
**THREE OAKS RENEWABLE
ENERGY PARK
EXTENSION**

**Environmental
Statement Appendix 5.3: Baseline
Landscape Character Analysis**

MAY 2026



Baseline Landscape Character Analysis

- 5.3.1. The following Baseline Landscape Character Analysis is based on the LCTs and LCAs defined in the landscape character assessments for the study area - *The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment Update 2018* (AECOM October 2018) and the *North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project* (Chris Blandford Associates May 2011).
- 5.3.2. This Analysis has examined the eight LCAs in ERYC where the ZTVs (Figures 5.7 and 5.8 - Volume 3a) and fieldwork observations suggest there could be extensive areas of intervisibility, in order to identify the likely significant effects on landscape character. These are LCAs 13D, 13E, 13F, 15A, 16D, 18E, 19C and 20C (see Figure 5.3.1 (Local Landscape Character Types and Areas and Local Landscape Designations - ERYC) - Volume 3a).
- 5.3.3. The only LCT in North Yorkshire where the ZTVs (Figures 5.7 and 5.8 - Volume 3a) and fieldwork observations suggest there could be areas of intervisibility is LCT 19 (see Figure 5.3.2 (Local Landscape Character Types - North Yorkshire) - Volume 3a). However, this has a similar character to, and is effectively a continuation of LCA 13E, but more distant and the subsequent assessments of effects of the construction, operational and decommissioning phases on landscape character presented in Chapter 5 (Landscape and Visual Impact) - Volume 2 suggest that there would not be any significant effects on landscape character within LCA 13E, so LCT 19 in North Yorkshire has not been analysed or discussed in the assessments of effects on landscape character in Chapter 5.
- 5.3.4. Accordingly, the eight LCAs in ERYC have been examined and analysed using fieldwork observations, Ordnance Survey maps, aerial photography, the landscape character assessments, the Local Plan and other published information to identify their:
- Locations - within the study area.
 - Key characteristics - geology and soils, topography and drainage patterns, land uses, vegetation, field, road and settlement patterns.
 - Aesthetic and perceptual factors - including scale, distinctiveness, diversity, enclosure, pattern, wildness, tranquillity, condition, scenic quality, sense of place, accessibility and rarity.
 - Other development - existing developments that are part of the character of the landscape unit.
 - Landscape designations - national and local.
 - Recreational opportunities - including National and local landscape designations, National Trails, long distance footpaths, cycle and bridle routes, local public rights of way (PROW), access land and permissive access.
 - Natural heritage - evidence of ecological, geological, geomorphological or physiographic features of interest that contribute to landscape character.

- Cultural heritage - evidence of archaeological, historical or cultural features of interest that contribute to landscape character.
 - Associations - evidence of connections with notable people, events and the arts.
 - Function - clearly identifiable and valuable functions.
 - Views - the nature of views and the extent to which these contribute to landscape character.
 - Landscape policies and strategies - that guide landscape change.
- 5.3.5. Each landscape unit has then been evaluated to identify its value (in accordance with TGN 02/21) and susceptibility to the changes that could be brought about by a development of this nature, scale and location, in order to define its sensitivity to this type of development, using the criteria set out in the **Viewpoint Analysis** in Appendix 5.1 (LVIA/CLVIA Method of Assessment) - Volume 4 (paras 5.1.77 - 5.1.82 and Tables 5.1.2 - 5.1.4).
- 5.3.6. The landscape sensitivity of each landscape unit to wind farm development is not necessarily the same as the landscape sensitivities assessed in the *Wind Turbine Sensitivity and Capacity Study* (Annex A in *The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment Update 2018* (AECOM October 2018)) and illustrated in the *Wind Energy Landscape Sensitivity Strategy* shown on Figure 11 of the Local Plan (ERYC 2025a).
- 5.3.7. This evaluation of sensitivity has been undertaken as the *Wind Turbine Sensitivity and Capacity Study* (Annex A, AECOM October 2018) does not assess the sensitivity of the LCAs and assesses the sensitivity of each LCT as a host unit only (not as a non-host unit), whereas the evaluation of the susceptibility and, therefore, sensitivity of each landscape unit in this Baseline Landscape Character Analysis takes into account whether the LCA is the host unit or a non-host unit for the Proposed Development.
- 5.3.8. A number of the viewpoints selected to represent views of the Proposed Development (see Appendix 5.6 (Viewpoint Analysis) - Volume 4) are located within the grounds of heritage assets. Accordingly, the landscape sensitivity at these viewpoint locations has been assessed as *high* in the Viewpoint Analysis due to their locations within assets of National value and susceptibility to development of this type, even where the landscape sensitivity of the LCA as a whole (as assessed in the following Analysis) may be lower.
- 5.3.9. The Baseline Landscape Character Analysis of the eight LCAs in ERYC is presented in the following tables:
- Table 5.3.1: ERYC LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland
 - Table 5.3.2: ERYC LCA 13E: Bampton, Grindale and Wold Newton Farmland
 - Table 5.3.3: ERYC LCA 13F: Flamborough Headland Farmland
 - Table 5.3.4: ERYC LCA 15A: Gypsy Race Corridor Rudston to Bridlington

- Table 5.3.5: ERYC LCA 16D: Nafferton Sloping Farmland
- Table 5.3.6: ERYC LCA 18E: Kelk Beck Farmland
- Table 5.3.7: ERYC LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland
- Table 5.3.8: ERYC LCA 20C: Bridlington to Hornsea Coast

