

# Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm

New Energy for Scotland

Offshore Environmental Statement:  
**VOLUME 2G**  
**Appendix 16B: Zone of Theoretical  
Visibility Analysis**





global environmental solutions

Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm

Appendix 16B

Zone of Theoretical Visibility Analysis

February 2013

**Contents**

---

**Contents** ..... i

**List of Tables** ..... iii

**16B Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Analysis** ..... 1

**16B.1 Visibility Analysis**..... 1

16B.1.1 Cumulative ZTVs ..... 1

16B.1.2 Regional Seascape Character Areas (SA) ..... 12

16B.1.3 Landscape Character AreasTypes and Associated Areas..... 21

16B.1.4 Landscape Designations ..... 35

16B.1.5 Residential Settlements ..... 49

16B.1.6 Road, Rail & Recreational Routes ..... 54

16B.1.7 Other Recreational Facilities ..... 61

**References** ..... 62

**List of Tables**

---

Table 16B.1: Agreed List of Cumulative Wind Farm Developments Included for Analysis ..... 1

Table 16B.2: Wind farms Excluded from Assessment ..... 3

Table 16B.3: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from SAs..... 13

Table 16B.4: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within SNH Aberdeenshire LCA Landscape Character Types (and Associated Areas)..... 22

Table 16B.5: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within SNH Tayside LCA Landscape Character Types (and Associated Areas)..... 24

Table 16B.6: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within SNH Fife LCA Landscape Character Types (and Associated Areas)..... 29

Table 16B.7: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within GDLs in the SLVIA Study Area..... 36

Table 16B.8: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within LLAs and AGLVs in the Study Area ..... 44

Table 16B.9: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from Coastal Settlements in Aberdeenshire..... 49

Table 16B.10: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from Coastal Settlements in Angus..... 50

Table 16B.11: Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from Coastal Settlements in Fife ..... 51

Table 16B.12: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from Inland Settlements in Fife ..... 52

Table 16B.13: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from Other Settlements ..... 53

## 16B Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Analysis

### 16B.1 Visibility Analysis

#### 16B.1.1 Cumulative ZTVs

For the purposes of the cumulative assessment, certain wind farms have been grouped together in order to keep the presentation and analysis of visibility patterns to a manageable level. Where possible and practical, wind farms have been grouped based on status and geographical proximity. An initial list of cumulative wind farms was circulated to consultees and stakeholders on 5 September 2012. Following receipt of comments, the final agreed list of cumulative wind farms to be included in the assessment was circulated on 27 September 2012. These are shown in Figure 16.10. Where sites have been grouped together for ease of analysis this is also indicated in Figure 16.10. The agreed list of wind farms included for analysis is shown in Table 16B.1 below. This duplicates Table 16.19 in *Chapter 16*, but is included again here for ease of reference. Cumulative ZTV plans are included in *Appendix 16F*, Figures 16.11 to 16.22.

**Table 16B.1: Agreed List of Cumulative Wind Farm Developments Included for Analysis**

ZTV Group	Cumulative Site	Status	Number of Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs)	Blade Tip Height (m)	Approximate Distance (km) and Direction to the Nearest Inch Cape WTG
1	Clochnahill	Consented	4	81	39.7 km north
1	Hillhead of Auquhirie	Consented	3	93	39.9 km north
1	Jack's Bank	Consented	3	100	40.0 km north
1	Droop Hill	Consented	2	100	39.0 km north
2	St John's Hill	Consented	9	80	32.5 km north
2	Kinneff	Application	1	77	31.8 km north
2	Ferniebrae	Application	1	67	37.8 km north
3	Tullo Farm	Existing	7	100	30.0 km north
3	Tullo Farm Extension	Application	4	100	31.0 km north
3	Easter Tulloch	Consented	5	100	30.0 km north
3	North Tullo	Consented	3	100	31.0 km north
3	Brownieleys	Application	3	100	30.7 km north
4	Brigton Farm	Application	1	81	33.0 km north

ZTV Group	Cumulative Site	Status	Number of Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs)	Blade Tip Height (m)	Approximate Distance (km) and Direction to the Nearest Inch Cape WTG
4	Steelstrath Farm	Application	1	84	34.0 km north north-west
4	Whitefield of Dun	Consented	1	67	28.8 km north north-west
4	Hill of Stracathro	Application	1	79	30.0 km north north-west
5	Woodside	Refused	1	78	36.0 km north-west
5	Pickerton Farm	Application	1	77	30.0 km north-west
6	Govals	Application	6	87	42.0 km west
6	Frawney	Application	5	100	41.4 km west
6	Dodd Hill	Application	5	126	38.0 km west
7	Kenly	Application	6	100	32.7 km south-west
7	Lingo	Application	5	100	37.0 km south-west
7	Balmouth / Bonerbo / Drumrack Farms	Application	3	67	36.7 km south-west
NONE	Mains of Bridgeton	Application	1	77	25.0 km north
NONE	Nathro Hill	Application	17	135	42.9 km north-west
NONE	Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	2	132	19.0 km north north-west
NONE	Balnacake	Application	3	68	32.5 km north-west
NONE	Finavon House	Application	3	100	37.7 km north-west
NONE	Corse Hill	Refused	7	126	22.0 km west
NONE	Tealing Airfield	Consented	1	86	42.0 km west
NONE	Michelin Tyre Factory	Existing	2	121	37.6 km west
NONE	Port of Dundee	Scoping	3	127	39.0 km west
NONE	Neart na	Application	80	197	10.8 km south

