



Source: Cumbria Landscape Character Guidance and Toolkit, PART ONE Landscape Character Guidance, 2011

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Cumbria Landscape Character			
Type 1: Bay and Estuary			
Overview	Dynamic maritime seascapes lie at the interface of land and sea, comprising wide and expansive mudflats, sea, marshes and beaches. The coastal edges tend to be soft and low lying with only a narrow strip of more exposed coast with high cliffs south of St Bees. The estuaries stretch well inland and strongly interact with other landscapes. The sheltered waters of the upper estuaries are fringed by salt marshes. Long expansive views across open sea mix with shorter views across tidally inundated sand and mudflats within the estuaries.		
Sub -types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1a Intertidal Flats • 1b Coastal Marsh 		
Sub type 1a Intertidal Flats			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamic landscape changing rapidly with daily tides and through cycles of erosion and deposition; • Mudflats, sands, shingle and pebble beaches contrast with open water; • Predominantly flat and open topography; • Vast uncluttered skies and horizons; • Significant ecological interest – large intertidal habitat for invertebrates forms internationally important roosting and feeding grounds for wading birds and wildfowl; • Cultural artefacts and historical routes or 'waths' across the sands enrich this landscape and strengthen a sense of the past; • Cockle fishing, Haaf netting and other fishing activities provide a human presence; • Man made features are virtually absent limited to small viaducts, causeways and piers projecting into the seascape; • In places large offshore wind turbines form a prominent feature to the setting across the Irish Sea. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The largely undeveloped horizons, naturalness and tranquillity of the wide open seas and mudflats contribute to its sensitivity; • Energy infrastructure proposals could have significant effects on natural coastal processes, habitats and the open seascape character. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Bay and Estuary - Intertidal Flats Area CCC-1a-1	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

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Bay and Estuary - Intertidal Flats Area CCC-1a-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate
Bay and Estuary - Intertidal Flats Area CCC-1a-3	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
Bay and Estuary - Intertidal Flats Area CCC-1a-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major energy or other infrastructure will be carefully controlled and undergrounded where acceptable; • Retain open views across the intertidal flats, and to sensitive horizons, through the careful control, siting and design of infrastructure or energy developments; • Ensure the development decisions respect long distance views to adjacent landscapes; • Encourage the deep burial of cables to reduce the need for vertical structures both in this and adjacent seascapes that form the backdrop to this type; • The Landscape capacity study indicates that all scales of wind farm development are inappropriate. • Any type of turbine development would have the potential to impinge on the natural character and strong sense of remoteness, tranquillity and wildness for which this landscape is valued. Its flat openness affords panoramic views which would be compromised. 		
Sub type 1b Coastal Marsh			

Appendix 1: Landscape Character Tables

Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt marshes in sheltered parts of estuaries and bays; • Hedge topped sea dykes; • Closely grazed fine sward; • Creeks and channels form a dendritic pattern; • Higher marshes dissected by streams; • Sporadic scrub and remnant field hedges; • The intrinsic beauty of this seascape type lies in its unspoilt simplicity, wildness and remoteness. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The open and undeveloped nature makes them sensitive to development and significant changes to the largely undeveloped horizon; • Expansive backdrop of the seas and Lakeland and Scottish fells could be sensitive to significant infrastructure development. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Bay and Estuary - Coastal Marsh Area CCC-1b-1	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
Bay and Estuary - Coastal Marsh Area CCC-1b-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Significant
Bay and Estuary - Coastal Marsh Area CCC-1b-3	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

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Bay and Estuary - Coastal Marsh Area CCC-1b-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Great	Great	Great
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the periphery of saltmarshes from the intrusion of large and medium scale development within neighbouring landscape types; • Resist the clutter and obstruction of views by minor development such as signs and fencing; • Energy infrastructure including tidal, large scale wind and pylons could be considered in the adjacent estuary and bay areas. These could have significant effects on the open seascape character; • Major and medium scale development in adjacent landscapes including coastal defences, energy infrastructure, communication masts and caravan site extensions could compromise the remote qualities of these areas; • The Landscape capacity study indicates that all scales of wind farm development are inappropriate. • Any type of turbine development would have the potential to impinge on the natural character and strong sense of remoteness, tranquillity and wildness for which this landscape is valued. Its flat openness affords panoramic views which would be compromised. 		

Cumbria Landscape Character			
Type 2: Coastal Margins			
Overview	A predominantly flat open landscape incorporating diverse characteristics. Sandy beaches and a dune landscape are present, and are very open and grazed. The soft organic and dynamic forms of the shoreline and coast become more stable as you move inland through a geometric mosaic of undulating pasture/moss land and sporadic woodland. Coastal plains consist of boulder clay topography, large field systems with agriculture being the main land use. Urban developments tend to be strong forms upon a fat open landscape where weak field boundaries are coupled with man-made landforms and a visible industrial heritage.		
Sub -types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub type 2a: Dunes and Beaches • Sub type 2b: Coastal Mosses • Sub type 2c: Coastal Plain • Sub type 2d: Coastal Urban Fringe 		
Sub type 2a: Dunes and Beaches			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hummocky dunes and flat raised beaches; • Beaches of mud, sand, shingle and pebbles; • Semi-natural grassland dominates; • Isolated farms and linear stone villages ; • Bounded by small roads leading to minor tracks and paths; • Strong sense of tranquillity in some parts. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The open and expansive views to a largely undeveloped horizon both inland and offshore are sensitive to large scale wind energy development; • Energy infrastructure including tidal, large scale wind and pylons could be considered in the adjacent estuary and bay areas. These could have significant effects on the open seascape character; • Major and medium scale development in adjacent landscapes including energy infrastructure and communication masts could compromise the remote qualities of these areas; • The Solway Coast AONB, with sense of wilderness and remoteness is likely to be compromised by any scale of wind energy development; • The areas of picturesque estuarine landscape are vulnerable to the intrusion of turbine development; • Limiting factors include the largely undeveloped skyline and dispersed patterns of visible vernacular making it difficult to site development without compromise • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Coastal Margins - Dunes and Beaches Area CCC-2a-1	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

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Coastal Margins - Dunes and Beaches Area CCC-2a-2	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
Coastal Margins - Dunes and Beaches Area CCC-2a-3	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
Coastal Margins - Dunes and Beaches Area CCC-2a-4	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
Coastal Margins - Dunes and Beaches Area CCC-2a-5	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

Coastal Margins - Dunes and Beaches Area CCC-2a-6	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
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the periphery of dunes from the intrusion of large scale development within neighbouring landscape types; • Development should be sited and designed to maintain an open and undeveloped shoreline character; • Ensure that new facilities are carefully sited and designed to minimise their landscape and visual effects on this undeveloped and natural seascape; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'up to a small group, exceptionally a large group in most extensive parts and where unconstrained by settlement' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); • Settlement size and patten suggests that up to a small group of turbines would generally be appropriate in select locations. 		
Sub type 2b: Coastal Mosses			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowland raised mosses; • A mosaic of heath, Willow Carr, Birch scrub woodland and pasture; • High ecological value; • Field shapes vary, bounded by hedges and fences; • Some woodland around the Duddon Estuary; • Picturesque backdrop of the Lakeland Fells/open flat panoramic views ; • Distinct raised edges; • Sense of remoteness and tranquillity. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of energy infrastructure and associated tall and vertical structures such as pylons and large scale wind turbines can impact greatly on the character of these expansive open areas. The introduction of pylons with regard to the grid upgrade could act as an incentive to developers looking to site tall structures which could obscure important views; • The Solway Coast AONB, with sense of wilderness and remoteness is likely to be compromised by any scale of wind energy development; • The areas of picturesque estuarine landscape are vulnerable to the intrusion of turbine development; • Limiting factors include the largely undeveloped skyline and dispersed patterns of visible vernacular making it difficult to site development without compromise. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Coastal Margins - Coastal Mosses Area CCC-2b-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Intermediate
Coastal Margins - Coastal Mosses Area CCC-2b-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Not significant
Coastal Margins - Coastal Mosses Area CCC-2b-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Intermediate	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the small-scale open character of the mosses from inappropriate development, specifically large vertical developments such as large scale wind turbines and pylons; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'up to a small group, exceptionally a large group in most extensive parts and where unconstrained by settlement' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); • . Settlement size and patten suggests that up to a small group of turbines would generally be appropriate in select locations. 		
Sub type 2c: Coastal Plain			

Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat and slightly undulating coastal plain; • Long and narrow fields in undulating areas with larger fields in flat areas; • Intersected by shallow rivers and watercourses; • Hedges form main field boundaries; • Scarce tree cover; • Predominantly pasture with some arable in drier areas; • Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site is a significant archaeological feature in the Solway; • Historic field pattern strongly linked to settlements; • Telecommunications masts and pylons provide prominent and contrasting vertical features in some of the areas. In parts of the Solway, the coastal plain adjacent to the mosses are characterised by 20th century military sites that include airfields, radar and radio installations. These are isolated developments and do not dominate the overall agricultural character of the landscapes. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The open views across adjacent marshes and flats out to sea and inland to the Lakeland Fells are sensitive to large scale infrastructure development. • Some infrastructure and energy developments will be accommodated in the landscape should they be designed carefully and sited appropriately. • Proposals linked to tidal energy could lead to new infrastructure in the coastal plain which could affect the open and distinctive character of the landscape. • This area could be affected by an upgrade to the national grid resulting in new pylons. These are needed to support future energy infrastructure and provide a stable and secure energy supply in Cumbria. New, larger pylons could affect the open character of the landscape; • The Solway Coast AONB, with sense of wilderness and remoteness is likely to be compromised by any scale of wind energy development; • The large scale and open nature, alongside rectilinear field pattern, of the coastal plains would aid the integration of small-large groups of a geometric turbine layout; • The areas of picturesque estuarine landscape are vulnerable to the intrusion of turbine development; • Limiting factors include the largely undeveloped skyline and dispersed patterns of visible vernacular making it difficult to site development without compromise • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Coastal Margins - Coastal Plain Area CCC-2c-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Slight	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Not significant
Coastal Margins - Coastal Plain Area CCC-2c-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Slight	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Intermediate	Not significant
Coastal Margins - Coastal Plain Area CCC-2c-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Slight	Slight
Magnitude of change	None	Large	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Not significant
Coastal Margins - Coastal Plain Area CCC-2c-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Slight	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Not significant	Not significant
Coastal Margins - Coastal Plain Area CCC-2c-5	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Slight	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Not significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the impact of major developments such as large scale wind energy, roads, pylons, masts and infrastructure linked to offshore developments by careful siting to maximise screening from public view and high standards of design and landscape treatment. Open and exposed sites and those that affect key views should be avoided, especially where development would become the dominant feature; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'up to a small group, exceptionally a large group in most extensive parts and where unconstrained by settlement' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); • Settlement size and patten suggests that up to a small group of turbines would generally be appropriate in select locations. 		

Sub type 2d: Coastal Urban Fringe			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low lying flat land; • Urban influences linked to tourism development, derelict buildings and major transport routes; • Strong man-made landforms on coastal edges; • Mixed land cover of mown grass, pasture, scrub and semi natural grassland; • Weak field patterns. • Roads, railways, large scale wind turbines and pylons cut across the seascape around settlements. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy infrastructure could be introduced and the national grid could be upgraded resulting in new, larger pylons and substations. This could affect the character of some of the less developed parts of the coastal urban fringe; • The areas of picturesque estuarine landscape are vulnerable to the intrusion of turbine development; • Limiting factors include the largely undeveloped skyline and dispersed patterns of visible vernacular making it difficult to site development without compromise • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Coastal Margins - Coastal Urban Fringe Area CCC-2d-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Very large	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Great significance	Not significant
Coastal Margins - Coastal Urban Fringe Area CCC-2d-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Not significant
Coastal Margins - Coastal Urban Fringe Area CCC-2d-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Slight

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Coastal Margins - Coastal Urban Fringe Area CCC-2d-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Not significant
Coastal Margins - Coastal Urban Fringe Area CCC-2d-5	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Coastal Margins - Coastal Urban Fringe Area CCC-2d-6	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Not significant
Coastal Margins - Coastal Urban Fringe Area CCC-2d-7	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Small

Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Not significant
Coastal Margins - Coastal Urban Fringe Area CCC-2d-8	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Intermediate	Not significant
Coastal Margins - Coastal Urban Fringe Area CCC-2d-9	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Slight
Magnitude of change	Medium	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Intermediate	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the impact of major developments such as large scale wind energy, roads, pylons, masts and offshore infrastructure by careful siting in less sensitive areas, maximising screening from public view and following high standards of design and landscape treatment. Open and exposed sites and those that affect key views should be avoided, especially where development would become the dominant feature; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'up to a small group, exceptionally a large group in most extensive parts and where unconstrained by settlement' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); • Settlement size and patten suggests that up to a small group of turbines would generally be appropriate in select locations. 		

Cumbria Landscape Character			
Type 3: Coastal Limestone			
Overview	<p>These form part of the Morecambe Bay Limestones which are unique to Cumbria and Lancashire. A landscape rich in history derived from prehistoric features and medieval enclosure patterns and rich in biodiversity due to the mosaic of semi-natural habitats, including limestone pavements, scrub, semi-natural coppice woodland, herb-rich grasslands, peaty fenlands and mosses. The conspicuous limestone hills, scarps and pavements rise above low lying pasture and wetland. The limestone farmland creates neat, ordered, rolling landscapes, larger in scale and more open than the wooded hill and pavement areas. Late 19th century iron mine workings in the Barrow area of this character type have left a landscape which contrasts with other areas in this type, man-made irregular landforms and spoil heaps generally create a visually complex landscape.</p>		
Sub -types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub type 3a: Open Farmland and Pavements • Sub type 3b: Wooded Hills and Pavements • Sub type 3c: Disturbed Areas 		
Sub type 3a: Open Farmland and Pavements			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steep scarp limestone slopes, limestone pavement or other rocky outcrops; • Grazed land with stone wall field boundaries; • Rough pasture as open common or fell in higher areas; • Sporadic scrub and woodland on steep scarp slopes; • Stately homes and parklands in lower areas; • Extensive open and uninterrupted views from high ground. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The openness in higher parts and long uninterrupted views to the Lakeland Fells and across Morecambe Bay are sensitive to large scale and infrastructure development; • Any type of turbine development would have potential to compromise the picturesque coastal limestone scenery around Morecambe Bay; • Any scale of turbine is liable to upset this sensitive balance and appear incongruous; • Turbines would also detract from the landmark skylines of limestone escarpments featuring cliffs and screes; • Limited scope to site development away from residential and tourism receptors; potential to erode the sense of tranquillity in rural backwaters and semi-natural areas; over dominance in relation to restricted views from valleys and disturbing effects of partial turbine views over settlements, woods and valley rims. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Coastal Limestone - Open Farmland and Pavements Area CCC-3a-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	-	Significant	Intermediate

Coastal Limestone - Open Farmland and Pavements Area CCC-3a-2	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
Coastal Limestone - Open Farmland and Pavements Area CCC-3a-3	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
Coastal Limestone - Open Farmland and Pavements Area CCC-3a-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect uncluttered skylines and key views to and from the area from large-scale energy infrastructure developments such as large scale wind turbines, pylons or telecommunications masts; • The Landscape capacity study indicates that all scales of wind farm development are inappropriate. 		
Sub type 3b: Wooded Hills and Pavements			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rolling wooded hills; • Open pasture of mainly drained mossland; • Coastal features include cliffs salt marshes and shingle beaches; • Extensive limestone pavement; • Views out across Morecambe Bay and up to the Lakeland Fells exist. 		

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pele towers and their open locations are sensitive focal points in the landscape; • Energy infrastructure or other large scale development could be sited in adjacent landscapes which could affect open views; • Any type of turbine development would have potential to compromise the picturesque coastal limestone scenery around Morecambe Bay; • Any scale of turbine is liable to upset this sensitive balance and appear incongruous; • Turbines would also detract from the landmark skylines of limestone escarpments featuring cliffs and screes; • limited scope to site development away from residential and tourism receptors; potential to erode the sense of tranquillity in rural backwaters and semi-natural areas; over dominance in relation to restricted views from valleys and disturbing effects of partial turbine views over settlements, woods and valley rims. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Coastal Limestone - Wooded Hills and Pavements Area CCC-3b	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the siting of large scale development, and particularly energy infrastructure, in adjacent landscapes where it could adversely affect key coastal and inland views; • The Landscape capacity study indicates that all scales of wind farm development are inappropriate. 		
Sub type 3c: Disturbed Areas			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undulating glacial till; • Restored mine working landscape; • Patchy woodland cover, small areas of marsh, ponds and reed beds; • Abandoned mine buildings, old limestone quarries and reclaimed agricultural land. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any type of turbine development would have potential to compromise the picturesque coastal limestone scenery around Morecambe Bay; • Any scale of turbine is liable to upset this sensitive balance and appear incongruous; • Turbines would also detract from the landmark skylines of limestone escarpments featuring cliffs and screes; • limited scope to site development away from residential and tourism receptors; potential to erode the sense of tranquillity in rural backwaters and semi-natural areas; over dominance in relation to restricted views from valleys and disturbing effects of partial turbine views over settlements, woods and valley rims. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		

Appendix 1: Landscape Character Tables

Coastal Limestone - Disturbed Areas Area CCC-3c-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Medium	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Intermediate	Intermediate
Coastal Limestone - Disturbed Areas Area CCC-3c-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Significant
Coastal Limestone - Disturbed Areas Area CCC-3c-3	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
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Landscape capacity study indicates that all scales of wind farm development are inappropriate. 		

Cumbria Landscape Character			
Type 4: Coastal Sandstone			
Overview	The large scale landscape includes the dramatic and exposed sandstone cliff scenery of St Bees Head. Beyond this to the south are rolling coastal hills and inland a farmed plateau.		
Sub -types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 		
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal sandstone cliffs; Sandstone rolling hills and plateaus; Large open fields; Prominent hedge banks bound pastoral fields; Small woodland blocks along valley sides; Exposed coastal edge moving to intimate enclosed farmland inland. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large scale wind energy development could take place here due to the exposed coastal location where wind speeds could be high; St Bees Head sheer cliffs offer a sense of remoteness and unspoilt scenic quality that are likely to be compromised by any scale of turbine development; Villages in the incised valleys to the north of this type are particularly vulnerable to over dominance in a restricted zone visibility and disturbing effects of partial views over valley rims. Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Coastal Sandstone Area CCC-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discourage further large scale developments, such as wind energy, in prominent coastal locations; The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group beyond St Bees Head Heritage Coast' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); Beyond this headland there may be scope to accommodate a single turbine to small group sized development relating to the rounded coastal hills and undulations or straighter southern shoreline with engineered features. Such development should not over dominate the wide views available in this open landscape and could create a simple focal point in contrast to a strong ridge top or coastal horizon. Along the immediate coast absorption would be further assisted in the context of vast open sea backdrops and sense of exposure that would evoke a strong sense of purpose and rationality. Whilst broader ridge tops in north seem to offer potential for a larger group of turbines there are other overriding constraints on development of this size. 		

Cumbria Landscape Character			
Type 5: Lowland			
Overview	This landscape type includes extensive areas of lowland agricultural pasture. It has five sub types that reflect topographical and other changes. These cover the ridges and dissecting valleys, lowland and undulating rolling farmland, drained mosses and agricultural land influenced by urban fringe development. In parts of the sub types, traditional development and lowland pasture have been influenced by more recent 20th century development and past mineral workings. It is generally a large scale open landscape with simple farmed uses. However they are sensitive to both incremental and planned development and agricultural change.		
Sub -types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub type 5a: Ridge and Valley • Sub type 5b: Low Farmland • Sub type 5c: Rolling Lowland • Sub type 5d: Urban Fringe • Sub type 5e: Drained Mosses 		
Sub type 5a: Ridge and Valley			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A series of ridges and valleys that rises gently toward the limestone fringes of the Lakeland Fells; • Well managed regular shaped medium to large pasture fields; • Hedge bound pasture fields dominate, interspersed with native woodland, tree clumps and plantations; • Scattered farms and linear villages found along ridges; • Large scale structures generally scarce. • Despite the concentration of large scale wind energy schemes that dominate the landscape around Workington, many parts remain intact and retain the sense of a pleasant, peaceful working farmed landscape. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undeveloped areas of ridge tops and valley rims are sensitive to large scale ridge line development where significant contrast could arise between small scale settlements and large scale features such as large scale wind turbines and pylons. • Open and uninterrupted views from ridge tops to the Solway Firth and Lakeland Fells are sensitive to large scale infrastructure development. • The continued need to support renewable energy schemes is likely to result in an increase in large scale wind energy schemes. Large scale wind energy schemes have already changed the character of the sub type, particularly around Workington. Without careful control parts of this sub type could become defined by wind energy development. This could have knock on effects on the character of adjacent landscape types due to the far reaching visual effects of such development. • Upgrades to the national grid to provide energy security and support new power generation could result in larger pylons and sub stations; • There could be pressure to accommodate other large scale infrastructure development including masts. The exposed and open character of the ridgelines makes them sensitive to such development. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate. 		
Lowland - Ridge and Valley Area CCC-5a-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Very large	Large
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Significant
Lowland - Ridge and Valley Area CCC-5a-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Lowland - Ridge and Valley Area CCC-5a-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Lowland - Ridge and Valley Area CCC-5a-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Not significant	Not significant

Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the capacity for tall and vertical development such as pylons and turbines is agreed and not exceeded to maintain views, particularly in areas surrounding Workington; • Large scale wind energy schemes should follow the guidance and capacity assessments of the Cumbria Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document. Wind turbines and other energy infrastructure should be carefully sited and designed to prevent this sub type becoming an energy landscape. • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); • any scale of wind energy development is likely to be inappropriate in the Solway Coast AONB designation; • wind energy development could be accommodated provided it does not impinge on the site or setting of valued historic features; • Greatest potential occurs in the open flatter areas and broad ridge tops where small or, in exceptional circumstances, large turbine groups could relate to the medium to large scale landform without dominating; • In the more sheltered and enclosed valleys or undulating fringes turbine development would feel over dominant. 		
Sub type 5b: Low Farmland			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undulating and rolling topography; • Intensely farmed agricultural pasture dominates; • Patchy areas of woodland provide contrast to the pasture; • Woodland is uncommon west towards the coast; • Fields are large and rectangular; • Hedges, hedgerow trees and fences bound fields and criss-cross up and over the rolling landscape. • Pylons and telegraph poles are generally subtle elements, but pylons can sometimes dominate, especially where there is more than one line of them. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New nuclear power generation adjacent to Sellafield could come forward towards the end of the decade along with associated infrastructure which could change the character of the landscape; • Upgrades to the national grid to provide energy security and support new power generation could result in larger pylons and sub stations; • The continued need to support renewable energy schemes could likely result in an increase in large scale wind energy schemes. Wind energy schemes have already changed the character of the adjacent Ridge and Valley sub type and without careful control this could be replicated here; • New large scale energy Infrastructure and the impact of the transportation of the infrastructure for potential large scale wind turbines could affect small country roads which may not have the capacity for such large loads. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate. 		
Lowland - Low Farmland Area CCC-5b-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Large
Significance of effect	Not significant	Significant	Significant