Table 5.3.1: ERYC LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland

Location	Within LCT 13: Open High Rolling Farmland, LCA 13D encompasses the northern extent of the Wolds dip slope and extends around north of Driffield to Bridlington.
Key characteristics	- Geology and soils - solid geology of chalk formed during the Cretaceous period, overlain with wind-blown sand deposited during the Devensian period which contributed to the make-up of the soil. Soils are derived chiefly from the chalk bedrock and are a mix of thinner rendzinas on the steeper slopes and deeper brown earths. - Topography and drainage - elevated rolling landform on the dip slope of the Yorkshire Wolds escarpment, between 17m and 90m AOD and falling towards LCTs 16, 18 and 19. The permeable bedrock results in dry valleys and no water courses or natural ponds. - Land uses - intensely farmed arable with some pasture and pockets of parkland and estate land. - Vegetation - intermittent thorn hedgerows along field boundaries and roadsides that are severely clipped, dotted with mature shelterbelts and woodlands, eg around Haisthorpe Hall and Burton Agnes Hall, but very few hedgerow trees in the open landscape. - Field patterns - parliamentary enclosure of common land in the 18th and 19th centuries has created a regular pattern of large and very large rectilinear fields running parallel with the slope. - Road pattern - regular well-spaced pattern of roads that conform to the enclosure field pattern and have wide verges. A614 runs along the base of the slope, Woldgate runs across the top of the slope, minor roads link the villages, and occasional minor single-track lanes run down the slope. - Settlement pattern - sparsely populated. Small villages of Burton Agnes and Carnaby and small hamlets of Thornholme and Haisthorpe are located at the base of the slope and straddle the boundary with LCA 19C to the south. Larger villages of Thwing and Kilham on the Wolds to the north and west of the site. Other villages on the Wolds to the west of Driffield include Garton-on-the-Wolds, Wetwang and Tibthorpe. Occasional large farmsteads and other residential properties.
Aesthetic and perceptual factors	This is a large scale, agricultural landscape, with a distinct and simple composition, open with pockets of localised enclosure created by shelterbelts, with regular rectilinear patterns. It is a managed and peaceful landscape in fair to good condition, with a pleasant scenic quality, a good sense of place, limited access via the road and PROW network and part of an extensive area (NCA 27: Yorkshire Wolds) within ERYC.
Other built development	Woldgate reservoir and a communication mast just north of Woldgate, numerous overhead electricity distribution lines on wooden poles and several single or pairs of wind turbines (Willy Howe Farm, Westfield House Farm, Denby House (*), Broachdale Farm(2), Raven Hill Farm (2*), Little Pockthorpe Farm(*), Pockthorpe Hall(*), Nafferton, Danesdale Farm (2), Wold Farm, Great Kendale(2/1*), and Kirkburn Grange). Those marked (*) have planning permissions for replacement wind turbines. It will also contain the TOREP.
Landscape designations	National landscape designations: none Local landscape designations: Yorkshire Wolds ILA.
Recreational opportunities	Two cycle routes (NCN no 1 and Way of the Roses), several long-distance paths (Beverley Minster to Bridlington Priory, Blackpool to Bridlington (Aerospace Way), East Riding Heritage Way and Wold Rangers Way), several footpaths, bridleways, BOATs and other routes with public access, part of Burton Agnes Hall, manor house, church and gardens and several locations on the Hockney Trail (see Figure 5.4 - Volume 3a).

Natural heritage	Habitat value in the intermittent hedgerows and species-rich calcareous grasslands along the wide road verges.
Cultural heritage	Considerable evidence of early human activity dating back to the prehistoric times on the Wolds but little visible in this intensively farmed landscape. Part of Burton Agnes Hall, manor house, church and gardens.
Associations	The artist, David Hockney, has painted the landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds and locations associated with him include Woldgate and Burton Agnes Hall.
Function	A very functional landscape (agricultural, transport, residential) that would contribute to the healthy functioning of the wider landscape.
Views	Elevated and wide views from the Wold slopes towards low lying landscapes to south contribute to landscape character.
Landscape policies and strategies	Policy S4: Supports developments outside settlements that are of an appropriate scale and respect the intrinsic character of their surroundings. Policy EC5: Supports energy sector developments that are acceptable in terms of landscape character and sensitivity to energy development, with particular consideration to the ILAs. Policy ENV1: Encourages developments that respect the diverse character and appearance of the area and achieve high quality design. Policy ENV2: Encourages developments that are sensitively integrated into the existing landscape, understand the intrinsic qualities of the landscape setting, seek to protect and enhance the landscape characteristics and features, including important hedgerows, and protect and enhance existing landscape character as described in the <i>East Riding Landscape Character Assessment</i>, in particular, within the Yorkshire Wolds ILA where there is special attention to ensuring developments are of an appropriately high quality and will not adversely affect the historic and special character, appearance or nature conservation value of the landscape. Policy ENV5: Encourages developments to incorporate and create links between existing and/or new green infrastructure features within their design including the valuable landscapes, rich biodiversity, and recreational and cultural resources of the Yorkshire Wolds, individual trees and woodland, wildlife corridors and public rights of way. Strategy for LCT 13 is to conserve and enhance the characteristic open and rolling agricultural landscape and promote native woodland planting that retains the open character of the area. Avoid wind turbines and other infrastructure that adds vertical features that will be prominent (p 197, AECOM October 2018).
Landscape value	<i>County value</i> - a local landscape designation (Yorkshire Wolds ILA) with natural and cultural heritage assets that form distinctive landscape features (hedgerows, verges), where the landscape is in fair to good physical condition, has strong associations with a famous artist (David Hockney), offers long distance, Borough-wide and local recreational opportunities, is distinctive with a good sense of place and a pleasant scenic quality (see Table 5.1.2, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Susceptibility to this type of development (host)	<i>Susceptible</i> - as the key characteristics are clearly expressed; their robustness to change is moderately strong; views are an important characteristic; policies and strategies support developments that respect the intrinsic qualities of the landscape and seek to protect and enhance landscape characteristics and features; and the changes to landscape character that could be brought about by a development of this type and scale in this location could have a limited compatibility with these factors (see Table 5.1.3, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Sensitivity to this type of development	<i>High/medium sensitivity</i> - a landscape with County value and susceptible to the type, scale and location of development proposed (see Table 5.1.4, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).

