

## ERYC Landscape Character Assessment – Summary of Responses to Consultation

Reference no.	Organisation / Contact	Summary of comments	Response / Action
1	Energiekontor	Ref. to general characteristics discussed in stakeholder meeting note as well as some specific to particular areas – questions whether these are defining characteristics, i.e. do they actually make ER landscape different to other parts of country? Disagrees that tranquillity should be included – many rural areas are tranquil.	Tranquillity is an important characteristic although possibly not defining. However, in descriptions – Key Characteristics will include tranquillity where appropriate.
2	Energiekontor	ER landscape comprises 3 broad areas – Vale of York, Wolds and Holderness plain, see the defining characteristics of these as being the important characteristics for the LCA.	Agreed. There are actually 5 Countryside Character Areas in the East Riding and these have been used to set the landscape context.
3	Energiekontor	As the only completed wind farm in ER is at Out Newton and set against an industrial backdrop it is ridiculous to say that wind turbines detract from the ER landscape generally. This could only happen when there are so many that cumulative issues come into play. It is important to note that some places will be more sensitive to turbines than others, and some places can accommodate them more easily without raising too many landscape issues. It is also important to note that some people like the look of wind farms.	This was a perception of those at the meeting and it may not be clear in the notes but the discussion was about potential detractors as well as existing. Wind farms do have the potential to change landscape character by reducing characteristics such as tranquillity. This needs to be recognised in the assessment. Whether +ve or -ve is subjective.
4	Energiekontor	Issues and pressures – stakeholder group note identifies the main ones, including the massive requirement for renewable energy development.	This will be included in the LCA.
5	Energiekontor	10-20 year ideal would be a living landscape where wind turbines have been successfully incorporated into the rural scene in a variety of locations as positive signs of change and progress, without adverse impact on the overall character or appearance of countryside.	This is a good point and landscape strategy should reflect this for each of the character types identified. Location is very important in achieving this and the LCA will seek to give general guidance on this. However, each development proposal would require individual assessment to determine sensitivity and capacity for that particular proposal.

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6	Energiekontor	Because the LCA will be used to inform the LDF and for development control purposes, judgements and decisions need to be made. Would prefer that LCA makes positive decisions that recognise that certain of the ER's landscapes are more 'valuable' than others in scenic terms and that some in particular are less sensitive to turbine development.	The LCA will endeavour to indicate in general terms those areas that are less sensitive to wind farm development. But will not identify locations for development.
7	Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment	No comment.	Noted
8	The Pocklington Canal Amenity Society	Area through which Pocklington Canal passes is entirely rural and it is important that it remains so. There should be no development – housing or industrial – that can be seen from the canal.	Landscape strategy for Pocklington Canal character area and adjacent rural characteristic areas will seek to take account of this.
9	The Pocklington Canal Amenity Society	All canal structures (buildings, bridges and locks) are either original or replicas from similar materials. This should be maintained.	Landscape strategy will recognise the importance of these characteristics.
10	The Pocklington Canal Amenity Society	The Pocklington Canal has 3 Ancient Monuments, 8 Listed Buildings, 3 SSSIs, a RAMSAR site, an SPA and a candidate SAC associated with it. This is exceptional, unique, and must be conserved.	Agreed. The monuments and observation designations will be mentioned. However, we are not able to mention listed buildings for all character areas so it would be inconsistent to do so here.
11	The Pocklington Canal Amenity Society	Main detractors: Litter and dog faeces.	The effect of these detractors is accepted. However, this is a little too deluded for the LCA i.e. we cannot identify all areas where this is a problem. Management of the canal corridor for recreation is obviously key and will be mentioned.
12	The Pocklington Canal Amenity Society	Main Issues and Pressures: Housing developments, traffic and in particular traffic using Hagg Bridge detracting from character of canal.	Increased traffic as a result of housing development will be included in forces for change.