ZTV Group	Cumulative Site	Status	Number of Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs)	Blade Tip Height (m)	Approximate Distance (km) and Direction to the Nearest Inch Cape WTG
	Gaoithe				
NONE	Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	150	209.7	12.2 km north-east
NONE	Firth of Forth Phase 2	Scoping	Details of WTG numbers and heights for this wind farm are not yet available however SNH requested that the extents of the sites be shown on all wireline visualisations. These are shown in Figures 16.35 to 16.59.		
NONE	Firth of Forth Phase 3	Scoping			

The wind farms listed in Table 16B.2 below were excluded from the assessment due to their limited theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. ZTV plans for these wind farms are included in *Appendix 16F*, within Figures 16.60 to 16.119.

**Table 16B.2: Wind farms Excluded from Assessment**

Cumulative Site	Status	Number of WTGs	Blade Tip Height (m)	Approximate Distance (km) and Direction to the Nearest Inch Cape WTG
Ark Hill	Consented	8	78	47.0 km west
Dundee Cold Stores	Consented	1	91	46.8 km west
East Memus	Consented	1	87	45.3 km north-west
Herscha Hill	Construction	1	79	39.8 km north
Meikle Carewe	Consented	12	70	47.9 km north
Mid Hill Phase 1	Construction	25	110 & 125	44.9 km north north-west
Mid Hill Phase 2	Consented	9	125	44.0 km north
North Mains of Cononsyth	Consented	1	67	28.0 km north-west
Scotston Hill	Consented	1	80	49.0 km west
West Mains	Consented	1	61	51.0 km west
Dunswood	Application	1	77	38.0 km north-west
Fordoun Sawmill	Application	1	77	36.4 km north north-west
Kempstone Hill	Application	3	79	45.9 km north
Redford Farm	Application	1	54	28.7 km north

Cumulative Site	Status	Number of WTGs	Blade Tip Height (m)	Approximate Distance (km) and Direction to the Nearest Inch Cape WTG
Renmure	Application	1	77	22.1 km north-west
Wairds of Alpity	Application	1	79	35.0 km north
Henderston Farm	Refused	1	76	49.9 km west
Reidhall Farm	Refused	1	74	35.7 km north north-west

The following sections describe patterns of visibility of the wind farms selected for the assessment together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.

### **Group 1**

Group 1 consists of the four separate consented wind farms: Clochnahill, Hillhead of Auquhirie, Jack's Bank and Droop Hill. Details of these developments are given in Table 16B.1. All WTGs are located in the north of the Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA) Study Area at least 39 km distant from the nearest Inch Cape WTG, on hilly ground to the north of the Howe of the Mearns and above the A90. Theoretical cumulative visibility of these wind farms is shown on Figures 16.11a-d and can be seen to be limited across the SLVIA Study Area. Theoretical visibility is shown in areas of East Fife but this is too far away from the developments for actual visibility to be likely. Within Angus there are scattered small areas of theoretical visibility predicted across mostly inland landscapes where actual visibility is only likely to occur in areas (for example hill tops) where long distance open views may be obtained. Within Aberdeenshire, cumulative visibility of the Group 1 sites together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from the coast is limited, occurring mainly in the low-lying hills and coastline adjacent to the A92 between Stonehaven and Inverbervie. More extensive areas of cumulative visibility are shown on the upper slopes and hills above Strathmore and within a triangle of land between Brechin and Laurencekirk, where visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be channelled through the valley of the River North Esk. Wireline visualisations of cumulative views from Viewpoints 1 and 2 (Garron Point and A92 North of Inverbervie) show that visibility of WTGs within the Group 1 sites may be limited to blade tips only or views of the WTGs may be screened by features in the surrounding landscape. Even from upland areas views of the Group 1 sites may be screened by the extensive areas of woodland in this locality, for example Fetteresso and Drumtochty Forests. This can be seen when the cumulative wireline visualisation from Viewpoint 4 (Cairn o' Mount) is compared with the photograph of the existing view, indicating that actual cumulative visibility of the Group 1 sites with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be less than that shown in the ZTVs and wirelines.

