IDB Storm Recovery works

Environmental Appraisal

January 2025

Prepared for:

Scunthorpe & Gainsborough WMB

Ancholme IDB

www.jbaconsulting.com

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Contract

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JBA Project Code	2024s0497 and 2022s0180

This report describes work commissioned by Scunthorpe & Gainsborough WMB and Ancholme Internal Drainage Board. Rebekah Beaumont and Martyna Grochulska of JBA Consulting carried out this work.

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Where field investigations are carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to meet the stated objectives of the services. The results of any measurements taken may vary spatially or with time and further confirmatory measurements should be made after any significant delay in issuing this Report.

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Abbreviations

BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
EA	Environment Agency
EPS	European Protected Species
HE	Historic England
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
NCA	National Character Area
NE	Natural England
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NRHE	National Record of Historic Environment
PRF	Potential Roosting Feature
WMB	Water Management Board

Executive Summary

JBA Consulting was commissioned by Ancholme Internal Drainage Board (IDB) and Scunthorpe and Gainsborough Water Management Board (WMB) to undertake an Environmental Appraisal in relation to proposed storm recovery works. In total there are 4 sites covered by this report, these are Ings Drain, Cutley Beck and Thornton Catchwater.

An Environmental Appraisal of the proposed repair works has been undertaken and conders the following environmental receptors:

- Population and human health,
- Biodiversity,
- Land, soil, water, air and climate
- Material assets,
- Cultural heritage, and;
- Landscape.

A site walkover was undertaken on the 5th December 2024 by two suitably experienced ecologists. Evidence of protected species was found during the survey, with evidence of Water Vole at Ings Drain and Cutley Beck. Recommendations are made to avoid or mitigate impacts on these species.

Key recommendations include:

- It is recommended that a Water Vole survey is undertaken in late February/early March to check for further evidence of Water Vole. Following from this, displacement of Water Vole will be undertaken in March, during their active season, under a Natural England licence.
- Industry standard pollution prevention measures and silt control measures will be implemented during site works to ensure that these are avoided or appropriately dealt with to prevent damage to the environment, both on site and downstream of the works.
- The Check-Clean-Dry approach should be followed, ensuring that all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and equipment is cleaned before leaving site.

It is deemed that there is no need to produce a formal Environmental Statement for the improvement works at Ings Drain, Cutley Beck and Thornton Catchwater.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

JBA Consulting was commissioned by Scunthorpe & Gainsborough Water Management Board (WMB) and Ancholme Internal Drainage Board (IDB) to undertake an environmental appraisal and an ecological survey at sites across Scunthorpe, Gainsborough and Ancholme where repair works are required to ordinary watercourses.

Within this Environmental Appraisal the following topics are considered in relation to the proposed repair works:

- Population and human health
- Biodiversity
- Land, soil, water, air and climate
- Material assets
- Cultural heritage, and
- Landscape

This report outlines the results of and any recommendations relating to the above topics in order to avoid or reduce any potential environmental impacts from the proposed works. A Heritage Appraisal and a Landscape Appraisal supporting this assessment are provided in Appendix A and B, respectively.

1.2 Site location

Ings Drain is located adjacent to Ings Farm, west of Kirton in Lindsey, Lincolnshire, (Ordnance Survey grid reference: SK 92050 98944) and is located within Scunthorpe and Gainsborough WMB district. Location is shown below in Figure 1-1.

Cutley Beck is located adjacent to B1434, east of North Kelsey, Lincolnshire, (Ordnance Survey grid reference: TA 06426 01604 and TA 06555 00954) and is located within Ancholme IDB district. Location is shown below in Figure 1-2.

Thornton Catchwater is located adjacent to Thornton Road, south of South Kelsey, Lincolnshire, (Ordnance Survey Grid Reference: TF 04470 96833) and is located within Ancholme IDB district. Location is shown below in Figure 1-3.

Figure 1-1: Ings Drain Site Location

Figure 1-2: Cutley Beck Site Location

Figure 1-3: Thornton Catchwater Site Location

1.3 Proposed works

A brief description of the works is given below:

- Establish length of proposed works onsite.
- Using an excavator remove unsuitable material from the channel.
- Cut ledge into bank approximately 900mm deep into bank just above water level.
- Install timber posts/piles approx. 100mm to 150mm diameter at 1.0m centres.
- Install timber boards 150mm deep x 50mm wide to posts.
- Backfill with large stone to create a drainage layer.
- Reinstate any land drains if present.
- Reinstate embankment with suitable site won material and compact.
- If required after the first layer of fill, a layer of geogrid may be incorporated to help stabilise subsequent fill.
- Regrade bank to suit existing profiles.
- Grass seed in the spring.