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13	The Pocklington Canal Amenity Society	Ideal for future: Would like to see a fully restored and used canal.	This would change the character of the canal and may input on wildlife designations. The need to strike a balance will be recognised in the LCA.
14	Howden Town Forum	Important characteristics: Mainly rural, variety of scenery (coastal, estuary, wolds, river valley), varied geology, many villages few towns.	This will be recognised in the assessment.
15	Howden Town Forum	Main detractors: lack of forethought by planners in development matters, lack of consideration of traffic increases; inappropriate use of storage facilities by agriculture, planning does not seem to apply; inappropriate and insufficiently landscaped industrial development.	Large scale rural development and increases in traffic and different types of traffic will be included in forces for change and recognised as potential detractors. Where there are specific examples “in appropriate” use of storage facilities will be mentioned. Landscape strategy will include guidelines for landscape schemes and new development.
16	Howden Town Forum	Main issues and pressures: decisions by government etc who know little about local matters; pressure from property developers; restriction of families who own land to develop without any great interference; flood plain not taken into account; parish councils bypassed.	Noted. These issues will be considered through the East Riding Local Development Framework. They are not considerations for the Landscape Character Assessment. Parish Councils have been consulted through the preparation of the LCA and will be consulted through the LDF.
17	Howden Town Forum	10-20 year ideal: Leave it alone! More use of solar and water power; removal of obvious blots e.g. derelict/undesirable industrial buildings, tracts of waste land; more hedges; greater use of sympathetic architecture and building materials to blend with the landscape, both urban and rural.	Landscape strategy will incorporate some of these suggestions. However, the “leave it alone” approach is not usually desirable – landscape change needs to be appropriately managed instead.
18	Beverley Pasture Masters	The 3 Beverley Pastures are an important feature of the area’s landscape.	Recognised as individual character areas in the LCA.
19	Beverley Pasture Masters	Main detractors: continual use of Westwood by public – do not wish to curb but prime use has to be as pasture. Also possibility of development on pastures – from unlikely housing development to more simple things like the removal of a fence.	LCA will recognise the Westwood as an important pasture and the potential conflict with recreation use. Increased use by locals and visitors is potential force for change.

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20	Beverley Pasture Masters	Pastures have been managed to benefit both stockers and public – in 10-20 years would like the pastures to look more or less as they do now.	Maintain character of pastures through appropriate management will be a landscape strategy.
21	BWEA	No specific comments at this time.	Noted
22	Market Weighton Drainage Board	Characteristics: the drainage district comprises a substantial proportion of the natural floodplain. Part of it fronts the estuary, and the area is predominantly rural with a range of agricultural uses. The area includes areas of environmental interest such as scattered woodland. Much of the land is low-lying and at risk of flooding. The network of watercourses and drainage channels are important for drainage and wildlife.	This will be recognised in the character type and character area descriptions.
23	Market Weighton Drainage Board	Detractors: Market Weighton Canal drains much of the area and itself drains into the Humber. Drainage is effectively tide locked which can cause back-up into the gravity drainage system and occasional flooding. Land drainage system at or near capacity and is essential for functioning of rural economy.	Would not include this as a detractor but will mention in forces for change possibly related to rising sea level. Will recognise the importance of drainage to rural economy.
24	Market Weighton Drainage Board	Issues and pressures: Increased development creates more hard surface areas – greater pressure on land drainage system. SUDS a solution - important that proper adoption arrangements are put in place for the adequate ongoing maintenance of any such systems. Pressure of climate change – increased precipitation and sea level rise – increased pressure on drainage system. Also maintenance of land drainage system becoming increasingly difficult due to funding, regulation and system capacity	Will include this in forces for change. Although drainage is recognised as important to the rural economy it may be appropriate in some areas to impede drainage to reduce pressure on the system and introduce native habitat. This may be linked to Environmental Stewardship.
25	Market Weighton Drainage Board	Future: Not envisaged that there would be much change in the district – possible change of use of agricultural land due to decline of farming. Increased pressure on drainage system which supports rural economy.	This will be reflected in the assessment.