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Lowland - Low Farmland Area CCC-5b-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Not significant	Significant	Not significant
Lowland - Low Farmland Area CCC-5b-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Not significant	Intermediate	Intermediate
Lowland - Low Farmland Area CCC-5b-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Medium
Significance of effect	Not significant	Significant	Intermediate
Lowland - Low Farmland Area CCC-5b-5	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Not significant
Lowland - Low Farmland Area CCC-5b-6	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant

Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy infrastructure including nuclear and large scale wind energy generation, pylons and substations should be carefully sited and designed to prevent this sub type becoming an energy landscape. Prominent locations should be avoided and appropriate mitigation should be included to minimise adverse affects; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development; • any scale of wind energy development is likely to be inappropriate in the Solway Coast AONB designation; • wind energy development could be accommodated provided it does not impinge on the site or setting of valued historic features; • Greatest potential occurs in the open flatter areas and broad ridge tops where small or, in exceptional circumstances, large turbine groups could relate to the medium to large scale landform without dominating; • In the more sheltered and enclosed valleys or undulating fringes turbine development would feel over dominant 		
Sub type 5c: Rolling Lowland			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open undulating and rolling topography; • Lowland agricultural landscape dominated by pasture; • Hedges and hedgerows trees are common on lower ground and sparse on higher ground; • Some scrub woodland. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolling, open and undeveloped higher ground is sensitive to tall infrastructure or large scale development. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Lowland - Rolling Lowland Area CCC-5c-1	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
Lowland - Rolling Lowland Area CCC-5c-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Lowland - Rolling Lowland Area CCC-5c-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Very large	Medium
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy infrastructure including large scale wind energy generation, pylons and substations should be carefully sited and designed to prevent this sub type becoming a wind energy landscape. Prominent locations should be avoided and appropriate mitigation should be included to minimise adverse affects; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development; • any scale of wind energy development is likely to be inappropriate in the Solway Coast AONB designation; • wind energy development could be accommodated provided it does not impinge on the site or setting of valued historic features; • Greatest potential occurs in the open flatter areas and broad ridge tops where small or, in exceptional circumstances, large turbine groups could relate to the medium to large scale landform without dominating; • In the more sheltered and enclosed valleys or undulating fringes turbine development would feel over dominant 		
Sub type 5d: Urban Fringe			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term urban influences on agricultural land; • Recreation, large scale buildings and industrial estates are common; • Mining and opencast coal workings are found around Keekle and Moor Row; • Wooded valleys, restored woodland and some semi-urbanised woodland provide interest. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate. 		
Lowland - Urban Fringe Area CCC-5d-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Medium
Significance of effect	Not significant	Significant	Not significant
Lowland - Urban Fringe Area CCC-5d-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Large
Significance of effect	Not significant	Significant	Intermediate

Lowland - Urban Fringe Area CCC-5d-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Medium
Significance of effect	Not significant	Significant	Not significant
Lowland - Urban Fringe Area CCC-5d-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Not significant	Intermediate	Not significant
Lowland - Urban Fringe Area CCC-5d-5	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Small
Significance of effect	Not significant	Significant	Not significant
Lowland - Urban Fringe Area CCC-5d-6	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Not significant	Intermediate	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful siting of any new development in non-prominent locations; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); • any scale of wind energy development is likely to be inappropriate in the Solway Coast AONB designation; • wind energy development could be accommodated provided it does not impinge on the site or setting of valued historic features; • Greatest potential occurs in the open flatter areas and broad ridge tops where small or, in exceptional circumstances, large turbine groups could relate to the medium to large scale landform without dominating; • In the more sheltered and enclosed valleys or undulating fringes turbine development would feel over dominant 		
Sub type 5e: Drained Mosses			

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly flat open landscape; • Extensive areas of lowland raised bog; • Distinctive geometric field patterns; • Low ridges with linear woodland planting; • Mossy fields, sparse hedges and relict woodlands; • Areas of peat extraction. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pylons can be found in the area, and there is interest in large scale wind energy development in the area. This could lead to dominant man made features and create visual clutter in the simple landscape. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate. 		
Lowland - Drained Mosses Area CCC-5e	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resist any infrastructure development that undermines the remote and peaceful character or significantly changes views to the Lakeland fells; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); • any scale of wind energy development is likely to be inappropriate in the Solway Coast AONB designation; • wind energy development could be accommodated provided it does not impinge on the site or setting of valued historic features; • Greatest potential occurs in the open flatter areas and broad ridge tops where small or, in exceptional circumstances, large turbine groups could relate to the medium to large scale landform without dominating; • In the more sheltered and enclosed valleys or undulating fringes turbine development would feel over dominant 		

Cumbria Landscape Character			
Type 6: Intermediate Farmland			
Overview	This is a large-scale open landscape of intermediate farmland that occurs between lowland and rolling upland areas. The land use is predominately grazing land bound by hedgerows and stone walls. Although there are no sub types there are characteristic changes within the type reflecting local geology and vernacular.		
Sub -types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 		
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitional farmland between the lowland and upland landscapes; Extensive areas of improved pasture with some arable farming; Planned villages with greens displaying topographical and archaeological evidence of their medieval origins; In parts the landscape is dissected by the deeply incised or open river valleys; Wooded valleys and ghylls; Sandstone and limestone vernacular. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The M6 corridor as an element in the landscape could have the potential to attract new large scale commercial development. Improvements to surfacing, lighting and information systems along the motorway could affect its appearance and people's awareness of it in the landscape; There is an increased interest in large scale wind energy development in parts of the county where this landscape type occurs. The development of energy infrastructure such as large scale wind turbines could result in an increase in vertical features. These could change the character of the landscape as vertical elements are currently mainly associated with the radio masts around Skelton; The rich and diverse historic environment and absence of large modern development structures limits capacity; Dispersed pattern of small settlements, planned villages and surrounding fields of medieval origin, prehistoric or medieval earthworks, and Roman remains presents problems; The setting of the AONB is vulnerable in terms of views in and out. Overall sensitivity is considered moderate 		
Intermediate Farmland Area CCC-6-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Not significant	Intermediate	Not significant
Intermediate Farmland Area CCC-6-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Medium
Significance of	Not	Significant	Intermediate

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

effect	significant		
Intermediate Farmland Area CCC-6-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Not significant	Intermediate	Not significant
Intermediate Farmland Area CCC-6-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
Intermediate Farmland Area CCC-6-5	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Not significant	Significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting large scale wind energy, other vertical structures such as telecommunications masts, pylons and overhead transmission lines in open and prominent areas where it could degrade the rural character of the area; • Retain the rural character of the M6 corridor by resisting large scale commercial development and ensuring new motorway infrastructure such as information signs and necessary lighting is sited to minimise adverse effects on open parts of the landscape. Noise pollution should be mitigated against through careful selection of surface materials. • Ensure additional vertical features such as masts, large scale wind turbines and telegraph poles don't create a cluttered landscape or result in significant adverse changes to local character; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); • It is considered that wind energy development could be accommodated provided it does not impinge on the site or setting of the valued historic features; • Greatest potential occurs across the broad valleys and gently rolling areas benefiting from visual interruption by tree cover and ridges. Here small – large groups of turbines could relate well to the medium to large scale of landform, fields or woodland without over dominating wide views; • Settlement size and pattern suggest that up to a small group of turbines would generally be appropriate. 		

Cumbria Landscape Character			
Type 7: Drumlins			
Overview	This is a working landscape defined by its pronounced patterns of drumlins and regular field patterns. The subtle differences in landform scale have contributed to defining these sub-types. Frameworks of hedges and occasional woodland support this bare rolling landscape. The predominant land cover is pasture and improved grassland. Many of the villages and hamlets in this area retain a strong historic structure and grain responding to the shape of the landscape.		
Sub -types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub type 7a: Low Drumlins • Sub type 7b: Drumlin Field • Sub type 7c: Sandy Knolls and Ridges 		
Sub type 7a: Low Drumlins			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracts of low drumlins; • Broad rounded tops, often with steep sides; • Strong agricultural pattern of medium to large improved pasture fields; • Strong matrix of hedges with minimal tree cover; • Intersected by small streams and watercourses; • Scattered farmhouses with modern outbuildings; • Expanding historic stone villages, with peripheral modern housing, scattered farmhouses; • Other modern developments include overhead power lines and weaken the agricultural rural character. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There could be an increased interest in large scale onshore wind energy development in parts of the county where these landscape sub types occur. • Upgrading the electricity grid will take place in the next decade and its effect on landscape character needs to be considered; • Pronounced relief is a key factor limiting capacity; • Small scale hills and ridges are likely to be intimidated by turbines; • Outer, subdued and open hills present fewer problems; • The setting of international and national designations is particularly sensitive. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Drumlins - Low Drumlins Area CCC-7a-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	None	Large	Small
Significance of effect	-	Significant	Not significant
Drumlins - Low Drumlins Area CCC-7a-2	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

Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting development on prominent hill tops or cutting across slopes, particularly with reference to tall structures such as pylons and large scale wind turbines, and take advantage of natural containment by landform and trees; • Avoid siting large scale wind energy, other vertical structures such as telecommunications masts, pylons and overhead transmission lines in open and prominent areas where it could degrade the rural character of the area; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Single turbines or a small group' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development) 		
Sub type 7b: Drumlin Field			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracts of high drumlins; • Rounded tops with steep sides; • Distinct landform grain; • Hedges and stone walls form strong boundaries; • Streams and wet hollows are found in the valleys and dips between the drumlins; • Farms and development often nestle in intersecting valleys; • Narrow lanes with tall hedges and steep banks criss-cross through the drumlins; • Drumlins are cut through by the M6 motorway, railways and power lines. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure developments including large scale wind energy developments, pylons, roads, motorway and railway improvements could cut across the grain of landscape and introduce vertical structures that dominate the drumlin characteristics; • Pronounced relief is a key factor limiting capacity; • Small scale hills and ridges are likely to be intimidated by turbines; • Outer, subdued and open hills present fewer problems; • The setting of international and national designations is particularly sensitive. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Drumlins - Drumlin Field Area CCC-7b-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	None	Very large	Small
Significance of effect	-	Significant	Not significant
Drumlins - Drumlin Field Area CCC-7b-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Drumlins - Drumlin Field Area CCC-7b-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting large scale wind energy, other vertical structures such as telecommunications masts, pylons and overhead transmission lines in open and prominent areas where they could degrade the rural character of the area; • Retain the rural character of the M6 corridor by resisting large scale commercial development and ensuring new motorway infrastructure such as information signs and necessary lighting is sited to minimise adverse effects on open parts of the landscape; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Single turbines or a small group' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development) 		
Sub type 7c: Sandy Knolls and Ridges			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular knolls and ridges; • The land cover is generally pasture; • Field patterns are irregular; • Significant amounts of woodland cover in the form of hanging woods, coniferous plantations and semi natural woods. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pronounced relief is a key factor limiting capacity; • Small scale hills and ridges are likely to be intimidated by turbines; • Outer, subdued and open hills present fewer problems; • The setting of international and national designations is particularly sensitive. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Drumlins - Sandy Knolls and Ridges Area CCC-7c	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Single turbines or a small group' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development) 		

Cumbria Landscape Character			
Type 8: Main Valleys			
Overview	The characteristics of this landscape type combine linear valley landscape features with significant changes in topography and rural elements. There are 4 sub types found throughout the county reflecting these changes. They do not include every river valley in the county as many are included as elements of other landscape types. Such landscapes are common within the county. Height and location determine many of the features, although streams, rivers, hanging woodlands, pasture, scrub and woodland are common throughout. The orientation, scale and links to settlements vary and can affect perceptions and the experience gained.		
Sub -types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub Type 8a: Gorges • Sub type 8b: Broad Valleys • Sub type 8c: Valley Corridors • Sub type 8d: Dales 		
Sub Type 8a: Gorges			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deep linear sandstone gorge; • Fast flowing river with waterfalls; • Outcrops of steep rocky cliffs; • Hanging woodlands cling to the gorge sides; • Large concentrations of ancient semi-natural birch woodland and occasional coniferous; • Impressive views into the gorge from adjacent high ground. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There could be an increase in interest for small scale hydro electric schemes to help generate renewable energy; • Any type of turbine development is likely to disrupt the scenic richness and harmony for which the valleys are valued; • Potential for visual intrusion and dominance is also a major issue due to the pattern of frequent small scale settlements and concentration of route ways and tourist facilities in the valleys; • Other issues include the absence of comparable vertical structures; intrusion and blade flash over distinctive valley rims; vulnerability of historic monument and townscape settings and landmark skylines of adjacent fells, limestone escarpments and sandstone ridges; • Any scale of wind energy development is likely to be inappropriate within the AONB. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Main Valleys - Gorges Area CCC-8a-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure any small scale hydro electric schemes are sensitively sited and do not erode the generally undeveloped character of the landscape, or harm any nature conservation interests; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group, in broader valleys' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); • limited scope for groups of turbines in broader valleys. 		
Sub type 8b: Broad Valleys			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide and deep valleys with open floodplains; • Rural farmland comprising significant areas of improved pasture; • Pockets of scrub, woodland and coniferous plantations; • Hedges and stone walls form a matrix of field boundaries; • Roads and railway lines often follow the linear valley contours. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to provide more renewable energy sources could result in an interest for large scale wind energy development and small scale hydro electric schemes; • Road and rail improvements and energy infrastructure such as, large scale wind turbines could erode the rural character and affect adjacent landscapes; • Any type of turbine development is likely to disrupt the scenic richness and harmony for which the valleys are valued; • Potential for visual intrusion and dominance is also a major issue due to the pattern of frequent small scale settlements and concentration of route ways and tourist facilities in the valleys; • Other issues include the absence of comparable vertical structures; intrusion and blade flash over distinctive valley rims; vulnerability of historic monument and townscape settings and landmark skylines of adjacent fells, limestone escarpments and sandstone ridges; • Any scale of wind energy development is likely to be inappropriate within the AONB. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Main Valleys - Broad Valleys Area CCC-8b-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Not significant	Not significant
Main Valleys - Broad Valleys Area CCC-8b-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant

Main Valleys - Broad Valleys Area CCC-8b-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate
Main Valleys - Broad Valleys Area CCC-8b-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Not significant	Not significant
Main Valleys - Broad Valleys Area CCC-8b-5	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Main Valleys - Broad Valleys Area CCC-8b-6	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Intermediate
Main Valleys - Broad Valleys Area CCC-8b-7	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Intermediate
Main Valleys - Broad Valleys Area CCC-8b-8	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	None	Large	Small
Significance of effect	-	Significant	Not significant
Main Valleys - Broad Valleys Area CCC-8b-9	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Not significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the impact of infrastructure and housing development by careful siting, avoiding open valley floors, obstruction of corridor views and relating them to existing development. Set high standards of landscape treatment; • Large scale wind energy schemes should avoid small enclosed valleys and valley tops where they could appear dominant; • Hydro electric schemes should be sited and designed to be discrete elements in the landscape and not harm nature conservation interests; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group, in broader valleys' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); • limited scope for groups of turbines in broader valleys. 		
Sub type 8c: Valley Corridors			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow gorge between high fells; • Steep sides with pasture and woodland; • Meandering river along valley bottom; • M6 motorway, railway and pylons dominate the valley. 		

Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strong linear transport links that curve along the lower valley sides are sensitive to unsympathetic expansion; • Improvements to surfacing, lighting and information systems along the motorway could affect its appearance and people's awareness of it in the landscape; • The need to provide more renewable energy sources could result in an interest for large scale wind energy development and small scale hydro electric schemes; • Rail, road and other infrastructure improvements, including pipelines and pylons could be routed along the valley; • Any type of turbine development is likely to disrupt the scenic richness and harmony for which the valleys are valued; • Potential for visual intrusion and dominance is also a major issue due to the pattern of frequent small scale settlements and concentration of route ways and tourist facilities in the valleys; • Other issues include the absence of comparable vertical structures; intrusion and blade flash over distinctive valley rims; vulnerability of historic monument and townscape settings and landmark skylines of adjacent fells, limestone escarpments and sandstone ridges; • Any scale of wind energy development is likely to be inappropriate within the AONB. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Main Valleys - Valley Corridors Area CCC-8c	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small
Significance of effect	-	Not significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large scale wind energy schemes should avoid enclosed valleys where they could appear dominant; • Hydro electric schemes should be sited and designed to be discrete elements in the landscape and not harm nature conservation interests; • Retain the rural character of the M6 corridor by ensuring new motorway infrastructure such as information signs and necessary lighting is sited to minimise adverse effects on open parts of the landscape; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group, in broader valleys' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); • limited scope for groups of turbines in broader valleys. 		
Sub type 8d: Dales			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinctive, wide V-form upland valley; • Angular limestone scarps and steep slopes; • Dominated by rough pasture bounded by stone walls; • Steeper slopes are covered in bracken and scrub; • Woodlands are found along river banks; • Dispersed farms, small traditional villages and rural roads are the main built features. 		

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undeveloped skylines are sensitive to large scale infrastructure development; Any type of turbine development is likely to disrupt the scenic richness and harmony for which the valleys are valued; Potential for visual intrusion and dominance is also a major issue due to the pattern of frequent small scale settlements and concentration of route ways and tourist facilities in the valleys; Other issues include the absence of comparable vertical structures; intrusion and blade flash over distinctive valley rims; vulnerability of historic monument and townscape settings and landmark skylines of adjacent fells, limestone escarpments and sandstone ridges; Any scale of wind energy development is likely to be inappropriate within the AONB. Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high 		
Main Valleys - Dales Area CCC-8d-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	None	Small
Significance of effect	-	-	Intermediate
Main Valleys - Dales Area CCC-8d-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	None	Small
Significance of effect	-	-	Intermediate
Main Valleys - Dales Area CCC-8d-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large scale wind energy schemes will be strongly resisted in national landscape designations as they would cause significant harm to the landscape character and the purposes of designation; Hydro electric schemes should be sited and designed to be discrete elements in the landscape and not harm nature conservation interests; The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group, in broader valleys' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); limited scope for groups of turbines in broader valleys. 		

Cumbria Landscape Character			
Type 9: Intermediate Moorland and Plateau			
Overview	These are medium to large scale landscapes ranging from open exposed heath moorland, intensely farmed ridges to extensively planted coniferous plateau. Improved grassland is a dominant land cover throughout. Horizons are wide and the scale vast. Colours are muted and monochrome.		
Sub -types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub type 9a: Open Moorlands • Sub type 9b: Rolling Farmland and Heath • Sub type 9c: Forests • Sub type 9d: Ridges 		
Sub type 9a: Open Moorlands			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High mostly open landscapes; • Undulating semi-improved and unimproved pasture; • Open rough moorland; • Areas of deciduous woodland; • Areas of peat and raised mire; • Despite the row of pylons it retains large expansive views of the Lakeland Fells which provide a dramatic backdrop to the landscape. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The open character and expansive views across moorland and higher farmed areas are sensitive to large scale infrastructure development that could obscure or significantly interrupt the views; • Large scale wind energy infrastructure developments and other vertical structures such as, communication masts, pylons or overhead transmission lines could erode the open and remote character of the landscape and reduce the nature conservation interest; • Natural and cultural features and striking views influence siting and design rather than reduce capacity in the landscape as a whole; • There is potential for turbine development to erode a sense of remoteness and wildness; • There is also localised potential for turbines on the open edges of the high plateaus or ridge to be overbearing or intrusive in relation to settlements, visitor routes and prospects from neighbouring landscapes of high sensitivity; • A key constraint is the potential for turbine development to erode a peaceful backwater character or intrude on adjacent major valleys, coastal strips important towns and popular recreation routes; • potential for localised visual confusion with the form and function of masts and pylons (9a and b). • Overall sensitivity is considered low/moderate for the Bewcastle Fells area and moderate for the open moorlands area. 		
Intermediate Moorland and Plateau - Open Moorlands Area CCC-9a-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small

Significance of effect	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
Intermediate Moorland and Plateau - Open Moorlands Area CCC-9a-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Small
Significance of effect	Not significant	Significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting large scale wind energy, and other vertical structures such as telecommunications masts, pylons and overhead transmission lines in open and prominent areas where it could degrade the open and expansive character. They should be sited to prevent visual clutter with existing pylons; • Minimise adverse effects of tall and vertical structures such as pylons and turbines through careful siting and managing the numbers of turbines to prevent them becoming a dominant feature in the landscape; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a large group, exceptionally up to a medium wind farm on a broad moorland plateau' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development) on the Open Moorlands- Bewcastle Fells area and 'Up to a small group' on the Open Moorlands – West Cumbria area; • If isolated and well designed in response to the scale and shape of landform such a development could create a symbolic focal point in clear visual contrast to the simple moorland vegetation canvas and smooth skylines. There is potential for positive association with the 'working' character of afforested areas (9c) and large scale engineered elements such as quarries and reservoirs (9d) ; • lower undulating fringe (9a,c) suggests scope for large groups of turbines but the terrain and irregular field patterns offer less scope for positive visual linkage; • The largely uncluttered pristine skylines around Bewcastle (9a) should be protected. 		
Sub type 9b: Rolling Farmland and Heath			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shallow relief plateau with ridges and hollows; • Rolling farmland; • Occasional rocky outcrops; • Rough pasture with wet flushes and semi heathland; • Coniferous plantations; • Narrow wooded valleys with wetland features. 		