1.4 Relevant legislation

The proposed works fall within the category of Class A Permitted Development under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995, provided the works are caried out by WMB and Ancholme IDB.

Under the Environmental Impact Assessment (Land Drainage Improvement Works) Regulations 2017 (as amended), Scunthorpe and Gainsborough WMB and Ancholme IDB have an obligation to consider whether any proposals to carry out Class A works are likely to have a "significant" environmental effect. This process will determine whether there is a requirement for the preparation of a formal Environmental Statement. In every case when it is considered that an Environmental Statement is not required, it is Scunthorpe and Gainsborough WMB's and Ancholme IDB's policy to prepare an Environmental Appraisal.

2 Methods

2.1 Desk-based assessment

A desk-based assessment was undertaken, using readily available information and searches of databases containing environmental records to determine if any environmental constraints are present within proximity to the proposed works. Other sources of information for the assessment included:

- Ancholme IDB's Environmental Policy Information
- Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) (www.magic.gov.uk)
- Natural England (http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

The Heritage Appraisal collected data for a 500m radius study area from an approximate central grid reference of all proposed works. Further details regarding the methodology of the heritage appraisal can be found in Appendix A.

For the purpose of the desk-based assessment for the Landscape Appraisal, the study area was defined with a radius of 500m from all proposed works. Further details of the Landscape Appraisal methods are given in Appendix B.

2.2 Site survey

A site survey was undertaken on 5th December 2024, by JBA Consulting Senior Ecologist Rebekah Beaumont BSc MCIEEM and Ecologist Martyna Grochulska BSc. The survey included the habitats within and immediately adjacent (within 100m) of the watercourses, where access permitted.

For protected and priority species the ecologist assessed the suitability of the watercourses and surrounding habitats to support these species. Based upon this assessment, potential constraints to the works were identified and recommendations for further surveys and mitigation have been made. Legislative guidance relating to protected species is outlined in Appendix A, along with details of other relevant policy and legislation.

Given the location of the watercourses, the habitats present and the results of the desk study, the following species were considered: Badgers *Meles meles*, bats, birds, Great Crested Newts *Triturus cristatus*, invertebrates (aquatic and terrestrial) Otters *Lutra lutra*, reptiles and Water Vole *Arvicola amphibius*.

3 Existing baseline

3.1 Population and human health

The closest settlement to the proposed works at Ings Drain is Kirton in Lindsey, a small market town near Gainsborough, located approximately 750m east from site. The closest settlement to Cutley Beck is North Kelsey located approximately 2km west of the site. South Kelsey is the closest settlement to Thornton Catchwater, located 300m north of the site.

There is a Public Right of Way (PRoW) located within the vicinity of the proposed works at Ings Drain. The footpath is located along the entirety of the drain. Some works are proposed on the adjacent drain located at SK 91921 99046, which is also easily accessible for public using the PRoW. There are no PRoW that are in the vicinity of the proposed works at Cutely Beck and Thornton Catchwater.

3.2 Biodiversity

There are no statutory designated sites within 2km of any of the watercourses where works are proposed.

Ings Drain is separated into four sections, all located within close vicinity of each other. The sections are all different lengths, and all form boundaries of agricultural fields. Deciduous woodland priority habitat is located approximately 150m north of the drains. There were multiple slips on all four sections of the drain and on both banks on one section. The banks were steep with vegetation comprising mainly of well-maintained arable field margin grassland. The IDB holds previous records of Water Vole within this drain, dating back to 2017, evidence included a latrine and multiple burrows. During the site visit, evidence of Water Vole activity was found, with a few potential burrows and a latrine at SK 92057 98936. No evidence of any other protected species was recorded at the location of the proposed works, or within the immediate surrounding area.

