

Appendix 1 – Lincolnshire Wolds Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) Membership

Membership as March 2013

Joint Management Group
Natural England (NE) – statutory advisor
Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) – core funder
East Lindsey District Council (ELDC) – core funder
West Lindsey District Council (WLDC) – core funder
North East Lincolnshire Council (NELC) – core funder
Other Members:
Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE)
Churches Together (CT)
Community Lincs (CL)
Country Land and Business Association (CLA)
English Heritage (EH)
Environment Agency (EA)
Forestry Commission (FC)
Groundwork Lincolnshire (GL)
Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire (HTL)
Lincolnshire Sports Partnership (LS)
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust (LWT)
National Farmers Union – East Midlands (NFU)
National Trust (NT)
Ramblers - Lincolnshire (RA)
The Conservation Volunteers (TCV)
Advisory Members:
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) – core funder under the terms of the local Memorandum of Agreement.

Appendix 2 - Role of the Joint Advisory Committee, Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service and sub-groups

Role of the Joint Advisory Committee - JAC

- To develop as an active partnership.
- To pool resources and expertise including National and Regional Agendas.
- To coordinate activities delivered across the Wolds including identifying adverse activities.
- Joined up delivery of members' services by advising their constituent authorities on proposals/policies for the Wolds.
- To oversee the production of the management plan, aiding its formal adoption and regular review.
- To identify opportunities and make recommendations for new initiatives.
- To agree and adopt the annual work programme.
- To receive, adopt and distribute the annual report.

Role of the Joint Management Group - JMG

- To identify and review the statutory duties placed on the local authorities in relation to the AONB, and where appropriate to ensure the LWCS delivers against these duties on behalf of the local authorities.
- To core fund the LWCS (in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement).
- To oversee the LWCS accounts.
- To identify the local Authority conditions attached to funding for incorporation into Management Plan and annual work programme.

Role of the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service - LWCS

- To give the AONB an identity, positive image and increased status.
- To obtain increased funding and resources for the AONB.
- To keep under review and refine the Management Plan.
- To coordinate the monitoring of change and development in the AONB.
- To establish a database for the AONB.
- To prepare technical and planning reports and act as secretariat to constituent local authorities and JAC for the Wolds.
- To liaise with local community and interested individuals in respect of 'AONB-related' issues, providing practical and specialist advice where appropriate.

Role of the Officers' Working Group - OWG

- A steering group for the LWCS setting production targets, funding levels for projects and budget limits.
- To provide technical support to the LWCS.
- To clear all technical reports prior to distribution.
- To support the LWCS Manager in setting annual work programmes and managing their delivery.
- To support the LWCS Manager in the production and delivery of a five-year forward plan.

Role of the specialist sub-groups

- To be set up as and when required with a clear remit and a set of outcomes to achieve.

A range of groups currently provide specialist advice, and assistance in reviewing and aiding the delivery of specific areas of the AONB Management Plan including the Heritage Working Group (HWG), Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Project (LCSP), Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) Panel, and the Traditional Roadsides in Lincolnshire (TRiL) Project.

Appendix 3 - Local Landscape Character Areas

North-West Scarp

The prominent North West Scarp is a dramatic feature of the Lincolnshire Wolds affording distant views across the Lincolnshire Clay Vale. The slopes provide a steep and hummocky appearance with attractive spring-line villages at the foot of the scarp. The area is rich in wildlife with rough pasture, scrub and woodland dominant within the valleys.

Key local AONB features identified:

- Prominent scarp slope with extensive views west
- Rough pasture with some wet flushes
- Picturesque villages sited along the spring-line (e.g. Claxby, Nettleton, Tealby, Walesby)
- Industrial heritage (e.g. Iron stone mining in Nettleton, paper making in Tealby)
- The Caistor High Street ancient trackway and associated tumuli
- Ridge-top clumps of beech
- Ornate late medieval churches and other distinctive buildings using Claxby Ironstone (e.g. Nettleton) and Tealby Limestone (e.g. Tealby, Walesby)
- Sparse farm settlements

Key local issues identified:

- Proliferation of telecommunication masts on the highly visible ridgeline
- Impact of large agricultural structures
- Impact of chalk quarrying
- Threats to nature conservation, especially rough pasture and wet flushes
- Parking and visitor pressure in villages close to the Viking Way (e.g. Tealby, Walesby)
- Decline in woodland and beech clumps

Chalk Wolds

The Chalk Wolds is a large open plateau of rolling hills and secluded valleys. The topography of this part of the Wolds is striking and is testimony to the last glaciation when ice sheets and meltwater dramatically altered the landscape. Large arable fields and characteristic changing crop patterns dominate the plateau top and contrasts markedly with the numerous valleys with their lush pastures and wooded slopes. The area has the highest concentration of deserted and shrunken medieval villages within the AONB.

Key local AONB features identified:

- Open rolling arable farmland on gently dipping plateaux
- Wooded and lush inward-facing valleys and dry valleys
- Attractive nucleated villages, often of Saxon or medieval origin (e.g. Rothwell, Hatcliffe, Thoresway)
- Enclosure roads (drovers roads) with wide verges and characteristic hedgerows
- Small plantation woodlands and beech clumps of the 18th and 19th centuries
- Isolated chalk grassland
- Deserted medieval villages (e.g. Beesby, East Wykeham)
- Archaeological sites on the plateau (e.g. tumuli, barrows)
- Manors and parkland (e.g. East Ravendale)
- Geomorphological and geological sites (e.g. Hubbard's Hills, Welton le Wold)
- Localised old enclosed landscape (e.g. north-eastern corner of the AONB)

Key local issues identified:

- Impact of disused wartime airfields, transmission lines, radio masts and huge straw stacks
- Loss and decline of chalk grassland

- Loss and decline in quality of hedgerows
- Decline in quality of beech clumps and other woodland
- Impact of arable practices on archaeological features
- Abandonment of some of the more remote farms and cottages
- Lack of awareness of the unique geomorphology
- Threats to views out to the coastal marshes (e.g. wind farms, tourism developments)

Ridges and Valleys of the South-West

The ridges and valleys landscape is enormously complex with prominent chalk ridges bisected by deep combes and wide river valleys. The area is one of the most attractive within the Wolds with a patchwork of pastoral and arable fields, woodland, hedgerows, country estates and parkland, and attractive rivers and streams.

Key local AONB features identified:

- Dramatic views south from the Bluestone Heath Road and Nab Hill - Hoe Hill ridge
- Mixed pattern of arable and pastoral farming
- Herb rich roadside verges
- Rich marginal and aquatic habitats of the River Bain, Lynn, and Waring.
- Old mixed hedgerows
- Sole example of a semi-natural chalk woodland (e.g. Tettford Wood)
- Characteristic villages – often rectangular in form and houses widely built of brick (e.g. Tettford)
- Historic parkland and country houses (e.g. Stenigot, Harrington, Langton)
- Alfred, Lord Tennyson birth place and childhood home at Somersby
- Archaeological interest on the ridges (e.g. barrows, tumuli, cultivation terraces)
- Early medieval churches and moated sites (e.g. Somersby, Bag Enderby, Brinkhill, Langton)
- Wet alder carr woodlands (e.g. Salmonby carr, New England Valley)

Key local Issues identified

- Lack of awareness about historic and cultural associations
- Development issues including telecommunications masts and oil exploration
- Threat to grassland habitats
- Inappropriate management of roadside verges
- Loss of local village services
- Heavy coastal traffic and potential road modernisation schemes (e.g. A158, Gunby Corner)

South-Eastern Claylands

The gentle ridge of the south-eastern claylands dips gently west before merging with the flat marshlands beyond the AONB. This is the most heavily wooded part of the Wolds where large blocks of woodland are interspersed with cultivated fields. The area has an isolated and remote feel. The ridge-top salters' roads, spring-line villages and archaeological features are evident here.

Key local AONB features identified:

- Views across the Middle Marsh to the coast
- Extensive oak-ash woodland (e.g. Maltby, Haugham, Burwell, Willoughby, Welton Woods)
- Attractive spring-line villages (e.g. Little Cawthorpe, Muckton, South Thoresby, Welton le Marsh)
- Rich mixed geology/chalk stream habitats typified by the Long Eau, Calceby Beck and Great Eau.

- Ancient sea cliff on eastern ridge, broken by glacial meltwater valleys (e.g. Skendelby Psalter, Well Vale)
- Ridge-top roads and their associated archaeology (e.g. long and round barrows)
- West-east salters' roads
- Wetland flushes and springs

Key local issues identified:

- Sand, gravel and chalk extraction
- Threats to views out to the coastal marshes (e.g. wind farms, tourism developments, grain silos)
- Impact of conifer planting
- Development issues on prominent ridgelines (e.g. telecommunication masts)

Appendix 4 - Questionnaire Results (summary) - 2003

During April—July 2003, residents and visitors to the Lincolnshire Wolds completed our Wolds News Questionnaire.

Which of the following special features of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB contribute most to its natural beauty?

Open hill tops and sweeping views	80%	368
Wooded slopes and valleys	47%	218
Attractive villages	45%	208
Ancient lanes and trackways	33%	153
Farmed landscape	29%	133
Wide grass verges	18%	84
Archaeological and historic features	16%	72
River valleys	14%	63
Geological features	7%	30
Downland	3%	16

What do you value most about the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB?

Scenery and views	78%	361
Peace and quiet	62%	287
Opportunities for walking, cycling, horse riding, etc	44%	203
Wildlife	38%	173
Attractive villages	16%	75
Farming life	16%	73
Locally sourced food and drink	15%	67
Surrounding market towns	13%	62
Historic features	10%	47
Visitor attractions	3%	16
Cultural connections	3%	15

Which of the following current issues should be of most concern to the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB?

Loss of scenic beauty through changes to landscape features (loss of woodland, neglect of hedgerows, reduction in grazing etc)	64%	294
Impact of unsightly development, (poorly designed buildings, telecommunication masts, pylons etc)	60%	277
Decline in wild plants and animals	35%	159
Decline in village services, including public transport	34%	157
Threats to rural way of life	31%	143
Uncertainties in farming and possible impact on the landscape	28%	129
Increased intrusion from noise and light pollution	22%	102
Loss of historic and archaeological features	8%	37
Lack of information about places to visit, and facilities	7%	33
Low regional/national profile as a tourist venue	7%	32
Visitor pressure in popular locations	4%	18

Which of the following activities do you undertake most frequently within the Wolds AONB?

Walking	73%	338
Visiting villages and churches	41%	189
Looking at wildlife	36%	165
Eating out at pubs and tea rooms	33%	150
Car tours	32%	146
Visiting local attractions	23%	108
Cycling	16%	72
Organised walks and rides	8%	39
Hunting /shooting	6%	26
Horse riding	5%	23
Fishing	2%	11

How can we best protect and enhance the Lincolnshire Wolds?

Prevent unsightly development	60%	275
Support the rural communities	52%	238
Support sustainable farming	48%	220
Develop environmental/landscape enhancement projects	34%	158
Raise awareness of the Wolds	30%	139
Improve public transport and other rural services	27%	123
Encourage farm diversification	20%	94
Promote appropriate tourism and recreation	15%	71

What are the most important social and economic issues for The Wolds communities?

Local employment	63%	292
Local services (schools, shops, public transport)	62%	287
Affordable housing	53%	246
Threat to rural way of life	48%	221
Loss of traditional rural crafts	22%	100
General ageing population	20%	92
Public health	12%	54

What do you value most about the Wolds surrounding market towns?

Locally distinctive shops	80%	364
Regular markets	71%	325
Cultural events	42%	193
Schools/educational opportunities	24%	110
Health facilities	21%	98
Sports/leisure facilities	10%	48
Entertainment	7%	33

Do you think the Wolds AONB boundary needs to be reviewed?

Yes	24%	111
No	64%	293

Questionnaire Summary

Origin of Questionnaire

Newsletter	325
Show or event	114
Website	21
Total	460

Age Groups

0-17	16
18-25	7
26-44	68
45-64	202
65 +	95

Appendix 5 – Community Consultation (Executive Summary) - 2003

Prepared by Roger Parsons, independent consultant, September 2003

Introduction

1.1 During the summer of 2003 an independent consultation exercise was undertaken culminating in a series of village meetings in July at Telford, Binbrook, Rothwell, Skendleby and Goulceby.

1.2 The community consultation focused on local people, and was open-ended and wide-ranging. Contributors were encouraged to talk through issues that they saw as relevant to the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB.

1.3 Underpinning every aspect of this consultation is the importance of the beauty, tranquillity and significance of the AONB, both in terms of geology, archaeology, history, wildlife and the working agricultural landscape.

2. Analysis of the Comments

2.1 In order to present the comments as clearly as possible, the convention of a PEST Analysis has been used to display responses. This gathers the information under four headings, Political, Economic, Social and Technological. An additional category has been introduced to extend this familiar analysis to include Environmental matters relating to the AONB.

3. Findings and Recommendations for Action

While keeping the PESTE format, this section will be further subdivided into "Findings" and "Recommendations". The **Findings** section highlights the comments made by contributors and the **Recommendations** section sets out options for consideration.

4.1 Political

Findings:

Planning: A recurring theme of this consultation is apparent lack of public confidence in the planning process, matched by real frustration and concern that planning procedures are becoming less fair, open and understandable.

Policing: Rural Policing was raised at most meetings, with fears expressed over the low density of police cover and the perceived frequency of rural crime. This view has been countered by the Police establishment, but public concern remains strong.

Housing: Affordable Rural Housing remains a very important issue. Local young people cannot afford highly-priced houses and they drift into the towns or further afield. Within many communities there are fewer young people to keep things going, fewer people willing and able to play a part in taking their communities forward.

Recommendations:

Planning: The issue of consistency, transparency and public confidence in the planning process needs to be addressed.

Rural Policing: Public concerns at perceived shortcomings need to be seen to be addressed and improvements made which will promote confidence and trust.

Housing: The issue of affordable and appropriate housing needs to be kept under review. Where viable options can be identified, the JAC may be able to assist in a number of ways, to highlight local needs and advise on the location and type of housing.

4.2 Economic

Findings:

Employment and Tourism: Employment and Tourism are key economic issues in the Wolds AONB. Support for businesses and the need for a sympathetic approach to the planning needs of local employers was mentioned by a number of local business-people.

Agriculture: Some contributors expressed the hope that changes in the agricultural sector, in particular the CAP, may offer important new opportunities, especially such schemes as CSS and the ERDP. Climate change may also have an influence on the future of agricultural development.