### **Group 2**

Group 2 includes one consented wind farm at St John's Hill and two application stage wind farms at Kinneff and Ferniebrae as detailed in Table 16B.1. At the closest, these wind farms are approximately 31.8 km north of the nearest Inch Cape WTG. Theoretical cumulative visibility of the wind farms together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown in Figure 16.11a-d. This indicates

fairly limited cumulative visibility within the SLVIA Study Area occurring mainly in intermittent locations in the coastal hills to the north and south of Inverbervie, and in the hills which rise above the A90 to the north and north-west of Strathmore and the Howe of the Mearns. South of these areas, cumulative visibility is much more limited, occurring mostly on the coastline to the south of Montrose and at Lang Craig, and also intermittently across some scattered inland areas. Theoretical cumulative visibility is shown in areas of East Fife but this is too far away from the wind farms for actual visibility to be likely. Of the closer areas of cumulative visibility, wireline visualisations from Viewpoints 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 include the Group 2 wind farms and illustrate how these may be seen in the seascape and landscape in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. In some cases, cumulative views of the Group 2 WTGs may include blade tips only, or be screened by intervening trees and vegetation (for example Viewpoint 1: Garron Point and Viewpoint 5: Montrose). In other cases, WTGs within the Group 2 wind farms may be visible in closer proximity and with less screening, but in a different field of view to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs (for example, Viewpoint 2: A92 North of Inverbervie). In views from further afield the Group 2 wind farms may be visible but are likely to be seen as one of many features in large-scale and extensive views (for example, Viewpoint 4: Cairn o' Mount, and Viewpoint 8: White Caterthun Hill Fort).

### **Group 3**

Group 3 comprises five separate wind farms grouped together around the Hill of Garvock, above Laurencekirk, which at the closest distance are 30.0 km north of the nearest Inch Cape WTG. These wind farms are also located close to the single WTG at Mains of Bridgeton described in a later section. Their details are given in Table 16B.1. Of these, one (Tullo Farm) is currently existing, two are consented and a further two are at application stage. Together, and if all consented, they are likely to be perceived as a single wind farm due to their close geographical proximity and identical WTG height. Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated in Figure 16.12a-d and shows that visibility will occur mainly across the northern part of the SLVIA Study Area. Areas of cumulative visibility shown in Fife are at some considerable distance (almost 60 km) and actual visibility is therefore unlikely. Closer to the Development Area there are larger, more continuous areas of theoretical cumulative visibility between the Hill of Garvock and the A92, and between the A90 and Fettercairn continuing into the hills above the Howe of the Mearns. There are more scattered areas of cumulative visibility across the lower-lying coastal hills between Inverbervie and Stonehaven. Representative views from these areas include Viewpoints 2, 3 and 4 (A92, North of Inverbervie; Beach Road, Kirkton, St Cyrus; and, Cairn o' Mount respectively).

Further to the south and south-west, other areas of theoretical cumulative visibility are indicated on the ZTV plans, particularly to the north and south of Montrose, south of the A933 and in the hills rising to the north-west above Brechin. Representative views from these areas include Viewpoints 5, 7, 8 and 9 (Montrose, Brechin, Minor Road South of Cairnconon Hill, and White Caterthun respectively). The wireline visualisation from Viewpoint 7 shows how intervening buildings and vegetation may screen these views. Also, from most of these locations the wind farms will not be seen within the same field of view as Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.

### **Mains of Bridgeton**

This is a single WTG application stage wind farm located on the coastal edge within Aberdeenshire, approximately 1.8 km west of Johnshaven and 25.0 km north of the nearest Inch Cape WTG. Theoretical cumulative visibility is shown in Figure 16.12a-d, which indicates limited visibility of the WTG together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, focused mainly on the coastline and coastal edge between Inverbervie and Montrose, including the slopes and summits around the Hill of Garvock. Wireline visualisations from Viewpoint 3 (Beach Road, Kirkton, St Cyrus) and Viewpoint 5 (Montrose) show that this single WTG will be visible together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in coastal views, although the two wind farms will not always be seen in the same field of view. Outside of these immediate areas, cumulative visibility will be more limited and it is considered that from many lower-lying areas, the WTG at Mains of Bridgeton will be screened by trees and buildings in the surrounding landscape. Actual cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs may be more likely to occur in open views from more elevated locations, although many of these locations are at some distance (for example Viewpoint 4: Cairn o' Mount) from the Development Area. Theoretical cumulative visibility of Mains of Bridgeton with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is also shown within East Fife although it is considered that actual visibility will be limited due to the intervening distance.

### **Group 4**

Group 4 comprises four single-WTG wind farms as listed in Table 16B.1 and spread across an area of land around the A90 between Laurencekirk and Brechin. The cumulative ZTV in Figure 16.13a-d also includes Nathro Hill, which is described in the following section. Of these wind farms, three are application stage whilst one, at Whitefield of Dun, is consented. The closest distance of any of the Group 4 wind farms to the nearest Inch Cape WTG is approximately 28.8 km to the north north-west. Cumulative theoretical visibility is shown in Figure 16.13a-d and indicates that within the SLVIA Study Area overall cumulative visibility of these wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is limited, particularly from the coastline and adjacent areas. Larger areas of cumulative visibility occur around Montreathmont Forest and land to the south of Friockheim, and between Montrose and Brechin and inland of St Cyrus. Further inland there will be visibility from land to the east and north-east of the A90 and particularly from the upper slopes and summits of the hills rising above Strathmore and the Howe of the Mearns. Where theoretical cumulative visibility is indicated on the ZTVs, it is considered that actual visibility of the Group 4 WTGs will be likely from low-lying areas where open views across the surrounding landscape are not screened by intervening trees and vegetation (for example, Viewpoint 7: Brechin, where the wireline visualisation shows that Whitefield of Dun will be visible whereas views towards the Hill of Stracathro are likely to be screened). However, cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from these locations may be limited to blade tips or the views may be screened (as can also be seen at Viewpoint 7). Cumulative visibility of the Group 4 WTGs with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is also likely to be possible from elevated locations such as Viewpoints 4 and 8 (Cairn o' Mount and White Caterthun respectively) where the Group 4 WTGs will be noticeable but will be seen as one of many features in expansive views across the landscape.