Cutley Beck is separated into two sections. The first section has three parcels of priority deciduous woodland habitat all located south-east of the site, with the closest located approximately 150m away from the site. The second section has two parcels of priority habitat deciduous woodland, one located approximately 300m south of the site and the other located approximately 400m north. The first section of the drain was approximately 0.5m wide and both banks were steep and approximately 2m high. Both banks had overhanging vegetation; the right bank contains dense Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* scrub, and tussocky grass was present on the left bank. The second section also had steep banks, with bramble scrub and a line of trees located on the right bank, and tussocky grass with small sections of Common Nettle *Urtica dioica* located on the left bank. The slips were all located on the right bank of the drain. The IDB hold previous records of Water Vole within this drain dating back to 2007, however updated surveys in 2020 did not find any evidence of Water Vole on site. During the site visit evidence of Water Vole activity was found on the second section of Cutley Beck; upstream and downstream of the bank slips. This included

two burrows. No evidence of any other protected species was recorded at the location of the proposed works, or within the immediate surrounding land.

Thornton Catchwater drain separates an arable field and a parcel of woodland. Deciduous woodland priority habitat is located approximately 20m north of the drain, and Woodpasture and Parkland BAP Priority habitat is located approximately 400m north-east of the drain. The channel was approximately 2m wide for the majority of its length and 1m at its narrowest point. The banks of the drain were well-maintained. A line of trees was present on the left bank, with no overhanging vegetation into the drain. No in-channel vegetation was present at the time of the survey. The slip was located on the right bank. No evidence of any protected species was recorded during the site survey and the IDB holds no previous records of Water Vole in the drain and the habitat is considered to be of low suitability for Water Vole.

No invasive non-native species (INNS) were identified within or adjacent to any of the watercourses, although it should be noted that the ecology survey was undertaken at a sub-optimal time of the year for identifying INNS.

3.3 Land, soil, water, air and climate

No specific hydrological modelling has been undertaken in relation to the bank repair works at all sites.

No baseline information has been collected with regards to carbon or air quality for these small-scale works.

3.4 Material assets

No buildings or other material assets fall within the works footprint.

3.5 Cultural heritage

Refer to Appendix B for baseline conditions relating to heritage assets on and near the watercourses.

3.6 Landscape

Refer to Appendix C for baseline conditions relating to Landscape character and designations on and near the watercourses.

4 Environmental Assessment and mitigation

4.1 Mitigation measures to ensure no significant adverse impacts to the environment

The following mitigation measures should be implemented by the preferred contractor and agreed with Scunthorpe & Gainsborough WMB and Ancholme IDB when commissioning the construction works.

4.2 Population and human health

No potential human health impacts have been identified for these works to repair watercourse bank slips.

Construction works have the potential to impact on the safety of the general public, should they interact with the construction site itself. Works are generally on the right bank away from the public highway users. The repair works at Ings Drain are within close vicinity /adjacent to a PRoW.

4.3 Biodiversity

4.3.1 Habitats and water quality

The proposed works at all sites will be confined to the watercourses and will result in no net loss of existing open drain habitat and no impact on any priority habitats located in close proximity to the works. Therefore, no significant long-term impacts of any of the habitats present are expected.

There will be some temporary disturbance to the banks and channel vegetation during the proposed repair works. However, the vegetation is expected to recover quickly from the temporary impacts. The re-profiled banks will be sown with an appropriate, locally sourced, species-rich grassland and wildflower mix upon completion of the works.

During the construction phase, strict pollution prevention and silt reduction measures should be followed. These should be agreed ahead of works between Scunthorpe & Gainsborough WMB and Ancholme IDB and their preferred contractor.

4.3.2 Birds

To avoid direct impacts to nesting birds it is recommended that site preparation works are undertaken outside of the nesting bird season (typically October-February, dependent on weather conditions). If this is not possible, all vegetation clearance should be first subject to a nesting bird check. Any active nests should be safeguarded until the chicks have fledged.

4.3.3 Bats

None of the structures present on-site support habitat suitable for roosting bats. The IDB do not hold records of bats within 2km of the works site. The foraging and commuting habitat

present on all sites is optimal for bats including linear hedgerows and waterbodies acting as commuting corridors.

As no nighttime work is anticipated, with works scheduled before March (when bats are in hibernation), and due to small scale, localised and temporary nature of any disturbance to commuting and foraging bats, negligible impacts on bats are expected because of these works.

4.3.4 Badger

No evidence of Badger *Meles meles* activity was found during the site survey and no records for the proposed works area was found during the desk-based assessment. The IDB holds no records of Badgers within 2km of each work site. No impacts on Badgers are expected because of these works.