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26	Martin Phillips FWAG (Bishop Burton?)	LCA should sub-divide as appropriate the existing areas identified by the Countryside Commission. For example some areas such as Holderness and Humberhead levels will need subdivision while others such as Wolds may not. More detail will help to identify those areas where the landscape can cope with development and those that are more sensitive.	The LCA will do this.
27	Martin Phillips FWAG (Bishop Burton?)	Important characteristics: Diversity – needs to be retained. Hedges and field boundaries, old field systems (patchwork), lacking in woodland and what there is poor in landscape terms, old grassland, grass dales on the Wolds, meadows and pastures.	This will be recognised in the Character type and area descriptions.
28	Martin Phillips FWAG (Bishop Burton?)	Detractors: Urban areas can detract, bland housing developments that do not match vernacular styles, caravan parks on coast, inappropriate agricultural buildings next to mature farmsteads, poor field boundary management, neglect of woodland, inappropriate verge management, loss of grassland, planting of exotic tree and shrub species next to natives, excessive tidiness.	These detractors will be mentioned where appropriate in the document.
29	Martin Phillips FWAG (Bishop Burton?)	Issues/Pressures: urban sprawl, industrial development, new roads, communication masts, holiday developments along coast, coastal erosion, improvements to rural landscapes through the Environmental Stewardship could influence positively large areas of farmland.	These will be mentioned in forces for change.  This will be recognised in the introduction to the document.

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30	Martin Phillips FWAG (Bishop Burton?)	Ideal 10-20 years: A 75% uptake of ES where farmers become conscious of their influence on the landscape. Better boundary management, more native woodland, wet grassland or wetland creation as a means of flood protection instead of hard engineering, retention of wild areas, local styles maintained in new building developments, a higher standard of holiday sites on the coast, improvements to semi-natural vegetation around main towns and Hull.	Landscape strategy to recognise the importance of ES in promoting +ve change to landscape character.
31	Hornsea Resident's Association	Many distinct landscapes in the county are valued because they often exist as small pockets within a large, bare and intensively exploited agricultural area. These pockets of distinctive landscape deserve to be protected, though the need for change and development is accepted.	LCA will recognise importance of district 'pockets' of landscape character through the definition of character areas.
32	Hornsea Resident's Association	Important characteristics: Broad roadside verges and hedges, drains and fields cornered by trees (linear wildlife areas), sandy beaches, flooded sand and gravel pits, TPT, wolds, Millington Woods, vernacular architecture, Flamborough Cliffs, Bridlington and Sewerby (for harbour and cliff scenery), Spurn, Sunk Island, Humber Estuary, Derwent Valley, Beverley and its commons. Fuller descriptions in local plans.	These will be recognised in the assessment.
33	Hornsea Resident's Association	Main detractors: space and open views not balanced sufficiently with natural features – e.g. trees, ponds, encourage small scale planting of trees; near monoculture; little attempt to blend holiday parks, esp on coast, into landscape; pressure of housing developments on country and village character; building of houses not communities – estates too large in rural areas and additional facilities not provided to support housing in urban centres.	Interesting point. Openness is a characteristic of the East Riding but it should be recognised that this is not always a positive characteristic especially where development impacts on those open views. Coastal development e.g. holiday parks will be recognised as a detractor. Pressure for housing will be recognised as a force for change.