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open ridges along plateau edges and expansive views to the Yorkshire Dales, Lakeland Fells and Morecambe Bay are sensitive to poorly sited and scaled development, including large scale infrastructure development; • Growing pressure for energy infrastructure developments such as large scale wind turbines; • Upgrades to the national grid and new pylons and communication masts could also erode the character of the area; • Improvements to surfacing, lighting and information systems along the M6 could affect its appearance and people's awareness of it in the landscape; • Natural and cultural features and striking views influence siting and design rather than reduce capacity in the landscape as a whole; • There is potential for turbine development to erode a sense of remoteness and wildness; • There is also localised potential for turbines on the open edges of the high plateaus or ridge to be overbearing or intrusive in relation to settlements, visitor routes and prospects from neighbouring landscapes of high sensitivity; • A key constraint is the potential for turbine development to erode a peaceful backwater character or intrude on adjacent major valleys, coastal strips important towns and popular recreation routes; • potential for localised visual confusion with the form and function of masts and pylons (9a and b). • Overall sensitivity is considered to be moderate. 		
Intermediate Moorland and Plateau - Rolling Farmland and Heath Area CCC-9b-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
Intermediate Moorland and Plateau - Rolling Farmland and Heath Area CCC-9b-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	None	Large	Medium
Significance of effect	-	Significant	Intermediate

Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resist cluttering of further communication masts or large scale wind turbines, particularly on valley rims; Avoid siting large scale wind energy, other vertical structures such as telecommunications masts, pylons and overhead transmission lines in open and prominent areas where it could degrade the rural character of the area and affect sensitive views; Retain the rural character of the M6 corridor by ensuring new motorway infrastructure such as information signs and necessary lighting is sited to minimise adverse effects on open parts of the landscape; The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development) on the Rolling Farmland and Heath – Eden and Lakeland area; If isolated and well designed in response to the scale and shape of landform such a development could create a symbolic focal point in clear visual contrast to the simple moorland vegetation canvas and smooth skylines. There is potential for positive association with the 'working' character of afforested areas (9c) and large scale engineered elements such as quarries and reservoirs (9d) ; lower undulating fringe (9a,c) suggests scope for large groups of turbines but the terrain and irregular field patterns offer less scope for positive visual linkage; The largely uncluttered pristine skylines around Bewcastle (9a) should be protected. 		
Sub type 9c: Forests			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of high rolling or undulating moorland and plateau; Large areas of coniferous planting; Some open attractive areas on forest edge; Extensive views towards distant hills and craggy scarps. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is interest in wind energy development in the area due to its exposure and relative remoteness; Natural and cultural features and striking views influence siting and design rather than reduce capacity in the landscape as a whole; There is potential for turbine development to erode a sense of remoteness and wildness; There is also localised potential for turbines on the open edges of the high plateaus or ridge to be overbearing or intrusive in relation to settlements, visitor routes and prospects from neighbouring landscapes of high sensitivity; A key constraint is the potential for turbine development to erode a peaceful backwater character or intrude on adjacent major valleys, coastal strips important towns and popular recreation routes. Overall sensitivity is considered low/moderate. 		
Intermediate Moorland and Plateau - Forests Area CCC-9c-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Significance of effect	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
Intermediate Moorland and Plateau - Forests Area CCC-9c-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind energy infrastructure should be sited and designed to reduce any adverse landscape and visual effects, particularly to the dispersed population; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a large group, exceptionally up to a medium wind farm on a broad moorland plateau' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development) on the Forests - Kershope and Spadeadam area; • If isolated and well designed in response to the scale and shape of landform such a development could create a symbolic focal point in clear visual contrast to the simple moorland vegetation canvas and smooth skylines. There is potential for positive association with the 'working' character of afforested areas (9c) and large scale engineered elements such as quarries and reservoirs (9d) ; • lower undulating fringe (9a,c) suggests scope for large groups of turbines but the terrain and irregular field patterns offer less scope for positive visual linkage; • The largely uncluttered pristine skylines around Bewcastle (9a) should be protected. 		
Sub type 9d: Ridges			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinct ridges; • Extensive areas of true heathland moorland; • Improved pasture with distinctive stone walls; • Woodland and small belts of trees form prominent features. 		

<p>Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a sense of wildness sensitive to changes in land management and significant infrastructure development; • increased interest in large scale wind energy schemes. The cumulative effects of schemes could have a significant adverse effect on the character of the area; • Natural and cultural features and striking views influence siting and design rather than reduce capacity in the landscape as a whole; • There is potential for turbine development to erode a sense of remoteness and wildness; • A current issue is the visual clutter and confusion with existing turbines and masts on the ridge in Furness (9d); • There is also localised potential for turbines on the open edges of the high plateaus or ridge to be overbearing or intrusive in relation to settlements, visitor routes and prospects from neighbouring landscapes of high sensitivity; • Natural and cultural features and striking views are at most part localised and should influence siting and design rather than reduce capacity in the landscape as a whole; • core moorland characteristics suggest scope to accommodate turbine development; • A key constraint is the potential for turbine development to erode a peaceful backwater character or intrude on adjacent major valleys, coastal strips important towns and popular recreation routes. • Overall sensitivity is considered low/moderate for the Furness area and moderate for the West Cumbria Area. 		
<p>Intermediate Moorland and Plateau - Ridges Area CCC-9d-1</p>	<p>Large-scale</p>	<p>Medium-scale</p>	<p>Small-scale</p>
<p>Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Magnitude of change</p>	<p>Small</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Small</p>
<p>Significance of effect</p>	<p>Not significant</p>	<p>Intermediate</p>	<p>Not significant</p>
<p>Intermediate Moorland and Plateau - Ridges Area CCC-9d-2</p>	<p>Large-scale</p>	<p>Medium-scale</p>	<p>Small-scale</p>
<p>Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Magnitude of change</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Large</p>	<p>Small</p>
<p>Significance of effect</p>	<p>Intermediate</p>	<p>Significant</p>	<p>Not significant</p>
<p>Intermediate Moorland and Plateau - Ridges Area CCC-9d-3</p>	<p>Large-scale</p>	<p>Medium-scale</p>	<p>Small-scale</p>

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Very large	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting large scale wind energy, other vertical structures such as telecommunications masts, pylons and overhead transmission lines in open and prominent areas where it could degrade the open and expansive character. • Carefully manage the expansion of major developments such as communication masts, large scale wind energy development and energy transmission lines; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a large group, exceptionally up to a medium wind farm on a broad moorland plateau' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development) on the Ridges - Furness area and 'Up to a small group' on the Ridges – West Cumbria area; • If isolated and well designed in response to the scale and shape of landform such a development could create a symbolic focal point in clear visual contrast to the simple moorland vegetation canvas and smooth skylines. There is potential for positive association with the 'working' character of afforested areas (9c) and large scale engineered elements such as quarries and reservoirs (9d). 		

Cumbria Landscape Character			
Type 10: Sandstone Ridge			
Overview	This landscape consists of a sandstone ridge running north from Penrith breaking off into a series of hills north of Lazonby. This open, large-scale landscape has a varied character including improved farmland, conifer plantation and unimproved heathland. Open expansive views are present both toward and away from the Lake District National Park.		
Sub -types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 		
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prominent north south ridge; Improved pasture with a mosaic field pattern; Conifer plantation blocks and mixed woodland punctuate farm and heathland; Significant areas of improved heathland; Open, expansive long distance views. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The summit and ridge top areas of heathland and geometric mosaic of fields and boundaries and woodland shelterbelts are sensitive to large scale infrastructure development; Telecommunications masts have been erected on some prominent ridge tops without harming the overall character of the landscape. However, as the higher parts of the landscape is open and is likely to have good wind speeds, interest in wind energy is likely to increase; Improvements to surfacing, lighting and information systems along the M6 could affect its appearance and people's awareness of it in adjacent landscapes such as this; The areas ecological value should influence siting rather than reduce capacity in the landscape as a whole. A significant constraint is potential for intrusion on the setting of Penrith and rim of the Eden Gorge as well as over dominance of villages within it; Some potential for association with intensive land management, although development may be perceived as spoiling a largely uncluttered ridge. Overall sensitivity is considered moderate. 		
Sandstone Ridge Area CCC-10-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Slight	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Not significant
Sandstone Ridge Area CCC-10-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Slight	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Not significant	Not significant

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sandstone Ridge Area CCC-10-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Slight	Slight
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Not significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid developments in exposed skyline locations and ensure developments respect the ridgeline. This is particularly important regarding the introduction of tall and vertical structures such as pylons, large scale wind turbines or additional telecommunication masts; • Retain the rural character of the M6 corridor by ensuring new motorway infrastructure such as information signs and necessary lighting is sited to minimise adverse effects on open parts of the landscape; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development); • Scope to accommodate a large group. however in the context of individual fell tops and hills or small villages and hamlets single turbines to small group sized development would be more appropriate. 		

Cumbria Landscape Character			
Type 11: Upland Fringes			
Overview	These landscapes are characterised by rolling low fells, hilly plateau farmland and moorland. Patches of heather and features such as rocky outcrops, streams, stone walls and sparse woodland creates diversity. Despite the proximity to the M6 motorway and main roads, the landscapes are generally peaceful and lightly settled.		
Sub -types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub type 11a: Foothills • Sub type 11b: Low Fells 		
Sub type 11a: Foothills			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolling, hilly or plateau farmland and moorland; • Occasional rocky outcrops; • Hills are dissected by numerous streams and minor river valleys; • Areas of improved grassland, unimproved heathland and extensive conifer plantations; • Semi natural woodland in the small valleys; • Large areas of farmland are bounded by stone walls and hedges. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contrast in scale with Pennine Scarps and Lakeland Fells and more intimate farms and woodland are sensitive to large scale infrastructure development; • Upgrading the national grid and the development of more large scale wind energy schemes could erode the open and generally undeveloped character, particularly close to national landscape designations; • Other development pressures include communications masts; • The landscape within the AONB designation is particularly sensitive with its key qualities likely to be compromised; • Higher parts offer some aspects favourable to development; • Lower foothills are likely to be intimidated by turbine development and dispersed settlements make it difficult to avoid over dominance. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate. 		
Upland Fringe - Foothills Area CCC-11a-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Upland Fringe - Foothills Area CCC-11a-10	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Significance of effect	Intermediate	Not significant	Not significant
Upland Fringe - Foothills Area CCC-11a-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Not significant	Not significant
Upland Fringe - Foothills Area CCC-11a-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Not significant
Upland Fringe - Foothills Area CCC-11a-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	None	Small
Significance of effect	-	-	Intermediate
Upland Fringe - Foothills Area CCC-11a-5	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	None	Very large	Medium
Significance of effect	-	Significant	Intermediate
Upland Fringe - Foothills Area CCC-11a-6	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small

Significance of effect	-	Not significant	Not significant
Upland Fringe - Foothills Area CCC-11a-7	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Not significant	Not significant
Upland Fringe - Foothills Area CCC-11a-8	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate
Upland Fringe - Foothills Area CCC-11a-9	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect uncluttered skylines and key views to and from the area from large-scale energy infrastructure developments such as large scale wind turbines, pylons and expansive areas of biomass planting that may erode the character of the area; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group on broader topographic sweeps' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development). 		
Sub type 11b: Low Fells			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolling low fells with rocky outcrops; • Open improved pasture; • Some areas of bracken, moorland and heather; • Small woodlands and scrub on the steeper slopes and by farms; • Distant views along Kent and Lune valley. 		

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wide and expansive views of Lakeland Fells and the Howgills are sensitive to significant and large scale infrastructure development; • Improvements to surfacing, lighting and information systems along the M6 could affect its appearance and people's awareness of it in the landscape; • The development of more large scale wind energy schemes could erode the open and generally undeveloped character, particularly close to national landscape designations; • Other development pressures include communications masts; • The landscape within the AONB designation is particularly sensitive with its key qualities likely to be compromised; • Higher parts offer some aspects favourable to development; • Lower foothills are likely to be intimidated by turbine development and dispersed settlements make it difficult to avoid over dominance. • Overall sensitivity is considered low/moderate. 		
Upland Fringe - Low Fells Area CCC-11b-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	None	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Not significant
Upland Fringe - Low Fells Area CCC-11b-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	None	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Not significant
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid siting large scale wind energy, other vertical structures such as telecommunications masts, pylons and overhead transmission lines in open and prominent areas where it could degrade the rural character of the area; • Retain the rural character of the M6 corridor by ensuring new motorway infrastructure such as information signs and necessary lighting is sited to minimise adverse effects on open parts of the landscape; • Ensure that all developments are carefully designed so as not threaten the open, unspoiled character; this is particularly the case with tall and vertical structures such as large wind turbines and pylons; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group on broader topographic sweeps' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development) 		

Cumbria Landscape Character			
Type 12: Higher Limestone			
Overview	This open and sometimes exposed, varied scale landscape is diverse in character, historic features, textures and has distinctive limestone characteristics. Improved pasture and heather moorland is abundant. Other land cover includes ancient woodland and parkland. On the higher ground limestone pavement, scars and grasslands are present; these have high ecological and conservation value. Carboniferous Limestone forms the dominant geology in this area with a small intrusion of Shap Granite near Shap. This type is found along the edges of the Lake District National Park. It is identified as Upland Limestone Farmland in its Landscape character assessment. The National Park has not identified landscape character sub types.		
Sub -types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub type 12a: Limestone Farmland • Sub type 12b: Rolling Fringe • Sub type 12c: Limestone Foothills • Sub type 12d: Moorland and Commons 		
Sub type 12a: Limestone Farmland			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolling upland farmed landscape; • Distinctive limestone characteristics in the form of strong field patterns with high stone walls; • Land cover is dominated by improved or semi improved Pasture; • Small broad leaved, coniferous or mixed plantations • provide variety and interest; • Historic features are often obvious and evoke a strong sensory response. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An interest in large scale wind energy schemes in this open area which could change key open views and the feeling of remoteness felt in parts of this area; • The need to upgrade the national grid during the next decade could see changes in character where pylons already exist along the M6 corridor. • Improvements to surfacing, lighting and information systems along the M6 could affect its appearance and people's awareness of it in the landscape; • A key limiting factor is the open character whereby any development is likely to be widely visible with only localised containment by relief or trees; • Most parts are rich in visible historic remains which are vulnerable in terms of both their scale and character; • The landscape type is largely unspoilt and the protection of distinctive landmark skylines and sense of remoteness is a major issue; • Some blander fringes would not be intimidated by small or possibly large size groups. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high. 		
Higher Limestone - Limestone Farmland Area CCC-12a-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Very large	Small

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Significance of effect	Intermedi ate	Significant	Not significant
Higher Limestone - Limestone Farmland Area CCC-12a-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermedi ate	Intermediate	Intermediate
Higher Limestone - Limestone Farmland Area CCC-12a-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermedi ate	Intermediate	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid development in the transitional, fragile and exposed areas that will degrade their character, specifically tall or vertical energy infrastructure developments such as large scale wind turbines and pylons; • Avoid siting large scale wind energy, other vertical structures such as telecommunications masts; pylons and overhead transmission lines in open and prominent areas where it could degrade the rural character of the area; • Retain the rural character of the M6 corridor by ensuring new motorway infrastructure such as information signs and necessary lighting is sited to minimise adverse effects on open parts of the landscape; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group, in blander parts' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development) 		
Sub type 12b: Rolling Fringe			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large-scale undulating topography; • Large fields of improved pasture; • Stone walls mainly in the east, occasional hedges and fence boundaries; • Very sparse tree cover; • Some large scale conifer plantations; • Small streams and rivers cut through the rolling topography; • Views are often expansive across to the Lakeland Fells, but on the eastern side are dominated by television transmission masts. 		

Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open, uninterrupted views across moorland to a backdrop of hills are sensitive to large prominent infrastructure or other development; • An interest in large scale wind energy schemes in this open area which could change key open views and the feeling of wildness felt in parts of this area; • Improvements to surfacing, lighting and information systems along the M6 could affect its appearance and people's awareness of it in the landscape; • The need to upgrade the national grid during the next decade could see changes in character where pylons already exist along the M6 corridor; • A key limiting factor is the open character whereby any development is likely to be widely visible with only localised containment by relief or trees; • Most parts are rich in visible historic remains which are vulnerable in terms of both their scale and character; • The landscape type is largely unspoilt and the protection of distinctive landmark skylines and sense of remoteness is a major issue; • Some blander fringes would not be intimidated by small or possibly large size groups. • Overall sensitivity is considered low/moderate. 		
Higher Limestone - Rolling Fringe Area CCC-12b-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Medium
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate
Higher Limestone - Rolling Fringe Area CCC-12b-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant
Higher Limestone - Rolling Fringe Area CCC-12b-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Large	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Significant	Not significant

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Higher Limestone - Rolling Fringe Area CCC-12b-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Medium	Very Large	Small
Significance of effect	Significant	Significant	Not significant
Higher Limestone - Rolling Fringe Area CCC-12b-5	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Not significant
Higher Limestone - Rolling Fringe Area CCC-12b-6	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Not significant
Higher Limestone - Rolling Fringe Area CCC-12b-7	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Not significant

Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid development in the transitional, fragile and exposed areas that will degrade their character, specifically tall or vertical energy infrastructure developments such as large scale wind turbines and pylons; • Avoid siting large scale wind energy, other vertical structures such as telecommunications masts, pylons and overhead transmission lines in open and prominent areas where they could degrade the rural character of the area; • Retain the rural character of the M6 corridor by ensuring new motorway infrastructure such as information signs and necessary lighting is sited to minimise adverse effects on open parts of the landscape; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group, in blander parts' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development) 		
Sub type 12c: Limestone Foothills			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rolling undulating topography with occasional plateaus • Limestone pavements, crags and other rock outcrops are rare; • Areas of unimproved and improved pasture; • Stone walls and hedges reinforce the pastoral features; • In the south, small pasture fields with the presence of both disused and active quarries; • Ancient woodland and parkland; • Large forestry plantations. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sense of remoteness that is reinforced by the proximity to Lakeland Fells is sensitive to large scale agricultural, tourism or wind energy development; • An interest in large scale wind energy schemes in this open area which could change key open views and the feeling of remoteness felt in parts of this area; • A key limiting factor is the open character whereby any development is likely to be widely visible with only localised containment by relief or trees; • Most parts are rich in visible historic remains which are vulnerable in terms of both their scale and character; • The landscape type is largely unspoilt and the protection of distinctive landmark skylines and sense of remoteness is a major issue; • Some blander fringes would not be intimidated by small or possibly large size groups. • Overall sensitivity is considered low/moderate. 		
Higher Limestone - Limestone Foothills Area CCC-12c	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	Moderate	Moderate
Magnitude of change	Small	Medium	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Not significant

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid development in the transitional, fragile and exposed areas that will degrade their character, specifically tall or vertical energy infrastructure developments such as large scale wind turbines and pylons; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group, in blander parts' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development) 		
Sub type 12d: Moorland and Commons			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad, open grazing common with heather moorland; • Limestone pavement, scars and screes; • Western intrusion of granite; • Some large coniferous plantations; • Wide views of the Lake District and Howgill Fells. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The M6 corridor as an element in the landscape could have the potential to attract new large scale infrastructure, particularly on the western fringes around Shap due to the relationship of the M6; • Improvements to surfacing, lighting and information systems along the M6 could affect its appearance and people's awareness of it in the landscape; • Energy infrastructure developments and associated vertical structures such as, communication masts, pylons or large scale wind turbines could erode the open and remote character of the landscape; • A key limiting factor is the open character whereby any development is likely to be widely visible with only localised containment by relief or trees; • Most parts are rich in visible historic remains which are vulnerable in terms of both their scale and character; • The landscape type is largely unspoilt and the protection of distinctive landmark skylines and sense of remoteness is a major issue; • Some blander fringes would not be intimidated by small or possibly large size groups. • Overall sensitivity is considered low/moderate. 		
Higher Limestone - Moorland and Commons Area CCC-12d	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

<p>Guidance in relation to vertical structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoid development in remote, undeveloped, prominent and exposed areas that would degrade the landscape character. Particular developments that could cause harm include telecommunications masts, pylons, large scale wind turbines, and overhead transmission lines and telephone lines. Small scale wind turbines may be accommodated if visually and functionally related to and in proportion with existing used buildings;• Ensure new motorway infrastructure such as information signs and necessary lighting is sited to minimise adverse effects on open parts of the landscape;• The landscape capacity study indicates 'Up to a small group, exceptionally a large group, in blander parts' are appropriate (in terms of wind energy development)
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Cumbria Landscape Character			
Type 13: Fells and Scarp			
Overview	This is an open extensive landscape between 500-900m AOD comprising moorland, plateaus, fells and scarps. This broad type incorporates areas of the North Pennines, Howgill, Shap and Middleton fells. There are few settlements. Upland raised bog and open moorland are distinctive. Woodland vegetation is minimal creating very open environments, which tend to be heavily grazed. The contours of the land are smooth and domed, and although steep sided, are sometimes interrupted by stone walls or fences.		
Sub -types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub type 13a: Scarps • Sub type 13b: Moorland, High Plateau • Sub type 13c: Fells 		
Sub type 13a: Scarps			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizontal outcrops of limestone and volcanic rock form distinct features; • Unimproved grassland dominates; • Steep slopes often filled with bracken and scrub; • Ghylls and gullies intersect the scar and moorland; • Improved pasture on lower slopes; • Small fields bounded by stone walls. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The open, unspoilt, uncluttered and wild qualities and characteristics of these landscapes will be maintained through resisting inappropriate and intrusive development; this could include vertical energy developments such as large wind turbines or pylons; • Energy infrastructure developments and associated vertical structures such as, communication masts, pylons or large scale wind turbines could erode the open and remote character of the landscape; • The area's essential qualities are likely to be compromised by any scale of turbine development with little or no scope for visual linkage or association with manmade patterns or forms. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high. 		
Fells and Scarps - Scarps Area CCC-13a-1	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
Fells and Scarps - Scarps Area CCC-13a-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Great	Great	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small

Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate
Fells and Scarps - Scarps Area CCC-13a-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Great	Great	High
Magnitude of change	None	None	Small
Significance of effect	-	-	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid development in remote, undeveloped, prominent and exposed areas that would degrade the landscape character. Particular developments that could cause harm include telecommunications masts, pylons, large scale wind turbines, and overhead transmission lines and telephone lines. Small scale wind turbines may be accommodated if visually and functionally related to and in proportion with existing used buildings; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'All scales generally inappropriate' (in terms of wind energy development) 		
Sub type 13b: Moorland, High Plateau			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fells, summits and moorland plateau; • Incised by deep valleys and ghylls; • Extensive areas of blanket bog; • Acid grassland and dwarf heath shrub provide contrast to bog; • Valley slopes have varied land cover. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide, expansive views within the Pennines and almost total lack of man made structures and uninterrupted skylines are sensitive to vertical structures and other large scale development; • Energy infrastructure developments and associated vertical structures such as, communication masts, pylons, large scale wind turbines or overhead transmission or telephone lines, and associated transport infrastructure could harm the open, undeveloped and wild character of the landscape; • The areas essential qualities are likely to be compromised by any scale of turbine development with little or no scope for visual linkage or association with manmade patterns or forms. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high. 		
Fells and Scarps - Moorland, High Plateau Area CCC-13b	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	Great	Great	High
Magnitude of change	Small	Small	Small
Significance of effect	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate

