



Source: The Solway Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment, 2011

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Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character	
Character Type A: Inner Firth Intertidal Flats and Saltmarsh	
Overview	The northern section of coast within the Solway Coast AONB lies within the sheltered upper estuarine environment of the Inner Firth. This area, comprising water channels and expanses of intertidal flats, is enclosed by the landmass of Dumfries and Galloway to the north and the Cumbrian shoreline to the south and east. The large expanses of intertidal flats and channels are predominantly underwater at high tide.
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dynamic and temporal character influenced by the state of the tide and changing with the longer term cycle of erosion and deposition. Large parts of the area are at times under water, at others exposed to reveal expanses of fine sands and mudflats dissected by dendritic creeks and channels. • Open, flat expanses of saltmarsh are transitional to the flat coastal plains, mosses and enclosed farmland of the inland areas. • The large scale of the landscape, with expanses of intertidal flats extending towards open sea and the skylines of Dumfries and Galloway. • The open skies and sense of space are integral to the experience of the area. • The mood is influenced by the movement of the tides and the quality of light that shifts with changing seasons, weather and time of day. • An undeveloped landscape, with the influences of man confined to raised flood embankments, a disused railway line and small coastal roads that wind around the fringes of the marshes and pass along elevated embankments. • Small, scattered farmsteads can be seen within the adjacent farmland areas, and settlements and other development on the opposite shores of the estuary are visible, but otherwise human development is limited across these areas. • The saltmarshes which fringe the firth and bay comprise flat, open, green areas of fine grasses and saline tolerant species, which are often grazed by sheep and cattle and fringed with yellow gorse; the sights and sounds of large numbers of birds are characteristic. • Dramatic views of the Lake District Fells to the south and of Criffel and the hills of Dumfries and Galloway. • Low lying, extensive expanses of saltmarsh feel open and are often exposed to the wind. • Ripples, pools and water patterns are a characteristic of the flats. • Tranquillity, experienced by recreational walkers along the network of coastal paths and people enjoying the views over the marshes and flats to the Scottish shores beyond. • The presence of distant development on the skyline, such as a power station and settlements along the Dumfries and Galloway coast, are reminders of a more developed world beyond the AONB.
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The balance of open and undeveloped skylines above a flat sea, seen in panoramic open views from the coast. • The tranquil nature of the intertidal landscape and fringing saltmarshes, and its natural character. • Peaceful, pastoral scenes of grazing cattle, with the main sounds being those of bird song (notably oystercatchers and wildfowl and skylarks in spring). • The sense that areas are protected refuges from human access and development, through the daily incursion of the sea, lending a timeless quality to intertidal flats and saltmarsh fringes. • Contrast between open flats and marshes and the backdrops to the area: seaward views across the firth to the Scottish coast; landwards to rolling hills and drumlins and distant views of the Lake District fells. • A force for change is development of projects such as tidal energy schemes, or on/offshore grid infrastructure, both in terms of visibility and possible

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	alteration to the dynamic nature of the estuarine intertidal flats and marshes.		
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to maintain a high proportion of undeveloped horizons and to restore (where opportunities allow) the undeveloped skylines which form the setting of the Inner Firth Intertidal Flats. These include the open water and land along the northern coast of the Solway Firth, the Lake District northern fells, and landscapes within the AONB. • Seek to influence future development within and close to landscapes forming the setting of the Inner Firth Intertidal Flats and Saltmarsh to reduce the extent of its influence upon the area. For example, preserving key sections of skyline that form the horizon to significant views. • Seek to influence future development within landscapes forming the setting of the Inner Firth Intertidal Flats so that the overall character and integrity of this seascape, it's key characteristics, significant and sensitive views, defining features and the reasons for designation are not significantly affected: consider siting, design and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or reduce adverse effects. 		
Landscape Character Area A1: Rockcliffe and Burgh Marshes			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area lies in the easternmost part of the Inner Solway, where the rivers Esk and Eden meet the estuary at a complex of mud and sandflats • The marshes, mud and sand flats that extend across this area are extensive, open and undeveloped. • The seaward edge of the area is highly dynamic. • This area is rich in historical and cultural heritage. • Though public access to Rockcliffe Marsh is discouraged, there is some open access land over Burgh Marshes, which are crossed by a number of public rights of way, including a short stretch of the Cumbria Coastal Way and Hadrian's Wall Path. • Ministry of Defence structures, and the M6/A74 transport corridors visible at a distance along the Scottish coast are the main instances of development in a largely undeveloped landscape with a strong sense of space and remoteness. 		
Rockcliffe and Burgh Marshes Area SC-A1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Great	Great	Great
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Significant
Landscape Character Area A2: Eden Channel			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The western part of the inner firth from Glasson to Scargravel Point, on the Cumbria coastline, comprises a narrower north facing stretch of coast and sea, including the channel of the River Eden and Bowness Wath. The area comprises river channels and low lying and open intertidal flats, backed by narrow margins of saltmarshes. • This is the narrowest section of the Solway Firth and, from the northern 		

Appendix 1: Landscape Character Tables

	<p>coastline of the AONB, more intimate views are afforded of the Scottish coastline and hills to the north.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the southern landward edge of the Eden Channel, the area is bound by the coastal road and the Hadrian's Wall Path and at low tide Kirkland Scar and Herdhill Scar are visible on the foreshore. • Natural processes are affecting the extent of the foreshore, as mudflats and saltmarshes erode, and accrete elsewhere. 		
Eden Channel Area SC-A2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Intermediate
Landscape Character Area A3: Moricambe Bay			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moricambe Bay is located to the south of Cardurnock Peninsula, where the rivers Wampool and Waver drain into the firth. The flat expanse of the bay is enclosed by Grune Point to the southwest and Cardurnock Peninsula to the north. The bay comprises large expanses of intertidal flats, dissected by systems of narrow water channels and creeks, and backed by large areas of grazed saltmarsh between the embankment and the sea. • Panoramic views across the bay are afforded from the roads running around the inland margins of the of the marshes, including views of the distinctive skyline of Criffel and the Lake District Fells rising dramatically beyond the flat hinterland of the Solway Coast in the southeast. Views to the masts at Anthorn on the Cardurnock Peninsula to the north of the area are characteristic. 		
Moricambe Bay Area SC-A3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Intermediate

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character	
Character Type B: Outer Firth Beaches and Dunes	
Overview	The western coast of the Solway Coast AONB extends from the dunes and raised beaches at the coastal margins, across large expanses of intertidal flats to the open sea of the Outer Solway Firth to the southwest and the southern shores of Dumfries and Galloway. The intertidal flats are transitional between land and sea, depending upon the state of the tide.
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large scale dramatic landscape of undeveloped flats and open water, with open skylines and long views. • Dynamic estuarine ecosystem, with fine silty sands and flats dissected with channels, intertidal areas being flooded at high tide, being present along some margins. • Dynamic and temporal character strongly influenced by and changing with the state of the tide and longer term cycles of erosion and deposition, with large areas of sand and mudflats at times under water and part of the sea, and at times exposed. • Areas of acidic dune heath and heather backing raised beaches and the mobile sand dune systems along the coastal margins, stretching southwards from Silloth, and formed at the interface with shingle ridges. • Consequences of historic sea level change are visible in the low earth cliffs (e.g. around Allonby Bay) where eroding coastal drumlins meet the coast, and in the raised beaches. • A visually and aurally dynamic seascape characterised by the sights and sounds of the sea, gently lapping water and large numbers of birds that feed on the flats, notably waders. • Large and open expanses of intertidal sand flats opening out to the open sea and backed by shingle and pebble beaches and dune systems to the south, and mudflats along more sheltered northern stretches of the coastal fringe. • A seascape that can vary from calm, mirror-like expanses of water to violent storms, with wave crests reaching six metres. • A large scale and open landscape, with panoramic views over the Solway Firth to the Scottish coastline and the distinctive outline of Criffel mountain in the distance. • The sea, and the expanses of intertidal flats at low tide, together with the vast open sky are the predominant elements in a dynamic seascape that changes dramatically with the tides and the weather, particularly affecting the mood of the seascape. • Views inland from the sea are largely contained by the raised areas of sand dunes and beaches. • Seasonal recreational use of the beaches resulting in the tranquillity and activity of the coastal edge varying around the year. • 'Scaurs' or pebble patches are distinctive along the beaches and support mussel beds and reefs providing important feeding grounds for wading birds. • Influence of settlements, the small linear towns and villages which extend along the coast, and include hard sea defences at Silloth and Maryport. • The presence of development, particularly the docks and lighthouses at Silloth and Maryport is prominent. • The visibility of the offshore wind farm (Robin Rigg) seen from the coast on clear days, at sunset and when lit at night, and visibility of communication masts at Cardurnock.

Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The open, expansive horizons and natural character of the sand and mudflats, 'scaurs' and open water of the Inner Solway. • Views across the firth of the relatively undeveloped landscapes and skylines. • North and westward views to the open sea and the distinctive outline of Criffel • Forces for change are pressures for renewable energy development including onshore and offshore wind farms and other large scale development which changes the views from the coastal margins, particularly extension of developed skylines along open and undeveloped land or sea horizons, or within views of distant skylines. • Development of projects such as a tidal energy scheme, or on/offshore grid infrastructure are a force for change. 		
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to maintain a high proportion of undeveloped horizons and to restore (where opportunities allow) the undeveloped skylines which form the setting of the Outer Firth Beaches and Dunes. These include the open water and land along the north and northwest coasts of the Solway, the Lake District northern fells, and landscapes within the AONB. • Seek to influence future development within, and in landscapes forming the setting of the Outer Firth Beaches and Dunes to reduce the extent of its influence upon the area. For example, preserving key sections of skyline that form the horizon to significant views. • Seek to influence future development within and in landscapes forming the setting of the Outer Firth Beaches and Dunes so that the overall character and integrity of this land/seascape are not significantly affected: consider siting, design and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or reduce adverse effects. 		
Landscape Character Area B1: Middle Bank to Dubmill Point			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area comprises extensive mud and sandflats, backed by a shoreline comprising a complex of coarse sand and pebble beaches, and narrow stretches of dunes south of Grune Point. • Views over the Solway Firth to the coast of Dumfries and Galloway, and the Scottish hills, notably Criffel, are a distinctive feature. • Hard sea defences have been built along a section of coastline • The Silloth Dunes and Mawbray Banks are designated as SSSI. 		
Middle Bank to Dubmill Point Area SC-B1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Intermediate
Landscape Character Area B2: Dubmill Point to Maryport			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dubmill Point marks a transition point where the shallower waters of the Solway Firth give way to the deeper, open sea. • Views from along the coastline are panoramic, taking in the expanses of sea and intertidal flats at low tide, with dramatic views on clear days to Criffel rising up on the Scottish side of the Solway Firth. • Along the landward edge the area is backed by a number of Roman Mile Fortlets and towers, which formed part of the Hadrian's Wall line of defence. 		

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Dubmill Point to Maryport Area SC-B2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Intermediate

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character	
Character Type C: River Floodplain and Marshy Grasslands	
Overview	Areas of low lying, flat floodplain, marshy grassland and improved pasture follow the courses of the Rivers Waver, Wampool and Eden and the glacial basin of Black Dub, Holme Dub and Crummock Beck across the study area. These areas are dissected by a network of drainage ditches, channels and watercourses which drain into the Solway Firth.
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low lying, flat areas of floodplain and wet pasture, with some areas of grazed marsh, which follow the course of rivers that flow into the firth. • Enclosure is partial and irregular, with fencing and occasional, fragmented hedges, creating an open landscape with long views along flat river valleys. • The green marsh grass is grazed by sheep and cattle in some areas, whilst others are characterised by rough grazing, rushes and scrub. • A dense network of streams, ditches and creeks dissect the areas, usually intensively managed and with eroded river banks in places. • The rivers themselves are not prominent features of the areas, and are not particularly visible from within the flat expanses of marshes. • Development is confined to the outer fringes of the areas as the land rises above sea-level, where dispersed farmsteads are scattered. • The presence of urban settlements is felt more in the eastern area to the west of Carlisle (Landscape Character Area C1), where long views to the northwest take in distant settlements along the Dumfries and Galloway coastline. • An open, flat landscape, contrasting with the undulating and rolling topography of the farmed lowland hills and drumlins surrounding it. • Fen peat soils are characteristic in the dubs and upper reaches of the broad and gentle river valleys.
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tranquil and rural nature of the areas at the transition between the saltmarshes and the hinterland farmland. • Horizontal character of the landscape and the large, open sky. • The distant, horizontal and undeveloped skylines of the firth in seaward views across the marshes and intertidal flats, and the more varied skylines formed by the rolling farmed lowland hills and drumlinised landscape inland. • Long views along low lying mosses and open marshy pasture. • Contrast of the flat landscapes with the surrounding rolling hills. • Forces for change include pressures for renewable energy development including onshore and offshore wind farms and other large scale development which changes the views across the firth and inland towards the rolling hills of the surrounding farmland approaching the Lakeland Fells. • Development of projects such as a tidal energy scheme, or on/off shore grid infrastructure, both in terms of visibility and possible alteration to the dynamic nature of the balance between the estuarine intertidal flats and marshes and the low lying floodplains. • The effects of development on the character of the setting of the river floodplains, the views into the AONB from outside and those looking out of the AONB to surrounding landscape and seascapes.
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to maintain a high proportion of undeveloped horizons and to restore (where opportunities allow) the undeveloped skylines which form the setting of the river floodplains. These include the surrounding intertidal flats and saltmarshes, the mosses, and the Coastal Plains, Drumlinised Lowland Farmland, and Undulating Coastal Farmland, as well as the higher areas of farmland to the south, outside the study area. • Continue to conserve the remnant lowland mosses and fens for nature

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	<p>conservation: discourage drainage; discourage peat extraction – seek to encourage restoration measures (such as blocking drains and repairing areas of erosion) and highlight the value of lagg fen habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to influence future development within, and in landscapes forming the setting of, the floodplains and wetlands so that the overall character and integrity of these landscapes is not significantly affected: consider siting, design and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or reduce adverse effects 		
Landscape Character Area C1: River Eden Floodplain			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The River Eden floodplain lies in the northeast of the study area and extends from the outer western fringes of Carlisle to where the River Eden enters the firth, where it becomes braided into sand and gravel banks at Old Sandsfield A distinctive escarpment of red sandstone, 'Red Rocks', designated a Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS), forms part of the northern boundary of the area, close to the village of Rockcliffe. 		
River Eden Floodplain Area SC-C1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Great significance	Intermediate
Landscape Character Area C2: Whitrigg Marsh and River Wampool Floodplain			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the eastern edge of Moricambe Bay, this is an area comprising grazed marsh, including Whitrig Marsh, reclaimed marsh and wet pasture following the courses of the River Wampool and Bampton Beck. The area is flat and open, with unenclosed grazing areas and irregular field patterns across improved pasture. The area is characterised by flat, open, and smooth textured bright green swards dissected by drainage channels, ditches and the meandering course of the River Wampool. Two disused railway lines run through the area, crossed by low bridges, and are marked out by narrow bands of trees in sections. These form distinctive breaks in the horizontal grain of the landscape, where there are otherwise few vertical features. 		
Whitrigg Marsh and River Wampool Floodplain Area SC-C2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Intermediate
Landscape Character Area C3: River Waver Floodplain			
Key	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extending from where the River Waver enters the firth at Moricambe Bay, the 		

characteristics	<p>area largely follows the River Waver floodplain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land is crossed by drainage channels and fringed with occasional trees and untrimmed, gappy hedgerows. The enclosure pattern is irregular and open, with fields predominantly bounded by drainage channels and post and wire fencing, which contributes to the openness of the landscape. 		
River Waver Floodplain Area SC-C3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Intermediate
Landscape Character Area C4: Holme Dub			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holme Dub lies to the southwest of Abbeytown and comprises damp, rushy pasture that follows Holme Dub and Crummond Beck. It is divided predominantly by wire fences, and ditches without reeds. Across the northern extents, the sand and gravel extraction taking place in the adjacent farmland is visible. 		
Holme Dub Area SC-C4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Landscape Character Area C5: Black Dub			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Black Dub area is located towards the western coast of the AONB, to the south of Allonby. The damp, marshy lowland landscape has a varied land cover that contrasts with the surrounding areas of farmland, providing a wider diversity of habitats. Intensive agricultural practices are evident in parts of the landscape, although a number of areas are less intensively managed, with rush pasture, and areas of scrub and gorse. The Lakeland Fells form a dramatic backdrop to the rolling hills and drumlins of the lowland farmland in views to the south of the study area. 		
Black Dub Area SC-C5	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Not significant