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34	Hornsea Resident's Association	<p>Issues and pressures: Some pressures referred to above, in addition: increasing demand for energy supplies (already affecting landscape through wind farms), overhead power lines, intensive agriculture, loss of character of small market towns and villages; pressures on coastline due to demand for caravan sites, erosion and re-siting of caravan parks; coastline should remain largely undeveloped except for recreation.</p>	<p>LCA aims to address wind farms and other renewable energy developments and their potential impact on Landscape Character. Loss of character of small market towns and villages is as a result of development. This will be recognised in LCA.</p>
35	Hornsea Resident's Association	<p>Ideal 10/20 years – following aspects would be desirable: spacious landscape as now but with increased woodland and other features such as hedges and ponds; distinctive areas protected and enhanced, limiting housing sprawl; carefully developed employment opportunities in keeping with existing character; conservation of and support for village and market town life; improved access to the countryside to encourage deeper appreciation and opportunities for leisure activities.</p>	<p>Landscape strategy promotes woodland and hedgerow planting. Ponds are not characteristic for the whole East Riding but will be mentioned where appropriate. Suggestions will be taken on board in the landscape strategy where appropriate.</p>
36	Pocklington and District Civic Society	<p>Need more time before replying.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
37	Yorkshire and Humber Assembly	<p>Hope that study methodology can be made consistent with Sub-Regional Renewable Energy Assessment and Targets Study (SRREAT), so as to positively identify locations for wind turbines/clusters/farms and other renewable energy types. This is particularly relevant for the last key question, as surely the ideal lowland landscape in the ER in 10-20 years is one that accommodates short rotational coppice for co-firing in the power stations nearby while also acting as a sponge for the considerable and increasing flood risk problem. If this not possible, should consider a Phase 2 study that does, or a Local Renewable Energy</p>	<p>Study method will follow Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland (2002) published by the Countryside Agency and Scottish National Heritage. The assessment will identify sensitive landscape types and areas, different types of development but will not go so far as positively identifying locations for wind farms and other types of development. However, it would provide a strong base for going into more detailed assessment.</p>

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	Assessment and Targets Study involving other LPAs in the Humber sub-region.	
38	<p>ER's area includes major archaeological landscapes of national importance – reflected in the fact that 2 National Mapping Projects (of 15) have been based in ER, and that the Humber Wetlands Project was one of only 4 wetland archaeological projects to be commissioned nationally by English Heritage. The coast is one of the fastest eroding in England and has just been the subject of a project approval for an archaeological Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment.</p>	<p>To date there is no Historic Landscape Assessment for The East Riding and this is recognised as a limitation in developing the LCA.</p> <p>We have tried, where possible to identify those areas that are of key historic importance particularly in those locations where past human activity has influenced how we see the landscape today. Unfortunately visible evidence of early human activity is limited due to ploughing much evidence from crop marks on aerial photographs.</p>
39	<p>Due to the archaeological importance of the area, it is crucial that ERYC recognise that Historical Landscape Character is going to be a major theme in any Landscape Character Assessment. Strange that Partnership was not consulted on scope for the historic aspects of landscape characterisation and no input into the brief. Also there is no reference to English Heritage guidance on the subject. Heritage issues seem to have been given a low priority on the project – the partnership was not even invited to the initial meeting (as a statutory consultee). The partnership holds substantial data on the area relating to Historic Landscape Characterisation. Nevertheless, if the exercise is to be done properly it should really be the subject of a detailed English Heritage funded HLC project lasting several months. To suggest that a similar product could be produced by providing short answers to 4 general questions is naïve and trivialises a serious issue. The partnership would be happy to discuss in depth any HLC issues with the consultants.</p>	<p>Historic Landscape Assessment is a separate assessment to LCA and ideally would be done in conjunction with the LCA or already in place. At present there is no HLA for the East Riding. It is something that is recommended so that it can be combined with the LCA to provide a more comprehensive picture of the area.</p> <p>Timing has not enabled us to consult with shareholders in depth. However, key stakeholders were invited to a workshop and other stakeholders invited to respond in writing. An article was also placed in the East Riding news and on the Council's website.</p>