Cumulative Impacts of Vertical Infrastructure

Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid development in remote, open, prominent and exposed areas that would degrade the landscape character. Particular developments that could cause harm include telecommunications masts, pylons, large scale wind turbines, and overhead transmission lines and telephone lines. Domestic scale wind turbines may be accommodated if visually and functionally related to and in proportion with existing used buildings; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'All scales generally inappropriate' (in terms of wind energy development) 		
Sub type 13c: Fells			
Key characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rugged, steep sided, round topped hills and ridges; • Deeply incised valleys and ghylls; • Rocky cliffs, scree and outcrops; • Open expansive rough grass, heath and bracken; • Enclosed pasture at lower levels; • Complex network of streams; • Some wooded ghylls and remnant broadleaved woodlands; • Lower lying edges of the central Lakeland High Fells; • Panoramic views; • Man made infrastructure is limited to transmission stations, pylons and overhead lines associated with the M6 motorway. 		
Sensitivities in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of open, uninterrupted upland, sometimes with dramatic sweeping and soaring fell sides, with a lack of roads and development provide a sense of tranquillity and isolation that is sensitive to development; • The open, unspoilt, uncluttered and wild qualities and characteristics of these landscapes will be conserved through resisting intrusive development which may impinge on these unique features; this could include vertical energy developments such as large scale wind turbines or pylons; • Energy infrastructure developments and other vertical structures such as, communication masts, pylons, transmission lines, telephone lines and transport infrastructure could erode the open, undeveloped and wild character of the landscape. Such development could also have a negative effect on the settings of the National Parks; • Improvements to surfacing, lighting and information systems along the M6 could affect its appearance and people's awareness of it in the landscape; • The areas essential qualities are likely to be compromised by any scale of turbine development with little or no scope for visual linkage or association with manmade patterns or forms. • Overall sensitivity is considered moderate/high. 		
Fells and Scarps - Fells Area CCC-13c-1	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Intermediate
Fells and Scarps - Fells Area CCC-13c-2	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale

Appendix 1: Landscape Character Tables

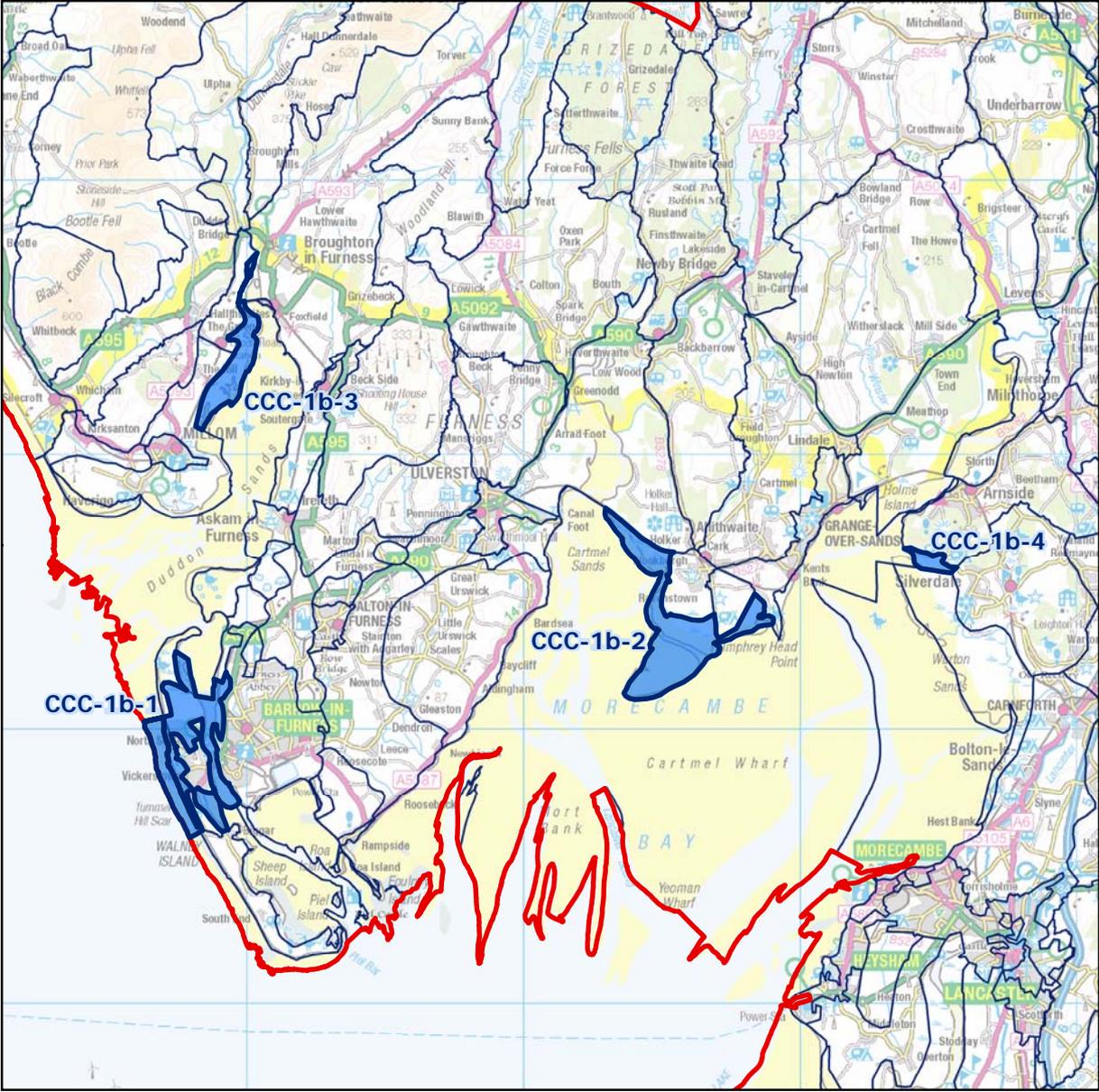
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Intermediate
Fells and Scarps - Fells Area CCC-13c-3	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Intermediate
Fells and Scarps - Fells Area CCC-13c-4	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Intermediate
Fells and Scarps - Fells Area CCC-13c-5	Large-scale	Medium-scale	Small-scale
Sensitivity to vertical infrastructure	High	High	High
Magnitude of change	None	Small	Small
Significance of effect	-	Intermediate	Intermediate
Guidance in relation to vertical structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid development in remote, open, prominent and exposed areas that would degrade the landscape character. Development that could cause harm includes telecommunications masts, pylons, large scale wind turbines, and overhead transmission lines and telephone lines; • Retain the rural character of the M6 corridor by ensuring new motorway infrastructure such as information signs and necessary lighting is sited to minimise adverse effects on open parts of the landscape; • The landscape capacity study indicates 'All scales generally inappropriate' (in terms of wind energy development) 		