Table 5.3.2: ERYC LCA 13E: Bempton, Grindale and Wold Newton Farmland

Location	Within LCT 13: Open High Rolling Farmland, LCA 13E is located to the north of LCT 15: Wolds Valley Farmland (LCAs 15A and 15B) and extends from the north side of Bridlington to the boundary with North Yorkshire.
Key characteristics	- Geology and soils - solid geology of chalk formed during the Cretaceous period, overlain with wind-blown sand deposited during the Devensian period which contributed to the make-up of the soil. Soils are derived chiefly from the chalk bedrock and are a mix of thinner rendzinas on the steeper slopes and deeper brown earths. - Topography and drainage - elevated rolling landform of the Yorkshire Wolds, between approximately 60m and 141m AOD, falling to the east. Permeable bedrock results in dry valleys and no water courses or natural ponds. - Land uses - intensely farmed arable with some pasture. - Vegetation - intermittent thorn hedgerows along field boundaries and roadsides that are severely clipped and with few hedgerow trees, distinctive, mature rectilinear shelterbelts around farmsteads. - Field patterns - parliamentary enclosure of common land in the 18th and 19th centuries has created a regular pattern of large and very large rectilinear fields with smaller fields nearer to the coast. - Road and rail pattern - crossed by short sections of A165, B1229, a few minor roads between villages and the Bridlington to Filey railway line. - Settlement pattern - sparsely populated. Small villages of Bempton and Grindale and occasional large farmsteads.
Aesthetic and perceptual factors	This is a large scale, agricultural landscape, with a distinct and simple composition, open with pockets of localised enclosure created by the shelterbelts, with regular rectilinear patterns. It is a managed and peaceful landscape in good condition, with a pleasant scenic quality, a good sense of place, limited access via the road and PROW network, and is part of an extensive area (NCA 27: Yorkshire Wolds) within ERYC.
Other built development	Communication masts, crossed by several overhead electricity distribution lines on wooden poles and several single wind turbines (High Easton Farm, Burton Fleming Grange(*), Argham Fields(*), Mill Field House, High Barn, Long Acres, The Hawthornes and Stonepit Lane). Those marked (*) have planning permissions for replacement wind turbines.
Landscape designations	National landscape designations: part of the Flamborough Head Heritage Coast Local landscape designations: part of the Flamborough Head Heritage Coast ILA and small part of the Yorkshire Wolds ILA.
Recreational opportunities	One cycle route (NCN no 1), one long distance path (Coastliner Way) and local PROWs. Several camping and caravan sites and a golf course (see Figure 5.4 - Volume 3a).
Natural heritage	Habitat value in the intermittent hedgerows and species-rich calcareous grasslands along the wide road verges.
Cultural heritage	Village earthworks at Buckton, a number of scheduled monuments associated to medieval settlements at Newsham, Grindale and Argam.
Associations	None known.
Function	A very functional landscape (agricultural, transport, residential, leisure) that would contribute to the healthy functioning of the wider landscape.
Views	Wide, medium distance views across the Wolds.

Landscape policies and strategies	Policy S4: Supports developments outside settlements that are of an appropriate scale and respect the intrinsic character of their surroundings. Policy EC5: Supports energy sector developments that are acceptable in terms of landscape character and sensitivity to energy development, with particular consideration to the ILAs. Policy ENV1: Encourages developments that respect the diverse character and appearance of the area and achieve high quality design. Policy ENV2: Encourages developments that are sensitively integrated into the existing landscape, understand the intrinsic qualities of the landscape setting, seek to protect and enhance the landscape characteristics and features, including important hedgerows, and protect and enhance existing landscape character as described in the <i>East Riding Landscape Character Assessment</i>, in particular, within the Yorkshire Wolds and Heritage Coast ILAs where there is special attention to ensuring developments are of an appropriately high quality and will not adversely affect the historic and special character, appearance or nature conservation value of the landscape. Policy ENV5: Encourages developments to incorporate and create links between existing and/or new green infrastructure features within their design including the valuable landscapes, rich biodiversity, and recreational and cultural resources of the Yorkshire Wolds, individual trees and woodland, wildlife corridors and public rights of way. Strategy for LCT 13 is to conserve and enhance the characteristic open and rolling agricultural landscape and promote native woodland planting that retains the open character of the area. Avoid wind turbines and other infrastructure that adds vertical features that will be prominent (p 197, AECOM October 2018).
Landscape value	<i>National/County value</i> - small part in a National landscape designation (Flamborough Head Heritage Coast), and in a local landscape designation (Yorkshire Wolds and Flamborough Head ILAs) with natural and cultural heritage assets that form distinctive landscape features (hedgerows, shelterbelts), where the landscape is in good physical condition, offers long distance, County-wide and local recreational opportunities, is distinctive with a good sense of place and a pleasant scenic quality (see Table 5.1.2, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Susceptibility to this type of development (non-host)	<i>Moderate susceptibility</i> (to development outside this LCA) - as the key characteristics are clearly expressed; their robustness to change is moderately strong; views make a contribution to landscape character; policies and strategies support developments that respect the intrinsic qualities of the landscape and seek to protect and enhance landscape characteristics and features; and the changes to landscape character that could be brought about by a development of this type and scale in this location could have a limited degree of compatibility with these factors (see Table 5.1.3, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Sensitivity to this type of development	<i>High/medium sensitivity</i> - (within Heritage Coast) a landscape with National value and moderate susceptibility to the type, scale and location of development proposed (see Table 5.1.4, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4). <i>Medium sensitivity</i> - (within Yorkshire Wolds ILA) a landscape with County value and moderate susceptibility to the type, scale and location of development proposed (see Table 5.1.4, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).

Table 5.3.3: ERYC LCA 13F: Flamborough Headland Farmland

Location	Within LCT 13: Open High Rolling Farmland, LCA 13F is located to the east of LCA 13E and extends around the coastline of the Flamborough Headland.
Key characteristics	- Geology and soils - solid geology of chalk formed during the Cretaceous period, covered in glacial till from the Devensian period. - Topography and drainage - elevated rolling landform of the Yorkshire Wolds, between approximately 49m and 110m AOD, falling towards the high cliffs along the coastline. Permeable bedrock results in dry valleys and no water courses or natural ponds. - Land uses - arable with some permanent pasture. - Vegetation - intermittent hedgerows along field boundaries and roadsides that are largely unmanaged and with few hedgerow trees. One long, distinctive, mature rectilinear woodland along Dane's Dyke to the west of Flamborough which extends from the north to south coasts of Flamborough Head, shelterbelts around the Lighthouse Holiday Park and a few small rectilinear woodlands but few trees. - Field patterns - a mix of large rectilinear fields with some medium, more irregular shaped fields, bound by a mix of hedgerows and fencing. - Road and rail pattern - crossed a few minor roads linking Flamborough and the B1229 to the coast. - Settlement pattern - sparsely populated. One village (Flamborough) and occasional large farmsteads, plus two large holiday villages.
Aesthetic and perceptual factors	This is a large scale, agricultural landscape, with a distinct and simple composition, open with localised enclosure created by the woodlands, with regular rectilinear and some irregular patterns. It is a managed and peaceful landscape in good condition, with a pleasant scenic quality (inland) and stunning coastal cliffs, a strong sense of place, limited access via the road and PROW network, and is part of an extensive area (NCA 27: Yorkshire Wolds) within ERYC.
Other built development	Flamborough Head Lighthouse (first lit 1806), two tall communication masts at the fog signal station on Flamborough Head, the original Flamborough Lighthouse (built 1674 and never lit), several overhead electricity distribution lines on wooden poles and large holiday villages.
Landscape designations	National landscape designations: entirely within Flamborough Head Heritage Coast Local landscape designations: Flamborough Head Heritage Coast ILA.
Recreational opportunities	One National Trail (King Charles III England Coast Path) and four long distance paths (Coastliner Way, Head to Head, Three Ridings on Foot, East Ridings Heritage Way) that largely follow the coastline, and local PROWs. Two large holiday parks, a glamping site, a caravan and camping site, a golf course, several nature reserves, including RSPB Bempton Cliffs, and several scenic viewpoints along the cliff tops (see Figure 5.4 - Volume 3a).
Natural heritage	Designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) due to its conservation and ecological importance.
Cultural heritage	Conservation Area and ruins of a fortified manor house within Flamborough, Dane's Dyke (ancient linear earthwork, thought to be an Iron Age defensive structure and a Scheduled monument), original Flamborough Lighthouse (Grade II* listed building, not open to the public).
Associations	None known.
Function	A very functional landscape (agricultural, residential, leisure) that would contribute to the healthy functioning of the wider landscape.