Transport: Rural transport was highlighted time and time again as a key issue for residents and visitors alike. How successful would an integrated rural transport system be? The issue is complex and involves encouraging people out of their cars and onto a network with which most are no longer familiar and which has a history of unreliability.

Access to Advice and Information: It was clear from many discussions that communities often find it difficult to identify where to turn for specific information.

Recommendations:

Employment: The management plan could consider the issue of support for local employers; local businesses such as pubs, shops and holiday facilities for example; and self-employment in traditional occupations and also in more technological sectors.

Tourism: Village Services: Good access to local information on transport and accommodation is needed. Strategies and funding are needed to support village "packages" for visitor services, such as car parks, toilets and information centres.

Agriculture: The JAC is uniquely placed to identify and encourage projects in the agricultural sector which would promote visitor access to the countryside to archaeological sites or areas of biological importance within the AONB.

Integrated Rural Transport: The issue is closely linked to employment, education, health and recreation, and including trades and businesses based on tourism, equestrian pursuits and cycling.

Advice and Information: Perhaps the most significant contribution that can be made by the JAC and the LWCS is to act as a "brokerage" for information and support in grant applications.

4.3 Social

Findings:

Quality of Life: The issue of "rural isolation" underlies many of the comments made during the consultation. There is a need to make sure that the communities of the Wolds have the opportunity to remain viable and have their perspective taken into account.

Scenic Beauty: Again and again people have referred to the positive aspects of living in the Wolds, the community spirit, the quiet and beauty of the villages and landscape, the skies, the wildlife. This is matched with concerns over where their young people will be able to settle, the lack of employment opportunities for them and the limitations of public transport, if indeed it is available. In relation to scenic beauty, several people identified poor quality lighting as an issue and favour lighting which is less intrusive and prone to polluting the night sky.

Access to the Countryside: Although responsibility for footpaths falls outside the direct responsibility of the Countryside Service, this issue was one of the most frequently raised topics and is clearly linked to the enjoyment of the area for local people and visitors.

Road Safety: The issue of dangerous driving was mentioned on a number of occasions as a cause for concern and as having a negative impact on the local quality of life and the attractiveness of the area for visitors.

Community Involvement: There is regret at the loss of many community facilities, the village post office and shop for example, key centres of community contact. Facilities for young people and children are often very limited. Overall there was an impression given that fewer people were willing and able to play a part in community development.

Recommendations:

Quality of Life: Both the JAC and the Countryside Service could play a key role in identifying and negotiating new community opportunities.

Scenic Beauty: The management plan should recommend policy with regard to light pollution within the AONB, making it clear that a low glare, low pollution regime should be adopted and that any future street lighting is adopted in relation to specific community needs.

Access to the Countryside: Options include routes for permissive paths and bridleways, cycleways, circular routes, sign posts and the associated linkups with public transport.

Road Safety: One area where positive action might be taken would be in relation to safely-located viewpoints and stopping places; the management plan could review this and make recommendations.

Community Involvement: The management plan will need to set out how best to strengthen such communication, to inform and assist communities to organise themselves to plan and implement schemes that meet their future needs, be it opportunities for the older residents, young people, children, visitors or special interest groups.

4.4 Technological

Findings:

Computer Technology: Fast Internet access is key to a great deal of home-based small businesses and could offer significant new opportunities for small and medium sized enterprises across the AONB, with schools and individuals benefiting from this resource too.

Wind Farms: [and to a lesser extent, pylons, radio masts and similar hardware] remain a topic for debate in the light of current developments. Opposing views have been expressed, some love the turbines, others hate them! Much still needs to be learned about the costs and benefits.

Recommendations:

Computer Technology: The management plan should consider specific position statements on ICT [Information and Communication Technology], including Broadband and Internet Access in the AONB.

Wind Farms: As now, the JAC and Countryside Service can highlight the landscape value of the AONB and assess the potential impact that any proposed scheme may have on the character of the Wolds.

4.5 Environmental

Findings:

Protection of the Landscape: Protecting and enhancing the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB remains the principal objective for Wolds residents, visitors and the Countryside Service and its partners.

Biodiversity: Past experience has made many people aware of the loss of wildlife and habitats in the AONB. Biodiversity is a term with which people are now more familiar and there is a desire to see a greater variety of wildlife thriving in the Wolds.

Habitats - Protection and Restoration: Although sometimes expressed in rather simplistic terms, the need to protect and encourage wildlife, in particular by protecting local habitats, is a message which seems well understood.

Hedges and Trees: Most people enjoy trees and believe tree planting to be a good thing, but there is also a need to foster a better understanding of where to plant trees [i.e. not on scarce native grassland] and how best to manage native species.

Pollution: Fly tipping, litter and related pollution were highlighted as cause for concern, and very harmful to the image of the Wolds AONB, as was the lesser problem of graffiti.

Protected Sites: Several people expressed the need to protect threatened places, in particular archaeological sites such as "lost villages", landscape features such as green lanes [often damaged by 4-wheel-drive vehicles] and places of biological importance such as roadside verges.

Recommendations:

Protection of the Landscape: Action points and objectives for protecting and enhancing natural beauty of the Wolds landscape are essential.

Biodiversity: The management plan could include guidelines for protection and reinstatement of hedges and grassland, including roadside verge areas. It should make the case against the planting of non-native material [cultivated bulbs for example] and the need to work within the framework of Wildlife Law and the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan.

Habitats: There could be a review of policies and strategies in relation to habitat protection and management in the light of future changes in agricultural practice and climate change.

Hedges and Tree Protection: The issue of tree planting and management should be reviewed, as woodland should be considered as only one of many conservation options for native habitats.

Pollution: The management plan should mention the issue of litter, fly tipping, graffiti and related pollution, with a recommendation that a policy of prompt remedial action and, where appropriate, prosecution, should be followed.

Protected Sites: There should be a policy framework within the management plan to cover the protection and management of archaeological and geological sites, nature reserves and historic locations and "view points." There is great potential here for identifying, protecting and highlighting such resources.

4.6 Conclusion:

The forthcoming management plan for the AONB has the primary focus of protecting and enhancing the natural beauty of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The findings from the community consultations have highlighted many of the social and economic issues that currently affect the Wolds communities, or may do in the future. Some of these issues inevitably fall outside the brief of the JAC. The challenge will now be to ensure a future that will sustain and enhance both the landscape and the communities of the Lincolnshire Wolds.

[© August 2003. Final version 12/9/03. This Executive Summary was prepared for the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service by Roger Parsons, MinstF. - an independent Lincolnshire-based consultant with many years' experience of rural development work]

Appendix 6a - Public Consultation Proforma - 2011

Do you have any comments on the general style of the revised AONB Management Plan or its accompanying Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)? Please note the final AONB Management Plan will have a limited print run but will be widely available in CD and PDF formats. The full SEA will be presented as a summary report. An Executive Summary of the final Revised Plan will be available.

Do you have any comments on 'Section 4: Protecting the Wolds'?

Do you have any comments on 'Section 5: Living and Working in the Wolds'?

Do you have any comments on 'Section 6: Discovering the Wolds'?

Do you have any comments on 'Section 7: Developing the Wolds'?

Do you have any comments on 'Section 8: Working Together'?

Do you have any comments on 'Section 9: Making it Happen, which includes the proposed Actions?

Are you able to suggest and/or provide any direct actions to assist the Plan?

Do you have any other comments?

Appendix 6b: Summary of Written Responses to Public Consultation Sept – Nov 2011.

Note: The tables below are a short precise of individual public consultation comments received. The full responses are all publicly available from the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service and were reviewed in their entirety during January - April 2012 (see also Appendix 6a – Public Consultation Proforma).

Reference	Name	Summary of comments	Summary of response / commentary
1	David Start Director Heritage Lincolnshire	Page 50 , 2nd bulletin point, typing error – should this not be European?	No need to change to European but partially revised changing of England Rural Development Programme to the Rural Development Programme for England (the funding for the LAZ comes via the RDPE).
2	Hugh Nott Tealby Parish Council	Maintain/increase rural population through grants for friendly business, encourage work from home through better broadband. Encourage quiet enjoyment of Wolds, introduction of kites, ospreys. Grants for owl boxes. Pony trekking. Wildflower seed for verges.	Some good points made on future actions and general agreement on the importance of new technologies including enhanced access to broadband – see Action TCA6. The Plan seeks to safeguard a future programme of local grants via the AONB Grant Scheme (Action TCA2 & TCA9) + publicising links and support to wider relevant grant programmes (Action TCA5). Life on the Verge Project will assist in respect of enhancing grass verges – wildflower seeding projects could be used in some situations & is one of several management options. Long term maintenance and cutting programmes remains an important issue for safeguarding the biodiversity of road verges (aspects broadly covered via Policy VLP1). Point noted on pony trekking. The spirit of the Plan is very much on developing and promoting access for all and supporting a range of sustainable rural businesses. Current focus of partnership resources for equestrian activity is on developing and promoting the new horse carriage route as detailed in Action ARTA19. Regarding suggestion for the introduction of kites, ospreys and other birds of prey no species introductions are currently planned

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any schemes would need very careful planning and considerable dialogue with local landowners, specialists and government agencies. The current priority is on encouraging wider habitat improvements in-line with the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan. Some local raptors have benefited from additional nest/roost boxes and it is hoped such projects may continue through the AONB grant scheme programme. 		
3	Andy Roberts Burwell resident	<p>Promote/tolerate new schemes for energy reduction and renewables – drew attention to link to Yorkshire Dales initiatives.</p>	<p>Special workshop on renewables in the Wolds held at Binbrook Village Hall on 16th November 2011 to aid discussion on future energy reduction generation schemes appropriate to the AONB. AONB partnership will seek to aid a joint collaborative approach between all relevant bodies.</p>	<p>The revised Plan includes a complete new section on tackling Climate Change and Energy (7.3) issues. Objective CCP4 seeks to encourage & promote low carbon energy reduction/generation schemes that are conducive to the special qualities of the AONB.</p>
4	Paul Chaplin Trees & Woodlands Officer (1) NELC	<p>No reference to parkland landscapes associated with country estates.</p> <p>Section 4.2.5 should be referenced within 4.2.3.</p> <p>Would be surprised if no Elm hedgerow in the Wolds, as Dutch Elm disease resistant varieties are now being introduced to the country – highlight grants available to plant disease resistant varieties.</p>	<p>Some helpful pithy comments especially for the trees/woodland and heritage sections of the Plan.</p>	<p>Revised wording of Dutch Elm sentence in section 4.2.4 to reflect more recent return of resistant specimens.</p>
5	Andy Smith Senior	<p>Amend wording to 4.2.5 par 3, line 4, to recommend proactive approach to managing trees decline, focusing support to landowners and encourage regular surveying, monitoring, active and sensitive management.</p> <p>Highlight importance of enclosure hedges as part of designed landscape.</p> <p>Looks fine to me.</p>	<p>Recognise the current gap in the coverage of parkland landscapes in the current Plan. Suggest that this is incorporated within Section 4.2.5 - to read Hedgerows, Parkland and Landmark Trees. Some additional text has been now been incorporated within this section.</p>	<p>Response welcomed.</p>

	Drainage Eng. NELC	How to read the Management Plan – sections not identified by page numbers.	Agree that the 'How to read the Management Plan' section would benefit from additional page number referencing.
6	Jack Williamson Skendleby Parish Clerk	<p>Light pollution & Wind farm threat scarcely mentioned.</p> <p>Immediate threat to uncontrolled development by Central Government dictating need for housing.</p>	<p>Protecting the AONB's dark night skies are important and is noted in the introduction to Section 7 and para. 6 with a new Policy PP7 & proposed Actions PA9 & PA10.</p> <p>Wind farm development is a very sensitive issue with pros and cons depending on the scales of the proposal. The threat of landscape change is highlighted in the Plan - Section 7 and para. 6 with a new Policy PP8 & Actions PA11 & PA12.</p> <p>Updated wind turbines & light pollution context setting in Table 2 Forces for Change.</p> <p>Regarding housing – the national planning guidance is still being hotly debated, especially in respect of the arguments surrounding the Government's initial proposed presumption in favour of development (although not in AONBs and other nationally protected landscapes).</p> <p>Housing needs and future allocations will remain the responsibility of the relevant local planning authority, however the AONB Management Plan remains supportive of appropriate and well-designed small scale housing (in-keeping with local character), especially to meet affordable local housing needs. Detailed further in Policies PP3, and PP4 and Actions PA4 & PA5.</p> <p>Agree on the need to where possible encourage landowners to provide additional access. This is covered in Policy ARTP1 and specifically Action ARTA2. One challenge is that many of the financial access incentives provided via the Government's agri-environment schemes are no longer available because of budget restrictions. Opportunities may still be available via goodwill, the Lindsey Action Zone and the AONB Grant Schemes (Action TCA2</p>
7	Jonathon Witty Meteodale Technologies	<p>Encourage landowners to co-operate and allow more permissive paths or rights of way beside fields. Local opportunities at Caistor.</p> <p>Discourage more development, traffic, lights, wind farms and pylons.</p> <p>Cycle routes need developing away from</p>	

	roads. Business broadband too slow.	<p>& TCA9).</p> <p>The access improvement suggestions for Caistor have been recorded and need further investigation locally. The Plan recognises the importance of utilising all of the Wolds surrounding market towns as physical and information gateways to the AONB. A number of relevant Actions include ARTA13, and ARTA14. Similarly Action ARTA7 will seek to encourage opportunities for developing new multifunctional green space close to settlements and existing wildlife habitats.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to support access for all, with current specific Actions ARTA4 and TWA6 in respect of cycling provision. Agree that there is potential to explore bridleway and byway networks for increasing off-road leisure cycling. Partnership resources are limited and the focus is likely to remain on promoting family cycling using a combination of quiet roads and bridleways. However the 69 mile Lindsey Trail (see response 37) will further improve both cycling and horse riding provision across the Wolds.</p>	<p>Comments noted on general development pressures – issues introduced in Table 2 – Forces for Change and detailed in Section 7.1 Planning and Development Management. The Plan seeks to complement and support emerging Local Plan strategy in respect of continuing to protect and enhance the natural beauty and special character of the Lincolnshire Wolds as expressed in the broad Objective PO.</p> <p>As above (response 4) general agreement on the importance of future technologies including enhanced access to broadband, and enhanced speed, especially to help support relevant local businesses and aid home working – see Action TCA6.</p>	<p>Response noted. Since 2000 there is a statutory requirement for all relevant local authorities to undertake a regular five yearly review of AONB Management Plans.</p>
8	Toni	“If it ain’t broke don’t fix it”.		