Cumbria Landscape Character



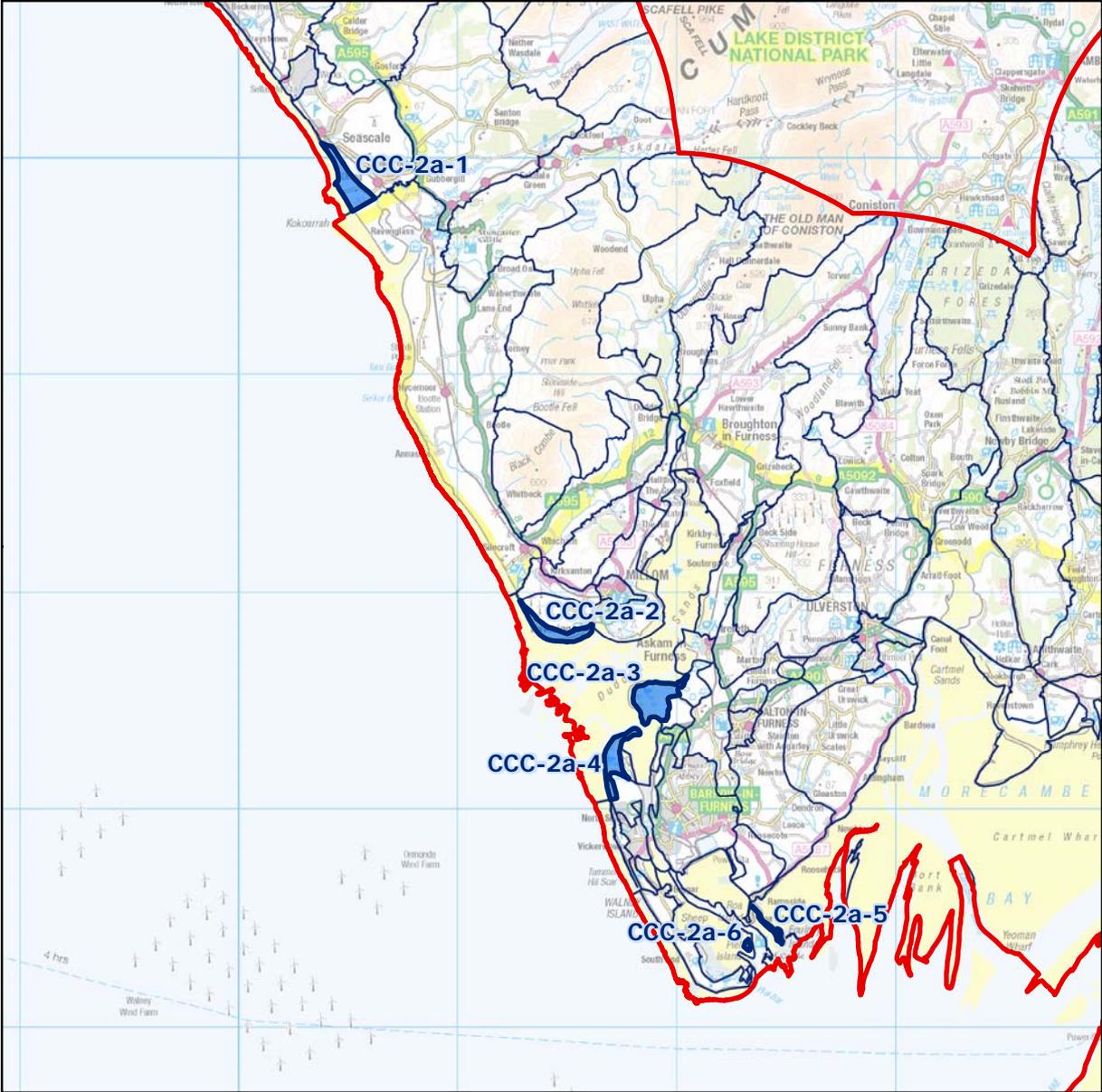
1a
Bay and Estuary - Intertidal Flats

Cumbria Landscape Character



1b
Bay and Estuary - Coastal Marsh

Cumbria Landscape Character



2a
Coastal Margins - Dunes and Beaches

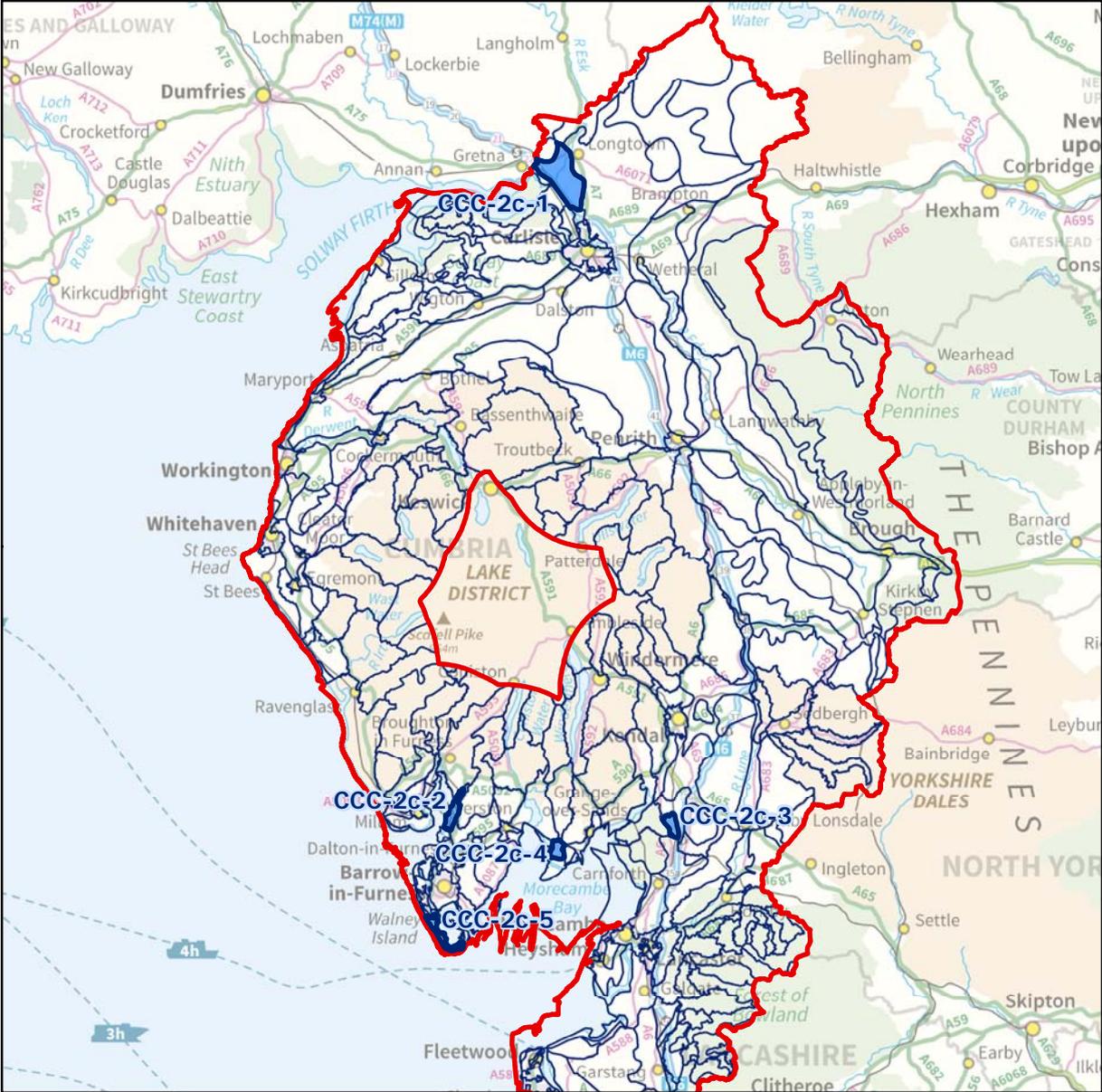
Cumbria Landscape Character



2b

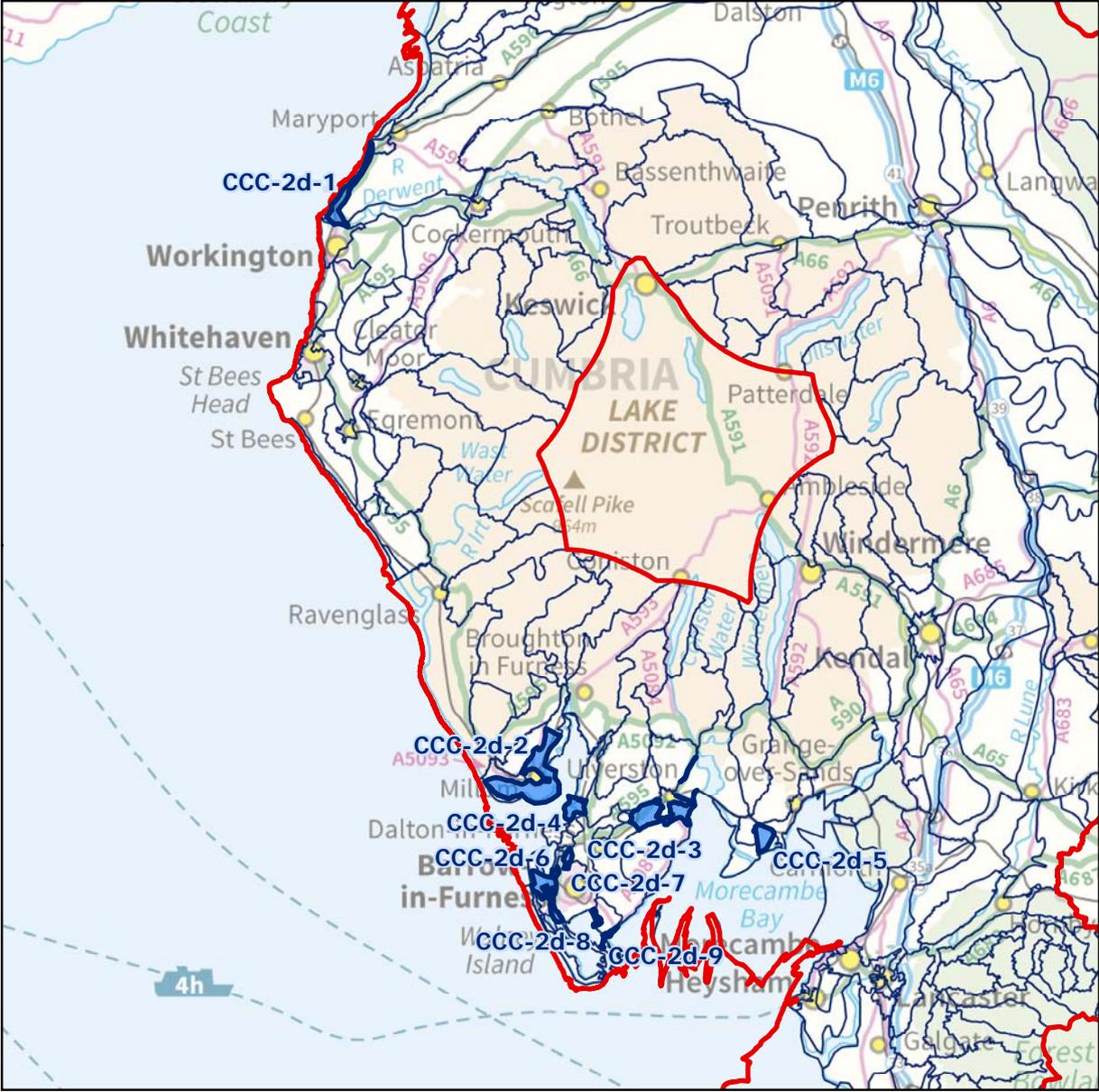
Coastal Margins - Coastal Mosses

Cumbria Landscape Character



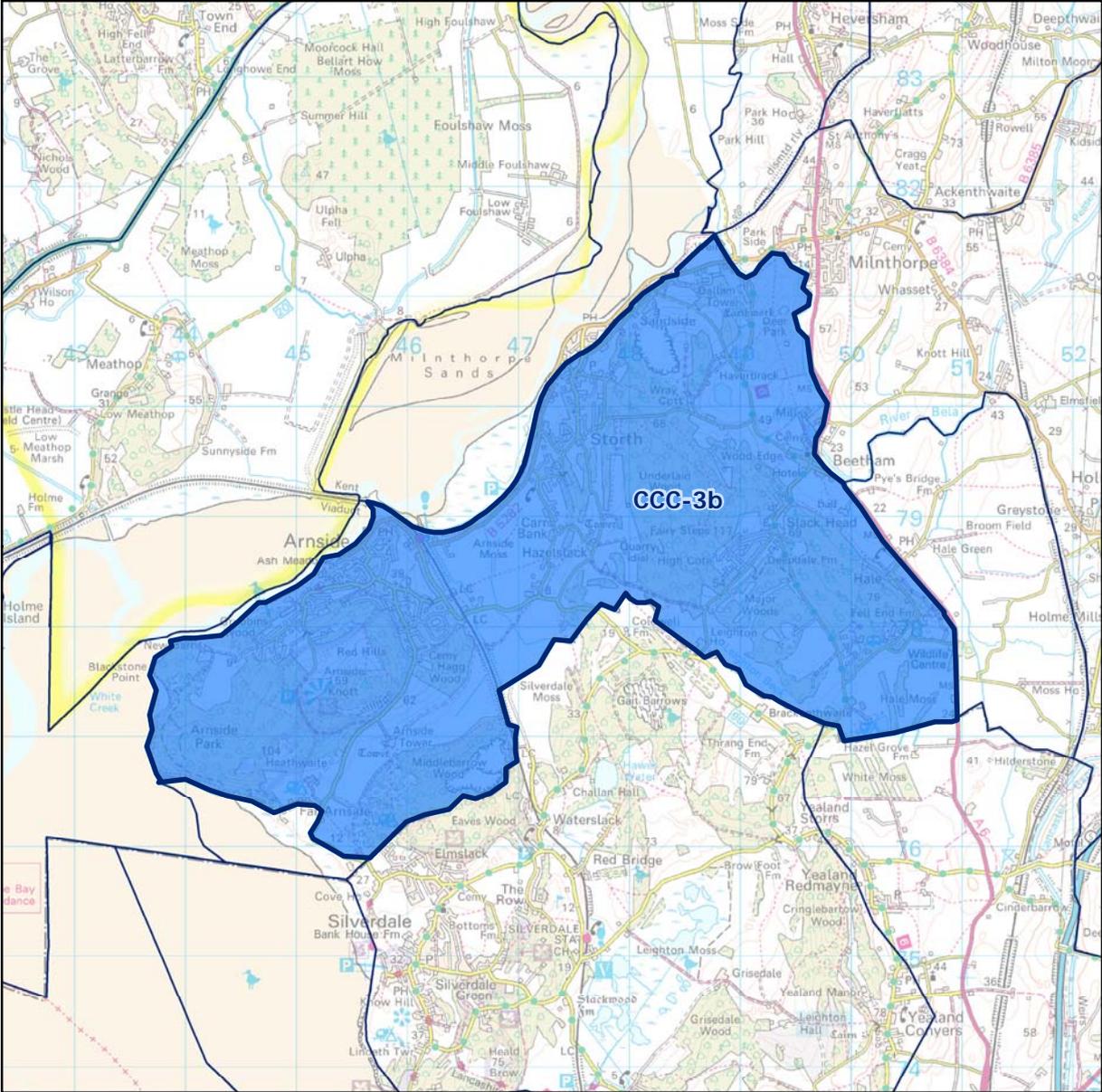
2c
Coastal Margins - Coastal Plain

Cumbria Landscape Character



2d
Coastal Margins - Coastal Urban Fringe

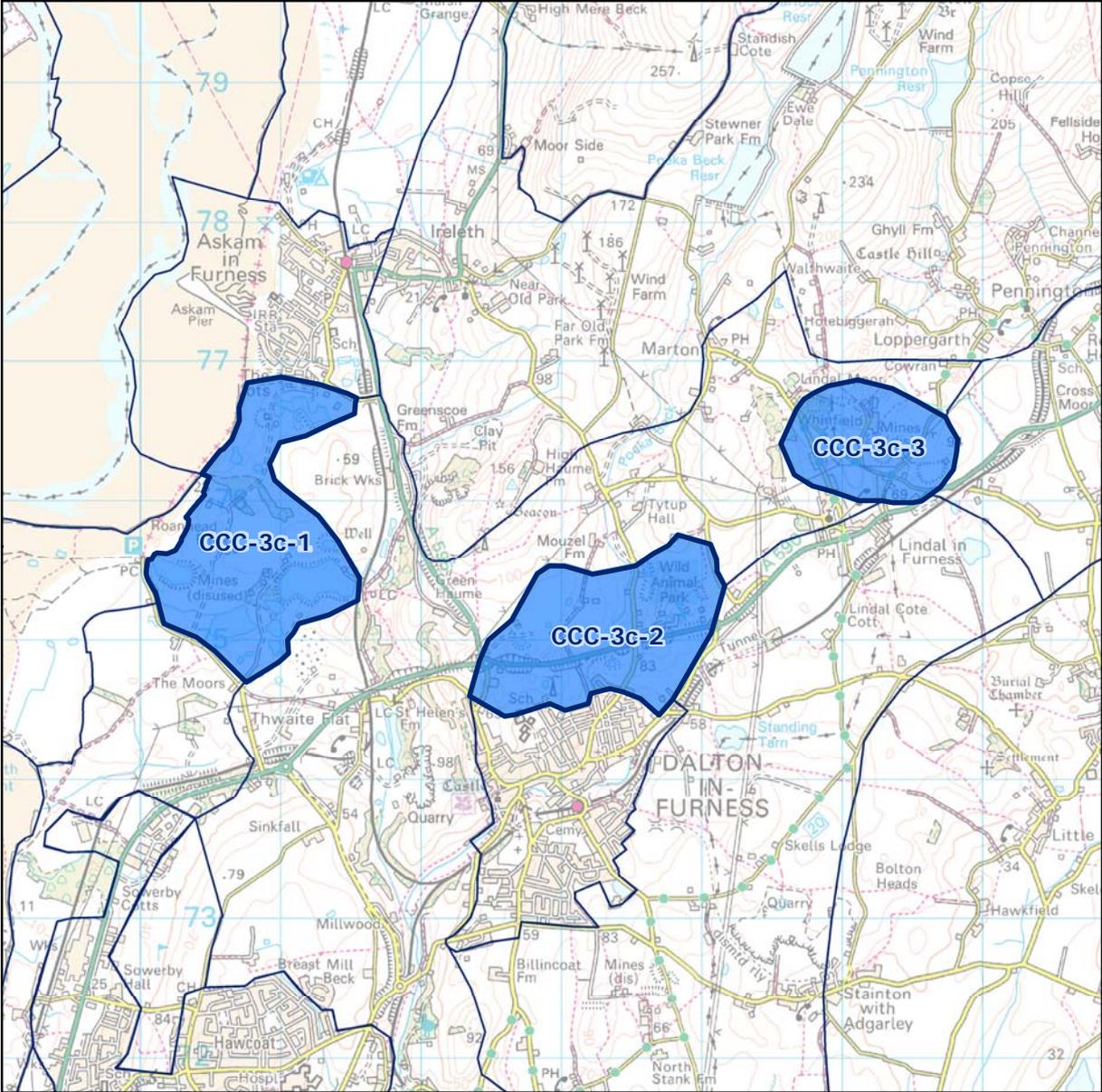
Cumbria Landscape Character



3b

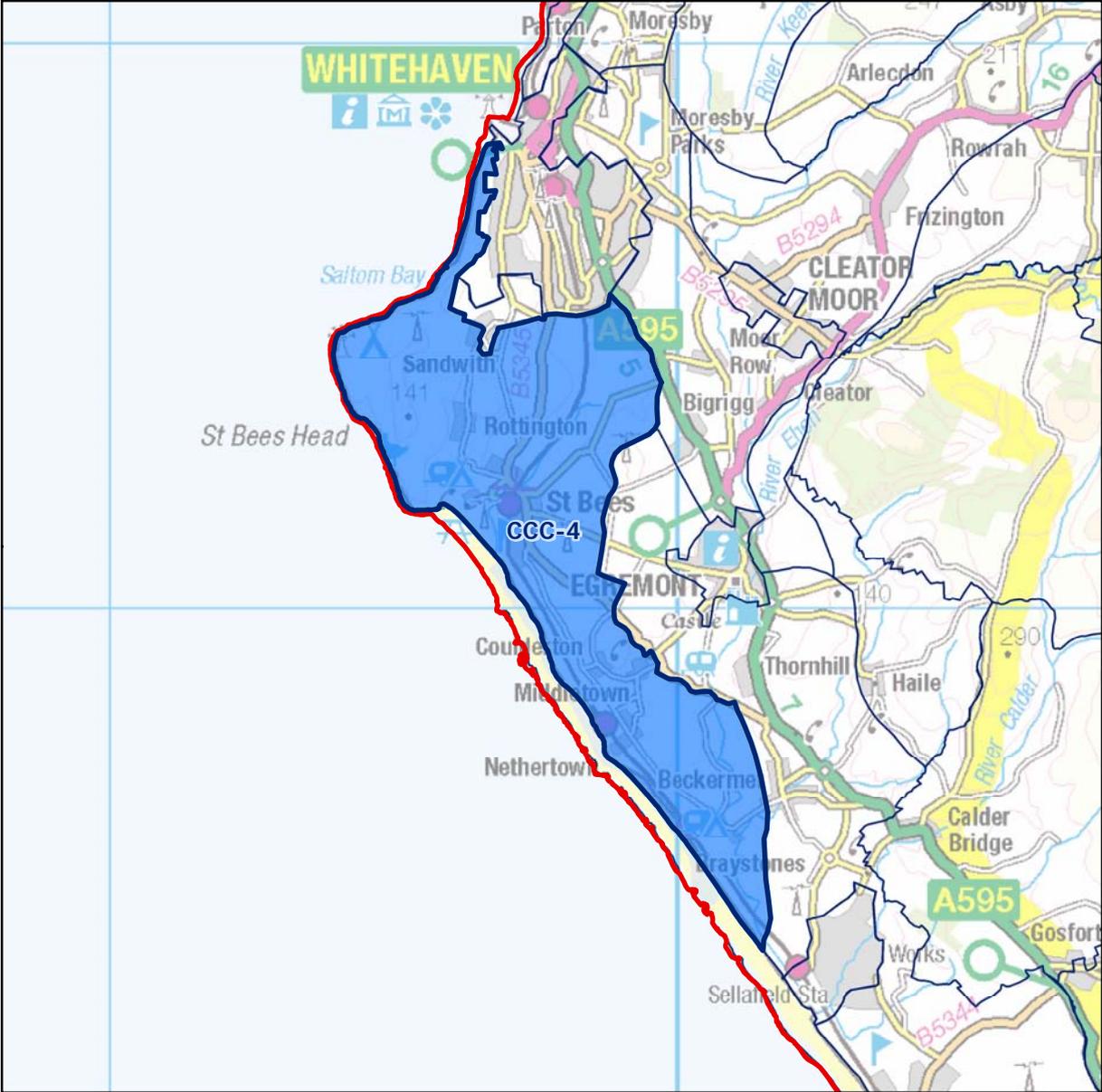
Coastal Limestone - Wooded Hills and Pavements