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character	
Character Type D: Coastal Mosses	
Overview	The mosses of the Solway Coast refer to the low lying raised mires with a raised peat 'dome', now rare habitats nationally and in recognition of this have been designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-lying raised mires comprising flat or slightly undulating hummock-hollow mosaics, including water pools, marsh, moss, reeds and fringing wet woodland; usually stands of birch; heather and purple moor grass grow in the slightly drier areas. • Dynamic landscapes which change dramatically with the seasons, from green to browns and yellow/gold colours of grass foliage, seasonal flowering of the heather and with the time of day and weather. • The shifting qualities of light and the sunsets are often notable. • An absence of settlement and intrusion, contributing to a sense of remoteness and tranquillity. • Landscape of high ecological value, supporting rare assemblages of deep peat with sphagnum mosses, cotton-grass, carnivorous plants, including the uncommon great sundew, dragonflies, damselflies, moths and butterflies. It is also an important habitat for specialised bird species, most notably redshank and skylark. • Variety of long views across the low-lying mosslands to the seascape of the Solway Firth or the fells of the Lake District, and short views across heath vegetation enclosed by wet woodland or reeds. • Of high amenity value and increasingly promoted as an attraction for visitors to the area, causing occasional localised concentrations of activity in this otherwise tranquil landscape. • The natural quality of the landscape, although modified by previous peat extraction, with very limited development within the mosses themselves. • A small number of traditional farmsteads and cottages of a distinctive vernacular style associated with the Solway coast are located in adjacent areas, which can be seen from the edges of the mosses. • Fringed by deciduous woodland, predominantly birch with a striking purple hue in the winter.
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The undeveloped and 'naturalistic' character of the mosses. • Sense of openness, where there are few vertical features and a wide horizontal plane dominates, allowing long views along low lying mosses to the contrasting Lake District Fells, or short views into heath vegetation depending on variations in topography or tree cover. • The high amenity value of the landscape which at the same time is particularly sensitive to disturbance or alteration by the presence of people, traffic or development within surrounding landscapes. • Dramatic contrast of the flat landscapes with the surrounding farmland and distant hills and the fresh water mires with the seascape of saline marshes and intertidal flats. • Forces for change are pressures for renewable energy development including onshore and offshore wind farms and other large scale development which may change the views from the mosses, particularly extension of developed skylines along open and undeveloped land or sea horizons. • The effects of development on the character of the setting of the Coastal Mosses, the views into the AONB from outside and those looking out of the AONB.
Guidance in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to maintain the high proportion of undeveloped views and skylines which

relation to vertical structures	form the setting of the Coastal Mosses. These include the surrounding Coastal Plains and Drumlinised Lowland Farmland within the AONB, and also the higher farmland to the south approaching the Lakeland Fells outside the AONB. Seek to reduce the extent of influence of development so that it affects localised sections, rather than large portions, of skylines to avoid damage to key characteristics or intrusion upon valued views.		
Landscape Character Area D1: Drumburgh Moss			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drumburgh Moss, an area of raised mire, is part of the South Solway Mosses SAC and NNR and located southeast of Glasson Moss and Bowness Common • The area contains both wet and dry heath, scrub and grassland, which are maintained by controlled grazing. 		
Drumburgh Moss Area SC-D1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Significant
Landscape Character Area D2: Bowness Common and Glasson Moss			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two mosslands that make up this area are located on the elevated areas of the Cardurnock Peninsula and are part of the South Solway Mosses NNR • The mosses comprise wet and dry heathland fringed by stands of wet birch and willow carr and areas of open water. Parts have been cut for peat and restoration work has been carried out to 're-wet' the mossland. • Views within these mosses are largely contained by the landform and the stands of birch that fringe the edges of the mosses and which follow the disused railway line that crosses Bowness Common. 		
Bowness Common and Glasson Moss Area SC-D2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Great	Great	Great
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Intermediate
Landscape Character Area D3: Wedholme Flow			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wedholme Flow is a flat and open lowland raised peat bog belonging, to the South Solway Mosses SAC and NNR. It contains the largest area of intact raised mire in England and is designated as a SSSI. • Panoramic views are afforded from the moss, including to the Lake District fells to the south. Some human elements, including wind turbines, are apparent within these distinctive views to the south. 		
Wedholme Flow Area SC-D3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to	High	High	High

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vertical infrastructure			
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Significant

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character	
Character Type E: Coastal Plain	
Overview	The coastal plains of the Solway Coast are a rural landscape of flat or slightly undulating, low lying farmland occurring along the coastal fringes of the study area, along the west coast and through the northern areas bounding the Inner Firth. The field structure is largely based around the medieval enclosures with a pattern of narrow strip fields and larger 'outfields' around the villages, as well as the regular geometric pattern of parliamentary enclosures. These flat landscapes contrast with the coastal margins of the marshes and dunes as well as the hills and drumlin landscapes.
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large scale, flat, open landscape, with a strong relationship to the coastal margins and the rural farmland of the plains. • Wind sculptured trees lining roadsides along the coastal fringe, including avenues of beech. • Coastal pasture predominates, enclosed by ditches and hedgerows planted on raised banks, with a distinctive pattern of small 'inner fields', and larger 'outer fields'. • Medium to small fields of geometric parliamentary enclosures are interspersed with older field enclosure patterns of medium sized irregular fields and long narrow strip fields. • Strong time depth of the landscape reflected in the remains of Roman fortifications along the coastal edges, the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, and the evidence of medieval cultivation and land use patterns. Later industrial heritage is also visible. • Historic villages, such as Newton Arlosh, Kirkbride, Newtown and Mawbray are clustered within coastal pasture and closely related to the pattern of the fields. • Attractive open views are seen across the firth, intertidal flats and marshes to the north and northwest, with Criffel and Scottish hills forming key focal points. • Views inland across the higher areas of drumlinised farmland accentuate the flat and open character of the plains. • Distinctive red sandstone gate stoops and hedgerows laid in the North Cumberland style with mounted 'kests'. • A mixture of winding lanes and straight linear roads cross through the farmland, reflecting the localised pattern of fields and drainage ditches. • Settlements provide a variety of architecture styles and building materials. • Development associated with holiday centres and caravan parks is evident within this type.
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The continuity and intervisibility between the large scale, exposed, open seascape of the marshes and intertidal flats and the enclosed fields of the Solway plain. • The backdrop of the green farmed rolling hills that form the transition to the uplands of Cumbria and the Lake District fells beyond. • Distinctive views over expanses of intertidal landscapes to the vast open, undeveloped skylines of the Solway Firth and the Scottish hills. • Forces for change include pressures for renewable energy development including onshore and offshore wind farms, tidal energy schemes, electricity grid infrastructure and other large scale development which may change the views from the coastal plains, particularly extension of developed skylines along open and undeveloped land or sea horizons.
Guidance in relation to vertical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to maintain the high proportion of undeveloped views and skylines which form the setting to the Coastal Plains of the AONB and those of the wider study area. These include the horizons to views over open sea, bay or firth as

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

structures	<p>seen from the coastal roads and the coastal plains within the AONB, but also the Scottish hills and coast and the northern fells of the Lake District. Seek to reduce the extent of influence of development, for example so that it affects localised sections of rather than large proportions of skylines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to influence future development within and in landscapes forming the setting to the Coastal Plains of the AONB and wider area, so that the overall character and integrity of these landscapes, special qualities, key characteristics, cherished views, defining features, and the reasons for designation are not significantly affected: consider siting, design and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or reduce adverse effects. • Support measures which reduce landscape and visual impacts upon the Coastal Plains of the Solway, both within the AONB and the surrounding landscape that forms its setting, such as routeing power lines underground, sensitive siting of any communication masts, or appropriate siting and design of small and domestic scale renewable energy projects. 		
Landscape Character Area E1: Bowness to Boustead Hill			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stretching westwards from Boustead Hill to Bowness-on-Solway, this area of Coastal Plain lies along the southern fringes of the Inner Solway. It comprises mainly flat to slightly undulating improved grazed pasture which rises and extends inland from the marshes and which fringes the firth. • Wide, expansive views out to the Inner Firth and to the Scottish coast can be seen from the coastal road that forms the northern boundary of the area. 		
Bowness to Boustead Hill Area SC-E1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Intermediate
Landscape Character Area E2: Cardurnock Peninsula			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area comprises the small areas of coastal farmland that extend around the edges of the Cardurnock Peninsula, forming a transition between the coastal margins of the firth and the moorlands that lie on the higher ground of the peninsula. • The communication masts that stand on the former military airfield at Anthorn are a large and distinctive human element, visible over long distances. • Wide, expansive views across the firth take in the distinctive skyline of Criffell, and views southwards across the expanses of marshes and intertidal flats of Moricambe Bay extend to the Lake District Fells. 		
Cardurnock Peninsula Area SC-E2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Very large	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Great significance	Significant	Intermediate

Landscape Character Area E3: Newton Arlosh and Kirkbride			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area is located south of the Cardurnock Peninsula and extends to the southwest from the eastern fringes of Moricambe Bay. Flat pasture predominates, with narrow strip fields on the western margins, to medium size, regular square fields. To the south of Kirkbride, a more developed character predominates, with the former airfield hangers reused for storage and industrial units. These and a number of new industrial sheds and buildings form prominent features across the open flat landscape. Silos and large farm buildings are also apparent. 		
Newton Arlosh and Kirkbride Area SC-E3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Intermediate
Landscape Character Area E4: Mawbray			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a flat, relatively open area of improved pasture, which has strong visual connections to the coastal margin and seascape of Moricambe Bay and the firth. Views from farmland south to the Lake District Fells are widespread, especially from slightly higher ground of banks or bridge abutments. The ground drops away towards the margins of the area to meet the marshes and flats that fringe the firth, allowing views out across water to the Scottish coastline beyond. 		
Mawbray Area SC-E4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Not significant
Landscape Character Area E5: Rockcliffe and Mossband			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This area of flat, low lying Coastal Plain located at the easternmost end of the Inner Solway Firth to the east of Rockcliffe Marsh is separated into two discrete areas by the channel of the River Esk. The area is more wooded than many of the other areas within this type and includes coniferous plantation woodland as well as deciduous wet woodland including species such as alder Views across the Drumlinised Lowland Farmland to the southwest extend to the Lakeland Fells beyond. 		
Rockcliffe and Mossband Area SC-E5	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Great	Great	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Medium

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Significance of effect	Intermediate	Great significance	Significant
Rockcliffe and Mossband Area SC-E5	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Great significance	Significant

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character	
Character Type F: Drumlinised Lowland Farmland	
Overview	The Drumlinised Lowland Farmland is the most extensive character type in the study area. Large areas lie predominantly beyond the AONB boundary to the south and southeast and play an important role as the setting of character areas within the AONB. The smooth skylines of the rolling green landform and low elongated drumlins are characteristic of views looking inland from many parts of the AONB.
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deeply rural, agricultural landscape, with green pastoral fields divided by hedgerows draped over the rolling drumlin landforms. • Predominantly agricultural land, intensively managed for grazing and silage production with some arable crops. • Large regular, geometric fields of parliamentary enclosures are interspersed with older field enclosure patterns of medium sized irregular fields and long narrow strip fields. • The low relief drumlin landform creates areas of open fields with wide views from along the tops of the hills, and more sheltered and intimate landscapes contained by topography on the lower slopes, providing a sense of enclosure. • Distinctive wide and sunken lanes, that are former drove roads, rise up and down across the farmland, with clear edge profiles of ditches and raised banks topped with hedges, locally known as 'kests'. Ferns and wild flowers grow in the hedgerow bottoms and ditches. • A network of minor roads wind and 'roller coaster' over and around the rolling, low drumlins. The pattern of rectilinear roads and winding lanes reflects both a rich mixture of field patterns and the orientation and profiles of the drumlin landform. • Scattered linear settlements, villages/small towns such as Allerby, Westnewton, and Edderside, and farmsteads, comprising clusters of traditional and historic vernacular buildings, follow the orientation of the drumlins. • Varied mixtures of architectural styles and building materials, with thatched roofs, 'crook' barns, and long houses built of 'clay dabbin' are found in the historic settlements. Farms often have large sheds, outbuildings and slurry tanks. • Field boundaries are mainly of traditionally laid hawthorn hedges in the North Cumberland style with hedgerow trees, though the extent varies through the type with exposure to coastal winds and hedge management; • A variation in tree cover across the different character areas according to coastal exposure, with the hedgerow trees and small copses being important features in areas with sparse tree cover. • Traditional finger post road and direction signs are widespread, some of which have been restored. • Views over series of rolling ridges to the Cumbria high fells, which rise up in the far distance to the south and southwest. • Tranquil and peaceful areas of farmland, less exposed and influenced by the coastal setting and more enclosed than the adjacent coastal plains, with an attractive backdrop of upland hills. • Historic features and buildings of the widely dispersed farms and settlements provide distinctive features in an otherwise relatively undeveloped and open landscape. • The communication corridor following the ridgeline east to west from the coast at Maryport to Carlisle, followed by lines of pylons which form vertical features along the southern boundary of the study area.

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctive views over rolling ridges to the Cumbria high fells, which rise up in the far distance to the south and southwest. • Forces for change include pressures for renewable energy development including onshore wind farms and other large scale development which may change the views from the farmland, particularly extension of developed skylines along open and undeveloped horizons which form distant backdrops and the focus of views. • The influences upon farmland to the south of the Solway Coast AONB of the east to west transport corridor along the A596, and pressure for infrastructure development such as new electricity grid connections, and all associated ancillary development. • Farm diversification and development of new businesses such as letting land for wind turbines or horse paddocks leading to changes in the character of the landscape. 		
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to maintain a high proportion of undeveloped horizons and to restore (where opportunities allow) the undeveloped skylines which form the setting of the farmland within the AONB and wider area. These include the horizons to views of the mosses and coastal plains within the AONB, but also the Drumlinised Lowland Farmland extending to the northern fells of the Lake District to the south, outside the AONB. Seek to reduce the extent of influence of development, for example: restricting impacts to localised sections of, rather than large portions, of skylines in key views. • Seek to influence future development within, and in landscapes forming the setting of, the Drumlinised Lowland Farmland so that the overall character and integrity of these landscapes, key characteristics, significant and sensitive views, defining features and the reasons for designation are not significantly affected: consider siting, design and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or reduce adverse effects. • Support measures which reduce landscape and visual impacts upon the AONB and wider area, such as routeing power lines underground, sensitive siting of any new communication masts, or appropriate siting and design of small and domestic scale renewable energy projects. 		
Landscape Character Area F1: Abbeytown to Edderside			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An area of gently rolling Drumlinised Lowland Farmland stretching southwest from the historic village of Abbeytown, located to the south of Moricambe Bay. The area rises gently up from the surrounding coastal plains and floodplains, allowing extensive views to the southeast over low lying farmland. 		
Abbeytown to Edderside Area SC-F1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Significant	Intermediate	Intermediate
Landscape Character Area F2: Maryport to Aspatria			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area lies in the south of the study area outside the AONB and is differentiated from the surrounding lowland farmland areas by the higher ground forming a system ridges and valleys running parallel, with a strong southwest to northeast grain. 		

Maryport to Aspatria Area SC-F2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Very large	Medium
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Intermediate
Landscape Character Area F3: Wigton and Bromfield			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area lies to the south of the study area, forming a transitional landscape between the flat and low-lying floodplains of the River Waver and the Holme Dub basin and the more elevated agricultural land approaching the foothills of the Lakeland Fells. • The south of the area is crossed by several large overhead electricity lines and other significant developments include the wind turbines located on the disused wartime airfield at Great Orton. Beyond this southern corridor, views south include the Lakeland Fells in the distance. 		
Wigton and Bromfield Area SC-F3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Intermediate
Landscape Character Area F4: Aikton and Orton			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large area of inland Drumlinised Lowland Farmland, extending from the outer western fringes of Carlisle to Oulton. The area is intensively farmed agricultural land, predominantly pasture used for grazing and improved pasture/silage with some arable fields in drier areas based on boulder clay. • The southern parts of the area are crossed by several large overhead electricity lines and other significant developments include the wind turbines located on the disused wartime airfield at Great Orton. Beyond this southern corridor, views south include distant views to the Lakeland Fells. 		
Aikton and Orton Area SC-F4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Large
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Significant
Landscape Character Area F5: Fingland and Kirkbampton			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large area of rolling farmland stretching from the western fringes of Carlisle to Biglands and the floodplains of the River Wampool. • a strong structure and greater sense of enclosure, particularly in lower areas between hills 		

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Fingland and Kirkbampton Area SC-F5	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Intermediate

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character	
Character Type G: Undulating Coastal Farmland	
Overview	This landscape of low lying undulating coastal farmland occurs immediately inland from the coastal margins of the Solway Firth, along a stretch bounding the Inner Firth in the northeast of the study area and along the western coast of the Outer Firth.
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deeply rural, agricultural landscape, with green pastoral fields divided by hedgerows, hedgebanks and drainage ditches. • Predominantly agricultural land, managed largely for grazing and silage production with some arable crops and occasional copses and woodland plantations. • Medium sized enclosures are interspersed with areas of older field enclosure patterns of medium to small sized irregular fields, contained by the undulating landform and winding becks that run through the area. • The low relief and irregular landform creates contrasting areas of open fields with wide views from the tops of the hills, and more sheltered landscapes contained within areas of lower topography. • Distinctive wide and sunken lanes, that are former drove roads, run through some parts of the farmland, with clear edge profiles of ditches and raised banks topped with hedges • A network of minor roads wind through the undulating hills • Distinctive linear settlements, include the villages of Burgh-by-Sands and Beaumont in the northeast and Allonby and Crosscannonby in the southwest. • They comprise clusters of traditional and historic vernacular buildings, strongly influenced by their coastal setting. • There is a coastal outlook from some of the northern and western sections, with views out across the Solway seascape, although views are often contained by the varied undulating landform and the network of hedges planted on banks. • Varied mixtures of architectural styles and building materials, • Field boundaries are mainly of traditionally laid hawthorn hedges in the North Cumberland style with hedgerow trees, though the extent varies through the type with exposure to coastal winds. • A variation in tree cover across the different character areas according to coastal exposure, with the hedgerow trees and small copses being important features in areas with sparse tree cover. • Views inland over series of rolling ridges to the Cumbria high fells, which rise up in the far distance to the south and southwest. • Tranquil and peaceful areas of farmland, less exposed and open than the adjacent coastal plains.
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctive views over expanses of intertidal landscapes to the vast open, undeveloped skylines of the Solway Firth and the Scottish hills. • Distinctive views over rolling ridges to the Cumbria high fells, which rise up in the far distance to the south and southwest. • Forces for change include pressures for renewable energy development including onshore wind farms and other large scale development which may change the views from the farmland, particularly extension of developed skylines along open and undeveloped horizons which form distant backdrops and the focus of views.
Guidance in relation to vertical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to maintain a high proportion of undeveloped horizons and to restore (where opportunities allow) the undeveloped skylines which form the setting of the farmland. These include the horizons to views of the coastal plains

