2757
RI100	Bielby Fields	Single	1	599
RI101	Marsh Farmhouse	Single	3	4747
RI102	Woodhouse Farm, Thornton	Single	1	2226
RI103	Garrick Farm, Londesborough	Single	2	67
RI104	Hayton Fields	Single	1	408
RI105	West End	Single	3	4539
RI106	Private Woodlands Caravan	Single	3	4900
RI107	Thorpe Field Farm and Cottage	Single	1	1395
RI108	Walbut Mill Farm	Single	1	2800
RI109	Lakeside	Single	1	911
RI110	Thorpe Rise Farm	Single	2	801
RI111	Long Meadow Farm	Single	1	261
RI112	Willow Garth	Single	2	1163
RI113	Woodsyde Farm	Single	2	834
RI114	The Oaks, Everingham	Single	1	77
RI115	Ponds Farm	Single	1	95
RI116	Common Farm, Bielby	Single	1	1886
RI117	Skylark Farm	Single	1	462
RI118	Willow Glade Farm	Single	3	4629
RI119	Hall Park Bungalow	Single	3	3207
RI120	Gale Carr Farm	Single	1	1904
RI121	Manor Park	Single	3	4740
RI122	Bloom House, Halfacres Farm	Single	1	511
RI123	Glebe Farm, Everingham	Single	1	805
RI124	Eastgate Farm	Single	2	668
RI125	Woodclose Farm	Single	1	1590
RI126	Rose Thorpe Park	Single	3	2609
RI127	Ryedale House	Single	3	2513
RI128	Park Farm, Melbourne	Single	3	2720
RI129	Merton House Farm	Single	1	1859
RI130	Brickyard Farm	Single	3	2518
RI131	Melrose House	Single	3	2446
RI132	Park House	Single	1	993
RI133	Acre Farm	Single	3	3279
RI134	Greenacres, East Cottingwith	Single	3	3958
RI135	The Sidings	Single	2	1054
RI136	Silver Sands	Single	3	2103
RI137	Acres	Single	2	1187
RI138	Fairhaven	Single	2	1667
RI139	Willow Tree Farm, East Cottingwith	Single	3	4486
RI140	Blackthorns	Single	3	4350
RI141	Hawkwood	Single	3	2189
RI142	Storwood Game Farm	Single	1	1399
RI143	Alders	Single	3	2046
RI144	Skelfrey Park Farm	Single	2	1562
RI145	Bibbill Farm	Single	3	1933
RI146	Yew Tree Farm	Single	2	2016
RI147	Keepers Cottage, Everingham	Single	1	1703

RI148	High Park House	Single	1	1691
RI149	Brouncey Farm	Single	4	2346
RI150	Red Cap Farm	Single	3	4752
RI151	Ellerker House	Single	3	1794
RI152	Grange Farm, Shiptonthorpe	Single	4	1824
RI153	Woodland Grange	Single	3	1827
RI154	South Lodge, Everingham	Single	3	1773
RI155	Fox Covert Farm	Single	3	3225
RI156	Mill House Farm, East Cottingwith	Single	3	4447
RI157	Breckstreet Court	Single	3	1123
RI158	Four Oaks	Single	3	1116
RI159	Blackberry Farm	Single	3	3735
RI160	Field House	Single	4	1650
RI161	Eastview House	Single	3	549
RI162	Low Grange Farm	Single	4	1042
RI163	Westburn Grange	Single	4	1579
RI164	Jungle	Single	3	507
RI165	The Holding	Single	4	1872
RI166	Ascham Lodge	Single	4	784
RI167	Foxhaven Farm	Single	4	1789
RI168	Laytham Grange	Single	3	172
RI169	Grange Garth	Single	3	22
RI170	Harthill Farm	Single	3	614
RI171	Crossfield House	Single	4	2474
RI172	Blue Slates Farm	Single	3	2139
RI173	Willow Farm, Seaton Ross	Single	3	245
RI174	Station House	Single	4	958
RI175	Park Farm, Seaton Ross	Single	3	98
RI176	Paynes Turkey Farm	Single	4	330
RI177	Ruler Hall	Single	4	953
RI178	North Lodge	Single	4	3016
RI179	Green Farm	Single	3	404
RI180	South View	Single	3	3456
RI181	Fosses Farm	Single	3	237
RI182	Searchlight House	Single	4	629
RI183	Ings Farm	Single	3	581
RI184	Seaton Old Hall Farm	Single	3	32
RI185	River Head Farm	Single	4	451
RI186	Park Farm, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Single	3	1031
RI187	Milbrook Grange, Millbrook Equestrian Centre	Single	3	335
RI188	Millbrook Park	Single	3	460
RI189	Beechwood	Single	4	120
RI190	Grange Farm, Seaton Ross	Single	3	308
RI191	St Williams Farm	Single	4	296
RI192	Dial House	Single	3	199
RI193	White Lodge	Single	4	2100
RI194	Presbytery	Single	4	3388
RI195	Bar Farm	Single	4	651
RI196	Sunny Bank	Single	3	2676
RI197	Manor Farm, Market Weighton	Single	4	1045
RI198	South Grange	Single	3	2644
RI199	Park Farm Bungalow	Single	3	1203
RI200	Deira	Single	4	871
RI201	East Lodge	Single	4	1207
RI202	Oaktree Cottage	Single	3	6
RI203	Holly Farm	Single	3	689
RI204	Wentsford House	Single	3	3244
RI205	Compact Farm	Single	4	609
RI206	The Croft, Aughton	Single	3	887
RI207	Glebe Farm, Aughton	Single	3	725
RI208	Aughton Ruddings Grange	Single	3	1119
RI209	Caranden Pines	Single	4	4566

RI210	Waterside Farm	Single	3	917
RI211	Gill Garth	Single	4	2095
RI212	Manor Farm, Sancton	Single	4	2562
RI213	Eastwood House, Woodlands Farm	Single	4	43
RI214	Southfield Farm	Single	3	364
RI215	Bielsbeck Farm	Single	4	854
RI216	Wood Cottage	Single	4	3742
RI217	Allberries Cottage Farm	Single	3	1263
RI218	Leyllandi	Single	3	1465
RI219	Townend Farm	Single	4	2032
RI220	Major Bridge Farm	Single	3	1520
RI221	Mallard Grange	Single	3	631
RI222	Autherthaws Farm	Single	3	1597
RI223	Castle Farm, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Single	4	485
RI224	Allberries Farm	Single	3	649
RI225	Duck Nest Farm	Single	4	310
RI226	Keepers Cottage, Newbald	Single	4	4458
RI227	Hill Top Farm	Single	4	2381
RI228	Sutherland	Single	3	1912
RI229	Marl Farm	Single	4	163
RI230	Aughton Grange	Single	3	2993
RI231	Red House	Single	4	2117
RI232	Field House Farm, Harlthorpe	Single	3	347
RI233	Avenue Farm	Single	4	403
RI234	Trevillis	Single	4	599
RI235	New Farm, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Single	4	315
RI236	Ingle Lodge	Single	4	91
RI237	Oakwood	Single	4	189
RI238	Cliffe Wood	Single	4	846
RI239	Manor House Farm	Single	4	1569
RI240	Lowfield Farm	Single	4	4718
RI241	Cliffe Lodge	Single	4	1240
RI242	Lowgate	Single	4	16
RI243	Oaks Farm	Single	3	2109
RI244	Highgate Farm	Single	4	26
RI245	Willow Farm, Foggathorpe	Single	3	1373
RI246	Highfield	Single	4	4935
RI247	Leyfield House	Single	3	840
RI248	Prospect House Bungalow	Single	4	1249
RI249	Common Farm, Arglam Lane	Single	3	2635
RI250	Toad Hall	Single	3	1363
RI251	Mill House Farm, Bubwith	Single	3	3222
RI252	The Cottage	Single	4	3221
RI253	Northfield Farm, Bubwith	Single	3	2133
RI254	Foggathorpe Hall	Single	3	1810
RI255	Moorlands Farm	Single	4	3667
RI256	Landing Farm	Single	4	77
RI257	Oakfield	Single	4	16
RI258	Anchor Farm	Single	4	100
RI259	Barn Tops	Single	4	4556
RI260	Skiff Farm	Single	4	79
RI261	Holme Lodge Farm	Single	4	1463
RI262	Mill Farm Piggery, North Newbald	Single	4	4604
RI263	Tollingham Cottages	Single	4	271
RI264	Corner Farm	Single	4	2809
RI265	Timbertop Farm	Single	4	4330
RI266	Arglam Dairy Farm	Single	4	3028
RI267	Bunny Hill Farm	Single	4	692
RI268	Mickledene	Single	4	1345
RI269	Cliffe Dales Farm	Single	4	2590
RI270	Braemar House	Single	4	1498
RI271	Lower Mill Farm	Single	4	4517

RI272	Tollingham Farm	Single	4	44
RI273	Garrick Farm, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Single	4	1927
RI274	Pond Farm	Single	4	1613
RI275	Warren Cottage	Single	4	1150
RI276	Hotham Fields Farm	Single	4	3822
RI277	South Farmhouse	Single	4	1702
RI278	Grasslands	Single	4	4989
RI279	Newholme Farm	Single	4	1824
RI280	Southfield	Single	4	4294
RI281	The Willows	Single	4	1242
RI282	Carr Farm	Single	4	709
RI283	Highfield House, Bursea Lane Farm	Single	4	994
RI284	Poplar Farm	Single	3	2981
RI285	Hardmoor House	Single	4	2333
RI286	Sandhill Farm, Hotham	Single	4	3382
RI287	Bursea Lodge	Single	4	489
RI288	Lower Gunby	Single	3	4793
RI289	Warren Hill Farm	Single	4	1705
RI290	Welham Bridge West	Single	4	1619
RI291	Wholesea Grange	Single	4	559
RI292	Crossroad Cottage	Single	3	3395
RI293	Bursea Grange	Single	4	632
RI294	Cottage Farm, Spaldington	Single	4	3653
RI295	Hasholme Carr Farm	Single	4	84
RI296	Chapel Farm	Single	4	1498
RI297	Sand Gap	Single	4	311
RI298	Mount Pleasant Farm	Single	3	3962
RI299	Glebe Farm, Hotham	Single	4	56
RI300	The Kennels	Single	4	2732
RI301	Windyacres	Single	4	1296
RI302	Hutt Farm	Single	4	60
RI303	Keepers Cottage, Hotham	Single	4	215
RI304	Bursea Farm Bungalow	Single	4	136
RI305	Hollybush	Single	4	27
RI306	Bursea House Farm	Single	4	137
RI307	Hotham Hall	Single	4	3020
RI308	North Carr Farm	Single	4	66
RI309	Chestnut Farm	Single	4	1592
RI310	Newsholme House	Single	3	4726
RI311	Ivy House Farm	Single	4	1835
RI312	Oak Tree Farm, Spaldington	Single	4	3522
RI313	Drewton Farm	Single	4	4804
RI314	Bloomhill Farm	Single	4	443
RI315	Barmby Grange	Single	4	751
RI316	Hasholme Garth	Single	4	252
RI317	Avian Pastures	Single	4	2036
RI318	Asselby Grange	Single	4	1215
RI319	Old Rush Farm	Single	4	3539
RI320	Common Farm, North Cave	Single	4	1288
RI321	Sandwood House	Single	4	4230
RI322	Sand Hill Farm, Newport	Single	4	862
RI323	Westlands	Single	4	1083
RI324	Plantation Farm	Single	4	1943
RI325	Spaldington Grange	Single	4	4741
RI326	Woodland Lodge	Single	4	1116
RI327	Yokefleet Grange	Single	4	1036
RI328	Pear Tree Farm	Single	4	1810
RI329	The Warren	Single	4	2053
RI330	Rennison	Single	4	1297
RI331	Grange View	Single	4	1476
RI332	Greaves End	Single	4	1143
RI333	Brook Farm	Single	4	1991

RI334	Walnut Grove	Single	4	2426
RI335	Stoney Carr Farm	Single	4	1759
RI336	Oak Tree Farm, Newport	Single	4	1492
RI337	Sandolin	Single	4	2396
RI338	Glebe Farm, Newport	Single	4	2027
RI339	Metham Grange	Single	4	1560
RI340	Sandholme Grange, Sandholme	Single	4	1471
RI341	Flyover Nurseries	Single	4	2508
RI342	The Gatehouse, Newport	Single	4	2138
RI343	Blacktoft Grange	Single	4	1392
RI344	Nyasa	Single	4	1868
RI345	Beckside Farm	Single	4	3432
RI346	Club Hill Cottage	Single	4	1640
RI347	Metham House	Single	4	1783
RI348	HM Prison Humber	Single	4	4036
RI349	Demvic	Single	4	2015
RI350	The Bungalow, New Farm	Single	4	2909
RI351	Club Hill Farm	Single	4	1983
RI352	Everthorpe Grange	Single	4	2987
RI353	Portington Lodge	Single	4	2699
RI354	Owsthorpe Farm	Single	4	2122
RI355	Little Ridings	Single	4	1811
RI356	Flat, Beacon Services	Single	4	3927
RI357	Trawlams Farm	Single	4	3639
RI358	Skelfleet Farm	Single	4	3410
RI359	Mill Lane Farm	Single	4	2582
RI360	Hive Lane Cottage	Single	4	2490
RI361	Newfields	Single	4	3115
RI362	Oakdene	Single	4	2997
RI363	Ingswood Cottage	Single	4	2353
RI364	Owsthorpe Gate House	Single	4	2613
RI365	Eppertops Lodge	Single	4	2598
RI366	Sandholme House	Single	4	2325
RI367	Sandholme Grange, Scalby	Single	4	2447
RI368	Burland	Single	4	4129
RI369	Saltmarshe Grange	Single	4	3300
RI370	Mill Farm, Eastrington	Single	4	2875
RI371	New Common Farm	Single	4	4434
RI372	Mill Farm Bungalow, Gilberdyke	Single	4	2574
RI373	Jarratt Hills Lane Farm	Single	4	4434
RI374	Filbert Grove Lodge, Filbert Grove Farm	Single	4	4154
RI375	Beech Tree Farm	Single	4	3280
RI376	New Village House Farm	Single	4	3704
RI377	Ashfield Farm	Single	4	4929
RI378	Skelton Grange	Single	4	4303
RI379	New Village Grange	Single	4	3882
RI380	Scalby Grange	Single	4	3545
RI381	North View Farm	Single	4	3541
RI382	White House Farm	Single	4	4796
RI383	Fenland Lodge	Single	4	4509
RI384	Seven Acres	Single	4	4233
RI385	Newton Farm	Single	4	4001
RI386	Laxton Lodge	Single	4	4851
RI387	Thorpe Grange Farm	Single	4	4421
RI388	Higham Grange	Single	4	4451
RI389	Tocki House	Single	4	4234
RI390	Flintstones	Single	4	4186
RI391	Marr Grange Farm	Single	4	4673
RI392	Fawn Cottage	Single	4	4615
RI393	Field View House	Single	4	4737
RI394	Greenoak Hall	Single	4	4835
RI395	Railway Cottage, Mill Lane Crossing	Single	4	4697

RI396	Eastfield Farm House	Single	4	4792
RI397	Lodge Farm	Single	4	4899
RS001	Barmby Moor	Settlement	1	2363
RS002	Pocklington	Settlement	1	2077
RS003	Hayton	Settlement	1	571
RS004	Shiptonthorpe	Settlement	2	788
RS005	Market Weighton	Settlement	2	2401
RS006	Melbourne	Settlement	3	3945
RS007	Seaton Ross	Settlement	3	105
RS008	Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Settlement	3	1002
RS009	Bubwith	Settlement	3	3422
RS010	Breighton	Settlement	3	5302
RS011	Sancton	Settlement	4	4209
RS012	North Newbald	Settlement	4	5245
RS013	Hotham	Settlement	4	2919
RS014	North Cave	Settlement	4	2920
RS015	South Cave	Settlement	4	5952
RS016	Newport	Settlement	4	2829
RS017	Gilberdyke	Settlement	4	3678
RS018	Eastrington	Settlement	4	3351
RS019	Allerthorpe	Settlement	1	636
RS020	Burnby	Settlement	2	288
RS021	Londesborough	Settlement	2	581
RS022	Bielby	Settlement	1	1462
RS023	Foggathorpe	Settlement	3	882

Public Receptors All - Refer to Figure Series 12 Transport Receptors

Ref	PRoW Number	PRoW Name	Status	Nearest Site	Distance to Nearest Site (m)
P001	WARTF06	Warter Footpath No.6	Footpath	2	4577
P002	SCAVF03	South Cave Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	4860
P003	FANGF04	Fangfoss Footpath No.4	Footpath	1	5453
P004	FANGF07	Fangfoss Footpath No.7	Footpath	1	5346
P005	FANGF06	Fangfoss Footpath No.6	Footpath	1	5336
P006	FANGF05	Fangfoss Footpath No.5	Footpath	1	5437
P007	FANGF08	Fangfoss Footpath No.8	Footpath	1	5158
P008	FANGF09	Fangfoss Footpath No.9	Footpath	1	5301
P009	YAPHF04	Yapham Footpath No.4	Footpath	1	5168
P010	YAPHF05	Yapham Footpath No.5	Footpath	1	5155
P011	YAPHF03	Yapham Footpath No.3	Footpath	1	5157
P012	YAPHF06	Yapham Footpath No.6	Footpath	1	5009
P013	YAPHF07	Yapham Footpath No.7	Footpath	1	5020
P014	YAPHF08	Yapham Footpath No.8	Footpath	1	4270
P015	YAPHF09	Yapham Footpath No.9	Footpath	1	3798
P016	POCKF10	Pocklington Footpath No.10	Footpath	1	3921
P017	SROSF05	Seaton Ross Footpath No.5	Footpath	3	336
P018	MILLF11	Millington Footpath No.11	Footpath	1	4530
P019	MILLF12	Millington Footpath No.12	Footpath	1	4530
P020	NUNBF09	Nunburnholme Footpath No.9	Footpath	2	4095
P021	NODTF01	Newton on Derwent Footpath No.1	Footpath	1	4765
P022	BMOOF02	Barmby Moor Footpath No.2	Footpath	1	3419
P023	POCKF02	Pocklington Footpath No.2	Footpath	1	2498
P024	NUNBB11	Nunburnholme Bridleway No.11	Bridleway	2	2930
P025	WARTF07	Warter Footpath No.7	Footpath	2	3357
P026	WARTF08	Warter Footpath No.8	Footpath	2	4824
P027	BMOOF03	Barmby Moor Footpath No.3	Footpath	1	4846
P028	BMOOF04	Barmby Moor Footpath No.4	Footpath	1	4762
P029	BMOOF01	Barmby Moor Footpath No.1	Footpath	1	993
P030	POCKF11	Pocklington Footpath No.11	Footpath	1	2849
P031	SROSF04	Seaton Ross Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	657
P032	POCKF01	Pocklington Footpath No.1	Footpath	1	2589
P033	NUNBF10	Nunburnholme Footpath No.10	Footpath	2	2959
P034	NUNBB07	Nunburnholme Bridleway No.7	Bridleway	2	1728
P035	WARTF09	Warter Footpath No.9	Footpath	2	2049
P036	ALLEF03	Allerthorpe Footpath No.3	Footpath	1	715
P037	POCKF05	Pocklington Footpath No.5	Footpath	1	1175
P038	SPALF06	Spaldington Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	2279
P039	POCKF06	Pocklington Footpath No.6	Footpath	1	495
P040	NCAVF23	North Cave Footpath No.23	Footpath	4	2932
P041	POCKF04	Pocklington Footpath No.4	Footpath	1	1920
P042	POCKF08	Pocklington Footpath No.8	Footpath	1	1427
P043	NUNBF06	Nunburnholme Footpath No.6	Footpath	2	1108
P044	NUNBF08	Nunburnholme Footpath No.8	Footpath	2	1882
P045	NUNBB05	Nunburnholme Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	2	2093
P046	ALLEB01	Allerthorpe Bridleway No.1	Bridleway	1	1385
P047	ALLEF02	Allerthorpe Footpath No.2	Footpath	1	783
P048	ALLEB04	Allerthorpe Bridleway No.4	Bridleway	1	0
P049	POCKF07	Pocklington Footpath No.7	Footpath	1	131
P050	POCKF09	Pocklington Footpath No.9	Footpath	1	503
P051	NUNBF01	Nunburnholme Footpath No.1	Footpath	2	656
P052	HAYTF04	Hayton Footpath No.4	Footpath	2	703
P053	NUNBF02	Nunburnholme Footpath No.2	Footpath	2	1133
P054	HAYTF03	Hayton Footpath No.3	Footpath	2	523
P055	NUNBF03	Nunburnholme Footpath No.3	Footpath	2	1359
P056	NUNBF04	Nunburnholme Footpath No.4	Footpath	2	1685
P057	POCKF03	Pocklington Footpath No.3	Footpath	1	1778

P058	THORF06	Thornton Footpath No.6	Footpath	1	3012
P059	HAYTF01	Hayton Footpath No.1	Footpath	2	319
P060	BUBWF04	Bubwith Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	3695
P061	MELBF08	Melbourne Footpath No.8	Footpath	1	4745
P062	THORF05	Thornton Footpath No.5	Footpath	1	4467
P063	MILLF07	Millington Footpath No.7	Footpath	1	4258
P064	THORF02	Thornton Footpath No.2	Footpath	1	1802
P065	BUBWF03	Bubwith Footpath No.3	Footpath	3	2766
P066	BIELB07	Bielby Bridleway No.7	Bridleway	1	427
P067	LONDF01	Londesborough Footpath No.1	Footpath	2	4
P068	LONDF05	Londesborough Footpath No.5	Footpath	2	245
P069	MWEIF04	Market Weighton Footpath No.4	Footpath	4	382
P070	LONDF04	Londesborough Footpath No.4	Footpath	2	629
P071	LONDF03	Londesborough Footpath No.3	Footpath	2	746
P072	MELBF11	Melbourne Footpath No.11	Footpath	3	4242
P073	MELBF10	Melbourne Footpath No.10	Footpath	3	4199
P074	MELBF04	Melbourne Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	2907
P075	MELBF01	Melbourne Footpath No.1	Footpath	3	2796
P076	THORF03	Thornton Footpath No.3	Footpath	1	2156
P077	THORF04	Thornton Footpath No.4	Footpath	1	1697
P078	LONDF02	Londesborough Footpath No.2	Footpath	2	0
P079	BIELB05	Bielby Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	1	1
P080	THORF01	Thornton Footpath No.1	Footpath	1	3245
P081	EVERB01	Everingham Bridleway No.1	Bridleway	1	701
P082	HAYTF02	Hayton Footpath No.2	Footpath	2	1179
P083	HAYTF05	Hayton Footpath No.5	Footpath	2	0
P084	SHIPF02	Shiptonthorpe Footpath No.2	Footpath	2	4
P085	SROSF02	Seaton Ross Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	614
P086	LONDF06	Londesborough Footpath No.6	Footpath	2	835
P087	LONDF07	Londesborough Footpath No.7	Footpath	2	1259
P088	GOODF05	Goodmanham Footpath No.5	Footpath	2	1420
P089	MELBF07	Melbourne Footpath No.7	Footpath	3	3729
P090	MELBB06	Melbourne Bridleway No.6	Bridleway	3	3529
P091	MELBB05	Melbourne Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	3	3200
P092	MELBF09	Melbourne Footpath No.9	Footpath	3	2566
P093	BIELF01	Bielby Footpath No.1	Footpath	1	1645
P094	BIELF02	Bielby Footpath No.2	Footpath	1	1655
P095	EVERB09	Everingham Bridleway No.9	Bridleway	1	0
P096	EVERB13	Everingham Bridleway No.13	Bridleway	1	1419
P097	BIELF06	Bielby Footpath No.6	Footpath	1	1152
P098	HOTHF01	Hotham Footpath No.1	Footpath	4	2760
P099	MWEIF01	Market Weighton Footpath No.1	Footpath	2	518
P100	GOODB04	Goodmanham Bridleway No.4	Bridleway	2	1097
P101	GOODF03	Goodmanham Footpath No.3	Footpath	2	2120
P102	GOODF02	Goodmanham Footpath No.2	Footpath	2	2144
P103	GOODF01	Goodmanham Footpath No.1	Footpath	2	1811
P104	GOOFB09	Goodmanham Bridleway No.9	Bridleway	2	3505
P105	MELBF02	Melbourne Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	2021
P106	MELBF03	Melbourne Footpath No.3	Footpath	3	1503
P107	SHIPF01	Shiptonthorpe Footpath No.1	Footpath	2	931
P108	BIELF03	Bielby Footpath No.3	Footpath	1	1682
P109	BIELF04	Bielby Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	1516
P110	EVERF11	Everingham Footpath No.11	Footpath	1	1208
P111	EVERB10	Everingham Bridleway No.10	Bridleway	1	985
P112	EVERB07	Everingham Bridleway No.7	Bridleway	1	867
P113	EVERB02	Everingham Bridleway No.2	Bridleway	4	1836
P114	EVERB03	Everingham Bridleway No.3	Bridleway	4	823
P115	MWEIF02	Market Weighton Footpath No.2	Footpath	2	1937
P116	MWEIF03	Market Weighton Footpath No.3	Footpath	2	2121
P117	MWEIB15	Market Weighton Bridleway No.15	Bridleway	2	2367
P118	MWEIB14	Market Weighton Bridleway No.14	Bridleway	2	2112
P119	GOODB08	Goodmanham Bridleway No.8	Bridleway	2	3315
P120	GOODF06	Goodmanham Footpath No.6	Footpath	2	3676
P121	MWEIF09	Market Weighton Footpath No.9	Footpath	2	4577

P122	COTHF02	Cottingwith Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	4807
P123	COTHF04	Cottingwith Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	4748
P124	FOGGF11	Foggathorpe Footpath No.11	Footpath	3	449
P125	SROSF03	Seaton Ross Footpath No.3	Footpath	3	1265
P126	SHIPF03	Shiptonthorpe Footpath No.3	Footpath	2	661
P127	MWEIF12	Market Weighton Footpath No. 12	Footpath	2	2122
P128	SROSF07	Seaton Ross Footpath No.7	Footpath	3	216
P129	GOODF07	Goodmanham Footpath No. 7	Footpath	2	2101
P130	SROSF06	Seaton Ross Footpath No.6	Footpath	3	765
P131	SROSF12	Seaton Ross Footpath No.12	Footpath	3	868
P132	HOTHB08	Hotham Bridleway No. 8	Bridleway	4	2888
P133	SROSF01	Seaton Ross Footpath No.1	Footpath	3	1254
P134	SROSF11	Seaton Ross Footpath No.11	Footpath	3	538
P135	EVERF12	Everingham Footpath No.12	Footpath	3	1220
P136	EVERF08	Everingham Footpath No.8	Footpath	3	363
P137	EVERB06	Everingham Bridleway No.6	Bridleway	1	2021
P138	MWEIF08	Market Weighton Footpath No.8	Footpath	2	2138
P139	SROSF09	Seaton Ross Footpath No.9	Footpath	3	0
P140	SROSF08	Seaton Ross Footpath No.8	Footpath	3	0
P141	SROSF10	Seaton Ross Footpath No.10	Footpath	3	0
P142	HOSMF06	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.6	Footpath	3	583
P143	EVERF05	Everingham Footpath No.5	Footpath	3	1701
P144	HOSMB28	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.28	Bridleway	3	0
P145	HOSMB29	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.29	Bridleway	4	874
P146	EVERF04	Everingham Footpath No.4	Footpath	4	435
P147	EVERB15	Everingham Bridleway No.15	Bridleway	4	790
P148	EVERB16	Everingham Bridleway No.16	Bridleway	4	792
P149	MWEIF06	Market Weighton Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	14
P150	MWEIF11	Market Weighton Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	2451
P151	MWEIF07	Market Weighton Footpath No.7	Footpath	2	3683
P152	SANCS04	Sancton Bridleway and Footpath No.4	Bridleway	4	4404
P153	ELTNF03	Ellerton & Aughton Footpath No.3	Footpath	3	4023
P154	ELTNF01	Ellerton & Aughton Footpath No.1	Footpath	3	4051
P155	ELTNF06	Ellerton & Aughton Footpath No.6	Footpath	3	1494
P156	ELTNB07	Ellerton & Aughton Bridleway No.7	Bridleway	3	1285
P157	FOGGB12	Foggathorpe Bridleway No.12	Bridleway	3	698
P158	FOGGF10	Foggathorpe Footpath No.10	Footpath	3	24
P159	HOSMF04	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	0
P160	HOSMF03	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.3	Footpath	3	253
P161	HOSMF02	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	292
P162	HOSMB27	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.27	Bridleway	3	219
P163	HOSMF23	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.23	Footpath	3	175
P164	HOSMF05	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.5	Footpath	3	636
P165	HOSMF09	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.9	Footpath	4	944
P166	HOSMF11	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	33
P167	HOSMF12	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.12	Footpath	4	4
P168	MWEIF05	Market Weighton Footpath No.5	Footpath	4	322
P169	SANCF07	Sancton Footpath No.7	Footpath	4	2483
P170	SANCF06	Sancton Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	3980
P171	SANCF10	Sancton Footpath No.10	Footpath	4	3313
P172	SANCF03	Sancton Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	4196
P173	SANCF02	Sancton Footpath No.2	Footpath	4	4206
P174	ELTNF04	Ellerton & Aughton Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	3189
P175	ELTNF02	Ellerton & Aughton Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	1342
P176	ELTNF05	Ellerton & Aughton Footpath No.5	Footpath	3	674
P177	FOGGF08	Foggathorpe Footpath No.8	Footpath	3	669
P178	SROSB15	Seaton Ross Bridleway No.15	Bridleway	3	867
P179	HOSMB26	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.26	Bridleway	3	1187
P180	SROSB16	Seaton Ross Bridleway No.16	Bridleway	3	1175
P181	HOSMF01	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.1	Footpath	3	1027
P182	HOSMF22	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.22	Footpath	3	836
P183	HOSMF21	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.21	Footpath	4	888
P184	HOSMF07	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.7	Footpath	4	944
P185	HOSMF10	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.10	Footpath	4	0