4.3.5 Water Vole

Due to the presence of Water Vole activity and the suitability of habitat at Ings Drain and Cutley Beck, it is recommended that a Water Vole survey is undertaken in late February/early March to check for further evidence of Water Vole. Following from this, displacement of Water Vole will be undertaken in March, during their active season. Displacement will be undertaken by ecologists registered to use the Natural England class licence that allows internal drainage boards to intentionally displace water voles for work on flood defences, water courses or drainage systems (CL24).

This will minimise the risk of disturbing and injuring a Water Vole during the works by displacing them from the section of the watercourse where proposed works will be taking place, to ensure that any burrows within the works area are unoccupied. Adjacent sections at both sites provide suitable habitat for Water Vole, with extensively vegetated riparian margins.

The mitigation strategy would follow the protocol outlined below:

- Prior to undertaking vegetation clearance the section of watercourse to be impacted upon by toe piling will be surveyed, with any burrow locations marked up, and any other Water Vole signs noted.
- Vegetation clearance would be undertaken up and downstream of impacted watercourse section within a 5m buffer. This would include removal of marginal vegetation, with any vegetation cut remaining in the channel removed by rake.
- Vegetation on the banksides will be cut to as close to bare ground as practicable using a tractor-mounted flail or similar.
- Cut vegetation will be removed from the channel and banksides.
- The vegetation clearance will be carried out under licence between February and March 2025.
- Once cleared, the site will be monitored by the registered class licence ecologist or accredited agent under the class licence for fresh signs of Water Vole activity for a period of at least seven days. If fresh signs of activity are discovered the

monitoring period may need to be extended and further vegetation clearance may be required.

- After the seven-day monitoring period, and should no fresh signs of Water Vole use to be identified, the works will be able to proceed. Where burrows are present within sections to be directly impacted, a destructive search will be conducted, by slowly and carefully excavating back along the burrow system until completely destroyed. Any Water Voles encountered will be allowed to relocate from the works are and it is not anticipated that animals will therefore be handled or need to be kept in captivity overnight or for any length of time.
- The works will commence shortly following completion of the seven-day monitoring period to ensure flood risk resilience prior to winter 2025/2026. If for any unforeseen circumstances the toe piling works cannot be undertaken shortly after the displacement is conducted, the vegetation on the banks will be maintained as short as possible (<10cm) to ensure the channel remains unsuitable for Water Vole.

Prior to commencement of works, a 'toolbox talk' factsheet will be provided to contractors to make them aware of Water Vole presence. It is also recommended that no plant or machinery is tracked within 2m of the bank top, where possible, to avoid compression of burrows.

To adhere to the requirements of the Natural England Class Licence it will be necessary to monitor the sites for the presence/absence of Water Voles in the immediate vicinity of where works were carried out for up to three years following displacement, or until it is confirmed that Water Voles are present. Records must be supplied to Natural England.

4.3.6 Amphibians

It is considered unlikely that GCN are present within the works area due to the sub-optimal habitat present on site. As the works are small scale, localised and of temporary nature there will be no loss of breeding habitat and negligible loss of terrestrial habitat/disturbance within the terrestrial habitat present on site. Therefore, no impacts on GCN are expected as a result of these works.

4.3.7 Biosecurity

No INNS were noted in or adjacent to any of the watercourses during the survey; however, it is good practice to follow biosecurity measures to avoid the spread of these species between sites. The Check-Clean-Dry approach should be followed, ensuring that all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and equipment is cleaned before leaving site. For more information go to: www.nonnativespecies.org/checkcleandry.

4.4 Land, soil, water, air and climate

Works have the potential to cause pollution incidents, through accidental fuel spills and sediment mobilisation. Industry standard pollution prevention measures and silt control measures will be implemented during site works to ensure that these are avoided or appropriately dealt with to prevent damage to the environment, both on site and downstream of the works. The appointed contractor will liaise with Scunthorpe & Gainsborough WMB and Ancholme IDB to ensure that all pollution and silt prevention measures are suitable for the proposed works.

No flood risk assessment is being undertaken as part of the proposed works. All the works are to remediate watercourse bank failures and re-instate the channel to permit flow. No additional flood risk is anticipated as a result of the proposed works.

No carbon calculation or air quality assessment has been requested by the client for these works. However, the construction phase will be short term with minimal impacts and the operational phase of these projects will lead to no increased carbon emissions or change in air quality beyond the baseline, as the works are to repair watercourse banks. Scunthorpe & Gainsborough WMB and Ancholme IDB seeks to appoint contractors which are taking steps to reduce their carbon emissions.