### **Nathro Hill**

This application stage wind farm is located towards the north-western edge of the SLVIA Study Area at a closest distance of approximately 42.9 km from the nearest Inch Cape WTG. Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown in Figure 16.13a-d. This indicates that there is limited cumulative visibility of Nathro Hill from the Angus and Aberdeenshire coastlines, occurring mostly along Montrose Bay and also around Arbroath, with intermittent cumulative visibility within the landscape between these two settlements. Inland areas with cumulative visibility include scattered patches across the agricultural landscapes west of Arbroath and Montrose and more elevated locations in the Sidlaw Hills and above Strathmore. Wireline visualisations of views from Dodd Hill (Viewpoint 13) and Cairn o' Mount (Viewpoint 4) show that Nathro Hill will be visible in both cases; however, the wind farm will be seen in a different field of view to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. The cumulative ZTV and wireline visualisations also indicate that Nathro Hill would be visible with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from locations within East Fife but seen at a considerable distance to the north.

### **Glaxo Smith Kline**

This two WTG wind farm in Montrose is recorded as application status despite the refusal of planning permission by the local authority. It is included in the assessment because of its coastal location and because the decision may be appealed by the developer in which case the WTGs may still form part of the cumulative context for the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. The wind farm is located approximately 19.0 km north north-west of the nearest Inch Cape WTG and theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown in Figure 16.14a-d. As would be expected, cumulative visibility is mostly shown across areas to the north and west of Montrose, becoming more limited with distance. Theoretical cumulative visibility is shown along this part of the coastline including the whole of Montrose Bay and continuing northwards to Gourdon. This is demonstrated in the visualisation of the cumulative view from Viewpoint 3 (Beach Rd, Kirkton, St Cyrus). Cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs also occurs in inland areas, particularly to the north of Montrose Basin from the hills between the A90 and A92 (the Hill of Garvock) and the line of hills rising north-west above Strathmore. Examples of the cumulative view from this latter part of the landscape are shown in visualisations of the view from White Caterthun Hill Fort (Viewpoint 8) and Cairn o' Mount (Viewpoint 4). To the south of Montrose, apart from the immediate vicinity of the Glaxo Smith Kline WTGs, within the coastal headland between Scurdie Ness and Long Craig, theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is more scattered and actual visibility of the Glaxo Smith Kline WTGs from many of these inland areas is likely to be limited by the screening effect of buildings and vegetation in the surrounding landscape. An area of cumulative visibility is also shown in East Fife, but this is located at a considerable distance from the Glaxo Smith Kline development in Montrose.

### **Balnacake**

This three WTG application stage wind farm is located within Strathmore, approximately 4.5 km south-west of Brechin and 32.5 km north-west of the nearest Inch Cape WTG. It is considered in the assessment because it may form part of the cumulative context of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs when viewed from the slopes and summits above Strathmore and from other elevated areas.

Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown in Figure 16.14a-d, and indicates that cumulative visibility of the Balnacake wind farm will be possible from these above-mentioned areas as represented in the wireline visualisations of views from White Caterthun Hill Fort (Viewpoint 8) and Cairn o' Mount (Viewpoint 4). Theoretical cumulative visibility is also indicated from within certain parts of Strathmore and from scattered areas across the low-lying hills and agricultural landscapes between Strathmore and the coast. However, it is considered that actual visibility of the Balnacake Wind Farm with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in these areas will be limited to more elevated locations having clear views over the surrounding landscape. Where cumulative visibility occurs within these latter areas, the Balnacake Wind Farm will not be seen in the same field of view as the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.

### **Group 5**

Group 5 comprises two application stage wind farms at Woodside and Pickerton Farm, both of which are single WTGs. The cumulative ZTV in Figure 16.15a-d also includes Finavon House, which is described in the following section. Although the wind farm at Woodside has been refused planning permission by the local authority, it is included in the assessment as the decision may yet be appealed by the developer, in which case the WTG may form part of the cumulative context of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, particularly in seaward views from more elevated locations to west of the Woodside WTG. Woodside is located in the low-lying hills to the south of Strathmore near Finavon whilst Pickerton Farm is located to the east of this and just to the south of Montreathmont Forest. At the closest distance, these developments are situated 30 km north-west of the nearest Inch Cape WTG. Details of the wind farms are given in Table 16B.1, and cumulative theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown in Figure 16.15a-d. This indicates that theoretical cumulative visibility is fairly limited across the SLVIA Study Area and is focused on inland areas to the north-west of Arbroath extending towards Forfar and Brechin, with a corridor of cumulative visibility between Brechin and Montrose and scattered areas of cumulative visibility in the hills above Strathmore. Actual visibility may be even more limited due to the screening effect of elements within the landscape, particularly woodland, and it is considered that the Group 5 wind farms are most likely to be seen in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in more distant views from upland locations such as White Caterthun (Viewpoint 8).