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40	Monoconsultants for the Mobile Operators Association	Keen that ERYC takes on board issues set out in PPG8 in producing the LCA, including guidance on competing policy aims, technical and operational characteristics of telecommunications technology which may require a specific locational need, and the confirmation that telecommunications may be appropriate in green belt locations where openness is maintained. Only PPG8 provides the appropriate technical guidance, along with the Code of Best Practice from the ODPM.	The LCA will aim to be objective about the potential impacts of different types of development so that it can be used by ERYC to help determine the landscape impacts of development. Landscape will be just one aspect considered in determining applications.
41	Howden Civic Society	Broadly agree with comments from stakeholder meeting. Additional comments: conservation of hedgerows is important not only for landscape but also for ecology; new planting of hedgerows, trees and woodland would be welcomed; care should be taken to site wind turbines sympathetically; issue of culverts – lack of them in Howden and problems from consequential smells and environmental problems.	LCA will recognise the ecological importance of hedgerows. Landscape strategy will promote planting of nature, trees, woods and hedges. The potential impact of wind turbines will be considered in the assessment. Culverting impacts on character and better maintenance and management of open systems may be more appropriate. This will be recognised in the LCA.
42	Pocklington and District Civic Society	Q1: ER landscape is predominantly rural and agricultural, with only one large town. It is composed of coastline, low hills, and flatlands associated with river valleys and in the Holderness peninsula.	Noted.
43	Pocklington and District Civic Society	Q2: the main detractors are the road systems. The motorway connection is the only decent road. The A1079 is particularly unsatisfactory. Public transport is also unsatisfactory, but it would be a mistake to imagine that an improvement would lead people to use their cars much less in such a rural area.	Roads can be a detractor. However the point being made here does not relate to character but more to access.
44	Pocklington and District Civic Society	Q3: Main issues affecting landscape character – the decline of farming, the inevitable increase in population and government housing quotas.	These issues will be recognised in the assessment.

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45	Pocklington and District Civic Society	<p>10-20 years: would like to see a county that is still largely rural, although the prevailing state of agriculture will affect this. Comments A) increased population should be as far as possible accommodated by sensitive development in a controlled environment, i.e. no ribbon cities or drastic alteration of pretty villages. B) Small towns should be carefully upgraded to act as local centres for nearby villages, and historic areas such as Pocklington Market Place should be preserved. Large villages such as Stamford Bridge and Dunnington which have large populations should have their facilities improved to match. C) Existing small towns should have appearance and amenities improved to attract shoppers and visitors. Street furnishing needs attention and more parking areas required. Clutter of signs at junctions should be reduced and rationalised. Should consider reduced rates for town centre shopkeepers to enable competition with supermarkets. D) Public transport needs improvement. Increase in cycle-ways required.</p>	<p>Where these monuments relate to landscape they will be incorporated into the assessment. This assessment does not describe the townscape of the larger developments in the district but does look at their landscape and visual setting and the potential impact on development of their edges.</p>
46	Beverley Civic Society	<p>Important features: Common land surrounding Beverley which should be conserved and enhanced with an effective and low key management regime, properly funded; Views in and out of Beverley of paramount importance.</p>	<p>This will be recognised in the assessment.</p>
47	Beverley Civic Society	<p>Detractions: incremental spoiling of views in the rural scene by the proliferation of unharnessed traffic management schemes, to extent that there is a voluntary CPRE scheme for LAs to curb the proliferation of signs and painted roads – a national problem. Examples given of spoil views as a result of this.</p>	<p>Traffic management and associated signs will be recognised as a detractor where it is felt this is an issue.</p>