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

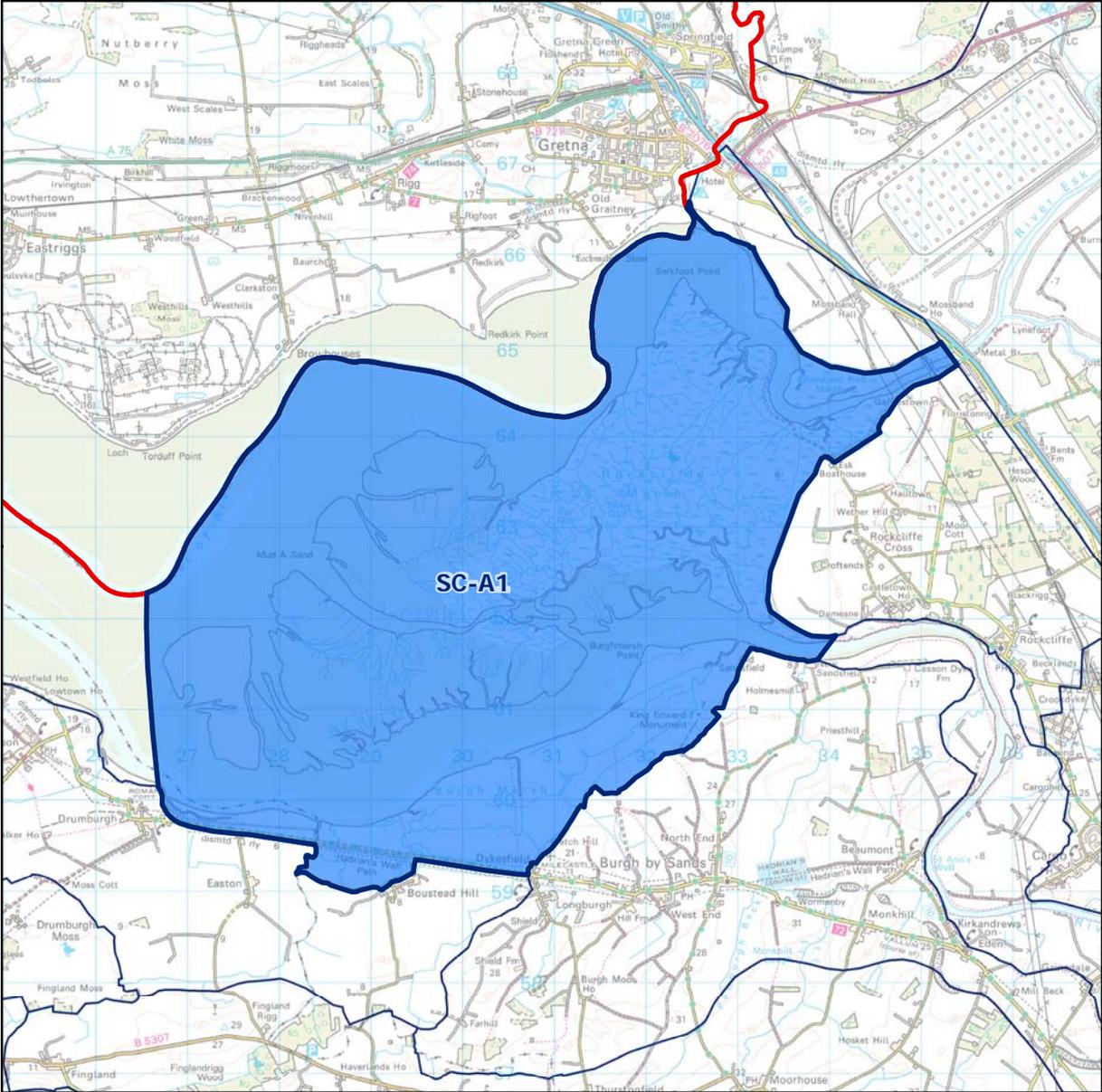
structures	<p>within the AONB, but also the lowland farmland landscapes extending to the northern fells of the Lake District to the south and southeast outside the AONB. Seek to reduce the extent of influence of development, for example: restricting impacts to localised sections of, rather than large portions, of skylines in key views.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to influence future development within, and in landscapes forming the setting of, the undulating coastal farmland so that the overall character and integrity of these landscapes, key characteristics, significant and sensitive views, defining features and the reasons for designation are not significantly affected: consider siting, design and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or reduce adverse effects. • Support measures which reduce landscape, seascape and visual impacts upon the undulating coastal farmland, such as routeing power lines underground, sensitive siting of any communication masts, or appropriate siting and design of small and domestic scale renewable energy projects • Promote low carbon and domestic scale renewable projects in association with existing development within the undulating coastal farmland, and where they do not detract from the character of the area. 		
Landscape Character Area G1: Allonby			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area is located in the south of the study area, stretching from the small coastal town of Allonby to the seaside resort of Maryport. The topography is gently undulating and in some areas the landform becomes more rolling and has a strong north to northeast to south to southwest grain. 		
Allonby Area SC-G1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Not significant
Landscape Character Area G2: Burgh-by-Sands and Beaumont			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This area lies immediately south of Burgh Marsh and Rockcliffe Marsh in the eastern reaches of the Inner Firth; • Views can be gained across the Firth from some of the higher areas and towards the coastal edge and these take in the large areas of marsh and estuary that lie to the north and the Scottish coast beyond. 		
Burgh-by-Sands and Beaumont Area SC-G2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character Assessment	
Character Type H: Coastal Town and Urban Fringe	
Overview	Lying outside of the AONB boundary, but in close proximity to it, are the larger settlements of Silloth, Maryport, and an area of urban fringe west of Carlisle between the Kingmoor Nature Reserve and Rockcliffe. Maryport and Silloth are small towns located on the western coastline, whilst Kingmoor and Rockcliffe lie further inland to the east of the study area.
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-lying areas, generally flat and open in character. • Linear settlements with old centres and a wider range of development types surrounding them, or areas of urban fringe with loosely dispersed developments of different types. • Settlement cores and facades are characterised by distinctive architecture styles and building materials, including the Georgian and Victorian facades fronting onto the sea in the seaside resorts of Maryport and Silloth. • Hard, man-made forms shape the shoreline and the coastal edge of the settlements of Maryport and Silloth. • Buildings and structures, such as church spires, form prominent landmarks from the surrounding areas of flat, open coastal plains and locally form part of the setting to the landscape of the AONB and wider area. • Urban fringe areas comprise a disparate collection of development with very mixed land uses including airfields, allotments, caravan parks, and railway sidings on the fringes of Carlisle. • In places, a fragmented and sometimes discordant landscape which is influenced by the noise from busy roads, ports and railway lines. • Rich historical interest, including industrial heritage and archaeological sites associated with the Roman frontier. • Vast seaward views out across the Solway Firth, large skies with changing colours and moods depending on weather and seasonal changes. • Small areas of agriculture interspersed with development at the edges of the settlements and areas of open mown grass within the settlements themselves. • Views to the offshore wind farm at Robin Rigg, visible across the open horizon. • This is not always a tranquil landscape and has areas of disturbance. • Outlying recent chalet style bungalows and suburban housing extend along the coastal roads into the coastal farmland.
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forces for change include pressures for renewable energy development including on and offshore wind farms and other large scale development which may change the views from the shore at Silloth and Maryport, particularly extension of developed skylines along open and undeveloped horizons. • The influences and pressure for infrastructure development such as major new electricity grid connections, and all associated ancillary development. • The effects of development and changes in land use to those of a more urban or suburban character, including of a piecemeal nature, on the character of the setting of the AONB and wider area, the views into the AONB from outside and those looking out of the AONB.
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to maintain the high proportion of undeveloped views and skylines which form the setting of the seaside resorts. These include views over lowland moorland and farmland, over the firth, bay and open water to the northern fells of the Lake District and the Scottish hills and coast. Seek to reduce the extent of influence of development, for example so that it affects localised sections, rather than large portions, of skylines. • Seek to influence future development within, and in landscapes forming the

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

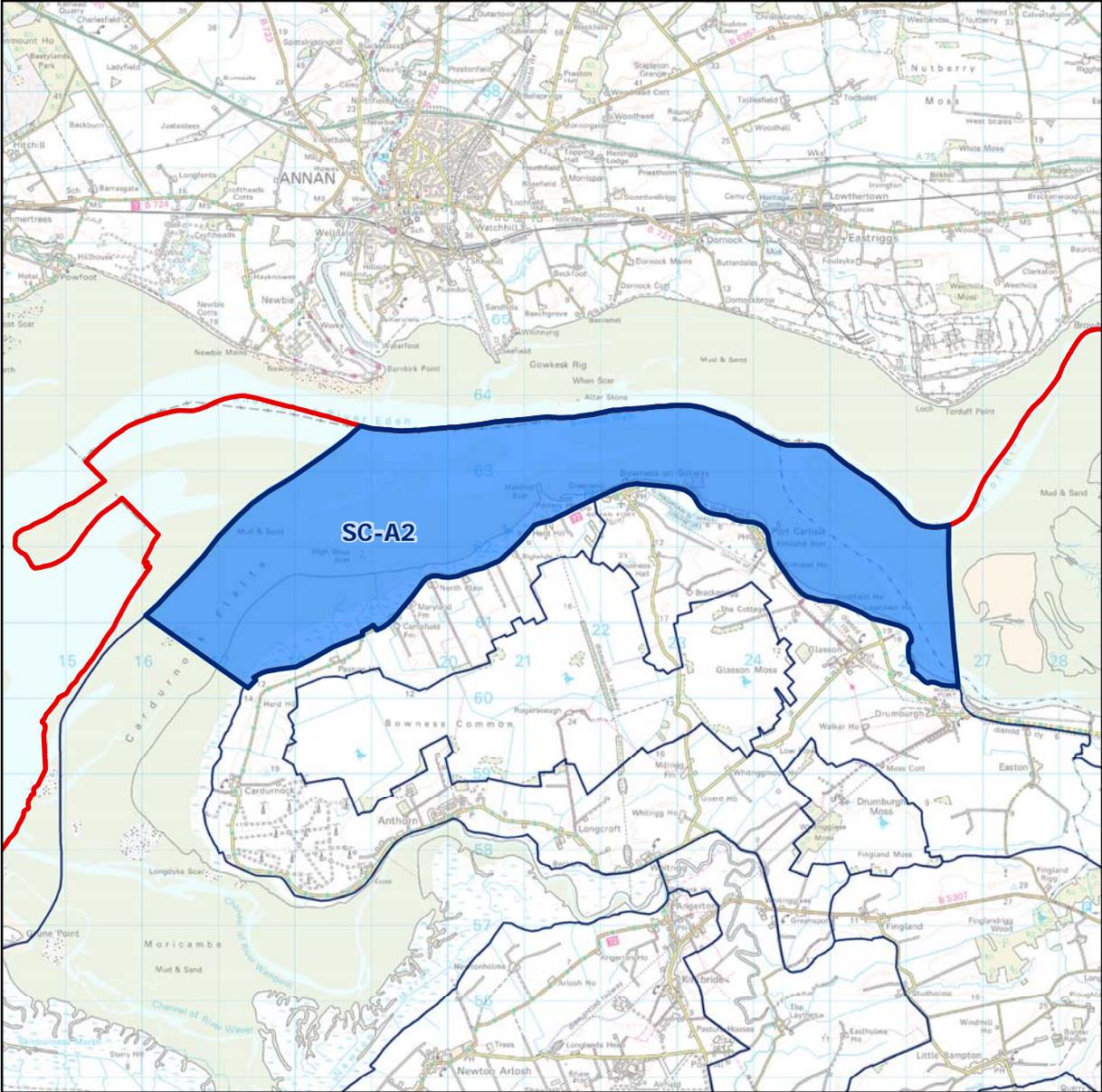
	setting of the AONB landscape and wider area, so that the overall character and integrity of these landscapes are not significantly affected: consider siting, design and the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or reduce adverse effects.		
Landscape Character Area H1: Kingsmoor and Cargo			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located in the northwest of the study area, close to the Kingmoor Nature Reserve, this area comprises open agricultural land interspersed with a number of industrial developments, • Views within the area are contained and the area itself is not very visible from the surrounding landscape, because of the landform and filtering of views by vegetation. 		
Kingsmoor and Cargo Area SC-H1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Large
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Intermediate
Landscape Character Area H2: Silloth			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area lies on the western coast close to Moricambe Bay and comprises the town of Silloth, a small port, and a number of different types of developments around its fringe. 		
Silloth Area SC-H2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Large
Significance of effect	Significant	Intermediate	Intermediate
Landscape Character Area H3: Maryport			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maryport is located in southwestern corner of the study area and this character area • comprises a small section of the settlement of Maryport, including the pier. • The Cumbria Coastal Way and the Allerdale Ramble run along the western edge of the area following the shore. 		
Maryport Area SC-H3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Great	High	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