### **Finavon House**

This three WTG application stage wind farm is also located within Strathmore, approximately 37.7 km north-west of the nearest Inch Cape WTG, and was included in the assessment as it may form part of the cumulative context of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs when considered in views from upland areas to the north-west of the SLVIA Study Area, in the hills rising above Strathmore. The areas from where it will be theoretically visible with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are shown in Figure 16.15a-d. This indicates that cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will mostly be possible from the aforementioned hills, such as White Caterthun (Viewpoint 8). There are also areas of cumulative visibility shown within limited areas in Strathmore (south of Fettercairn) and from areas between Strathmore and the coast (between Brechin and Montrose, and Arbroath and Brechin/Forfar). It is considered that actual cumulative visibility of the Finavon House WTGs with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is likely to occur mostly in elevated locations, due to the screening effect of vegetation and buildings within areas of lower ground. Areas in East Fife

also show theoretical cumulative visibility but at a considerable distance from the Finavon House wind farm.

### **Group 6**

This group comprises three separate application stage wind farms located within the Sidlaw Hills at a closest distance to the nearest Inch Cape WTG of 38 km to the west. Details of these wind farms are given in Table 16B.1, and cumulative theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown in Figure 16.16a-d, which also includes Corse Hill, described in the following section. This indicates a pattern of cumulative visibility across the SLVIA Study Area encompassing the coastline and adjacent inland areas of north-east Fife, together with parts of the Angus and Dundee coastline and inland areas rising up to the summits of the Sidlaw Hills. To the north and north-east cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated within the hills above Strathmore, and there are also slightly larger and more continuous areas of visibility to the south and east of Brechin. Scattered cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is also shown across parts of the coastline to the north of Montrose. Due to their location towards the western extent of the SLVIA Study Area, the Group 6 wind farms are unlikely to be seen within the same field of view as the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, but may form part of its cumulative context in certain views, as can be seen in wireline visualisations of the views from Dundee Law and Dodd Hill (Viewpoints 15 and 13 respectively). Both of these views are from elevated locations (in this case, hill summits) within the landscape. Other visualisations indicate that from many areas cumulative views of the Group 6 wind farms may be screened by intervening buildings and vegetation (for example, Viewpoint 12: A92 East of Muirdrum and Viewpoint 14: Carnoustie).

### **Corse Hill**

Corse Hill is classified as an application stage wind farm, although planning permission has been refused by the local authority. It is included in the assessment because of its coastal location and also because the refusal decision may yet be appealed by the developer, therefore the wind farm could still form part of the cumulative context. The wind farm is located approximately 22.0 km west of the nearest Inch Cape WTG and theoretical cumulative visibility is shown in Figure 16.16a-d. This indicates that the Corse Hill wind farm will mostly be visible in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from the coastline and adjacent inland areas centred on St Andrews Bay and the outer Firth of Tay, and stretching from Arbroath in the north to Fife Ness in the south. Outside of these areas theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is limited to scattered upland areas and more elevated locations with the agricultural landscapes bordering the coast. Actual cumulative visibility of Corse Hill with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, particularly from areas with less pronounced topography, but also from more developed locations along the coastal edge, will be limited due to screening by intervening buildings and vegetation.

### **Tealing Airfield**

Theoretical cumulative visibility of this single WTG consented wind farm, located approximately 42.0 km west of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, is shown in Figure 16.17a-d. This indicates that the Tealing Airfield WTG, when operational, will be seen in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from many locations in and around east Dundee and from the southern slopes and summits

of the Sidlaw Hills. Actual visibility will be more likely from elevated locations within the landscape due to the screening effect of trees and other vegetation and buildings. Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is also indicated across areas in north-east Fife. However, actual visibility will again be more likely from more elevated inland locations with clear views to the north, such as the slopes above the Firth of Tay and the River Eden, and also from coastal locations which have clear views across St Andrews Bay.