Cumbria Landscape Character



3c
Coastal Limestone - Disturbed Areas

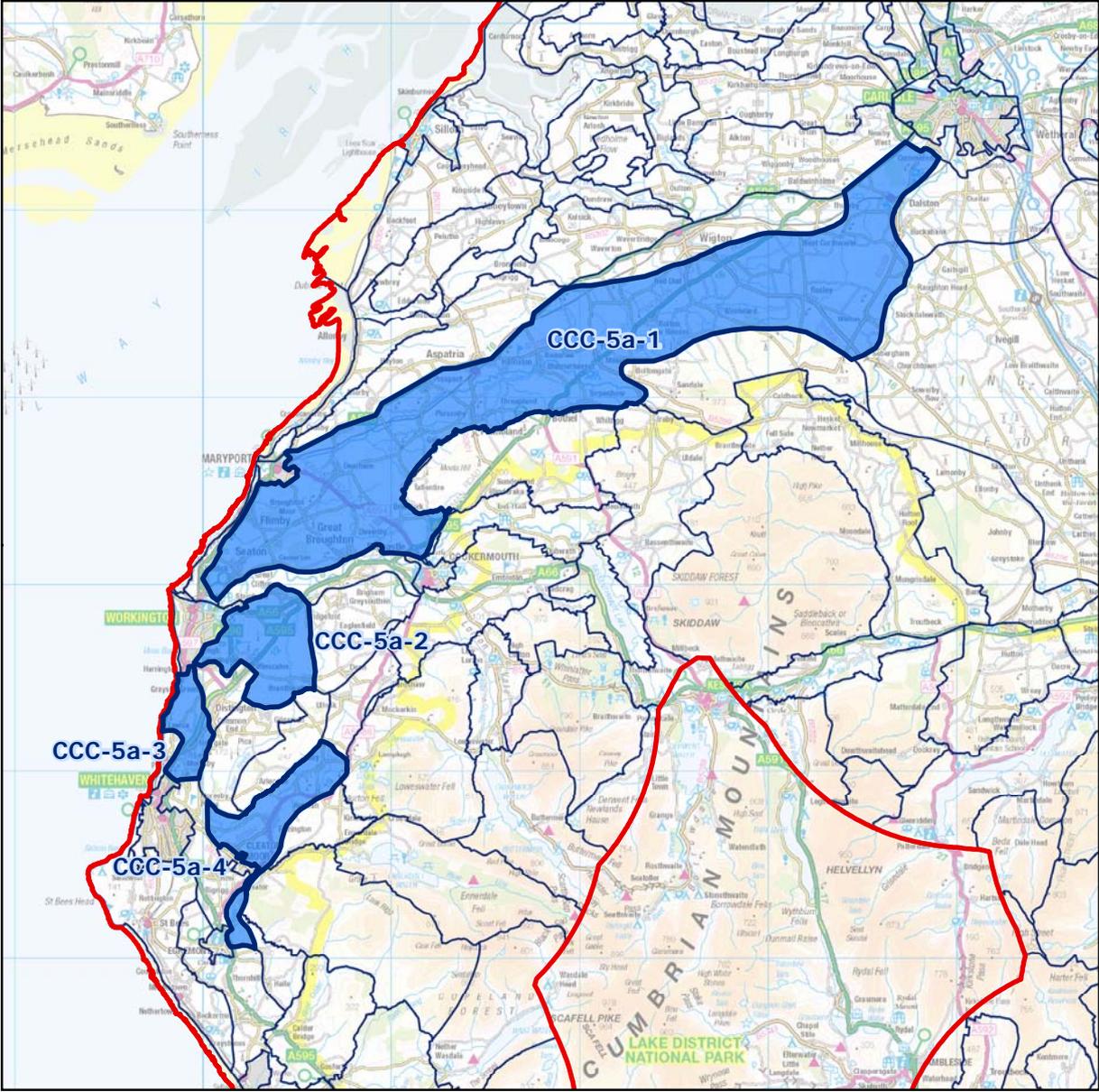
Cumbria Landscape Character



4

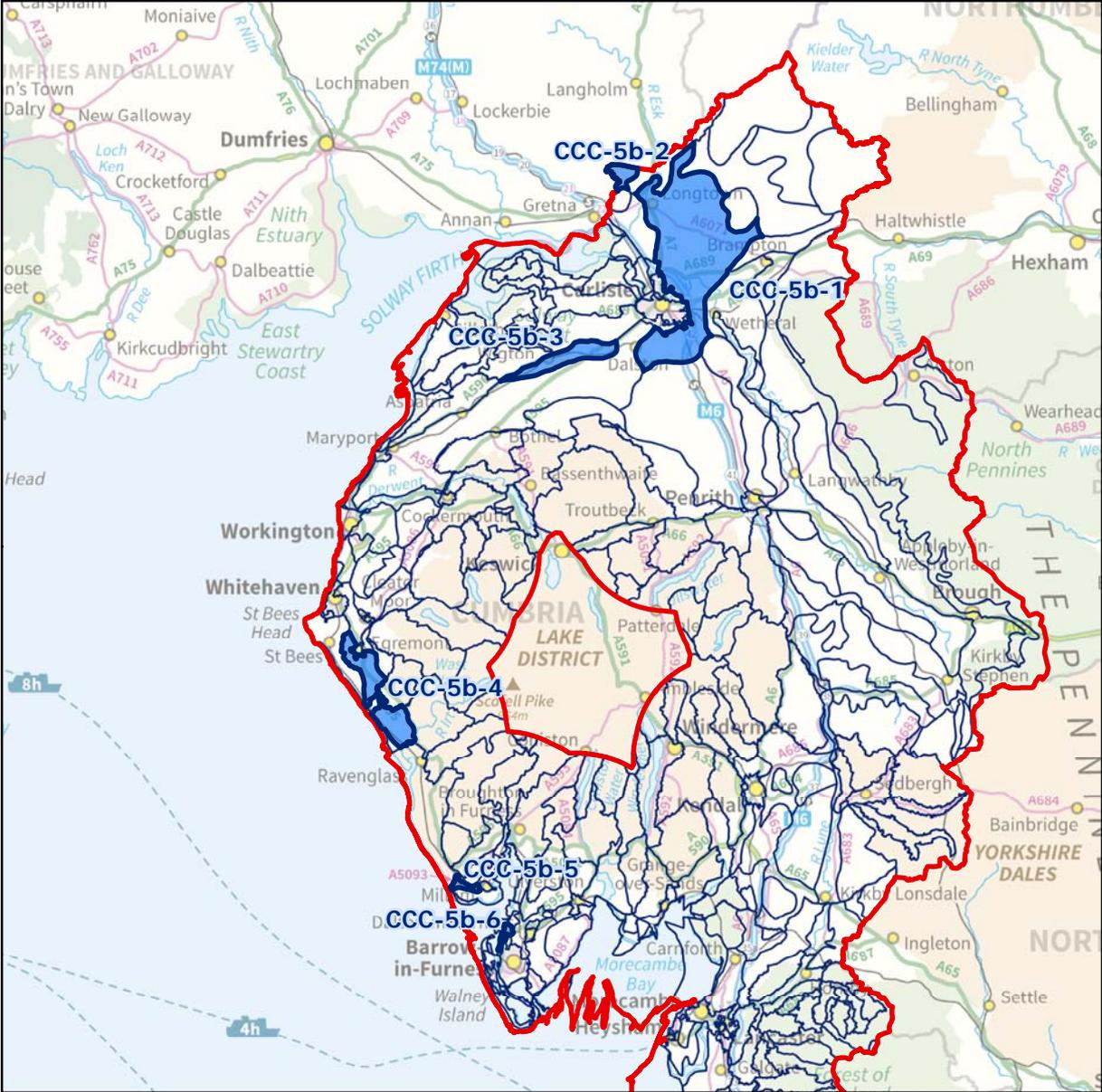
Coastal Sandstone

Cumbria Landscape Character



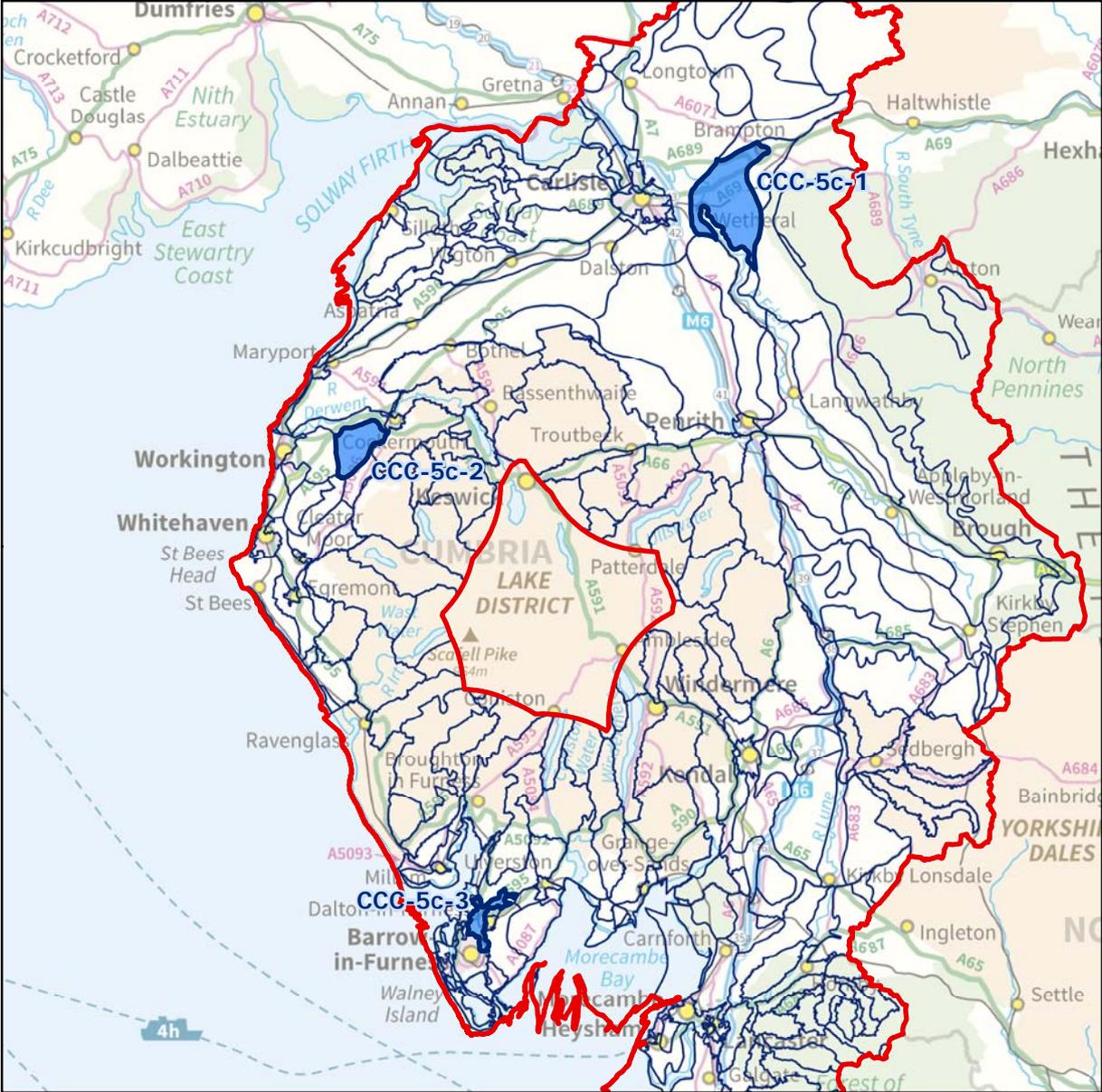
5a
Lowland - Ridge and Valley

Cumbria Landscape Character



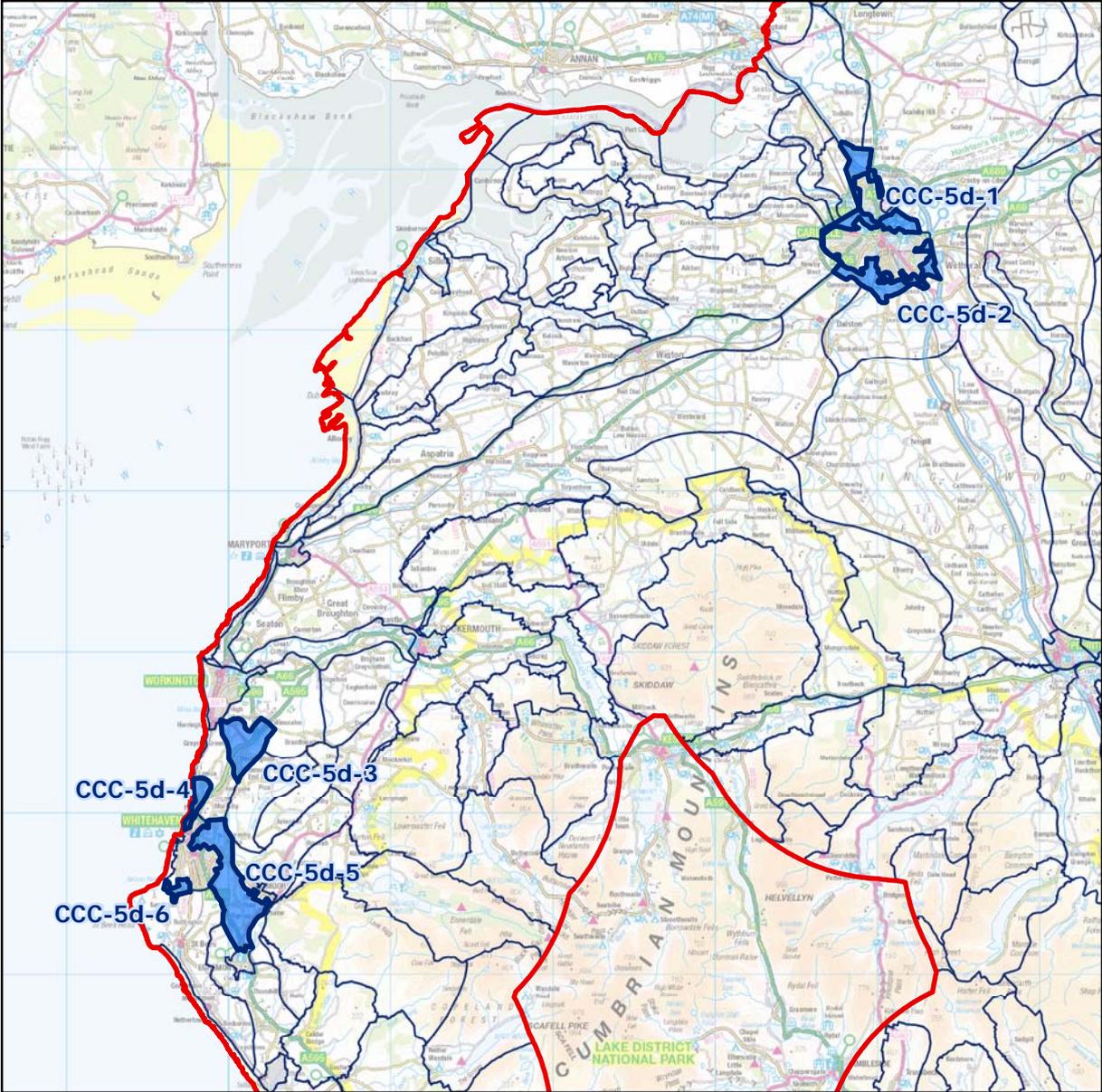
5b
Lowland - Low Farmland

Cumbria Landscape Character



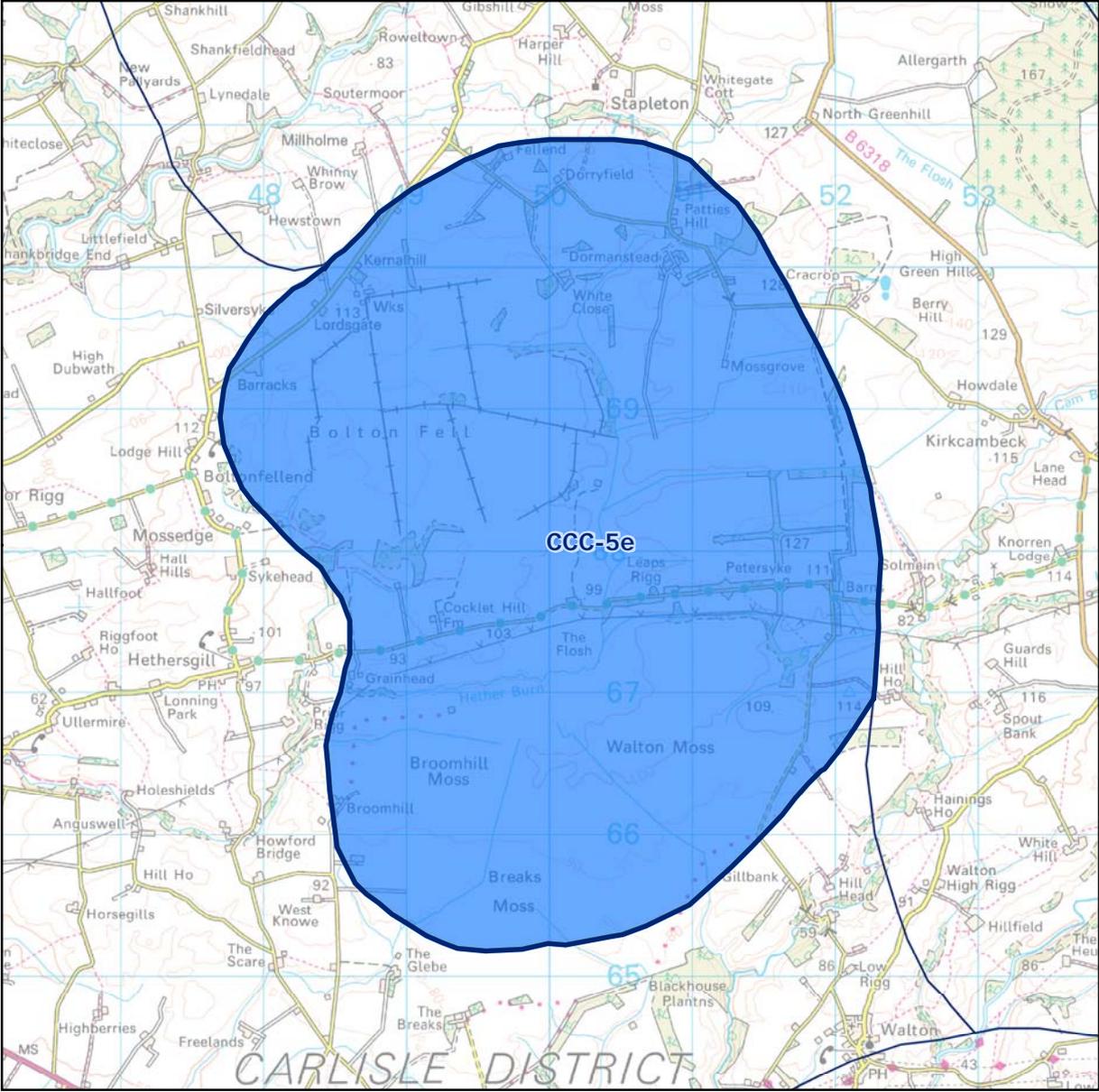
5c
Lowland - Rolling Lowland

Cumbria Landscape Character



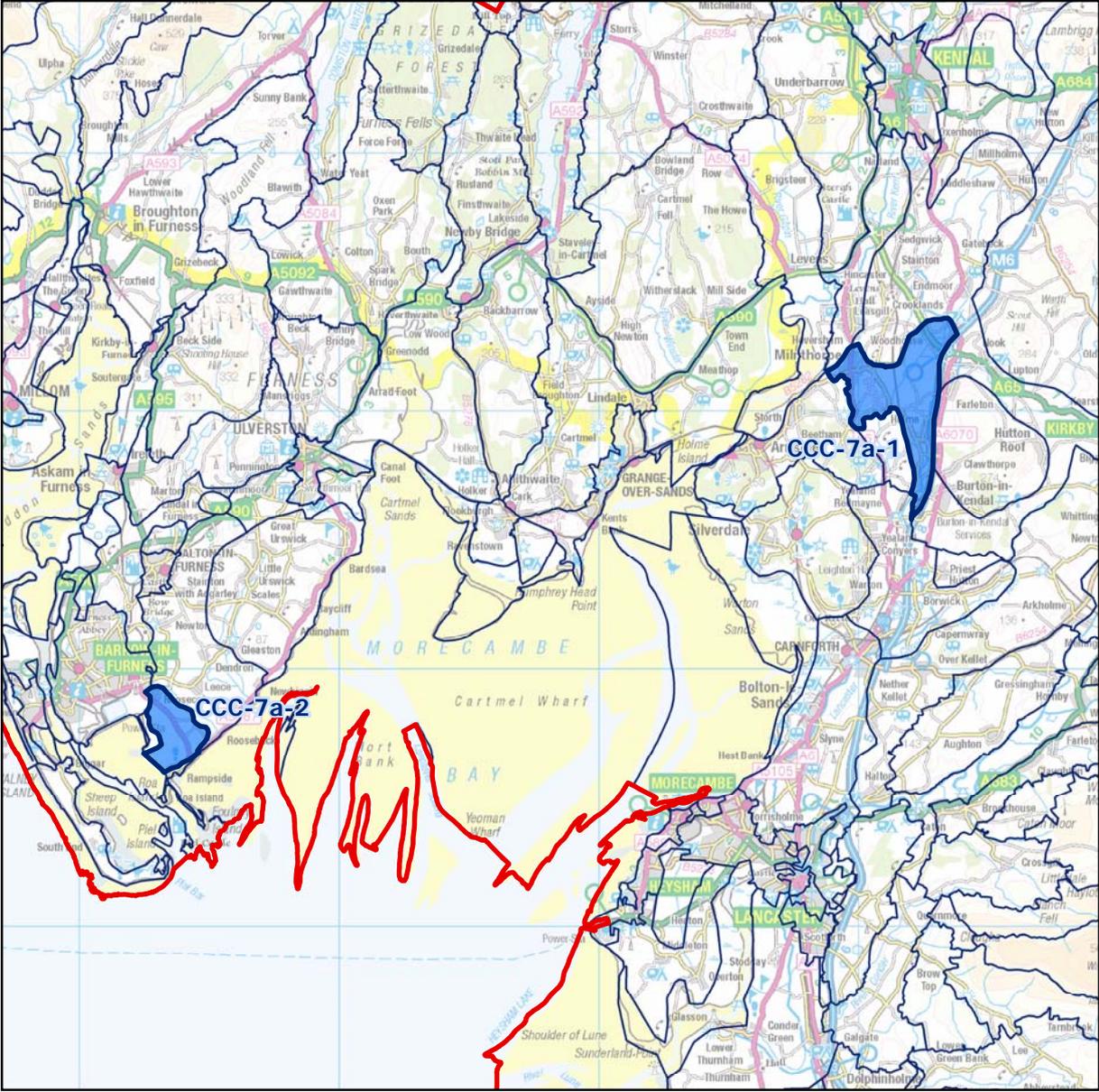
5d
Lowland - Urban Fringe

Cumbria Landscape Character



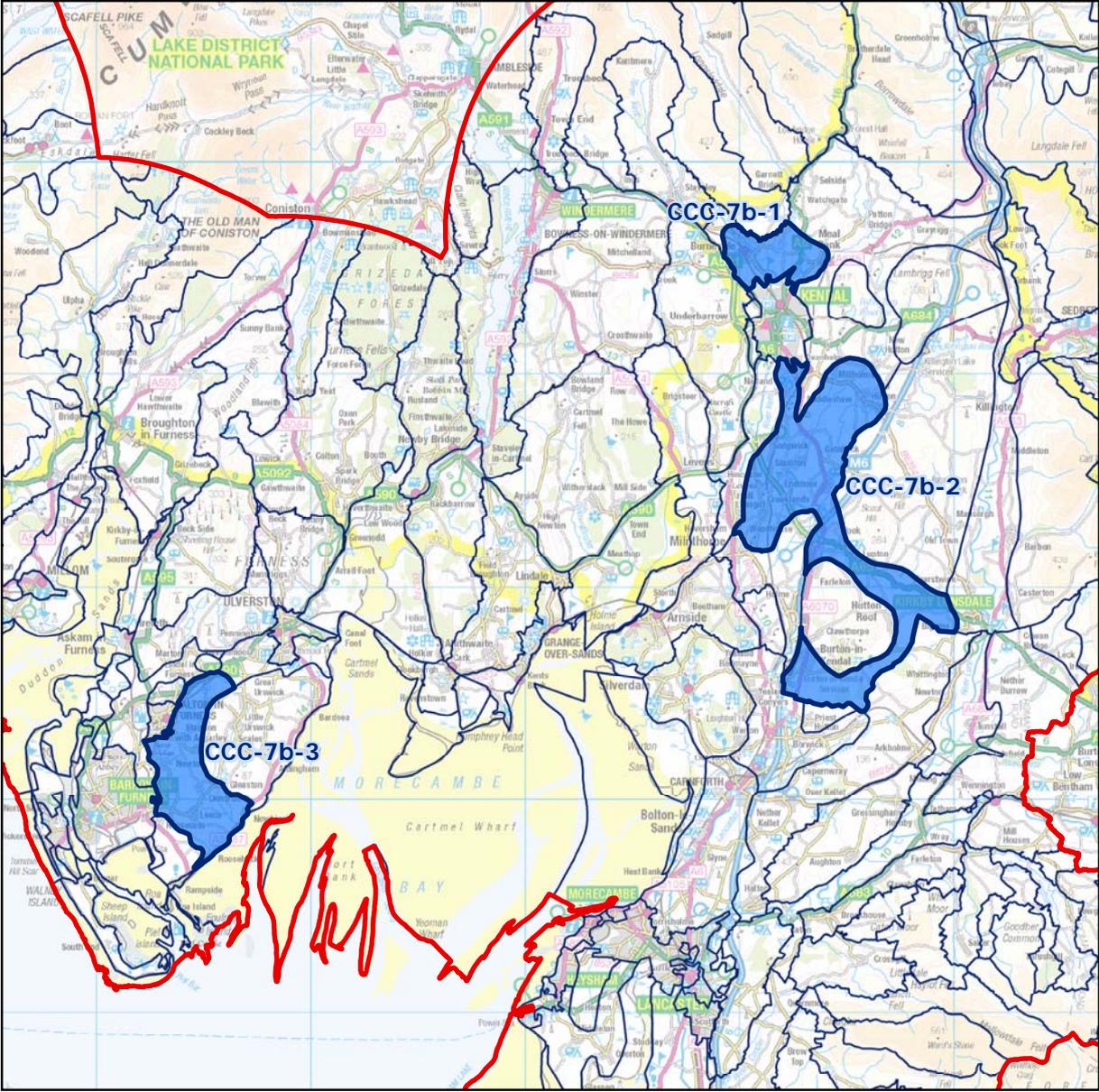
5e
Lowland - Drained Mosses

Cumbria Landscape Character



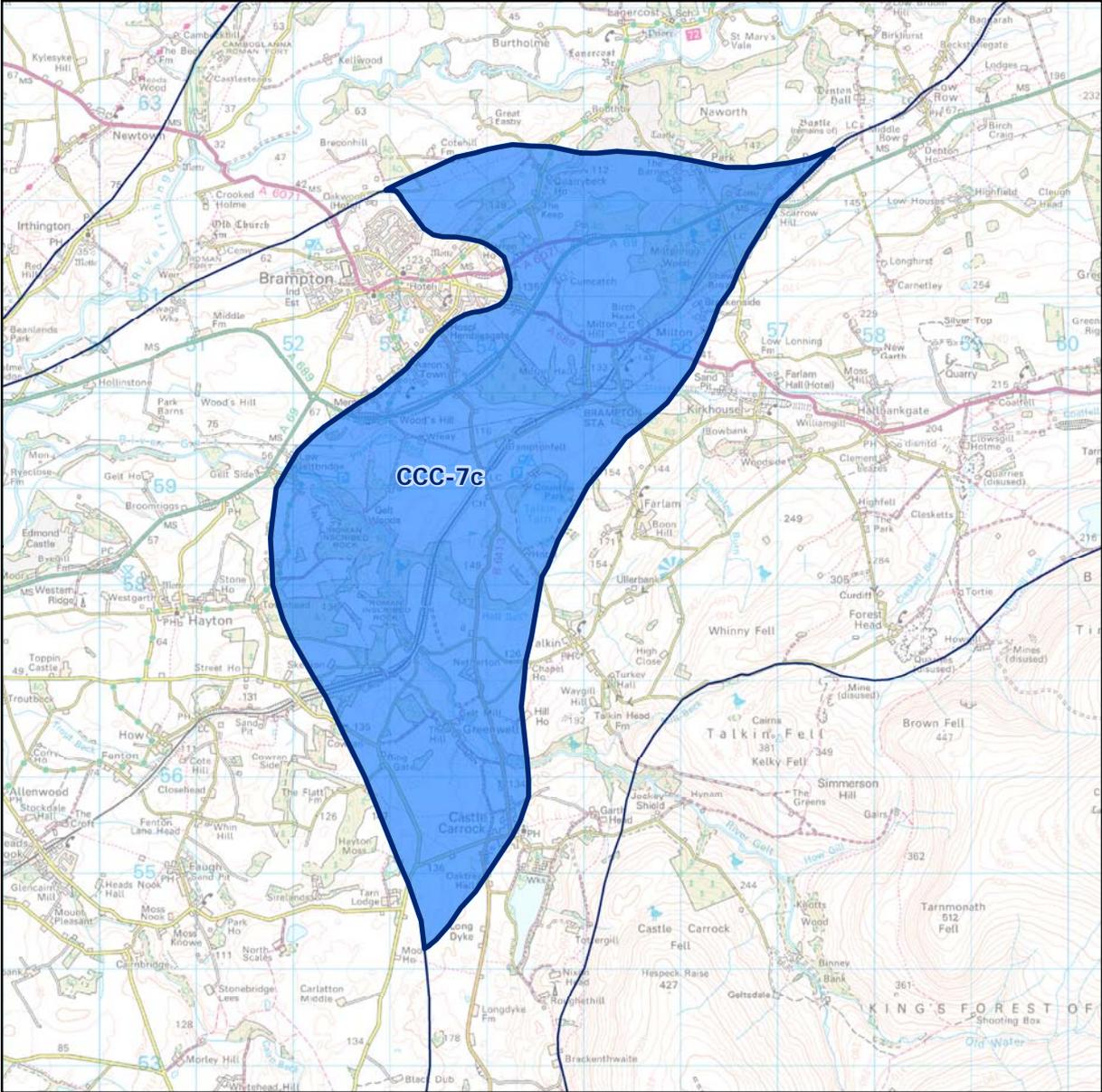
7a
Drumlins - Low Drumlins

Cumbria Landscape Character



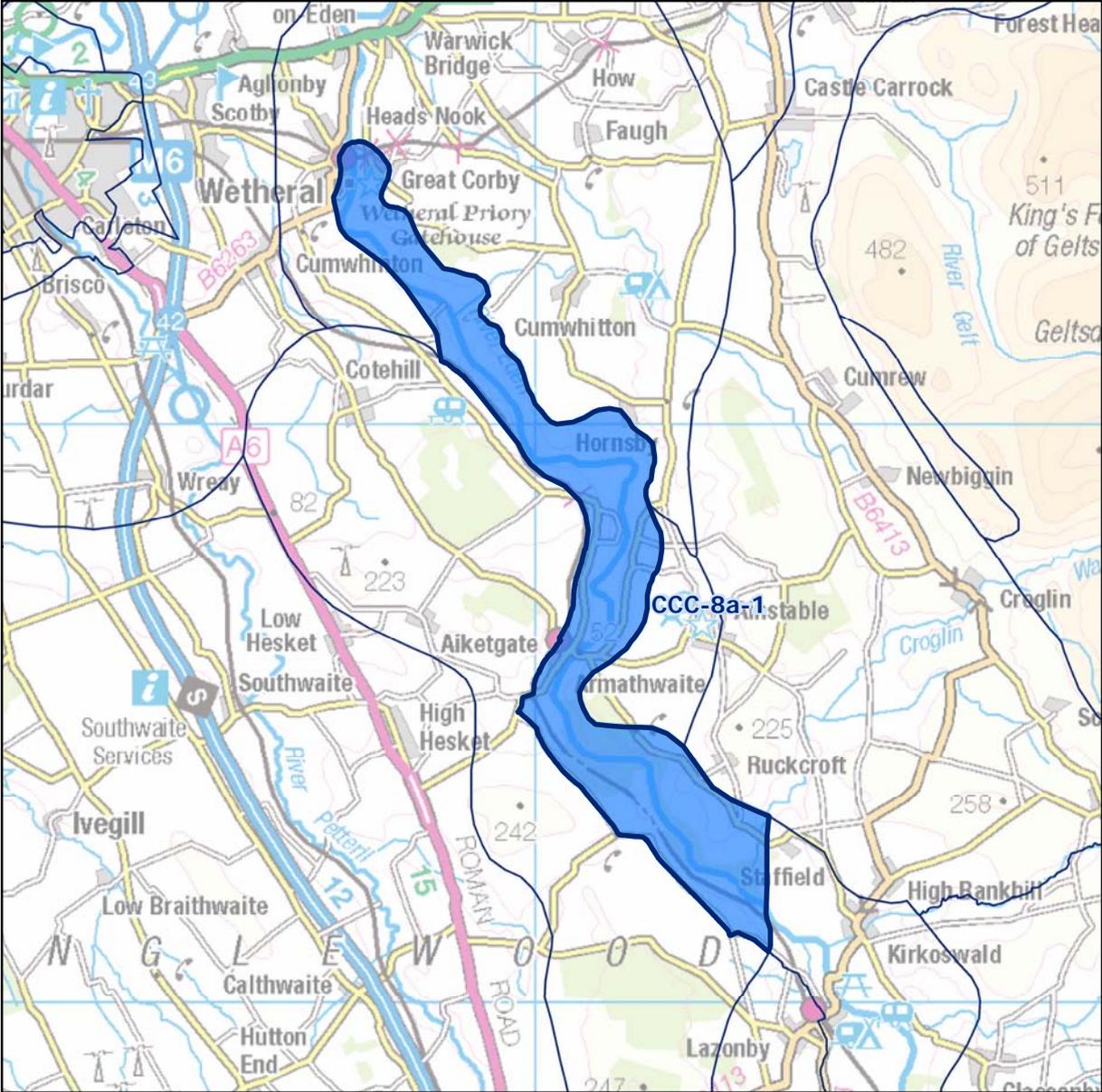
7b
Drumlins - Drumlin Field