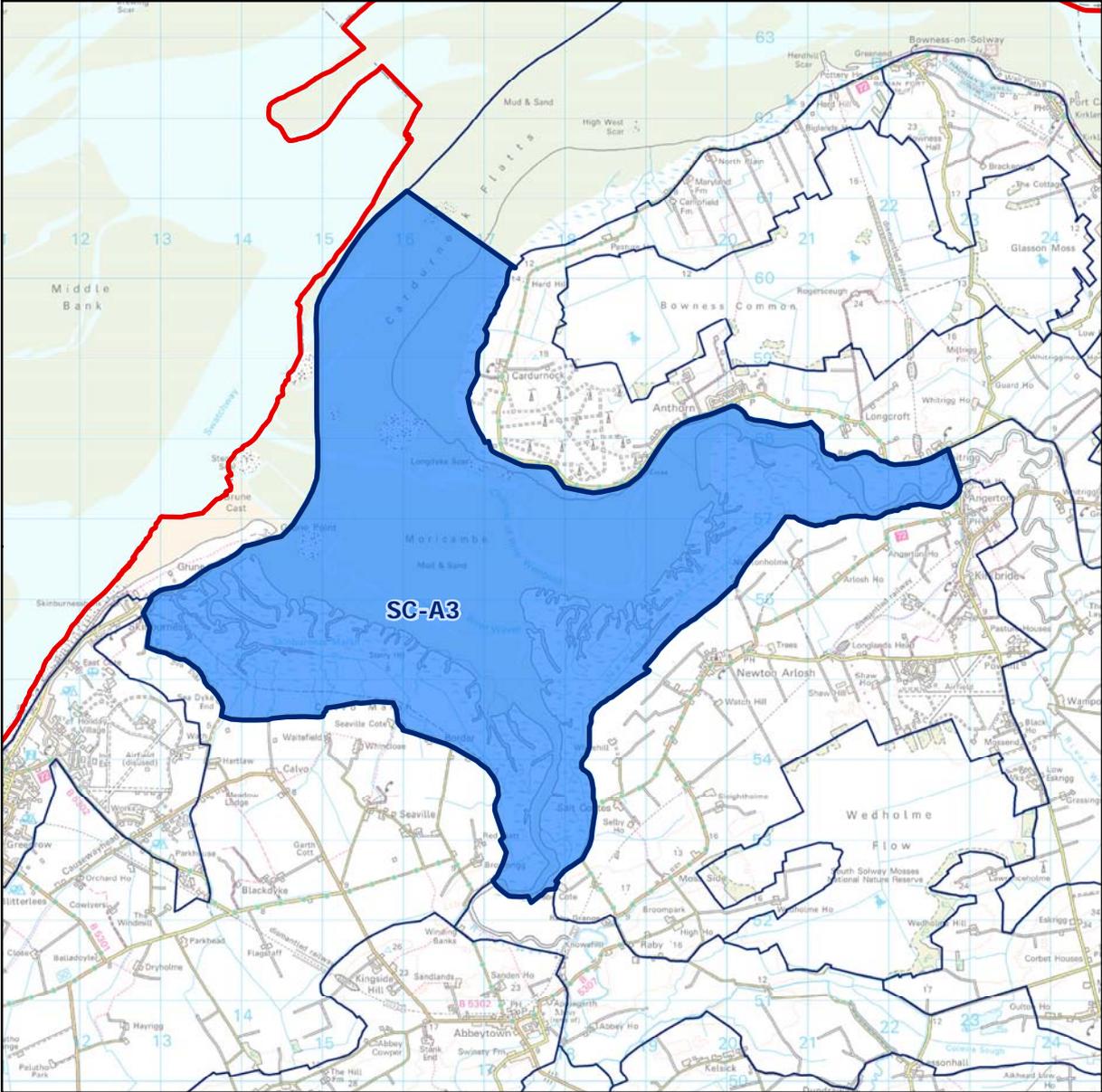
A1
Rockcliffe and Burgh Marshes

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



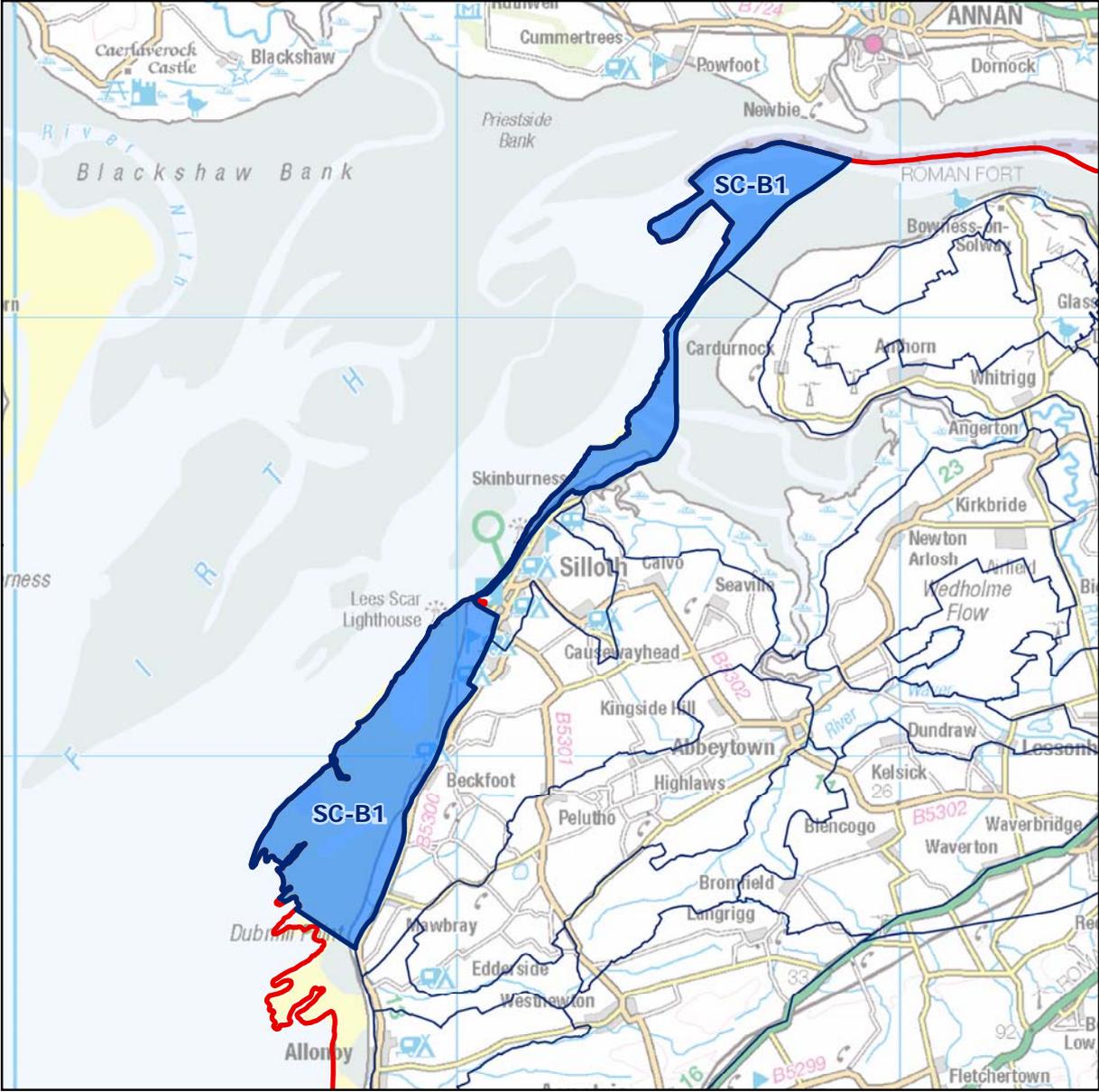
A2
Eden Channel

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



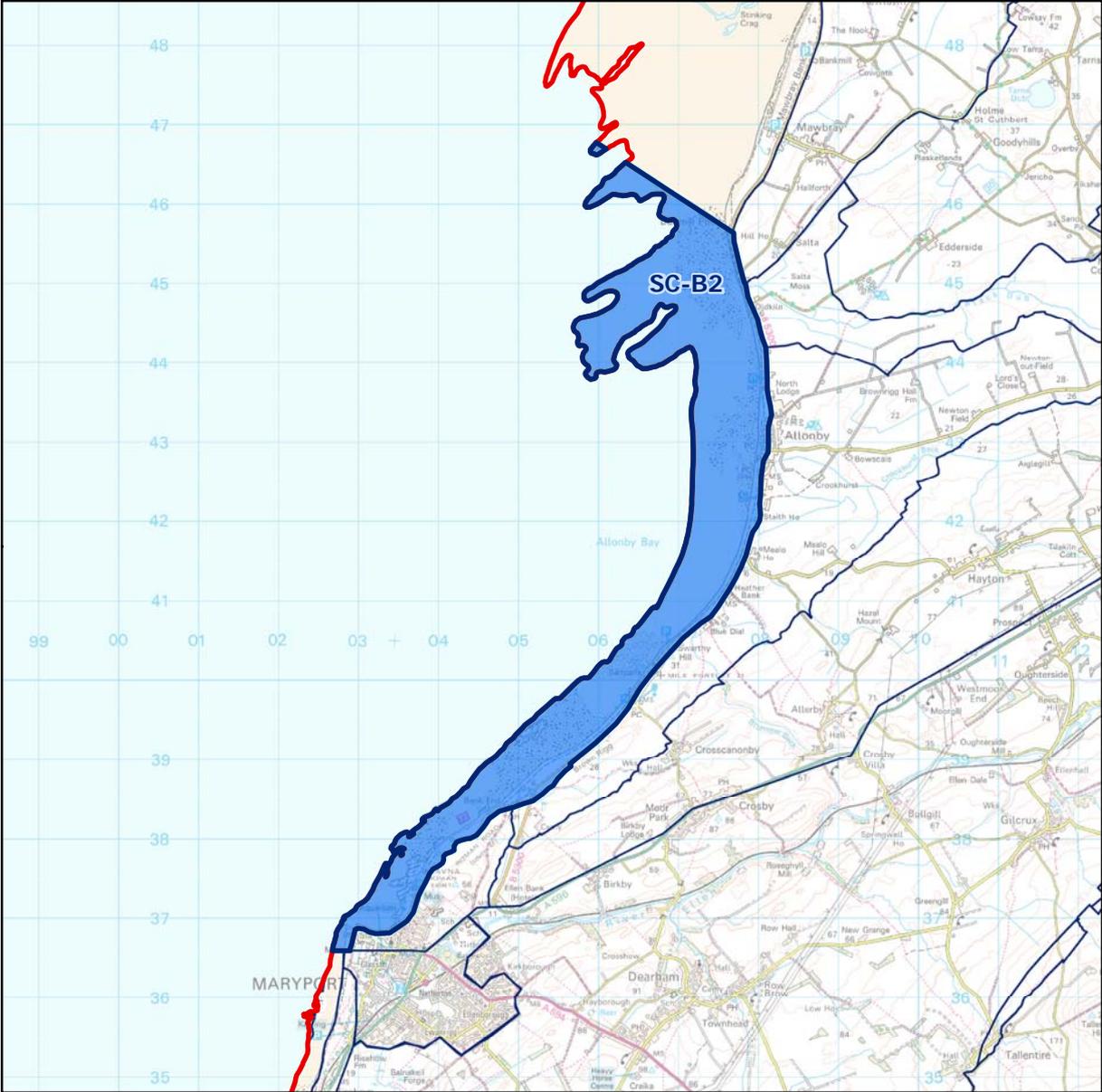
A3
Moricambe Bay

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



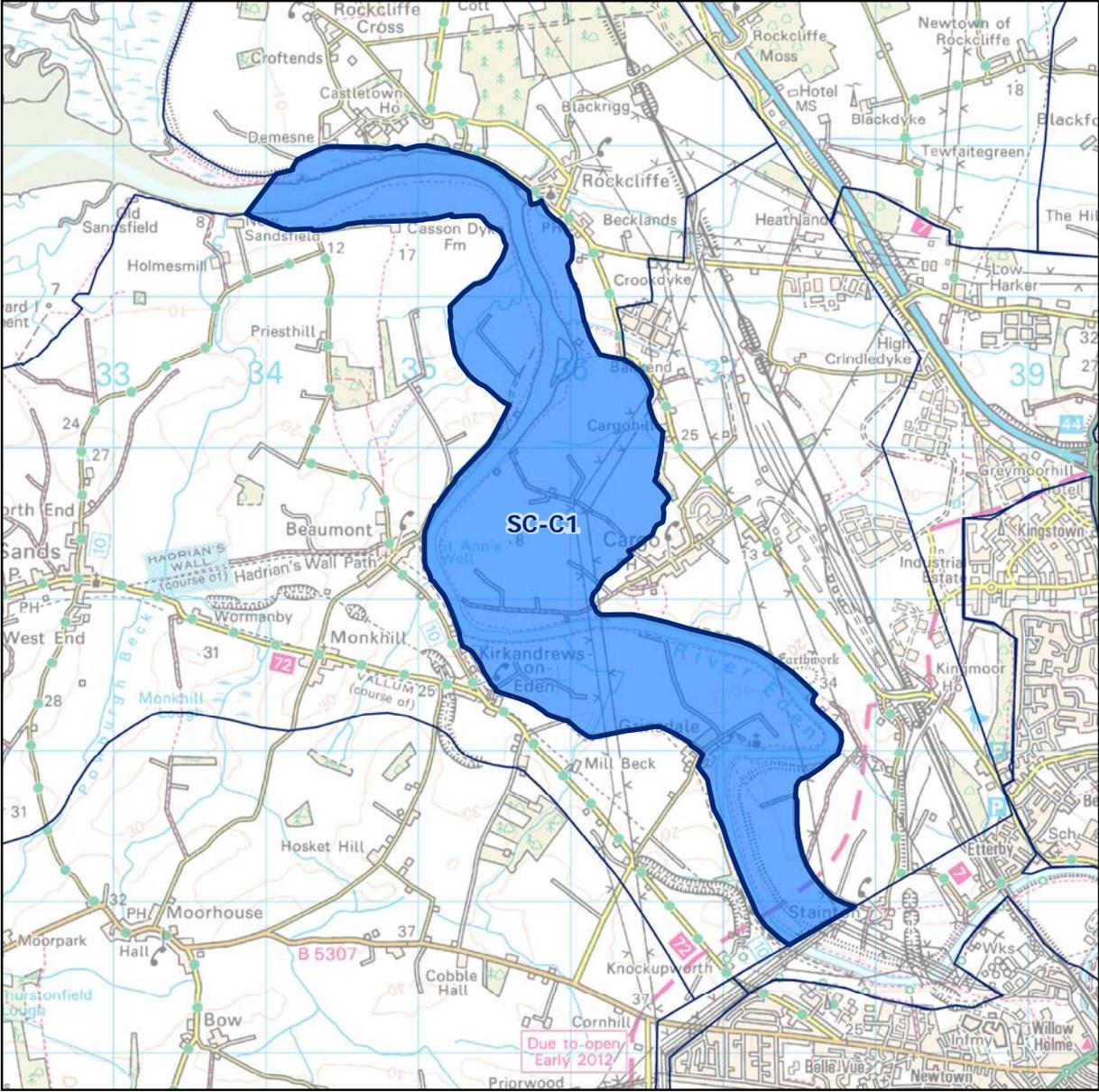
B1
Middle Bank to Dubmill Point

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



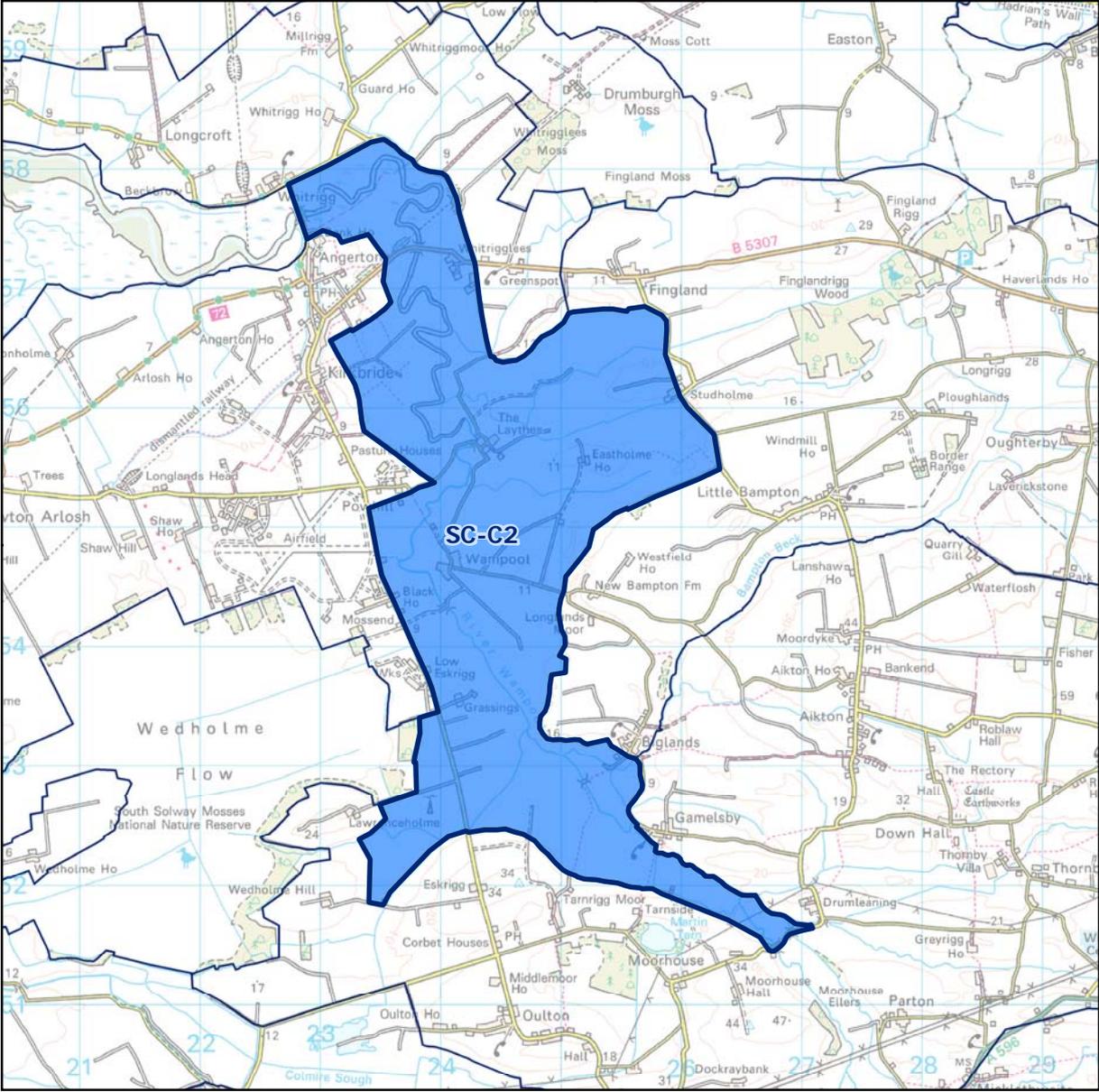
B2
Dubmill Point to Maryport

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



C1
River Eden Floodplain

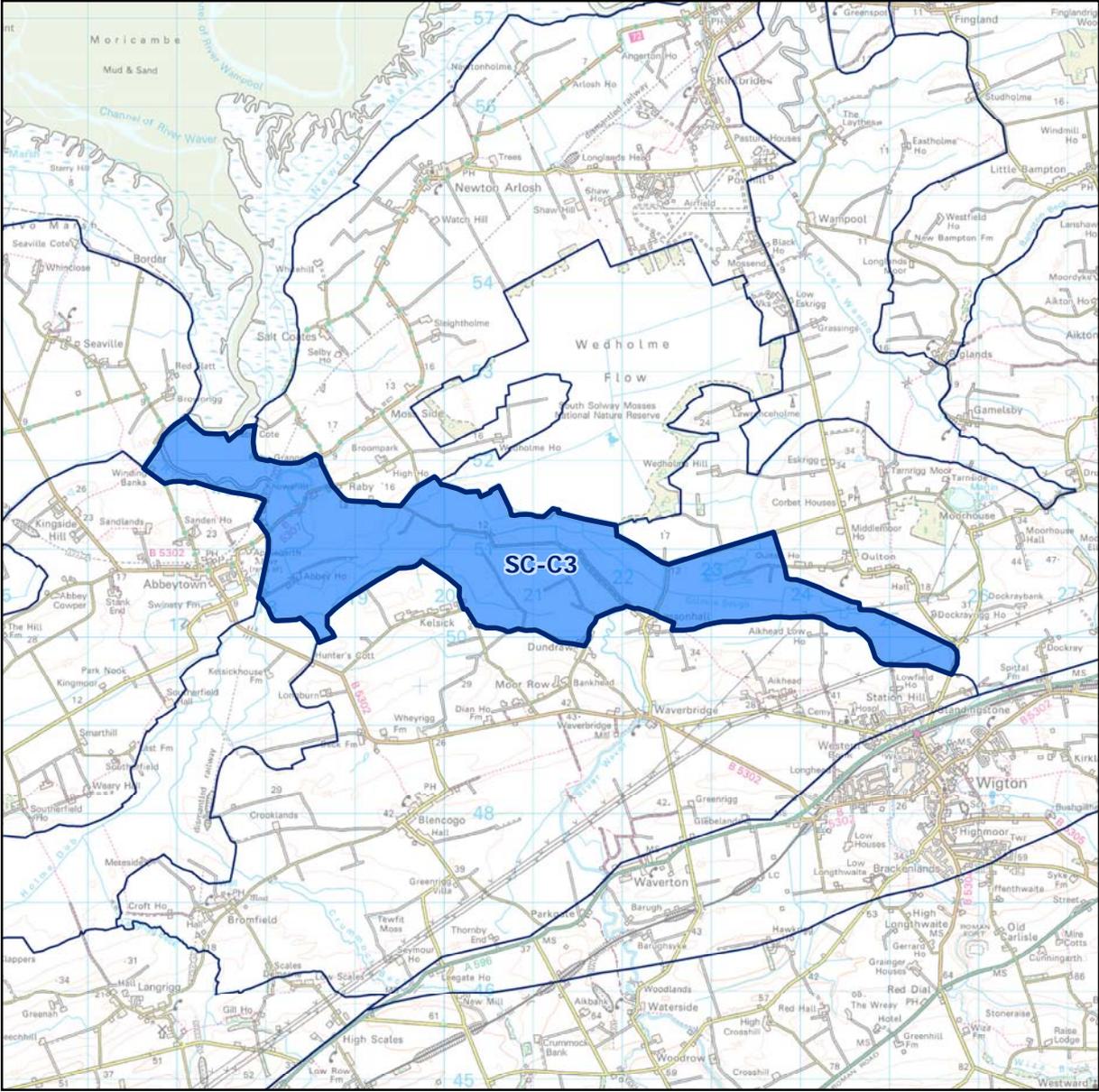
Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



C2

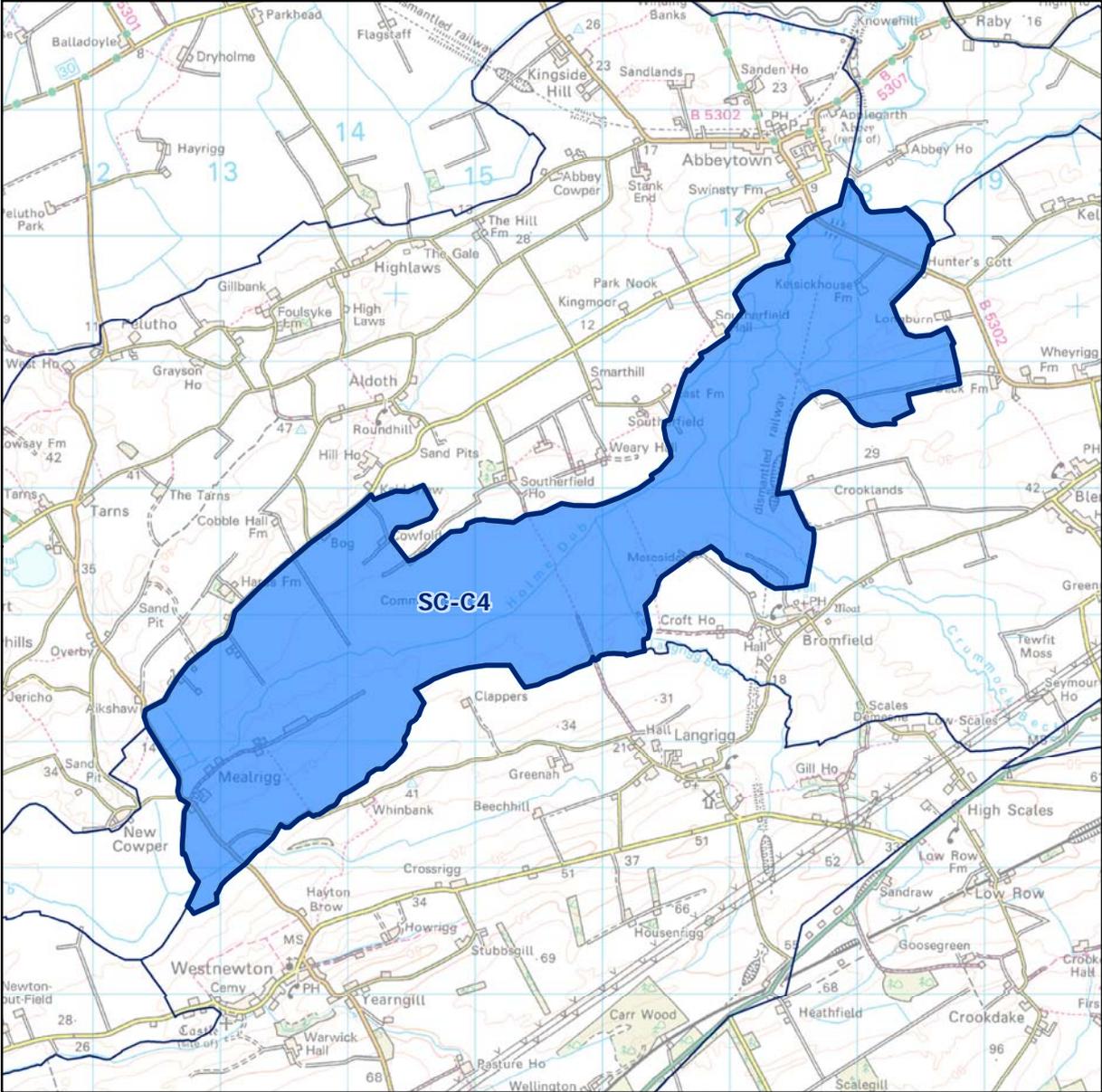
Whitrigg Marsh and River Wampool Floodplain