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48	Swanland Village Association	Initial response before meeting in June, enclosing Village Design Statement which outlines opinions on this matter. Association and residents very interested in local landscape in general and appreciate involvement in LCA. Request to continue to be involved, the LCA will be raised at the next meeting when will send formal response.	VDS is a helpful document. Unfortunately it provides more detail than we have for other villages and for consistency, not all the information in it can be referred to. However, guidelines may include recommendations for similar studies for other villages.
49	Welton and Melton Preservation Society	Agree with views expressed in meeting notes. Landscape: believe landscape in Welton/Melton area typical of ER at its best – wolds, wooded dales, long views of Humber and Vale of York, large arable fields, copses and well-defined settlements. Important to preserve this classic, west-facing chalk scarp with its spring-line villages such as Welton. Is currently designated as HLV and suggest upgrading this, perhaps to AONB. Problems: Deteriorating tree belts and not enough new tree or hedgerow planting – lack of tree cover in ER when compared to similar chalk habitats.	Agreed and recognised in the assessment. The area on the edge of the scarp slope is recognised to be of High Landscape Quality in the assessment.
50	Welton and Melton Preservation Society	Problems: Deteriorating tree belts and not enough new tree or hedgerow planting – lack of tree cover in ER when compared to similar chalk habitats.	Issues addressed in LCA.
51	Welton and Melton Preservation Society	Pressures: Development needs to be carefully managed – more large scale housing requires more water and will therefore increase demand on aquifers – causing Welton Beck to run dry. New houses are of ‘anywhere’ design, support CABE’s recommendation that building should contribute to a sense of local identity and be of an appropriate scale and design. Access to river frontage should be protected and greater resources allocated to conservation of the local landscape.	Impact of new residential development will be recognised in the LCA.

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52	Welton and Melton Preservation Society	Ideal landscape: Agree with meeting notes. In addition, greater emphasis should be put on achieving a high quality design in new buildings and conserving and enhancing the character of our historic buildings and landscape. Important characteristics: The Lower Derwent Valley is a natural floodplain with a historic character and representing one of England’s last great wetlands. Is important internationally for its wild flower meadows and birds. Area to the East of the Lower Derwent Valley is predominantly rural, low lying and flat with extensive field ditch system and ponds, also much industrialised arable farming. Main detractors: Lack of trees and removal of hedgerows, ditches and ponds to accommodate industrial farming practices.	The LCA will highlight the importance of design and historic character although there is not a Historic Landscape Assessment for the East Riding as yet.  This will be recognised in the Assessment.
53	Derwent Valley Conservation Group		
54	Derwent Valley Conservation Group		This will be recognised where appropriate in the LCA.
55	Derwent Valley Conservation Group	Issues and pressures: New housing/extensions without upgrading of drainage and sewage systems to take increased surface and foul water; factory farming methods result in large buildings erected in open countryside; large scale crop spraying and continued removal of hedgerows to accommodate the large machinery used in industrialised farming practices.	New development and related drainage systems are a recognised force for change. Large scale agricultural and industrial buildings are a recognised detractor in the landscape. Intensive farming impact on character will be recognised.
56	Derwent Valley Conservation Group	Ideal 10-20 years: An area which is free of the foul water and sewage currently discharged into the ditch system and river. Could be achieved by requiring all rural planning applications to include individual digester units as part of septic tank installation; a more efficient drainage system which stops risk of flooding; individual wind turbines should be included in all new rural housing and grants for existing housing as an alternative to wind farms; increase tree planting and replace lost hedgerows, watercourses	New Drainage Systems will impact on landscape character and their design will be important to ensure integration with surrounding landscape. The LCA will attempt to identify those areas with low sensitivity to domestic turbine development. Cumulative impact will be an issue to consider. Tree and hedgerow planting will be included in Landscape Strategy. Recreation of ponds and water meadow will be considered for the Derwent Valley and other river corridors.