4.5 Material assets

There will be no change to material assets, beyond repairing the function of existing watercourses.

4.6 Cultural heritage

Refer to Appendix A for potential impacts to heritage assets. This assessment concludes that that there will be no impacts to heritage assets as a result of the proposed repair works and no mitigation is required.

4.7 Landscape

Refer to Appendix B for an assessment of impacts to the landscape character and local landscape designations as a result of the proposed repair works. The levels of landscape and visual effects are considered temporary and limited due to the small-scale nature of the works and the limited number of landscape and visual receptors.

5 Conclusion

5.1 Conclusions

It is considered that the environmental impacts that will arise during and after the proposed works to repair bank slips at Ings Drain, Cutley Beck and Thornton Catchwater are not likely to be significant if the mitigation measures outlined in the previous sections above are followed.

The effects on human beings, flora and fauna, landscape and cultural heritage at the site, and in the surrounding area, of the proposed works are likely to be minimal. Any detrimental effects likely to be caused during the proposed works may be offset by the suggested mitigation measures, including the Water Vole mitigation proposed in Section 4.3.5.

Therefore, it is deemed that there is no need to produce a formal Environmental Statement for the improvement works at Ings Drain, Cutely Beck and Thornton Catchwater.

A Heritage Appraisal

A.1 Context

This Archaeology and Heritage Appraisal has been completed to inform the proposed reinstatement of watercourses at Ings Drain, Cutley Beck and Thornton Catchwater which have all suffered bank slips.

A.2 Methodology

This appraisal has considered data from the following sources to inform its preparation:

- National Heritage List for England (Historic England);
- National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE from Heritage Gateway);
- Historic mapping from online sources;
- National Mapping Programme (NMP) transcriptions (aerial photography data);
- Aerial imagery from Google Earth and Bing Maps;

Data was collected for a 500m radius study area from an approximate central grid reference of the proposed works at each site. This data has been reviewed in general terms but is only discussed in detail for sites which are closer to the proposed works or may be affected by the proposed works.

A.3 Designated Heritage Assets

Within 500m of each site there are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Protected Wreck Sites and Listed Buildings.

A.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Online National Mapping Programme (NMP) data shows that the field boundaries have had no significant changes over the last 20 years.

A.5 Assessment of Potential impacts

As there are no designated assets within close proximity to the proposed works, it is considered that there would be no adverse effects on designated assets within the local area of each site.

A.6 Recommendations

National and local policies have been reviewed and considered in relation to heritage. There will be no impact on the heritage assets in the area of each site as a result of these works and therefore no recommendations are required.

B Landscape Appraisal

B.1 Introduction

This Technical Note has been produced to identify any likely landscape and visual receptors and the potential for possible effects brought about by the proposed watercourse repair works at Ings Drain, Cutley Beck and Thornton Catchwater, and the opportunity to consider mitigation.

B.2 Desk-based study

In the absence of a landscape site walkover, this desk-based study has focused on the watercourses and their immediate surrounding landscape through publicly available landscape assessment data and Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. For the purposes of this review, the study area has been defined with a radius of 500m from each location of works.

B.2.1 National Character Area

There are 159 National Character Areas and they follow natural, rather than administrative, boundaries. They are defined by Natural England, the UK government's advisors on the natural environment. The NCAs give a broad overview of the character for a large area at a national scale.

The watercourses lie within the National Character Area (NCA) 45 Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands. They key relevant characteristics from this NCA are (Natural England, 2024):

- Elevated arable landscape with a distinct limestone cliff running north-south, the scarp slope providing extensive long views out of the west.
- Double scarp around Scunthorpe of ironstone, and extensive areas of wind-blown sand, the Coversands, giving rise to infertile soils supporting heathland, acid grassland and oak/birch woodlands, with rare species such as woodlark and grayling butterfly.
- Underlying limestone supporting small areas of calcareous grassland.
- Few watercourses on the plateau, which lies between the rivers Trent and Ancholme which flow into the Humber, and is cut through in the south by the River Witham.
- Productive soils on limestone plateau giving rise to a large-scale landscape of arable cultivation with extensive rectilinear fields and few boundaries of clipped hedges or rubble limestone, supporting birds such as grey partridge and corn bunting.
- Semi-natural habitats of acid and calcareous grassland and broadleaved woodland are small and fragmented, and often associated with disused quarries.
- Limited woodland cover, with patches of both broadleaves and conifers associated with infertile sandy soils, elsewhere occasional shelterbelts.