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



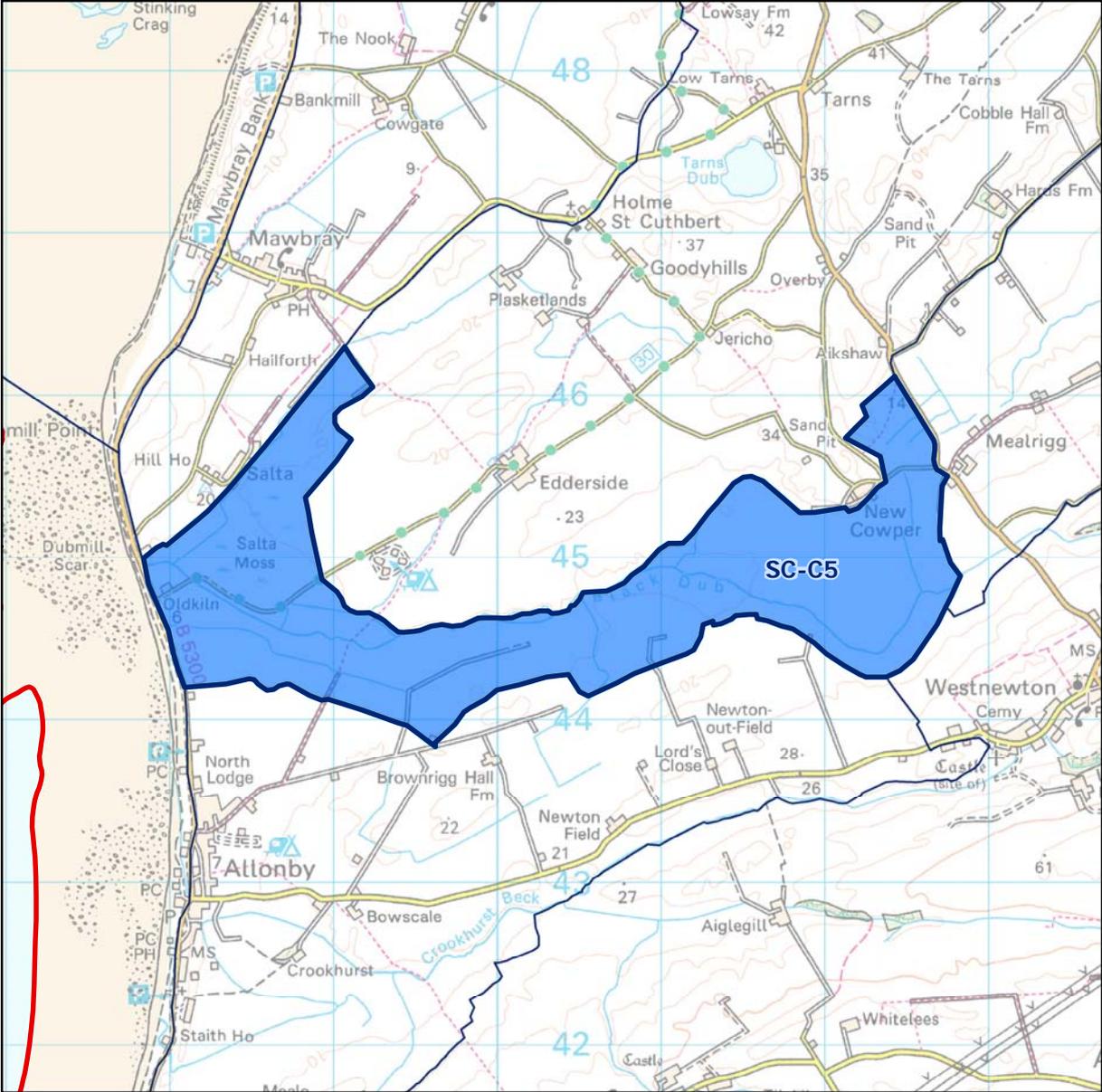
C3
River Waver Floodplain

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



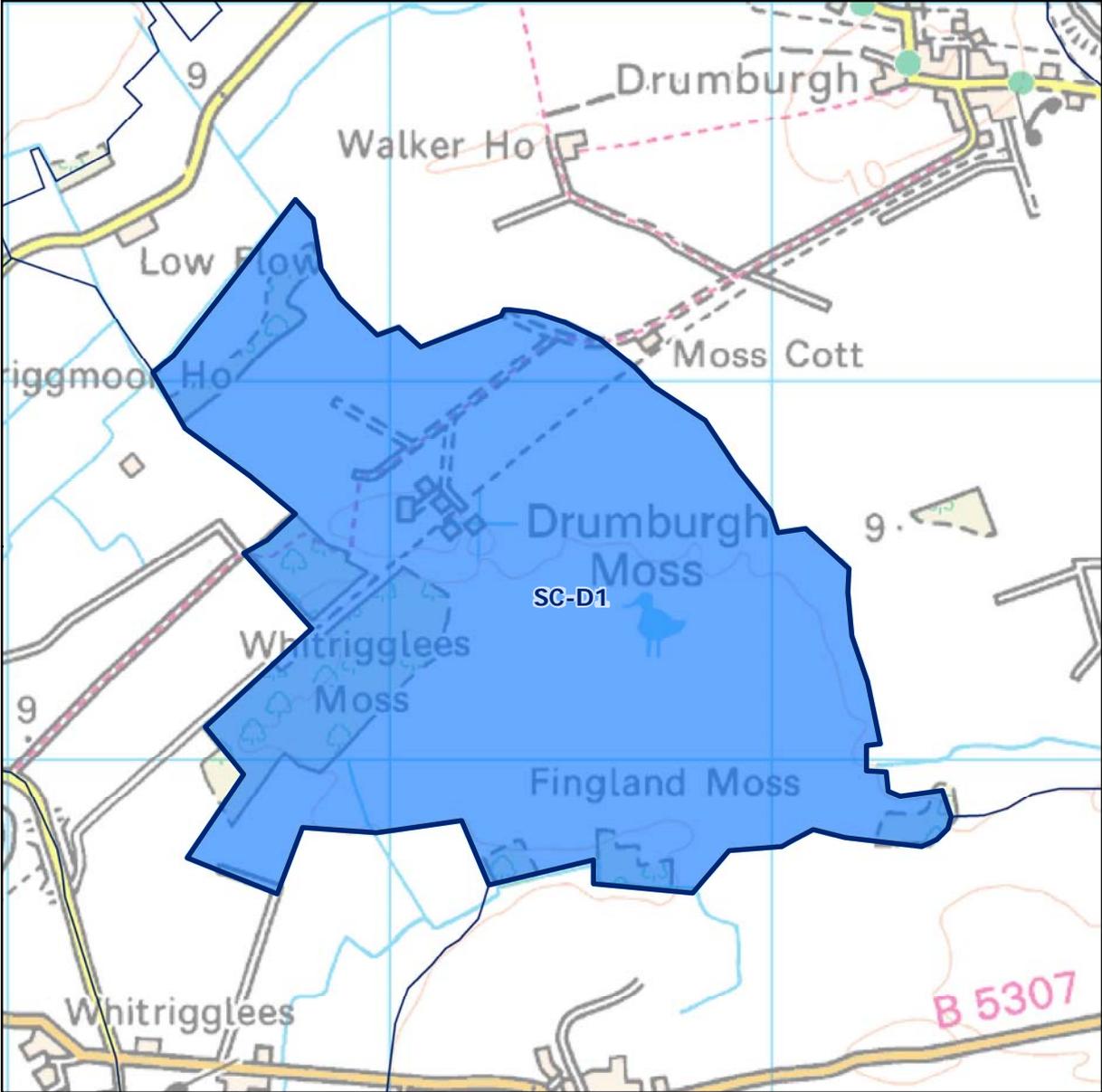
C4
Holme Dub

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



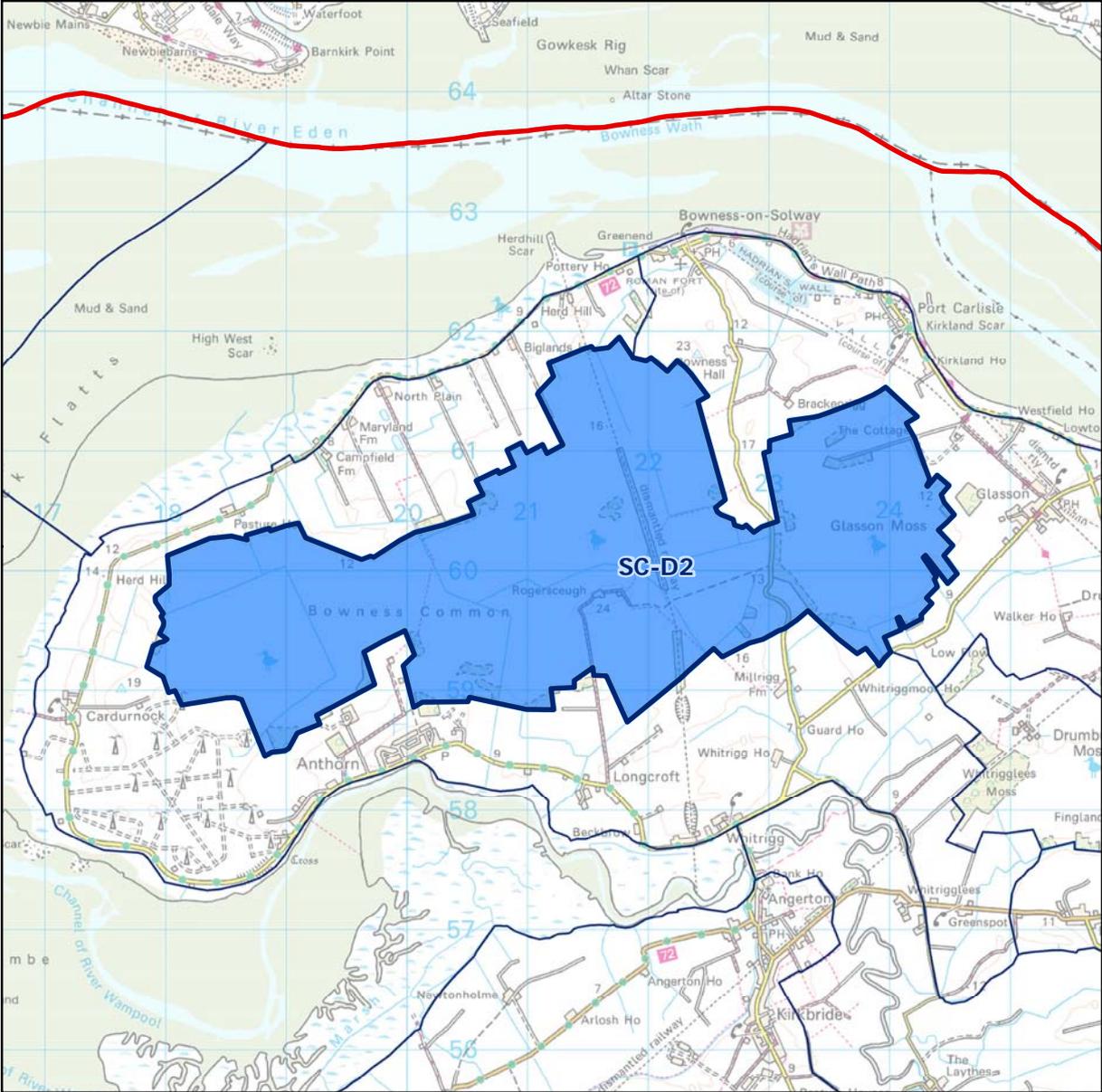
C5
Black Dub

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



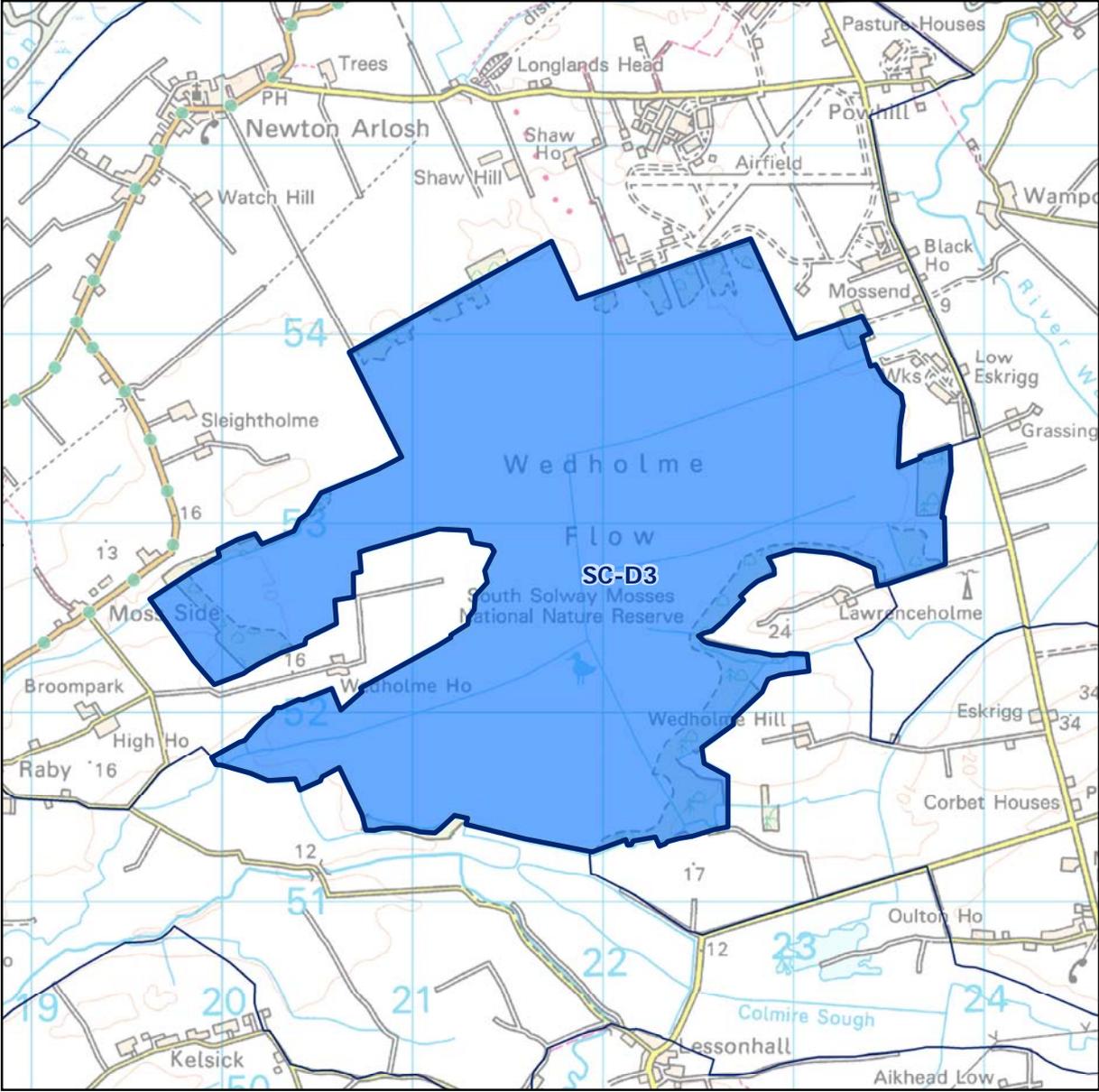
**D1
Drumburgh Moss**

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



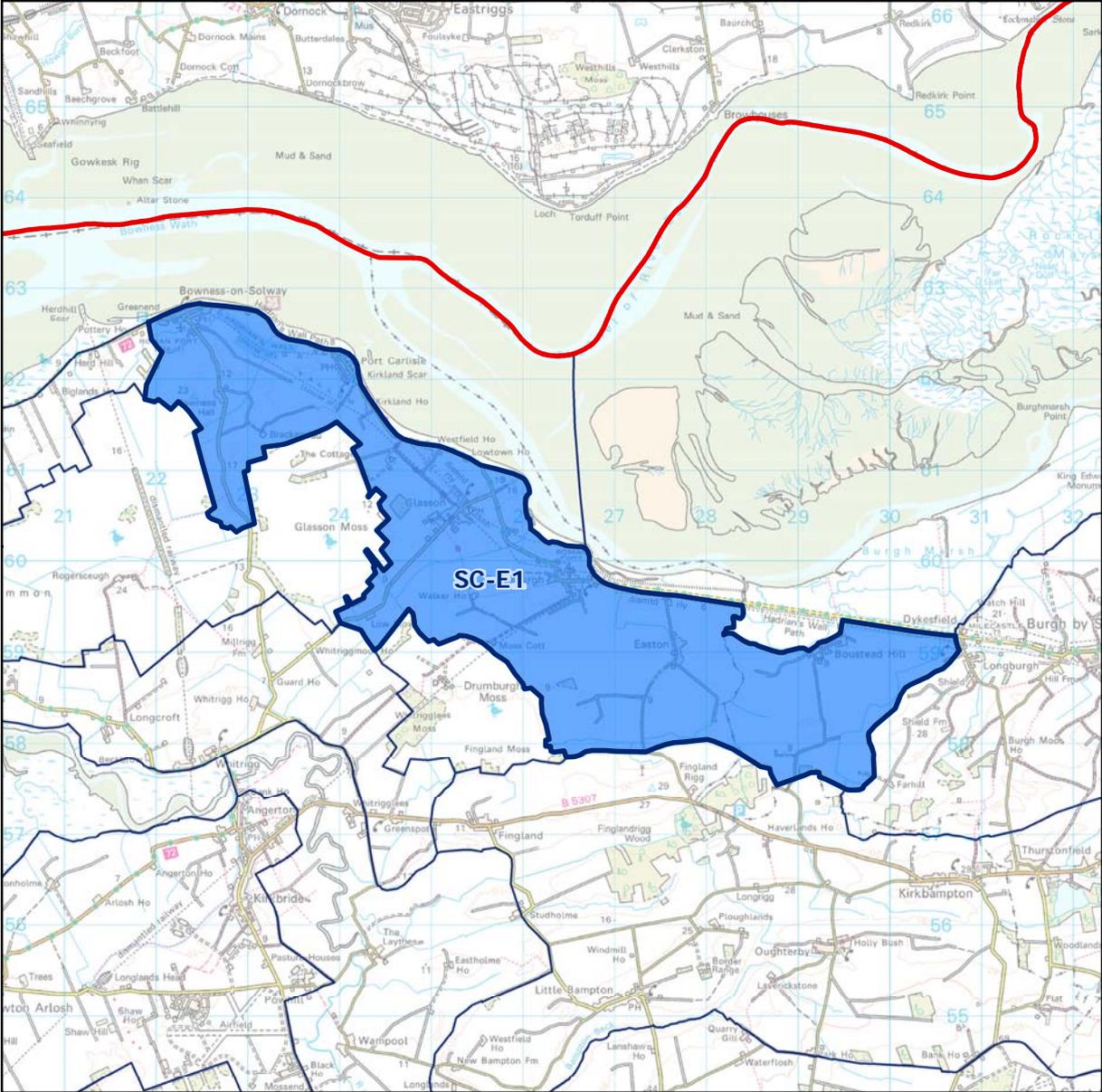
D2
Bowness Common and Glasson Moss