P186	SANCF11	Sancton Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	2637
P187	SANCF08	Sancton Footpath No.8	Footpath	4	3178
P188	BUBWF01	Bubwith Footpath No.1	Footpath	3	4018
P189	BUBWF02	Bubwith Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	3320
P190	BUBWF20	Bubwith Footpath No.20	Footpath	3	1885
P191	FOGGB16	Foggathorpe Bridleway No.16	Bridleway	3	489
P192	FOGGB14	Foggathorpe Bridleway No.14	Bridleway	3	774
P193	FOGGF01	Foggathorpe Footpath No.1	Footpath	3	749
P194	FOGGF03	Foggathorpe Footpath No.3	Footpath	3	1415
P195	FOGGF02	Foggathorpe Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	1383
P196	FOGGB15	Foggathorpe Bridleway No.15	Bridleway	3	771
P197	SROSB14	Seaton Ross Bridleway No.14	Bridleway	3	747
P198	HOSMF20	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.20	Footpath	3	1422
P199	HOSMY18	Holme on Spalding Moor BOAT No.18	BOAT	4	1348
P200	HOSMF19	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.19	Footpath	4	485
P201	SCLIF06	South Cliffe Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	2095
P202	SCLIB01	South Cliffe Bridleway No.1	Bridleway	4	2139
P203	BUBWF18	Bubwith Footpath No.18	Footpath	3	2900
P204	BUBWB23	Bubwith Bridleway No.23	Bridleway	3	2475
P205	BUBWB24	Bubwith Bridleway No.24	Bridleway	3	2470
P206	BUBWB25	Bubwith Bridleway No.25	Bridleway	3	1498
P207	FOGGF09	Foggathorpe Footpath No.9	Footpath	3	983
P208	FOGGF07	Foggathorpe Footpath No.7	Footpath	3	1351
P209	FOGGF04	Foggathorpe Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	1816
P210	HOSMB15	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.15	Bridleway	4	0
P211	HOSMB13	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.13	Bridleway	4	0
P212	HOSMB24	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.24	Bridleway	4	20
P213	SCLIF03	South Cliffe Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	663
P214	SCLIF02	South Cliffe Footpath No.2	Footpath	4	2010
P215	SCLIF05	South Cliffe Footpath No.5	Footpath	4	2485
P216	NEWBY12	Newbald BOAT No.12	BOAT	4	3302
P217	NEWBF05	Newbald Footpath No.5	Footpath	4	4791
P218	NEWBF02	Newbald Footpath No.2	Footpath	4	4700
P219	NEWBF01	Newbald Footpath No.1	Footpath	4	4922
P220	BUBWB26	Bubwith Bridleway No.26	Bridleway	3	4065
P221	BUBWF06	Bubwith Footpath No.6	Footpath	3	3912
P222	BUBWB22	Bubwith Bridleway No.22	Bridleway	3	3850
P223	BUBWF19	Bubwith Footpath No.19	Footpath	3	2635
P224	BUBWF15	Bubwith Footpath No.15	Footpath	3	2524
P225	BUBWF17	Bubwith Footpath No.17	Footpath	3	1896
P226	FOGGF13	Foggathorpe Footpath No.13	Footpath	3	1938
P227	FOGGF05	Foggathorpe Footpath No.5	Footpath	3	2650
P228	SCLIF04	South Cliffe Footpath No.4	Footpath	4	148
P229	HOTHB02	Hotham Bridleway No.2	Bridleway	4	2234
P230	NEWBF06	Newbald Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	4719
P231	SPALF16	Spaldington Footpath No.16	Footpath	3	3192
P232	SPALF15	Spaldington Footpath No.15	Footpath	3	3507
P233	SPALF14	Spaldington Footpath No.14	Footpath	3	3285
P234	SPALF19	Spaldington Footpath No.19	Footpath	4	2901
P235	SPALB08	Spaldington Bridleway No.8	Bridleway	4	2607
P236	HOSMB17	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.17	Bridleway	4	0
P237	HOSMB14	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.14	Bridleway	4	227
P238	HOTHB03	Hotham Bridleway No.3	Bridleway	4	0
P239	HOSMF25	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.25	Footpath	4	296
P240	HOTHB06	Hotham Bridleway No.6	Bridleway	4	0
P241	HOTHR07	Hotham Restricted Byway No.7	Restricted Byway	4	3237
P242	BUBWS11	Bubwith Bridleway and Footpath No.11	Footpath	3	4490
P243	BUBWF10	Bubwith Footpath No.10	Footpath	3	4478
P244	SPALF17	Spaldington Footpath No.17	Footpath	3	4380
P245	SPALF01	Spaldington Footpath No.1	Footpath	4	3454
P246	SPALF02	Spaldington Footpath No.2	Footpath	4	3177
P247	SPALF03	Spaldington Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	3127
P248	SPALF04	Spaldington Footpath No.4	Footpath	4	2279
P249	SPALB05	Spaldington Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	4	2152

P250	SPALF07	Spaldington Footpath No.7	Footpath	4	2025
P251	SPALF09	Spaldington Footpath No.9	Footpath	4	1763
P252	SPALF11	Spaldington Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	1468
P253	SPALF10	Spaldington Footpath No.10	Footpath	4	1375
P254	SPALF12	Spaldington Footpath No.12	Footpath	4	957
P255	GILBF13	Gilberdyke Footpath No.13	Footpath	4	73
P256	HOSMB16	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.16	Bridleway	4	0
P257	HOTHF05	Hotham Footpath No.5	Footpath	4	305
P258	HOTHB04	Hotham Bridleway No.4	Bridleway	4	3
P259	NCAVF32	North Cave Footpath No.32	Footpath	4	2765
P260	NCAVF27	North Cave Footpath No.27	Footpath	4	3444
P261	NCAVB28	North Cave Bridleway No.28	Bridleway	4	3969
P262	NCAVF29	North Cave Footpath No.29	Footpath	4	4229
P263	SPALF18	Spaldington Footpath No.18	Footpath	4	4367
P264	SPALF13	Spaldington Footpath No.13	Footpath	4	2741
P265	EASTB17	Eastrington Bridleway No.17	Bridleway	4	2108
P266	GILBF01	Gilberdyke Footpath No.1	Footpath	4	454
P267	GILBF12	Gilberdyke Footpath No.12	Footpath	4	432
P268	GILBF02	Gilberdyke Footpath No.2	Footpath	4	888
P269	NEWPB06	Newport Bridleway No.6	Bridleway	4	428
P270	NEWPB04	Newport Bridleway No.4	Bridleway	4	619
P271	NCAVB01	North Cave Bridleway No.1	Bridleway	4	1315
P272	NCAVB35	North Cave Bridleway No.35	Bridleway	4	766
P273	NCAVB33	North Cave Bridleway No.33	Bridleway	4	1172
P274	NCAVF06	North Cave Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	1656
P275	NCAVB11	North Cave Bridleway No.11	Bridleway	4	1566
P276	NCAVF12	North Cave Footpath No.12	Footpath	4	1341
P277	NCAVB05	North Cave Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	4	1172
P278	NCAVB09	North Cave Bridleway No.9	Bridleway	4	1834
P279	NCAVB40	North Cave Bridleway No.40	Bridleway	4	1172
P280	NCAVF13	North Cave Footpath No.13	Footpath	4	1964
P281	NCAVB16	North Cave Bridleway No.16	Bridleway	4	2680
P282	NCAVF17	North Cave Footpath No.17	Footpath	4	2684
P283	NCAVF14	North Cave Footpath No.14	Footpath	4	2622
P284	NCAVR38	North Cave Restricted Byway No.38	Restricted Byway	4	2793
P285	NCAVF37	North Cave Footpath No.37	Footpath	4	2808
P286	NCAVF39	North Cave Footpath No.39	Footpath	4	3008
P287	NCAVF41	North Cave Footpath No.41	Footpath	4	2918
P288	NCAVF15	North Cave Footpath No.15	Footpath	4	2729
P289	NCAVF25	North Cave Footpath No.25	Footpath	4	2998
P290	NCAVF34	North Cave Footpath No.34	Footpath	4	3014
P291	NCAVF24	North Cave Footpath No.24	Footpath	4	3203
P292	EASTF19	Eastrington Footpath No.19	Footpath	4	2122
P293	EASTB09	Eastrington Bridleway No.9	Bridleway	4	2179
P294	GILBF04	Gilberdyke Footpath No.4	Footpath	4	1251
P295	GILBB14	Gilberdyke Bridleway No.14	Bridleway	4	1761
P296	GILBF03	Gilberdyke Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	1859
P297	GILBF11	Gilberdyke Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	1577
P298	GILBF05	Gilberdyke Footpath No.5	Footpath	4	1727
P299	NEWPF02	Newport Footpath No.2	Footpath	4	1614
P300	NEWPF08	Newport Footpath No.8	Footpath	4	2252
P301	NEWPF09	Newport Footpath No.9	Footpath	4	2246
P302	NEWPB05	Newport Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	4	1342
P303	NCAVF07	North Cave Footpath No. 7	Footpath	4	2001
P304	NCAVB08	North Cave Bridleway No.8	Bridleway	4	2143
P305	NCAVB20	North Cave Bridleway No.20	Bridleway	4	3093
P306	NCAVB02	North Cave Bridleway No.2	Bridleway	4	3307
P307	NCAVF22	North Cave Footpath No.22	Footpath	4	3216
P308	NCAVB19	North Cave Bridleway No.19	Bridleway	4	2900
P309	NCAVB18	North Cave Bridleway No.18	Bridleway	4	2941
P310	NCAVF26	North Cave Footpath No.26	Footpath	4	2949
P311	NCAVF30	North Cave Footpath No.30	Footpath	4	4543
P312	NCAVF31	North Cave Footpath No.31	Footpath	4	4724
P313	EASTB14	Eastrington Bridleway No.14	Bridleway	4	4800

P314	EASTF15	Eastrington Footpath No.15	Footpath	4	4192
P315	EASTB21	Eastrington Bridleway No.21	Bridleway	4	3786
P316	EASTF13	Eastrington Footpath No.13	Footpath	4	2903
P317	EASTB12	Eastrington Bridleway No.12	Bridleway	4	2637
P318	EASTF11	Eastrington Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	2803
P319	NEWPB01	Newport Bridleway No.1	Bridleway	4	2301
P320	NEWPF10	Newport Footpath No.10	Footpath	4	2366
P321	NEWPF11	Newport Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	2351
P322	NEWPB12	Newport Bridleway No.12	Bridleway	4	2292
P323	NEWPY13	Newport BOAT No.13	BOAT	4	2305
P324	NEWPF03	Newport Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	2561
P325	NEWPF07	Newport Footpath No.7	Footpath	4	3072
P326	NCAVB21	North Cave Bridleway No.21	Bridleway	4	3460
P327	NCAVB36	North Cave Bridleway No.36	Bridleway	4	3929
P328	NCAVF03	North Cave Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	3870
P329	SCAVF06	South Cave Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	4079
P330	SCAVF05	South Cave Footpath No.5	Footpath	4	4166
P331	EASTB23	Eastrington Bridleway No.23	Bridleway	4	4348
P332	EASTB20	Eastrington Bridleway No.20	Bridleway	4	4369
P333	EASTB22	Eastrington Bridleway No.22	Bridleway	4	4421
P334	EASTB06	Eastrington Bridleway No.6	Bridleway	4	4171
P335	EASTB01	Eastrington Bridleway No.1	Bridleway	4	4160
P336	EASTB05	Eastrington Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	4	3690
P337	EASTF16	Eastrington Footpath No.16	Footpath	4	3943
P338	EASTB10	Eastrington Bridleway No.10	Bridleway	4	3476
P339	EASTB04	Eastrington Bridleway No.4	Bridleway	4	4244
P340	EASTB03	Eastrington Bridleway No.3	Bridleway	4	4007
P341	GILBF08	Gilberdyke Footpath No.8	Footpath	4	3639
P342	GILBF10	Gilberdyke Footpath No.10	Footpath	4	2857
P343	GILBF06	Gilberdyke Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	3555
P344	GILBF07	Gilberdyke Footpath No.7	Footpath	4	3443
P345	BROOF10	Broomfleet Footpath No.10	Footpath	4	4268
P346	EASTB02	Eastrington Bridleway No.2	Bridleway	4	4866
P347	EASTB25	Eastrington Bridleway No.25	Bridleway	4	4531
P348	GILBB15	Gilberdyke Bridleway No.15	Bridleway	4	4697
P349	GILBF17	Gilberdyke Footpath No.17	Footpath	4	3887
P350	GILBF09	Gilberdyke Footpath No.9	Footpath	4	3940
P351	GILBF16	Gilberdyke Footpath No.16	Footpath	4	4017
P352	BLACF04	Blacktoft Footpath No.4	Footpath	4	4192
P353	BLACB05	Blacktoft Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	4	4705

Transport Receptors All - Refer to Figure Series 13 Transport Receptors

Lanpro_ID	Road Name	Status	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)
T0001	Selby to Hull line	Rail	4	3779
T0002	Hull and Doncaster branch	Rail	4	4004
T0003	M62	Motorway	4	2141
T0004	A1079	Primary Road	1	0
T0005	A614	Primary Road	4	0
T0006	A63	Primary Road	4	2476
T0007	A163	A Road	3	283
T0008	A1034	A Road	2	3216
T0009	B1247	B Road	1	348
T0010	B1246	B Road	1	1936
T0011	B1228	B Road	3	2400
T0012	B1230	B Road	4	2449
T0013	- Newbridge Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	5342
T0014	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	3326
T0015	- Sutton Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	3315
T0016	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	3411
T0017	The Street	Classified Unnumbered	1	3570
T0018	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	4045
T0019	- Yapham Road	Classified Unnumbered	1	2204
T0020	- Feoffee Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	4292
T0021	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	4697
T0022	- Meltonby Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	4897
T0023	- Garths End	Classified Unnumbered	1	2355
T0024	- The Mile	Classified Unnumbered	1	2350
T0025	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	3616
T0026	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	4262
T0027	- West Green	Classified Unnumbered	1	1261
T0028	- Hodsow Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	938
T0029	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	182
T0030	- Campey Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	2610
T0031	- Langrickgate Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	4826
T0032	-	Classified Unnumbered	3	3188
T0033	- Ash Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	2610
T0034	-	Classified Unnumbered	3	1746
T0035	- Carr Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	26
T0036	- Crudhall Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	119
T0037	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	443
T0038	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	868
T0039	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	845
T0040	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	971
T0041	- Southfield Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	1615
T0042	- Bull Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	1687
T0043	- Harswell Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	901
T0044	- Mill Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	1318
T0045	- North End	Classified Unnumbered	3	984
T0046	- Church Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	816
T0047	- South End	Classified Unnumbered	3	2
T0048	- Southfield Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	2
T0049	- Featherbed Lane	Classified Unnumbered	2	2191
T0050	- Lowfield Lane	Classified Unnumbered	2	1418
T0051	- Butt Lane	Classified Unnumbered	2	1362
T0052	- Church Lane	Classified Unnumbered	2	668
T0053	- Long Hill	Classified Unnumbered	2	264
T0054	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	296
T0055	- Town Street	Classified Unnumbered	1	465
T0056	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	4695
T0057	- Bailey Lane	Classified Unnumbered	2	4389
T0058	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	3952
T0059	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	1513
T0060	- Londesborough Hill	Classified Unnumbered	2	439
T0061	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	0
T0062	- Intake Hill	Classified Unnumbered	2	12
T0063	- Town Street	Classified Unnumbered	2	473
T0064	- York Road	Classified Unnumbered	2	1326
T0065	- Londesborough Road	Classified Unnumbered	2	794
T0066	- Goodmanham Road	Classified Unnumbered	2	1836
T0067	- Main Street	Classified Unnumbered	2	2326
T0068	- Cross Gate	Classified Unnumbered	2	2555
T0069	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	4268
T0070	- Market Place	Classified Unnumbered	2	2201
T0071	- High Street	Classified Unnumbered	2	2289

T0072	- Beverley Road	Classified Unnumbered	2	2454
T0073	- Weighton Hill	Classified Unnumbered	2	2954
T0074	- Sancton Road	Classified Unnumbered	2	2821
T0075	- Southgate	Classified Unnumbered	2	2454
T0076	- Finkle Street	Classified Unnumbered	2	2299
T0077	- Spring Road	Classified Unnumbered	2	2212
T0078	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	3660
T0079	- Holme Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	1914
T0080	- Market Weighton Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	0
T0081	- River Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	4
T0082	- Long Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	302
T0083	- Cliffe Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	1684
T0084	- Cliffe Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	0
T0085	- Sand Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	0
T0086	- South Newbald Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	4777
T0087	-	Classified Unnumbered	4	3408
T0088	- Radcroft Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	3095
T0089	- Church Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	2915
T0090	- Main Street	Classified Unnumbered	4	2849
T0091	-	Classified Unnumbered	4	2581
T0092	- North Cave Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	2569
T0093	- Hotham Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	2480
T0094	- Townend Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	2487
T0095	- Runner End	Classified Unnumbered	3	733
T0096	- Back Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	719
T0097	- Port Royal	Classified Unnumbered	4	518
T0098	- Skiff Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	0
T0099	- Drain Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	268
T0100	-	Classified Unnumbered	4	364
T0101	- Church Street	Classified Unnumbered	3	3424
T0102	- Breighton Road	Classified Unnumbered	3	3493
T0103	- Gunby Road	Classified Unnumbered	3	4021
T0104	- Clay Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	4833
T0105	- Willitoft Road	Classified Unnumbered	3	2286
T0106	-	Classified Unnumbered	3	3414
T0107	-	Classified Unnumbered	4	1794
T0108	-	Classified Unnumbered	4	2741
T0109	- Portington Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	2741
T0110	- Queen Street	Classified Unnumbered	4	3256
T0111	- Pinfold Street	Classified Unnumbered	4	3256
T0112	- Station Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	3405
T0113	-	Classified Unnumbered	4	4002
T0114	- Greenoak Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	4410
T0115	- Clementhorpe Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	3381
T0116	- Scalby Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	3567
T0117	- Station Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	3567
T0118	- Staddlethorpe Broad Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	4027
T0119	- Wallingfen Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	2632
T0120	- Station Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	3072
T0121	- Sand Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	3557
T0122	- Ferry Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	4933
T0123	- Long Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	4164
T0124	- Howden Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	3667
T0125	- High Street	Classified Unnumbered	4	3405
T0126	- Westgate	Classified Unnumbered	4	4856
T0127	- Whitegate Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	3894
T0128	Bolton Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	5214
T0129	Eastfield Road	Unclassified / Unknown	1	5122
T0130	Sand Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4554
T0131	Feoffee Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4252
T0132	Yapham Mill	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3271
T0133	Lavender Fields	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3989
T0134	Carr Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4352
T0135	The Willows	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3315
T0136	Gale Farm	Unclassified / Unknown	1	5296
T0137	Greenlands Farm	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2527
T0138	Access Road to Westfield Farm, Barmby Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3383
T0139	Woodhouse Grange	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4642
T0140	Low Farm	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4619
T0141	Old York Forest Caravan Park	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4083
T0142	Allerthorpe Bridleway	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3471
T0143	Common Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2899
T0144	Thornton Grange	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2998
T0145	Field Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2155
T0146	Field Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2070
T0147	Field Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2269
T0148	Field Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2282
T0149	Field Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3049

T0150	Main Street, Thornton	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1963
T0151	Sand Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2282
T0152	Mill House Access	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2561
T0153	Church Road, Thornton	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2907
T0154	Waplington Lane, Allerthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	1	501
T0155	The Parks Holiday Park, Allerthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	1	259
T0156	Waplington Cottages	Unclassified / Unknown	1	518
T0157	Access to Electricity Substation	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1329
T0158	Lottings Lane, Barmby Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2592
T0159	Barmby Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2060
T0160	Keldspring Lane, Barmby Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2304
T0161	Barmby Moor Indutrial Park	Unclassified / Unknown	1	840
T0162	North Field Farm, Pocklington	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3036
T0163	Pocklington	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1045
T0164	Pocklington Allotments	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2841
T0165	Woodhouse Lane, Pocklington	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3775
T0166	Northfield House	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3969
T0167	Pocklington Beck Access Road	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3202
T0168	Miller Lane, Yapham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4703
T0169	Millington Lane, Kilnwick Percy	Unclassified / Unknown	2	3078
T0170	Low Barn Access Road, Kilnwick Percy	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1257
T0171	Canal Lane, Pocklington	Unclassified / Unknown	1	246
T0172	Pocklington Lane, Burnby	Unclassified / Unknown	2	468
T0173	Balk Belt and South Moor, Pocklington	Unclassified / Unknown	1	459
T0174	Allerthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	1	579
T0175	Chicory Farm Access Road, Allerthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	1	180
T0176	Castle Hill, Nunburnholme	Unclassified / Unknown	2	3111
T0177	Back Dale Plantation	Unclassified / Unknown	2	3521
T0178	Roman Road, Warter	Unclassified / Unknown	2	4262
T0179	Back Lane, Nunburnholme	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1787
T0180	Nunburnholme Road, Warter	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1743
T0181	Wold Farm Access Road, Nunburnholme	Unclassified / Unknown	2	2430
T0182	Warter Footpath No. 8	Unclassified / Unknown	2	4748
T0183	Nunburnholme Hill	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1513
T0184	Bratt Lane, Nunburnholme	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1279
T0185	Burnby	Unclassified / Unknown	2	161
T0186	Mill Lane, Burnby	Unclassified / Unknown	2	0
T0187	Londesborough Road, Burnby	Unclassified / Unknown	2	0
T0188	Cleaving Garth Road, Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	149
T0189	Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	262
T0190	Nunburholme Wold Farm Access Road	Unclassified / Unknown	2	2039
T0191	Racecourse Road, Middleton on the Wolds	Unclassified / Unknown	2	3513
T0192	Middelthorpe Farm Access Roads	Unclassified / Unknown	2	2337
T0193	Pond Wood Access Road, Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	67
T0194	Easthorpe Farm Access Road, Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	492
T0195	Woodsyde Access Road, Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	901
T0196	Grange Lane, Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	268
T0197	Kiplingcotes Racecourse, Goodmanham	Unclassified / Unknown	2	4399
T0198	Allotment Farm Access Road, Goodmanham	Unclassified / Unknown	2	4268
T0199	Goodmanham	Unclassified / Unknown	2	2041
T0200	Road from Goodmanham to Spring Road	Unclassified / Unknown	2	2555
T0201	Weighton Wold	Unclassified / Unknown	2	3171
T0202	Humber Street, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	2186
T0203	Hawling Roadm, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1804
T0204	Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1503
T0205	Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	3609
T0206	Red House Lane, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1442
T0207	Clay Lane, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	932
T0208	Honey Lodge Access Road, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1312
T0209	York Road Eastbound Turning Loop, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1327
T0210	York Road Service Road, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1190
T0211	Shipton Lane, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1094
T0212	Harswell Lane, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	793
T0213	Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	449
T0214	Clayfield Lane, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	298
T0215	Manor Farm Access Road, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	993
T0216	Moor Farm Access Road, Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	0
T0217	Thorpe Rise Farm Access Road, Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	692
T0218	Thornton Le Street	Unclassified / Unknown	2	804
T0219	Horse Paddock Access track, Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1442
T0220	Clarks Common House Access Track, Everigham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1450
T0221	High Trenwick Farm Access Road, Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	616
T0222	Thorpe Field Farm Access Road, Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1074
T0223	Everingham Lane, Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	1	64
T0224	Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	1	400
T0225	Bielby Lane, Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	1	0
T0226	Carr Land Access Roads, Pocklington	Unclassified / Unknown	1	359
T0227	Lofthouse Farm Access Road, Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	46

T0228	Adlingdales Road Track Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	414
T0229	Merton Cottage Access Track, Beilby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	766
T0230	Marketbridge Lane, Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	785
T0231	Market Bridge Lane Access Road, Thornton	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1108
T0232	Ivy House Access Road, Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1388
T0233	Mill Lane, Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1540
T0234	Galecarr Lane, Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1521
T0235	Postern Lane, Storwood	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4930
T0236	Ballhall Lane, Storwood	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4185
T0237	Forest Farm Access Road, Storwood	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4158
T0238	Grange Farm Access Road, East Cottingwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4013
T0239	Green Acres Access Road, Cottingwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3927
T0240	Rossmoor Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3600
T0241	Grove Farm Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4513
T0242	Kidd Lane, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3381
T0243	Glen Crescent, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4205
T0244	Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3660
T0245	Melbourne Hall Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3064
T0246	Angram Drain	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2689
T0247	Ryedale Farm Access Road	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2491
T0248	Sewage Works Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3082
T0249	East and South Farms Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2555
T0250	Common Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2190
T0251	Melbourne Lodge Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2523
T0252	Access Road to Willow Garth, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2223
T0253	Redcap Lane, East Cottingwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4742
T0254	Mill House Access Road, East Cottingwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4467
T0255	Hagg Lane, East Cottingwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4507
T0256	Bridges Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3036
T0257	Ellerton Common Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3894
T0258	Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3866
T0259	Mill Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3087
T0260	Aughton Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3548
T0261	Wentsford House Access Road, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3269
T0262	Cottom Lane, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3548
T0263	Main Street, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3575
T0264	Little Lane, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4017
T0265	Back Lane, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3560
T0266	Townsend Road, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2697
T0267	Aughton Grange Access Road, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2648
T0268	Intake Lane, Bubwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2524
T0269	Shortacre Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2556
T0270	Bowland Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1979
T0271	Ruddings Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1606
T0272	The Oaks Golf Club Access Road, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2278
T0273	Long Lane, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	432
T0274	Ellerton and Aughton Footpath No. 2, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1816
T0275	Autherthaws Farm Access Road, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1575
T0276	Main Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2206
T0277	Main Road, Laytham	Unclassified / Unknown	3	439
T0278	Laytham Road, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	337
T0279	Laytham	Unclassified / Unknown	3	524
T0280	The Grange Access Road, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	327
T0281	Access Road to Oak Farm, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	0
T0282	Manor Farm Access Road, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	570
T0283	Breckstreet Lane, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2
T0284	LAytham Grange Access Road, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	7
T0285	Foesses Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	193
T0286	Breck Street Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1064
T0287	Acre Farm Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3267
T0288	Melbourne Footpath No.2 Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2658
T0289	Throughleys Lane, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1820
T0290	Bibbill Lane, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1990
T0291	Motorsports Site Service Roads, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1013
T0292	The Airfield, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	671
T0293	Melrose Farm Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2223
T0294	Dial Hall Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2083
T0295	Access Road off Mill Lane, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1636
T0296	Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	775
T0297	Mains Lane, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	470
T0298	Park Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	0
T0299	Green Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	313
T0300	Reangamoor Lane, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	60
T0301	Rushwood House and St Helens Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	87
T0302	Grange Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	290
T0303	The Lake Lodge Access Roads, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	676
T0304	Allberries Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1293
T0305	Nurseries Access Roads, Water End	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1349

T0306	Peters Field Farm Access Road, Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1681
T0307	Everingham Park Access Road, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1087
T0308	Glebe Farm Access Road, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	710
T0309	Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1062
T0310	Halfacres Lane, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	7
T0311	Everingham Hall Access Road, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1523
T0312	Keepers House Access Road, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1649
T0313	Ellerker House Access Road, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1805
T0314	Pecker Plantation Access Track	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1809
T0315	Carr Lane, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1279
T0316	Woodlands Grange Access Road, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1716
T0317	Seaton New Hall Access Road, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	330
T0318	Holly Farm Access Road, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	646
T0319	Dial House Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	218
T0320	Station Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	224
T0321	Spen Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	0
T0322	Holme Hall Internal Estate Roads, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	81
T0323	Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	581
T0324	Beacon View, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	785
T0325	Little End, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	692
T0326	Beacon Farm Internal Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	454
T0327	Park Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1022
T0328	Church Hill, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	947
T0329	Beaconfield Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	927
T0330	Park Farm Access Road, Harswell	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1966
T0331	Manor House Access Road, Harswell	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1615
T0332	Field House Access Road, Harswell	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1432
T0333	Bar Farm Access Road, Harswell	Unclassified / Unknown	4	711
T0334	Gallymoor Plantation Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0
T0335	East Ings Drain Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	60
T0336	Lock Farm and Stray Farm Internal Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	43
T0337	Old Farm House, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1391
T0338	Low Grange Access Road, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	792
T0339	Far Field and Derwent Cottage Farm Track, North Duffield	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4774
T0340	Bubwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2865
T0341	Sewage Works Access Road, Bubwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3767
T0342	Gunby Hall Farm Access Roads	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4231
T0343	Disused Airfield Access Roads, Bubwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4194
T0344	Sand Lane, Breighton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4608
T0345	The Grange Access Road, Breighton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4762
T0346	Clay Lane, Breighton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4575
T0347	Disused Airfield Access Roads, Bubwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2984
T0348	Holiday Homes Access Roads, Bubwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4065
T0349	Harlthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	590
T0350	Leyfield Road, Harlthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	459
T0351	Dead Lane, Harlthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	83
T0352	Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	798
T0353	Country Park Access Roads, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1021
T0354	Holiday Village Access Roads, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1055
T0355	Bell Lane, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1021
T0356	Hall Lane, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1186
T0357	Toad Hall Access Roads, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1216
T0358	Foggathorpe Access Track	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1525
T0359	High Street, Gribthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2630
T0360	Tottering Lane, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2669
T0361	Willitoft	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2803
T0362	Wood Lane, Willitoft	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3414
T0363	Thompsons Plantation, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4855
T0364	Industrial Site Access Roads, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4239
T0365	Lake House View Access Road	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3633
T0366	Main Street, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3451
T0367	Ings Lane, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2870
T0368	Cottage Farm Access Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3451
T0369	Fir Tree Farm Access Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2150
T0370	Warham Farm Access Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1458
T0371	Holme Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1312
T0372	Welham Bridge Farm Access Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1221
T0373	Willow Farm Access Road, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	684
T0374	Common Farm and Holme House Access Roads, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1036
T0375	The Avenue, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1551
T0376	Bulmer Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1375
T0377	Baileywood Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	914
T0378	Back Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1174
T0379	Arglam Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1450
T0380	Sand Hill Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2209
T0381	Arglam Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2713
T0382	Moor End	Unclassified / Unknown	4	502
T0383	Sandholmes, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	827