Views	Elevated, panoramic, long-distance views out to sea and along the coastline but relatively few views across the Wolds to adjacent LCAs to the west.
Landscape policies and strategies	Policy S4: Supports developments outside settlements that are of an appropriate scale and respect the intrinsic character of their surroundings. Policy EC5: Supports energy sector developments that are acceptable in terms of landscape character and sensitivity to energy development, with particular consideration to the ILAs. Policy ENV1: Encourages developments that respect the diverse character and appearance of the area and achieve high quality design. Policy ENV2: Encourages developments that are sensitively integrated into the existing landscape, understand the intrinsic qualities of the landscape setting, seek to protect and enhance the landscape characteristics and features, including important hedgerows, and protect and enhance existing landscape character as described in the <i>East Riding Landscape Character Assessment</i>, in particular, within the Yorkshire Wolds and Heritage Coast ILAs where there is special attention to ensuring developments are of an appropriately high quality and will not adversely affect the historic and special character, appearance or nature conservation value of the landscape. Policy ENV5: Encourages developments to incorporate and create links between existing and/or new green infrastructure features within their design including the valuable landscapes, rich biodiversity, and recreational and cultural resources of the Yorkshire Wolds, individual trees and woodland, wildlife corridors and public rights of way. Strategy for LCT 13 is to conserve and enhance the characteristic open and rolling agricultural landscape and promote native woodland planting that retains the open character of the area. Avoid wind turbines and other infrastructure that adds vertical features that will be prominent (p 197, AECOM October 2018).
Landscape value	<i>National value</i> - within a National landscape designation (Flamborough Head Heritage Coast), and a local landscape designation (Flamborough Head ILA) with natural and cultural heritage assets that form distinctive landscape features (hedgerows, shelterbelts, lighthouses, Dane's Dyke), where the landscape is in good physical condition, offers long distance, County-wide and local recreational opportunities, is distinctive with a strong sense of place, a pleasant scenic quality (inland) and stunning coastal cliffs (see Table 5.1.2, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Susceptibility to this type of development (non-host)	<i>Susceptible</i> (to development outside this LCA)- as the key characteristics are strongly expressed; their robustness to change is moderately strong; views make an important contribution to landscape character; policies and strategies support developments that respect the intrinsic qualities of the landscape and seek to protect and enhance landscape characteristics and features; and the changes to landscape character that could be brought about by a development of this type and scale in this location could have a limited compatibility with these factors (see Table 5.1.3, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Sensitivity to this type of development	<i>High sensitivity</i> - a landscape with National value and susceptible to the type, scale and location of development proposed (see Table 5.1.4, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).

Table 5.3.4: ERYC LCA 15A: Gypsy Race Corridor Rudston to Bridlington

Location	Within LCT 15: Wolds Valley Farmland, LCA 15A encompasses the southern (downstream) section of the Gypsy Race Valley (part of The Great Wold Valley), that cuts through the Wolds from Rudston to Bridlington.
Key characteristics	- Geology and soils - solid geology of chalk formed during the Cretaceous period, overlain with wind-blown sand or loess deposited during the Devensian period, with alluvium on the valley floor. Soils are a mix of thinner rendzinas on the valley sides and deeper brown earths on the less steep ground. - Topography and drainage - a broad, shallow valley with the Gypsy Race, a small intermittent water course (chalk stream) that appears and disappears along its course. Generally, between 20m and 80m AOD and falling eastwards, cutting through the more elevated Yorkshire Wolds. - Land uses - mix of arable and pasture, with seasonally waterlogged meadows, woodlands, and landscaped parkland around Thorpe and Boynton Halls. - Vegetation - well vegetated with mix of intact and intermittent hedgerows with hedgerow trees along field boundaries and roadsides, woodlands on the slopes and parkland trees on the valley floor. - Field patterns - parliamentary enclosure of common land in 18th and 19th centuries has created a regular pattern of small and medium-sized rectilinear fields bounded by mix of hedgerows and fences. - Road pattern - linear, with the B1253 running along the valley floor and minor roads running down the valley slopes. - Settlement pattern - sparsely populated. Small villages of Rudston and Boynton on the valley floor plus Thorpe Hall, Boynton Hall and associated estate cottages, plus occasional farmsteads and other residential properties.
Aesthetic and perceptual factors	This is a medium scale, agricultural/estate landscape, with a distinct and varied composition, semi-enclosed, managed and peaceful landscape in good condition, with a pleasant scenic quality, a strong sense of place, limited access via the road and PROW network and unique (The Great Wolds Valley) within ERYC.
Other built development	Overhead electricity distribution lines on wooden poles and a pair of wind turbines (adjacent to Eastfield Garden Centre).
Landscape designations	National landscape designations: none Local landscape designations: Yorkshire Wolds ILA.
Recreational opportunities	Short section of one long-distance path (Beverley Minster to Bridlington Priory), several local PROWs (footpaths, bridleways and other routes with public access) and Thorpe Hall Cottages, Caravan and Camping Site (see Figure 5.4 - Volume 3a).
Natural heritage	Habitat value in the intermittent watercourse, seasonally waterlogged meadows, woodlands, parkland, hedgerows and calcareous grasslands. Boynton Will Garth SSSI, adjacent to Gypsy Race west of Boynton, is a fen carr with a mosaic of habitats including fen, scrub, woodland and running water habitats. Gypsy Race is a Local Biodiversity Priority Area and Green Infrastructure Corridor.
Cultural heritage	The Great Wold Valley was an important place of worship during prehistoric times and there are Scheduled Monuments thought to date to Neolithic times. Argham Dyke (earthwork that crosses the area near Rudston) is thought to date from Bronze Age. Also evidence of widespread Iron Age to Romano British landscape with fields, trackways, native farms and a Roman villa to the southwest of Rudston (excavated in 1933, mosaics in Hull Museum). The site of the Medieval village of Low Caythorpe is just east of Thorpe Hall. Boynton Hall (Grade I listed building) was built in the mid 18 th century, the grounds were landscaped in c1768 and Carnaby Temple (Grade II listed building) was built in 1770 as part of the landscape works. Also Boynton Church (Grade I listed building), Rudston Church (Grade I listed building) and Rudston Monolith (Scheduled Monument).