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



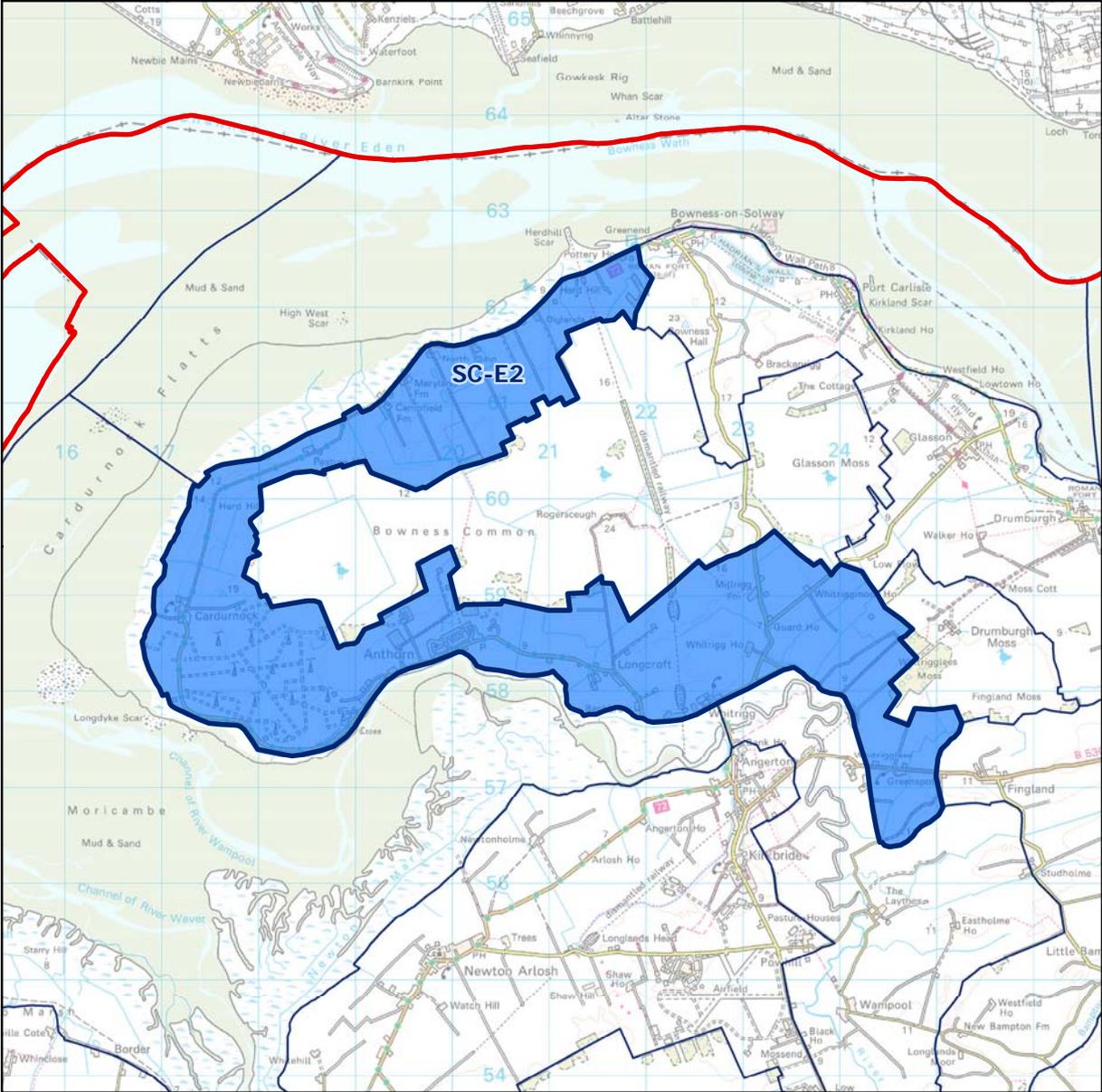
D3
Wedholme Flow

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



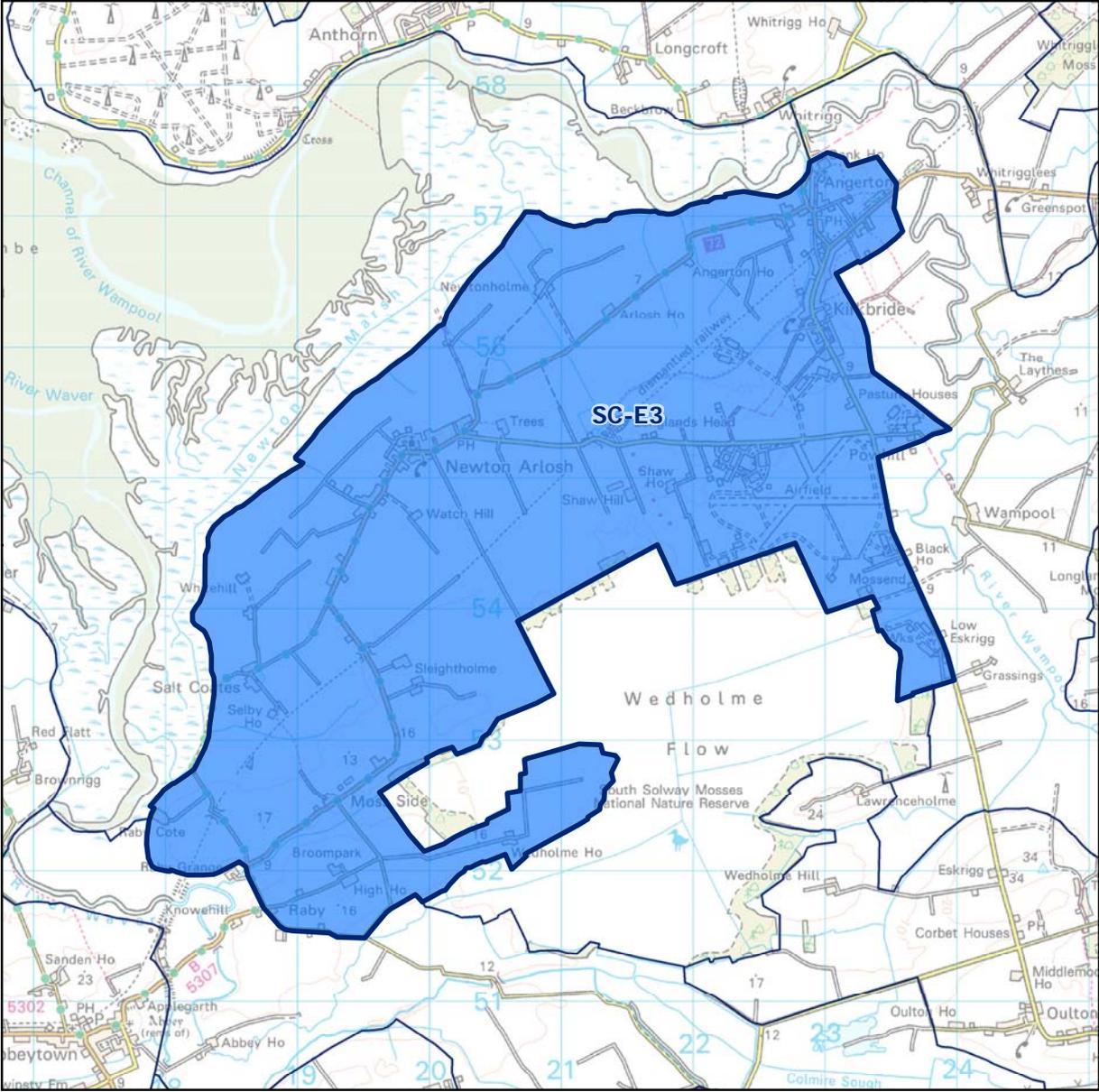
E1
Bowness to Boustead Hill

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



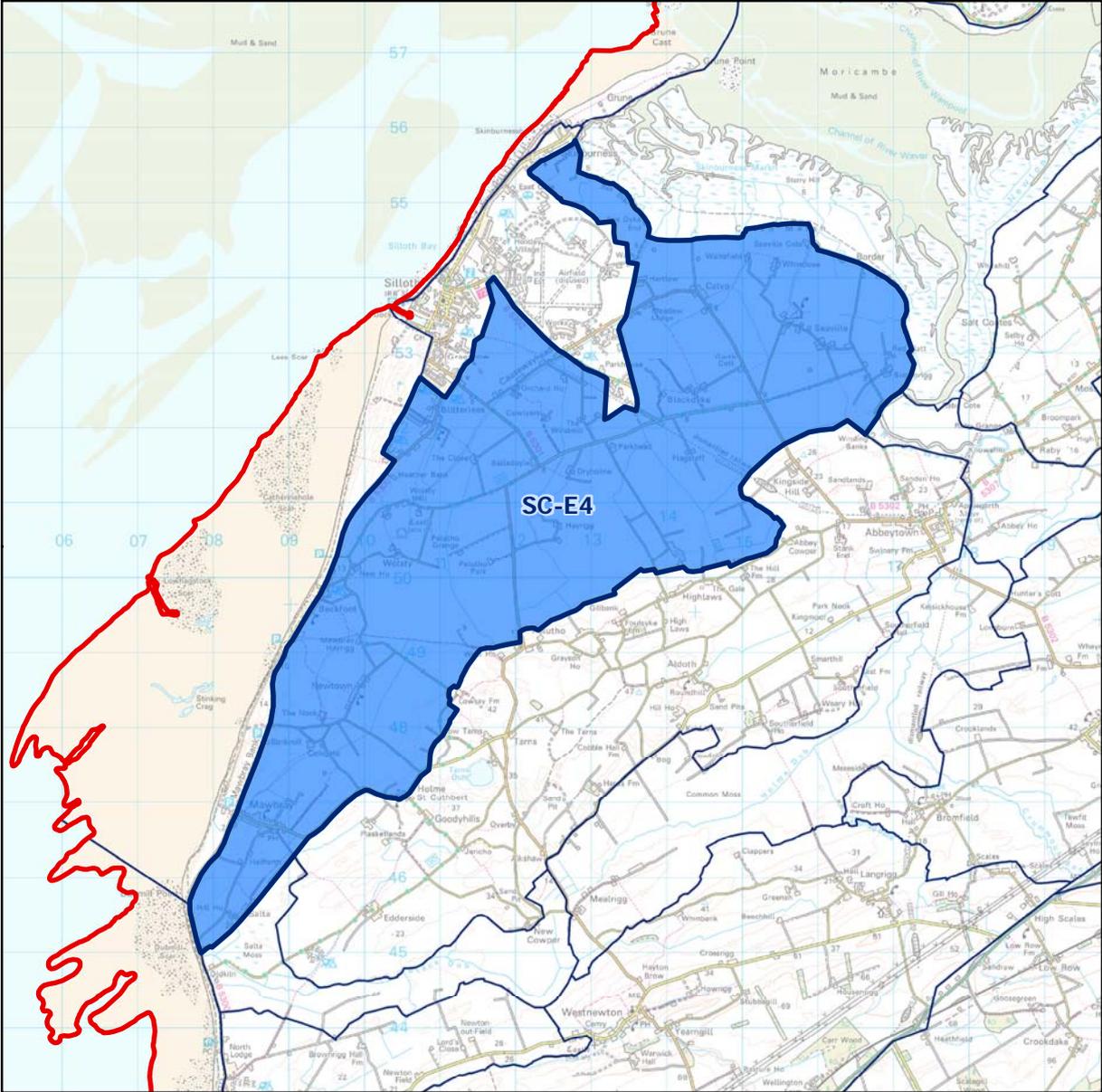
E2
Cardurnock Peninsula

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



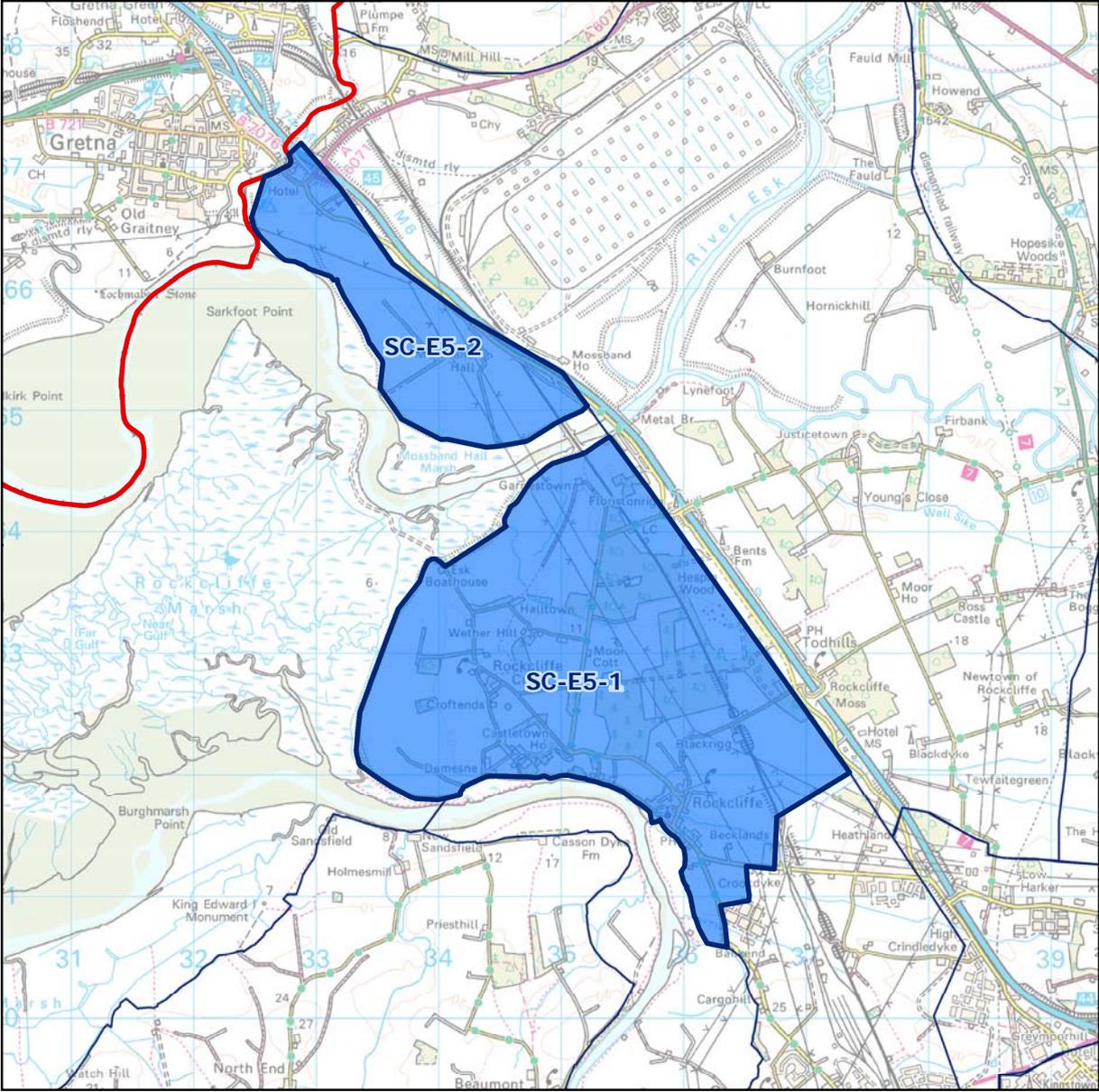
E3
Newton Arlosh and Kirkbride

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



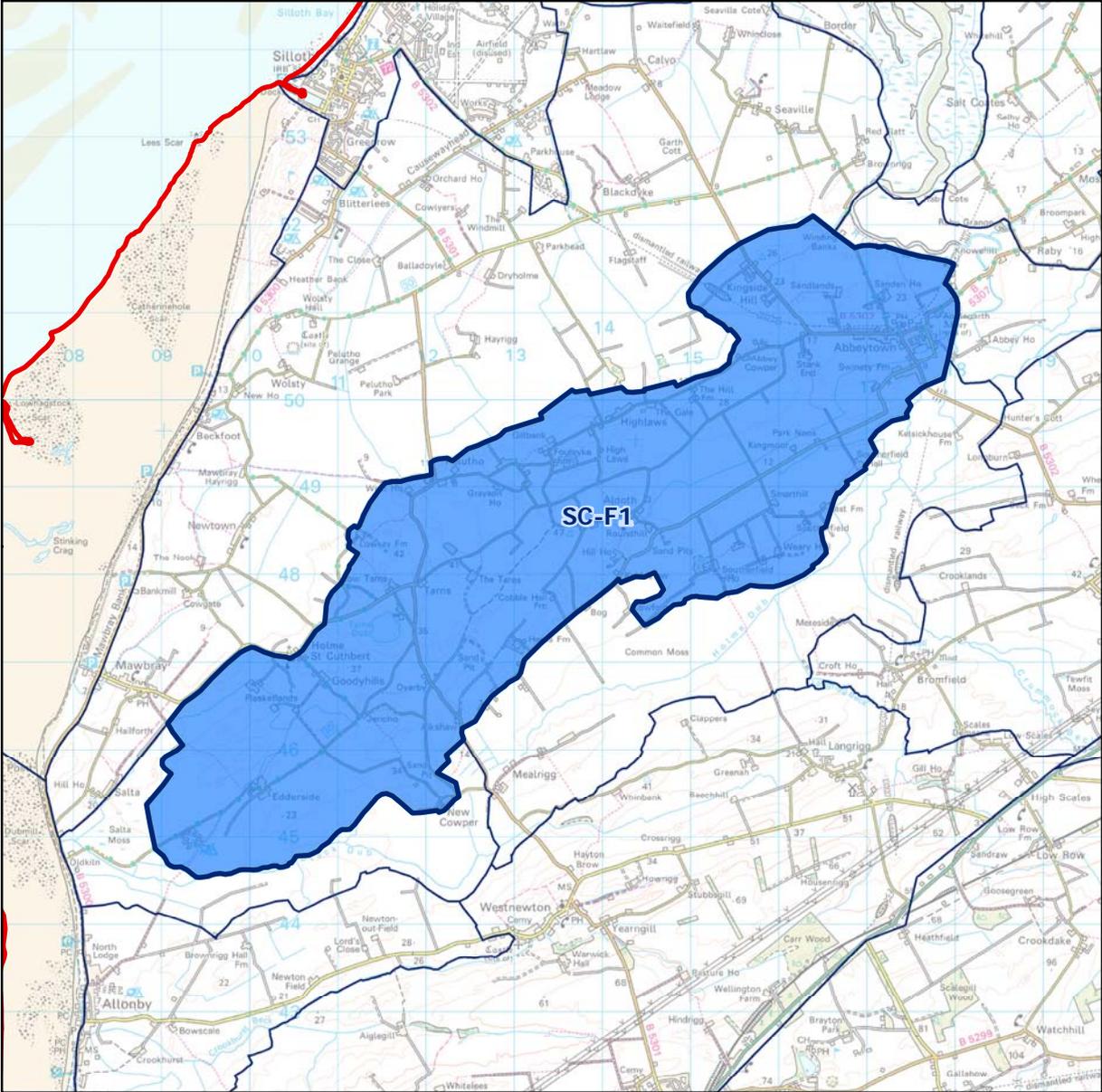
E4
Mawbray