T0384	Sand Hole, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1005
T0385	Lodge Farm Access Road, Sand Hole	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1196
T0386	Garrick Farm Access Road, Sand Hole	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1626
T0387	Mask Hall Access Road, Sancton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3007
T0388	Houghton Hall Access Road, Sancton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2079
T0389	Sancton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3979
T0390	Houghton Lane, Sancton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2057
T0391	Holiday Cottages Access Roads, Sancton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3653
T0392	Castle Farm Access Road, Sancton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3211
T0393	Linden House Access Road, Market Wighton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0
T0394	Beilsbeck Farm Access Road, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	728
T0395	Beacon Farm Internal Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0
T0396	Woodlands Access Roads, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0
T0397	Marl Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	29
T0398	Bunny Hill Farm Access Road, South Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0
T0399	North Cliffe Lodge Access Road, North Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1178
T0400	Townsend Farm Access Road, North Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1764
T0401	Hill Top Farm Access Road, North Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2078
T0402	Main Road, North Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2090
T0403	Lock Lane, Holem upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0
T0404	High Garth Access Road, Sand Hole	Unclassified / Unknown	4	31
T0405	Forest Farm Access Road, Sand Hole	Unclassified / Unknown	4	282
T0406	Ladies Parlour Farm Access Road, Sand Hole	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1
T0407	Ladies Parlour Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	58
T0408	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No. 15, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0
T0409	Holme Industrial Estate Access Roads, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0
T0410	Forest Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	220
T0411	Bramley Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	624
T0412	Throlam Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	682
T0413	Wholesea Grange Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	292
T0414	Wholesea Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1
T0415	Bursea Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0
T0416	Skye House Farm Access Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4701
T0417	Bursea Lane Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	941
T0418	Keepers Cottage Access Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4474
T0419	Bursea Lodge Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	381
T0420	Low Field Farm Access Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4736
T0421	Bursea Farm Acccess Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	9
T0422	Cliffe Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3194
T0423	Hasholme Hall Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	22
T0424	Moor Farm Access Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3652
T0425	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No. 16	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0
T0426	Barn Tops Access Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4567
T0427	Hasholme Grange Access Road	Unclassified / Unknown	4	14
T0428	Holms Lane, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4267
T0429	Mill Lane, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4520
T0430	Road to North of Ash Tree Farm, South Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4747
T0431	South Newbald Road, South Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4905
T0432	Monckton Rise, South Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4808
T0433	Walton Lane, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4301
T0434	Hotham Field Access Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3782
T0435	Hotham Meadow Access Roads	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2940
T0436	Denton Lane, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2892
T0437	Clarks Lane, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2934
T0438	Hardmoor Lane, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2235
T0439	Common Hill, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1823
T0440	Carr Lane, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0
T0441	Warren Hill Farm Access Road, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1697
T0442	Snake Hall North Access Road, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	468
T0443	Glebe Farm Access Road, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0
T0444	Hotham Bridleway No.6, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0
T0445	The Outgang, South Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	149
T0446	Manor Road, South Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1900
T0447	Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2611
T0448	Dean Lane, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2591
T0449	Hotham Footpath No. 1, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2758
T0450	Harrybeck Lane, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2949
T0451	Pitbalk Hill, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3227
T0452	Hotham Hill Access from North Cave, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2901
T0453	North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2487
T0454	High Road, Everthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3215
T0455	Ashtree Crescent, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3436
T0456	Fairfield, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3494
T0457	Low Road, Everthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3915
T0458	Barn Farm Access Road to East Between High Road, Everthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4363
T0459	Dryham Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1565
T0460	Dryham Farm Access Road, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1342
T0461	Crosslands Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1565

T0462	Bungalow Farm Access Road, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2415
T0463	Access Road off Crosslands Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2249
T0464	Low Mill Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2673
T0465	South Ings Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2471
T0466	The Outgang, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3084
T0467	Mires Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3504
T0468	Prison Access Roads, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3565
T0469	Newfield Lane, South Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4726
T0470	Green Lane, South Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4404
T0471	Trawlams Farm Access Road, South Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3653
T0472	Jarratt Hills Lane, South Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3985
T0473	Breck Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1970
T0474	Spring Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2452
T0475	Brook Farm Access Road, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1993
T0476	Newport Road Access Road to Police Station, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2469
T0477	Common Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2712
T0478	Road from Stony Lane to Newport Road, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2115
T0479	Green Park Road, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2442
T0480	Jet Park Way, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2635
T0481	South Carr Farm Access Road, North CAve	Unclassified / Unknown	4	632
T0482	Common Farm Access Road, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1287
T0483	Stony Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1356
T0484	Road from Stony Lane to Hopwood Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2098
T0485	White House Farm Access Road, Broomfleet	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4753
T0486	Fenland Lane, Broomfleet	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4411
T0487	Canalside North of Motorway, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1145
T0488	Canalside South of Motorway, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2296
T0489	Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2602
T0490	New Village House Access Road, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2906
T0491	Carr Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	856
T0492	Landing Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2043
T0493	Access Road to Caravan Park, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1977
T0494	Thimblehall Lane to Canal Side West, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2307
T0495	Thimblehall Land Old Route, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2185
T0496	Thimblehall Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2234
T0497	Mill Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2328
T0498	Grebe Road, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2739
T0499	Greenfields Way, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2828
T0500	Southfields, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2920
T0501	New Vllage Grange Access Road, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3185
T0502	Mill Lane, Scalby	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2511
T0503	Road from Thimblehall Lane to Leather Dog Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2396
T0504	Drain Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	860
T0505	Landing Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2185
T0506	Marr Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4481
T0507	Toungue Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3330
T0508	Saclby Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3527
T0509	Cheapsides, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3241
T0510	Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2876
T0511	Thornton Dam Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2546
T0512	Staddlethorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4105
T0513	Bella Size Lane, Blacktoft	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4608
T0514	Gilberdyke, Footpath No. 9, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4023
T0515	Clementhorpe Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3598
T0516	Sandholme Road, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2011
T0517	Bennetland, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3817
T0518	Mill Lane, Bennetland	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4055
T0519	Main Road Access Road to Lilac Villa, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4048
T0520	Main Service Road, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3526
T0521	Milton House Access Road, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3338
T0522	Old Hull Road, Newland	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4471
T0523	East Laynton Farm Access Road, Kilpin	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4667
T0524	Addle Lane, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4766
T0525	Rudding Lane, Newland	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4002
T0526	Newland	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3912
T0527	Blacktoft Grange Road, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1408
T0528	Leavens Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1737
T0529	Carlas Plantation Access Road North of M52, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2254
T0530	Anserdam Lane, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1020
T0531	Access Road off Anserdam Lane, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1000
T0532	Old Trough Lane, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1952
T0533	Mill Lane, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2147
T0534	Sandholme Lane, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2796
T0535	Farms Lane, Eastringon	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2796
T0536	Eppertops Lodge Access Road, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2293
T0537	Hive Lane, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2075
T0538	Willow Farm Access Road, Hive	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2075
T0539	Old Trough Lane, Hive	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1800

T0540	Metham Grange Access Road, Hive	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1550
T0541	Ing Nook Road, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1789
T0542	Owsthorpe Lane, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2166
T0543	Carr Lane, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	747
T0544	Sleights Lane, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1129
T0545	Access Road to Owsthorpe Farm	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2054
T0546	Barmby Lane, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	388
T0547	Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3084
T0548	Portington Road, Portington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2392
T0549	Burland Hall Access Road, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4160
T0550	Caville Hall Farmhouse Access Road, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4154
T0551	Yokegate Layby Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1922
T0552	Avian Pastures Access Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1904
T0553	Old Rush Farm Access Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3487
T0554	Spaldington Water Tower Layby, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1729

Private Receptors Scoping - Refer to Figure Series 11 Individual Receptors

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	IN / OUT
Residential Group Scoped In					
RG031	Kilnwick Percy Hall	Group	2	3546	In
RG034	Glebe House Farm	Group	2	2915	In
RG035	Wold Farm, Welton House and The Bungalow	Group	2	2581	In
RG042	Cottage Farm and Cottage, Nunburnholme	Group	2	2185	In
RG047	Nunburnholme	Group	2	1437	In
RG048	Canal Lane, Pocklington	Group	1	927	In
RG050	Nunburnholme Wold Farm and Cottage	Group	2	2061	In
RG052	Londesborough Wold Farm and Cottages	Group	2	3591	In
RG053	Canal Head	Group	1	533	In
RG055	South Moor Park	Group	1	430	In
RG056	Carr Farm and Tolcarne	Group	1	425	In
RG058	Ashton House and Partridge Hall	Group	2	550	In
RG059	Londesborough Wold Cottage and Annexe	Group	2	2843	In
RG061	Halcyon View to Oakfield House	Group	1	286	In
RG063	Park Farm and Cottages	Group	2	1607	In
RG064	Cleaving Grange and Cottage	Group	2	111	In
RG065	Pinewood Farm and House	Group	1	1223	In
RG067	Market Bridge Farm and Annexe	Group	1	870	In
RG068	Easthorpe Farm	Group	2	1567	In
RG075	Field House Farm, Bielby	Group	1	1453	In
RG083	Clarkes Common Farm	Group	1	705	In
RG084	Thorpe Le Street	Group	2	980	In
RG088	New Grange Farm and Dairy House	Group	2	450	In
RG092	Grange Lane, Londesborough	Group	2	309	In
RG093	Violet Cottage, Barr House and Manor Farm	Group	2	992	In
RG095	Blamire Lane, Everingham	Group	1	295	In
RG103	Goodmanham	Group	2	2338	In
RG109	Driffield Lane End	Group	2	1377	In
RG112	Everingham	Group	1	1149	In
RG124	Barn End and White Farm	Group	3	1875	In
RG134	Breckstreet Farm and Coach House	Group	3	1346	In
RG139	Shipton Grange	Group	4	1456	In
RG143	The Old Rectory to Buckthorne House	Group	4	1651	In
RG144	Manor Farm and House, Harswell	Group	3	1615	In
RG145	The Cottage, Keepers Cottage, and Rose Cottage	Group	4	1306	In
RG147	Bridgeholme Farm and Stray Farm	Group	4	82	In
RG150	Laytham	Group	3	647	In
RG155	St Helens Farm	Group	3	237	In
RG156	Poplar Farm and Barn	Group	4	1170	In
RG157	Oak Farm and Old Oak Barn	Group	3	40	In
RG160	Pasadena and Spen Farm	Group	3	28	In
RG161	Spen House to Strawberry Farm	Group	3	211	In
RG162	Market Weighton Road, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Group	4	1053	In
RG163	Seaton New Hall	Group	3	854	In
RG164	Church Farm and Camp Farm	Group	4	197	In
RG165	Langdale House and Fossdale House	Group	4	65	In
RG166	Linden House	Group	4	45	In
RG167	Corner House and Common Farm	Group	4	323	In
RG168	Aspen Farm	Group	4	283	In
RG170	Cliffe Lane, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Group	4	13	In
RG175	Manor Farm and Barns, Foggathorpe	Group	3	530	In
RG178	Top Cottages	Group	4	25	In
RG179	Grange Farm Barns, Foggathorpe	Group	3	251	In
RG180	Swift Cottage and The Grange	Group	3	486	In
RG181	Moor End	Group	4	670	In
RG185	The Longlands to The Granary Barn	Group	3	867	In
RG186	Holly Tree Farm to Kellys Rose Barn	Group	3	631	In
RG188	Howden Road, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Group	4	895	In

RG191	High Garth	Group	4	101	In
RG192	Carr Farm, North Cliffe	Group	4	255	In
RG194	Rascal Moor	Group	4	354	In
RG201	Ladies Parlour Farm	Group	4	68	In
RG205	Woldgate Farm and Annexe	Group	4	1243	In
RG208	Brickyard Cottage to Plum Bungalow	Group	4	596	In
RG214	Throlam Farm, Grange Farm, and Woodland Lodge	Group	4	816	In
RG216	Welham Bridge Cottage to Welham Bridge Farm	Group	4	1377	In
RG220	Bursea	Group	4	34	In
RG222	Snake Hall Farm North and South	Group	4	552	In
RG224	Holme Road, Spaldington	Group	4	1318	In
RG226	Wholsea Farm and The Stables Annexe	Group	4	317	In
RG227	Castle Farm, North Cave	Group	4	4063	In
RG230	Hasholme Hall and Bungalows	Group	4	439	In
RG231	Hasholme Grange and Whin Close	Group	4	249	In
RG232	South Carr Farmhouse and Bungalow	Group	4	633	In
RG233	Dryham Farm and Bungalow	Group	4	1318	In
RG235	Yoke Gate Farm and Chapel Bungalow	Group	4	1929	In
RG238	Canal Side West and Canal Side East, Newport	Group	4	1301	In
RG239	Sandholme Lodge Holiday Park	Group	4	927	In
RG242	Anserdam House and Yokefleet Lodge	Group	4	1283	In
RG249	Wood View and Ings Nook	Group	4	1541	In
Residential Single Scoped In					
RI037	The Paddocks	Single	2	3312	In
RI054	Totterdown Hill Farm	Single	2	2072	In
RI062	Fouracres	Single	1	797	In
RI066	Chicory Farm	Single	1	432	In
RI067	Lock House	Single	1	257	In
RI068	South Lea	Single	1	703	In
RI069	Old Gravel Pits	Single	1	262	In
RI071	Martindale	Single	1	1406	In
RI072	Fir Tree Cottage	Single	1	600	In
RI074	Marlborough House Farm	Single	2	987	In
RI079	Holly Tree Farm	Single	1	503	In
RI081	Pocklington Grange	Single	1	282	In
RI083	Tarn Hows	Single	1	88	In
RI085	Toft House Farm	Single	1	599	In
RI088	Hayton Grange	Single	1	296	In
RI094	Moor Farm, Londesborough	Single	2	81	In
RI096	Routh Lodge	Single	1	421	In
RI097	High Trenwick	Single	2	1038	In
RI098	The Gardens	Single	2	144	In
RI100	Bielby Fields	Single	1	599	In
RI103	Garrick Farm, Londesborough	Single	2	67	In
RI104	Hayton Fields	Single	1	408	In
RI110	Thorpe Rise Farm	Single	2	801	In
RI111	Long Meadow Farm	Single	1	261	In
RI114	The Oaks, Everingham	Single	1	77	In
RI115	Ponds Farm	Single	1	95	In
RI117	Skylark Farm	Single	1	462	In
RI122	Bloom House, Halfacres Farm	Single	1	511	In
RI124	Eastgate Farm	Single	2	668	In
RI132	Park House	Single	1	993	In
RI135	The Sidings	Single	2	1054	In
RI154	South Lodge, Everingham	Single	3	1773	In
RI157	Breckstreet Court	Single	3	1123	In
RI160	Field House	Single	4	1650	In
RI161	Eastview House	Single	3	549	In
RI163	Westburn Grange	Single	4	1579	In
RI164	Jungle	Single	3	507	In
RI168	Laytham Grange	Single	3	172	In
RI169	Grange Garth	Single	3	22	In
RI170	Harthill Farm	Single	3	614	In
RI173	Willow Farm, Seaton Ross	Single	3	245	In
RI174	Station House	Single	4	958	In
RI175	Park Farm, Seaton Ross	Single	3	98	In
RI176	Paynes Turkey Farm	Single	4	330	In
RI177	Ruler Hall	Single	4	953	In

RI179	Green Farm	Single	3	404	In
RI181	Fosses Farm	Single	3	237	In
RI182	Searchlight House	Single	4	629	In
RI183	Ings Farm	Single	3	581	In
RI184	Seaton Old Hall Farm	Single	3	32	In
RI185	River Head Farm	Single	4	451	In
RI187	Milbrook Grange, Millbrook Equestrian Centre	Single	3	335	In
RI188	Millbrook Park	Single	3	460	In
RI189	Beechwood	Single	4	120	In
RI190	Grange Farm, Seaton Ross	Single	3	308	In
RI191	St Williams Farm	Single	4	296	In
RI192	Dial House	Single	3	199	In
RI195	Bar Farm	Single	4	651	In
RI197	Manor Farm, Market Weighton	Single	4	1045	In
RI199	Park Farm Bungalow	Single	3	1203	In
RI201	East Lodge	Single	4	1207	In
RI202	Oaktree Cottage	Single	3	6	In
RI203	Holly Farm	Single	3	689	In
RI205	Compact Farm	Single	4	609	In
RI207	Glebe Farm, Aughton	Single	3	725	In
RI210	Waterside Farm	Single	3	917	In
RI213	Eastwood House, Woodlands Farm	Single	4	43	In
RI214	Southfield Farm	Single	3	364	In
RI215	Bielsbeck Farm	Single	4	854	In
RI221	Mallard Grange	Single	3	631	In
RI223	Castle Farm, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Single	4	485	In
RI225	Duck Nest Farm	Single	4	310	In
RI229	Marl Farm	Single	4	163	In
RI231	Red House	Single	4	2117	In
RI232	Field House Farm, Harlthorpe	Single	3	347	In
RI233	Avenue Farm	Single	4	403	In
RI234	Trevillis	Single	4	599	In
RI235	New Farm, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Single	4	315	In
RI236	Ingle Lodge	Single	4	91	In
RI237	Oakwood	Single	4	189	In
RI239	Manor House Farm	Single	4	1569	In
RI242	Lowgate	Single	4	16	In
RI244	Highgate Farm	Single	4	26	In
RI256	Landing Farm	Single	4	77	In
RI257	Oakfield	Single	4	16	In
RI258	Anchor Farm	Single	4	100	In
RI260	Skiff Farm	Single	4	79	In
RI263	Tollingham Cottages	Single	4	271	In
RI267	Bunny Hill Farm	Single	4	692	In
RI268	Mickledene	Single	4	1345	In
RI272	Tollingham Farm	Single	4	44	In
RI275	Warren Cottage	Single	4	1150	In
RI282	Carr Farm	Single	4	709	In
RI283	Highfield House, Bursea Lane Farm	Single	4	994	In
RI287	Bursea Lodge	Single	4	489	In
RI290	Welham Bridge West	Single	4	1619	In
RI291	Wholesea Grange	Single	4	559	In
RI293	Bursea Grange	Single	4	632	In
RI295	Hasholme Carr Farm	Single	4	84	In
RI297	Sand Gap	Single	4	311	In
RI299	Glebe Farm, Hotham	Single	4	56	In
RI300	The Kennels	Single	4	2732	In
RI301	Windyacres	Single	4	1296	In
RI302	Hutt Farm	Single	4	60	In
RI303	Keepers Cottage, Hotham	Single	4	215	In
RI304	Bursea Farm Bungalow	Single	4	136	In
RI305	Hollybush	Single	4	27	In
RI306	Bursea House Farm	Single	4	137	In
RI308	North Carr Farm	Single	4	66	In
RI309	Chestnut Farm	Single	4	1592	In
RI314	Bloomhill Farm	Single	4	443	In
RI316	Hasholme Garth	Single	4	252	In
RI320	Common Farm, North Cave	Single	4	1288	In

RI322	Sand Hill Farm, Newport	Single	4	862	In
RI323	Westlands	Single	4	1083	In
RI324	Plantation Farm	Single	4	1943	In
RI326	Woodland Lodge	Single	4	1116	In
RI327	Yokefleet Grange	Single	4	1036	In
RI330	Rennison	Single	4	1297	In
RI335	Stoney Carr Farm	Single	4	1759	In
RI336	Oak Tree Farm, Newport	Single	4	1492	In
RI340	Sandholme Grange, Sandholme	Single	4	1471	In
RI343	Blacktoft Grange	Single	4	1392	In
RI355	Little Ridings	Single	4	1811	In
Residential Settlement Scoped In					
RS003	Hayton	Settlement	1	571	In
RS004	Shiptonthorpe	Settlement	2	788	In
RS007	Seaton Ross	Settlement	3	105	In
RS008	Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Settlement	3	1002	In
RS013	Hotham	Settlement	4	2919	In
RS014	North Cave	Settlement	4	2920	In
RS019	Allerthorpe	Settlement	1	636	In
RS020	Burnby	Settlement	2	288	In
RS021	Londesborough	Settlement	2	581	In
RS022	Bielby	Settlement	1	1462	In
RS023	Foggathorpe	Settlement	3	882	In
Residential Group Scoped Out					
RG001	Yapham	Group	1	5148	Out
RG002	Bolton	Group	1	5321	Out
RG003	Grainary, Viking Cottage and Bolton House	Group	1	5427	Out
RG004	Millington	Group	2	4984	Out
RG005	Bolton Gates and Bolton Hill Farm	Group	1	5335	Out
RG006	The Mile, Millington	Group	1	4756	Out
RG007	Arran Cottage and Smylett Cottage	Group	1	4454	Out
RG008	Beck Cottage and Little Beck Cottage	Group	2	4654	Out
RG009	Mill Farm	Group	1	4691	Out
RG010	Meltonby House Farm and Field View	Group	1	3985	Out
RG011	Feoffee Lane, Yapham	Group	1	4281	Out
RG012	Rose Cottages	Group	2	4280	Out
RG013	Newbridge Lane, Wilberfoss	Group	1	4830	Out
RG014	Bolton Lane, Wilberfoss	Group	1	5403	Out
RG015	Yapham Mill	Group	1	3575	Out
RG016	Woodhouse Farm and The Old Granary, Everingham	Group	1	3888	Out
RG017	Northfield Farm and Cottage, Pocklington	Group	1	3453	Out
RG018	Main Street, Warter	Group	2	4688	Out
RG019	Bankburn Grange to Rose Cottage	Group	1	4680	Out
RG020	Feoffee Common Lane, Barmby Moor	Group	1	4327	Out
RG021	Northfield Farm and The Vines, Barmby Moor	Group	1	3746	Out
RG022	Warter	Group	2	4392	Out
RG023	Ornamental Cottages	Group	2	4029	Out
RG024	Kilnwick Percy	Group	2	3822	Out
RG025	Dairy Farm Bungalow, East Lodge and Warter Grange	Group	2	3758	Out
RG026	Park View, Park View Cottages and The Gardens	Group	2	3549	Out
RG027	Lavender Fields, Cran Brook and Spring House Farm	Group	1	4218	Out
RG028	Larchwood House to Sable Lodge	Group	1	4953	Out
RG029	K P Lodges, Kilnwick Percy	Group	1	3491	Out
RG030	Eastfield House Farm and Cottages	Group	1	5246	Out
RG032	Melton Vaar and The Ranch	Group	1	2933	Out
RG033	Florida Keys Park Lodges	Group	1	4499	Out
RG036	Lake View Park	Group	1	3013	Out
RG037	Between Southfield, Moorland Rise, Green Grass Farm and Bar Farm	Group	1	3379	Out
RG038	Gale Hill, Barmby Moor	Group	1	2773	Out
RG039	Oaklea and Wolds Way	Group	1	2904	Out
RG040	Castle Farm and Lodge, Barmby Moor	Group	1	3724	Out
RG041	Garforth Farm and Barns	Group	2	2730	Out
RG043	Gale House Farm and Cottages	Group	1	5399	Out
RG044	Loainingdale Cottages	Group	2	3697	Out
RG045	Green Gables, Greenlands Warren and Cherry Rose Cottage	Group	1	3361	Out
RG046	Ward Close, Pocklington	Group	1	1700	Out
RG049	Southern Pocklington	Group	1	1259	Out
RG051	Thornton House Farm and The Mews	Group	1	3819	Out

RG054	Gate Farm and The Gate House	Group	1	1312	Out
RG057	Waplington	Group	1	951	Out
RG060	Warren Farm Cottage	Group	1	2364	Out
RG062	Thornton Grange and Springfield House	Group	1	3497	Out
RG066	Westfield Farm and Cottage, Thornton	Group	1	4393	Out
RG069	Thornton	Group	1	2936	Out
RG070	Crossfield Farm	Group	1	1367	Out
RG071	Tithe Barn Cottages and Woodlands	Group	1	2713	Out
RG072	Kiplingcotes Road, Londesborough	Group	2	1573	Out
RG073	Goodmanham Wold Farm	Group	2	4382	Out
RG074	Eastfield Farm, Hawthorne Farm and Tara	Group	1	1953	Out
RG076	Westfield Farm and Westcote Cottage, Melbourne	Group	3	4939	Out
RG077	Grove Farm	Group	3	4801	Out
RG078	Allotment Farm	Group	2	4720	Out
RG079	Melbourne Arm Moorings	Group	1	3950	Out
RG080	Hayton Road, Bielby	Group	1	1047	Out
RG081	Goodmanham Grange and Bungalow	Group	2	3684	Out
RG082	Walbut House Farm, Wayside, and Birchtree Cottage	Group	1	3027	Out
RG085	Meriford Grange, Broomfield and Kirton House	Group	1	3263	Out
RG086	Ivy Cottage and Green Acres	Group	3	3520	Out
RG087	The Oaks and Gamekeepers Cottage, Melbourne	Group	3	3940	Out
RG089	Granary Barn to Woodside Lodge	Group	3	4997	Out
RG090	Rossmoor Park and The Owl House	Group	3	4287	Out
RG091	Melbourne Grange Farm	Group	3	3806	Out
RG094	Thorpe Le Street Road, Thorpe Le Street	Group	1	1673	Out
RG096	East Common Farm and The Lodge	Group	3	3082	Out
RG097	Common Farm and Baylis Barn, Everingham	Group	1	1551	Out
RG098	Wigwam Holidays Ball Hall Farm	Group	3	4484	Out
RG099	Melbourne Hall	Group	3	3074	Out
RG100	Ball Hall Farm, Garden Cottage and Middle Barn	Group	3	4525	Out
RG101	Hardacres and Ivanhoe Hardacres	Group	2	1120	Out
RG102	East Farm and South Farm	Group	3	2825	Out
RG104	Robeanne House and The Homestead	Group	2	932	Out
RG105	Field House Farm and Cottage	Group	1	1193	Out
RG106	Boundary Farm and Whin Wood	Group	3	3840	Out
RG107	Lark Rise and The Bungalow	Group	2	1330	Out
RG108	Seaton Common Lane, Melbourne	Group	3	2477	Out
RG110	The Orchard, Forest Farm and Fieldfare	Group	3	4182	Out
RG111	Everingham Road, Seaton Ross	Group	3	2221	Out
RG113	Skelfrey Rise and Park Cottages	Group	2	1382	Out
RG114	Dial Farm, Lynwood House and Blackwood Gate	Group	3	2029	Out
RG115	Wold View, Fir Trees, and Silverstone House	Group	3	4920	Out
RG116	York Road, Market Weighton	Group	2	1347	Out
RG117	Grange Farm and The Barn, East Cottingwith	Group	3	3982	Out
RG118	Bridge Farm and Wicstun Cottage	Group	2	1504	Out
RG119	South Acre Farm and Ryburn House	Group	3	3023	Out
RG120	Everingham Park	Group	1	1542	Out
RG121	Petersfield Farm and The Grange	Group	1	1989	Out
RG122	Greenacres and The Annexe, Market Weighton	Group	2	1618	Out
RG123	Fairfield and Newlands	Group	2	2094	Out
RG125	Wold House Farm and Corvus House	Group	2	3963	Out
RG126	Everpark House and Park Farm	Group	1	2009	Out
RG127	Rookery Cottage and Park View	Group	3	1848	Out
RG128	Jasmine Farm and Cottage	Group	4	1969	Out
RG129	Tivoli Lodge, Meadow Croft and North Ross Farm	Group	3	3474	Out
RG130	The Bothy, Bethell House and South Ross Farm	Group	3	3059	Out
RG131	Grange Farms and Cottage, Market Weighton	Group	4	1986	Out
RG132	Laytham Park and Annexe	Group	3	2206	Out
RG133	Grange Farm Cottages	Group	4	2056	Out
RG135	Weighton Wold and Bungalow	Group	2	4038	Out
RG136	Carr Lane, Everingham	Group	3	1506	Out
RG137	Bridges Farm, Spring House Farm and Springfield Farm	Group	3	3437	Out
RG138	High Wold Farm and The Old Farmhouse	Group	2	4663	Out
RG140	Wold Cottages	Group	2	4134	Out
RG141	Middle Dale	Group	2	3989	Out
RG142	Oak Field Farm to Dovecote	Group	3	1432	Out
RG146	Mask Hall and Barn	Group	4	3665	Out
RG148	Ellerton	Group	3	4188	Out