9	Nigel Howells Chief Executive ELDC	Contents noted.	Acknowledgement noted.
10a	Paul Tame NFU	<p>Page 3, supports aims of Management Plan. Page 9, para 2.7, private landowners have crucial role to play.</p> <p>Page 21, objective G0, difficult to promote grassland to farmers whose arable returns are higher, without compensation payment.</p> <p>Page 26, objective HT0, simple grant scheme needed for farmers and landowners to plant hedges and trees.</p> <p>Page 28, objective RSP0, another reason for grant scheme.</p> <p>Page 30, decline in overwintering stubbles is almost impossible to halt.</p> <p>Page 41, supports objective FW0 and policies FWP3 and FWP4. Would like to see FWP1 delivered by grants and advice rather than regulation.</p> <p>Page 53, supports planning policy number PP2 and would like to see more development in line with Government recent policy.</p> <p>Page 59, policy CCP4, hopes Joint Advisory Group (JAG) approves renewable energy projects – no good hoping to meet renewable energy targets without permitting development.</p>	<p>Response noted and welcomed.</p> <p>A number of specific points raised on the objectives, policies and actions of particular relevance to landowners and farmers, including endorsement of the aims of the Plan.</p> <p>General emphasis on the importance of agri-environments and other small grant schemes to aid uptake of on-farm environmental enhancements. Agree that some of the more challenging targets for farm biodiversity enhancement include encouraging overwintering stubbles and arable conversion to grassland. Farm environment will remain important for achieving these targets e.g. via Stewardship Schemes, but will be increasingly challenging with national reductions in farm subsidies. Future focus will be on working with farmers and relevant agencies to achieve multiple benefits e.g. arable conversion to help protect important heritage sites, minimise flood risk and soil erosion and enhance water courses.</p> <p>The Plan recognises the importance of working closely with private landowners and farms and this is embraced within the revised Vision Statement where there is a strong recognition of the connection between agriculture, forestry and land management across the Wolds and the aspiration for achieving sustainable and integrated approaches in the future.</p> <p>Although the spirit of the Plan is very much on collaboration and joint working through influence, persuasion and grant assistance there may be rare circumstances where an individual agency or body may which to pursue regulation or enforcement action, but usually only as a last resort. The Plan aims to set out the overarching Strategy for the Wolds and seeks to secure the</p>

		commitment of public bodies to the purpose of the AONB, which does include action to comply with Section 85 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 – the ‘duty of regard’.
		Positive response noted on PP2 – encouraging & supporting conversion of farm buildings. Focus for the AONB Plan is on aiding sensitive farm conversions to help protect and enhance historic fabric/rural character and aid the local economy.
10b	Paul Tame NFU	Supports energy projects which are not an eyesore – every farm can do something from anaerobic digester, biomass, ground source heat pump, solar, photovoltaic to wind power.
11a	Rob Lawton Environment, Policy & Info. Team Leader WLDC	<p>State the objective “to develop and promote awareness” once as an over riding objective of the team, rather than for each policy.</p> <p>Rank policy areas in priority to reflect current national concerns, e.g. Energy and Climate at the top.</p> <p>Combine Soils and Geology.</p> <p>Delegate tourism to the back of document due to revised expectations of how much tourism Lincolnshire can hope to attract.</p> <p>No need to axe any content, all action points</p>

		and cross referencing are valid.	resources that need to sit as distinct units within the combined Earth Heritage section. Whilst they are closely interconnected the challenges and issues facing each are different.
11b	Rob Lawton Environment, Policy & Info. Team Leader WLDC	<p>Policy suggestions and revisions:-</p> <p>BHP5 (new policy), to embrace appropriate technologies that lessen energy dependence on fossil fuels in a way that doesn't threaten the special landscape character of the AONB.</p> <p>FWP6 (revision), to include specific acknowledgement of the pressures on farming from suppliers for the need to reduce their own carbon footprint. Maybe support the production of farm-wide carbon reduction plans with SDF grant?</p> <p>TWP6 (new policy), to encourage the Highway Authority to adopt traffic calming measures and road layout schemes commensurate with AONB status.</p>	<p>BHP5: Agree with the importance of utilising alternative technologies to reduce carbon footprints in the context of built heritage – accept new policy. Include action to offer advice and sign posting to encourage wider use of innovative and appropriate measures.</p> <p>Agree that farmers are being put under increasing pressure from their suppliers to demonstrate their 'green credentials', due to public demands. This wider context is best placed within the supporting text in the Plan and Table 2 (Forces for Change) rather than specific change to wording of FWP6.</p> <p>Note the recommendation for an additional traffic management policy for encouraging traffic calming and road layout schemes in keeping with AONB requirements. After further discussions with Alan Aistrup (Head of Highways North and Acting Head of Highways East, Andrew Ratcliffe (Area Highways Manager) and Sarah Gundy (Historic Environment Officer, Every Street Matters) suggested new Policy TWP6 "To encourage Highway Authorities to adopt traffic management measures and schemes commensurate with AONB designation and rural environments". They also all advise to take out references to traffic calming as it does indicate formal measures that would not be in keeping or appropriate in the Wolds and they would not authorise or undertake such a scheme. They all reported that there was no take up or likely take up of Quiet Lanes in Lincolnshire. This was a national initiative that appears to have lost impetus and is deemed no longer a priority for the County. The text in the Plan has been adjusted to highlight a more general approach on integrated traffic solutions for the network, including brief mention of the Lincolnshire Road Safety Partnership.</p>
12	Mrs J Brown Legbourne	There should be no changes that allow pylons or wind turbines to cross the AONB, it would	Comments noted. As discussed above (see response 10b) wind power remains controversial: individual planning authorities are

	Parish Council	completely spoil the area.	currently developing specific planning guidance and policies to the range of emerging technologies including wind energy generation schemes. The Plan supports a consistent approach with a general presumption against any schemes which could cause significant and demonstrable effects upon the AONB (Policy PP7 & Action PA10) and continuing recommendation for the dedicated AONB staffing unit to comment on individual planning applications on a case by case basis (Action PA11).	The positive work with the relevant District Network providers for undergrounding selected electricity lines is well documented in the Plan. Do not agree that at this juncture a specific policy is needed for future pylon development as this is covered as a component of Policy PP6 and Action PP8. Worth noting that we would have concerns for any net increase in pylons or change in design that would be detrimental to the natural beauty of the AONB, its setting and viewpoints. This is especially the case when considering that public money is continuing to be spent on local underground projects, primarily to enhance visual amenity.	Comments noted and welcomed on general support for overarching objectives of the plan.
13	John Loomes Ludborough resident	Supports the general style of AONB Management Plan and SEA, in addition supports all top level objectives outlined in Table 4.	Reservations about costs and funding of consultation exercise and whether this will impact adversely on other fundamental LCC core services. As a consequence all initiatives and actions within Management Plan should be rigorously financially regulated and costings made available to rate payers to view and challenge before implementation.	Important concerns were raised in respect of the costs involved in the consultation exercise. As detailed in Section 2.4 the production of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB Management Plan is a legal requirement under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) and must meet the requirements of a range of statutory bodies (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency) and wherever possible follow government guidance as directed by the original CA 23, AONB Management Plans – A Guide, 2001 and the more recent CA 211, 2006 update (Guidance for the Review of AONB Management Plans). The Lincolnshire Wolds Joint Advisory Committee acknowledged concerns on the costs of the review, especially with the additional requirement for the completion of an extensive Strategic Environmental Assessment.	

	<p>The respondent has also raised important points on the financial implications for implementing the Plan, especially in respect of local rate payers and the potential impact upon Lincolnshire County Council core service areas. The government has recently confirmed its ongoing commitment to AONBs, providing indicative grant funding from DEFRA of 75% of AONB core costs, to be reviewed again in 2015-16. No additional LCC expenditure is envisaged over the life of the Plan, with further reductions of LA and national budgets for core services envisaged.</p> <p>As highlighted in the Draft Plan 1.3.5, 2.6 – 2.8, and Section 8, whilst it is the duty of all relevant LAs (not just LCC – but also East Lindsey District Council, West Lindsey District Council and North East Lincolnshire Council to produce in partnership a joint Strategy and Action Plan for the AONB, its delivery is very much dependent upon influencing, encouraging and supporting all with an active interest in the area.</p>	<p>Some additional text has now been included in Section 1.4 Delivery Themes to highlight the financial pressures and reinforce the importance of shared action, via public, private and third sector organisations. The track record for delivery against local authority financial contributions has been very good – e.g. as detailed in 5.2 Local Action, since 2004-05 over £1.7 million has come into the Wolds via the Rural Development Programme for England, Lindsey Action Zone and the Wolds Sustainable Development Fund alone, levering in well over £2 million of further external match-funding.</p>	<p>Comments have been noted on the request that every initiative and action within the AONB Management Plan must be rigorously financially regulated and undergo a full cost benefit analysis in relation to the impact upon other LCC “core” services. This goes beyond the current national CA 21 and CA 221 guidance for producing and reviewing Management Plans. Projects and</p>
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	<p>initiatives are very much dependent upon adequate external resourcing however there is both a local and national understanding that the Plan does not directly control or allocate budget.</p> <p>As indicated in sections 2.7 and 2.8 budgetary control is undertaken by the host authority, Lincolnshire County Council but under the direction and on behalf of the Lincolnshire Wolds Joint Management Group – whose elected representatives meet quarterly to review relevant budgets. Wider financial scrutiny (twice per annum) is undertaken by the full AONB Joint Advisory Committee (JAC), currently comprising representatives from 20 organisations.</p>	<p>The AONB partnership remains committed to continuing prudent management of budgets. The partnership recognises the increasing challenge of “doing more, with less” in a very challenging financial climate. Unfortunately since preparing the draft Plan, Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group and Visit Lincolnshire have gone into receivership with obvious implications on the relevant areas of the Plan – most notably farming and wildlife and tourism respectively. This has been taken into consideration in the final amendments to the Action Plan.</p>	<p>Welcome general positive comment on the production of a well-balanced Plan.</p> <p>Note the strong scepticism for climate change in respect of global warming and the impacts that this may have on future cropping patterns, species and habitats. There remains a strong steer from the relevant Government agencies and their advisors that AONB Management Plans must consider potential landscape changes and bio-food security issues from future global warming.</p> <p>Point noted on the history of flooding: it is the frequency and intensity of such events that may well increase in the near future if climate change modelling predictions hold.</p>
14	<p>Charles Dobson South Elkington Farmer</p> <p>Climate change – realises that there are government directives but disagrees that new species and habitats may become viable.</p> <p>Flooding is not a new phenomenon.</p> <p>Page 15, “Impact of changing Agricultural Practices.....” This comment is outdated, hedgerows have been improving in management and number in recent years helped by government schemes and legislation</p> <p>Page 20, Excellent, well done.</p>	<p>Well balanced plan with a few areas of disagreement.</p>	<p>Point noted on the history of flooding: it is the frequency and intensity of such events that may well increase in the near future if climate change modelling predictions hold.</p>

	<p>Page 22, Ragwort not mentioned which is an oversight and needs highlighting.</p> <p>Page 23, “Climate change impacts upon native.....” Please explain how this is so?</p> <p>Page 26, see Page 15 comments.</p> <p>Page 27, “Low water table and flow.....” Is this due to climate change or over extraction?</p> <p>Page 30, Overwinter stubbles declined 30 years ago, but may increase significantly with HLS and ELS, field margins already improved with no cultivation zone.</p> <p>Page 36, Ploughing is not the perceived problem it once was as there is a move away from ploughing to “Min Till” and recognition of this would be more accurate.</p>	<p>Section 4.1 (Landscape Conservation and Enhancement Threats/Pressures: Note the strong views expressed on the impact of changing agricultural practices via farm intensification etc, as being completely outdated today due to recent incentives from agri-environment schemes - a view supported by respondent 17. Accept that there has been a considerable shift/uptake in farm subsidies in recent years to help encourage farm biodiversity and the restoration of hedgerows, copses and other habitats. The bullet point will be reworded to indicate concern in the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy and potential impacts upon future farm subsidies (a point firmly stressed by respondent 17).</p> <p>Further concerns stressed on bullet point (Section 4.1 as above...) in respect of climate change. Current bullet to be retained due to wider partnership concerns on climate change and the strong government mandate to plan and prepare for any anticipated pressures. Wording changed slightly to emphasise ecosystem goods and services approach.</p> <p>Note and welcome praise for Section 4.4.2 (Meadow, Pasture and Wet Grassland).</p> <p>Note strong concerns from the impact of ragwort. This is just one of several invasive species impacting upon the biodiversity of a number of habitats. Recognise that the concern from invasive flora and fauna in general should be given more prominence in the Plan with new text additions in Threats/Pressure for Section 4.4.1 (Biodiversity – Introduction) and Section 4.4.2 (Meadow, Pasture and Wet Grassland) to support concerns expressed previously in Section 4.2.6 (Rivers, Streams and Ponds). Consider future possible actions – linking with the BAP.</p> <p>Queries Section 4.2.4 (Woodlands, Beech Clumps and Traditional Orchards) bullet point on climate change & impacts upon native species questioning how this is so? The impact of emerging pests</p>
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	<p>and diseases is one factor and is already included in the text. There is currently a range of UK and European based research for woodland composition modelling to ascertain which species may fair better in the projections for increasingly variable and extreme weather patterns e.g. the UK's Forest Research Centre for Forestry and Climate Change (http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr) and UK's Climate Impacts Programme. Agree to modify bullet to include potential changes as much is still open to conjecture and further debate. The current best practice woodland management advice is to continue to plant with native species where possible but to include flexibility for limited non-native species within future planting mixes to help build future resilience to climate change induced pressures. The requirement for greater flexibility in planting mixes is now recommended by the Forestry Commission and is reflected in revisions to Policy WBP1.</p>	<p>Section 4.2.5 (Hedgerows and Landmark Trees) Threats/Pressures note similar concerns to Section 4.1 (Landscape Conservation and Enhancement) on the validity of the comments on hedgerow management. Whilst the picture has improved for hedgerow maintenance traditional hedge laying is no longer widely practiced and poorly executed mechanical cutting at the wrong time of year is still a concern. Agree to slight modification in the wording of the relevant bullets to place in a more positive light with some progress via relevant agri-environment options.</p>	<p>Section 4.2.6 (Rivers, Streams and Ponds) Threats/Pressures note suggestion that low flow rates is due to issue of over extraction rather than climate change. No change proposed to the wording which places primarily over abstraction as the issue for low flow rates, but recognising the increasing challenge of increased rainfall variability through climate change supported by increasing fluctuations in rainfall patterns.</p>	<p>Section 4.2.7 (Arable Farmland) Threats/Pressures note concerns</p>
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	<p>that current wording of bullet points on overwintering stubbles and continued intensification of farming underlays more recent positive trends encouraged via Entry Level and Higher Level Stewardship Schemes. As in Section 4.1 (above) agree to rewrite placing the current concern on the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and potential impacts upon future farm subsidies (as mentioned above a point firmly stressed by respondent 17).</p>	<p>Section 4.4.1 (Archaeology) Threats/Pressures note and support the suggestion to recognise the increasing move away from deep ploughing to "Min Till" minimum tillage operations.</p>	<p>Acknowledgement of further meeting with Mr R. Douglas and the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service to discuss Field Sports. <u>Response to discussions regarding Field Sports (meeting of 7th November 2011:-</u></p>	<p>Section 2.2 (The Wolds' General Character) - additional wording inserted within 2nd paragraph to highlight shooting, as well as hunting interests.</p>	<p>Section 4.2.4 (Woodland, Beech Clumps and Traditional Orchards) - additional wording in 1st paragraph to draw on the influence of field sport interests. Shared Priorities Statement expansion of one of the subsequent bullet points to include game shooting management and its wider benefits.</p>	<p>Section 4.2.7 (Arable Farmland) - additional text to 4th paragraph to reference the important role of game cover (winter bird crops) for management of game and its benefit to wider ecosystem services.</p>	<p>Section 5.1 (Farming in the Wolds) - title revised to "Farming and Field Sports Activities in the Wolds" with new text added to highlight both the historic and current importance of shooting</p>
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		interests to the area. Some potential conflicts are also included to indicate the importance of careful land management. Further dialogue with Mr R Douglas and the CLA has resulted in recommendations for a new Policy FWP6 and resulting Actions (FWA12 and FWA13).
15	Paul Nicholson Northern Powergrid	Welcomed receipt and the ease in reviewing the Plan: only additions to note name change from CE Yorkshire Electric to Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire).
16	Paul Chaplin Trees and Woodlands Officer NELC	Feels there is some scope to highlight the influence that field sports have on the creation of the Wolds as it is now and the protection of valuable habitat, the onus is on the Field Sport lobby to provide documentation and data to support wider inclusion in the Management Plan
17	Henry Smith Withcall Farmer	<p>Page 10, 3.3.1, supports “A unique physiography....” paragraph.</p> <p>Page 11, 3.3.1, has reservations over accuracy of percentage figures.</p> <p>Table 1, concern expressed on wording Farmed Land, Threats – Buildings and eyesores.</p> <p>Observation on Tennyson reference.</p> <p>Need to accept changes and move forward with farm development.</p> <p>Questions condition of “poor” regarding Industrial heritage.</p> <p>Table 2, CAP reform significant factor.</p> <p>Need to be in control of recreation.</p> <p>Farm spraying – only use when necessary.</p> <p>Tourism – too much kills traditional industry.</p> <p>Miscanthus crop – economically viable</p> <p>Transport – very concerned, never been worse</p>