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		and field ponds to recreate original water meadow environment; all future development proposals should be subject to additional scrutiny to prevent further harm to valley, though is recognised new ventures can bring vitality; increased liaison with neighbouring authority over development proposals affecting the Derwent Valley, which shares responsibility for protection.	Selby DC will be consulted during the preparation of the LCA. The Council is consulted on those planning applications within Selby that adjoin the East Riding boundary.
57	The Countryside Agency	While the Countryside Agency supports ERYC's decision not to adopt the LCA as SPD, suggest that the information gathered through the assessment should be used to provide guidance for a wide variety of customers and recommend that this be produced as SPD. Would help to raise standards of proposals, speed up planning decisions and improve quality of life in countryside. This approach has been followed by many English planning authorities.	This LCA could be used as a basis for developing specific guidance for a wide variety of customers. In the long run ERYC may use this assessment as a basis for developing specific guidance.
58	Kingston upon Hull City Council	Presume the starting point is the Countryside Agency character areas and the Joint Structure Plan. Other influences are the Humber-side Forestry Strategy, Heywoods and Framework for Change	The LCA has been developed using the CCA's as a basis. Other documents have been taken into account.
59	Kingston upon Hull City Council	Detractors: Must recognise that some on-shore areas are likely to have to accept wind turbines. Power transmission lines and pipelines are likely to have a significant impact.	The LCA will make an objective assessment of landscape sensitivity to wind farms and other types of development.
60	Kingston upon Hull City Council	Issues and pressures: Need recognition of the potential impact of employment sites (away from the port towns). The allocated Bridgehead site is one example of a potential significant impact.	Employment sites throughout the East Riding have impacted on character of rural areas and the setting of settlements. The LCA recognises this and looks at landscape sensitivity to different types of development and identifies Landscape Strategy for each character type.

Many common issues were raised through the consultation. Important characteristics which were valued included not just the characteristics themselves – the coast, the estuary, the Wolds, the Derwent Valley, the agricultural landscape and scattered woodland to name the most popular – but the diversity of the landscape itself which offers so much variety. More generally, the rural character was valued – countryside with relatively small villages and market towns.

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Some respondents were more specific, common characteristics raised were hedges/field boundaries, fields, grassland/pastures and Beverley's common land. The historical/archaeological landscape was also highly valued, particularly the old field systems and locations where past farming activity has shaped the landscape.

The main detractors raised were perhaps fairly predictable. They mainly included inappropriate or excessive development which destroys village/countryside character and fails to provide sufficient facilities, traffic, caravan parks which have not been blended into the landscape and poor quality or bland housing design. Also raised was the lack of natural features such as hedges, trees and ponds, the near mono-culture of parts of the area and inappropriate/poor quality agricultural buildings.

Issues and pressures were related to detractors, particularly in terms of housing development pressure, loss of character and traffic. Other common issues were the increased pressure on land drainage systems and flood risk, coastal erosion and the decline of the agricultural sector. Not surprisingly, renewable energy was also raised, both in terms of the renewable energy requirements and pressure from wind farm developers. Conservation and additional planting of hedgerows and woodland was also raised as an important issue on a regular basis.

Common features of an ideal landscape in 10-20 years focused on the protection and enhancement of natural areas and biodiversity, with a desire for more hedges, woodland, wet grassland, wetland, ponds and wild areas. The use of natural areas to provide increased flood protection was also raised on more than one occasion. In terms of development the key issues were limiting housing sprawl, protecting character and the use of more high quality/local design. On the subject of renewable energy the ideal seemed to be one where renewable energy is integrated into the landscape, with an emphasis on all forms of energy rather than simply wind turbines.

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1 (phone)	Conservative Group Office	Consider that there should be a reference to Brough Haven (to the south of the BAE factory)	Will add reference to Brough Haven BAE factory.
2 (phone)	Hornsea Civic Society	Consider that there should be a reference to Catfoss Airfield	Will mention airfield.
3	Councillors Wood and Hardy (Ward Councillors, Anlaby with Anlaby Common Parish Council	Anlaby Common provides a natural open area, part of a corridor of open space separating Anlaby, Hessle, Willerby and Cottingham. It is a natural barrier preventing coalescence. Part of the land is made up of 'ridge and furrow' grazing and has historical significance. The land is divided into field areas by hedgerows (some are old and protected) and is prone to severe flooding. It has a variety of wildlife and provides uninterrupted views to the Humber Bridge to the South. The space is immensely important to local residents and cherished by them.	Will add this to the description for relevant character area.
4	The Church of England – Church Commissioners	Church buildings play a significant part in the rural landscape. The assessment should take into account their importance within the landscape and identify the need for policies which enable viable alternative uses to be found for redundant churches, thereby preserving them as part of the landscape.	This will be taken into account where appropriate in the Assessment.