RG149	Acorn Cottage and Bowland House	Group	3	2018	Out
RG151	North Grange Farm and Willow Lodge	Group	3	2879	Out
RG152	Oscell Farm and The Barn	Group	4	1683	Out
RG153	Ruddings Lane, Ellerton	Group	3	1714	Out
RG154	Short Acre Cottages	Group	3	2566	Out
RG158	Houghton Hall	Group	4	3048	Out
RG159	North Cottage, South Cottage and Gardeners Cottage	Group	4	2776	Out
RG169	Aughton	Group	3	3911	Out
RG171	Castle Farm and Cottage, Sancton	Group	4	3271	Out
RG172	Water End	Group	3	1364	Out
RG173	Yellowtop Country Park	Group	3	739	Out
RG174	Lincoln Flats and Lincoln Flats Farm	Group	3	1049	Out
RG176	Holly Tree House and Pond House	Group	3	1632	Out
RG177	Woodlands Farm and Whitfield House, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Group	3	1543	Out
RG182	Arglam Farm and Snowdrop Cottage	Group	3	1429	Out
RG183	Sober Hill Farm	Group	3	1553	Out
RG184	Monk Farm and Holme House	Group	3	2178	Out
RG187	Oak Tree Farm, Woodhouse Farm and The Granary	Group	3	1839	Out
RG189	Mill Farm and Cottage, North Newbald	Group	4	4851	Out
RG190	North Cliffe	Group	4	2146	Out
RG193	Foggathorpe House Lane, Foggathorpe	Group	3	1461	Out
RG195	Moor Farm, North Newbald	Group	4	3914	Out
RG196	Highfield Grange and Cherry Lodge	Group	3	2550	Out
RG197	Workhouse Farm and Cottages	Group	4	1032	Out
RG198	Stables and Old Winter Barn	Group	3	1759	Out
RG199	Street Lane, Bubwith	Group	3	2466	Out
RG200	Arglam Lane	Group	4	2872	Out
RG202	Sand Hill Farm	Group	4	2306	Out
RG203	South Cliffe	Group	4	1925	Out
RG204	Derwent Cottage Farm	Group	3	4754	Out
RG206	Arglam Grange, Cottage and Westwood House	Group	3	2931	Out
RG207	South Newbald	Group	4	4862	Out
RG209	Gribthorpe	Group	3	2626	Out
RG210	West Cottage, East Cottage and Oak Cottages	Group	3	2365	Out
RG211	Gunby	Group	3	4338	Out
RG212	Bursea Lane End Farm and Common Farm	Group	4	1518	Out
RG213	Willitoft	Group	3	2732	Out
RG215	Elder Farm and Bungalow	Group	3	2991	Out
RG217	Webbwood House and The Grange	Group	3	3586	Out
RG218	Lake View House and Bungalow	Group	3	3665	Out
RG219	Warham Farm and The Bungalow	Group	4	1842	Out
RG221	Waterloo Farm, Brooklands and Fine Country Lodges	Group	3	4179	Out
RG223	Sandy Field Farm and Woodside	Group	3	4836	Out
RG225	Spaldington	Group	4	4244	Out
RG228	Drome Villa and Rose Dale	Group	3	4531	Out
RG229	Spaldington Road, Spaldington	Group	4	2184	Out
RG234	Sandwood Villas and Cottage Farm	Group	4	3921	Out
RG236	Rose Villa Farm and Oak Tree Farm	Group	4	2316	Out
RG237	Primrose Cottage and Violet Grove	Group	4	1619	Out
RG240	Everthorpe	Group	4	4493	Out
RG241	Holme Road, Eastrington	Group	4	2703	Out
RG243	Canal Side Farm and The Barn	Group	4	1604	Out
RG244	Cottage Farm to Allwynds	Group	4	2427	Out
RG245	Beech Holme, The Lodge and Woodside House	Group	4	3953	Out
RG246	South Ings Lane, North Cave	Group	4	2914	Out
RG247	Carr Lane, Newport	Group	4	1836	Out
RG248	Spring Lane, North Cave	Group	4	2739	Out
RG250	Everthorpe Hall Cottage and Home Farm Cottage	Group	4	3720	Out
RG251	Elm Cottage to Bridge Farm	Group	4	2081	Out
RG252	Low Lea and Ashfield House	Group	4	2622	Out
RG253	Grange Court and Grange Farm	Group	4	2399	Out
RG254	Sand Lane, South Cave	Group	4	4634	Out
RG255	Common Lane, North Cave	Group	4	3122	Out
RG256	Portington	Group	4	2869	Out
RG257	Beck Road, South Cave	Group	4	4309	Out
RG258	Wallingfen Lane, Newport	Group	4	2737	Out
RG259	Westfield Bungalow to Mount Pleasant Bungalow	Group	4	2389	Out
RG260	Sandholme and Hive	Group	4	2067	Out

RG261	Beaumont House and Thimblehall Farm	Group	4	2497	Out
RG262	Main Road, Newport	Group	4	2726	Out
RG263	Cavill Hall and Cottages	Group	4	4387	Out
RG264	Wild Rose Country Park	Group	4	2215	Out
RG265	New Farm and Ings Wood, Sandholme	Group	4	2670	Out
RG266	Thimblehall Lane area, Newport	Group	4	2907	Out
RG267	Jarratt Hills Farm and Granary Cottage	Group	4	3977	Out
RG268	Elm Tree Farm and Wallingfen Grange	Group	4	3622	Out
RG269	Scalby	Group	4	3403	Out
RG270	Howden Road, Eastrington	Group	4	3813	Out
RG271	Nova Scotia Farm and Cottage	Group	4	4563	Out
RG272	Newland	Group	4	3983	Out
RG273	Acacia Lodge to Milton House	Group	4	3604	Out
RG274	Lilac Villa to Slipper Bridge	Group	4	3980	Out
RG275	Bennetland	Group	4	3985	Out
RG276	Saltmarsh Grange	Group	4	4833	Out
RG277	The Bungalow to Newland Gate	Group	4	4471	Out
RG278	Elm Villa, Eddercliffe and Mona	Group	4	4600	Out
RG279	North Lynton, Lynton Grange and Lynton Villa Farm	Group	4	4844	Out
RG280	East Lynton Farm and Mayfield House	Group	4	4794	Out
Residential Single Scoped Out					
RI001	High Garth, Yapham	Single	1	5028	Out
RI002	Caravan, The Hanging Basket Nursery	Single	1	5117	Out
RI003	Far Garth	Single	1	5201	Out
RI004	Bolton Grange	Single	1	5397	Out
RI005	Whinny Hill Farm	Single	2	4796	Out
RI006	Shedfield Farm	Single	2	4893	Out
RI007	Park Farm, Yapham Mill	Single	1	4454	Out
RI008	Prospect Farm	Single	1	4437	Out
RI009	Clay Farm	Single	1	4833	Out
RI010	Rowland Lodge	Single	1	4462	Out
RI011	Moat Farm	Single	1	4317	Out
RI012	Manor Farm, Bolton	Single	1	5290	Out
RI013	Farm Cottage	Single	1	4356	Out
RI014	Rowland Hill	Single	1	4442	Out
RI015	South Lodge and Stables Cottage, Wilberfoss	Single	1	5352	Out
RI016	Smylett Hall	Single	1	4238	Out
RI017	The Croft, Wilberfoss	Single	1	5326	Out
RI018	Northfield House	Single	1	4076	Out
RI019	The Hollies	Single	1	5480	Out
RI020	Hagg Wood	Single	1	5053	Out
RI021	Belsom Farm	Single	1	4520	Out
RI022	Rickman House	Single	2	4934	Out
RI023	Yapham Manor	Single	1	3652	Out
RI024	Firwood	Single	1	4564	Out
RI025	Mile Field Farm	Single	1	3763	Out
RI026	Low Warrendale Farm	Single	2	3733	Out
RI027	High Warrendale Farm	Single	2	3584	Out
RI028	Greenlands	Single	2	3934	Out
RI029	Braken	Single	1	3253	Out
RI030	South Park Farm	Single	1	4492	Out
RI031	Newcotes Cottage	Single	2	3364	Out
RI032	Barmbyfield House	Single	1	3065	Out
RI033	The Gatehouse, Barmby Moor	Single	1	3009	Out
RI034	Newfield House	Single	1	3582	Out
RI035	Westbeck	Single	2	3420	Out
RI036	Tithe Farm	Single	1	3748	Out
RI038	Lowlands	Single	1	5166	Out
RI039	Milldale	Single	2	3805	Out
RI040	Warter Hall	Single	2	2955	Out
RI041	Parklands	Single	1	4234	Out
RI042	Lottings Farm	Single	1	3279	Out
RI043	Methill Hall	Single	2	3443	Out
RI044	Brancville and The Lodge	Single	1	2828	Out
RI045	Mohair Farm	Single	1	3967	Out
RI046	Keepers Cottage, Pocklington	Single	1	2423	Out
RI047	Kilnwick Wood House	Single	1	2321	Out
RI048	The Reas	Single	1	2189	Out

RI049	Clayfield Farm	Single	1	1978	Out
RI050	Tadpole Cottage	Single	1	3071	Out
RI051	The Bungalow, Pocklington Airfield Industrial Estate	Single	1	1455	Out
RI052	Frog Hall	Single	1	2496	Out
RI053	Throstle Nest Farm	Single	2	2039	Out
RI055	Westfield Farm, Barmby Moor	Single	1	3751	Out
RI056	Roslyn	Single	1	1096	Out
RI057	Little Grange Bungalow	Single	1	1036	Out
RI058	Owl Wood	Single	1	1476	Out
RI059	Highthorn	Single	1	1293	Out
RI060	Low Farm	Single	1	4775	Out
RI061	Hind House, Kipling House Farm	Single	2	4456	Out
RI063	Hayton Common Farm	Single	1	1222	Out
RI064	Bungalow Farm	Single	1	528	Out
RI065	Silver Hill Cottage	Single	1	4680	Out
RI070	Tank Cottage	Single	1	1581	Out
RI073	Lake Lodge	Single	1	801	Out
RI075	Woodlands Farm, Thornton	Single	1	3133	Out
RI076	Oak Tree House	Single	1	3076	Out
RI077	Thornton Turkey Farm Bungalow	Single	1	3021	Out
RI078	Enthorpe House Farm	Single	2	4942	Out
RI080	Enthorpe Wood Cottage	Single	2	4614	Out
RI082	Enthorpe Station House	Single	2	4790	Out
RI084	Middlethorpe Cottage (North)	Single	2	2526	Out
RI086	Middlethorpe Cottage (South)	Single	2	2323	Out
RI087	Middlethorpe Farm	Single	2	2473	Out
RI089	Byholme Farm	Single	1	2382	Out
RI090	Willow Tree Farm Lodge	Single	1	1530	Out
RI091	Willow Tree Farm, Thornton	Single	1	1635	Out
RI092	Oak Bridge Farm	Single	1	1143	Out
RI093	Northfield Farm, Thornton	Single	1	1486	Out
RI095	Thornton Lodge	Single	1	2132	Out
RI099	Mill House Farm, Thornton	Single	1	2757	Out
RI101	Marsh Farmhouse	Single	3	4747	Out
RI102	Woodhouse Farm, Thornton	Single	1	2226	Out
RI105	West End	Single	3	4539	Out
RI106	Private Woodlands Caravan	Single	3	4900	Out
RI107	Thorpe Field Farm and Cottage	Single	1	1395	Out
RI108	Walbut Mill Farm	Single	1	2800	Out
RI109	Lakeside	Single	1	911	Out
RI112	Willow Garth	Single	2	1163	Out
RI113	Woodsyde Farm	Single	2	834	Out
RI116	Common Farm, Bielby	Single	1	1886	Out
RI118	Willow Glade Farm	Single	3	4629	Out
RI119	Hall Park Bungalow	Single	3	3207	Out
RI120	Gale Carr Farm	Single	1	1904	Out
RI121	Manor Park	Single	3	4740	Out
RI123	Glebe Farm, Everingham	Single	1	805	Out
RI125	Woodclose Farm	Single	1	1590	Out
RI126	Rose Thorpe Park	Single	3	2609	Out
RI127	Ryedale House	Single	3	2513	Out
RI128	Park Farm, Melbourne	Single	3	2720	Out
RI129	Merton House Farm	Single	1	1859	Out
RI130	Brickyard Farm	Single	3	2518	Out
RI131	Melrose House	Single	3	2446	Out
RI133	Acre Farm	Single	3	3279	Out
RI134	Greenacres, East Cottingwith	Single	3	3958	Out
RI136	Silver Sands	Single	3	2103	Out
RI137	Acres	Single	2	1187	Out
RI138	Fairhaven	Single	2	1667	Out
RI139	Willow Tree Farm, East Cottingwith	Single	3	4486	Out
RI140	Blackthorns	Single	3	4350	Out
RI141	Hawkwood	Single	3	2189	Out
RI142	Storwood Game Farm	Single	1	1399	Out
RI143	Alders	Single	3	2046	Out
RI144	Skelfrey Park Farm	Single	2	1562	Out
RI145	Bibbill Farm	Single	3	1933	Out
RI146	Yew Tree Farm	Single	2	2016	Out

RI147	Keepers Cottage, Everingham	Single	1	1703	Out
RI148	High Park House	Single	1	1691	Out
RI149	Brouncey Farm	Single	4	2346	Out
RI150	Red Cap Farm	Single	3	4752	Out
RI151	Ellerker House	Single	3	1794	Out
RI152	Grange Farm, Shiptonthorpe	Single	4	1824	Out
RI153	Woodland Grange	Single	3	1827	Out
RI155	Fox Covert Farm	Single	3	3225	Out
RI156	Mill House Farm, East Cottingwith	Single	3	4447	Out
RI158	Four Oaks	Single	3	1116	Out
RI159	Blackberry Farm	Single	3	3735	Out
RI162	Low Grange Farm	Single	4	1042	Out
RI165	The Holding	Single	4	1872	Out
RI166	Ascham Lodge	Single	4	784	Out
RI167	Foxhaven Farm	Single	4	1789	Out
RI171	Crossfield House	Single	4	2474	Out
RI172	Blue Slates Farm	Single	3	2139	Out
RI178	North Lodge	Single	4	3016	Out
RI180	South View	Single	3	3456	Out
RI186	Park Farm, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Single	3	1031	Out
RI193	White Lodge	Single	4	2100	Out
RI194	Presbytery	Single	4	3388	Out
RI196	Sunny Bank	Single	3	2676	Out
RI198	South Grange	Single	3	2644	Out
RI200	Deira	Single	4	871	Out
RI204	Wentsford House	Single	3	3244	Out
RI206	The Croft, Aughton	Single	3	887	Out
RI208	Aughton Ruddings Grange	Single	3	1119	Out
RI209	Caranden Pines	Single	4	4566	Out
RI211	Gill Garth	Single	4	2095	Out
RI212	Manor Farm, Sancton	Single	4	2562	Out
RI216	Wood Cottage	Single	4	3742	Out
RI217	Allberries Cottage Farm	Single	3	1263	Out
RI218	Leyllandi	Single	3	1465	Out
RI219	Townend Farm	Single	4	2032	Out
RI220	Major Bridge Farm	Single	3	1520	Out
RI222	Autherthaws Farm	Single	3	1597	Out
RI224	Allberries Farm	Single	3	649	Out
RI226	Keepers Cottage, Newbald	Single	4	4458	Out
RI227	Hill Top Farm	Single	4	2381	Out
RI228	Sutherland	Single	3	1912	Out
RI230	Aughton Grange	Single	3	2993	Out
RI238	Cliffe Wood	Single	4	846	Out
RI240	Lowfield Farm	Single	4	4718	Out
RI241	Cliffe Lodge	Single	4	1240	Out
RI243	Oaks Farm	Single	3	2109	Out
RI245	Willow Farm, Foggathorpe	Single	3	1373	Out
RI246	Highfield	Single	4	4935	Out
RI247	Leyfield House	Single	3	840	Out
RI248	Prospect House Bungalow	Single	4	1249	Out
RI249	Common Farm, Arglam Lane	Single	3	2635	Out
RI250	Toad Hall	Single	3	1363	Out
RI251	Mill House Farm, Bubwith	Single	3	3222	Out
RI252	The Cottage	Single	4	3221	Out
RI253	Northfield Farm, Bubwith	Single	3	2133	Out
RI254	Foggathorpe Hall	Single	3	1810	Out
RI255	Moorlands Farm	Single	4	3667	Out
RI259	Barn Tops	Single	4	4556	Out
RI261	Holme Lodge Farm	Single	4	1463	Out
RI262	Mill Farm Piggery, North Newbald	Single	4	4604	Out
RI264	Corner Farm	Single	4	2809	Out
RI265	Timbertop Farm	Single	4	4330	Out
RI266	Arglam Dairy Farm	Single	4	3028	Out
RI269	Cliffe Dales Farm	Single	4	2590	Out
RI270	Braemar House	Single	4	1498	Out
RI271	Lower Mill Farm	Single	4	4517	Out
RI273	Garrick Farm, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Single	4	1927	Out
RI274	Pond Farm	Single	4	1613	Out

RI276	Hotham Fields Farm	Single	4	3822	Out
RI277	South Farmhouse	Single	4	1702	Out
RI278	Grasslands	Single	4	4989	Out
RI279	Newholme Farm	Single	4	1824	Out
RI280	Southfield	Single	4	4294	Out
RI281	The Willows	Single	4	1242	Out
RI284	Poplar Farm	Single	3	2981	Out
RI285	Hardmoor House	Single	4	2333	Out
RI286	Sandhill Farm, Hotham	Single	4	3382	Out
RI288	Lower Gunby	Single	3	4793	Out
RI289	Warren Hill Farm	Single	4	1705	Out
RI292	Crossroad Cottage	Single	3	3395	Out
RI294	Cottage Farm, Spaldington	Single	4	3653	Out
RI296	Chapel Farm	Single	4	1498	Out
RI298	Mount Pleasant Farm	Single	3	3962	Out
RI307	Hotham Hall	Single	4	3020	Out
RI310	Newsholme House	Single	3	4726	Out
RI311	Ivy House Farm	Single	4	1835	Out
RI312	Oak Tree Farm, Spaldington	Single	4	3522	Out
RI313	Drewton Farm	Single	4	4804	Out
RI315	Barmby Grange	Single	4	751	Out
RI317	Avian Pastures	Single	4	2036	Out
RI318	Asselby Grange	Single	4	1215	Out
RI319	Old Rush Farm	Single	4	3539	Out
RI321	Sandwood House	Single	4	4230	Out
RI325	Spaldington Grange	Single	4	4741	Out
RI328	Pear Tree Farm	Single	4	1810	Out
RI329	The Warren	Single	4	2053	Out
RI331	Grange View	Single	4	1476	Out
RI332	Greaves End	Single	4	1143	Out
RI333	Brook Farm	Single	4	1991	Out
RI334	Walnut Grove	Single	4	2426	Out
RI337	Sandolin	Single	4	2396	Out
RI338	Glebe Farm, Newport	Single	4	2027	Out
RI339	Metham Grange	Single	4	1560	Out
RI341	Flyover Nurseries	Single	4	2508	Out
RI342	The Gatehouse, Newport	Single	4	2138	Out
RI344	Nyasa	Single	4	1868	Out
RI345	Beckside Farm	Single	4	3432	Out
RI346	Club Hill Cottage	Single	4	1640	Out
RI347	Metham House	Single	4	1783	Out
RI348	HM Prison Humber	Single	4	4036	Out
RI349	Demvic	Single	4	2015	Out
RI350	The Bungalow, New Farm	Single	4	2909	Out
RI351	Club Hill Farm	Single	4	1983	Out
RI352	Everthorpe Grange	Single	4	2987	Out
RI353	Portington Lodge	Single	4	2699	Out
RI354	Owsthorpe Farm	Single	4	2122	Out
RI356	Flat, Beacon Services	Single	4	3927	Out
RI357	Trawlams Farm	Single	4	3639	Out
RI358	Skelfleet Farm	Single	4	3410	Out
RI359	Mill Lane Farm	Single	4	2582	Out
RI360	Hive Lane Cottage	Single	4	2490	Out
RI361	Newfields	Single	4	3115	Out
RI362	Oakdene	Single	4	2997	Out
RI363	Ingswood Cottage	Single	4	2353	Out
RI364	Owsthorpe Gate House	Single	4	2613	Out
RI365	Eppertops Lodge	Single	4	2598	Out
RI366	Sandholme House	Single	4	2325	Out
RI367	Sandholme Grange, Scalby	Single	4	2447	Out
RI368	Burland	Single	4	4129	Out
RI369	Saltmarshe Grange	Single	4	3300	Out
RI370	Mill Farm, Eastrington	Single	4	2875	Out
RI371	New Common Farm	Single	4	4434	Out
RI372	Mill Farm Bungalow, Gilberdyke	Single	4	2574	Out
RI373	Jarratt Hills Lane Farm	Single	4	4434	Out
RI374	Filbert Grove Lodge, Filbert Grove Farm	Single	4	4154	Out
RI375	Beech Tree Farm	Single	4	3280	Out

RI376	New Village House Farm	Single	4	3704	Out
RI377	Ashfield Farm	Single	4	4929	Out
RI378	Skelton Grange	Single	4	4303	Out
RI379	New Village Grange	Single	4	3882	Out
RI380	Scalby Grange	Single	4	3545	Out
RI381	North View Farm	Single	4	3541	Out
RI382	White House Farm	Single	4	4796	Out
RI383	Fenland Lodge	Single	4	4509	Out
RI384	Seven Acres	Single	4	4233	Out
RI385	Newton Farm	Single	4	4001	Out
RI386	Laxton Lodge	Single	4	4851	Out
RI387	Thorpe Grange Farm	Single	4	4421	Out
RI388	Higham Grange	Single	4	4451	Out
RI389	Tocki House	Single	4	4234	Out
RI390	Flintstones	Single	4	4186	Out
RI391	Marr Grange Farm	Single	4	4673	Out
RI392	Fawn Cottage	Single	4	4615	Out
RI393	Field View House	Single	4	4737	Out
RI394	Greenoak Hall	Single	4	4835	Out
RI395	Railway Cottage, Mill Lane Crossing	Single	4	4697	Out
RI396	Eastfield Farm House	Single	4	4792	Out
RI397	Lodge Farm	Single	4	4899	Out
Residential Settlement Scoped Out					
RS001	Barmby Moor	Settlement	1	2363	Out
RS002	Pocklington	Settlement	1	2077	Out
RS005	Market Weighton	Settlement	2	2401	Out
RS006	Melbourne	Settlement	3	3945	Out
RS009	Bubwith	Settlement	3	3422	Out
RS010	Breighton	Settlement	3	5302	Out
RS011	Sancton	Settlement	4	4209	Out
RS012	North Newbald	Settlement	4	5245	Out
RS015	South Cave	Settlement	4	5952	Out
RS016	Newport	Settlement	4	2829	Out
RS017	Gilberdyke	Settlement	4	3678	Out
RS018	Eastrington	Settlement	4	3351	Out

Public Receptors Scoping - Refer to Figure Series 12 Transport Receptors

Ref	PRoW Number	PRoW Name	Status	Nearest Site	Distance to Nearest Site (m)	IN / OUT
Public BOAT Scoped In						
P199	HOSMY18	Holme on Spalding Moor BOAT No.18	BOAT	4	1348	In
Public Bridleway Scoped In						
P024	NUNBB11	Nunburnholme Bridleway No.11	Bridleway	2	2930	In
P034	NUNBB07	Nunburnholme Bridleway No.7	Bridleway	2	1728	In
P045	NUNBB05	Nunburnholme Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	2	2093	In
P046	ALLEB01	Allerthorpe Bridleway No.1	Bridleway	1	1385	In
P048	ALLEB04	Allerthorpe Bridleway No.4	Bridleway	1	0	In
P066	BIELB07	Bielby Bridleway No.7	Bridleway	1	427	In
P079	BIELB05	Bielby Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	1	1	In
P081	EVERB01	Everingham Bridleway No.1	Bridleway	1	701	In
P095	EVERB09	Everingham Bridleway No.9	Bridleway	1	0	In
P096	EVERB13	Everingham Bridleway No.13	Bridleway	1	1419	In
P100	GOODB04	Goodmanham Bridleway No.4	Bridleway	2	1097	In
P111	EVERB10	Everingham Bridleway No.10	Bridleway	1	985	In
P112	EVERB07	Everingham Bridleway No.7	Bridleway	1	867	In
P113	EVERB02	Everingham Bridleway No.2	Bridleway	4	1836	In
P114	EVERB03	Everingham Bridleway No.3	Bridleway	4	823	In
P117	MWEIB15	Market Weighton Bridleway No.15	Bridleway	2	2367	In
P118	MWEIB14	Market Weighton Bridleway No.14	Bridleway	2	2112	In
P119	GOODB08	Goodmanham Bridleway No.8	Bridleway	2	3315	In
P144	HOSMB28	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.28	Bridleway	3	0	In
P145	HOSMB29	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.29	Bridleway	4	874	In
P147	EVERB15	Everingham Bridleway No.15	Bridleway	4	790	In
P148	EVERB16	Everingham Bridleway No.16	Bridleway	4	792	In
P156	ELTNB07	Ellerton & Aughton Bridleway No.7	Bridleway	3	1285	In
P157	FOGGB12	Foggathorpe Bridleway No.12	Bridleway	3	698	In
P162	HOSMB27	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.27	Bridleway	3	219	In
P178	SROSB15	Seaton Ross Bridleway No.15	Bridleway	3	867	In
P179	HOSMB26	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.26	Bridleway	3	1187	In
P180	SROSB16	Seaton Ross Bridleway No.16	Bridleway	3	1175	In
P191	FOGGB16	Foggathorpe Bridleway No.16	Bridleway	3	489	In
P192	FOGGB14	Foggathorpe Bridleway No.14	Bridleway	3	774	In
P196	FOGGB15	Foggathorpe Bridleway No.15	Bridleway	3	771	In
P197	SROSB14	Seaton Ross Bridleway No.14	Bridleway	3	747	In
P202	SCLIB01	South Cliffe Bridleway No.1	Bridleway	4	2139	In
P206	BUBWB25	Bubwith Bridleway No.25	Bridleway	3	1498	In
P210	HOSMB15	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.15	Bridleway	4	0	In
P211	HOSMB13	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.13	Bridleway	4	0	In
P212	HOSMB24	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.24	Bridleway	4	20	In
P229	HOTHB02	Hotham Bridleway No.2	Bridleway	4	2234	In
P236	HOSMB17	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.17	Bridleway	4	0	In
P237	HOSMB14	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.14	Bridleway	4	227	In
P238	HOTHB03	Hotham Bridleway No.3	Bridleway	4	0	In
P240	HOTHB06	Hotham Bridleway No.6	Bridleway	4	0	In
P256	HOSMB16	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No.16	Bridleway	4	0	In
P258	HOTHB04	Hotham Bridleway No.4	Bridleway	4	3	In
P269	NEWPB06	Newport Bridleway No.6	Bridleway	4	428	In
P270	NEWPB04	Newport Bridleway No.4	Bridleway	4	619	In
P271	NCAVB01	North Cave Bridleway No.1	Bridleway	4	1315	In
P272	NCAVB35	North Cave Bridleway No.35	Bridleway	4	766	In
P273	NCAVB33	North Cave Bridleway No.33	Bridleway	4	1172	In
P275	NCAVB11	North Cave Bridleway No.11	Bridleway	4	1566	In
P277	NCAVB05	North Cave Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	4	1172	In
P278	NCAVB09	North Cave Bridleway No.9	Bridleway	4	1834	In
P279	NCAVB40	North Cave Bridleway No.40	Bridleway	4	1172	In
P302	NEWPB05	Newport Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	4	1342	In
Public Footpath Scoped In						
P001	WARTF06	Warter Footpath No.6	Footpath	2	4577	In
P017	SROSF05	Seaton Ross Footpath No.5	Footpath	3	336	In