	<p>(Dr Beeching).</p> <p>Page 14, 2nd para, CAP could be backward step if agri-environment measures/enhancements aren't continued in a balanced manner.</p> <p>Page 15, questions wording of bullet point 1. “Making Space for Nature” observes that support needed for corridor approach.</p> <p>Page 16, 4.2.1, do not have conditions for increasing pasture substantially.</p> <p>Page 18, untidy woodland is often best for wildlife.</p> <p>Page 20, 4.2.2. check figures on unimproved grassland.</p> <p>Questions 1st para Threats/Pressures – increasing influence of poultry.</p> <p>More breeding stock coming into the Wolds and you cannot have stock without good grazing.</p> <p>Page 22, grass verge management – no incentives for landowner.</p> <p>Page 30, still has 300 – 400 acres of winter stubbles – good for lapwings. Spring barley/wheat has less crop but higher prices.</p> <p>No shoots at Withcall.</p> <p>Page 40, shape of some fields is due to terrain/topography land character.</p> <p>Policies and CAP reform has a huge influence and will have an impact on the future, could be against large scale farming if they bring in the capping.</p> <p>Page 52, 1st bullet point, big potential impact from National Grid.</p>	<p>Policy (CAP) as a significant influence. Agree to add miscanthus added as an additional energy crop. Note concerns on the negative impact from tourism; agree this needs to be appropriate/well managed with text modified accordingly.</p> <p>Section 3.5 (Threats/Issues/Pressure) observations noted on the significance of the CAP reform for future agri-environment support. These are detailed again in later sections (see below) but agree that the importance of the reforms should be stressed here as well.</p> <p>Section 4.1 (Landscape Conservation and Enhancement) Threats/Pressures. Note comments in respect of bullet points 1 and 6 for farming & climate change influences respectively – some rewording undertaken (see also response 14). Although covered to a degree within bullet point 4, support the request for an additional bullet point to highlight the need for getting the balance right in respect of future recreation/tourism so as not to harm the character of the AONB, especially its tranquillity. Subsequently adjusted bullet point 3 to avoid any unnecessary duplication.</p> <p>Note recognition and support of the wildlife benefits of a connective and corridor approach to site management as highlighted from Sir John Lawton's recommendations in Making Space for Nature (2010).</p> <p>Section 4.2.1 (Natural Heritage – Biodiversity) Introduction. Note observation that much of the Wolds is inherently well suited to cultivation, with more limited opportunities for supporting grasslands and pasture.</p> <p>Section 4.2.1 (Natural Heritage – Biodiversity) Key Issues. Note and agree with observation that untidy woodlands are often the best for wildlife. No change in text proposed as the bullet point refers to the decline in traditional woodland management. The reduction of selected felling and coppicing has for example</p>
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	<p>resulted in large areas of even-aged compartments with often limited ground flora and shrub layer diversity for both flora and fauna.</p> <p>Also Section 4.2.1 Note strong views from badger and deer pressures and these have now been incorporated within a broader reworded final bullet point on invasive species.</p>
	<p>Section 4.2.2 (Meadow, Pasture and Wet Grassland). Similar concerns to earlier comments on Section 3.3.1 (Outstanding Qualities) regarding accuracy of the stats. Latest figures for relevant HLS measures now included – figs supplied by Natural England, 2012. Threats/Pressures: 1st paragraph query on accuracy of last sentence suggesting a recent decline in mixed farm units – text revised slightly and updated with additional 2010 Defra landholding and stocking data.</p>
	<p>Section 4.2.2 (Meadow, Pasture and Wet Grassland) Key Issues. Comment on the need for good grazing to support livestock noted, no change to text proposed.</p>
	<p>Section 4.2.3 (Grass Verges and Green Lanes) recognises the issue of litter and fly-tipping but concerned over who pays for the clearance - there is little financial incentive for the landowner to collect it. Note this concern, currently there is a proposed partnership task for the LAs to raise awareness and coordinate prompt action as detailed in Action VLA5. The Environment Agency is a supporting partner and also has a role to play, especially in dealing with any potentially more hazardous fly-tipped material.</p>
	<p>Section 4.2.7 (Arable Farmland) Threats/Pressures echoes some of the concerns from respondent 14 especially in respect of over-wintering stubbles and spring cropping which is now more widespread than previously, partly due to market prices and encouragement via agri-environment options. The text has been</p>

	<p>revised accordingly.</p> <p>Section 5.1 (Farming in the Wolds) Threats/Pressures as above note continuing importance of the CAP reform - highlighted accordingly in revised text. Views also noted on intensification and field sizes, slight change of text proposed to suggest more stable field sizes, but wider intensification still an issue e.g. continuing demand for larger cattle sheds/poultry units etc.,</p>	<p>Section 7.1 (Planning and Development Management) note the views that new power infrastructure via the National Grid will have the potential for a huge impact upon the Wolds. Additional sentence included to recognise potential proposals for further utility schemes including not only electricity, but also water and gas services.</p>	<p>Similar to response 44, comments have been noted and carefully considered in respect of the recommendation to extend the southern boundary of the AONB beyond its current route along the A158 main road.</p>	<p>There have been no boundary modifications to the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB since its original designation in 1973 and the reasons for its original designation are well documented within Lincolnshire Wolds AONB – Designation History Series (R. Woolmore, 2006). There would be clear pros and cons in undertaking an AONB boundary review with financial and political implications. It would be a costly and extensive exercise, requiring in the first instance a number of detailed independent landscape assessments. The AONB is a national designation and due to the legislative framework the process would very likely trigger a time consuming and costly public enquiry – only one formal objection is needed.</p>	<p>Around 2004-05 the Lincolnshire Wolds Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) submitted written evidence to the Countryside Agency (now Natural England) summarising various anomalies with the current</p>
18	Liz Evans Mavis Enderby Parish Meeting	The parish feels strongly that the AONB boundary should be extended to include the parish area and put forward a series of points to support this, including the high density of SSSI's and nature reserves in the "Spilsby Triangle".			

		AONB boundary (including its southern boundary) as part of a national review of protected landscape designations. The matter was discussed more recently in October 2011 by the Lincolnshire Wolds JAC. As detailed in Action – PA16 further investigation will be explored over the life of the Plan to assess more fully the options and possible implications in undertaking a boundary review.
19	Nicola Hardy Rights of Way Mapping Off. NELC-Balfour Beatty	No observations regarding proposals to Public Rights of Way.
20	Sheila Brookes Chairman of Poacher Harness Club	Believes the plan underestimates potential income from equine tourism – a 75 mile Lindsey Trail for walkers, cyclists, ridden and driven horse is to open soon as well as many bridleways – away from traffic enjoying splendid countryside.
21	Councillor Colin Davie LCC	Supports the development of micro-renewable energy provided their development does not compromise the landscape or character of the Wolds. Opposes strongly large scale wind or those that impact on the historic or natural assets of the AONB. The Wolds natural character cannot be defined

	<p>within its boundaries alone, the setting of the AONB is already seriously compromised by developments already built or proposed near to its defined boundaries. The AONB does not believe there is any mitigation possible for industrial scale developments to be allowed which affect the character or long distance views in or out of the AONB.</p>	<p>As highlighted above (see response 10b & 12) wind power developments remain controversial: individual planning authorities are currently developing specific planning guidance and policies to the range of emerging technologies including wind energy generation schemes. The Plan supports a consistent approach with a general presumption against any schemes which could cause significant and demonstrable effects upon the AONB (Policy PP7 & Action PA10) and continuing recommendation for the dedicated AONB staffing unit to comment on individual planning applications on a case by case basis (Action PA11).</p>
22	<p>Suggests construction of a viewing area with information board on the B1203 at Bully Hill close to the cross road with the Caistor-Hornastle High Street leading to Tealby.</p> <p>Stephen Dawson Binbrook resident</p>	<p>The current Enjoy the Lincolnshire Wolds leaflet highlights nine of the small lay-bys/ parking bays across the Wolds, many of which provide a backdrop for good viewing points. Current policy ARTP4 acknowledges a desire to increase the provision of appropriate infra-structure for access, recreation and tourism.</p> <p>In light of this public resident response a new carefully worded action has been added (Action ARTA20 – see also Action TCA11) to explore in more detail scope for further additional amenity areas, including car parking and viewing/interpretative points. Such a site near Bully Hill cross roads, whilst a fair suggestion, should not be mentioned specifically in the Action Plan as further discussion with all relevant parties would be needed.</p> <p>Several interpretation panels were installed across the AONB in 2000-01 as part of the Lincolnshire Wolds Interpretation Strategy. Some of the lay-bys created e.g. along the Bluestone Heath Road were controversial at the time, with wide discussion on the various pros and cons. Any future schemes would need to be carefully considered, including wide discussion with the local landowners, Highway Authority, and the local community – resourcing, liability and maintenance issues would need to be assessed on a site by site basis.</p>

		Both the Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) and Small Grant Scheme (SGS), together with support from Awards for All, have assisted local community groups in a wide range of amenity enhancements across the AONB. These have included the creation of new access for open space often including sympathetically designed signage, interpretation and other facilities such as seating. Resources permitting, the future SDF and SGS programmes (see Action TCA2) will provide an incentive for future community driven amenity schemes, and the priority will be on delivery of multiple benefits and those schemes highlighted within any appropriate Parish and Neighbourhood Plans (see Action PA2).
23	Kay Turton Planning and the Built Environment Personal Comments	The Localism Bill was given Royal Assent and this has led to the abolition of Regional Plans. Any reference in the Management Plan to the East Midlands Regional Plan should therefore be removed.
24	Kay Turton Planning and the Built Environment ELDC	<p>Detailed response to Action PA5 regarding affordable housing and local employment. The vision is written in a positive style, however is written more as a description of the Wolds currently and not a vision statement for the future.</p> <p>Detailed response to the final paragraph of the vision statement regarding permitted development.</p> <p>Relevant publications – remove Lincolnshire Structure Plan, document has been revoked.</p>

		and CA 211, 2006 Guidance for the Review of AONB Management Plans, both of which advised on the need for fuller descriptions of the AONB to draw out the special/unique qualities of the Lincolnshire Wolds and how these attributes are going to be safeguarded in the future. Agree that the new Vision is now somewhat wordy and duplicates the descriptions within Section 2 (previously Section 3). These have now been removed from the vision to help avoid unnecessary duplication. ELDc have raised concerns on both the style and context of the final paragraph of the vision relating to strategic planning and development control matters – agree with this comment and this paragraph has also been removed in the final Vision statement.	
25a	Tim Allen Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings English Heritage	<p>Archaeology - Section 4.4.1, AA2, replace text regarding impacts of cultivation on archaeological sites, drawing from “COSMIC” research.</p> <p>AA4, replace text regarding climate change.</p> <p>BHA3, replace text regarding redundant farm building.</p> <p>Additional action (BHA7) included to seek funding to develop volunteer based project to characterise vernacular and built environment of the Wolds.</p>	Comments noted and welcomed in respect of a number of actions for both archaeology and built heritage. Revised actions in-line with English Heritage’s preferred wording for AA2, AA4 and BHA3. Agree that BHA3 (seeking additional resources for a redundant farm buildings guide) is a worthy target that will need further discussion with respective partners as ideas get developed.
25b	Tim Allen Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings English	Forwarded pie chart showing percentage of scheduled monuments at low, medium and high risk.	Additional pie chart welcomed and included to provide most recent 2011 scheduled monument at risk statistics for the AONB.