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



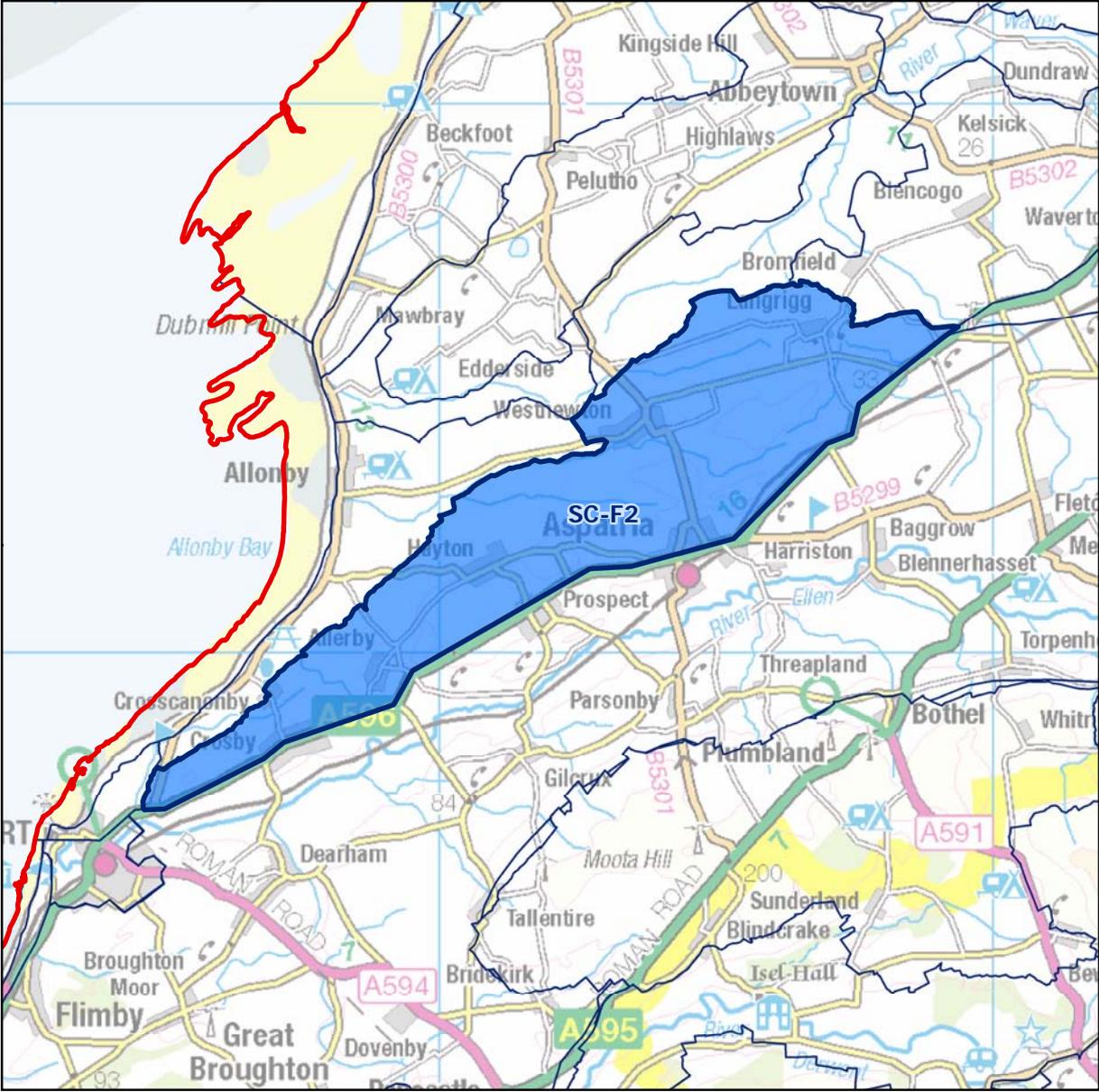
E5
Rockcliffe and Mossband

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



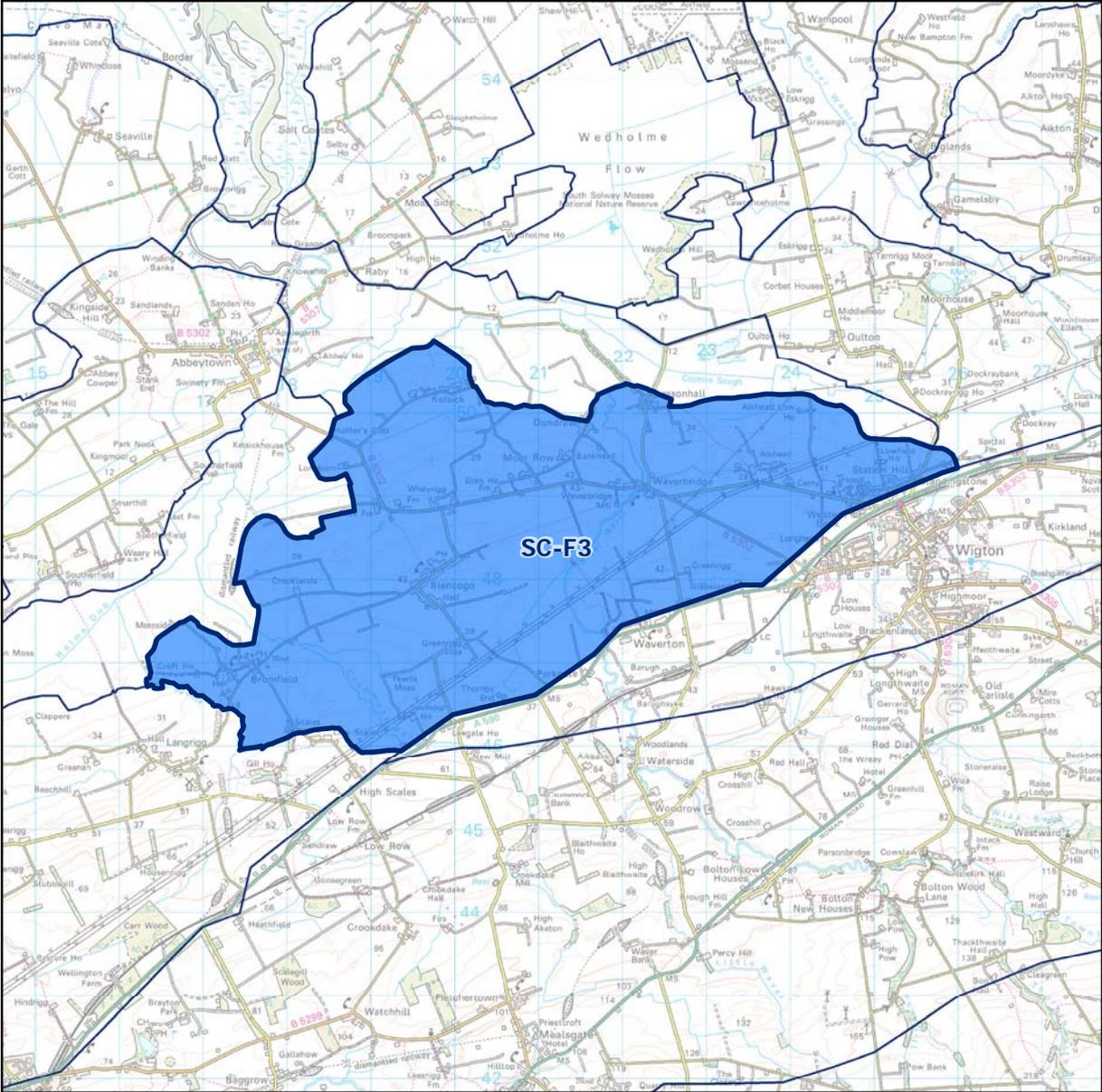
F1
Abbotside to Edderside

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



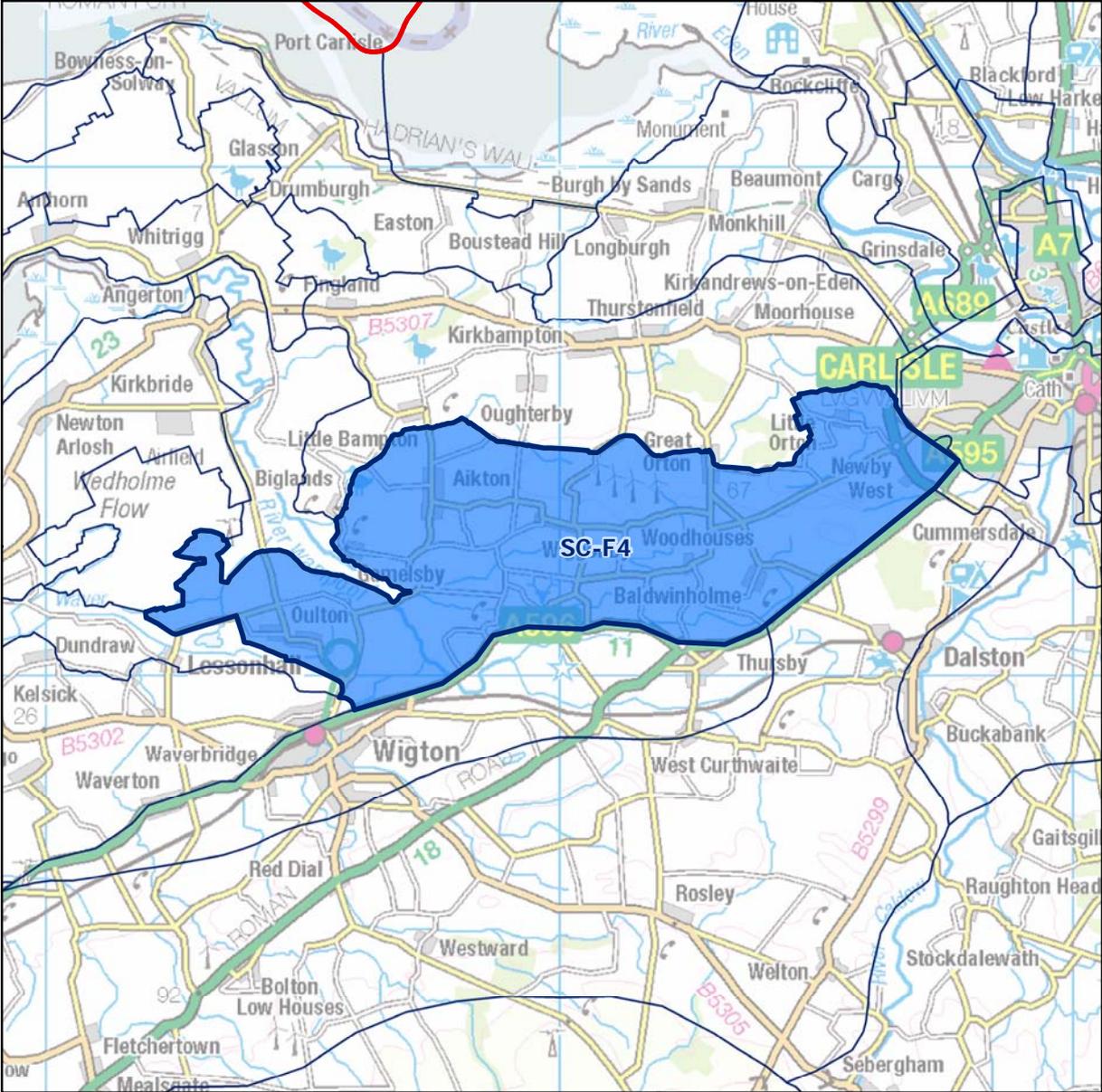
**F2
Maryport to Aspatria**

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



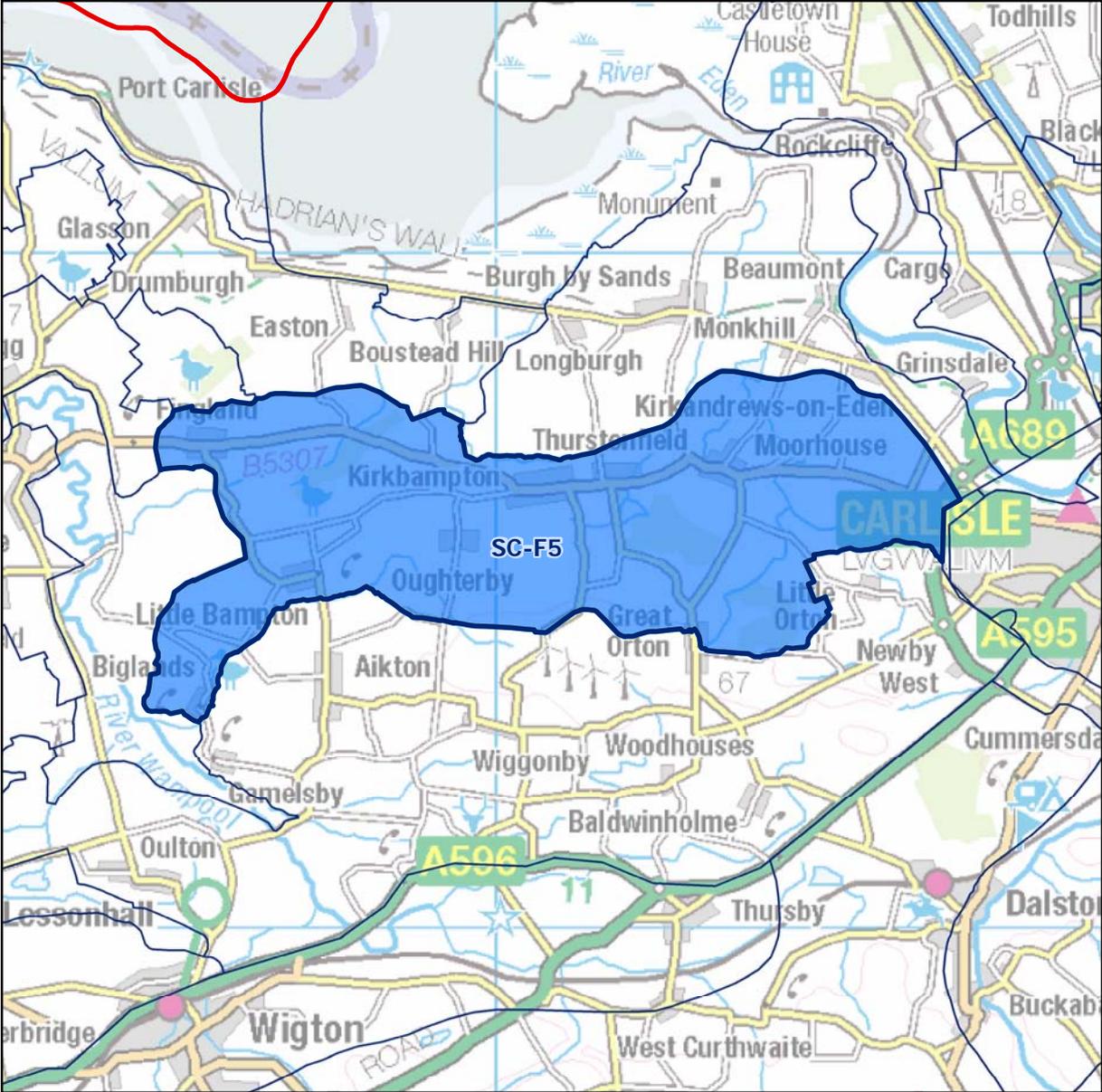
F3
Wigton and Bromfield

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



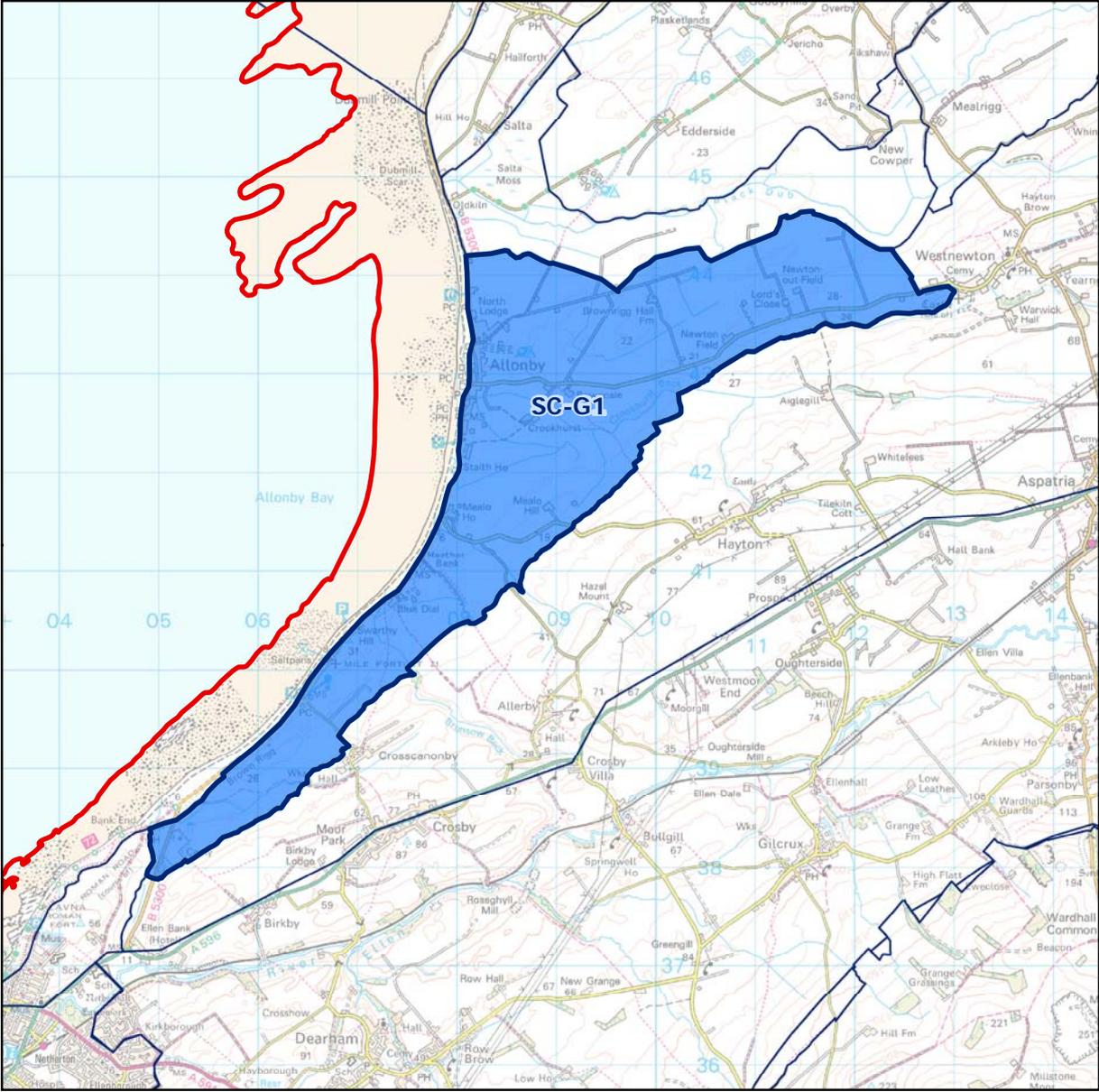
**F4
Aikton and Orton**