P025	WARTF07	Warter Footpath No.7	Footpath	2	3357	In
P026	WARTF08	Warter Footpath No.8	Footpath	2	4824	In
P029	BMOOF01	Barmby Moor Footpath No.1	Footpath	1	993	In
P031	SROSF04	Seaton Ross Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	657	In
P035	WARTF09	Warter Footpath No.9	Footpath	2	2049	In
P039	POCKF06	Pocklington Footpath No.6	Footpath	1	495	In
P042	POCKF08	Pocklington Footpath No.8	Footpath	1	1427	In
P043	NUNBF06	Nunburnholme Footpath No.6	Footpath	2	1108	In
P044	NUNBF08	Nunburnholme Footpath No.8	Footpath	2	1882	In
P047	ALLEF02	Allerthorpe Footpath No.2	Footpath	1	783	In
P049	POCKF07	Pocklington Footpath No.7	Footpath	1	131	In
P050	POCKF09	Pocklington Footpath No.9	Footpath	1	503	In
P051	NUNBF01	Nunburnholme Footpath No.1	Footpath	2	656	In
P052	HAYTF04	Hayton Footpath No.4	Footpath	2	703	In
P053	NUNBF02	Nunburnholme Footpath No.2	Footpath	2	1133	In
P054	HAYTF03	Hayton Footpath No.3	Footpath	2	523	In
P055	NUNBF03	Nunburnholme Footpath No.3	Footpath	2	1359	In
P056	NUNBF04	Nunburnholme Footpath No.4	Footpath	2	1685	In
P059	HAYTF01	Hayton Footpath No.1	Footpath	2	319	In
P063	MILLF07	Millington Footpath No.7	Footpath	1	4258	In
P064	THORF02	Thornton Footpath No.2	Footpath	1	1802	In
P067	LONDF01	Londesborough Footpath No.1	Footpath	2	4	In
P068	LONDF05	Londesborough Footpath No.5	Footpath	2	245	In
P069	MWEIF04	Market Weighton Footpath No.4	Footpath	4	382	In
P070	LONDF04	Londesborough Footpath No.4	Footpath	2	629	In
P071	LONDF03	Londesborough Footpath No.3	Footpath	2	746	In
P077	THORF04	Thornton Footpath No.4	Footpath	1	1697	In
P078	LONDF02	Londesborough Footpath No.2	Footpath	2	0	In
P082	HAYTF02	Hayton Footpath No.2	Footpath	2	1179	In
P083	HAYTF05	Hayton Footpath No.5	Footpath	2	0	In
P084	SHIPF02	Shiptonthorpe Footpath No.2	Footpath	2	4	In
P085	SROSF02	Seaton Ross Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	614	In
P086	LONDF06	Londesborough Footpath No.6	Footpath	2	835	In
P087	LONDF07	Londesborough Footpath No.7	Footpath	2	1259	In
P088	GOODF05	Goodmanham Footpath No.5	Footpath	2	1420	In
P097	BIELF06	Bielby Footpath No.6	Footpath	1	1152	In
P099	MWEIF01	Market Weighton Footpath No.1	Footpath	2	518	In
P101	GOODF03	Goodmanham Footpath No.3	Footpath	2	2120	In
P102	GOODF02	Goodmanham Footpath No.2	Footpath	2	2144	In
P103	GOODF01	Goodmanham Footpath No.1	Footpath	2	1811	In
P106	MELBF03	Melbourne Footpath No.3	Footpath	3	1503	In
P108	BIELF03	Bielby Footpath No.3	Footpath	1	1682	In
P109	BIELF04	Bielby Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	1516	In
P110	EVERF11	Everingham Footpath No.11	Footpath	1	1208	In
P120	GOODF06	Goodmanham Footpath No.6	Footpath	2	3676	In
P121	MWEIF09	Market Weighton Footpath No.9	Footpath	2	4577	In
P124	FOGGF11	Foggathorpe Footpath No.11	Footpath	3	449	In
P125	SROSF03	Seaton Ross Footpath No.3	Footpath	3	1265	In
P126	SHIPF03	Shiptonthorpe Footpath No.3	Footpath	2	661	In
P128	SROSF07	Seaton Ross Footpath No.7	Footpath	3	216	In
P129	GOODF07	Goodmanham Footpath No. 7	Footpath	2	2101	In
P133	SROSF01	Seaton Ross Footpath No.1	Footpath	3	1254	In
P134	SROSF11	Seaton Ross Footpath No.11	Footpath	3	538	In
P135	EVERF12	Everingham Footpath No.12	Footpath	3	1220	In
P136	EVERF08	Everingham Footpath No.8	Footpath	3	363	In
P139	SROSF09	Seaton Ross Footpath No.9	Footpath	3	0	In
P140	SROSF08	Seaton Ross Footpath No.8	Footpath	3	0	In
P141	SROSF10	Seaton Ross Footpath No.10	Footpath	3	0	In
P142	HOSMF06	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.6	Footpath	3	583	In
P146	EVERF04	Everingham Footpath No.4	Footpath	4	435	In
P149	MWEIF06	Market Weighton Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	14	In
P150	MWEIF11	Market Weighton Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	2451	In
P155	ELTNF06	Ellerton & Aughton Footpath No.6	Footpath	3	1494	In
P158	FOGGF10	Foggathorpe Footpath No.10	Footpath	3	24	In
P159	HOSMF04	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	0	In
P160	HOSMF03	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.3	Footpath	3	253	In

P161	HOSMF02	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	292	In
P163	HOSMF23	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.23	Footpath	3	175	In
P164	HOSMF05	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.5	Footpath	3	636	In
P165	HOSMF09	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.9	Footpath	4	944	In
P166	HOSMF11	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	33	In
P167	HOSMF12	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.12	Footpath	4	4	In
P168	MWEIF05	Market Weighton Footpath No.5	Footpath	4	322	In
P171	SANCF10	Sancton Footpath No.10	Footpath	4	3313	In
P175	ELTNF02	Ellerton & Aughton Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	1342	In
P176	ELTNF05	Ellerton & Aughton Footpath No.5	Footpath	3	674	In
P177	FOGGF08	Foggathorpe Footpath No.8	Footpath	3	669	In
P181	HOSMF01	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.1	Footpath	3	1027	In
P182	HOSMF22	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.22	Footpath	3	836	In
P183	HOSMF21	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.21	Footpath	4	888	In
P184	HOSMF07	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.7	Footpath	4	944	In
P185	HOSMF10	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.10	Footpath	4	0	In
P187	SANCF08	Sancton Footpath No.8	Footpath	4	3178	In
P193	FOGGF01	Foggathorpe Footpath No.1	Footpath	3	749	In
P200	HOSMF19	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.19	Footpath	4	485	In
P201	SCLIF06	South Cliffe Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	2095	In
P207	FOGGF09	Foggathorpe Footpath No.9	Footpath	3	983	In
P213	SCLIF03	South Cliffe Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	663	In
P214	SCLIF02	South Cliffe Footpath No.2	Footpath	4	2010	In
P228	SCLIF04	South Cliffe Footpath No.4	Footpath	4	148	In
P239	HOSMF25	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.25	Footpath	4	296	In
P251	SPALF09	Spaldington Footpath No.9	Footpath	4	1763	In
P252	SPALF11	Spaldington Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	1468	In
P254	SPALF12	Spaldington Footpath No.12	Footpath	4	957	In
P255	GILBF13	Gilberdyke Footpath No.13	Footpath	4	73	In
P257	HOTHF05	Hotham Footpath No.5	Footpath	4	305	In
P259	NCAVF32	North Cave Footpath No.32	Footpath	4	2765	In
P266	GILBF01	Gilberdyke Footpath No.1	Footpath	4	454	In
P267	GILBF12	Gilberdyke Footpath No.12	Footpath	4	432	In
P268	GILBF02	Gilberdyke Footpath No.2	Footpath	4	888	In
P276	NCAVF12	North Cave Footpath No.12	Footpath	4	1341	In
P294	GILBF04	Gilberdyke Footpath No.4	Footpath	4	1251	In
Public BOAT Scoped Out						
P216	NEWBY12	Newbald BOAT No.12	BOAT	4	3302	Out
P323	NEWPY13	Newport BOAT No.13	BOAT	4	2305	Out
Public Bridleway Scoped Out						
P090	MELBB06	Melbourne Bridleway No.6	Bridleway	3	3529	Out
P091	MELBB05	Melbourne Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	3	3200	Out
P104	GOOFB09	Goodmanham Bridleway No.9	Bridleway	2	3505	Out
P132	HOTHB08	Hotham Bridleway No. 8	Bridleway	4	2888	Out
P137	EVERB06	Everingham Bridleway No.6	Bridleway	1	2021	Out
P152	SANCS04	Sancton Bridleway and Footpath No.4	Bridleway	4	4404	Out
P204	BUBWB23	Bubwith Bridleway No.23	Bridleway	3	2475	Out
P205	BUBWB24	Bubwith Bridleway No.24	Bridleway	3	2470	Out
P220	BUBWB26	Bubwith Bridleway No.26	Bridleway	3	4065	Out
P222	BUBWB22	Bubwith Bridleway No.22	Bridleway	3	3850	Out
P235	SPALB08	Spaldington Bridleway No.8	Bridleway	4	2607	Out
P249	SPALB05	Spaldington Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	4	2152	Out
P261	NCAVB28	North Cave Bridleway No.28	Bridleway	4	3969	Out
P265	EASTB17	Eastrington Bridleway No.17	Bridleway	4	2108	Out
P281	NCAVB16	North Cave Bridleway No.16	Bridleway	4	2680	Out
P293	EASTB09	Eastrington Bridleway No.9	Bridleway	4	2179	Out
P295	GILBB14	Gilberdyke Bridleway No.14	Bridleway	4	1761	Out
P304	NCAVB08	North Cave Bridleway No.8	Bridleway	4	2143	Out
P305	NCAVB20	North Cave Bridleway No.20	Bridleway	4	3093	Out
P306	NCAVB02	North Cave Bridleway No.2	Bridleway	4	3307	Out
P308	NCAVB19	North Cave Bridleway No.19	Bridleway	4	2900	Out
P309	NCAVB18	North Cave Bridleway No.18	Bridleway	4	2941	Out
P313	EASTB14	Eastrington Bridleway No.14	Bridleway	4	4800	Out
P315	EASTB21	Eastrington Bridleway No.21	Bridleway	4	3786	Out
P317	EASTB12	Eastrington Bridleway No.12	Bridleway	4	2637	Out
P319	NEWPB01	Newport Bridleway No.1	Bridleway	4	2301	Out

P322	NEWPB12	Newport Bridleway No.12	Bridleway	4	2292	Out
P326	NCAVB21	North Cave Bridleway No.21	Bridleway	4	3460	Out
P327	NCAVB36	North Cave Bridleway No.36	Bridleway	4	3929	Out
P331	EASTB23	Eastrington Bridleway No.23	Bridleway	4	4348	Out
P332	EASTB20	Eastrington Bridleway No.20	Bridleway	4	4369	Out
P333	EASTB22	Eastrington Bridleway No.22	Bridleway	4	4421	Out
P334	EASTB06	Eastrington Bridleway No.6	Bridleway	4	4171	Out
P335	EASTB01	Eastrington Bridleway No.1	Bridleway	4	4160	Out
P336	EASTB05	Eastrington Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	4	3690	Out
P338	EASTB10	Eastrington Bridleway No.10	Bridleway	4	3476	Out
P339	EASTB04	Eastrington Bridleway No.4	Bridleway	4	4244	Out
P340	EASTB03	Eastrington Bridleway No.3	Bridleway	4	4007	Out
P346	EASTB02	Eastrington Bridleway No.2	Bridleway	4	4866	Out
P347	EASTB25	Eastrington Bridleway No.25	Bridleway	4	4531	Out
P348	GILBB15	Gilberdyke Bridleway No.15	Bridleway	4	4697	Out
P353	BLACB05	Blacktoft Bridleway No.5	Bridleway	4	4705	Out
Public Footpath Scoped Out						
P002	SCAVF03	South Cave Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	4860	Out
P003	FANGF04	Fangfoss Footpath No.4	Footpath	1	5453	Out
P004	FANGF07	Fangfoss Footpath No.7	Footpath	1	5346	Out
P005	FANGF06	Fangfoss Footpath No.6	Footpath	1	5336	Out
P006	FANGF05	Fangfoss Footpath No.5	Footpath	1	5437	Out
P007	FANGF08	Fangfoss Footpath No.8	Footpath	1	5158	Out
P008	FANGF09	Fangfoss Footpath No.9	Footpath	1	5301	Out
P009	YAPHF04	Yapham Footpath No.4	Footpath	1	5168	Out
P010	YAPHF05	Yapham Footpath No.5	Footpath	1	5155	Out
P011	YAPHF03	Yapham Footpath No.3	Footpath	1	5157	Out
P012	YAPHF06	Yapham Footpath No.6	Footpath	1	5009	Out
P013	YAPHF07	Yapham Footpath No.7	Footpath	1	5020	Out
P014	YAPHF08	Yapham Footpath No.8	Footpath	1	4270	Out
P015	YAPHF09	Yapham Footpath No.9	Footpath	1	3798	Out
P016	POCKF10	Pocklington Footpath No.10	Footpath	1	3921	Out
P018	MILLF11	Millington Footpath No.11	Footpath	1	4530	Out
P019	MILLF12	Millington Footpath No.12	Footpath	1	4530	Out
P020	NUNBF09	Nunburnholme Footpath No.9	Footpath	2	4095	Out
P021	NODTF01	Newton on Derwent Footpath No.1	Footpath	1	4765	Out
P022	BMOOF02	Barmby Moor Footpath No.2	Footpath	1	3419	Out
P023	POCKF02	Pocklington Footpath No.2	Footpath	1	2498	Out
P027	BMOOF03	Barmby Moor Footpath No.3	Footpath	1	4846	Out
P028	BMOOF04	Barmby Moor Footpath No.4	Footpath	1	4762	Out
P030	POCKF11	Pocklington Footpath No.11	Footpath	1	2849	Out
P032	POCKF01	Pocklington Footpath No.1	Footpath	1	2589	Out
P033	NUNBF10	Nunburnholme Footpath No.10	Footpath	2	2959	Out
P036	ALLEF03	Allerthorpe Footpath No.3	Footpath	1	715	Out
P037	POCKF05	Pocklington Footpath No.5	Footpath	1	1175	Out
P038	SPALF06	Spaldington Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	2279	Out
P040	NCAVF23	North Cave Footpath No.23	Footpath	4	2932	Out
P041	POCKF04	Pocklington Footpath No.4	Footpath	1	1920	Out
P057	POCKF03	Pocklington Footpath No.3	Footpath	1	1778	Out
P058	THORF06	Thornton Footpath No.6	Footpath	1	3012	Out
P060	BUBWF04	Bubwith Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	3695	Out
P061	MELBF08	Melbourne Footpath No.8	Footpath	1	4745	Out
P062	THORF05	Thornton Footpath No.5	Footpath	1	4467	Out
P065	BUBWF03	Bubwith Footpath No.3	Footpath	3	2766	Out
P072	MELBF11	Melbourne Footpath No.11	Footpath	3	4242	Out
P073	MELBF10	Melbourne Footpath No.10	Footpath	3	4199	Out
P074	MELBF04	Melbourne Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	2907	Out
P075	MELBF01	Melbourne Footpath No.1	Footpath	3	2796	Out
P076	THORF03	Thornton Footpath No.3	Footpath	1	2156	Out
P080	THORF01	Thornton Footpath No.1	Footpath	1	3245	Out
P089	MELBF07	Melbourne Footpath No.7	Footpath	3	3729	Out
P092	MELBF09	Melbourne Footpath No.9	Footpath	3	2566	Out
P093	BIELF01	Bielby Footpath No.1	Footpath	1	1645	Out
P094	BIELF02	Bielby Footpath No.2	Footpath	1	1655	Out
P098	HOTHF01	Hotham Footpath No.1	Footpath	4	2760	Out
P105	MELBF02	Melbourne Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	2021	Out

P107	SHIPF01	Shiptonthorpe Footpath No.1	Footpath	2	931	Out
P115	MWEIF02	Market Weighton Footpath No.2	Footpath	2	1937	Out
P116	MWEIF03	Market Weighton Footpath No.3	Footpath	2	2121	Out
P122	COTHF02	Cottingwith Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	4807	Out
P123	COTHF04	Cottingwith Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	4748	Out
P127	MWEIF12	Market Weighton Footpath No. 12	Footpath	2	2122	Out
P130	SROSF06	Seaton Ross Footpath No.6	Footpath	3	765	Out
P131	SROSF12	Seaton Ross Footpath No.12	Footpath	3	868	Out
P138	MWEIF08	Market Weighton Footpath No.8	Footpath	2	2138	Out
P143	EVERF05	Everingham Footpath No.5	Footpath	3	1701	Out
P151	MWEIF07	Market Weighton Footpath No.7	Footpath	2	3683	Out
P153	ELTNF03	Ellerton & Aughton Footpath No.3	Footpath	3	4023	Out
P154	ELTNF01	Ellerton & Aughton Footpath No.1	Footpath	3	4051	Out
P169	SANCF07	Sancton Footpath No.7	Footpath	4	2483	Out
P170	SANCF06	Sancton Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	3980	Out
P172	SANCF03	Sancton Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	4196	Out
P173	SANCF02	Sancton Footpath No.2	Footpath	4	4206	Out
P174	ELTNF04	Ellerton & Aughton Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	3189	Out
P186	SANCF11	Sancton Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	2637	Out
P188	BUBWF01	Bubwith Footpath No.1	Footpath	3	4018	Out
P189	BUBWF02	Bubwith Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	3320	Out
P190	BUBWF20	Bubwith Footpath No.20	Footpath	3	1885	Out
P194	FOGGF03	Foggathorpe Footpath No.3	Footpath	3	1415	Out
P195	FOGGF02	Foggathorpe Footpath No.2	Footpath	3	1383	Out
P198	HOSMF20	Holme on Spalding Moor Footpath No.20	Footpath	3	1422	Out
P203	BUBWF18	Bubwith Footpath No.18	Footpath	3	2900	Out
P208	FOGGF07	Foggathorpe Footpath No.7	Footpath	3	1351	Out
P209	FOGGF04	Foggathorpe Footpath No.4	Footpath	3	1816	Out
P215	SCLIF05	South Cliffe Footpath No.5	Footpath	4	2485	Out
P217	NEWBF05	Newbald Footpath No.5	Footpath	4	4791	Out
P218	NEWBF02	Newbald Footpath No.2	Footpath	4	4700	Out
P219	NEWBF01	Newbald Footpath No.1	Footpath	4	4922	Out
P221	BUBWF06	Bubwith Footpath No.6	Footpath	3	3912	Out
P223	BUBWF19	Bubwith Footpath No.19	Footpath	3	2635	Out
P224	BUBWF15	Bubwith Footpath No.15	Footpath	3	2524	Out
P225	BUBWF17	Bubwith Footpath No.17	Footpath	3	1896	Out
P226	FOGGF13	Foggathorpe Footpath No.13	Footpath	3	1938	Out
P227	FOGGF05	Foggathorpe Footpath No.5	Footpath	3	2650	Out
P230	NEWBF06	Newbald Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	4719	Out
P231	SPALF16	Spaldington Footpath No.16	Footpath	3	3192	Out
P232	SPALF15	Spaldington Footpath No.15	Footpath	3	3507	Out
P233	SPALF14	Spaldington Footpath No.14	Footpath	3	3285	Out
P234	SPALF19	Spaldington Footpath No.19	Footpath	4	2901	Out
P242	BUBWS11	Bubwith Bridleway and Footpath No.11	Footpath	3	4490	Out
P243	BUBWF10	Bubwith Footpath No.10	Footpath	3	4478	Out
P244	SPALF17	Spaldington Footpath No.17	Footpath	3	4380	Out
P245	SPALF01	Spaldington Footpath No.1	Footpath	4	3454	Out
P246	SPALF02	Spaldington Footpath No.2	Footpath	4	3177	Out
P247	SPALF03	Spaldington Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	3127	Out
P248	SPALF04	Spaldington Footpath No.4	Footpath	4	2279	Out
P250	SPALF07	Spaldington Footpath No.7	Footpath	4	2025	Out
P253	SPALF10	Spaldington Footpath No.10	Footpath	4	1375	Out
P260	NCAVF27	North Cave Footpath No.27	Footpath	4	3444	Out
P262	NCAVF29	North Cave Footpath No.29	Footpath	4	4229	Out
P263	SPALF18	Spaldington Footpath No.18	Footpath	4	4367	Out
P264	SPALF13	Spaldington Footpath No.13	Footpath	4	2741	Out
P274	NCAVF06	North Cave Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	1656	Out
P280	NCAVF13	North Cave Footpath No.13	Footpath	4	1964	Out
P282	NCAVF17	North Cave Footpath No.17	Footpath	4	2684	Out
P283	NCAVF14	North Cave Footpath No.14	Footpath	4	2622	Out
P285	NCAVF37	North Cave Footpath No.37	Footpath	4	2808	Out
P286	NCAVF39	North Cave Footpath No.39	Footpath	4	3008	Out
P287	NCAVF41	North Cave Footpath No.41	Footpath	4	2918	Out
P288	NCAVF15	North Cave Footpath No.15	Footpath	4	2729	Out
P289	NCAVF25	North Cave Footpath No.25	Footpath	4	2998	Out
P290	NCAVF34	North Cave Footpath No.34	Footpath	4	3014	Out

P291	NCAVF24	North Cave Footpath No.24	Footpath	4	3203	Out
P292	EASTF19	Eastrington Footpath No.19	Footpath	4	2122	Out
P296	GILBF03	Gilberdyke Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	1859	Out
P297	GILBF11	Gilberdyke Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	1577	Out
P298	GILBF05	Gilberdyke Footpath No.5	Footpath	4	1727	Out
P299	NEWPF02	Newport Footpath No.2	Footpath	4	1614	Out
P300	NEWPF08	Newport Footpath No.8	Footpath	4	2252	Out
P301	NEWPF09	Newport Footpath No.9	Footpath	4	2246	Out
P303	NCAVF07	North Cave Footpath No. 7	Footpath	4	2001	Out
P307	NCAVF22	North Cave Footpath No.22	Footpath	4	3216	Out
P310	NCAVF26	North Cave Footpath No.26	Footpath	4	2949	Out
P311	NCAVF30	North Cave Footpath No.30	Footpath	4	4543	Out
P312	NCAVF31	North Cave Footpath No.31	Footpath	4	4724	Out
P314	EASTF15	Eastrington Footpath No.15	Footpath	4	4192	Out
P316	EASTF13	Eastrington Footpath No.13	Footpath	4	2903	Out
P318	EASTF11	Eastrington Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	2803	Out
P320	NEWPF10	Newport Footpath No.10	Footpath	4	2366	Out
P321	NEWPF11	Newport Footpath No.11	Footpath	4	2351	Out
P324	NEWPF03	Newport Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	2561	Out
P325	NEWPF07	Newport Footpath No.7	Footpath	4	3072	Out
P328	NCAVF03	North Cave Footpath No.3	Footpath	4	3870	Out
P329	SCAVF06	South Cave Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	4079	Out
P330	SCAVF05	South Cave Footpath No.5	Footpath	4	4166	Out
P337	EASTF16	Eastrington Footpath No.16	Footpath	4	3943	Out
P341	GILBF08	Gilberdyke Footpath No.8	Footpath	4	3639	Out
P342	GILBF10	Gilberdyke Footpath No.10	Footpath	4	2857	Out
P343	GILBF06	Gilberdyke Footpath No.6	Footpath	4	3555	Out
P344	GILBF07	Gilberdyke Footpath No.7	Footpath	4	3443	Out
P345	BROOF10	Broomfleet Footpath No.10	Footpath	4	4268	Out
P349	GILBF17	Gilberdyke Footpath No.17	Footpath	4	3887	Out
P350	GILBF09	Gilberdyke Footpath No.9	Footpath	4	3940	Out
P351	GILBF16	Gilberdyke Footpath No.16	Footpath	4	4017	Out
P352	BLACF04	Blacktoft Footpath No.4	Footpath	4	4192	Out
Public Restricted Byway Scoped Out						
P241	HOTHR07	Hotham Restricted Byway No.7	Restricted Byway	4	3237	Out
P284	NCAVR38	North Cave Restricted Byway No.38	Restricted Byway	4	2793	Out

Transport Receptors Scoping - Refer to Figure Series 13 Transport Receptors

Lanpro_ID	Road Name	Status	Nearest Site	nearest site (m)	IN/OUT
Transport A Road Scoped In					
T0007	A163	A Road	3	283	In
T0008	A1034	A Road	2	3216	In
T0009	B1247	B Road	1	348	In
T0010	B1246	B Road	1	1936	In
T0012	B1230	B Road	4	2449	In
Transport Classified Unnumbered Scoped In					
T0029	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	182	In
T0034	-	Classified Unnumbered	3	1746	In
T0035	- Carr Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	26	In
T0036	- Crudhall Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	119	In
T0037	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	443	In
T0039	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	845	In
T0040	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	971	In
T0041	- Southfield Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	1615	In
T0042	- Bull Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	1687	In
T0043	- Harswell Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	901	In
T0047	- South End	Classified Unnumbered	3	2	In
T0048	- Southfield Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	2	In
T0049	- Featherbed Lane	Classified Unnumbered	2	2191	In
T0050	- Lowfield Lane	Classified Unnumbered	2	1418	In
T0051	- Butt Lane	Classified Unnumbered	2	1362	In
T0052	- Church Lane	Classified Unnumbered	2	668	In
T0053	- Long Hill	Classified Unnumbered	2	264	In
T0054	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	296	In
T0058	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	3952	In
T0059	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	1513	In
T0060	- Londesborough Hill	Classified Unnumbered	2	439	In
T0061	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	0	In
T0062	- Intake Hill	Classified Unnumbered	2	12	In
T0064	- York Road	Classified Unnumbered	2	1326	In
T0065	- Londesborough Road	Classified Unnumbered	2	794	In
T0066	- Goodmanham Road	Classified Unnumbered	2	1836	In
T0067	- Main Street	Classified Unnumbered	2	2326	In
T0068	- Cross Gate	Classified Unnumbered	2	2555	In
T0069	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	4268	In
T0079	- Holme Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	1914	In
T0080	- Market Weighton Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	0	In
T0081	- River Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	4	In
T0082	- Long Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	302	In
T0083	- Cliffe Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	1684	In
T0084	- Cliffe Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	0	In
T0085	- Sand Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	0	In
T0093	- Hotham Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	2480	In
T0098	- Skiff Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	0	In
T0099	- Drain Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	268	In
T0100	-	Classified Unnumbered	4	364	In
T0107	-	Classified Unnumbered	4	1794	In
Transport Primary Road Scoped In					
T0004	A1079	Primary Road	1	0	In
T0005	A614	Primary Road	4	0	In
Transport Unclassified / Unknown Scoped In					
T0150	Main Street, Thornton	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1963	In
T0154	Waplington Lane, Allerthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	1	501	In
T0155	The Parks Holiday Park, Allerthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	1	259	In
T0161	Barmby Moor Indutrial Park	Unclassified / Unknown	1	840	In
T0163	Pocklington	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1045	In
T0169	Millington Lane, Kilnwick Percy	Unclassified / Unknown	2	3078	In
T0170	Low Barn Access Road, Kilnwick Percy	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1257	in
T0171	Canal Lane, Pocklington	Unclassified / Unknown	1	246	In
T0172	Pocklington Lane, Burnby	Unclassified / Unknown	2	468	In
T0173	Balk Belt and South Moor, Pocklington	Unclassified / Unknown	1	459	In
T0174	Allerthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	1	579	In
T0175	Chicory Farm Access Road, Allerthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	1	180	In
T0176	Castle Hill, Nunburnholme	Unclassified / Unknown	2	3111	In
T0177	Back Dale Plantation	Unclassified / Unknown	2	3521	In
T0178	Roman Road, Warter	Unclassified / Unknown	2	4262	In
T0179	Back Lane, Nunburnholme	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1787	In
T0180	Nunburnholme Road, Warter	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1743	In
T0181	Wold Farm Access Road, Nunburnholme	Unclassified / Unknown	2	2430	In

T0183	Nunburnholme Hill	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1513	In
T0184	Bratt Lane, Nunburnholme	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1279	In
T0185	Burnby	Unclassified / Unknown	2	161	In
T0186	Mill Lane, Burnby	Unclassified / Unknown	2	0	In
T0187	Londesborough Road, Burnby	Unclassified / Unknown	2	0	In
T0188	Cleaving Garth Road, Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	149	In
T0189	Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	262	In
T0190	Nunburholme Wold Farm Access Road	Unclassified / Unknown	2	2039	In
T0191	Racecourse Road, Middleton on the Wolds	Unclassified / Unknown	2	3513	In
T0192	Middelthorpe Farm Access Roads	Unclassified / Unknown	2	2337	In
T0193	Pond Wood Access Road, Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	67	In
T0194	Easthorpe Farm Access Road, Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	492	In
T0196	Grange Lane, Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	268	In
T0199	Goodmanham	Unclassified / Unknown	2	2041	In
T0200	Road from Goodmanham to Spring Road	Unclassified / Unknown	2	2555	In
T0204	Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1503	In
T0213	Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	449	In
T0214	Clayfield Lane, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	298	In
T0216	Moor Farm Access Road, Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	0	In
T0221	High Trenwick Farm Access Road, Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	616	In
T0222	Thorpe Field Farm Access Road, Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1074	In
T0223	Everingham Lane, Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	1	64	In
T0224	Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	1	400	In
T0225	Bielby Lane, Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	1	0	In
T0226	Carr Land Access Roads, Pocklington	Unclassified / Unknown	1	359	In
T0227	Lofthouse Farm Access Road, Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	46	In
T0228	Adlingdales Road Track Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	414	In
T0230	Marketbridge Lane, Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	785	In
T0231	Market Bridge Lane Access Road, Thornton	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1108	In
T0273	Long Lane, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	432	In
T0274	Ellerton and Aughton Footpath No. 2, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1816	In
T0275	Autherthaws Farm Access Road, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1575	In
T0277	Main Road, Laytham	Unclassified / Unknown	3	439	In
T0278	Laytham Road, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	337	In
T0279	Laytham	Unclassified / Unknown	3	524	In
T0280	The Grange Access Road, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	327	In
T0281	Access Road to Oak Farm, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	0	In
T0283	Breckstreet Lane, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2	In
T0284	LAytham Grange Access Road, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	7	In
T0285	Foesses Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	193	In
T0291	Motorsports Site Service Roads, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1013	In
T0292	The Airfield, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	671	In
T0297	Mains Lane, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	470	In
T0298	Park Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	0	In
T0299	Green Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	313	In
T0300	Reangamoor Lane, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	60	In
T0301	Rushwood House and St Helens Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	87	In
T0302	Grange Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	290	In
T0306	Peters Field Farm Access Road, Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1681	In
T0310	Halfacres Lane, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	7	In
T0311	Everingham Hall Access Road, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1523	In
T0315	Carr Lane, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1279	In
T0317	Seaton New Hall Access Road, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	330	In
T0318	Holly Farm Access Road, Holme Upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	646	In
T0319	Dial House Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	218	In
T0320	Station Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	224	In
T0321	Spen Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	0	In
T0322	Holme Hall Internal Estate Roads, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	81	In
T0324	Beacon View, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	785	In
T0326	Beacon Farm Internal Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	454	In
T0328	Church Hill, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	947	In
T0331	Manor House Access Road, Harswell	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1615	In
T0332	Field House Access Road, Harswell	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1432	In
T0333	Bar Farm Access Road, Harswell	Unclassified / Unknown	4	711	In
T0334	Gallymoor Plantation Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0	In
T0335	East Ings Drain Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	60	In
T0336	Lock Farm and Stray Farm Internal Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	43	In
T0338	Low Grange Access Road, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	792	In
T0350	Leyfield Road, Harlthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	459	In
T0351	Dead Lane, Harlthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	83	In
T0352	Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	798	In
T0370	Warham Farm Access Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1458	In
T0379	Arglam Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1450	In
T0382	Moor End	Unclassified / Unknown	4	502	In
T0385	Lodge Farm Access Road, Sand Hole	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1196	In
T0390	Houghton Lane, Sancton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2057	In