26	Heritage Andrew Walker Fulletby resident	Questioned how Ulceby Grange Farm near Alford was allowed to erect a large wind turbine, clearly visible for miles and opposes wind turbines already in the area.	Comments noted on the recent Ulceby Grange wind turbine, a new turbine of approximately 49 metres to blade tip. The Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service raised concerns on the landscape impact of the scheme. The turbine was subsequently approved by East Lindsey District Council: the Planning Committee decided that on balance the turbine should be approved due to the overriding economic benefits that it would bring to the applicants dairy farm and cheese making business-ELDC decision notice 136858, 2011.
27	Joanne Johnson Signs Manager LCC	We will continue to support Lincolnshire Wolds by considering the number, style and type of signage. This includes continued support to TRIL (Traditional Roadsigns in Lincolnshire) project.	National and Local Plan (forthcoming Local Development Framework) policies are the key determinates in the approval or rejection of planning applications in the Wolds, although AONB Management Plans are seen as an important additional material consideration. All current Local Plans have a specific development management policy in respect of the national duty to protect and enhance the natural beauty of the AONB.
28	Charlie Bryant Hemingby Parish Council	No comments other than very thorough and very well put together.	The relationship between the AONB Management Plan and the relevant local authorities planning and development management policies and functions is summarised in Section 2.5. See also additional comments above (responses 10b and 21 above) in respect of wider wind farm/renewable energy discussions.
29	Tony Groom Fotherby resident	Any future developments should maintain/enhance what we already have e.g. potential to increase the area's woodland	Comments noted and continuing support to the TRIL project welcomed (Action TW12) along with regular dialogue on any highway and brown tourist signs of interest to the Wolds AONB.
			Comments noted on the disappointment of the lack of a summary note on the www.lincswolds.org.uk website to aid review of the Plan documentation. A clearer link to the Chairman's

	<p>Increase in tourism could spoil the quietness of the Wolds, however an increase in tourism facilities could be possible with the right plans and ideas.</p> <p>Is semi-retired and would like to support local causes – interested in supporting the development of the Lincolnshire Wolds.</p>	<p>foreword/introduction may have helped respondents. Readability is something to be aware of for the future and highlights the benefits of a producing an Executive Summary to accompany the final published Plan and Environmental Report.</p> <p>A number of comments were noted in respect of the need to enhance future tourism and support environmental/landscape benefits. Discovering the Wolds, Section 6.1 describes and highlights as a key issue the challenge of increasing the access, recreation and tourism offer of the Wolds, very much through future development of an appropriate type and scale (Objective ARTO).</p>	<p>Note positive comments on the general style and readability of the document. Welcome CLA's support in the balance of the Vision & Section 7 of the plan recognising the living and working nature of the Wolds and the aspiration to work towards enabling positive and sustainable development appropriate to the area.</p> <p>Section 4.2.1. additional wording to include specialist advice/targeted support to the landowners of Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Regarding concerns with Local Wildlife Site (LWS) designation the text has been revised to help clarify that the designation of LWS is via the formal local planning authority processes for Local Plans.</p>	<p>The style of the document is clear and well written. The size of the document would deter many from reading but this is unavoidable.</p> <p>Heartened to see the Vision acknowledges that the Wolds should not be preserved in aspic.</p> <p>Detailed response on Section 4 “Protecting the Wolds”</p> <p>Detailed response on Section 5 “Living and Working in the Wolds”</p> <p>Section 6, does not believe it is a realistic fear that significant promotion of the Wolds would bring a flood of new visitors.</p> <p>Section 6.3, it is positive that hunting, shooting and fishing are acknowledged as good opportunities for local and tourist recreation which supports local economy.</p> <p>Detailed response on Section 7 “Developing the Wolds”.</p> <p>Section 8, excellent that partnership working mentions working with landowners, but not a</p>
30	Sylvia Hull Regional Advisor CLA			

	<p>great deal of business partners mentioned.</p> <p>Section 9, CLA is pleased the Management Plan is looking to an integrated approach, No mention is made of encouraging the re use of old buildings other than economic use.</p> <p>FWP4, planning rules must be flexible to allow farm diversification.</p> <p>There has to be more of a recreation industry than just walking visitors.</p>	<p>Support noted for the socio-economic benefits of managing woodland detailed in Policy WBP4; request for a flexible/pragmatic approach from relevant local planning authorities when dealing with relevant applications. As detailed in Objective PO the LPAs will need to be satisfied that schemes do not harm the special qualities of the AONB.</p> <p>Support noted for 4.2.7 Arable Farmland and the contribution farming has made to the character of the area. As above, agree with the CLA that there is much uncertainty in the future levels of agri-environment support through the CAP reform etc., How future policies & actions seek to address wildlife gains is an important issue.</p>	<p>Section 4.4.2 comments noted on the difficulties of guiding future sympathetic building developments when there are known gaps in the evidence base on local vernacular. This lends support to English Heritage's recommendation for an additional action (BHA7) – see response 25a) above in addition to existing Action BHA3 focusing on a possible design guide for farm buildings. A potential forthcoming farmstead research project may aid this work. Note CLAs concerns over the financial viability of building works where the costs and supply of suitable local materials may be high. The design guide should help to assist future applicants/agents with a possible review of appropriate materials to protect and enhance local character.</p> <p>Future building/renovation of existing building stock is an important factor in maintaining and enhancing the local community, economy and with careful planning an consideration the local vernacular and special qualities of built heritage of the AONB.</p>	<p>Welcome CLA's support for livestock farming (Policy FWP3) and rural crafts (Policy FWP5) and note the point that the latter should be economically viable. Current actions FWA10 and FWA11</p>
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	<p>focus on supporting and developing promotional activity for rural craft businesses and linkages with other relevant networks.</p> <p>Note CLA's concerns with the caveat for farm diversification to be appropriate to the AONB as currently expressed through Policy FWP4. However it is important that the caveat is retained to highlight that development should always take account of, be sympathetic, and ideally enhance, the special qualities of the area. As detailed in Sections 2.3 and 2.5 (Setting the Scene) this position is in accordance with both the legal and planning frameworks that emphasise that the primary role of AONBs is to conserve and enhance natural beauty and this must be given great weight when advising and determining any development proposals, even those in the wider national interest. Support and advice to landowners and agents is important at an early stage to encourage/support high quality farm diversification schemes that complement and enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the AONB.</p>	<p>Note and welcome support for Policies FWP6 and TCP1, note the desire for a flexible approach from the relevant planning authorities. In respect of climate change and carbon management the Plan highlights the web link to the Carbon Accounting for Land Managers programme (CALM) in the relevant supporting text.</p> <p>Welcome acknowledgement from the CLA for the positive references to hunting, shooting and fishing within the access, recreation and tourism section of the plans. Note that the CLA's comments on expectations for a flood of visitor numbers as an unrealistic fear – nevertheless there is a perceived local concern that requires careful management.</p>	<p>Concerns noted with the wording of Policy PP2 agree to reword slightly to take account of the wider economy. Positive comments welcomed on the importance & support of ICT and its importance to the local economy.</p>
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	<p>Comments noted on affordable housing policies PP3 and PP4. See also responses from ELDC (response 24), Community Lincs (response 34) and Natural England (response 42). Proposed merging both PP3 and PP4 policies on affordable housing – rewording to maintain additional link with local needs. This Policy aims to complement current and future LA policies and remains an important local issue.</p>
	<p>Comment noted regarding Policy PP5 – can confirm this relates to minimising the damage to the AONB from both existing and future mineral activity and any associated uses including recycling facilities and site restoration plans. The location, type and scale of mineral activity, vehicle movements, noise and landscape impacts are important factors in determining any potential harm to the character of the AONB.</p>
	<p>Concerns noted on the Climate Change and Energy section. This is a developing area of interest for the AONB partnership and was not included in the 2004-09 Plan. This does help to explain why the section is perhaps less developed than other sections of the Plan. A recent renewable seminar hosted by the AONB partnership has led to wider discussion on the role of the protected landscape in terms of climate change and especially input into the renewable energy debate. This event is now referenced in the text (Section 7.1 Planning and Development Management and Section 7.3 Climate Change and Energy).</p>

31	<p>Fran Hitchinson Biodiversity Services Manager Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership</p> <p>Protecting the Wolds and accompanying tables.</p> <p>Response highlighting concerns with the term ‘protection’ for locally designated sites – consider alternative wording.</p> <p>Some suggested additions to policy wording of Policies BP1, HTP1 and AFP3 and clarification on the role of the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) and the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership (LBAP) within the Action Plan – Table 4.</p> <p>General comments on use of acronyms, and suggestions for additional key related strategies etc.</p>	<p>Detailed response noted and welcomed, including broad support for the shared objectives in respect of protecting and enhancing biodiversity/geodiversity assets of the Wolds AONB.</p> <p>Agree with the majority of recommended changes within Section 4 Protecting the Wolds with the text amended accordingly to help aid clarity, and also improve the links to the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (3rd Edition, 2011).</p> <p>All comments in respect of the role of the LBAP and the LBAP in delivering the Action Plan (Table 4) have been very helpful in clarifying future delivery opportunities with all suggestions incorporated.</p> <p>Note the request for additional policy wording for BP1, HTP1 and AFP3 to include ‘passing the data on to Lincolnshire Environment Records Centre - LERC’. The AONB partnership will work towards joint data recording and information sharing wherever possible however we consider that this is best not included as a policy stipulation, as depending on the data sources there may be certain restrictions e.g. via Data Protection issues, or other caveats/copyright complications. Biological and geodiversity dataset exchanges are best conducted on a case by case basis.</p> <p>Careful thought has been given to switching recreation to sporting and physical recreation however informal recreation is a term widely applied in the CA 221 guidance (p21) for access and opportunities in the general countryside.</p>	<p>Several of the comments appear to relate to the whole of the counties contributions/opportunities for recognising and delivering on a sporting legacy, including opportunities for equestrian and water recreation activity. The emphasis of the AONB Plan should focus on the contribution that sport can make to the physical landscape and character of the Wolds as well as the socio-economic benefits. Some conflicts may need careful management e.g. equestrian facilities and lighting; shooting and noise intrusion.</p>
32	<p>Dave Carter Facilities Improvement Manager Lincolnshire Sports</p>	<p>Duplication in certain sections such as Tennyson and Peter De Wint. Request for recreation to be revised to ‘sporting and physical recreation’ to move away from sedentary implications</p>	<p>Overall feels sport and physical recreation plays a small part in the report – equestrianism, water sport and field sports are major contributors to the counties economy. Detailed response on how references in the Management Plan could be expanded to be more wide ranging.</p>

		<p>Opportunities for future water sport activity is currently very limited in the AONB, most streamsides/lakeside leisure activities relate to fishing, walking and cycling and to a lesser degree shooting.</p> <p>The Plan will seek to widen appropriate sporting/leisure interests in the future, excepting the primary purpose of the AONB designation. Further links with the sporting and health sectors will be encouraged, for example potentially through increased links with the Lincolnshire Wolds Walking Festival.</p>	<p>Comments noted and general support for the Plan welcomed.</p>	
33	<p>Paul Cutts Chairman South Willingham Parish Council</p>	<p>Opposes large scale wind farms, pylons and overhead lines in the Wolds.</p> <p>Would like to see greater footpath access to local areas, especially where landowners traditionally keep land private.</p> <p>Develop “set aside” and corridor land at edges of fields for walking or horse riding.</p> <p>Development of cycle paths on busier roads.</p> <p>The parish council support the plan as it stands and feel the Wolds should be developed in the way suggested as long as it is sensitive to the needs of the local population and environment, both built and natural.</p>	<p>As discussed above (see responses 10b, 12 and 21) wind power remains controversial: individual planning authorities are currently developing specific planning guidance and policies to the range of emerging technologies including wind energy developments. The Plan supports a consistent approach with a general presumption against medium-large scale wind turbines within and adjacent to the AONB (Policies PP8 & PA11). The positive work with the relevant District Network providers for electricity is well documented in the Plan. See response 12 above for additional comments on pylon developments.</p> <p>Agree on the importance of securing greater public access which is supported by the Plan – Policies TCP4 and ARTP1. Support for encouragement to farmers/landowners to utilise marginal land for encouraging wider access would aid delivery towards Actions ARTA2 and ARTA7. However the opportunities for grant assistance are much more challenging following the cessation of future access payments for farmers/landowners via Natural England's Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) scheme.</p> <p>(Additional note: existing permissive access schemes will be honoured to the end of the original agreements, but most will end prior to the 2020 cut-off. HLS will continue to support some special educational access projects, but they will need to specifically cater for <16 year olds and/or adults with special needs).</p>	

		Support noted on enabling future development to take place where this is sensitive to the needs of the local population and the built and natural environment. This view endorses Objective PO, recognising that any development must recognise and uphold the primary purpose of the AONB designation – the protection and enhancement of its natural beauty and special qualities.	
34	Janet Clark Senior Rural Officer Community Lincs	<p>Generally supports the aims and proposed actions of the whole document and particularly from the RHE point of view.</p> <p>PA4 to be reworded regarding Rural Housing Enablers.</p> <p>PA5, suggests that CL be added to the list of potential others and add wording to support the work of RHE's in the Living Lincs partnership to identify affordable housing sites.</p> <p>It is not clear how any conflicts between economy, environment and community will be resolved.</p> <p>Potential conflict resolution needs to be explained between partners own policy or political priorities.</p> <p>Could there be a list of parishes within the Wolds that would benefit from the protection of the Designated Protected Areas Order 2009?</p>	<p>General comments noted and overarching support for the Plan welcomed.</p> <p>Valid concern made on the clarification of any processes for resolving potential conflicts between policies/actions in the Plan and similarly conflict resolution for conflict with an individual partners own policies or actions. These are covered to a degree by the JAC Partnership Agreement. Every partner has a right of veto on the JAC, the consensus view of the AONB partnership – the Joint Advisory Committee, will override the views of any individual partner in terms of determining overarching policy and support for relevant projects on a case by case basis for example as resources come forward. Legislation places the primary role of AONB designation as the protection and enhancement of natural beauty and the partnership should ensure that this is paramount when taking account of any conflict. All relevant LAs, government agencies and other statutory undertakers have a duty of regard to the AONB designation when performing their functions (see Section 2.3).</p> <p>Concerns raised on Actions PA4 - PA5. See also responses from ELDC (response 24), the CLA (response 30) and Natural England (response 42). Proposed merging both PP3 and PP4 policies on affordable housing – rewording to maintain additional link with local needs. This Policy aims to complement current and future LA policies and is an important local issue.</p> <p>A list of AONB Parishes protected via the Designated Protected Areas Order 2009 has been drawn up.</p>