Cumbria Landscape Character



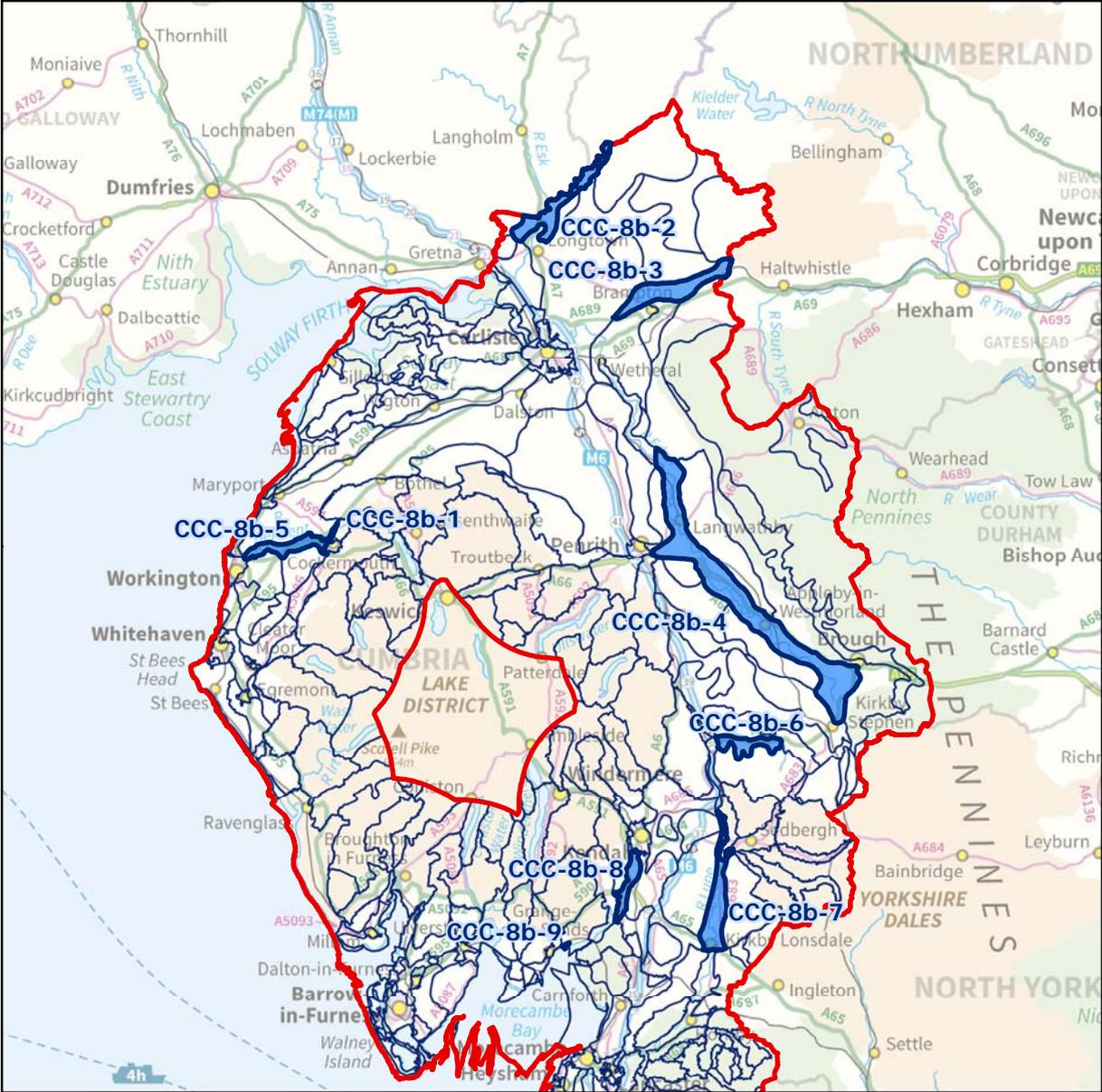
7c
Drumlins - Sandy Knolls and Ridges

Cumbria Landscape Character



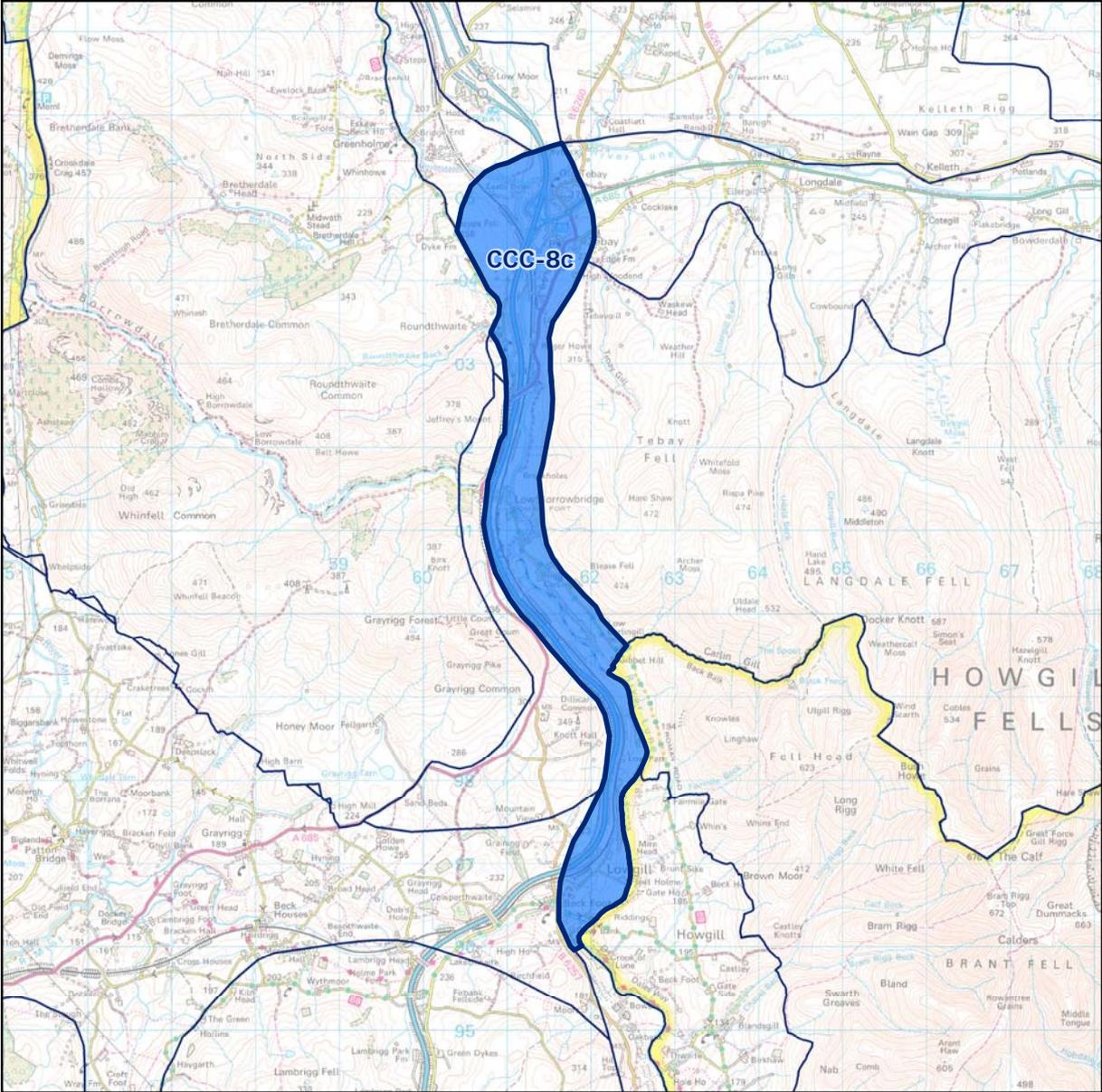
8a
Main Valleys - Gorges

Cumbria Landscape Character



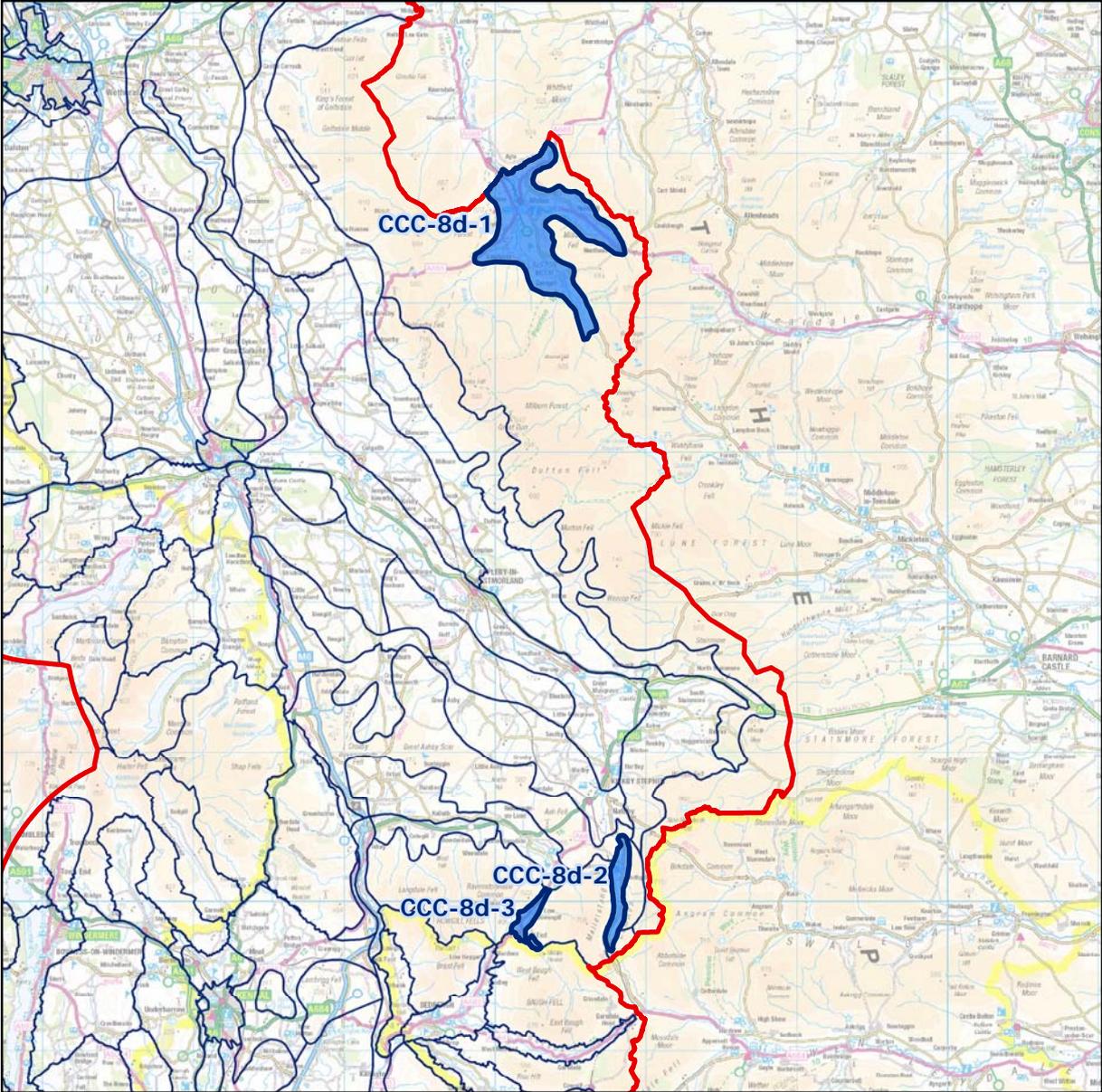
8b
Main Valleys - Broad Valleys

Cumbria Landscape Character



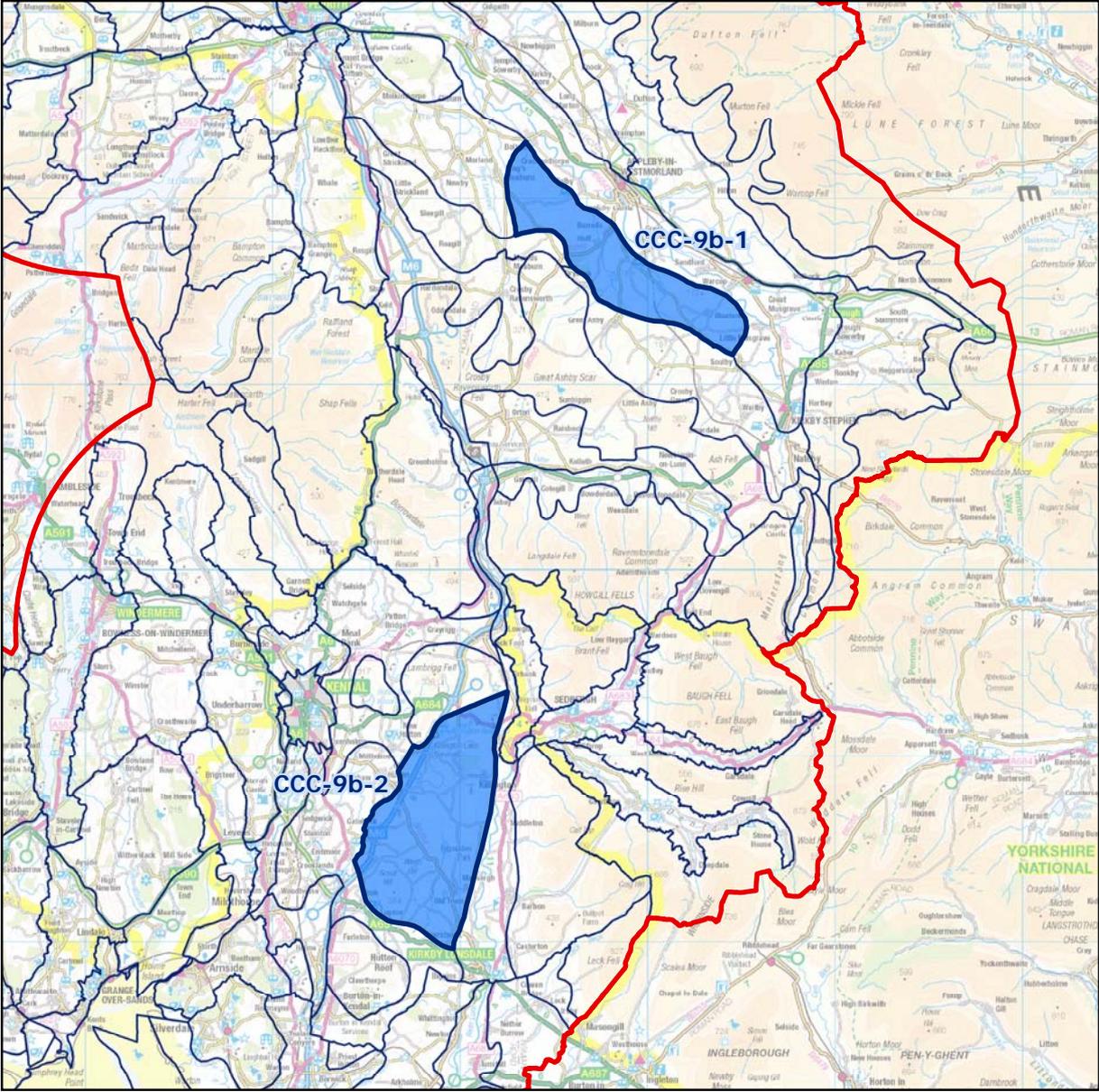
8c
Main Valleys - Valley Corridors

Cumbria Landscape Character



8d
Main Valleys - Dales

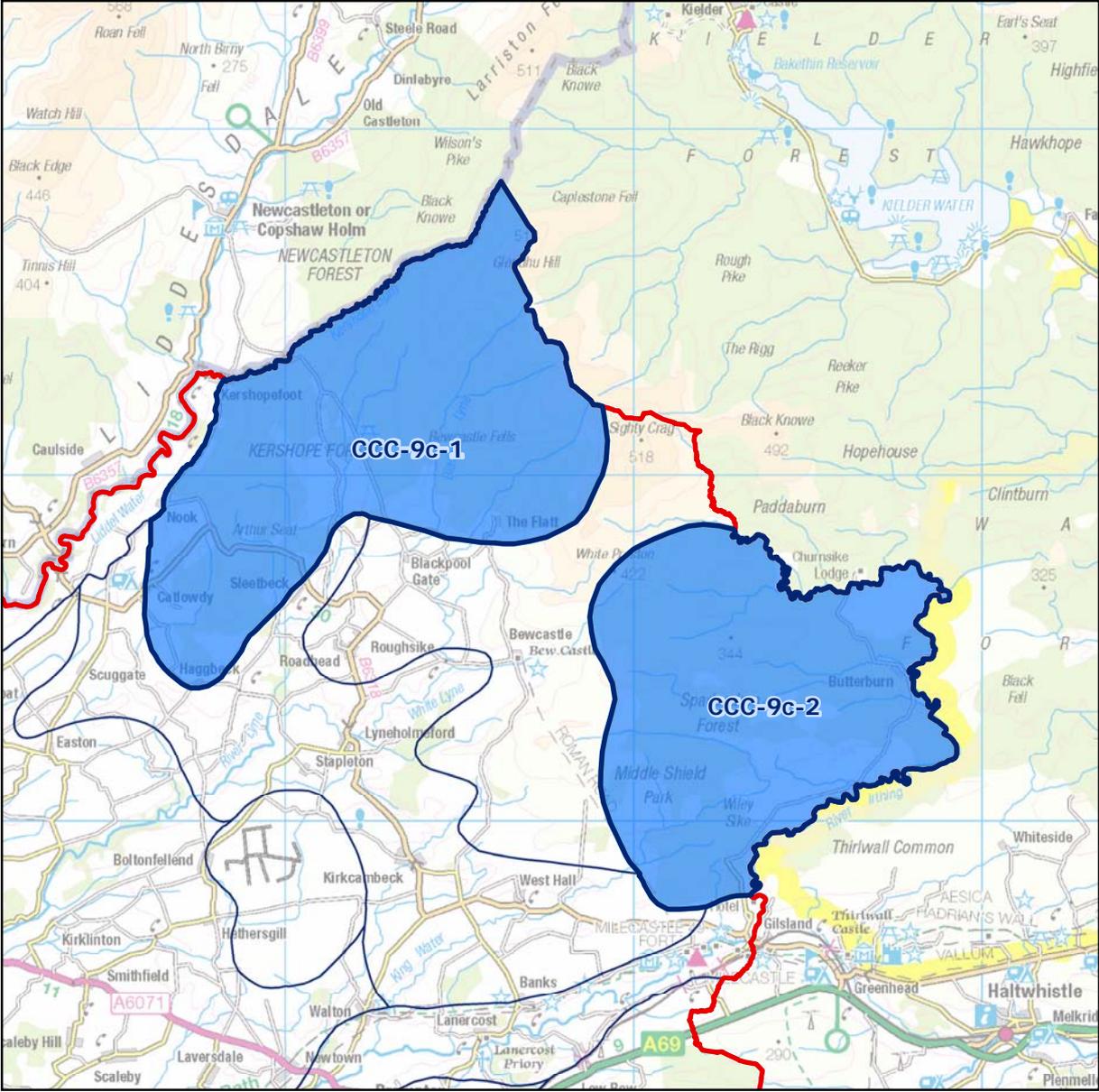
Cumbria Landscape Character



9b

Intermediate Moorland and Plateau - Rolling Farmland and Heath

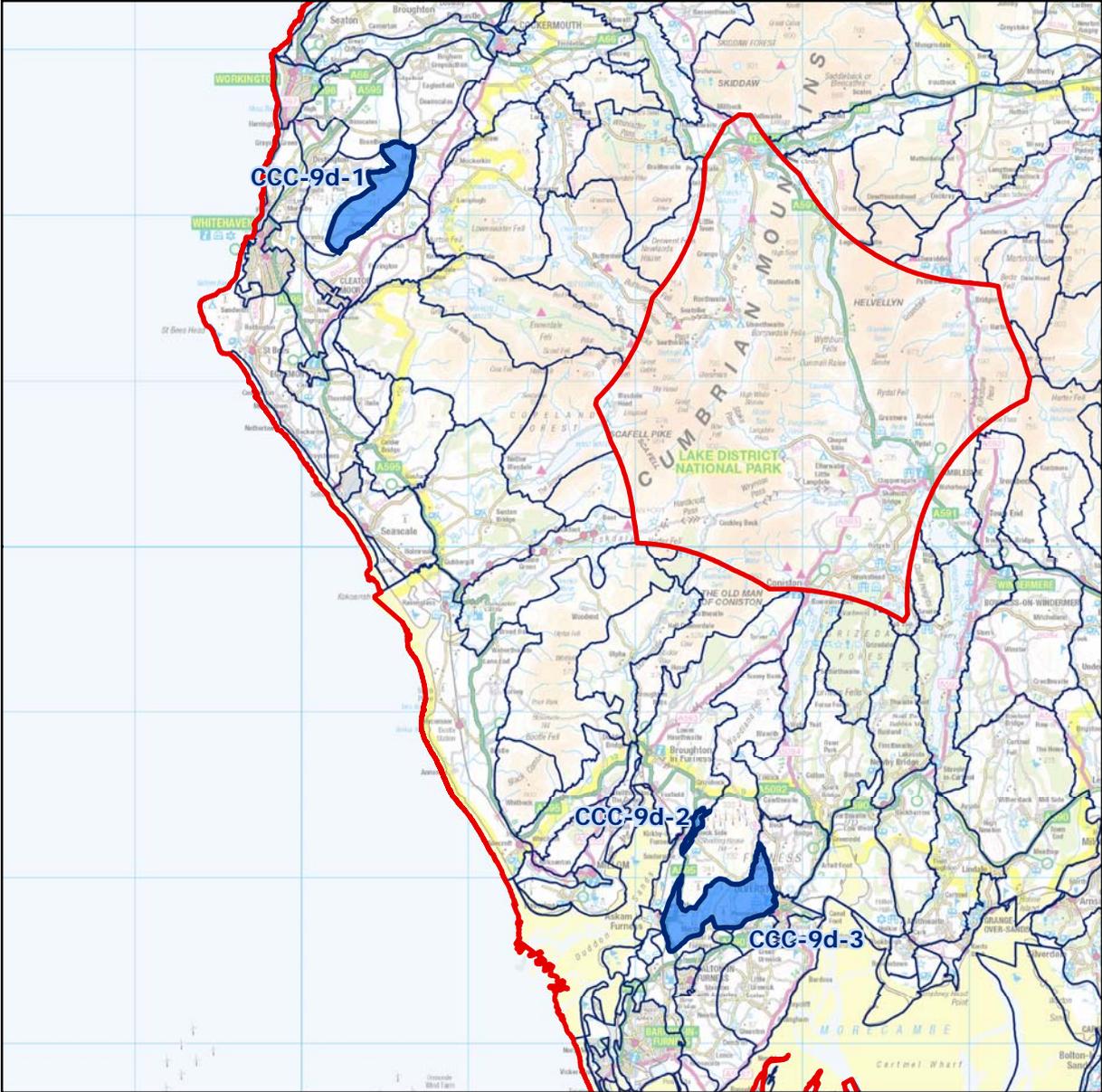
Cumbria Landscape Character



9c

Intermediate Moorland and Plateau - Forests

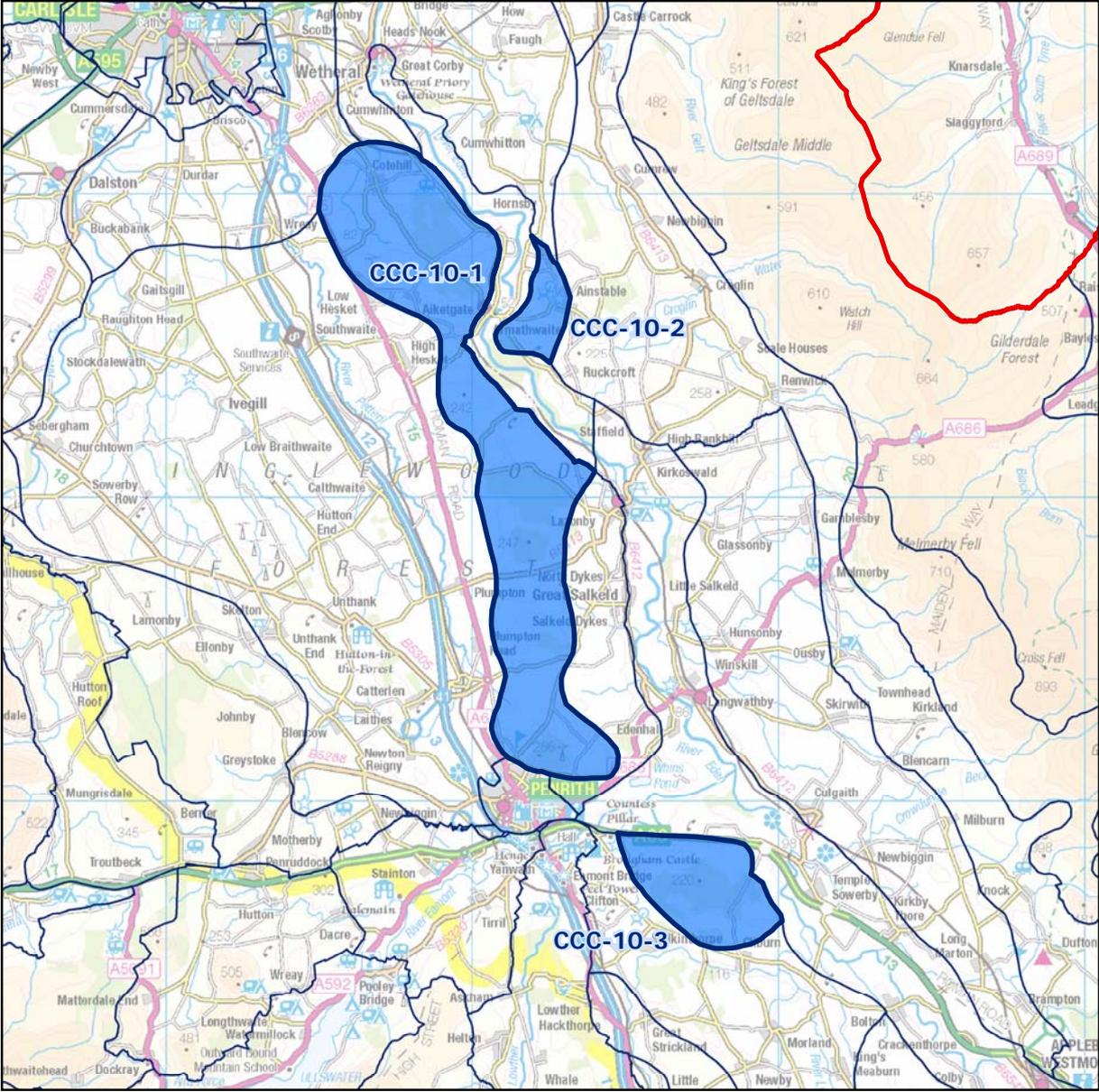
Cumbria Landscape Character



9d

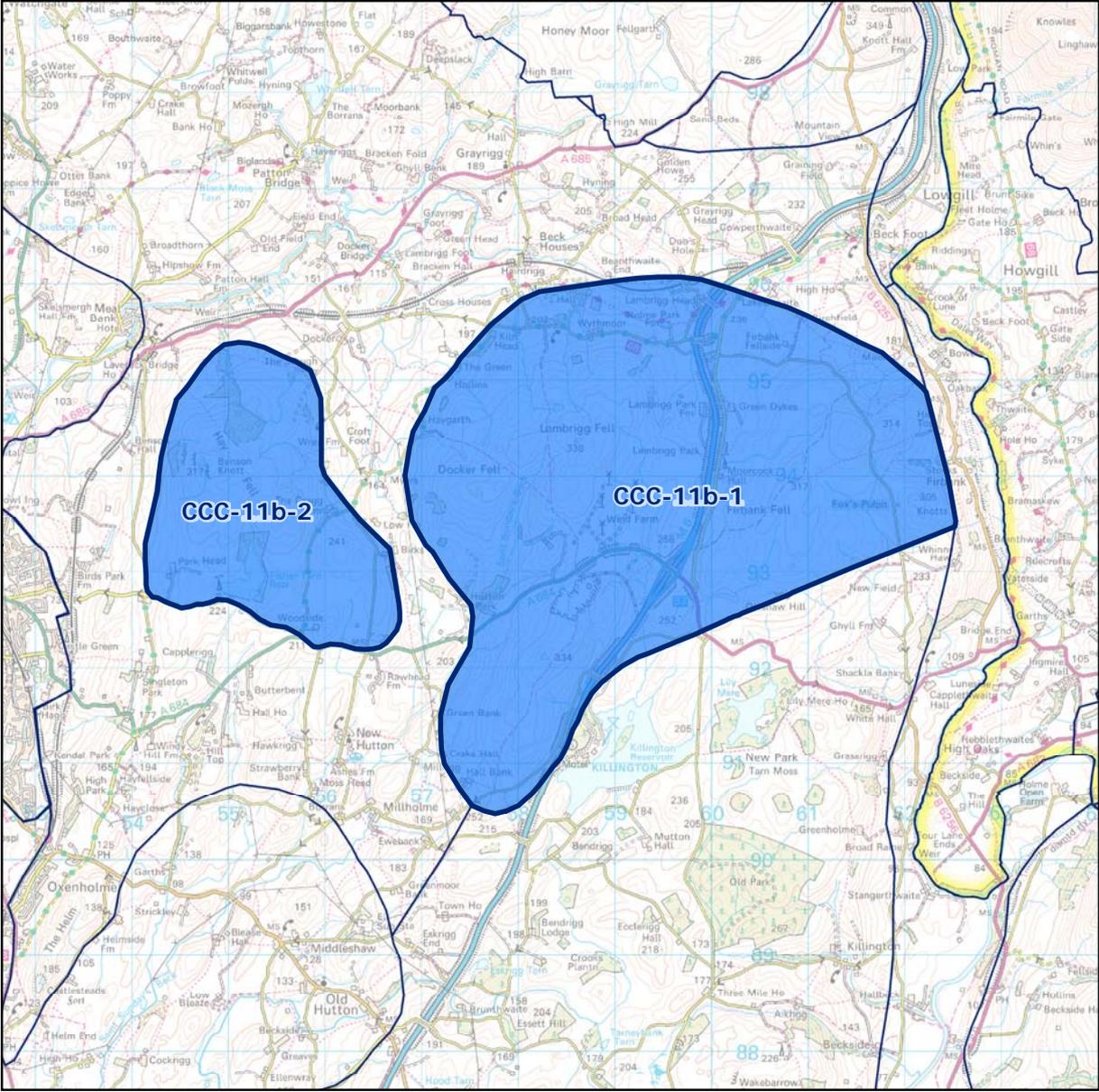
Intermediate Moorland and Plateau - Ridges