T0393	Linden House Access Road, Market Wighton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0	In
T0394	Beilsbeck Farm Access Road, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	728	In
T0395	Beacon Farm Internal Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0	In
T0396	Woodlands Access Roads, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0	In
T0397	Marl Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	29	In
T0398	Bunny Hill Farm Access Road, South Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0	In
T0401	Hill Top Farm Access Road, North Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2078	In
T0403	Lock Lane, Holem upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0	In
T0404	High Garth Access Road, Sand Hole	Unclassified / Unknown	4	31	In
T0405	Forest Farm Access Road, Sand Hole	Unclassified / Unknown	4	282	In
T0406	Ladies Parlour Farm Access Road, Sand Hole	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1	In
T0407	Ladies Parlour Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	58	In
T0408	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No. 15, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0	In
T0409	Holme Industrial Estate Access Roads, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0	In
T0410	Forest Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	220	In
T0412	Throlam Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	682	In
T0413	Wholesea Grange Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	292	In
T0414	Wholesea Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1	In
T0415	Bursea Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0	In
T0419	Bursea Lodge Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	381	In
T0421	Bursea Farm Acccess Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	9	In
T0423	Hasholme Hall Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	22	In
T0425	Holme on Spalding Moor Bridleway No. 16	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0	In
T0427	Hasholme Grange Access Road	Unclassified / Unknown	4	14	In
T0439	Common Hill, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1823	In
T0440	Carr Lane, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0	In
T0442	Snake Hall North Access Road, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	468	In
T0443	Glebe Farm Access Road, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0	In
T0444	Hotham Bridleway No.6, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	0	In
T0445	The Outgang, South Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	149	In
T0481	South Carr Farm Access Road, North CAve	Unclassified / Unknown	4	632	In
T0483	Stony Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1356	In
T0487	Canalside North of Motorway, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1145	In
T0491	Carr Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	856	In
T0504	Drain Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	860	In
T0527	Blacktoft Grange Road, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1408	In
T0530	Anserdam Lane, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1020	In
T0543	Carr Lane, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	747	In
T0544	Sleights Lane, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1129	In
T0546	Barmby Lane, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	388	In
Transport B Road Scoped Out					
T0011	B1228	B Road	3	2400	Out
Transport Classified Unnumbered Scoped Out					
T0013	- Newbridge Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	5342	Out
T0014	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	3326	Out
T0015	- Sutton Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	3315	Out
T0016	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	3411	Out
T0017	The Street	Classified Unnumbered	1	3570	Out
T0018	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	4045	Out
T0019	- Yapham Road	Classified Unnumbered	1	2204	Out
T0020	- Feoffee Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	4292	Out
T0021	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	4697	Out
T0022	- Meltonby Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	4897	Out
T0023	- Garths End	Classified Unnumbered	1	2355	Out
T0024	- The Mile	Classified Unnumbered	1	2350	Out
T0025	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	3616	Out
T0026	-	Classified Unnumbered	1	4262	Out
T0027	- West Green	Classified Unnumbered	1	1261	Out
T0028	- Hodsow Lane	Classified Unnumbered	1	938	Out
T0030	- Campey Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	2610	Out
T0031	- Langrickgate Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	4826	Out
T0032	-	Classified Unnumbered	3	3188	Out
T0033	- Ash Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	2610	Out
T0038	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	868	Out
T0044	- Mill Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	1318	Out
T0045	- North End	Classified Unnumbered	3	984	Out
T0046	- Church Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	816	Out
T0055	- Town Street	Classified Unnumbered	1	465	Out
T0056	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	4695	Out
T0057	- Bailey Lane	Classified Unnumbered	2	4389	Out
T0063	- Town Street	Classified Unnumbered	2	473	Out
T0070	- Market Place	Classified Unnumbered	2	2201	Out
T0071	- High Street	Classified Unnumbered	2	2289	Out
T0072	- Beverley Road	Classified Unnumbered	2	2454	Out
T0073	- Weighton Hill	Classified Unnumbered	2	2954	Out
T0074	- Sancton Road	Classified Unnumbered	2	2821	Out

T0075	- Southgate	Classified Unnumbered	2	2454	Out
T0076	- Finkle Street	Classified Unnumbered	2	2299	Out
T0077	- Spring Road	Classified Unnumbered	2	2212	Out
T0078	-	Classified Unnumbered	2	3660	Out
T0086	- South Newbald Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	4777	Out
T0087	-	Classified Unnumbered	4	3408	Out
T0088	- Radcroft Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	3095	Out
T0089	- Church Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	2915	Out
T0090	- Main Street	Classified Unnumbered	4	2849	Out
T0091	-	Classified Unnumbered	4	2581	Out
T0092	- North Cave Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	2569	Out
T0094	- Townend Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	2487	Out
T0095	- Runner End	Classified Unnumbered	3	733	Out
T0096	- Back Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	719	Out
T0097	- Port Royal	Classified Unnumbered	4	518	Out
T0101	- Church Street	Classified Unnumbered	3	3424	Out
T0102	- Breighton Road	Classified Unnumbered	3	3493	Out
T0103	- Gunby Road	Classified Unnumbered	3	4021	Out
T0104	- Clay Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	4833	Out
T0105	- Willitoft Road	Classified Unnumbered	3	2286	Out
T0106	-	Classified Unnumbered	3	3414	Out
T0108	-	Classified Unnumbered	4	2741	Out
T0109	- Portington Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	2741	Out
T0110	- Queen Street	Classified Unnumbered	4	3256	Out
T0111	- Pinfold Street	Classified Unnumbered	4	3256	Out
T0112	- Station Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	3405	Out
T0113	-	Classified Unnumbered	4	4002	Out
T0114	- Greenoak Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	4410	Out
T0115	- Clementhorpe Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	3381	Out
T0116	- Scalby Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	3567	Out
T0117	- Station Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	3567	Out
T0118	- Staddlethorpe Broad Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	4027	Out
T0119	- Wallingfen Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	2632	Out
T0120	- Station Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	3072	Out
T0121	- Sand Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	3557	Out
T0122	- Ferry Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	4933	Out
T0123	- Long Lane	Classified Unnumbered	4	4164	Out
T0124	- Howden Road	Classified Unnumbered	4	3667	Out
T0125	- High Street	Classified Unnumbered	4	3405	Out
T0126	- Westgate	Classified Unnumbered	4	4856	Out
T0127	- Whitegate Lane	Classified Unnumbered	3	3894	Out
Transport Motorway Scoped Out					
T0003	M62	Motorway	4	2141	Out
Transport Primary Road Scoped Out					
T0006	A63	Primary Road	4	2476	Out
Transport Rail Scoped Out					
T0001	Selby to Hull line	Rail	4	3779	Out
T0002	Hull and Doncaster branch	Rail	4	4004	Out
Transport Unclassified / Unknown Scoped Out					
T0128	Bolton Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	5214	Out
T0129	Eastfield Road	Unclassified / Unknown	1	5122	Out
T0130	Sand Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4554	Out
T0131	Feoffee Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4252	Out
T0132	Yapham Mill	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3271	Out
T0133	Lavender Fields	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3989	Out
T0134	Carr Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4352	Out
T0135	The Willows	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3315	Out
T0136	Gale Farm	Unclassified / Unknown	1	5296	Out
T0137	Greenlands Farm	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2527	Out
T0138	Access Road to Westfield Farm, Barmby Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3383	Out
T0139	Woodhouse Grange	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4642	Out
T0140	Low Farm	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4619	Out
T0141	Old York Forest Caravan Park	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4083	Out
T0142	Allerthorpe Bridleway	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3471	Out
T0143	Common Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2899	Out
T0144	Thornton Grange	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2998	Out
T0145	Field Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2155	Out
T0146	Field Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2070	Out
T0147	Field Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2269	Out
T0148	Field Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2282	Out
T0149	Field Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3049	Out
T0151	Sand Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2282	Out
T0152	Mill House Access	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2561	Out
T0153	Church Road, Thornton	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2907	Out
T0156	Waplington Cottages	Unclassified / Unknown	1	518	Out
T0157	Access to Electricity Substation	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1329	Out

T0158	Lottings Lane, Barmby Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2592	Out
T0159	Barmby Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2060	Out
T0160	Keldspring Lane, Barmby Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2304	Out
T0162	North Field Farm, Pocklington	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3036	Out
T0164	Pocklington Allotments	Unclassified / Unknown	1	2841	Out
T0165	Woodhouse Lane, Pocklington	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3775	Out
T0166	Northfield House	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3969	Out
T0167	Pocklington Beck Access Road	Unclassified / Unknown	1	3202	Out
T0168	Miller Lane, Yapham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	4703	Out
T0182	Warter Footpath No. 8	Unclassified / Unknown	2	4748	Out
T0195	Woodsyde Access Road, Londesborough	Unclassified / Unknown	2	901	Out
T0197	Kiplingcotes Racecourse, Goodmanham	Unclassified / Unknown	2	4399	Out
T0198	Allotment Farm Access Road, Goodmanham	Unclassified / Unknown	2	4268	Out
T0201	Weighton Wold	Unclassified / Unknown	2	3171	Out
T0202	Humber Street, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	2186	Out
T0203	Hawling Roadm, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1804	Out
T0205	Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	3609	Out
T0206	Red House Lane, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1442	Out
T0207	Clay Lane, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	932	Out
T0208	Honey Lodge Access Road, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1312	Out
T0209	York Road Eastbound Turning Loop, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1327	Out
T0210	York Road Service Road, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1190	Out
T0211	Shipton Lane, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1094	Out
T0212	Harswell Lane, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	793	Out
T0215	Manor Farm Access Road, Shiptonthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	2	993	Out
T0217	Thorpe Rise Farm Access Road, Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	692	Out
T0218	Thornton Le Street	Unclassified / Unknown	2	804	Out
T0219	Horse Paddock Access track, Hayton	Unclassified / Unknown	2	1442	Out
T0220	Clarks Common House Access Track, Everigham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1450	Out
T0229	Merton Cottage Access Track, Beilby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	766	Out
T0232	Ivy House Access Road, Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1388	Out
T0233	Mill Lane, Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1540	Out
T0234	Galecarr Lane, Bielby	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1521	Out
T0235	Postern Lane, Storwood	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4930	Out
T0236	Ballhall Lane, Storwood	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4185	Out
T0237	Forest Farm Access Road, Storwood	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4158	Out
T0238	Grange Farm Access Road, East Cottingwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4013	Out
T0239	Green Acres Access Road, Cottingwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3927	Out
T0240	Rossmoor Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3600	Out
T0241	Grove Farm Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4513	Out
T0242	Kidd Lane, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3381	Out
T0243	Glen Crescent, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4205	Out
T0244	Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3660	Out
T0245	Melbourne Hall Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3064	Out
T0246	Angram Drain	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2689	Out
T0247	Ryedale Farm Access Road	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2491	Out
T0248	Sewage Works Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3082	Out
T0249	East and South Farms Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2555	Out
T0250	Common Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2190	Out
T0251	Melbourne Lodge Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2523	Out
T0252	Access Road to Willow Garth, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2223	Out
T0253	Redcap Lane, East Cottingwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4742	Out
T0254	Mill House Access Road, East Cottingwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4467	Out
T0255	Hagg Lane, East Cottingwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4507	Out
T0256	Bridges Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3036	Out
T0257	Ellerton Common Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3894	Out
T0258	Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3866	Out
T0259	Mill Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3087	Out
T0260	Aughton Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3548	Out
T0261	Wentsford House Access Road, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3269	Out
T0262	Cottom Lane, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3548	Out
T0263	Main Street, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3575	Out
T0264	Little Lane, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4017	Out
T0265	Back Lane, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3560	Out
T0266	Townsend Road, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2697	Out
T0267	Aughton Grange Access Road, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2648	Out
T0268	Intake Lane, Bubwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2524	Out
T0269	Shortacre Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2556	Out
T0270	Bowland Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1979	Out
T0271	Ruddings Lane, Ellerton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1606	Out
T0272	The Oaks Golf Club Access Road, Aughton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2278	Out
T0276	Main Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2206	Out
T0282	Manor Farm Access Road, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	570	Out
T0286	Breck Street Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1064	Out
T0287	Acre Farm Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3267	Out
T0288	Melbourne Footpath No.2 Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2658	Out

T0289	Throughleys Lane, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1820	Out
T0290	Bibbill Lane, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1990	Out
T0293	Melrose Farm Access Road, Melbourne	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2223	Out
T0294	Dial Hall Farm Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2083	Out
T0295	Access Road off Mill Lane, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1636	Out
T0296	Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	775	Out
T0303	The Lake Lodge Access Roads, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	676	Out
T0304	Allberries Access Road, Seaton Ross	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1293	Out
T0305	Nurseries Access Roads, Water End	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1349	Out
T0307	Everingham Park Access Road, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1087	Out
T0308	Glebe Farm Access Road, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	710	Out
T0309	Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1062	Out
T0312	Keepers House Access Road, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1649	Out
T0313	Ellerker House Access Road, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1805	Out
T0314	Pecker Plantation Access Track	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1809	Out
T0316	Woodlands Grange Access Road, Everingham	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1716	Out
T0323	Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	581	Out
T0325	Little End, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	692	Out
T0327	Park Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1022	Out
T0329	Beaconfield Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	927	Out
T0330	Park Farm Access Road, Harswell	Unclassified / Unknown	1	1966	Out
T0337	Old Farm House, Market Weighton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1391	Out
T0339	Far Field and Derwent Cottage Farm Track, North Duffield	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4774	Out
T0340	Bubwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2865	Out
T0341	Sewage Works Access Road, Bubwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3767	Out
T0342	Gunby Hall Farm Access Roads	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4231	Out
T0343	Disused Airfield Access Roads, Bubwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4194	Out
T0344	Sand Lane, Breighton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4608	Out
T0345	The Grange Access Road, Breighton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4762	Out
T0346	Clay Lane, Breighton	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4575	Out
T0347	Disused Airfield Access Roads, Bubwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2984	Out
T0348	Holiday Homes Access Roads, Bubwith	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4065	Out
T0349	Harlthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	590	Out
T0353	Country Park Access Roads, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1021	Out
T0354	Holiday Village Access Roads, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1055	Out
T0355	Bell Lane, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1021	Out
T0356	Hall Lane, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1186	Out
T0357	Toad Hall Access Roads, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1216	Out
T0358	Foggathorpe Access Track	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1525	Out
T0359	High Street, Gribthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2630	Out
T0360	Tottering Lane, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2669	Out
T0361	Willitoft	Unclassified / Unknown	3	2803	Out
T0362	Wood Lane, Willitoft	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3414	Out
T0363	Thompsons Plantation, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4855	Out
T0364	Industrial Site Access Roads, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	3	4239	Out
T0365	Lake House View Access Road	Unclassified / Unknown	3	3633	Out
T0366	Main Street, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3451	Out
T0367	Ings Lane, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2870	Out
T0368	Cottage Farm Access Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3451	Out
T0369	Fir Tree Farm Access Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2150	Out
T0371	Holme Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1312	Out
T0372	Welham Bridge Farm Access Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1221	Out
T0373	Willow Farm Access Road, Foggathorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	3	684	Out
T0374	Common Farm and Holme House Access Roads, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1036	Out
T0375	The Avenue, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1551	Out
T0376	Bulmer Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1375	Out
T0377	Baileywood Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	914	Out
T0378	Back Lane, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	3	1174	Out
T0380	Sand Hill Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2209	Out
T0381	Arglam Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2713	Out
T0383	Sandholmes, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	827	Out
T0384	Sand Hole, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1005	Out
T0386	Garrick Farm Access Road, Sand Hole	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1626	Out
T0387	Mask Hall Access Road, Sancton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3007	Out
T0388	Houghton Hall Access Road, Sancton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2079	Out
T0389	Sancton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3979	Out
T0391	Holiday Cottages Access Roads, Sancton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3653	Out
T0392	Castle Farm Access Road, Sancton	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3211	Out
T0399	North Cliffe Lodge Access Road, North Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1178	Out
T0400	Townsend Farm Access Road, North Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1764	Out
T0402	Main Road, North Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2090	Out
T0411	Bramley Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	624	Out
T0416	Skye House Farm Access Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4701	Out
T0417	Bursea Lane Farm Access Road, Holme upon Spalding Moor	Unclassified / Unknown	4	941	Out
T0418	Keepers Cottage Access Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4474	Out
T0420	Low Field Farm Access Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4736	Out

T0422	Cliffe Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3194	Out
T0424	Moor Farm Access Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3652	Out
T0426	Barn Tops Access Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4567	Out
T0428	Holms Lane, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4267	Out
T0429	Mill Lane, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4520	Out
T0430	Road to North of Ash Tree Farm, South Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4747	Out
T0431	South Newbald Road, South Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4905	Out
T0432	Monckton Rise, South Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4808	Out
T0433	Walton Lane, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4301	Out
T0434	Hotham Field Access Road, North Newbald	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3782	Out
T0435	Hotham Meadow Access Roads	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2940	Out
T0436	Denton Lane, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2892	Out
T0437	Clarks Lane, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2934	Out
T0438	Hardmoor Lane, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2235	Out
T0441	Warren Hill Farm Access Road, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1697	Out
T0446	Manor Road, South Cliffe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1900	Out
T0447	Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2611	Out
T0448	Dean Lane, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2591	Out
T0449	Hotham Footpath No. 1, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2758	Out
T0450	Harrybeck Lane, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2949	Out
T0451	Pitbalk Hill, Hotham	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3227	Out
T0452	Hotham Hill Access from North Cave, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2901	Out
T0453	North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2487	Out
T0454	High Road, Everthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3215	Out
T0455	Ashtree Crescent, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3436	Out
T0456	Fairfield, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3494	Out
T0457	Low Road, Everthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3915	Out
T0458	Barn Farm Access Road to East Between High Road, Everthorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4363	Out
T0459	Dryham Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1565	Out
T0460	Dryham Farm Access Road, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1342	Out
T0461	Crosslands Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1565	Out
T0462	Bungalow Farm Access Road, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2415	Out
T0463	Access Road off Crosslands Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2249	Out
T0464	Low Mill Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2673	Out
T0465	South Ings Lane	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2471	Out
T0466	The Outgang, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3084	Out
T0467	Mires Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3504	Out
T0468	Prison Access Roads, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3565	Out
T0469	Newfield Lane, South Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4726	Out
T0470	Green Lane, South Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4404	Out
T0471	Trawlams Farm Access Road, South Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3653	Out
T0472	Jarratt Hills Lane, South Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3985	Out
T0473	Breck Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1970	Out
T0474	Spring Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2452	Out
T0475	Brook Farm Access Road, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1993	Out
T0476	Newport Road Access Road to Police Station, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2469	Out
T0477	Common Lane, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2712	Out
T0478	Road from Stony Lane to Newport Road, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2115	Out
T0479	Green Park Road, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2442	Out
T0480	Jet Park Way, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2635	Out
T0482	Common Farm Access Road, North Cave	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1287	Out
T0484	Road from Stony Lane to Hopwood Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2098	Out
T0485	White House Farm Access Road, Broomfleet	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4753	Out
T0486	Fenland Lane, Broomfleet	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4411	Out
T0488	Canalside South of Motorway, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2296	Out
T0489	Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2602	Out
T0490	New Village House Access Road, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2906	Out
T0492	Landing Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2043	Out
T0493	Access Road to Caravan Park, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1977	Out
T0494	Thimblehall Lane to Canal Side West, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2307	Out
T0495	Thimblehall Land Old Route, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2185	Out
T0496	Thimblehall Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2234	Out
T0497	Mill Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2328	Out
T0498	Grebe Road, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2739	Out
T0499	Greenfields Way, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2828	Out
T0500	Southfields, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2920	Out
T0501	New Vllage Grange Access Road, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3185	Out
T0502	Mill Lane, Scalby	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2511	Out
T0503	Road from Thimblehall Lane to Leather Dog Lane, Newport	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2396	Out
T0505	Landing Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2185	Out
T0506	Marr Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4481	Out
T0507	Toungue Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3330	Out
T0508	Saclby Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3527	Out
T0509	Cheapsides, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3241	Out
T0510	Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2876	Out
T0511	Thornton Dam Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2546	Out

T0512	Staddlethorpe	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4105	Out
T0513	Bella Size Lane, Blacktoft	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4608	Out
T0514	Gilberdyke, Footpath No. 9, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4023	Out
T0515	Clementhorpe Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3598	Out
T0516	Sandholme Road, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2011	Out
T0517	Bennetland, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3817	Out
T0518	Mill Lane, Bennetland	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4055	Out
T0519	Main Road Access Road to Lilac Villa, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4048	Out
T0520	Main Service Road, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3526	Out
T0521	Milton House Access Road, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3338	Out
T0522	Old Hull Road, Newland	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4471	Out
T0523	East Laynton Farm Access Road, Kilpin	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4667	Out
T0524	Addle Lane, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4766	Out
T0525	Rudding Lane, Newland	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4002	Out
T0526	Newland	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3912	Out
T0528	Leavens Lane, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1737	Out
T0529	Carlas Plantation Access Road North of M52, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2254	Out
T0531	Access Road off Anserdam Lane, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1000	Out
T0532	Old Trough Lane, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1952	Out
T0533	Mill Lane, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2147	Out
T0534	Sandholme Lane, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2796	Out
T0535	Farms Lane, Eastringon	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2796	Out
T0536	Eppertops Lodge Access Road, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2293	Out
T0537	Hive Lane, Sandholme	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2075	Out
T0538	Willow Farm Access Road, Hive	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2075	Out
T0539	Old Trough Lane, Hive	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1800	Out
T0540	Metham Grange Access Road, Hive	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1550	Out
T0541	Ing Nook Road, Gilberdyke	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1789	Out
T0542	Owsthorpe Lane, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2166	Out
T0545	Access Road to Owsthorpe Farm	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2054	Out
T0547	Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3084	Out
T0548	Portington Road, Portington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	2392	Out
T0549	Burland Hall Access Road, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4160	Out
T0550	Caville Hall Farmhouse Access Road, Eastrington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	4154	Out
T0551	Yokegate Layby Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1922	Out
T0552	Avian Pastures Access Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1904	Out
T0553	Old Rush Farm Access Road, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	3487	Out
T0554	Spaldington Water Tower Layby, Spaldington	Unclassified / Unknown	4	1729	Out

Appendix 9-A: WFD Screening

A.1. Background

A.1.1. This Water Framework Directive ('WFD') Screening and Scoping Assessment has been produced alongside the Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA) Scoping Report (hereafter referred to as the 'Scoping Report' for Humberhead Solar (hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme').

A.1.2. The Scheme comprises the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground mounted solar photovoltaic ('PV') electricity generating station, and associated development including a Battery Energy Storage System ('BESS'), electrical and grid connection infrastructure and landscaping and biodiversity enhancements.

A.1.3. The Scheme is approximately 3 km to the south-west of Market Weighton and 1 km to the south-east of Pocklington, within the administrative boundary of East Riding of Yorkshire Council ('ERYC').

A.1.4. The Scheme is proposed on approximately 1,595 hectares ('ha') of land across four main sites ('Humberhead Sites') in addition to a Cable Route Search Corridor ('CRSC'). The Humberhead Sites are described as Humberhead 1 to 4, each of which comprise a series of sub-sites. For example, a sub-site of Humberhead 1 would be Humberhead 1-1 or 1-2. The Humberhead Sites are described in more detail in **Chapter 4: Scheme Description** and shown on **Figures 3-1-1** to **3-1-5**.

A.1.5. The Cable Route Corridor ('CRC') is the area within which underground cables will be located to connect the Humberhead Sites to each other and to the National Grid Point of Connection ('PoC') at the National Grid Thornton Substation. The PoC is located approximately 1.36 km to the southwest of the Humberhead 1-1. The CRC will sit within the wider CRSC, which will be refined as the development of the project progresses.

A.2. Study Area

A.2.1. A Study Area of 1 km from the Scoping Site Boundary has been considered in order to identify water bodies that are hydrologically connected to the Scheme. The 1 km Study Area is based on professional judgement and is an accepted distance for a water environment Study Area. The Study Area includes the CRSC. However, given that impacts may propagate downstream, risks to downstream connecting water bodies have been assessed where relevant. Professional judgement has been applied to identify the extent to which such features are considered. The catchment area drains to the River Derwent to the west and the Market Weighton Canal to the south, which are considered the ultimate downstream surface water receptors for the area. The

River Derwent is located approximately 13 km downstream of the Study Area and the Market Weighton Canal is located approximately 750 m downstream of the Study Area.

A.2.2. The Study Area falls across seven WFD river water body catchments, as shown in **Figure 11-1: Surface Water Receptors and their attributes**:

- 'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South)' Water Body (GB104026066720);
- 'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690);
- 'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480);
- 'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440);
- 'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450);
- 'Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent) Water Body' (GB104027063430); and
- 'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311).

A.2.3. The Study Area also interacts with two canal water bodies, as shown in **Figure 11-1: Surface Water Receptors and their attributes**:

- 'Pocklington Canal Water Body' (GB70410502); and
- 'Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB70410031).

A.2.4. The Study Area overlies four groundwater bodies, as shown in **Figure 11-2: Groundwater Receptors and their attributes**:

- 'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200);
- 'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600);
- 'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200); and
- 'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700).

A.3. Introduction to the Water Framework Directive

A.3.1. The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (Ref 1), commonly referred to as the Water Framework Directive ('WFD'), aims to protect and enhance the water environment.

A.3.2. The WFD takes a holistic approach to sustainable management of the water environment by considering interactions between surface water, groundwater and water-dependent ecosystems. Ecosystem conditions are evaluated according to interactions between classes of biological, chemical, physico-chemical and hydromorphological elements known as 'Quality Elements'.

A.3.3. Under the WFD, 'water bodies' are the basic management units, defined as all or part of a river system or aquifer. Water bodies form part of a larger 'river basin district' ('RBD'), for which 'River Basin Management Plans' ('RBMPs') are used to summarise baseline conditions and set broad improvement objectives. RBMPs are produced every six years, in accordance with the river basin management planning cycle. The current RBMPs are in Cycle 3 that were published in 2022. The Scheme interacts with the Humber RBMP.

A.3.4. In England, the Environment Agency ('EA') is the appropriate agency for implementing the WFD, although objectives are delivered in partnership with other public bodies and private organisations, for example local planning authorities, water companies, rivers trusts, and private landowners and developers.

A.3.5. The EA is also responsible for managing flood risk and other activities on Main Rivers. Local planning authorities or drainage boards are typically responsible for consenting activities on Ordinary Watercourses. Local planning authorities are typically responsible for highways drains, and landowners are typically responsible for ditches and watercourses within their property including piped watercourses and culverts. While the EA is ultimately responsible for enforcing the WFD on any water body, local authorities are required to plan and consent WFD related activities on Ordinary Watercourses.

A.3.6. As part of its regulatory and statutory consultee role on planning applications and environmental permitting (under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016) (Ref 2), the EA and WFD-partnering organisations, must consider whether proposals for new developments have the potential to:

- Cause a deterioration of any quality element of a water body from its current status or potential; and / or
- Prevent future attainment of good status or potential where not already achieved.

A.3.7. Regulation 33 of the Water Environment Regulations 2017 (i.e. the WFD) states that public bodies "must, in exercising their functions so far as affecting a river basin district, have regard to - (a) the river basin management plan for that district as approved under regulation 31, and (b) any supplementary plan prepared under regulation 32." The Scheme must therefore reflect water body improvement priorities as outlined in the Humber RBMP (Ref 3).

A.3.8. In determining whether a development is compliant or non-compliant with the WFD objectives for a water body, the EA and partnering organisations must also consider the conservation objectives of any Protected Areas (e.g. Natura 2000 sites or water dependent Sites of Special Scientific Interest ('SSSIs')) and adjacent WFD water bodies, where relevant.

A.4. Methodology

WFD Methodology

A.4.1. There are no fixed methods for WFD assessment. The nature of the water environment and the breadth of the legislation mean that assessments are tailored to proposals on a case-by-case basis.

A.4.2. The following general guidance is available which has been applied for this assessment:

- Environment Agency (2016). WFD risk assessment. How to assess the risk of your activity (Ref 4); and
- The Planning Inspectorate (2025), Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on the WFD (Ref 5).

A.4.3. A stepwise approach consisting of screening, scoping and impact assessment phases is generally followed in order to: (a) rationalise the levels of WFD assessment and impact mitigation that are required; and (b) verify that proposals meet the requirements of the WFD. The general approach is described by the Planning Inspectorate (2025): Advice on the WFD and briefly summarised below. The stepwise approach means that not all WFD assessment stages are necessarily required.

Stage 1: Screening

A.4.4. Screening identifies the extent to which a Scheme is likely to affect water bodies. Where impacts are 'screened out' from further assessment, this is clearly justified.

A.4.5. The screening stage:

- Shows all relevant WFD water bodies on a map or plan;
- Identifies the zone or zones of influence based on specific activities and/or characteristics of a proposed development that could affect the identified water bodies; and
- Identifies any specific activities and/or characteristics of the proposed development that have been screened out and why.

Stage 2: Scoping

A.4.6. After screening, the scope of further assessment is determined if required.

A.4.7. The scoping stage involves:

- An initial assessment to identify the risks from the Scheme to receptors within the Zone of Influence ('ZoI'), based on the relevant water bodies and their water quality elements; and

- Identification of those water bodies where a more detailed impact assessment is needed.