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



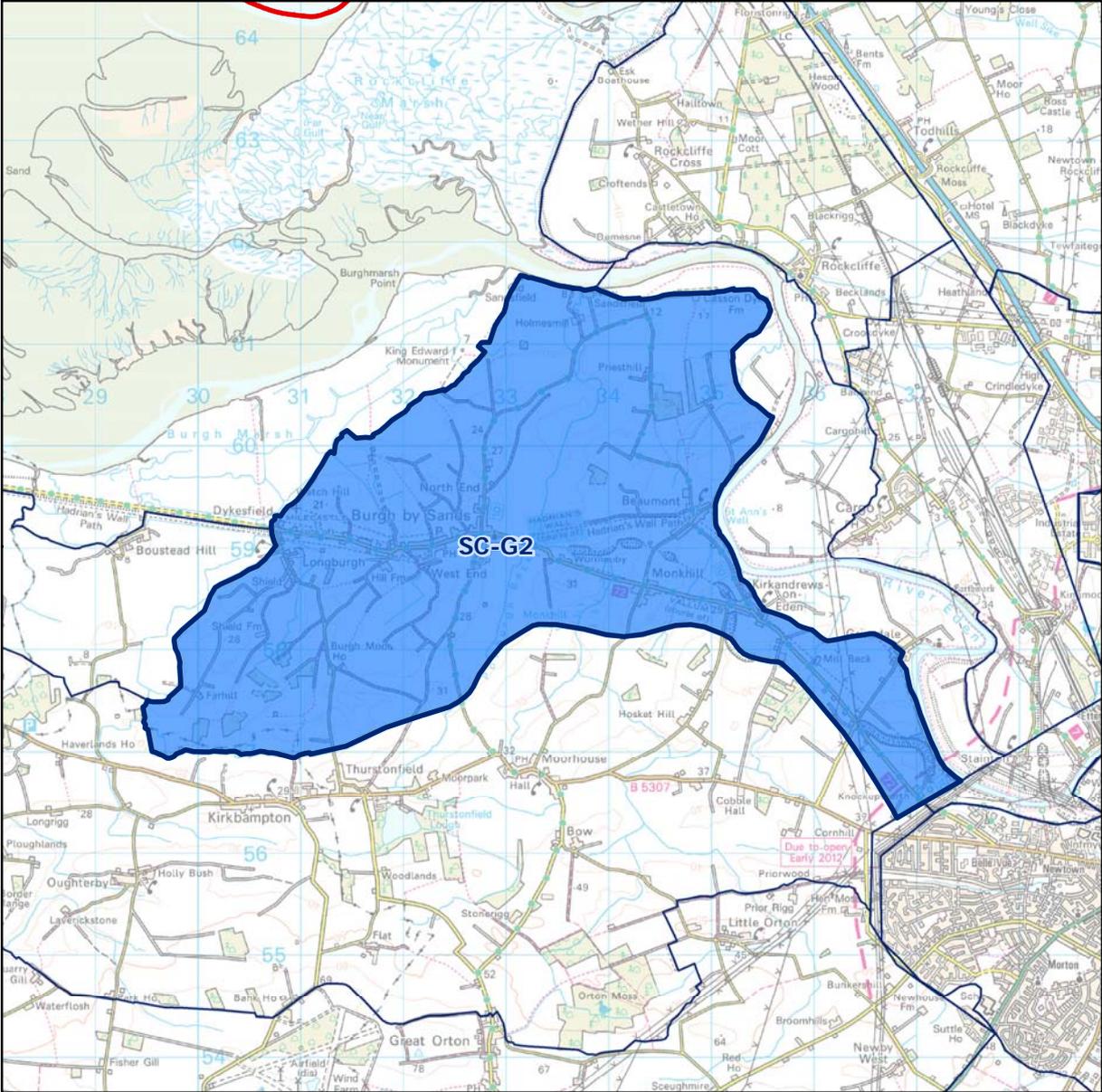
**F5
Fingland and Kirkbampton**

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



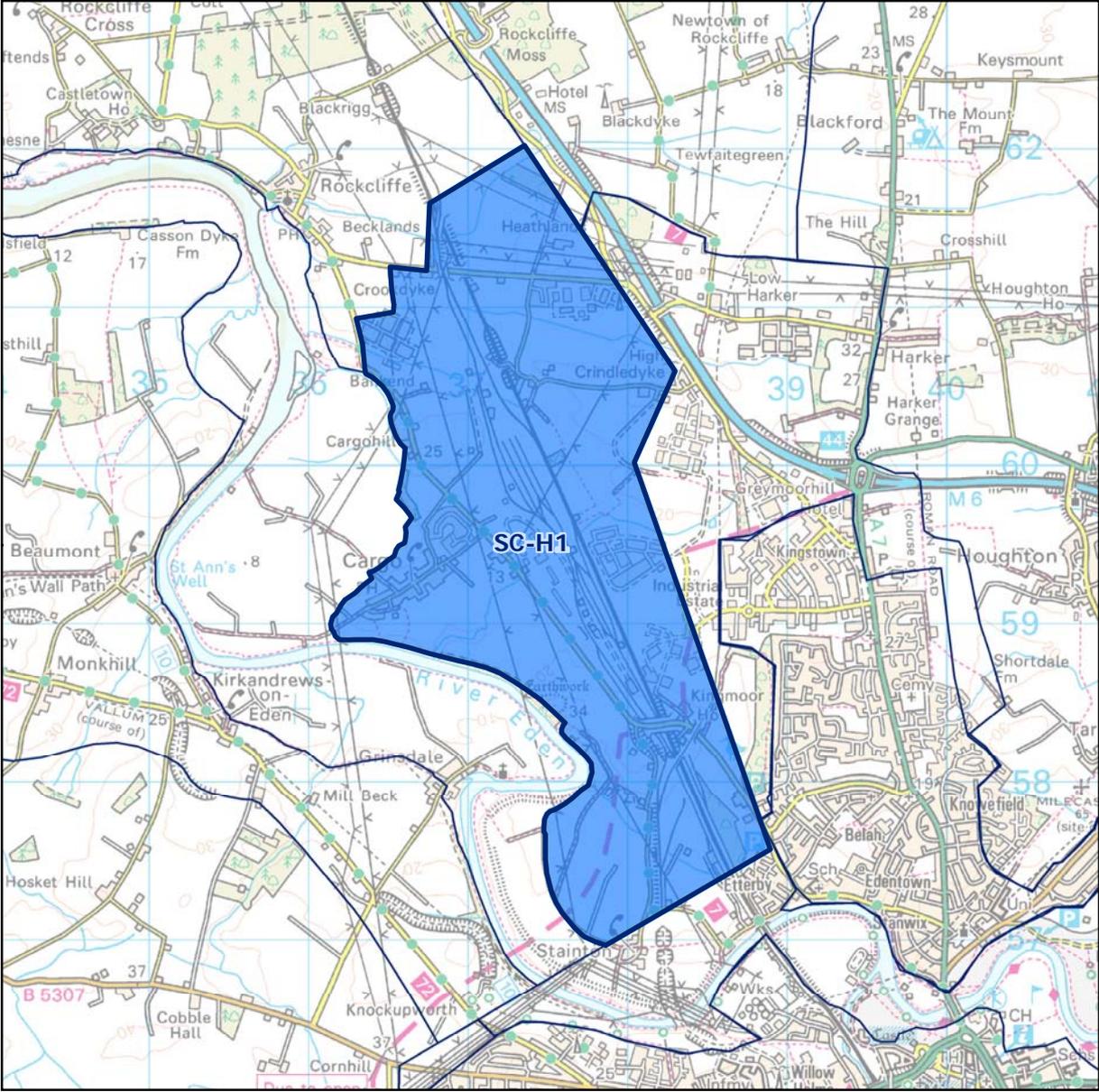
G1
Allonby

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



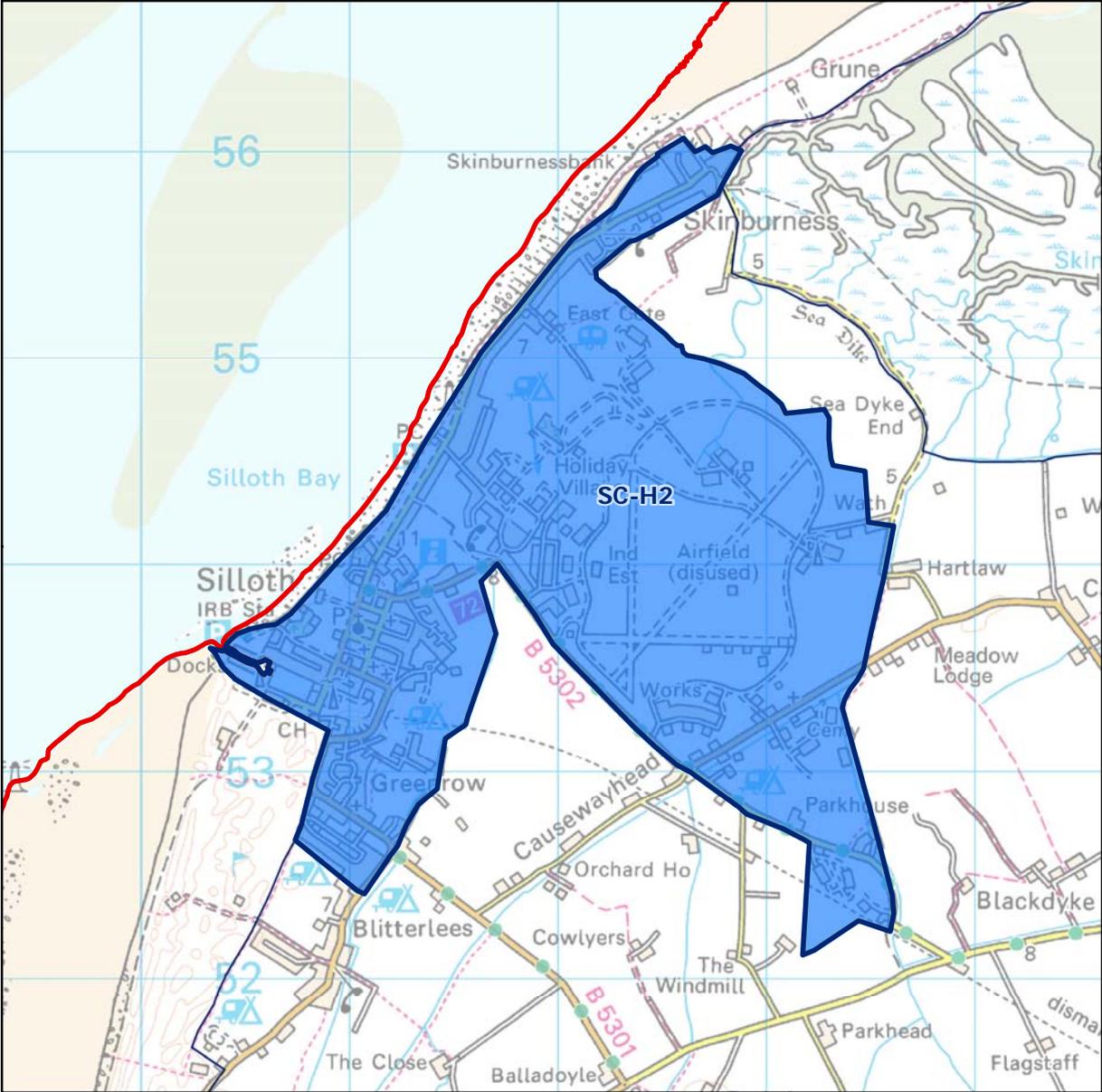
G2
Burgh-by-Sands and Beaumont

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



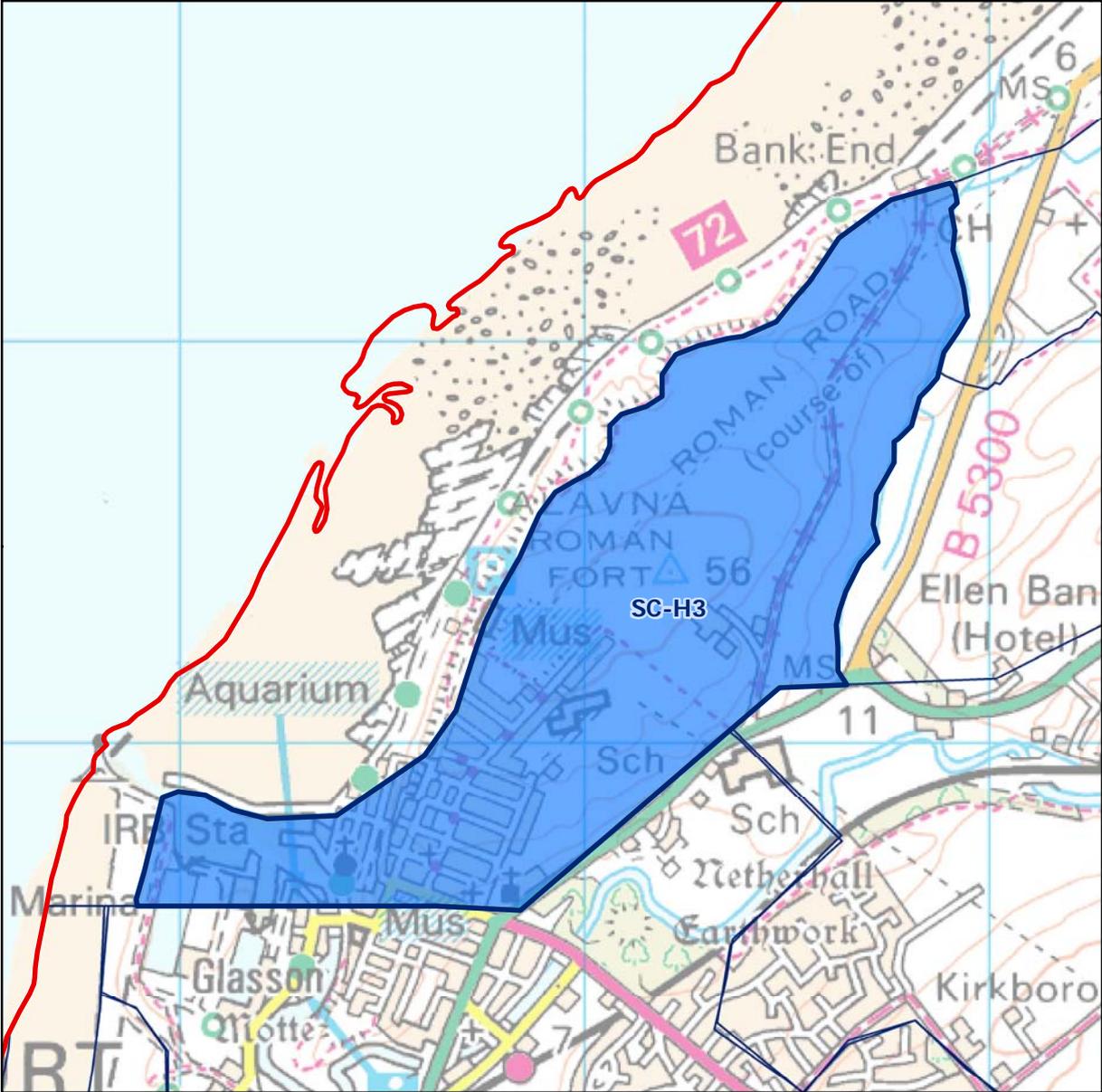
H1
Kingsmoor and Cargo

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



**H2
Silloth**

Solway Coast AONB Landscape Character



**H3
Maryport**