Associations	Winifred Holtby, the award-winning 20 th century author of “South Riding”, was born in Rudston. Sir George Strickland MP (1782 - 1875) 7 th Baronet, Boynton Hall.
Function	A functional landscape (agricultural, residential) that would contribute to the healthy functioning of the wider landscape.
Views	Mix of channelled, low-level views along the valley and wider views towards the valley slopes, often contained by the abundance of vegetation.
Landscape policies and strategies	Policy S4: Supports developments outside settlements that are of an appropriate scale and respect the intrinsic character of their surroundings. Policy EC5: Supports energy sector developments that are acceptable in terms of landscape character and sensitivity to energy development, with particular consideration to the ILAs. Policy ENV1: Encourages developments that respect the diverse character and appearance of the area and achieve high quality design. Policy ENV2: Encourages developments that are sensitively integrated into the existing landscape, understand the intrinsic qualities of the landscape setting, seek to protect and enhance the landscape characteristics and features, including important hedgerows, and protect and enhance existing landscape character as described in the <i>East Riding Landscape Character Assessment</i>, in particular, within the Yorkshire Wolds ILA where there is special attention to ensuring developments are of an appropriately high quality and will not adversely affect the historic and special character, appearance or nature conservation value of the landscape. Policy ENV5: Encourages developments to incorporate and create links between existing and/or new green infrastructure features within their design including the valuable landscapes, rich biodiversity, and recreational and cultural resources of the Yorkshire Wolds, individual trees and woodland, wildlife corridors and public rights of way. Strategy for LCT 15 is to conserve the character of this attractive landscape and promote its local history, to protect heritage sites from damage, support continued research to increase our understanding of the Wolds Valley landscape, permit built development only where design and location take account of local landscape pattern, protect valued characteristics of villages, and mitigate visual prominence in the landscape by, for example, woodland, tree and hedgerow planting, but ensure that the open characteristics and extensive views are maintained (p 217, AECOM October 2018).
Landscape value	<i>County value</i> - a local landscape designation (Yorkshire Wolds ILA) with natural and cultural heritage assets that form distinctive landscape features (woodlands, parkland, hedgerows, verges, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments), where the landscape is in good physical condition, has associations with Sir George Strickland MP and Winifred Holtby (author), offers limited recreational opportunities, is distinctive with a strong sense of place and a pleasant scenic quality (see Table 5.1.2, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Susceptibility to this type of development (non-host)	<i>Susceptible</i> (to development outside this LCA)- as the key characteristics are clearly expressed; their robustness to change is moderately strong; views make a limited contribution to landscape character; policies and strategies support developments that respect the intrinsic qualities of the landscape and seek to protect and enhance landscape characteristics and features; and the changes to landscape character that could be brought about by a development of this type and scale in this location could have a limited compatibility with these factors (see Table 5.1.3, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Sensitivity to this type of development	<i>High/medium sensitivity</i> - a landscape with County value and susceptible to the type, scale and location of development proposed (see Table 5.1.4, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).

Table 5.3.5: ERYC LCA 16D: Nafferton Sloping Farmland

Location	Within LCT 16: Sloping Farmland, LCA 16D is a transitional landscape between LCA 13D to the north and west and LCA 18E and LCA 18A to the east and south. It includes Driffield, Nafferton and a small area of farmland.
Key characteristics	• Geology and soils - solid geology of chalk formed during the Cretaceous period, overlain with boulder clay deposited during the Devensian period. Soils are mainly brown earths with small areas of surface water gleys. • Topography and drainage - gently undulating topography, 10 - 70 m AOD and sloping southeastwards, drained by dispersed streams arising in the Wolds and a network of drainage ditches in lower-lying areas. • Land uses - mainly intensely farmed arable with pockets of pasture and a few woodland blocks. • Vegetation - hedgerows along roadsides and field boundaries, woodland blocks and shelterbelts and some hedgerow trees. • Field patterns - mix of pre-parliamentary and 18th and 19th century parliamentary enclosure (with much of the area enclosed by agreement) has created a random pattern of medium to large fields, less regular and rectilinear than found with parliamentary enclosure on the Wolds. • Road pattern - A614 runs E/W to the north of Nafferton and Driffield, the Bridlington to Driffield railway line runs E/W to the south of Nafferton and into Driffield and there are a few straight minor roads. • Settlement pattern - relatively densely populated with the town of Driffield, large village of Nafferton, scattered farmsteads.
Aesthetic and perceptual factors	This is a medium scale, agricultural landscape, with a varied composition, open in places and semi-enclosed in places by the abundant vegetation, with a mix of regular and more random patterns. It is a managed landscape, busy in places (along the A614 and rail corridors) and in fair condition, with limited scenic quality, a weak sense of place, limited access via the road and PROW network, and is part of an extensive area (NCA 40: Holderness) within ERYC.
Other built development	New housing estates on the east side of Driffield and Nafferton, the Bridlington to Driffield railway line, overhead electricity distribution lines on wooden poles and a pair of small wind turbines (Sleights Farm) which were permitted in 2012/2013, only one of which appears to have been installed.
Landscape designations	National landscape designations: none Local landscape designations: a small part is within the Yorkshire Wolds ILA.
Recreational opportunities	Two cycle routes (NCN no 1 and Way of the Roses), two long distance paths (Beverley Minster to Bridlington Priory, East Riding Heritage Way), several PROWs (public footpaths and bridleways) and the Southburn Archaeological Museum off Green Lane, Nafferton (see Figure 5.4 - Volume 3a).
Natural heritage	Habitat value in the chalk streams that are part of the headwaters of the River Hull, and in the woodlands, species-hedgerows, streams, ponds, species-rich grassland and fen habitats.
Cultural heritage	Conservation Area, moated site, fishpond and All Saints Church (Grade I listed building) within Nafferton.
Associations	Nafferton is associated with Victorian parson naturalist, Francis Orpen Morris (1810 - 1893), author of several books on birds, butterflies and moths, who was vicar of All Saints Church.
Function	This is a very functional landscape (agricultural, transport, residential) that has an important contribution to the healthy functioning of the wider landscape (as part of the headwaters of the River Hull).