Stage 3: Impact Assessment

A.4.8. The impact assessment is a detailed assessment of the water bodies and activities carried forward from the WFD screening. It is set within the context of the appropriate River Basin Management Plans and includes:

- Identification of water bodies that are potentially affected, directly or indirectly, or at risk from a proposed development;
- The baseline characteristics of the water bodies affected;
- A description of the proposed development and the aspects of the development considered within the scope of the WFD assessment;
- The methods used to determine and quantify the scale of WFD impacts;
- An assessment of the risk of deterioration, where Article 4.7 may apply if the proposed development may risk deterioration in status or prevent achievement of good status;
- An explanation of any mitigation required and how it is secured;
- An explanation of any enhancements and/or positive contributions to the River Basin Management Plan objectives proposed and how they would be secured;
- Where a derogation is required, information to justify the case for derogation; and
- Identification of any areas of non-compliance.

Mitigation Commitments

A.4.9. Proposed mitigation activities relied upon to demonstrate compliance at any of the stages referred to above must be appropriately defined and sufficiently secured.

WFD Compliance Checks

A.4.10. All of the staged assessments summarised above consider potential risk sources, pathways and receptors with regards to the following checks for compliance with WFD objectives:

- works will not lead to deterioration in the quality of a water body;
- works will not prevent the future improvement of a water body;
- works will not impact a protected nature conservation area or priority habitat;
- works will not impact a protected or priority species;
- potential cumulative impacts have been considered; and
- opportunities have been sought to improve the water environment.

WFD Derogation

A.4.11. Where WFD impact assessment identifies potential risks to WFD objectives that cannot reasonably be avoided or mitigated, the legislation includes mechanisms for derogation. WFD Regulation 17 and Regulation 19 set out stringent and 'last resort' planning and legal processes for WFD derogation that are case specific and would be beyond the scope of this assessment. Case review of any proposed justification by an applicant would be a matter for the Secretary of State, and is likely to require a substantial body of multi-disciplinary evidence.

Desk Study

A.4.12. A desk-based study was carried out to capture information pertaining to the Scheme and support the understanding of water environment baseline conditions. Review of relevant information relating to the Study Area was undertaken to develop a baseline overview for WFD catchments, water bodies and surrounding areas. For a full summary of the water environment baseline conditions for the Study Area please refer to **Chapter 9: Water Environment** of this Scoping Report.

Field Survey

A.4.13. At the time of writing, no site walkovers have been undertaken, and so it is not possible to establish in detail the baseline conditions of watercourses local to the Scheme. Site walkover surveys will be undertaken at later stages and reported in the Environmental Statement ('ES') and any further WFD assessment completed.

A.4.14. The walkover surveys will focus on surface watercourses within the Study Area, observing their current character and condition, the presence of existing risks, and seek to identify any potential pathways for construction and operation impacts from the Scheme. These observations would then be considered within the context of the WFD to establish a baseline for each of the Hydromorphological Quality Elements.

A.4.15. Where it is not possible to survey a crossing location or structure due to access constraints or visibility issues (e.g. dense vegetation), a nearby proxy location will be surveyed. However, some watercourses may be small, ephemeral and flow only intermittently, and it may not be possible to identify all of these in the field or observed when flowing.

Assumptions and Limitations

A.4.16. The exact location and layout of infrastructure (including access track routes and the need to cross any watercourses, number and locations of On-Site Substations, locations of Battery Energy Storage Systems ('BESS'),

construction methodologies and mitigation etc.), have not yet been determined. This is of particular importance when considering impacts associated with temporary watercourse crossings for access, the quality of surface water runoff, impacts to hydromorphology and channel hydraulics. However, the protection of water environment receptors will be taken into account within the design process, including the choice of crossing methodology and use of good practice methodologies for construction.

A.4.17. The ultimate location of the CRC and final crossing locations are not known at the time of writing. It is assumed that the crossings will be located within the CRSC, and the crossings of watercourses may be trenchless solutions or open cut.

A.4.18. No infrastructure will be located within 10 m of the top of bank of water features to allow maintenance of the channels.

A.4.19. At the time of writing, it is not known whether there would be a need for a permanent foul drainage solution. If required, options may include connecting to the nearest available public sewer or a self-contained independent non-mains domestic storage and/or treatment system. Iterative design and assessment will consider the options and adopt a precautionary worst-case approach.

A.4.20. An outline Construction Environmental Management Plan ('oCEMP'), outline Operational Environmental Management Plan ('oOEMP') and outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan ('oDEMP') will accompany the Development Consent Order ('DCO') application and describe the framework of mitigation measures identified in the ES to be followed and to be carried forward to a detailed OEMP implemented during the Scheme operation. This will be secured via a requirement of the DCO. It is assumed that appropriate measures will be included within these environmental management plans to mitigate any impacts to watercourses.

A.5. WFD Screening

WFD Screening Overview

A.5.1. The purpose of the WFD screening stage is to identify the ZoI of the Scheme and to determine whether that influence has the potential to adversely impact upon WFD water body receptors. The screening stage also identifies specific components of the Scheme that could affect receptor water bodies' WFD status and carries them forward to subsequent stages of the assessment process. Water body receptors or activities that are screened out are not carried forward, and justification is provided.

Screening of WFD Water Bodies

A.5.2. The Scheme interacts with a number of WFD surface water and groundwater bodies. WFD Screening of these water bodies is provided in **Table 1**. Smaller tributaries within each of the WFD water body catchments that may be impacted by the Scheme are considered in this assessment. Any other remaining downstream water bodies not mentioned below are considered to be sufficiently far downstream to avoid impacts of the Scheme or would not interact with the Scheme and are therefore screened out of further assessment.

Table 1 Screening of WFD water bodies

Water Body (ID)	Screening Outcome	Justification
Surface Water Bodies		
'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South)' Water Body (GB104026066720)	In	The Humberhead Sites and/or the CRC interact directly with these water body catchments. Thus, there is a risk to WFD quality elements and the ecological and chemical status of each receptor water body from activities that would interact with the local watercourse network during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Scheme. Potential impacts would include intrusive access track crossings, intrusive cable crossings, receiving surface water runoff, spillages, fine sediment and organic material. Therefore, this water body is screened in for further assessment. However, this is based on a precautionary assessment due to limitations on available Scheme information at this early stage. It is possible that once further Scheme information is known this initial screening decision could be altered.
'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690)	In	
'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480)	In	
'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440)	In	
'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450)	In	
'Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent) Water	Out	None of the Humberhead Sites or the CRC interact with this water body catchment and this water body is not hydrologically connected to the

Water Body (ID)	Screening Outcome	Justification
Body' (GB104027063430)		Scheme, therefore it can be screened out of further assessment.
'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311)	In	This water body does not interact with the Scheme, however there is potential for any adverse impact to propagate downstream, therefore this water body is screened in for further assessment. However, this is based on a precautionary assessment due to limitations on available Scheme information at this early stage. It is possible that once further Scheme information is known this initial screening decision could be altered.
Pocklington Canal	In	Humberhead 1 is adjacent to this water body. Thus, there is a risk to WFD quality elements and the ecological and chemical status of each receptor water body from activities that would interact with the local watercourse network during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Scheme. Therefore, this water body is screened in for further assessment. However, this is based on a precautionary assessment due to limitations on available Scheme information at this early stage. It is possible that once further Scheme information is known this initial screening decision could be altered.
Market Weighton Canal	In	Humberhead 4 and the CRC are upstream of this water body. There is potential for impacts from construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Scheme to propagate downstream. Therefore, this water body is screened in for further assessment. However, this is based on a precautionary assessment due to limitations on available Scheme information at this early stage. It is possible that once further Scheme information is known this initial screening decision could be altered.
Groundwater Bodies		
'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200)	In	This groundwater body underlies the majority of the Study Areas including Humberhead 2, 3 and 4 and the associated CRSC. There is potential for construction activities to interact with

Water Body (ID)	Screening Outcome	Justification
		groundwater and therefore this water body should be screened in for further assessment
'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600)	In	This groundwater body underlies Humberhead 3. There is potential for construction activities to interact with groundwater and therefore this water body should be screened in for further assessment
'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200)	In	This groundwater body underlies Humberhead 1 and may underly the northwest of Humberhead 2 near Burnby in places. There is potential for construction activities to interact with groundwater and therefore this water body should be screened in for further assessment
'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700)	In	This groundwater body is within 300 m of Humberhead 2. There is potential for construction activities to interact with groundwater and therefore this water body should be screened in for further assessment

A.5.3. The WFD classification data for the river water bodies, canal water bodies and the groundwater bodies screened in for assessment can be seen in **Table 2**, **Table 3**, and **Table 4**, respectively.

Table 2 WFD Classification (2022 data) for WFD River Water Bodies underlying the Study Area (Ref 6).

Classification Item	Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South) Water Body	Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body	Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body	Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body	Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body	Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent)	Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body
Water Body ID	GB104026066720	GB104026066690	GB104027063450	GB104027063480	GB104027063440	GB104027063430	GB104027068311
Operational catchment	Foulness	Foulness	Derwent Lower Yorkshire	Derwent Lower Yorkshire	Derwent Lower Yorkshire	Derwent Lower Yorkshire	Derwent Lower Yorkshire
Hydromorphological designation	Heavily modified	Not designated artificial or heavily modified	Not designated artificial or heavily modified	Not designated artificial or heavily modified	Heavily modified	Not designated artificial or heavily modified	Heavily modified
Ecological	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Moderate	Bad	Moderate
Biological quality elements	High	Poor	Moderate	Poor	High	Bad	High
Physico-chemical quality elements	Moderate	Good	Good	Good	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Hydromorphological Supporting Elements	Not high	Not high	Not high	Not high	Not high	Not high	Moderate
Specific pollutants	Not assessed	High	Not assessed	High	High	Not assessed	High

Classification Item	Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South) Water Body	Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body	Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body	Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body	Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body	Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent)	Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body
Chemical	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment

Table 3 WFD Classification (2022 data) for WFD Canal Water Bodies underlying the Study Area

Classification Item	Pocklington Canal	Market Weighton Canal
Water Body ID	GB70410502	GB70410031
Operational catchment	Pocklington Canal	Hull and East Riding Canal
Hydromorphological designation	artificial	artificial
Ecological	Good	Moderate
Physico-chemical quality elements	Good	Good
Supporting Elements (Mitigation Measures Assessment)	Good	Moderate
Chemical	Does not require assessment	Does not require assessment

Table 4 WFD Classification (2019 data) for WFD Groundwater Bodies underlying the Study Area

Classification Item	East Riding Mercia Mudstone	Derwent Sherwood Sandstone	Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Liad, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian	Hull and East Riding Chalk
Water Body ID	GB40402G990200	GB40401G700600	GB40402G702200	GB40401G700700
Operational catchment	East Riding Mercia Mudstone	Derwent Sherwood Sandstone	Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Liad, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian	Hull and East Riding Chalk
Overall Water Body	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor
Quantitative	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
Quantitative Status element	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
Quantitative Dependent Surface Water Body Status	Poor	Good	Good	Good
Quantitative GWDTEs test	Good	Good	Good	Good
Quantitative Saline Intrusion	Good	Good	Good	Poor
Quantitative Water Balance	Good	Good	Good	Good
Chemical (GW)	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor
Chemical Status element	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor

Classification Item	East Riding Mercia Mudstone	Derwent Sherwood Sandstone	Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Liad, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian	Hull and East Riding Chalk
Chemical Dependent Surface Water Body Status	Good	Good	Good	Good
Chemical Drinking Water Protected Area	Good	Good	Good	Poor
Chemical GWDTEs test	Poor	Good	Good	Poor
Chemical Saline Intrusion	Good	Good	Good	Poor
General Chemical Test	Good	Poor	Good	Poor

A.5.4. The Catchment Data Explorer website (Ref 6) indicates that the reasons for Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South) Water Body not achieving good status include diffuse sources from poor nutrient management and physical modification from land drainage, both related to agriculture and rural land management. Measures have been delivered to address reason, and awaiting recovery, for polybrominated diphenyl ethers ('PBDE') and mercury and its compounds. The water body has a reason for deterioration ('RFD') for dissolved oxygen, it is classified as High to Good deterioration, with no action required.

A.5.5. The reasons for Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body for not achieving good status include diffuse sources from septic tanks and poor nutrient management under agricultural and rural land management. Measures have been delivered to address reason, and awaiting recovery, for PBDE and mercury and its compounds.

A.5.6. The reasons for Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body not achieving good status includes diffuse sources from poor agricultural and rural land nutrient management, physical modification from agriculture and rural land drainage and point sources from private sewage treatment and water industry sewage discharge. Measures have been delivered to address reason, and awaiting recovery, for PBDE and mercury and its compounds.

A.5.7. The reasons for Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby Beck Water Body not achieving good status includes diffuse source pollution from urbanisation, agriculture and rural land management, point source pollution from sewage discharge, and flow for water transfer schemes.

A.5.8. The reasons for Pocklington Beck from Bielby Beck to River Derwent Water Body not achieving good status includes physical modification by local and central government for flood protection. Measures have been delivered to address reason, and awaiting recovery, for PBDE and mercury and its compounds.

A.5.9. The reasons for Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent) Water Body not achieving good status include diffuse sources from poor agriculture and rural land nutrient management and septic tanks, point source from private sewage treatment, physical modifications from agriculture and rural land drainage and barriers. Measures have been delivered to address reason, and awaiting recovery, for PBDE and mercury and its compounds. RFD is unknown and pending investigation.

A.5.10. The reasons for Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body not achieving good status includes physical modification by local and central government for flood protection, while unknown and pending investigation regarding dissolved oxygen. Measures have been delivered to address reason, and awaiting recovery, for PBDE and mercury and its compounds.

A.5.11. The reasons for the Market Weighton Canal Water Body not achieving good status includes physical modification, for navigation and land drainage, and diffuse source pollution from poor nutrient management.

A.5.12. The East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body (GB40402G990200) covers from Bielby to the River Humber. It underlies the majority of the Study Areas including Humberhead 2, 3 and 4 and the associated CRSC. This has an overall classification of Poor, with both quantitative and chemical elements being classified as Poor (2019).

A.5.13. The Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body has numerous reasons for not achieving Good status, including but not limited to Point Source, Diffuse Source and Flow.

A.5.14. The reason for the Derwent Sherwood Sandstone Water Body not achieving good is natural mineralisation.

Screening of Activities

A.5.15. The Scheme comprises a number of components and activities, some of which present a potential risk to the WFD status of water bodies. **Table 5** lists these components and activities and screen in or out of further assessment depending on whether or not there is potential for deterioration in WFD status.

Table 5: Screening of the Scheme's activities against WFD water bodies

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
Solar Arrays	Solar Arrays are included as part of the Scheme located in the Humberhead 1 to 4. The Solar Arrays are made up of connected solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating stations which convert sunlight/daylight into electrical current. The Solar Panel Mounting Structure is a metal frame that holds the solar panels in place and secures them to the ground via metal posts driven into ground, typically between 1.5 m to 4.0 m in depth (depth dependant on ground conditions). Concrete feet or other non-ground penetrative mounting solutions will also be considered where necessary, for example to protect archaeological features, avoid existing utilities or address specific ground conditions. There are two options for Solar Panel Mounting Structure being considered: Tracking Panels	Out 'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South)' Water Body (GB104026066720) 'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690) 'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480) 'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440) 'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450) 'Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent) Water Body' (GB104027063430) 'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311 'Pocklington Canal Water Body' (GB70410502)	This activity is covered by an oCEMP and oOEMP, together with infrastructure being located over 10 m from the top of bank of surface water features, and as such is unlikely to have an impact on surface water bodies. Surface water bodies have therefore been screened out of further assessment in relation to Solar Arrays. Solar photovoltaic electricity generating stations, and other infrastructure, should not be installed within 10 m of watercourses, measured from the top of bank, so that there are no direct hydromorphological impacts. This will also allow a riparian buffer to be maintained and access to the watercourse for the EA and internal drainage boards ('IDBs'), as applicable. The land underneath and around the Solar Panel Mounting Structures would be managed with a planting scheme identified through the EIA process. This would intercept and absorb rainfall running off the panels, preventing it from concentrating and potentially forming channels in the ground. Where possible Solar Panels are proposed to be held above ground on narrow metal posts. This prevents sealing the ground with an impermeable surface and so allow any rainwater to infiltrate the ground. Across the Study Area groundwater levels

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
	(Option A) and Fixed Panels (Option B). The use and distribution of Tracking Panels and Fixed Panels across the Humberhead Sites will be subject to further consideration as the design of the Scheme progresses.	'Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB70410031) 'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200) 'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600) 'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200) 'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700)	are variable, with shallow groundwater recorded in boreholes at 2.4 to 2.5 m bgl. Therefore, there is potential for interaction with groundwater from the Solar Panel Mounting Structure piles. However, the construction activity will be covered with an oCEMP, and the volume of the narrow metal posts is not considered to result in any impacts to WFD groundwater bodies. Therefore this is screened out for WFD groundwater bodies.

Conversion Units and Sub-distribution Switch Rooms	Conversion Units contain the inverters, transformers, switchgear and associated equipment to convert the Direct Current ('DC') electricity produced by the panels into Alternating Current ('AC') electricity required for export on to National Electricity Transmission System ('NETS'). These would either be standalone equipment (Disaggregated Conversion Unit) or they would be housed together within a container (Integrated Conversion Unit). Sub-distribution Switch Rooms would be located throughout the Solar Arrays to collect the generated power and manage its delivery to the On-site substations. Foundations will consist of a concrete slab, strips or footings over a levelling layer of aggregate; or a concrete plinth set atop the topsoil where non-ground-penetrative works are required. Piling will only be required where ground conditions are exceptionally poor.	In 'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200) 'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600) 'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200) 'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700)	There is the potential for foundations and piling to interact with groundwater. However, the construction activity will be covered with an oCEMP, and the depth of the foundations which will overlie a levelling layer of aggregate, is considered to not result in impacts to groundwater bodies. There may be a requirement for piling where ground conditions are exceptionally poor, Therefore, this activity is screened in for potential impacts to groundwater bodies on a precautionary basis.

		Out 'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South)' Water Body (GB104026066720) 'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690) 'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480) 'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440) 'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450) 'Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent) Water Body' (GB104027063430) 'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311 'Pocklington Canal Water Body' (GB70410502) 'Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB70410031)	During construction, there is potential for works to cause temporary and local impacts to water quality from sediment laden runoff or from the accidental spillage of polluting substances. To ensure compliance with WFD objectives, infrastructure should not be located within close proximity (<10 m) of a watercourse and the oCEMP should include measures to mitigate the risk of water quality impacts to watercourses, and as such is unlikely to have an impact on surface water bodies. Surface water bodies have therefore been screened out of further assessment in relation Conversion Units and Sub-distribution Switch Rooms. The impermeable areas associated with the proposed infrastructure have the potential to increase the volume and rate of surface water runoff to any receiving watercourses, which also has implications for downstream flood risk. A Flood Risk Assessment ('FRA') and outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy ('oSWDS') will be developed alongside the ES to provide attenuation of surface water runoff from areas of hardstanding associated with the Conversion Units and Switch Rooms. Albeit for a Scheme of this nature there will only be a very limited amount of new impermeable areas (associated with the On-Site Substations, BESS compounds, Conversion Units and Sub-Distribution Switchrooms). In accordance with planning policy guidance runoff

			from the Scheme should be attenuated so that no increase in surface water discharge rates and to provide water quality treatment of runoff water, with the use of SuDS features. Where possible, surface water outfalls will be by ditch to avoid the need for engineered structures. On the basis that surface water runoff will be managed to mimic natural drainage conditions, with no increases, surface water bodies are screened out in relation to Conversion Units and Sub-distribution Switch Rooms.

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
On-site Substations	A 400kV Substation(s) will likely be located on either Humberhead 1, 2, 3 or 4 (subject to electrical engineering design development), that will receive the electricity from the Solar Arrays and other On-site Substations. The 400kV Substation(s) will comprise electrical infrastructure such as the transformers, switchgear and metering equipment required to facilitate the export of electricity from the Scheme to the National Grid. The 400kV Substation is also expected to include vehicle parking, ancillary buildings which will include office space and welfare facilities as well as operational monitoring and maintenance equipment. It is expected that several 132kV substations will be located across the Humberhead Sites, which will receive the electricity from the Solar Arrays, step up the voltage and feed electricity to the 400 kV Substation(s). The 132 kV Substations will comprise electrical	In 'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200) 'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600) 'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200) 'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700)	There is the potential for foundations and piling to interact with groundwater. However, the construction activity will be covered with an oCEMP, and the depth of the foundations which will overlie a levelling layer of aggregate, is considered to not result in impacts to groundwater bodies. There may be a requirement for piling where ground conditions are exceptionally poor, Therefore this activity is screened in for potential impacts to groundwater bodies on a precautionary basis
		<u>Out</u> 'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South)' Water Body (GB104026066720) 'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690) 'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480) 'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440)	During construction, there is potential for works to cause temporary and local impacts to water quality from sediment laden runoff or from the accidental spillage of polluting substances. To ensure compliance with WFD objectives, infrastructure should not be located within close proximity (<10 m) of a watercourse and the oCEMP should include measures to mitigate the risk of water quality impacts to watercourses, and as such is unlikely to have an impact on surface water bodies. Surface water bodies have therefore been screened out of further assessment in relation to the On-site Substations. Transformers should be installed with suitable bunds to contain any oil spillage in case of an oil leakage event. Bunds should be designed to contain at least 110% of the

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
	infrastructure such as the transformers and switchgear, vehicle parking, ancillary buildings comprising office space and welfare facilities, as well as operational monitoring and maintenance equipment.	'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450) 'Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent) Water Body' (GB104027063430) 'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311 'Pocklington Canal Water Body' (GB70410502) 'Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB70410031)	volume of the oil so that there is some tolerance to prevent breaching of the bund. The impermeable areas associated with the proposed infrastructure have the potential to increase the volume and rate of surface water runoff to any receiving watercourses, which also has implications for downstream flood risk. A FRA and oSWDS will be developed alongside the ES to provide attenuation of surface water runoff from areas of hardstanding associated with the On-Site Substations. In accordance with planning policy guidance runoff from the Scheme should be attenuated so that no increase in surface water discharge rates and to provide water quality treatment of runoff water with the use of SuDS features. Where possible, surface water outfalls will be by ditch to avoid the need for engineered structures. On the basis that surface water runoff will be managed to mimic natural drainage conditions, with no increases, surface water bodies are screened out in relation to On-Site Substations
Battery Energy Storage System	The Scheme will include a BESS contained within the BESS Compound located in either Humberhead 1-1 or 1-2. This is designed to provide peak	In 'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South)' Water Body (GB104026066720)	During construction, there is potential for works to cause temporary and local impacts to water quality from sediment laden runoff or from the accidental spillage of polluting substances. To ensure compliance with WFD objectives, infrastructure

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
	generation and grid balancing services to the electricity grid. It will allow excess electricity generated from the Solar Panels to be stored in the batteries and exported to the grid when required. Excess energy from the grid can also be imported to the batteries. The BESS will therefore provide flexibility and enhance grid reliability. The batteries would be housed within BESS Enclosures. These would be mounted on concrete foundations, although other types of foundations such as compacted gravel, metal pile, or ground screw pile may be used depending on ground conditions. The precise size and number of individual BESS Enclosures will depend upon the level of power capacity and duration of energy storage which will be refined through the design and consultation process. The BESS Enclosures will be constructed of a metal container, often finished in a grey or green paint, or similar.	'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690) 'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480) 'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440) 'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450) 'Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent) Water Body' (GB104027063430) 'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311 'Pocklington Canal Water Body' (GB70410502) 'Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB70410031) 'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200) 'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600)	should not be located within close proximity (<10 m) of a watercourse and the oCEMP should include measures to mitigate the risk of water quality impacts to watercourses. Transformers should be installed with suitable bunds to contain any oil spillage in case of an oil leakage event. Bunds should be designed to contain at least 110% of the volume of the oil so that there is some tolerance to prevent breaching of the bund. The limited impermeable areas associated with the proposed infrastructure have the potential to increase the volume and rate of surface water runoff to any receiving watercourses, which also has implications for downstream flood risk. A FRA and oSWDS Strategy will be developed alongside the ES to provide attenuation of surface water runoff from areas of hardstanding associated with the BESS. In accordance with planning policy guidance, runoff from the Scheme should be attenuated so that no increase in surface water discharge rates and to provide water quality treatment of runoff water. Where possible surface water outfalls will be by ditch to avoid the need for engineered structures. In the unlikely event of a malfunction to one of the BESS Containers, there should be a range of controls that would activate depending on the extent and severity of the event. In the unlikely

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
	The BESS Enclosures will require heating, ventilation and cooling systems to ensure the efficiency of the technology. These features are integrated into the units within which they are housed. The BESS Enclosures will be connected to inverters, transformers and switchgear to control the charge of the batteries from the Solar Array electrical output or charge/discharge the batteries when drawing energy from or providing energy to the National Grid. The BESS will be constructed in accordance with the appropriate fire safety standards and will include other components comprising water storage and associated fire suppression systems.	'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200) 'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700)	case that the malfunction progresses to a fire event then the requirements of a Battery Safety Management Plan ('BSMP') would be implemented. An outline BSMP will be submitted as part of the application documents. Water should be stored on the site for firefighting purposes. Any potentially contaminated fire water should be captured and temporarily stored before testing and being released or pumped out for off-site disposal if required. BESS Containers will also have an internal and sealed fire suppression system to prevent chemicals from escaping. Consultation with the emergency services will be undertaken as part of the Applicant's pre-application work. On the basis of these controls, there should not be impacts from firewater, however until confirmed, impacts cannot be ruled out. Until all mitigation described above can be confirmed, this activity is screened in for further assessment for WFD surface water bodies. There is the potential for foundation excavations and piling to interact with groundwater and therefore this activity is screened for potential impacts to groundwater bodies.
Fencing, security and lighting	Fencing of the Solar Arrays would be deer wire mesh and wooden	Out	This activity is unlikely to have an impact on surface water bodies as this activity is covered by

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
	post fencing with a maximum height of 2.5 m. The location of the fencing will be identified as the design develops will be assessed within the ES and finalised as part of the detailed design of the Scheme post-consent. There will be palisade fencing around the On-site Substations and BESS Compound which would have a maximum height of 3 m. Pole mounted internal facing CCTV systems will be used around the perimeter of the operational elements of the Humberhead Sites. It is anticipated that these will be galvanised steel poles with a maximum height of 3.5 m, often utilising a green or grey painted finish, or similar. Lighting is not required within the Solar Arrays for the operational phase. Motion sensing security lighting will be provided within On-site Substations and within the BESS Compound to be used for	'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South)' Water Body (GB104026066720) 'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690) 'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480) 'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440) 'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450) 'Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent) Water Body' (GB104027063430) 'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311 'Pocklington Canal Water Body' (GB70410502) 'Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB70410031) 'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200)	an oCEMP and oOEMP, together with being located over 10 m from the top of bank of surface water features. On this basis the fencing, security and lighting are screened out for surface water bodies. Below ground construction is minimal for fencing, security and lighting, Therefore, it is considered unlikely to be an impact on groundwater bodies from this activity and have been screened out of further assessment.

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
	maintenance and security purposes.	'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600) 'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200) 'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700)	
Cabling	Cabling with the site will comprise On-Site Cables and Grid Connection Cables. The dimensions of trenching will vary subject to underground cabling and the associated number of ducts they contain and will be dependent on the method of installation and ground conditions. There may be a requirement for horizontal directional drilling ('HDD') within the Humberhead Sites for example to cross beneath existing buried utilities and to avoid environmental constraints. Communication cables will be required throughout the Solar Arrays to allow for monitoring during operation, such as the	In 'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South)' Water Body (GB104026066720) 'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690) 'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480) 'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440) 'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450)	Cabling, specifically its installation, has the potential to impact screened in water bodies and so has been screened in for further assessment. If watercourse crossings are required, it should be done using trenchless techniques, such as HDD, where ground conditions allow. Open-cut crossings may be required for smaller watercourses. To minimise impacts watercourses should be reinstated as found, or to an improved condition, based on a pre-works Riparian and Hydromorphological survey. Indicative trench depths for the on-site cabling specify that it would have a maximum depth of 1.2 m. There is potential for groundwater to be encountered and this activity is screened in for further assessment for groundwater bodies. Water quality impacts related to construction or decommissioning runoff or spillages that have potential to enter watercourses are expected to be

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
	collection of data on solar irradiance from pyranometers. The communication cables would typically be installed within the same trench and alongside the electrical cables. **On-site Cables** On-site Cables comprise low voltage cabling which will connect Solar Panels, Sub-distribution Switch Rooms, Conversion Units and will typically be located above ground level, fixed to the Solar Mounting Structures, and then installed underground between the Solar Mounting Structures and the Conversion Units and Sub-distribution Switch Rooms. **Cable Route Corridor** The CRC will be within the CRSC (**Figure 1-1**). The proposed location of the CRC is under consideration and will be refined through environmental assessments, landowner negotiations and consultation and engagement input from other	'Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent) Water Body' (GB104027063430) 'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311 'Pocklington Canal Water Body' (GB70410502) 'Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB70410031) 'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200) 'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600) 'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200) 'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700)	adequately mitigated by measures to be detailed in the oCEMP which will be submitted with the ES. However, until mitigation can be confirmed, this activity is screened in for further assessment.