### **Michelin Tyre Factory**

Theoretical cumulative visibility of this existing wind farm is shown in Figures 16.17a-d. The two WTGs are located approximately 37.6 km from the nearest Inch WTG and form prominent features in the local landscape. The Michelin Tyre Factory WTGs are visible from many locations in and around Dundee, particularly in the east of the city. They are also visible from elevated locations to the north, within the southern part of Angus, such as the Sidlaw Hills, as can be seen from photographs taken from Dodd Hill (Viewpoint 13) and Dundee Law (Viewpoint 15). Theoretical cumulative visibility is also shown from locations further along the southern Angus coastline however field reconnaissance suggests that actual visibility of the Michelin Tyre Factory WTGs will be limited due to screening by buildings and vegetation as illustrated in photographs taken, for example, from the A92 at Muirdrum (Viewpoint 12) and Carnoustie (Viewpoint 14). The ZTVs also show theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from areas along and adjacent to the north-east Fife coastline. Field reconnaissance suggests that in many areas, actual visibility of the Michelin Tyre Factory WTGs is not possible due to screening by vegetation and buildings, as can be seen in photographs taken from Tentsmuir Sands (Viewpoint 16) and the B9131 south of Dunino (Viewpoint 20). However, where visible together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, the Michelin Tyre Factory WTGs are noticeable features in the views of the landscape to the north, but they will not be seen in the same field of view as the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. This is true for both coastal locations (Viewpoints 18 and 23 at St Andrews, East Scores and Fife Ness respectively) and also more elevated inland locations (Viewpoint 17 at Strathkinness).

### **Port of Dundee**

The Port of Dundee wind farm is currently at scoping stage but has been included in the assessment due to its coastal location. It is situated approximately 39 km west of the nearest Inch Cape WTG. Theoretical cumulative visibility of the wind farm is shown in Figures 16.18a-d. This indicates that within the SLVIA Study Area visibility of the wind farm in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be mostly confined to Dundee City, limited areas in the south of Angus including the summits and upper slopes of the Sidlaw Hills and parts of the lower lying coastal areas, and finally parts of East Fife particularly along the coastline but also areas to the south of St Andrews where the land rises gently. Due to the screening effect of trees and buildings, it is considered that actual visibility of the Port of Dundee WTGs in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is more likely from elevated locations, particularly the hills within and above Dundee such as Dundee Law, Balgay Hill, Auchterhouse Hill and Balkello Hill. The Port of Dundee WTGs are also likely to be prominent features in cumulative views along and across the Firth of Tay.

### **Group 7**

Group 7 comprises three application stage wind farms, within East Fife at Kenly, Lingo and Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms. Of these, Kenly is the closest to the Development Area at a distance of 32.7 km to the south-west of the nearest Inch Cape WTG. Details of these wind farms are given in Table 16B.1, and cumulative theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown in Figures 16.19a-d. This indicates a pattern of cumulative visibility occurring mainly across the southern half of the SLVIA Study Area and focused on the Angus and north-east Fife coastlines and adjacent inland areas surrounding the Bay of St Andrews and outer Firth of Tay. The wireline visualisations from Viewpoints 16, 19, 20 and 21 (respectively Tentsmuir, Largo Law, B9131 South of Dunino, and Kingsbarns) suggest that these three wind farms will be seen in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs where there are open views across both landscape and seascape. Similarly, visualisations from Viewpoints 17 and 18 (Strathkinness and St Andrews) suggest that in many cumulative views, particularly where there are buildings and vegetation on intervening skylines, the Group 7 wind farms may be screened or only blade tips will be visible. From further afield, across the Firth of Tay, there is theoretical cumulative visibility of the Group 7 wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from the coastal edge between Broughty Ferry and Lang Craig, and also from areas inland of this, rising up to the summits of the Sidlaw Hills. Wireline visualisations of views from within these areas (for example Viewpoint 12: A92 East of Muirdrum, Viewpoint 14: Carnoustie, and Viewpoint 13: Dodd Hill) suggest that all three wind farms will be visible in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs where there are open views across the landscape and seascape, although they may not be seen together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in the same field of view. Beyond these areas theoretical cumulative visibility of the Group 7 wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is more scattered and occurs across greater distances although the Group 7 wind farms may still be visible in clear weather, particularly from more elevated locations.

### **Firth of Forth Phase 1**

Firth of Forth Phase 1 is the first of two application stage offshore wind farms considered as part of the cumulative assessment. It is located approximately 12.2 km north-east of the nearest Inch Cape WTG. Theoretical cumulative visibility of the wind farm in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown in Figure 16.20a-d, illustrating that Firth of Forth Phase 1 is predicted to be visible from most of the areas from where the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs may also be seen, particularly along the coastline, but also in inland areas, with the exception of areas of theoretical visibility in the Howe of the Mearns and further south in Strathmore, where the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will not be seen together with Firth of Forth Phase 1. Similar scattered areas are found to the north of Dundee, below the Sidlaw Hills, and in the Firth of Tay, and also in a corridor of visibility between Arbroath and Brechin, crossing Montreatmont Moor.

### **Neart na Gaoithe**

The pattern of cumulative visibility for the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with Neart na Gaoithe generally follows the ZTV for the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs by itself, with some exceptions, and is also illustrated in Figures 16.20a-d. As would be expected, areas of cumulative visibility in the north of the SLVIA Study Area are scattered and there is no predicted visibility of Neart na Gaoithe

from lower-lying areas in Strathmore and the Howe of the Mearns. In coastal areas to the north of Inverbervie cumulative visibility is intermittent in more elevated parts, but from sea level Neart na Gaoithe will not be visible due to the effects of earth curvature. Between Arbroath and Montrose, cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is also limited, occurring along the coastline from Arbroath to Lang Craig and again within the northern part of Lunan Bay. Areas of cumulative visibility inland are focused on a corridor of land between Arbroath and Brechin. In parts of the SLVIA Study Area to the south of Arbroath, cumulative visibility of Neart na Gaoithe with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is fairly consistent with the standalone pattern of theoretical visibility. The exception is the East Neuk of Fife, from where visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is predicted to be limited.