Views	Low level and wide views northwards towards the more elevated landscapes to the north and southwards towards the lower lying landscapes to the south, partially screened in places by the intervening vegetation.
Landscape policies and strategies	Policy S4: Supports developments outside settlements that are of an appropriate scale and respect the intrinsic character of their surroundings. Policy EC5: Supports energy sector developments (including solar PV) that are acceptable in terms of landscape character and sensitivity to energy development, with particular consideration to the Important Landscape Areas. Policy ENV1: Encourages developments that respect the diverse character and appearance of the area and achieve high quality design. Policy ENV2: Encourages developments that are sensitively integrated into the existing landscape, understand the intrinsic qualities of the landscape setting, seek to protect and enhance the landscape characteristics and features, including important hedgerows, and protect and enhance existing landscape character as described in the <i>East Riding Landscape Character Assessment</i>, in particular, within the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area where there is special attention to ensuring developments are of an appropriately high quality and will not adversely affect the historic and special character, appearance or nature conservation value of the landscape. Policy ENV5: Encourages developments to incorporate and create links between existing and/or new green infrastructure features within their design including the valuable landscapes, rich biodiversity, and recreational and cultural resources of the Yorkshire Wolds, individual trees and woodland, wildlife corridors and public rights of way. Strategy for LCT 16 is to maintain rural character including use of agricultural land for livestock and crops, promoting the planting of hedgerows, gaps in existing hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland blocks. Developments that would introduce uncharacteristic built elements and could potentially result in the loss of hedgerows, trees and field pattern that contribute to local character should be discouraged. Wind turbine proposals should demonstrate a detailed understanding of the landscape and visual qualities, and detailed mitigation measures should be developed to deal with any impacts that may result. Cumulative impacts also need to be considered (pp 229 - 230, AECOM October 2018).
Landscape value	<i>County/Local value</i> - a small part within the Yorkshire Wolds ILA but most is an undesignated landscape with some natural and cultural heritage assets that form distinctive landscape features (hedgerows, woodlands), where the landscape is in fair physical condition, has associations with a Victorian parson naturalist, offers short sections of national trails, long distance and local recreational opportunities, is distinctive with a weak sense of place and limited scenic quality (see Table 5.1.2, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Susceptibility to this type of development (non-host)	<i>Moderate susceptibility</i> (to development outside this LCA) - as the key characteristics are clearly expressed; their robustness to change (outside the LCA) is strong; views make a limited contribution to landscape character; policies and strategies support developments that respect the intrinsic qualities of the landscape and seek to protect and enhance landscape characteristics and features; and the changes to landscape character that could be brought about by a development of this type and scale in this location could have a degree of compatibility with these factors (see Table 5.1.3, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Sensitivity to this type of development	<i>Medium sensitivity</i> - a landscape with County/local value and a moderate susceptibility to the type, scale and location of development proposed (see Table 5.1.4, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).

Table 5.3.6: ERYC LCA 18E: Kelk Beck Farmland

Location	Within LCT 18: Low Lying Drained Farmland, LCA 18E is located between LCA 16D to the west and LCA 19C to the east.
Key characteristics	• Geology and soils - solid geology of chalk formed during the Cretaceous period, overlain with glacial till and gravel drift deposited during the Devensian period. Soils are drained ground water gleys. • Topography and drainage - a flat, low-lying flood plain generally below 10m AOD, drained by Kelk Beck and man-made drains that flow southwards. Kelk Lake and several small lakes from past quarrying. • Land uses - mainly intensely farmed arable with a few woodland blocks and quarries. • Vegetation - intermittent and low hedgerows along roadsides and field boundaries, large woodland blocks, woodlands around the lakes but few hedgerow trees. • Field patterns - rectilinear field systems with hedgerow and drainage ditch boundaries with some more random field shapes and sizes has created a mixed pattern of medium to large fields. • Road pattern - the A614 runs east/west along the northern boundary, the Bridlington to Driffield railway line runs northeast/southwest to the south of Nafferton and into Driffield and there are a few minor roads that zig-zag around the fields. • Settlement pattern - relatively sparsely populated with the villages of Great Kelk, Little Kelk, Lowthorpe and Harpham and scattered large farmsteads.
Aesthetic and perceptual factors	This is a large scale, agricultural landscape, with a distinct and simple composition, open with localised enclosure created by the woodlands, with a mix of regular and more random patterns. It is a managed landscape, generally peaceful but busy in places (along the A614 and rail corridors) and in fair condition, with limited scenic quality, a good sense of place, limited access via the road and PROW network, and is part of an extensive area (NCA 40: Holderness) within ERYC.
Other built development	Active quarries, the Bridlington to Driffield railway line, and overhead electricity distribution lines on wooden poles.
Landscape designations	National landscape designations: none Local landscape designations: a very small part is within Yorkshire Wolds ILA.
Recreational opportunities	Two cycle routes (NCN no 1 and Way of the Roses), two long distance paths (Beverley Minster to Bridlington Priory, East Riding Heritage Way), several PROWs (public footpaths, bridleways and other routes with public access) and St John's Well on Outgates (see Figure 5.4 - Volume 3a).
Natural heritage	Habitat value in the chalk streams that are part of the headwaters of the River Hull, and in the woodlands, streams, lakes, species-rich grassland and fen habitats.
Cultural heritage	Evidence of occupation from the Neolithic to the Iron Age. A Roman Villa was excavated near Harpham in 1904 and drainage of the area is likely to have started in the Medieval period.
Associations	St John's Well near Harpham is associated with St John of Beverley who is reported to have been born in Harpham.
Function	This is a very functional landscape (agricultural, transport, residential) that has an important contribution to the healthy functioning of the wider landscape (as part of the headwaters of the River Hull).

Views	Low level, wide views northwards towards the more elevated landscapes to the north and westwards, southwards and eastwards across low-lying landscapes, partially screened in places by the intervening vegetation.
Landscape policies and strategies	Policy S4: Supports developments outside settlements that are of an appropriate scale and respect the intrinsic character of their surroundings. Policy EC5: Supports energy sector developments (including solar PV) that are acceptable in terms of landscape character and sensitivity to energy development, with particular consideration to the Important Landscape Areas. Policy ENV1: Encourages developments that respect the diverse character and appearance of the area and achieve high quality design. Policy ENV2: Encourages developments that are sensitively integrated into the existing landscape, understand the intrinsic qualities of the landscape setting, seek to protect and enhance the landscape characteristics and features, including important hedgerows, and protect and enhance existing landscape character as described in the <i>East Riding Landscape Character Assessment</i>, in particular, within the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area where there is special attention to ensuring developments are of an appropriately high quality and will not adversely affect the historic and special character, appearance or nature conservation value of the landscape. Policy ENV5: Encourages developments to incorporate and create links between existing and/or new green infrastructure features within their design including the valuable landscapes, rich biodiversity, and recreational and cultural resources of the Yorkshire Wolds, individual trees and woodland, wildlife corridors and public rights of way. Strategy for LCT 18 is to restrict new development to low density recreation and tourism schemes that respect the scale and pattern of the rural landscape, using woodland planting rather than bunds to screen development, promote the planting of hedgerows on field boundaries to reinforce landscape pattern, and promote the re-introduction of wetland habitats to increase landscape diversity and quality (p 255, AECOM October 2018).
Landscape value	<i>County/Local value</i> - a very small part within the Yorkshire Wolds ILA but almost all this LCA is an undesignated landscape with some natural and cultural heritage assets that form distinctive landscape features (woodlands), where the landscape is in fair physical condition, has associations with St John of Beverley, offers short sections of national trails, long distance and local recreational opportunities, is distinctive with a good sense of place and limited scenic quality (see Table 5.1.2, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Susceptibility to this type of development (non-host)	<i>Moderate susceptibility</i> (to development outside this LCA) - as the key characteristics are clearly expressed; their robustness to change (outside the LCA) is strong; views make a limited contribution to landscape character; policies and strategies support developments that respect the intrinsic qualities of the landscape and seek to protect and enhance landscape characteristics and features; and the changes to landscape character that could be brought about by a development of this type and scale in this location could have a degree of compatibility with these factors (see Table 5.1.3, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Sensitivity to this type of development	<i>Medium sensitivity</i> - a landscape with County/local value and a moderate susceptibility to the type, scale and location of development proposed (see Table 5.1.4, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).