- Long, straight roads and tracks, often with wide verges; Ermine Street follows the route of a key Roman north–south route.
- Nucleated medieval settlement patterns following major routes, especially Ermine Street; sparse on higher land, with springline villages along the foot of the Cliff and some estates and parklands.
- Other development comprises the major settlements of Lincoln and Scunthorpe, with their prominent landmarks of the cathedral and steelworks, and several active and re-used airfields prominent on the ridgetop.
- Vernacular architecture and walling, especially in villages, of local warm-coloured limestone with dark brown pantiles.
- Several ground features, especially on the plateau, include prehistoric burial mounds, Roman artefacts and abandoned medieval villages.

B.2.2 Local Landscape Character Assessment

The West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment published in 1999 divides the district into 14 different Local Landscape Areas. Among those, Cutley Beck is located in Lincolnshire Clay Vale and Thornton Catchwater is located in The Kelseys (West Lindsey, 1999).

Descriptions of the key characteristics relevant to each site are set out as below:

-

Lincolnshire Clay Vale

- Mix of arable and pasture, large scale field pattern with well maintained hedgerow boundries and very few hedgerow trees.
- South of A631, the landscape is gently undulating and there are some small blocks of deciduous woodland.
- Land becomes flatter to the north, with open dykes and ditches draining into the River Ancholme.
- Remnants of carr vegetation towards the north.
- Straight roads with characteristics near right-angled corners - often ancient enclosure roads with wide verges and enclosing hedgerows.
- Dispersed, sparse settlements including small villages and individual farms.
- Long view towards the Words scarp to the east and occasional long views to Lincoln Cathedral.
-

The Kelseys

- Relatively enclosed, undulating farmland and hedgerows and hedgerow trees.
- Clustered villages set in trees, linked by minor roads on slightly elevated, undulating land.
- Important sequential views to settlements and churches.
- Distinct lines of tree and individual mature trees on approaches to villages.

- Long views towards the Wolds' scarp.
-
- The Lincolnshire Edge consists of 11 individual Landscape Character Types over 15 separate geographical areas. Ings Drain is located in Lincolnshire Edge - Open Undulating Farmland. Descriptions of the key characteristics are set out below:
- Broad, gently undulating landscape, including a shallow scarp slope.
- Mainly arable farmland with pasture areas and some evidence of farm diversification, e.g. pig farming, poultry farming, wetlands.
- Evidence of hedgerow loss giving rise to an overall lack of cohesive field boundaries. • Enclosure provided by shelterbelts, woodland copses, both in and outside of the LCT, and hedgerow remnants.
- Traditional farm buildings scattered throughout the area with some recorded in their original condition and others only slightly altered. Several are also Listed Buildings.
- Ashbyville, at the northern tip of the larger area, is designated as a Local Nature Reserve on a former iron ore extraction site.
- Watercourses and drainage ditches more evident in the smaller of the two areas to the south.
- The south area also feels quieter and more rural with only B Roads and smaller local roads traversing it.
- The larger area to the north is busier and less rural due to its proximity to the southern edge of Scunthorpe and the influence of the M180 and A169.

B.2.3 Landscape Designations

The watercourses do not fall within any statutory designated landscapes thus no impacts on designated landscapes are anticipated.

B.2.4 Site Description

Site descriptions are provided in section 3.23.2.

B.3 Summary of potential landscape and visual effects

There will be no loss of existing trees and shrubs therefore there will be no impact on the landscape.

Any residential properties are well screened out from the sites by localised topography and sections of woodland. It is unlikely that there will be adverse visual effects as a result of the works as the works will be contained to the banks of the watercourses and involve minor repairs.

B.4 Mitigation and Recommendation

The level of landscape and visual effects is considered temporary and limited due to the small-scale nature of the works and the limited number of landscape and visual receptors. If good working practices are adopted and surrounding vegetation is suitably protected during the works, the potential effects on landscape features, its character and sensitive receptors will be further limited.