#### **The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with all Existing/Consented Wind Farms and all Application and Scoping Stage Wind Farms**

Figure 16.21a-d shows the pattern of theoretical cumulative visibility for the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with all wind farms considered in the assessment, grouped according to status. This shows that whilst cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs throughout the SLVIA Study Area is relatively limited, there are very few parts of the SLVIA Study Area from where there will not be views of one or more of the cumulative wind farms considered in this assessment, either in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs or stand-alone. These areas are located in an almost continuous band within the hills and glens to the north-west of the Howe of the Mearns, and also within smaller, scattered inland areas of East Fife. It is however possible that from within these areas there may be visibility of other wind farms that have not been considered as part of this assessment. The ZTV also demonstrates that there are no areas from which there will be cumulative theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with only existing or consented wind farms and very few areas from which there will be visibility of only existing or consented wind farms by themselves. However, there are somewhat more extensive areas from which there will be visibility of only application or scoping stage wind farms. Finally, the ZTV also shows that areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible by itself are extremely small and limited in extent.

#### **The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with all Onshore Wind Farms and all Offshore Wind Farms**

Figures 16.22a-d show the pattern of theoretical cumulative visibility for the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, with all cumulative onshore wind farms grouped together, and all cumulative offshore wind farms grouped together. This shows that most cumulative visibility will be of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in conjunction with both onshore and offshore wind farms. There are limited areas of cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with only onshore wind farms (located mostly in inland areas) and even fewer areas from which there will be cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with only offshore wind farms (located mostly in coastal areas, particularly the East Neuk of Fife, parts of Lunan Bay, and along the coastline to the south of Stonehaven). The ZTV also clearly illustrates the areas from which there will be no visibility of offshore wind farms, located, as would be expected, mostly within the inland areas focused on Strathmore.

### **16B.1.2 Regional Seascape Character Areas (SA)**

An overlay of the SAs with the ZTV is shown in Figure 16.2b. Table 16B.3 below describes patterns of theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from each of the SAs within the SLVIA Study Area. A description is included of both the baseline condition (where the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are considered alongside existing and consented wind farms) and the cumulative context (where the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are considered alongside application and scoping stage wind farms in addition to wind farms which are existing or consented).

**Table 16B.3: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from SAs**

SA	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
<p>SA 3 – Cove Bay to Milton Ness</p> <p>Representative Viewpoints:</p> <p>Vpt 1: Garron Point</p> <p>Vpt 2: A92 North of Inverbervie (located outside but looks across seascape character area to sea)</p>	<p>23.4 km to 50.0 km</p>	<p>This is a large seascape character area covering the stretch of coastline from the northern limit of the SLVIA Study Area to Montrose Bay. At 50 km distance the Inch Cape WTGs will start to drop below the sea horizon and views of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from the coast may be obscured in certain locations due to localised topography and the presence of many small-scale bays and coves and other indentations in the coastline. This is most noticeable for example, around Stonehaven and the coastline extending southwards from there, and also to the south of the settlements of Catterline and Inverbervie. With these exceptions theoretical visibility is more or less continuous along the length of this seascape character area. Actual visibility is likely to be more limited due to the screening effect of buildings and vegetation. Visibility of existing and consented onshore wind farms in Groups 1, 2 and 3 together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated at various places within this seascape character area but is not continuous along the coast.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with application and scoping stage onshore wind farms is also predicted within the seascape character area. Those in Groups 2 and 3, Mains of Bridgeton and Glaxo Smith Kline are closest, with Group 2 having greater cumulative visibility towards the north of the area, and the others being more visible in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in the south of the seascape character area.</p> <p>The other onshore wind farms having theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are further away and areas of visibility tend to be more limited. Cumulative visibility of the two other offshore wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is also indicated at locations throughout the seascape character area particularly for Firth of Forth Phase 1.</p>