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
	stakeholders, including the East Riding of Yorkshire Council. The refined CRC will generally be 50 m in width, with broader areas to allow for optimum locating of cables to avoid environmental and engineering constraints. The exact location of the Grid Connection Cables within the CRC will be determined at the detailed design stage. **Grid Connection Cables** Grid Connection Cables comprise high voltage cables (33 kV, 132 kV and or 400 kV) connecting the Sub-distribution Switch Rooms and 132 kV Substations, and on to the 400kV Substation(s). All electricity generated by the Scheme and/or stored by the BESS will be exported from or imported to the 400kV Substation(s) to/from the National Grid Thornton Substation via 400kV cables buried underground. The voltage of the cables and the number of circuits will affect the		

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
	width and number of the cable trenches required. The range of typical cable trench widths is from 1.2 m to 1.7 m. The width and spacing of the cable trenches will vary depending on environmental constraints, engineering requirements or if crossing third party apparatus (e.g. railway lines). In addition to the trenches, land will be required within the CRC for access and soil and cable 'lay down'. Temporary construction compounds along the route will also be required. The typical working area for the cable route installation is anticipated to be 25 m to 35 m wide, but a wider area may be required in some locations such as utility or road and rail crossings and to avoid environmental constraints. Following installation of the cable, the construction working area would be reinstated to its existing use.		

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
Highways Improvement Areas	In order to facilitate the traffic movements associated with the Construction Phase of the Scheme, areas of the highway network where improvements or changes may be required to accommodate construction traffic. The exact extent and nature of the Highway Improvement Areas will be confirmed at ES stage, once the design has developed.	In 'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South)' Water Body (GB104026066720) 'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690) 'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480) 'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440) 'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450) 'Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent) Water Body' (GB104027063430) 'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311 'Pocklington Canal Water Body' (GB70410502) 'Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB70410031)	As the exact extent and nature of the Highway Improvement Areas has not been confirmed, this component is screened in for further assessment.

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
		'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200) 'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600) 'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200) 'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700)	
Internal Access Tracks	It is anticipated that Internal Access Tracks will follow the alignment of the existing agricultural tracks, where practicable. The Internal Access Tracks servicing the Solar Arrays will be constructed of compacted granular material with excavation kept to a minimum. Internal Access Tracks servicing the On-Site Substations will be constructed of asphalt to support AIL deliveries of transformers. Where drainage is required a ditch or a swale may be located downhill of the internal access track to	In 'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South)' Water Body (GB104026066720) 'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690) 'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480) 'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440) 'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450)	The construction of access tracks over watercourses will likely cause temporary physical disturbance and impacts on flow regimes. Careful consideration of any temporary or permanent watercourses crossings will be undertaken as the scheme is developed, and a crossing schedule will be shared with stakeholders at a later stage. Where possible clear span structures will be proposed, but where it is considered and agreed with stakeholders that culverts are appropriate, they will be designed appropriately, and if required, compensatory mitigation will be proposed to offset any permanent adverse impact. Any crossing should be designed with a view to maintain connectivity along the watercourse for aquatic species and riparian mammals, where

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
	control any potential for surface water run-off.	'Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent) Water Body' (GB104027063430) 'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311 'Pocklington Canal Water Body' (GB70410502) 'Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB70410031)	these are shown to be present. Connectivity for flow and sediment transport should also be maintained. Careful consideration of methods should be used for the construction of access structures to ensure flow is not disrupted or fine and other contaminants do not impact on WFD quality element receptors. Once the works are complete the temporary structures should be removed and the bed and banks of the watercourse reinstated, potentially with some enhancement over baseline. The route of the access tracks, the watercourses they may interact with, and the mode of watercourse crossing are unknown at the time of writing. Thus, until there is a confirmed detailed design that demonstrates that the recommendations outlined above will be followed, this activity must be screened in for surface water bodies for this stage of assessment.
		<u>Out</u> 'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200) 'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600) 'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and	The construction and operation of the access tracks will be shallow and is not anticipated to interact with groundwater. Therefore, access tracks are screened out of further assessment.

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
		Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200) 'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700)	
Temporary Construction Compounds	Temporary Construction Compounds will be required for the Humberhead Sites and CRC. The temporary construction compounds will comprise: ▪ Portacabins for construction operatives with a typical maximum height of 3 m; ▪ Perimeter security fencing with a typical maximum height of 3 m; ▪ Parking area for construction and workers vehicles; ▪ Secure compound for storage; ▪ Temporary hardstanding; ▪ Wheel washing facilities; ▪ Temporary gated compound; ▪ Storage bins for recyclables and other waste; and ▪ Lighting.	In 'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South)' Water Body (GB104026066720) 'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690) 'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480) 'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440) 'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450) 'Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent) Water Body' (GB104027063430) 'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311	During construction, there would be a temporary increase in areas of hardstanding which could increase surface water runoff to watercourses. Temporary drainage would be required during construction and should include measures to address silt runoff. Additionally, new structures should not be located within close proximity (<10 m) of surface water featuresso that there are no mechanisms for hydromorphological impact to surface water bodies. Potable water supply will be needed for welfare facilities as well as foul drainage. At this stage the supply of water is not confirmed so is screened in. At the time of writing, it is assumed that wastewater generated from the Scheme will not be managed by connection to an available public sewer. Foul wastewater would be stored in self-contained foul drainage system to a sealed cesspit or similar sealed system. These tanks would be regularly emptied under contract with a registered recycling and waste management contractor.

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
		'Pocklington Canal Water Body' (GB70410502) 'Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB70410031) 'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200) 'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600) 'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200) 'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700)	Until the above mitigation can be confirmed, this activity should be screened in for impacts to surface water bodies.
Landscape and Ecological Mitigation and Enhancement Areas	Areas within the Humberhead Sites that will not be developed with infrastructure will be used to provide appropriate mitigation as required to lessen the environmental impact of the Scheme, along with enhancement measures. The level and type of measures required will be subject to further environmental assessment and design evolution. Measures that are typical for large scale solar schemes and could be	Out 'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South)' Water Body (GB104026066720) 'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690) 'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480)	Landscape and biodiversity enhancements are unlikely to have direct negative impacts on WFD quality element receptors. Replacing land use practices such as arable and cattle farming with native grasses would have indirect benefits to WFD receptors; therefore, this element is screened out of further assessment.

Components of the Scheme	Description	Screening Outcome	Justification
	implemented throughout the Humberhead Sites include strengthening of existing vegetation, provision of mitigation planting and creation of permissive paths.	'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440) 'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450) 'Birk Lane Drain Catch (trib of Derwent) Water Body' (GB104027063430) 'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311 'Pocklington Canal Water Body' (GB70410502) 'Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB70410031) 'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200) 'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600) 'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200) 'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700)	

Screening of Sensitive Sites

A.5.16. A review of sensitive habitats on Defra's MAGIC Map website (Ref 7) indicates that the Study Area is within a number of SSSIs and one National Nature Reserve ('NNR'), Special Area of Conservation ('SAC') and Special Protection Area ('SPA'). These sites are described in more detail in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Screening of sensitive sites

Site Name	Description of Site	Screening Outcome	Justification
Lower Derwent Valley National Nature Reserve, Ramsar, SAC, SPA	Series of flood meadows, pastures and waterways supporting a rich diversity of plant species and outstanding populations of breeding and wintering birds.	In	Located 3.5 km downstream along the Pocklington Canal from CRSC and Humberhead 1. Therefore, there are potential pathways to this site and should be screened in for further assessment.
White Carr Meadow SSSI	Species-rich neutral grassland with a diverse assemblage of forbs, grasses and sedges.	In	Within CRSC and approx. 500 m from Humberhead 1. Therefore, there are potential pathways to this site and should be screened in for further assessment.
Pocklington Canal SSSI	Notable for its assemblage of aquatic, fringing swamp and tall fen plant communities. Bordered by neutral grassland which is important for invertebrates and breeding birds.	In	Located adjacent to Humberhead 1 and through the CRSC. Therefore, there are potential pathways to this site and should be screened in for further assessment.
Allerthorpe Common	Mosaic of wet and dry heathland with birch woodland. Supports breeding bird communities	Out	Situated 2 km upstream of the Humberhead Sites so is not hydrologically connected to the Scheme. There are no impact pathways, therefore this activity can be screened out of further assessment.

Site Name	Description of Site	Screening Outcome	Justification
Melbourne and Thornton Ings SSSI	Series of flood meadows, pasture and woodland, supporting a rich diversity of plant species and of outstanding ornithological interest.	In	Located 4 km downstream of the Scheme along Pocklington Canal and therefore there are potential pathways and should be screened in for further assessment.
South Cliffe Common SSSI	Mixture of heathland and acidic grassland which is rich in insects and other invertebrates. The diverse habitat also supports a wider range of breeding and wintering birds.	In	Adjacent to the Humberhead 4 and therefore may be potential impact pathways and should be screened in for further assessment.
Hotham Meadow SSSI	Meadow which is important for its herb-rich neutral grassland.	Out	This site is located 3 km east of the Scheme but is not hydrologically connected so can be screened out of further assessment.

Summary of WFD Screening Assessment

A.5.17. The WFD water body screening assessment screened in WFD water bodies based on their potential to be impacted by the Scheme. The following water bodies were screened in:

- 'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South) Water Body' (GB104026066720);
- 'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690);
- 'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480);
- 'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440);
- 'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450);
- 'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311);
- 'Pocklington Canal Water Body' (GB70410502);
- 'Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB70410031);
- 'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200);
- 'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600);
- 'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200); and
- 'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700).

A.5.18. The Scheme activities screening assessment screened the activities of the Scheme on their potential to impact water bodies. The following activities were screened in:

- Conversion Units and Sub-distribution Switch Rooms for groundwater only;
- On-site substations for groundwater only;
- BESS;
- Cabling;
- Highways Improvement Areas;
- Internal Access Tracks for surface water only; and
- Temporary Construction Compounds.

A.5.19. The sensitive sites screening assessment screened sensitive sites based on their potential to be impacted by the Scheme. The following sites were screened in:

- Lower Derwent Valley National Nature Reserve, Ramsar, SAC, SPA;
- White Carr Meadow SSSI;

- Pocklington Canal SSSI;
- Melbourne and Thornton Ings SSSI;
- South Cliffe Common SSSI; and
- Hotham Meadow SSSI.

A.6. WFD Scoping

A.6.1. The WFD scoping stage defines the level of detail required for further WFD assessment. This includes identifying risks to the WFD receptors screened in in **Table 1**. The scoping stage assessment is presented in **Table 7**. The scoping reporting here is preliminary and further scoping will be undertaken during the ES stage when more information is available.

Table 7: WFD scoping of the Scheme's components activities against WFD Quality Elements

WFD Element	Scoping Outcome	Justification
Biological Quality Elements		
Fish	In	Possible increase in fine sediment and organic material delivered to water body from excavation activities, or potential chemical spillages during construction could affect water quality and therefore impact fish. Similarly, pollutants in operational surface water runoff (including spillages) from new areas of hardstanding could also impact on water quality, and thereby the fish element. Any direct physical works to watercourses during construction (e.g. open-cut trenching or culverting) could impact on habitat quality. Potential new permanent or temporary culverts could have an impact on fish migration.
Invertebrates	In	Possible increase in fine sediment and organic material delivered to water body from excavation activities, or potential chemical spillages during construction could affect water quality and therefore impact invertebrates. Similarly, pollutants in operational surface water runoff (including spillages) from new areas of hardstanding could also impact on water quality, and thereby the invertebrate element. Any direct physical works to watercourses during construction (e.g. open-cut trenching or culverting) may cause direct mortality of invertebrates and could impact on habitat quality.
Macrophytes and Phytobentos	In	Possible increase in fine sediment and organic material delivered to water body from excavation activities may smother macrophytes and temporarily increase turbidity that can affect potential for photosynthesis. Potential new culverts could increase shading and negatively impact macrophytes. Any direct physical works to watercourses during construction (e.g.

WFD Element	Scoping Outcome	Justification
		open-cut trenching or culverting) may cause the removal of macrophytes. Similarly, pollutants in operational surface water runoff (including spillages) from new areas of hardstanding could also impact on water quality, and thereby the macrophytes and phytobenthos element.
Physico-chemical Quality Elements		
Thermal conditions	Out	Use of culverts and bridges for access tracks may increase localised shading and impact thermal conditions as a result. However, the impact from shading would be localised and would be unlikely to cause adverse impacts at water body scale. Therefore, this element can be scoped out of further assessment.
Oxygenation conditions	In	Possible increase in fine sediment and organic material delivered to water body from construction activities and/or operational drainage could result in a localised impact on dissolved oxygen conditions.
Salinity	Out	It is not expected that any substances would be used that would impact on the salinity of watercourses
Acidification status	In	Chemical spillages during construction and/or operation could alter acidification conditions.
Nutrient conditions	In	Possible increase in fine sediment and organic material delivered to water body from excavation activities and operational runoff. There is also the potential for spillages of foul wastewater from welfare facilities.
Hydromorphological elements		
Quality and Dynamics of Water Flow	In	Increased culverting or the use of intrusive techniques in the installation of the underground cabling would have an impact on flow within watercourses found across the Study Area.
Connection to Groundwater Bodies	Out	Pipe and box culverts will create a barrier and the loss of the hyporheic zone of the watercourse, but this will be over a relatively short reach that would not be significant at the water body level. It is unlikely that any other activities would create a barrier to groundwater bodies.
River Continuity	In	Increased culverting or the use of intrusive techniques in the installation of the underground cabling would have an impact on continuity of watercourses.
River Depth and Width Variation	In	Increased culverting or the use of intrusive techniques in the installation of the underground cabling would have an impact on channel depth and width of watercourses.

WFD Element	Scoping Outcome	Justification
Structure and Substrate of the Riverbed	In	Increased culverting or the use of intrusive techniques in the installation of the underground cabling would have an impact on bed substrate of watercourses.
Groundwater Quality Elements		
Quantitative Elements	In	There are potential temporary impacts from groundwater ingress to excavations where there are foundations, piling and cable crossings. Drainage arrangements for the Scheme have yet to be designed and could include discharge to ground which may affect this element.
Chemical Elements	In	There are potential temporary impacts from groundwater ingress to excavations where there are foundations, piling and cable crossings. Drainage arrangements for the Scheme have yet to be designed and could include discharge to ground which may affect this element. There is a risk of heat pollution from underground cables, however the voltage is considered low enough that this can be scoped out of further assessment.

A.7. Conclusions

A.7.1. This WFD Screening and Scoping assessment has been prepared to identify potential risks of the Scheme to the status and objectives of WFD water bodies. Twelve WFD water body risk receptors were identified as part of the assessment and were screened in:

- 'Foulness from Source to Black Beck (South) Water Body' (GB104026066720);
- 'Foulness from Black Beck to Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB104026066690);
- 'Pocklington Beck from Source to Bielby beck Water Body' (GB104027063480);
- 'Pocklington Beck from Bielby Bk to River Derwent Water Body' (GB104027063440);
- 'Bielby Beck from Source to Pocklington Beck Water Body' (GB104027063450);
- 'Derwent from Elvington Beck to River Ouse Water Body' (GB104027068311);
- 'Pocklington Canal Water Body' (GB70410502);
- 'Market Weighton Canal Water Body' (GB70410031);
- 'East Riding Mercia Mudstone Water Body' (GB40402G990200) ;
- 'Derwent Sherwood Sandstone' (GB40401G700600);

- 'Derwent (south) Mercia Mudstone, Lias, Ravenscar and Norton Corallian Water Body' (GB40402G702200); and
- 'Hull and East Riding Chalk Water Body' (GB40401G700700).

A.7.2. This WFD assessment has determined that there are potential risks from the Scheme to the WFD objectives of those water bodies screened in. A scoping review has been undertaken to identify which WFD elements may be at risk from which scheme elements.

A.7.3. The risks of WFD impacts are low, and it is likely that all WFD risks can designed out or mitigated. However, until designs affecting water bodies including appropriate mitigation measures become available, risks to WFD objectives cannot be ruled out. This assessment therefore concludes, on a precautionary basis, that this screening and scoping exercise should be revisited at the ES stage. A rationalised WFD Impact Assessment will need to be undertaken to demonstrate WFD compliance if water bodies and activities remain screened in.

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Appendix 14-A: Long List of Potential MADs

Table 1: Long List of Major Accidents and Disasters

Major Accident or Disaster	Further Consideration Required?	Justification	Potential Receptors	Covered in other Chapters?
Geophysical				
Earthquakes	No	The Scheme is not located in a geologically active area and, as such, earthquakes are not considered to be a real risk or serious possibility.	N/A	N/A
Landslides	No	The risk of landslides would be considered as part of the geotechnical design, ensuring the risk is designed out in terms of the vulnerability of the Scheme to these types of events (Ref 1 and Ref 2). However, given the flat nature of the land this risk is considered low. The Scheme is not anticipated to increase the risk of landslip on the Site or elsewhere as it is not substantially heavy, and the Site is relatively flat (Ref 3). The Scheme would not significantly change the erosion potential of the soil or stability of the land.	N/A	N/A
Sinkholes	No	The risk of sinkholes would be considered as part of the geotechnical design and the construction method. If needed, the Scheme design would be amended to ensure risks are designed out in terms of the vulnerability of the Scheme to these types of events and the potential for the Scheme to increase the risk of such an event happening.	N/A	N/A
Hydrology				
Floods	Yes	Parts of the Scheme are located within Flood Zones 2 and 3. Both the vulnerability of the Scheme to flooding, and its potential to exacerbate flooding, will be covered in the Flood Risk Assessment ('FRA'). Mitigation will be considered and, where necessary, incorporated into the Scheme design.	Property and people in areas of increased	**Chapter 9: Water Environment**

Major Accident or Disaster	Further Consideration Required?	Justification	Potential Receptors	Covered in other Chapters?
			flood risk.	
Tsunami/Storm Surge	No	The Scheme is not situated in a coastal location.	N/A	N/A
Meteorological				
Blizzards	No	The Scheme is not considered to be more vulnerable to blizzards than any other development. It would be designed to cope with the UK climate and extreme weather events. Blizzards should not affect the integrity of the Scheme.	N/A	N/A
Cyclonic Storms	No	Although storms occur in the UK, their destructive force tends to be much less than in other parts of the world and the Scheme is not particularly vulnerable to any potential effects. It would be designed for the local climate and weather extremes.	N/A	N/A
Thunderstorms	No	As the Scheme includes metal components, there is a risk of lightning strikes. However, these risks would be removed or reduced through inbuilt control systems and, therefore, can be scoped out.	N/A	N/A
Droughts	No	Droughts are only considered as a disaster due to water shortages for essential services and where there are indirect impacts on food production, loss of soils etc. The Scheme is not considered to be vulnerable to drought.	N/A	N/A
Hailstorms	No	The Scheme is not considered to be more vulnerable than any other developments with regard to hailstorms. Solar panels are designed to withstand hail and, therefore, it is considered that hailstorms can be scoped out of the assessment.	N/A	N/A
Extreme temperatures	No	While impacts such as exposure of site infrastructure to greater heat intensity and work/delivery disruption due to heavy snow, these are	N/A	N/A

Major Accident or Disaster	Further Consideration Required?	Justification	Potential Receptors	Covered in other Chapters?
		not expected to have a significant impact on the Scheme. It would be designed to account for temperature fluctuations from climate change.		
Tornadoes	No	Although there are tornadoes in the UK, their destructive force tends to be much less than in other parts of the world and the Scheme is not particularly vulnerable to any potential effects.	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Events	No	The Scheme is not considered to be more vulnerable to air pollution than any other development. It would be designed to cope with the local air quality, which is anticipated to be good (There are no Air Quality Management Areas ('AQMAs') within 5 km of the Scheme) (Ref 4). High air pollution should not affect the integrity of the Scheme.	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	No (tbc)	Severe wildfires are infrequent in the UK and the Scheme is not located in an environment particularly vulnerable to wildfire, such as woodland or peatland. Not considered an initiating event for a Major Accident and Disaster ('MA&D'). Should weather conditions during construction become hot and dry for a long period of time, further consideration would be given to hot work activity locations.	N/A	N/A
Biological Disease				
Human Disease	No	The Scheme is not considered to be more vulnerable to human disease than any other development.	N/A	N/A
Animal Disease	No	The Scheme is not considered to be more vulnerable to animal disease than any other development.	N/A	N/A

Major Accident or Disaster	Further Consideration Required?	Justification	Potential Receptors	Covered in other Chapters?
Plant Disease / Pests	Yes	Removal or new planting of vegetation may be required, which may be susceptible to biosecurity issues, such as the increased prevalence of pests and diseases due to climate change. The planting design will take account of biosecurity risks, and standard control measures would be implemented by the appointed contractor during construction to handle and dispose of any diseased or invasive plants to prevent their spread. Measures, such as an invasive plant management plan would be a commitment within the outline Construction Environmental Management Plan ('oCEMP') / outline Landscape and Environmental Management Plan ('oLEMP').	Habitats and species	**Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual** **Chapter 8: Biodiversity**
Societal				
Terrorism/Crime/Civil Unrest	No	It is considered the Scheme is unlikely to be a target for these types of incidents due to its rural location and low number of exposed targets.	N/A	N/A
War	No	The Scheme is not considered to be more vulnerable to war than any other development.	N/A	N/A
Transport				
Road Accidents	Yes	During construction there will be an increase in heavy construction plant and equipment on the local road network which may increase the risk of road traffic accidents. The potential for transport effects will be considered within **Chapter 11: Transport and Access.** The potential for glint and glare to affect road users will be considered in **Chapter 14: Other Environmental Matters** if any risks are	Road users and the aquatic environment	**Chapter 11: Transport and Access** **Chapter 14: Other Environmental Matters**

Major Accident or Disaster	Further Consideration Required?	Justification	Potential Receptors	Covered in other Chapters?
		identified. Mitigation will be considered and, where necessary, incorporated into the Scheme design.		
Rail Accidents	No	The Scheme is located approximately 3.8 km north of the Selby Line, between Eastrington railway station and Gilberdyke railway station (Ref 5). At this distance there is not considered to be any potential for glint and glare to affect train drivers.	N/A	N/A
Aviation Disasters	Yes	There is one active airfield within the Scheme under consideration for assessment located at Pocklington Airfield (Ref 6). The potential for glint and glare to affect aircraft will be considered within **Chapter 14: Other Environmental Matters**, if any risks are identified. Mitigation will be considered and, where necessary, incorporated into the Scheme design	Aircraft users	**Chapter 14: Other Environmental Matters**
Engineering Accidents/Failures				
Cyber accident/failure	Yes	Solar energy systems are connected to the electrical grid and may have frequent communication with utility control and automation systems. There are threats posed to critical national infrastructure from cyber-attacks, due to the reliance on Information and Communications Technologies in the electricity system which presents vulnerability. Industry standard control measures will be implemented.	Employees and people using grid network	Industry standard control measures will be implemented by the Scheme.
Infrastructure	No	The Scheme will be developed following the most up to date regulations and standards in place at the time of its development. These requirements have been developed to reduce the risk of accidents of failures and draw upon experiences from around the world.	N/A	N/A

Major Accident or Disaster	Further Consideration Required?	Justification	Potential Receptors	Covered in other Chapters?
Bridge Failure	No	No bridges are to be used or constructed as part of Scheme.	N/A	N/A
Tunnel Failure or Fire	No	There are no tunnels located in proximity to the Scheme.	N/A	N/A
Reservoir (Dam) Failure	No	Humberhead Site is at risk of flooding from reservoir failure due to the water storage area in Market Weighton. Reservoir flood risk is also located in some areas within Site 1. Reservoir flood risk is considered a low residual risk, as it is expected the reservoir will be maintained and within a formal inspection regime.	Property and people in areas of increased flood risk.	**Chapter 9: Water Environment**
Flood Defence Failure	Yes	Parts of the Scheme are protected by simple flood defences. This will be covered within the FRA, both in terms of the risks to the Scheme and increased risk to third parties that could be caused by the Scheme. Mitigation will be considered and, where necessary, incorporated into the Scheme design.	Property and people in areas of increased flood risk.	**Chapter 9: Water Environment**
Mast and Tower Collapse	No	A high voltage line bisects Humberhead 1-4 with a mast on-site. There are other electrical lines in the Study Area. During construction, any work required near electric overhead power lines would be adequately controlled and consulted on with the operator, and appropriate site-specific risk assessments completed which would consider such aspects as the voltage and height as well as size and reach of any machinery or equipment.	N/A	N/A
Utilities Failure (Electricity, Gas Water, Supply and Sewage)	Yes	The Scheme has the potential to affect existing utility infrastructure above and below ground. A high voltage line bisects Humberhead 1-4 among other infrastructure in the area. To identify any existing infrastructure constraints, both consultation and a desk-based study	Employees and local residents	Through consultation and desk-based review the appropriate protective

Major Accident or Disaster	Further Consideration Required?	Justification	Potential Receptors	Covered in other Chapters?
		will be undertaken. Consultation with relevant utilities providers is a routine part of solar development and consultees (Ref 7).		provisions will be identified and applied
Fires	Yes	There is a very low risk of electrical fire within the Battery Energy Storage System ('BESS'). BESS safety is typically driven by the US Standard NFPA 88577. This has led to Underwriters laboratory ('UL') Standards UL1973 (Designing BESS Safely) and UL9540 (BESS Testing). Any BESS imported into the UK will need to comply with the Supply of Machinery Safety Regulations 2008. In addition, BESS manufacturers exporting to the UK are required to ensure that the UL9540 series of tests have been carried out, including Large Scale Fire Testing ('LSFT'). In particular, these tests are required to demonstrate that the BESS enclosure will retain a fire inside the unit for a minimum of 1 hour. The BESS would include cooling systems designed to regulate temperatures to within safe conditions which minimises the risk of fire. In addition, the Scheme design would include adequate separation between battery banks to ensure an isolated fire would not become widespread and lead to a major incident. Fire detection and suppression features would be installed to detect (e.g. multispectral infrared flame detectors) and suppress (e.g. water base suppression systems) fires to minimise this risk. There will be a live 24/7 data reporting system from the BESS units to a control room. Batteries will automatically shut down if a problem / fault is detected.	Local residents, habitats, and species.	**Chapter 3: Scheme and Wider Context** **Chapter 14: Other Environmental Matters**

Major Accident or Disaster	Further Consideration Required?	Justification	Potential Receptors	Covered in other Chapters?
		An outline Battery Safety Management Plan ('oBSMP') will be prepared for the Scheme. The oBSMP will be considered in the iterative design of the Scheme ensuring that design requirements to ensure fire safety (such as ensuring adequate provision of land for water storage) and management of any firewater runoff are captured. A detailed BSMP will be prepared post-determination. This will be implemented and will ensure appropriate design, monitoring and management. The BSMP will ensure that risk assessment is undertaken and fed into the design process to ensure that impacts of fire plume gases on health, safety, and the environment are minimised, managed and controlled. The BSMP will also address firefighting, firewater control and emergency response. At this time, it is envisaged that firewater is likely to be stored in tanks at the BESS (in accordance with FRS requirements) and that an impermeable firewater containment system will be designed so that firewater can be captured and either treated prior to release or tankered offsite for disposal.		
Electrical hazards (electric shock, arc flash, arc blast).	Yes	The Scheme concerns high voltage electrical equipment which carries risks associated with its accidental discharge. This risk would be controlled through an appropriate maintenance schedule and adherence with the Health and Safety at Work in terms of appropriate control measures, which would form commitments within the outline Operational Environmental Management Plan ('oOEMP').	Employees	Accounted for in the Scheme design

Major Accident or Disaster	Further Consideration Required?	Justification	Potential Receptors	Covered in other Chapters?
Industrial Accidents				
Major Accident Hazard Sites	No	There is one Contral of Major Accidents and Disasters ('COMAH') establishment within the study area, Yara UK Ltd's Pocklington located 1.2 km north of Humberhead 1-1. It is unlikely that an incident at Yara will lead to a MA&D at the Scheme via a domino effect or vice versa given the distance and the largely arable land in between which would be unlikely to propagate such an event. Furthermore, this site is required by law to take all measures necessary to prevent major accidents.	N/A	N/A
Fuel Storage	No	There are no major fuel storage facilities within the study area. There is a petrol station approximately 1 km north of the Scheme. It is unlikely that an incident at the petrol station will lead to a MA&D at the Scheme via a domino effect or vice versa.	N/A	N/A
Nuclear	No	There is no nuclear power stations located within the Study Area.	N/A	N/A
Mines and Storage Caverns	No	The Scheme is not located close to any Coal Mining Reporting Areas (Ref 8).	Employees and local residents	**Chapter 14: Other Environmental Matters**
Unexploded Ordnance ('UXO')	No	The Scheme is located within an area of low risk of unexploded ordnance (Ref 9).	Employees and local residents	**Chapter 14: Other Environmental Matters**
Pollution Accidents				

Major Accident or Disaster	Further Consideration Required?	Justification	Potential Receptors	Covered in other Chapters?
Air	Yes	Construction activities may cause an increase in the exposure to dust and emissions from vehicles and construction plant. This would be temporary in nature and emissions associated with construction plant and vehicles are managed under specific air quality legislation. Gaseous hazardous substances are not expected to form part of the operation of the Scheme, however there is potential for release of toxic substances to air in the highly unlikely event of a fire at the BESS. The risk is assessed in the BESS Fire Plume Appraisal.	Employees, local residents, local habitats and species	**Chapter 14: Other Environmental Matters**
Land	Yes	During the construction phase there may be an increase in the risk of leaks and spillages of hazardous materials associated with the construction activities. This risk would be controlled through standard control measures which would form commitments within the oCEMP.	Employees, local residents, local habitats and species	**Chapter 14: Other Environmental Matters**
Water	Yes	During the construction phase there may be an increase in the risk of leaks and spillages of hazardous materials associated with the construction activities. This risk would be controlled through standard control measures which would form commitments within the oCEMP. Liquid hazardous substances are not expected to form part of the operation of the Scheme, however there is potential for release of toxic substances entrained within firewater in the highly unlikely event of a fire at the BESS. Mitigation for this event includes the measures as outlined above for fire risk.	Employees, local residents, local aquatic habitats and species	**Chapter 9: Water Environment** **Chapter 14: Other Environmental Matters**

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