Cumbria Landscape Character



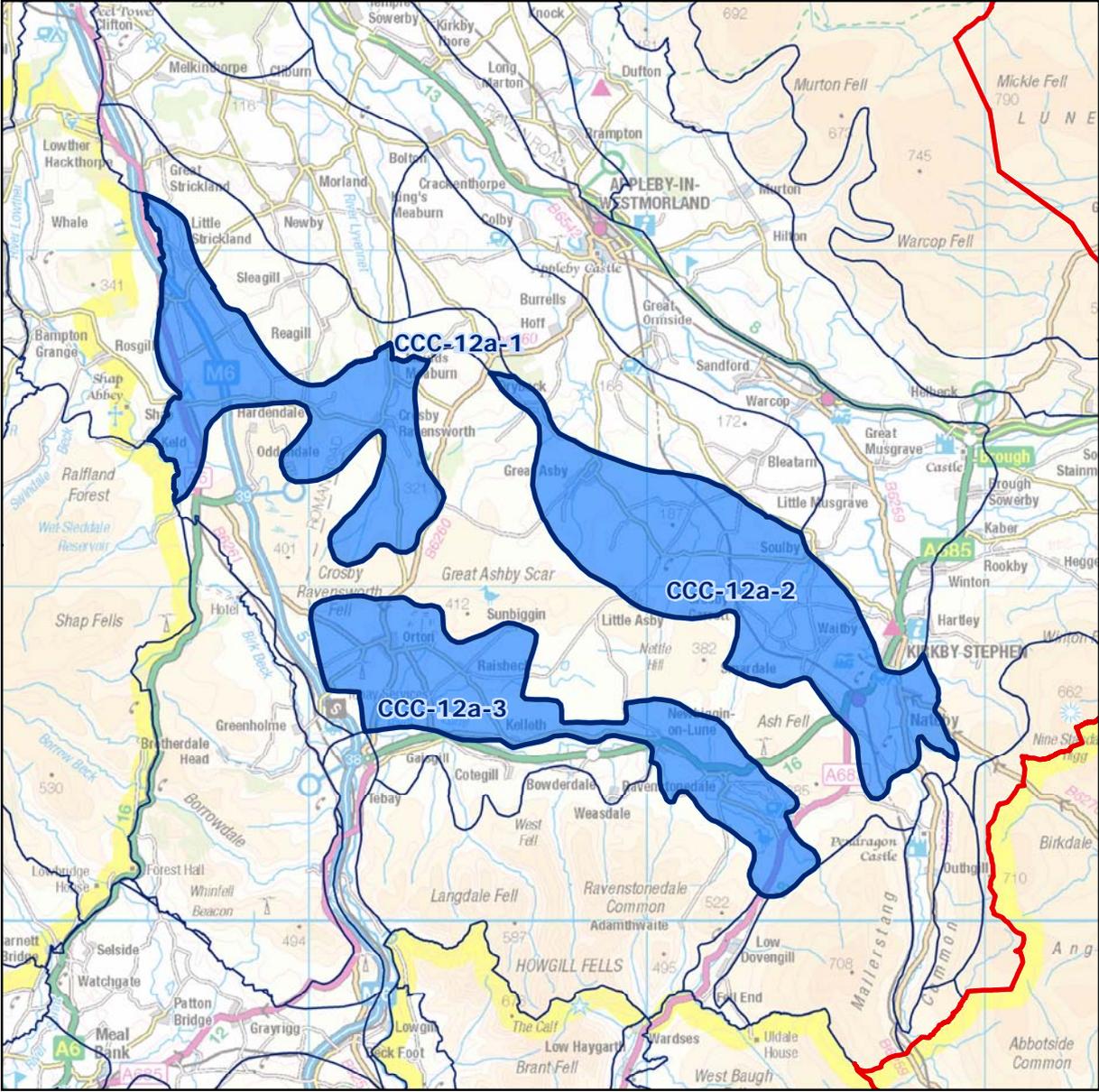
10
Sandstone Ridge

Cumbria Landscape Character



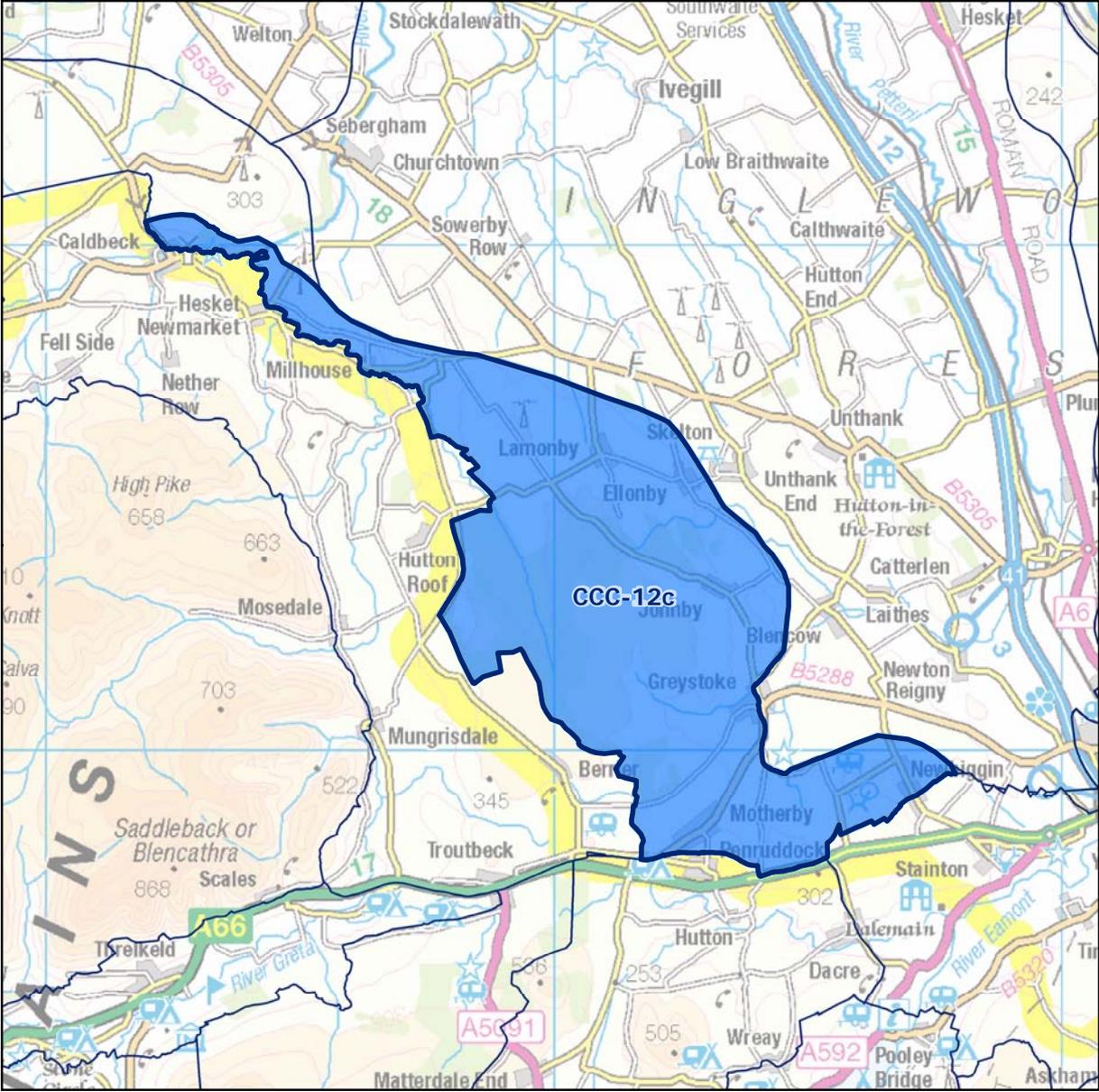
11b
Upland Fringe - Low Fells

Cumbria Landscape Character



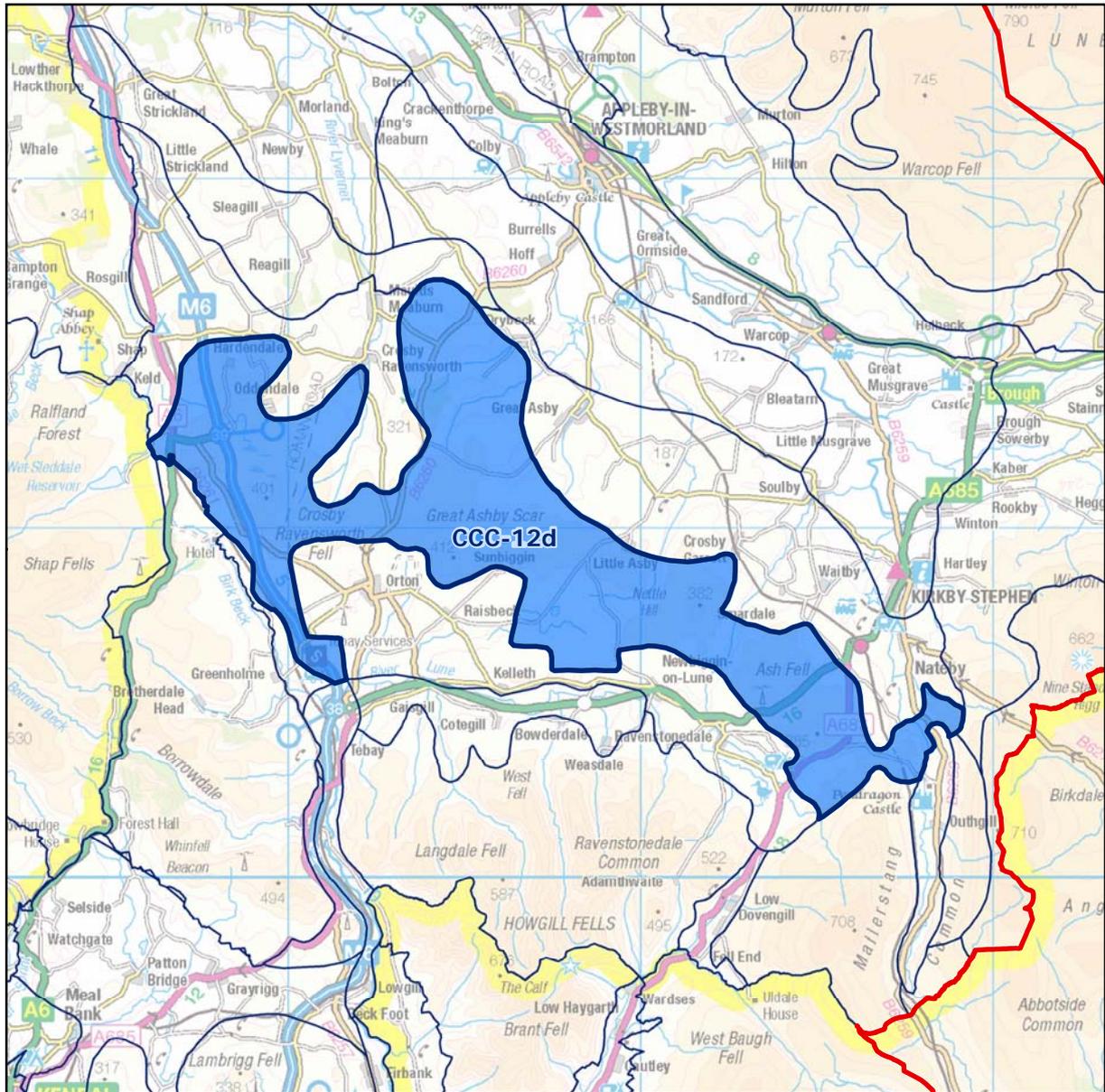
12a
Higher Limestone - Limestone Farmland

Cumbria Landscape Character



12c
Higher Limestone - Limestone Foothills

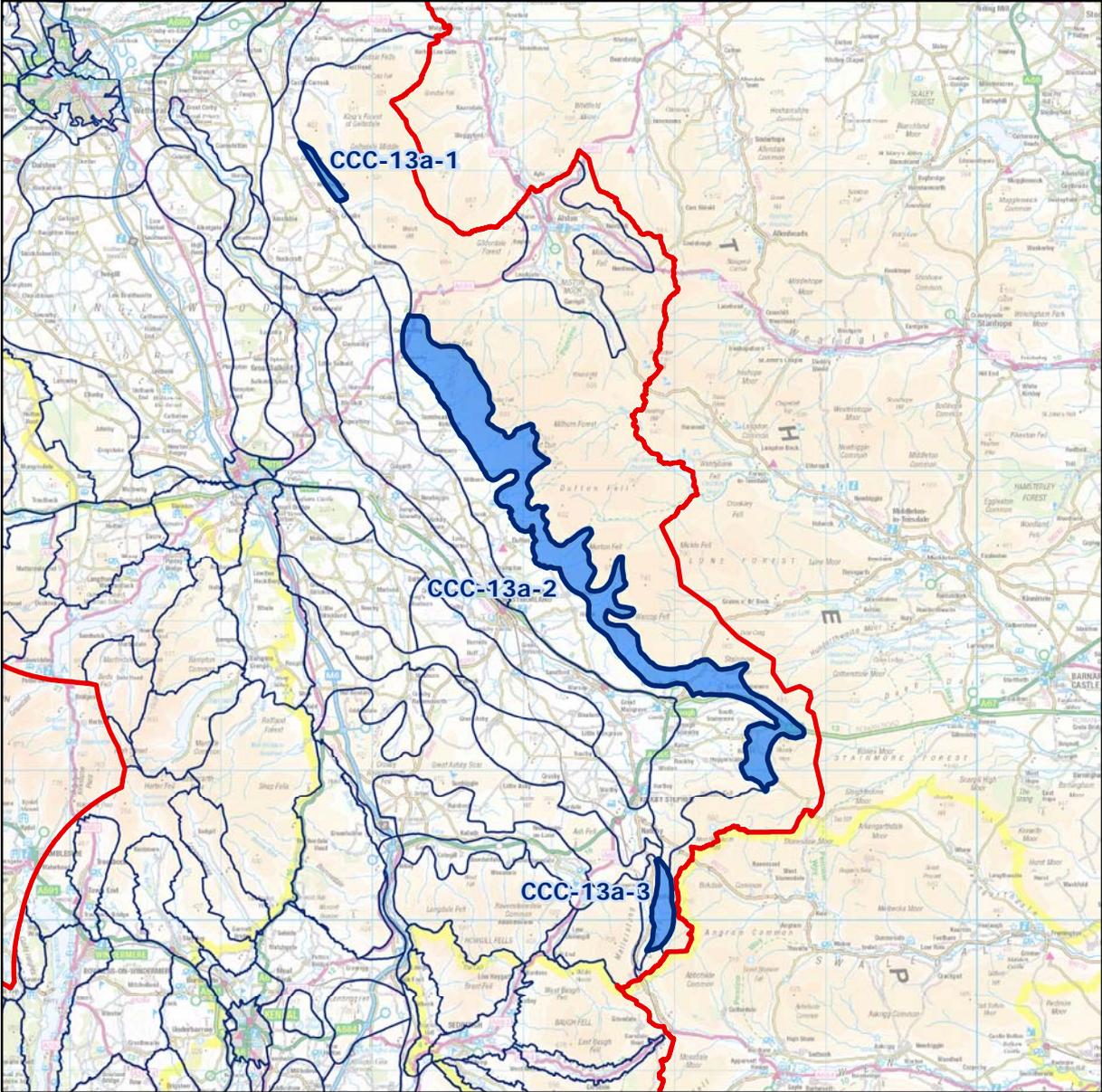
Cumbria Landscape Character



12d

Higher Limestone - Moorland and Commons

Cumbria Landscape Character



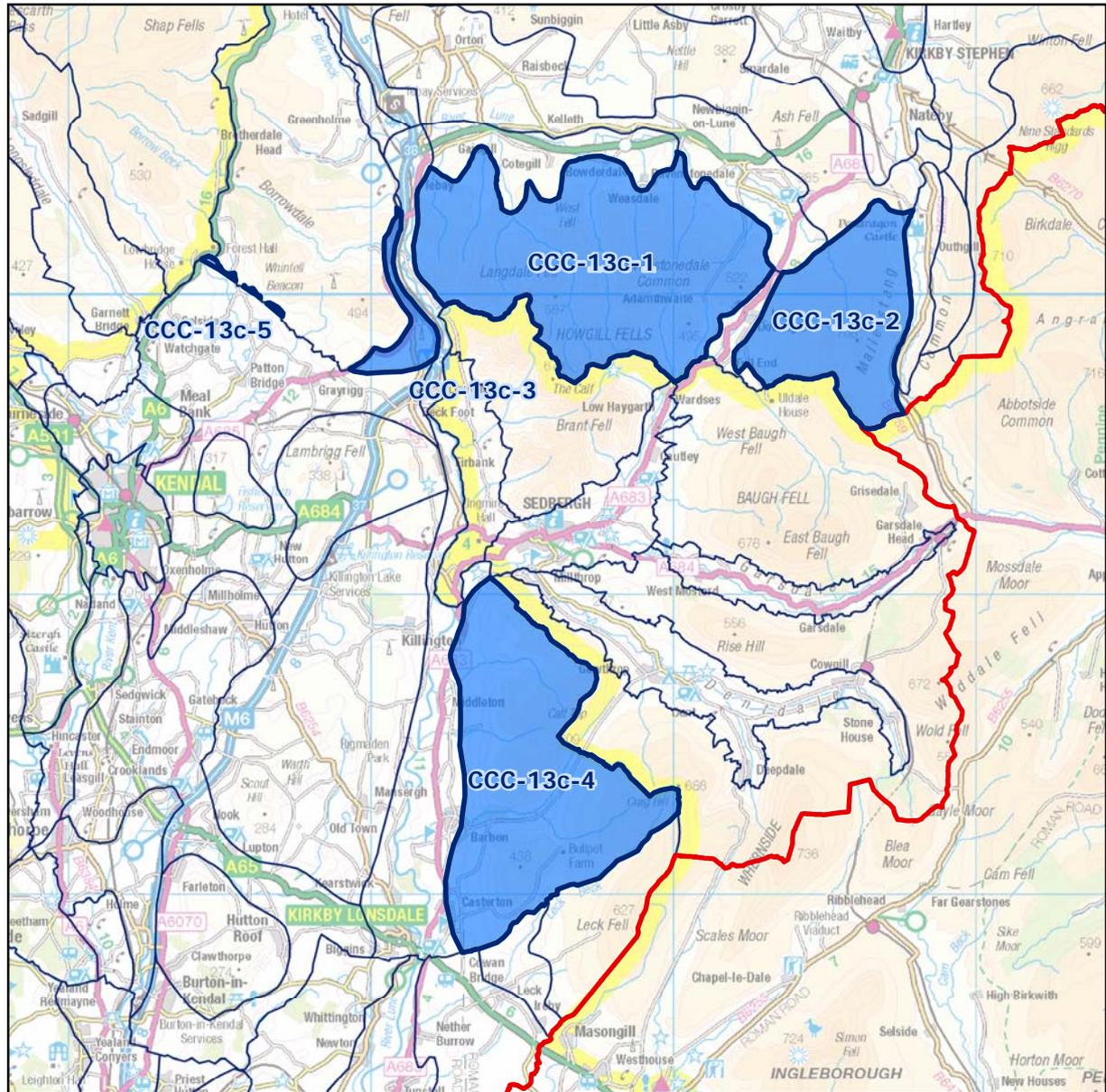
13a
Fells and Scarps - Scarps

Cumbria Landscape Character



13b
Fells and Scarps - Moorland, High Plateau

Cumbria Landscape Character



13c
Fells and Scarps - Fells