Table 5.3.7: ERYC LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland

Location	Within LCT 19: Open Farmland, LCA 19C is located between LCT 18 to the west and LCT 20 to the east, it covers Bridlington and an area of farmland that extends from Bridlington to Brandesburton in the south.
Key characteristics	• Geology and soils - solid geology of chalk formed during the Cretaceous period, overlain with glacial till (boulder clay) deposited during the Devensian period with sand and gravel deposits in places. Soils are a combination of surface water gleys and brown earths that have been drained. • Topography and drainage - low-lying and gently undulating topography, hummocky in places, typically 5 - 22mAOD within the study area, drained by widely spaced "improved" natural water courses and man-made drainage ditches. • Land uses - mainly intensely farmed arable with pockets of pasture and a few woodland blocks, but also industrial land uses. • Vegetation - intermittent and severely clipped thorn hedgerows along roadsides and some field boundaries, mixed deciduous and conifer woodland blocks but very few trees in the open landscape. • Field patterns - pre-parliamentary enclosure (with the majority of the area enclosed by agreement) has created a random pattern of medium to large irregular fields with pockets of rectilinear enclosure fields and some very large fields (probably resulting from 20th century hedgerow removal). • Road pattern - the A614 runs along the northern boundary, the A165 runs down the eastern boundary, there is an open network of minor roads linking the villages and also single-track no-through roads. • Settlement pattern - outside Bridlington, it is sparsely populated. Small villages of Burton Agnes and Carnaby and hamlets of Thornholme and Haisthorpe straddle the boundary with LCA 13D to the north. Several other villages including Beeford and Brandesburton and numerous scattered large farmsteads.
Aesthetic and perceptual factors	A large scale, agricultural landscape, with a distinct and simple composition, open with pockets of localised enclosure created by the woodlands, with a mix of random and regular patterns. It is a managed and peaceful landscape in fair condition, with limited scenic quality, a weak sense of place, very limited access via the road and PROW network, and is part of an extensive area (NCA 40: Holderness) within ERYC.
Other built development	Bridlington to Driffield railway line, Carnaby Industrial Estate, the single wind turbine on Carnaby Industrial Estate, Lissett Airfield Wind Farm and the permitted Carnaby Wind Farm (if built).
Landscape designations	National landscape designations: none Local landscape designations: a very small part is within Yorkshire Wolds ILA.
Recreational opportunities	A very short section of two cycle routes (NCN no 1 and Way of the Roses) several PROWs (public footpaths, bridleways and other routes with public access). Burton Agnes Hall, manor house, church and gardens, Bridlington Animal Park, the 158 Squadron Memorial near Lissett Airfield Wind Farm and several camping and caravan sites (see Figure 5.4 - Volume 3a).
Natural heritage	Habitat value in the intermittent hedgerows, ditches, species-rich calcareous grasslands along the wide road verges and small woodlands.
Cultural heritage	Burton Agnes Conservation Area, Burton Agnes Hall, manor house and church and several scheduled monuments dating back to medieval times. Considerable evidence of centuries of human activity dating back to the prehistoric times but little visible in this intensively farmed landscape.

Associations	None found.
Function	This is a very functional landscape (agricultural, transport, industrial, energy generation and residential) that may have a very limited contribution to the healthy functioning of the wider landscape.
Views	Low-level and wide views northwards towards the more elevated landscapes to the north and westwards, southwards and eastwards across low-lying landscapes, partially screened in places by the intervening vegetation.
Landscape policies and strategies	Policy S4: Supports developments outside settlements that are of an appropriate scale and respect the intrinsic character of their surroundings. Policy EC5: Supports energy sector developments (including solar PV) that are acceptable in terms of landscape character and sensitivity to energy development, with particular consideration to the Important Landscape Areas. Policy ENV1: Encourages developments that respect the diverse character and appearance of the area and achieve high quality design. Policy ENV2: Encourages developments that are sensitively integrated into the existing landscape, understand the intrinsic qualities of the landscape setting, seek to protect and enhance the landscape characteristics and features, including important hedgerows, and protect and enhance existing landscape character as described in the <i>East Riding Landscape Character Assessment</i>, in particular, within the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area where there is special attention to ensuring developments are of an appropriately high quality and will not adversely affect the historic and special character, appearance or nature conservation value of the landscape. Policy ENV5: Encourages developments to incorporate and create links between existing and/or new green infrastructure features within their design including the valuable landscapes, rich biodiversity, and recreational and cultural resources of the Yorkshire Wolds, individual trees and woodland, wildlife corridors and public rights of way. Strategy for LCT 19 is to maintain and enhance the characteristics that contribute to its distinctiveness, in particular, to maintain and reinforce the field pattern, avoiding further amalgamation of fields, to promote hedgerow replanting and gapping up and to plant native, locally characteristic woodland and trees to reinforce the landscape pattern and add diversity to the landscape (p 265, AECOM October 2018).
Landscape value	<i>County/Local value</i> - a very small part within the Yorkshire Wolds ILA but almost all this LCA is an undesignated landscape with some natural and cultural heritage assets that form distinctive landscape features (Burton Agnes Hall, manor house, church and gardens, several scheduled monuments, woodlands and verges), where the landscape is in fair physical condition, has no strong associations, offers long distance and local recreational opportunities, is distinctive with a weak sense of place and limited scenic quality (see Table 5.1.2, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Susceptibility to this type of development (non-host)	<i>Moderate susceptibility</i> (to development outside this LCA) - as the key characteristics are clearly expressed; their robustness to change (outside the LCA) is strong; views make a limited contribution to landscape character; policies and strategies support developments that respect the intrinsic qualities of the landscape and seek to protect and enhance landscape characteristics and features; and the changes to landscape character that could be brought about by a development of this type and scale in this location could have a degree of compatibility with these factors (see Table 5.1.3, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Sensitivity to this type of development	<i>Medium sensitivity</i> - a landscape with local value and a moderate susceptibility to the type, scale and location of development proposed (see Table 5.1.4, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).