35	<p>Ted Banks Campaign for the Protection of Rural England</p> <p>The most important part of the plan is the Policy framework and this is soundly based and clearly presented. CPRE welcomes the plan and the specific 5 year action plan. We support this and would be willing to assist if requested and feasible.</p> <p>Section 4, proposed policies reflect the issues and needs/challenges.</p> <p>Section 5, Sustaining and improving facilities for those living in the AONB will present major challenge, especially with reductions in public spending and depressed private spending.</p> <p>Section 6, would welcome increase in sensitively produced interpretative facilities and literature. Further opportunities for leisure and recreation beneficial providing low key and not associated with noise and visual intrusion.</p> <p>Section 7, policies PP6, PP7 and PP8 are crucially important.</p> <p>Section 8, supports any relevant work.</p> <p>Section 9, supports any relevant work.</p> <p>Would like to see more paths and access for walkers and horse riders.</p>	<p>Note and welcome CPRE's general support for the AONB Strategy and accompanying Action Plan.</p> <p>Acknowledge that there is some overlap between policies and objectives in the Plan, these were carefully reviewed by the JAC partnership and a clear logical structure maintained – with the objectives serving as overarching aims or goals and the resulting policies proving a the focus for future activity.</p> <p>Recognise the importance that CPRE places on safeguarding the AONB from potential harmful developments and the need to safeguard tranquillity, especially via Policies PP6, PP7 and PP8.</p> <p>Acknowledge important point made in support of the need for sensitively designed interpretation facilities – listed as one of the key issues in Section 6. 1. Also the importance for enhancing the rights of way network including especially better linkages for walkers and horseriders. As discussed above (see response 33) securing future access may be an increasing challenge as relevant government grants decline – pooling of resources and expertise will be increasingly important, together with continuing goodwill and engagement from landowners and local communities (Policies TCP4 and ARTP1).</p> <p>Welcome CPRE's willingness to assist wherever possible in future mutual projects.</p> <p>Many paths are in effect, a cul de sac – leading to or only accessible from busy roads. Many parishes are lacking an appropriate network, more circular routes are needed in several areas of the AONB, possibilities could be worked up with negotiation with relevant bodies.</p> <p>Greater potential for securing access to, and information about, some of the ancient monuments and other sites of historic and</p>
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		archaeological interest. Overall , CPRE is anxious that tranquillity of the Wolds be retained. We believe the Management Plan, is implemented as proposed should secure this objective.	
36	Caroline Steel Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	<p>The draft plan is readable and clear.</p> <p>Would be useful to include a reference to the Central Green Infrastructure Audit.</p> <p>Supports concern expressed by Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership over interpretation of LWS designation.</p> <p>Supports other points made by LBP.</p> <p>Detailed response on Section 4 “Protecting the Wolds” including more information on links to other relevant strategies.</p> <p>Section 5, would like to see inclusion of a policy to lobby for maintenance/introduction of agri-environment schemes applicable to the Wolds.</p> <p>Detailed response on Section 9 “Making it Happen”.</p> <p>Looks forward to continuing the good relationship with LwCS.</p>	<p>General comments and support noted on wide range of relevant objectives and policies, with detailed suggestions to enhance the Biodiversity sections of the Plan.</p> <p>Agree that the Plan should acknowledge the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure study and accompanying Biodiversity Opportunity Map for Central Lincolnshire - which extends to the West Lindsey District Council area of the AONB. This has been included in Section 2.5 Management Plan in Context emphasising the strategic influence of the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit.</p> <p>Section 4.1 Landscape Conservation and Enhancement: The Natural Environment White Paper and earlier Lawton Review is introduced in this section with further references in Section 4.2.1. Agree the Plan could benefit from links to the England Biodiversity Strategy and European Biodiversity Strategy.</p> <p>Agree with the suggestions for revised wording for Objective BO, GO, WBO and Policies BP1 and BP2.</p> <p>Useful point made on the importance of a sound evidence base for future decision making – additional sentence added to the introduction in Section 9.2 Monitoring.</p> <p>As recommended, further supporting text added to both Sections 4.2.2 Meadow, Pasture and Wet Grassland and 4.2.3 Grass Verges and Green Lanes to highlight the wider range of ecosystem benefits from protecting, enhancing and restoring this important habitat resource.</p>

	<p>Section 4.2.3 already mentions that the first protected roadside reserve in the county was in the Wolds, however the 1960 date to be added for increased clarity. Revised context for Life on the Verge in the accompanying text to reflect recent & ongoing delivery of the project.</p> <p>Section 4.2.4 Woodlands, Beech Clumps and Traditional Orchards agree that SSSI reference is misleading – wording amended. Forestry Commission has confirmed that regional boundary changes will not affect the AONB.</p> <p>Section 4.2.5 Hedgerows and Landmark Trees acknowledge that there is a need to highlight the important interconnecting role of hedgerows in the supporting text.</p>	<p>Section 5 Living and Working in the Wolds. Note the Trust's request for a specific lobbying policy for the development of agri-environment schemes relevant to the Wolds (e.g. to maintain & enhance areas of high nature value & ecological networks. The Lincolnshire Wolds JAC has been careful in the past not to assume a lobbying position, but rather one of positive dialogue through its advisory and facilitating role. A wider influencing role for agricultural issues pertinent to Wolds' farmers is expressed through Policies FWP2 and resulting Actions FWA3 and FWA4. In addition to working at a local level, via for e.g. the Campaign for the Farmed Environment the AONB partnership will also engage through national representations and consultations as part of the wider family of protected landscapes and especially through the relevant advocacy activities of the National Association for AONBs.</p> <p>Specific change requests to Actions (Table 4) in respect of Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust's delivery as lead or supporting partner all amended accordingly. Agree to recommended changes for grass verges (Actions VLA3 & VLA4) including revision of targets to link with ongoing and future delivery via the Life on the Verge</p>
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		partnership. Welcome general support for relevant objectives and policies as detailed in the response and the Trust's continued willingness to assist in delivery of relevant areas of the Plan via active engagement with the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service and Joint Advisory Committee.	Response welcomed from the Mid-Lincolnshire Access Forum.
37	Chris Padley Chairman Mid-Lincs Access Forum	<p>Found the document numbering system difficult to navigate in tandem with the PDF file numbering.</p> <p>Section 4, supports section referring to verges and green lanes, but feels there is considerable need to create safe, cleared track ways on verges, away from the tarmac, especially on busier roads to enable walkers and horse riders to proceed easily, especially on links to bus stops, bridleways and quieter roads.</p> <p>Section 6, ARTP6, supports the recognition that the Wolds lacks adequate access and would like to see this strengthened by including the Highway Authority which would help underline their statutory role in the management of verges and rights of way network, including improvement under the RoWIP and Local Transport Plans.</p> <p>The forthcoming Wolds horse driving trail underlines particular importance of equestrian activity and would like to see specific reference to equestrianism in both the access and tourism sections.</p> <p>Public Rights of Way network is patchy; some particularly attractive areas are inaccessible as the rights of way have not been recorded. It</p>	<p>Agree on the clear links between access, interpretation and visitor experience and understanding. This is implicit within the 2004-09 AONB Management Plan and the original 2001 Interpretation Strategy and is why Access is included as a topic within Section 6 Discovering the Wolds alongside Interpretation, Recreation and Tourism as well as coverage within Section 7.2 Transport. No further amendments are proposed.</p> <p>Recognise the request to be more explicit in highlighting the strategic role of the Highway Authority – for the AONB this is not only Lincolnshire County Council but also North East Lincolnshire Council. Additional text added in Sections 2.5 Management Plan in Context, 7.2 Transport in the Wolds & 8. Partnerships in the Wolds.</p> <p>Noted and appreciated the difficulties in navigating through the draft Management Plan online due to the lack of alignment between the original document and PDF page numbering. Further review to be taken to enhance future indexing.</p> <p>Comments relating to Section 4 (4.2.3) include general recognition of the value and contribution of roadside verges & green lanes to the landscape and nature conservation. An interesting proposal has been suggested to encourage and support access provision utilising additional roadside verge links for walkers and horseriders, especially to improve links between public right of</p>

	would be useful to expand this area in the Management Plan, also to encourage land owners and authorities to co operate in creating new foot and bridleways through area lacking in provision.	way, quiet roads and bus stops on the edge of busy roads. The Access Forum proposes exploring and developing (green) mown pathways, free of holes (open culverts) and other obstacles. There is potential conflict with botanical interests, including protected roadside verges. Resources and highway authority permitting there could be scope for a feasibility study to review this proposal in more detail, especially if there is likely to be a decline in permissive access through the decline in agri-environment schemes. However the Highway Authorities have confirmed that this is not a viable option due to legal and resourcing implications.		
		Comment noted on the request to expand on the differences between foot, cycle and horse interests/requirements and how this relates directly to future opportunities. As detailed above - the spirit of the Plan is very much on developing and promoting access for all, whilst recognising the legislative rights of way and site specific issues.		
38	Roy Marsh Hemingby	Similar points made to respondents 2. and 20. on the increasing potential of equine usage and tourism in the Wolds. Current focus of partnership resources for equestrian activity is on developing and promoting the new horse carriage route as detailed in Action ARTA19. Agree that there is potential to explore and develop a range of equine linked tourism provision (through farm diversification etc.,) and this has been made more explicit in Sections 6.1 and 6.3. including supporting text on the forthcoming Lindsey Trail.	Request for new policy: "Encourage landowners and authorities to cooperate in creating new footpath and bridleways in those areas currently lacking provision and especially where these close short gaps in the network or help to minimise shared use of busy roads." This is covered in-part through Policies ARTP6 and TWP5 and might be better being worded as a specific action.	Welcome this positive and enthusiastic response from a local resident.

resident	<p>Section 4, is very excited about the enthusiasm about all groups and councils.</p> <p>Section 5, good.</p> <p>Section 6, supports; thinks area is little known and plans will allow visitors to leave thinking this is a beautiful part of the country.</p> <p>Section 7, supports future plans for tree generation and monitoring of plants and fauna.</p> <p>Wind farms should not be allowed.</p> <p>Section 8, internet speed connectivity should be aggressively pursued.</p> <p>Speed limit on Green Lane should be reduced from 60 mph, cars, vans and motorcycles speed up and down as there is good visibility killing wildlife and endangering walkers and horse riders. Place an interpretation board at the start of the footpath.</p>	<p>Support noted for the general structure and readability of the Plan and general endorsement for Sections 4 – 6. Note respondent's acknowledgment on the capacity for, and benefits of, increasing visitor numbers.</p> <p>Acknowledge the firm request for more specific policies to help prevent undesirable landscape impacts from wind farm developments both within and adjacent to the AONB. As discussed above (see responses 10b, 12, 21 and 33) wind power remains controversial: individual planning authorities are currently developing specific planning guidance and policies on the range of emerging technologies including wind energy developments. The Plan supports a consistent approach with a general presumption against medium-large scale wind turbines within and adjacent to the AONB (Policies PP8 & PA1).</p> <p>Note the respondent's request for Quiet Lanes, specifically speed restrictions along Green Lane (near Cadwell Park). As detailed in response 11b the Highways Authorities have advised us to take out any references to traffic calming as it does indicate formal measures that would not be in keeping or appropriate in the Wolds and they would not authorise or undertake such a scheme. They reported that there was no take up or likely take up of Quiet Lanes in Lincolnshire. This was a national initiative that appears to have lost impetus and is deemed no longer a priority for the County. Additional policy TWP6 “to encourage Highway Authorities to adopt traffic management measures and schemes commensurate with AONB designation and rural environments” has now been recommended.</p> <p>Note desire for an aggressive approach to aid increased internet connectivity. Section 5.2 Thriving Communities recognises opportunities from new technologies including the value of internet coverage/speeds in helping to support the local economy and wider rural service network. Covered specifically as Action TCA6 to help deliver on wider Policy TCP2.</p>
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	<p>Request for an interpretation panel at the start of the Hemingby Green Lane (Roman Road) has been noted. Aware that a new interpretation panel is to be installed in Hemingby, although not at this same location. The AONB Management Plan maintains highlights its broad support for community interpretation, which can extend to panels (as and where appropriate) via Policy IP3 and more specifically Action IPA12.</p>	<p>As discussed in related response 22 above: both the Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) and Small Grant Scheme (SGS) have assisted local community groups in a wide range of amenity enhancements, together with support from Awards for All. These have included the creation of new access for open space often including sympathetically designed signage, interpretation and other facilities such as seating. Resources permitting the future SDF and SGS programmes (see Action TCA2) will provide an incentive for future community driven amenity schemes, and the priority will be on delivery of multiple benefits and those schemes highlighted within any appropriate Parish and Neighbourhood Plans (see Action PA2).</p>	<p>Note and welcome specific support for the sympathetic re-use of redundant buildings as expressed through Policy BHP3 (Action BHA9). Section 4.4.2 Built Heritage recognises that the repair/re-use of redundant buildings needs to carefully consider landscape (design & materials) and any wildlife interests (especially protected species such as bats and barn owl roosts) but agree this can provide important opportunities for farm diversification, small enterprise and new businesses development. This link is covered in Section 5.2 Thriving Communities but will be briefly referenced in the supporting text for Built Heritage.</p>	<p>See below response 44.</p>
39	Simon Wright Places Manager LCC	Supports the policy which refers to the sympathetic repair and sustainable re-use of redundant buildings.		
40	Councillor Julia Pear Spilsby Town Council	Telephone response – written papers to follow (see reference 44)		
41	Jill Makinson-Sanders	Would like to congratulate the team for putting together such a comprehensive report which is	Very supportive comments welcomed including the wider support from the Hubbard's Hills Trust. Note wider interest in renewable	

	Hubbards Hills Trust	easy to read and so clear in its objectives. Supports the Plan and agrees that it is a positive and viable way forward for the AONB. Would welcome comments on impact of solar panels on London Road sports hall.	Hubbards' Hills is referenced specifically within the Plan (Section 6.3 Access, Recreation and Tourism) as one of only a few sites providing wider access opportunities. Envisage continuing the positive links with the Hubbard's Hills Trust and the emerging Hubbard's Hills Management Plan.
42	Karen Devonport Senior Advisor Natural England	Detailed 9 page response on the structure and content of the Management Plan and accompany Strategic Environmental Assessment . The response highlights potential inaccuracies and makes a number of suggestions for additional references and wording including to a number of the Objectives and Policies in the document. Appreciates the hard work of the LWCS in the production of the Consultation draft.	<p><u>Comments on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):</u> Welcome acknowledgement that Natural England has been engaged in the SEA process from an early stage and that they are satisfied that the assessment provides a comprehensive baseline and identifies the key sustainability issues.</p> <p>NE recognises the assessment of the objectives and policies and the mitigation proposals that have been used to update the AONB Management Plan, including proposed new objectives to minimise adverse effects on the environment.</p> <p>SEA report – several references to Joint Character Areas (JCAs) that should read as National Character Areas (NCAs).</p> <p><u>Comments on Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report:</u> Welcome Natural England's general agreement with the conclusions of the Habitats Regulation screening assessment for the Plan's potential impacts upon nearby designated conservation areas of European importance (e.g. the coastal Natura 2000 sites of Saltfleetby and Gibraltar Point). Note that NE concurs with the conclusion that some changes to Objectives and Policies as detailed in the Screening Report, in addition to a "wider protected area scope" for Policy PP8, is required to avoid any potential harmful impacts on the Natura sites. The report highlighted that undesirable impacts to coastal sites could come about indirectly where specific AONB policies may be seen to restrict or displace certain activities. Note that NE concludes that providing the above recommendations are actioned accordingly there will be no need to undertake a more detailed Appropriate Assessment.</p>