C Photographs

C.1 Ings Drain

53.479049 , -0.612665

53.479181 , -0.614464

53.479151 , -0.61426

53.47913 , -0.614374

53.479691 , -0.616283

53.480199 , -0.616435

53.4815 , -0.616378

53.48193 , -0.61633

53.481169 , -0.628974

53.481219 , -0.628962

C.2 Cutley Beck

Cutley Beck 1

53.501079 , -0.39758

53.500455 , -0.396885

53.499957 , -0.396274

53.499975 , -0.396311

Cutley Beck 2

53.495427 , -0.39519

53.494806 , -0.39526

53.494195 , -0.395305

53.494192 , -0.395333

C.3 Thornton Catchment

53.458852 , -0.42853

53.458649 , -0.428441

53.45713 , -0.427605

53.456616 , -0.427315

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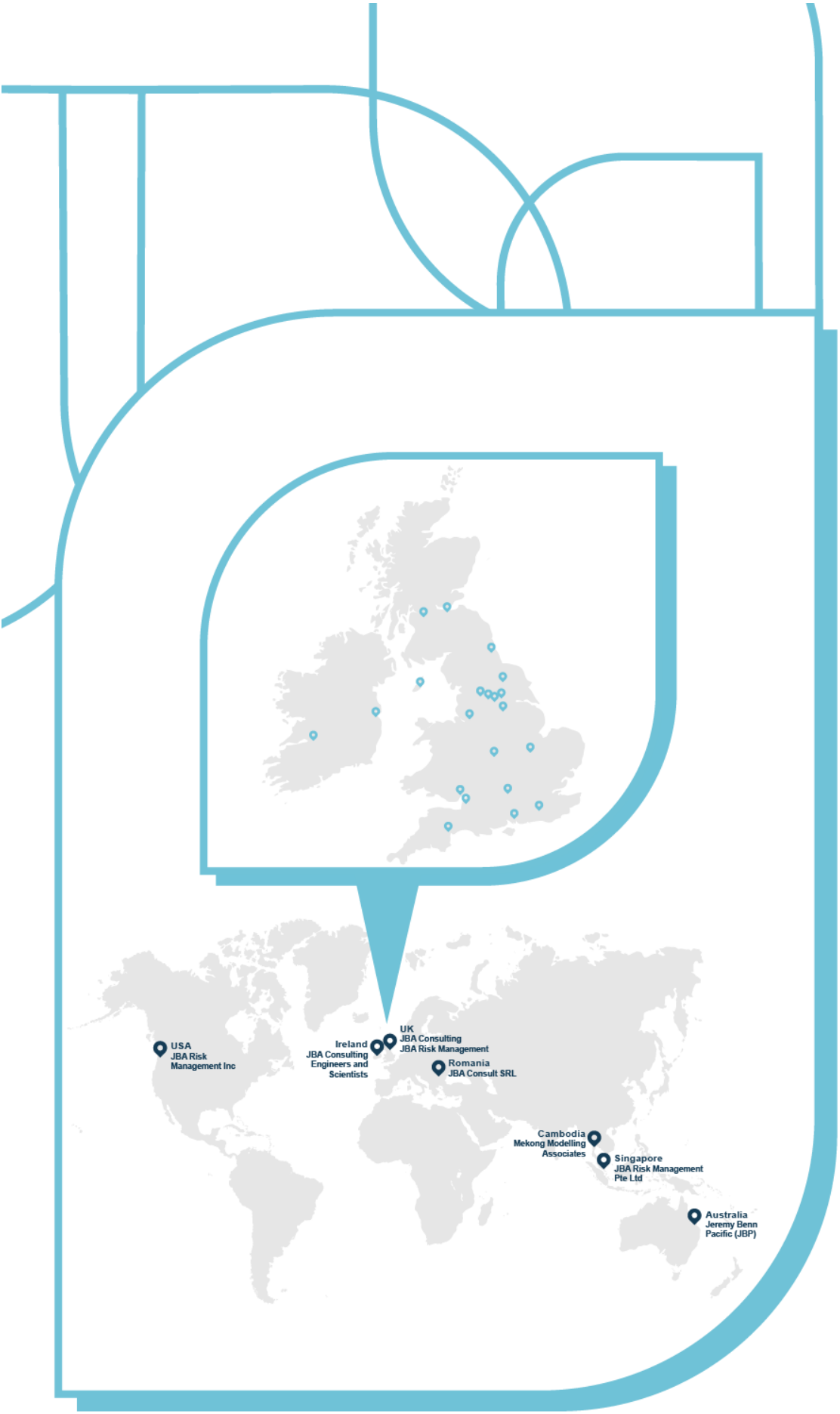

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