Table 5.3.8: ERYC LCA 20C: Bridlington to Hornsea Coast

Location	Within LCT 20: Coastal Farmland, LCA 20C is located on the east coast between LCT 19 to the west and the North Sea, it covers a narrow strip of farmland and coastal development south of Bridlington.
Key characteristics	• Geology and soils - solid geology of chalk formed during the Cretaceous period, overlain with glacial till (boulder clay) deposited during the Devensian period. Soils are a combination of surface water gleys and brown earths that have been drained. • Topography and drainage - flat to gently undulating topography, typically 0 - 28mAOD and sloping eastwards, with a network of small ditches and streams that drain eastwards into the North Sea. Beaches are narrow and offer little protection to the soft boulder clay cliffs which are constantly changing as a result of coastal erosion (average annual loss of 2m). • Land uses - large scale arable farmland with large scale recreational and tourism facilities. • Vegetation - fragmented hedgerows, a few small woodland blocks and substantial hedgerows with tall trees on the east side of the A165 but generally sparse tree cover. • Field patterns - a random pattern of medium to large irregular fields with pockets of rectilinear enclosure fields. • Road pattern - A165 runs along the western boundary from Bridlington to Barmston, B1242, B1249 and several minor roads that end at the sea. • Settlement pattern - sparsely populated, small linear villages of Barmston, Ulrome, Skipsea and Atwick aligned E/W along roads leading to the sea and scattered large farmsteads, which have become coastal over time due to the rapid erosion of the cliffs.
Aesthetic and perceptual factors	A large scale, agricultural landscape, with a distinct and simple composition, open with a degree of enclosure created by roadside hedgerows, with a mix of random and regular patterns. It is a managed and peaceful landscape in fair condition, with a pleasant scenic quality, a good sense of place, very limited access via the road and PROW network, and is part of an extensive area (NCA 40: Holderness) within ERYC.
Other built development	Numerous large static caravan parks and Fraisthorpe Wind Farm.
Landscape designations	National landscape designations: none Local landscape designations: none.
Recreational opportunities	One National Trail (King Charles III England Coast Path), two long distance recreational routes (Three Ridings on Foot and a very short section of East Riding Heritage Way), several PROWs (footpaths, bridleways and other routes with public access), Skipsea Castle, Bridlington Golf Course, Far Grange Golf Club and numerous large static caravan sites (see Figure 5.4 - Volume 3a).
Natural heritage	Skipsea Bail Mere SSSI and Withow Gap SSSI near Skipsea both designated for their geological interest. Habitat value in the saline lagoons, tidal pools and brackish dykes. Limited habitat value in the fragmented hedgerows.
Cultural heritage	Conservation Area in Atwick, site of the medieval village of Hilderthorpe (now Bridlington golf course), Barmston Church is of Norman origin, Skipsea Castle, a motte and bailey castle, was constructed in the 11 th century as the headquarters of the Lords of Holderness. It was located on an island in a mere that has since silted up. Several settlements are thought to have been established during Saxon times. Coastline was probably over a mile further east during Neolithic times, so archaeological evidence of earlier settlements has probably been lost to the sea.

Associations	None found.
Function	This is a very functional landscape (agricultural, transport, recreational, tourism, energy generation and residential) that may have a very limited contribution to the healthy functioning of the wider landscape.
Views	Low-level and panoramic views out to sea and along the coast from the cliff tops and beaches. Views westwards towards the low-lying farmland of LCT 19 and northwestwards towards the Wolds are partially screened by the sloping terrain and intermittently screened by the vegetation along the A165.
Landscape policies and strategies	Policy S4: Supports developments outside settlements that are of an appropriate scale and respect the intrinsic character of their surroundings. Policy EC5: Supports energy sector developments (including solar PV) that are acceptable in terms of landscape character and sensitivity to energy development, with particular consideration to the Important Landscape Areas. Policy ENV1: Encourages developments that respect the diverse character and appearance of the area and achieve high quality design. Policy ENV2: Encourages developments that are sensitively integrated into the existing landscape, understand the intrinsic qualities of the landscape setting, seek to protect and enhance the landscape characteristics and features, including important hedgerows, and protect and enhance existing landscape character as described in the <i>East Riding Landscape Character Assessment</i>, in particular, within the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area where there is special attention to ensuring developments are of an appropriately high quality and will not adversely affect the historic and special character, appearance or nature conservation value of the landscape. Policy ENV5: Encourages developments to incorporate and create links between existing and/or new green infrastructure features within their design including the valuable landscapes, rich biodiversity, and recreational and cultural resources of the Yorkshire Wolds, individual trees and woodland, wildlife corridors and public rights of way. Strategy for LCT 20 is to protect village character from the impact of large-scale tourism and other development, promote opportunities to utilise and reinforce existing hedgerows and trees, to introduce woodland and to gap up hedgerows, using species tolerant of the coastal location (pp 278 - 279, AECOM October 2018).
Landscape value	<i>Local value</i> - an undesignated landscape with some natural and cultural heritage assets that form distinctive landscape features (Skipsea Castle, coastal cliffs and beaches), where the landscape is in fair physical condition, has no strong associations, offers long distance and local recreational opportunities, is distinctive with a good sense of place and pleasant scenic quality (see Table 5.1.2, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Susceptibility to this type of development (non-host)	<i>Moderate susceptibility</i> (to development outside this LCA) - as the key characteristics are clearly expressed; their robustness to change (outside the LCA) is strong (albeit subject to coastal erosion); views of the sea and coastline make a strong contribution to landscape character, whilst views inland make a limited contribution to landscape character; policies and strategies support developments that respect the intrinsic qualities of the landscape and seek to protect and enhance landscape characteristics and features; and the changes to landscape character that could be brought about by a development of this type and scale in this location could have a degree of compatibility with these factors (see Table 5.1.3, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).
Sensitivity to this type of development	<i>Medium sensitivity</i> - a landscape with local value and a moderate susceptibility to the type, scale and location of development proposed (see Table 5.1.4, Appendix 5.1 - Volume 4).