	<p>Comments noted on the wording of Policy PP8 (now PP7) wind turbines and possible implications for surrounding Natura sites areas if a more restrictive Policy is to be adopted. Further guidance taken from the individual local planning authorities and Natural England. The consensus view has been to clarify a stance for the Plan to maintain a general presumption against any wind energy schemes deemed to exceed micro-energy status, both within the AONB and in those adjacent areas likely to detrimental harm to the views or setting of the area.</p> <p><u>Comments on main Plan.</u> Welcome the supportive comments from NE on the general style and readability of the Plan.</p> <p>Note the agency's recognition that the Plan has undergone a 'light review'. Regarding public/community discussions at various events including the two important Wolds' conferences - these have helped to inform the Plan as described in the Chairman's Introduction.</p> <p>Note NE's suggestion to revise the current structure of the early scene setting chapters. The original structure followed in-part the recommendations from the CA 221 Management Plan guidance, although the partnership wished to see the Vision as one of the first things within the document. The 1999 Plan had received adverse comments for having the Vision towards the back of the publication. On balance agree to switch early sequence of chapters and has been actioned accordingly.</p> <p>Recognise that many of the previous key related planning and strategic documents will be superseded by the new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Revised Section 1.5 (previously 2.5) Management Plan in Context to highlight the important influence of the Localism Bill and the recently launched National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). As advised included</p>
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	<p>additional cross-referencing to further external environmental drivers including the EU2020 Biodiversity Strategy, the England Biodiversity Strategy, the Lawton report Making Space for Nature, Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice etc,. These are covered in more detail in Section 4 (Protecting the Wolds).</p> <p>Regarding the Vision, some fair comments made on the general overly descriptive nature of the special qualities of the Lincolnshire Wolds that accord with comments from East Lindsey DC (response 24). This statement was expanded due in part to the post adoption comments from English Nature (now Natural England) and CA 211, 2006 Guidance for the Review of AONB Management Plans, both of which advised on the need for fuller descriptions of the AONB to draw out the special/unique qualities of the Lincolnshire Wolds and how these attributes are going to be safeguarded in the future. Agree that the new vision is now somewhat wordy and duplicates the descriptions within Section 2 (previously Section 3). These have now been removed from the vision to help avoid unnecessary duplication.</p>	<p>Section 3.3.1 (Outstanding Qualities) & 3.3.2 (National Landscape Character Assessments) agree to minor word changes. Note the comments on the future role of the National Character Areas (NCA) and added in 3.3.2 the future role of Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) which are being developed for each NCA. Welcome Natural England's continuing support and guidance in this area especially in respect of partnership development of NCA 43 for the Lincolnshire Wolds.</p> <p>Section 3.3.3. ('The Regional Landscape Character Assessment (EMLCA) actioned correction to its 2010 publication. Support inclusion of additional paragraph to help explain the purpose and use of EMLCA.</p> <p>Table 1 & Table 2 consider wider referencing to the LWCS and</p>
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	<p>other datasets as a footnote. In part a distillation of peer review and community consultations. Number of additional points in respect of Table 1 have been actioned.</p> <p>Section 3.5 (Threats/Issues/Pressures on the Wolds) agree paragraph could benefit from additional comment on positive opportunities via agri-environment options. Note suggestion to reference in future Wolds Annual Reviews links/delivery in respect of the new Local Nature Partnership. This will be considered further where relevant.</p>
	<p>Further suggestions for Section 4: Protecting the Wolds Policy BP2 (Biodiversity) - agree to make specific reference to providing for enhanced ecosystem service networks. Include additional cross reference to Policy CCP3 (Climate change and Energy).</p> <p>Page 19 - reference made to NCA 43 Lincolnshire Wolds. Policy GP1 (Meadow, Pasture and Wet Grassland) - agree to add 'connect' as there is habitat and landscape benefits for linking grassland.</p> <p>Objective HTO (Hedgerows and Landmark Trees) - agree to suggestion to include 'manage'.</p> <p>Objective RSPO (Rivers, Streams and Ponds) - agree to additional 'function' and 'landscape character' as detailed. Note & actioned corrections to text reference for geology actions EHA1-6 > GDA1-6.</p> <p>Policy SP2 (Soils) - agree to additional text 'and services' to highlight wider ecosystem services benefits from good soil management.</p> <p>Objective AO (Archaeology) - agree that suggested inclusion of 'appropriately manage' would strengthen this objective.</p> <p>Policy BHP1 (Built Heritage) - support additional text 'in keeping with local character'.</p> <p>Section 5: Living and Working in the Wolds Policy FWP5 (Farming in the Wolds) - agree to recommendation</p>

	<p>to add 'appropriately manage' to help recognise the link between traditional rural activities and traditional land management.</p> <p>TCA3 (Thriving Communities) welcome NE's support and offer in assisting partners to help facilitate grass roots community action.</p> <p>TCP2 & TP2 (Thriving Communities) recognise the gap in specific actions for promoting healthier lifestyles. Currently no partners have come forward with suggested actions, although there are obvious connections with other areas of the Plan, most notably the benefits to public health through access, recreation and tourism activity (Section 6.3). Relevant actions will be sought over the life of the Plan.</p>	<p>Section 6: Discovering the Wolds</p> <p>Section 6.3: (Access, Recreation and Tourism) Note the general support for promoting access for all (e.g. Policy ARTP1) but concern expressed that there are no direct links or actions for achieving Access for All under the requirements of the relatively new Equality Act 2010. Suggest that this is already implied via advice and assistance to the Mid-Lincolnshire Local Access Forum and Rights of Way Improvement Plan - Action ARTA1 Acknowledge an error in numbering in the main Plan - Policy ARTP6 corrected to ARTP4.</p> <p>Section 7: Developing the Wolds</p> <p>Policy PP4 (Small scale Affordable Housing) note request for clarification on the precise role of the AONB partnership. See also responses from ELDC (response 24), CLA (response 30) and Community Lincs (response 34). Suggest merging both PP3 and PP4 policies on affordable housing – rewording to include link with local needs. This Policy aims to complement current and future LA policies and remains an important local issue.</p> <p>Note support for Policy PP6 on development and setting and the recommendation to explore work of the Cotswold Conservation Board in this area.</p>
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	<p>Note response and suggestions for Policy PP8 (now PP7) - see above updated commentary following additional consultation.</p> <p>Support suggestion for an additional Policy (PP10) “to develop a comprehensive and sensitive approach to securing opportunities for renewable energy provision across the AONB and its wider setting.” Cross reference to Policy CCP4 and vice versa.</p>
	<p>Note support for Policy CCP3 (Climate change and Energy) and as suggested cross referenced to revised Policy BP2 (Biodiversity). Welcome offer from Natural England to assist as a potential other partner, assuming for Actions CCA4 and CCA5.</p>
	<p>Section 8: Working Together</p> <p>Note the suggested reference to highlight future links to the emerging Lincolnshire Nature Partnership, viewed by NE as one of the key partnerships for the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service (AONB Unit). Terminology changed from Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership to the new Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership.</p> <p>Section 9: Making it Happen</p> <p>Relating to 9.2.1 (Condition Monitoring) support additional recommendation to highlight the ongoing work of the national monitoring project, with the Wolds AONB unit participating as one of four pilot areas. The final conclusions and recommendations are still outstanding however so Table 5 will be subject to further review. Amended Action MA4 to emphasise the project is part of a national partnership.</p> <p>Table 5 actioned correction request - NE not Defra provide the data source for higher tier agri-environment schemes.</p> <p><u>Closing comments</u></p> <p>Note and welcome general comment of support from NE to continue to work alongside and support the Wolds AONB</p>

	<p>partnership to secure mutual outcomes for the benefit of nature and wider society.</p> <p>Agree to amendment request for Appendix 1 bullet point.</p>	<p>Further thought needed for wider policy to encourage volunteering and participation opportunities for the benefit of the natural environment in the AONB. Request to consider as part of Section 5.2 Thriving Communities & Section 6.3 Access, Recreation & Tourism. No capacity currently within LWCS team to run a coordinated volunteer programme. Emphasis continues on providing support to local community groups including assistance via the Lincolnshire Wolds SDF and the Small Grant Scheme.</p>	<p>Welcome NE's recognition of the hard work and commitment of the Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service team in preparing the public consultation draft and NE's engagement in the final drafting of the Plan.</p>	<p>A more critical response than many highlighting general concerns that the Plan is too vague and needs to be more focused.</p>
43	<p>Mrs A Hodgson Clerk to Astbury, Goulceby and Ranby Parish Council</p>	<p>The parish council considered the Management Plan to be too vague and lacked short executive summary.</p> <p>Would like to be provided with clear and concise vision and objectives together with a high level implementation strategy.</p>	<p>In response: the content of the Plan is very wide because of the diversity of issues impacting upon the special qualities of the AONB, the wide range of components that contribute to current understanding of landscape protection/management and the increasing need to take into account socio-economic factors. As indicated in Section 2 Setting the Scene the structure of the Plan must broadly align with the government guidance for producing AONB Management Plans as detailed in publication CA 23, and the revised CA 221.</p>	<p>As detailed in the immediate Introduction and How to read and Use the Plan sections there is a broad high level strategy provided by the broad objectives and resulting policies (scrutinised through the accompanying independent SEA process). Sections 2.5 Management Plan in Context, 2.6 Status of the Lincolnshire Wolds</p>

	AONB Management Plan and 2.7 Who looks after the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB? explains in some detail the context of the Plan, its links to wider strategy and its expected implementation. Table 4 provides a comprehensive Action Plan linking specific tasks to relevant strategic policies and wider objectives – wherever possible these are intended to be specific, time-bound, measurable and realistic. Some brief additional text has been included in Section 9.1 Implementation to provide some additional clarity.	Support the request for a concise Executive Summary. One was produced for the original 2004 -09 Management Plan and resources permitting it is intended to produce another for the revised Plan. The presence of an Executive Summary and the final SEA Environmental Report will be highlighted in the main body of the Plan, most usefully in the Introduction and/or How to read and use the Management Plan sections.	Welcome the constructive comments from this response and the general view that the Plan has been well written.
44	Spilsby Town Council	<p>Would like extension of the Wolds to include Spilsby and provided a case for this to be implemented.</p> <p>Oppose pylons.</p> <p>Would need to look at the current quality of wildlife sites outside Spilsby and the effect on these habitats if there were any proposed wind farm development.</p> <p>Agree with many of the points raised in this very well written piece of work.</p>	Similar to response 18, comments have been duly noted and carefully considered in respect of the recommendation to extend the southern boundary of the AONB beyond its current route into the Spilsby Crescent (Shelf) and the opportunities this could generate in terms of delivering on wider national objectives including Sir John Lawton's Making Space for Nature recommendations (as detailed Section 4.1 Landscape Conservation and Enhancement in the Plan and summarised in the Town Council's response).

		implications. It would be a costly and extensive exercise, requiring in the first instance a number of detailed independent landscape assessments. The AONB is a national designation and due to the legislative framework the process would very likely trigger a time consuming and costly public enquiry – only one formal objection is needed.
		Around 2004-05 the Lincolnshire Wolds Joint Advisory Committee submitted written evidence to the Countryside Agency (now Natural England) summarising various anomalies with the current AONB boundary (including its southern boundary) as part of a national review of protected landscape designations. As detailed in Action PA16 further investigation will be explored over the life of the Plan to assess more fully the options and possible implications in undertaking a boundary review.
		Agree with the concerns expressed by the respondent in terms of the potential undesirable impacts that could result from future wind farm, electricity substation and pylon developments, both within and in close proximity to the AONB. This is covered in a range of policies within Objective PO (Section 7.1 Planning and Development Management) and an additional reference to utilities has been included in the accompanying supporting text.
45	Don Westman Market Rasen resident	Strongly opposes wind farms/turbines and feels there should be a presumption against all but small turbines at individual properties.
46	Russell Howard Tathwell	Firmly opposes wind farms/turbines with supporting letter attached of recent correspondence with East Lindsey District

	<p>Council in respect of future wind energy development in the neighbouring coastal grazing marshes. Suggested revised wording to strengthen PP8 in respect of a wider presumption against neighbouring wind turbine developments – not just for proposals immediate to the AONB boundary.</p>	<p>Agree to strengthen Policy PP8 (now PP7) to highlight the importance of safeguarding impacts from neighbouring wind farm developments – not just those adjacent to the area but those impacting upon its views and setting. This would accord with current national planning guidance, which although against the creation of buffer areas does support the principle of wider protection for nationally protected landscapes, including AONBs.</p> <p>Further discussion taken within the Lincolnshire Wolds Joint Management Group in respect of proposed rewording to PP8 (now PP7) and a revised policy on wind energy has been recommended.</p>
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Appendix 7a – Glossary for Acronyms

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AMP5	Asset Management Plan (2010-2015) for private water companies
AW	Anglian Water
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BDS	British Driving Society
BeC	Beech Clumps
BHS	British Horse Society
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CCT	Churches Conservation Trust
CFE	Campaign for the Farmed Environment
CG	Common Ground
CL	Community Lincs
CLA	Country Land and Business Association
CLJPU	Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit
COSMIC	Conservation of Scheduled Monuments in Cultivation
CPRE	Campaign to Protect Rural England
CRoW Act	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
CSF	Catchment Sensitive Farming
CSS	Countryside Stewardship Scheme
CT	Churches Together
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DMV	Deserted Medieval Village
EA	Environment Agency
EoEAO	East of England Apples and Orchard Project
EH	English Heritage
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELDC	East Lindsey District Council
ELS	Entry Level Stewardship
ENPAA	English National Park Authorities Association
EU	European Union
FC	Forestry Commission
GL	Groundwork Lincolnshire
GLNP	Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership
GM	Genetically Modified
HaR	Heritage at Risk
HHT	Hubbard's Hills Trust
HLS	Higher Level Stewardship
HTL	Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
HWG	Heritage Working Group (Lincolnshire Wolds)
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
JAC	Joint Advisory Committee (AONB Partnership)
JMG	Joint Management Group (of JAC)
LA	Local Authority
LAF	Mid-Lincolnshire Local Access Forum
LAZ	Lindsey Action Zone
LBP	Lincolnshire Biodiversity Partnership
LBAP	Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan
LCC	Lincolnshire County Council
LCSP	Lincolnshire Chalk Streams Project
LDF	Local Development Frameworks
LE	Lincolnshire Enterprise
LERAP	Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides

LERC	Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre
LGG	Lincolnshire Geodiversity Group
LGS	Local Geological Site
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LNT	Louth Navigation Trust
LNU	Lincolnshire Naturalists Union
LRO	Lincolnshire Research Observatory
LTC	Louth Town Council
LTP	Local Transport Plan
LWCS	Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service (AONB staffing unit)
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
LWT	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust
LWWF	Lincolnshire Wolds Walking Festival
MapInfo	Map Information System (computerised)
NAAONB	National Association for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
NE	Natural England
NELC	North East Lincolnshire Council
NFU	National Farmers Union
NO	Nitrogen monoxide
NPAC Act	National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OFGEM	Office of Gas and Electricity Markets
OWG	Officers Working Group (of JAC)
PAWS	Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites
PCC	Parochial Church Council
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
RA	Ramblers
RDPE	Rural Development Programme for England
RDS	Rural Development Service
RES	Regional Economic Strategy
RFF	Regional Forestry Framework
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site
RNR	Roadside Nature Reserve
RoWIP	Rights of Way Improvement Plan
RTP	Rural Transport Plan
RTPO	Rural Transport Partnership Officer
SDF	Sustainable Development Fund
SE	Sport England
SM	Scheduled Monument
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Importance
SO	Sulphur monoxide
SPD	Supplementary Planning Documents
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SSP	Sub-regional Strategic Partnership
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TCV	The Conservation Volunteers
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
TRIL	Traditional Roadsides in Lincolnshire
WLDC	West Lindsey District Council
WTT	Wild Trout Trust

Appendix 7b - Technical Terms

Agri-environment Scheme	Land-based schemes that provide financial incentives for land managers to adopt environmentally beneficial land management practices.
Ancient woodland	A site that has had continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 and which has not been cleared or replanted (except natural regeneration).
BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan)	The document that ensures everyone can help protect and enhance the biodiversity of Lincolnshire through a series of achievable actions.
Barrows	An ancient mound associated with burials.
Big Society	A UK government concept that aims to create a climate that empowers local people and communities.
Biodiversity	The variety of life on Earth, coined from the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit of 1992.
Brownfield land	A planning term to indicate land that has been previously developed e.g. redundant airfield sites, industrial premises etc.
Calcareous	A type of grassland that is rich in calcium carbonate (lime) and is therefore chalky. It supports specific vegetation types.
Carbon sequestration	The natural or artificial processes by which carbon dioxide is captured and removed from the atmosphere and stored in a carbon sink.
Carbon sink	A natural or artificial reservoir that absorbs and locks more carbon than it releases.
Climate change adaptation	A response that seeks to reduce the vulnerability of biological systems to climate change effects.
Climate change mitigation	A response that seeks to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions and/or enhance the removal of these gases from the atmosphere
Combes	Valleys formed by glaciation processes.
Coppice	To cut, at ground level, all stems of trees/shrubs to stimulate new, multi-stemmed growth. Also refers to an area that has been managed in this way.
Dissemination	To spread ideas and information as widely as possible.
Diversification (farm)	To vary and expand the type of operations within a farm business, e.g. supplement farm income by other enterprises.
DMV – deserted medieval village	An abandoned settlement that dates from the Middle Ages.
Drovers roads	Routes that were used to move flocks and herds between grazing pastures, markets and settlements.
Ecosystem services	A concept developed to aid our understanding of the human uses and management of natural resources including their supporting, provisioning regulating and cultural functions.
Escarpment	A long steep slope at the edge of a plateau.
Geomorphology	The physical features of the surface of the earth, such as rivers, valleys etc.
Glacial and Periglacial activity	The landscape features created by the presence of, and by adjoining, ice sheets in the past glaciations.
GI – Green Infrastructure	A strategically planned and delivered network of high quality green space that provides multiple benefits for biodiversity, access, recreation and resource protection.
Hedge laying	To cut and lay stems of a hedge in such a way that it will regenerate and continue to grow.
Interpretation	The art of communicating the significance of places and features.
Landmark trees	Individual and small clumps of trees that are conspicuous within the landscape and add to its distinctive character.
Localism	A range of political philosophies which prioritise the local – typically in the control of government, production and consumption of goods and services etc.
Nucleated	A village or settlement with a strong central part.
Pollard	To cut, at 3-4 metres above ground level, branches of a tree to stimulate new, multi-stemmed growth out of the reach of browsing animals.

RNR - Roadside Nature Reserves	A verge that is deemed worthy of protection because of its botanical interest, and actively managed between the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust and Lincolnshire County Council, (previously classified as Protected Roadside Verges).
Set-aside	Farmland taken out of food production.
Socio-economic	The interaction of social and economic factors.
SMV – shrunken medieval village	A settlement much reduced in size from the Middle Ages.
Statutory undertaker	An organisation, required by law, to undertake certain duties, e.g. public utilities companies.
Sustainable	Ensuring social, economic and environmental needs can be met without depletion of natural resources.
Synergy	Interaction and co-operation of individuals and organisations to work more effectively.

Appendix 8 – Key Related Plans, Strategies and Initiatives

An Historical Atlas of Lincolnshire - S Bennett and N Bennett (1993)
Biodiversity 2020 (2011)
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies - Environment Agency
Countryside Access and Rights of Way Improvement Plan - Lincolnshire (2012)
Countryside Stewardship Targeting Statement, Defra (2003)
Destination East Midlands - East Midlands Tourism Strategy, emda (2003-2010)
Earth Heritage Conservation in England: A Natural Areas Perspective - English Nature Research Report no 158 (1996)
East Midlands Planning Charter - East Midlands Regional Local Government Association (1999)
EC Rural Development Regulations (2007)
Engaging East Lindsey - Community Plan for East Lindsey (2007)
England Rural Development Programme - Defra
England's East Midlands Wildlife: the future you can help! - East Midlands Biodiversity Forum (2003)
English Heritage in the East Midlands 2003-2005 - English Heritage (2003)
Heritage Counts 2003, The State of the East Midlands Historic Environment - English Heritage (2003)
Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan, 3rd Edition (2011)
Lincolnshire Charter for Agriculture and Horticulture Implementation Plan - Lincolnshire Forum for Agriculture and Horticulture (2003)
Lincolnshire Enterprise Business Plan 2004-2007 - Lincolnshire Enterprise (2004)
Lincolnshire Rural Transport Partnership - Action Plan (2000)
Lincolnshire Tourism - A Sharper Focus (2003)
Lincolnshire Local Transport Plan 3 (2011)
Lincolnshire Local Transport Plan 4 - Draft (2012)
Lincolnshire Wolds Interpretation Strategy - Lincolnshire County Council (2001)
Lincolnshire Wolds National Character Area 43
Making Space for Nature - The Lawton Review (2010)
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
North East Lincolnshire Community Strategy - North East Lincolnshire Local Strategic Partnership (2003)
North East Lincolnshire Local Transport Plan (2011)
Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)
Protected Landscapes in the East Midlands: Joint Statement of Intent – Defra (2003)
Public Transport Access to the Lincolnshire Wolds - Transport for Leisure (1996)
Quiet Roads Initiative - The Countryside Agency (1998)
Regional Economic Strategy Destination 2010 - emda (2003)
Regional Planning Guidance for the East Midlands (RPG 8), 2002 and revised draft (2003)
Report on Surveys of Businesses - The Bowls Green Partnership (2000)
RIGS Handbook - UK RIGS (1999 onwards)
Roadside Tree Clumps in the Lincolnshire Wolds (Chalk Wolds) - Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service (1998)
Strategy for Sustainable Land Management - The Countryside Agency (2001)
Sustainable Community Strategy - North East Lincolnshire Council (2010)
Tastes of Lincolnshire Initiative (2002)
The European Landscape Convention, ratified by the UK in 2006
The Lincolnshire Agenda - Lincolnshire Enterprise (2003)
The Local Geodiversity Action Plan for the Historic County of Lincolnshire (2010)
The Local Geological Sites: Guidelines for the Identification and Selection in the Historic County of Lincolnshire (2009)
The Local Wildlife Sites: Guidelines for the Identification and Selection in the Historic County of Lincolnshire (2008)
The Natural Choice; securing the value of nature (2011)
The Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (2007)
The West Lindsey Community Strategy (2006)
'Think Farming and Food', Action Plan for Sustainable Farming and Food in the East Midlands (2003)
Viewpoints on the Historic Environment of the East Midlands - English Heritage (2002)
Walkers are Welcome Network (2006)

Structure and Local Development Plans – Saved Policies

East Lindsey Local Plan, District Wide Policies - East Lindsey District Council (1999)
East Lindsey Local Plan, Settlement Proposals - East Lindsey District Council (1995)
Lincolnshire Design Guide for Residential Areas - Lincolnshire County Council (1996)
Lincolnshire Minerals Local Plan - Lincolnshire County Council (1991)
Lincolnshire Structure Plan - Lincolnshire County Council (2006)
Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan, Preliminary Consultation Draft - Lincolnshire County Council (2003)
North East Lincolnshire Local Plan - North East Lincolnshire Council (2003)
Rural Tourism Development Area Partnership - West Lindsey District Council (2000)
Tourism Strategy 2001-2005 - East Lindsey District Council (2001)
Transport Strategy, Draft - East Lindsey District Council (2004)
West Lindsey Local Plan First Review (2006)

Emerging Local Development Frameworks and Core Strategies

East Lindsey District Council – Core Strategy & Local Plan documents (in development)
North East Lincolnshire Council – Core Strategy & Local Plan documents (in development)
West Lindsey District Council - Central Lincolnshire Joint Plan – Core Strategy & Local Plan
documents (in development)

Appendix 9 – Bibliography/Further Information

- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plans, A guide (CA23) - The Countryside Agency (2001)
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, A guide for AONB partnership members (CA24) - The Countryside Agency (2001)
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, A policy statement (CCP356) - Countryside Commission (1991)
- Conservation Issues in Local Plans - Countryside Commission, English Heritage, English Nature (1996)
- East Lindsey Local Plan, District wide Policies - East Lindsey District Council (1999)
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- Lincolnshire Waste Local Plan, Preliminary Consultation Draft - Lincolnshire County Council (2003)
- Lincolnshire Wolds Management Plan - Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service (1999)
- Lincolnshire Wolds Management Plan (2004-09) - Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service (2004)
- National Association for AONBs Strategic Plan 2012 - 2015 (2012)
- North East Lincolnshire Local Plan - North East Lincolnshire Council (2003)
- Protecting our Finest Countryside: Advice to Government (CCP532) - Countryside Commission (1998)
- The Lincolnshire Wolds Interpretation Strategy - Lincolnshire County Council (2001)
- The Lincolnshire Wolds Landscape (CCP414) - Countryside Commission (1993)
- UK National Ecosystem Assessment - NEA (2011)
- West Lindsey Local Plan First Review, First Deposit Draft - West Lindsey District Council (2003)

(See also Appendix 8 - Key Related Plans, Strategies and Initiatives)

Key Websites for Further Information:

www.defra.gov.uk	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
www.english-heritage.org.uk	English Heritage
www.environment-agency.gov.uk	Environment Agency
www.forestry.gov.uk	Forestry Commission
www.glnp.org.uk	Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership
www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/countryside	Lincolnshire County Council - Access
www.lincswolds.org.uk	Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service
www.landscapesforlife.org.uk	National Association for AONBs
www.nfuonline.com	National Farmers Union
www.naturalengland.org.uk	Natural England

Appendix 10 – Acknowledgements

The Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service would like to thank all individuals who took the time and trouble to respond during the formal public consultation (see Appendix 6b). In addition, the following individuals and organisations have provided regular support and input to enable the completion of the Management Plan:

Lincolnshire Wolds Joint Advisory Committee Membership as at 31st March 2013:

Tim Allen	English Heritage
Andy Bailey	Environment Agency
Cllr Alan Caine (JMG Chairman)	West Lindsey District Council
David Carter	Lincolnshire Sports Partnership
Paul Chaplin	North East Lincolnshire Council
Janet Clark	Community Lincs
Cllr Iain Colquhoun	North East Lincolnshire Council
Stuart Crow	National Trust
Karen Devonport	Natural England
Charles Dobson	National Farmers Union
Roger Douglas	Country Land and Business Association
Vicky Dunn	Groundwork Lincolnshire
Cllr William Gray	East Lindsey District Council
Sally Hewitt	Lincolnshire County Council - Economic Services
David Hickman	Lincolnshire County Council - Environmental Services
Sean Kent	Lincolnshire County Council - Environmental Services
Rob Lawton	West Lindsey District Council
Terry Miller	Churches Together in All Lincolnshire
Stuart Parker (JAC Vice Chairman)	Ramblers - Lincolnshire
Cllr Tom Regis	West Lindsey District Council
David Rodger	The Conservation Volunteers
Ella Sivil	Campaign to Protect Rural England
Henry Smith	National Farmers Union
David Start	Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire
Caroline Steel	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust
Cllr Lewis Strange (JAC Chairman)	Lincolnshire County Council
Cllr Anthony H Turner, MBE	Lincolnshire County Council
Kay Turton	East Lindsey District Council
David White	Forestry Commission
Rob Wise	Country Land and Business Association

Other contributors:

Jan Allen	Lincolnshire County Council
Mark Bennet	Lincolnshire Country Council
Richard Chadd	Environment Agency & Lincolnshire Naturalists Union
Louise Charman	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
Fran Hutchinson	Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership
Anne Hugh White & colleagues	Mouchel
Sylvia Hull	Country Land and Business Association
Tim Jacklin	Wild Trout Trust
Chris Miller	Lincolnshire County Council – Rights of Way
Sally Murray	Natural England
Andrew Ratcliffe	Lincolnshire County Council – Highways
Paul Tame	National Farmers Union
Caroline Tero	Environment Agency
Karen Waite	Lincolnshire County Council
Jon Watson	Lincolnshire County Council
Hugh Winfield	North East Lincolnshire Council

The Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service:

Stephen Jack, Helen Gamble, Louise Niekirk, Ruth Snelson and Claire Harrison.