SA	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
SA 4 – Montrose Bay  Representative Viewpoints:  Vpt 3: Beach Road, Kirkton, St Cyrus  Vpt 5: Montrose	19.3 km to 26.4 km	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated across most of this seascape character area except for small areas where localised topography introduces screening effects, particularly to the west of Scurdie Ness, but also around St Cyrus. Actual visibility is likely to be somewhat more limited due to features in the seascape which will tend to screen open views of the sea, for example the dunes and adjacent woodland to the west of Montrose Bay, and the buildings and trees in and around various settlements. Visibility of existing and consented onshore wind farms in Groups 2, 3 and 4 is indicated together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs at locations within this seascape character area but is not continuous, particularly for those in Group 2.</p> <p>Application stage wind farms in Groups 2, 3, 4, at Glaxo Smith Kline and Mains of Bridgeton are closest to this seascape character area, with cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs indicated at various places within the seascape character area. Other application and scoping stage onshore wind farms having theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs include those in Groups 5, 6 and 7, at Nathro Hill, Balnacake and Finavon House. However these are located at greater distances from the seascape character area and cumulative visibility tends to be more limited. The offshore application stage wind farms will both be visible with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from most places in the area.</p>
SA 5 – Long Craig  Representative Viewpoints:  None	17.0 km to 19.1 km	<p>Theoretical visibility occurs across most of this seascape character area except for a small section of coastline to the west of Scurdie Ness opposite the Port of Montrose. A degree of screening will result from buildings, trees and woodland scattered across the coastal edge, particularly around Usan House. There is limited theoretical visibility of other existing and consented onshore wind farms together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.</p> <p>Application and scoping stage onshore wind farms that will be theoretically visible, at least to some degree, with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs include those in Groups 2, 3, 4 and 5, Mains of Bridgeton, Nathro Hill, Glaxo Smith Kline, Balnacake, Finavon House and Corse Hill. However, with the exception of the Glaxo Smith Kline WTGs, the closest of these sites is almost 10 km distant from the seascape character area and many are considerably further away, and in inland locations. Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with the two application stage offshore wind farms is indicated throughout most of this seascape character area.</p>

SA	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
<p>SA 6 – Lunan Bay</p> <p>Representative Viewpoints:</p> <p>Vpt 6: Braehead of Lunan</p>	<p>16.1 km to 19.1 km</p>	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown across a large part of this seascape character area except where not possible due to intervening topography, principally to the west of Red Castle and at the southern end of Lunan Bay to the west of Lang Craig. From within the southern third of the Bay the number of Inch Cape WTGs visible will gradually reduce as they are screened behind Lang Craig. Trees and other vegetation, together with buildings, will limit actual visibility from some areas, particularly in and around the one or two small villages. The ZTVs show that there is limited theoretical visibility of existing and consented onshore wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.</p> <p>Where theoretical cumulative visibility is shown for the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with onshore application and scoping stage wind farms this tends to be limited due to the landform in and around the Bay. The closest is at Glaxo Smith Kline, which is 3 km north of the edge of the seascape character area; however theoretical cumulative visibility of these WTGs with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is limited to areas in the south of Lunan Bay. The WTGs at Corse Hill, which are 12.8 km to the south of the seascape character area, show some cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in the northern part of Lunan Bay. Other onshore wind farms having theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are located much further away from the seascape character area. Both application stage offshore wind farms have theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs but for Neart na Gaoithe this is limited to the northern half of Lunan Bay.</p>

SA	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
SA 7 – Lang Craig to The Deil’s Heid  Representative Viewpoint:  Vpt 10: Clifftop Path North of Victoria Park	15.4 km to 18.7 km	<p>There is theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs across most of this seascape character area except for one small part to the west of Red Head where visibility is not possible due to localised topography. Actual visibility may be limited by features such as trees and shelter belts, particularly in the southern part of the seascape character area, where there are a greater number of farms and hamlets. Within this seascape character area, theoretical visibility of existing and consented onshore wind farms is limited and the closest of these wind farms, the single consented WTG at Whitefield of Dun, is located nearly 15 km inland of the seascape character area, to the north north-west.</p> <p>Within this seascape character area, there is theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with all the application and scoping stage wind farms included in the assessment, although in most cases it is limited. The closest wind farms are the two coastal sites at Corse Hill and Glaxo Smith Kline, at 5.3 km and 8.5 km from the edge of the seascape character area respectively, followed by the inland sites at Pickerton Farm and Balnacake, located at 12.8 km and 16.5 km from the seascape character area. Both application stage offshore wind farms have theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within most of the seascape character area.</p>
SA 8 – Arbroath to Monifieth  Representative Viewpoints:  Vpt 11: Arbroath Signal Tower and  Vpt 14: Carnoustie	18.6 km to 32.5 km	<p>This seascape character area encompasses the settlements of Arbroath and Carnoustie as well as the coastline in between and the whole of Barry Links. Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occurs across most of the area except for small areas in the centre of Arbroath and Carnoustie and to the east of Monifieth. With the exception of the immediate coastal edge and the stretch of coast between Arbroath and Carnoustie – which is quite open with little tree cover – it is considered that actual visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be more limited due to local features within the seascape. In the settlements, the density of built form will prevent much intervisibility with surrounding areas. Within Barry Links both the dunes and the large areas of woodland will curtail many views towards the sea across this predominantly flat seascape. Existing and consented wind farms have some theoretical visibility together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, particularly the Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield wind farms, at 5.1 km and 10.2 km distance for the edge of the seascape character area respectively.</p>

SA	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
		<p>There is theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with a number of application and scoping stage onshore wind farms although this tends to be limited. Corse Hill is located within the seascape character area and will be theoretically visible with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from most places. Outside of the seascape character area, the closest wind farms with cumulative visibility are at the Port of Dundee, which is 7.2 km to the west, and Group 6 (Dodd Hill) at 7.5 km to the north-west of the seascape character area. From the coastline there will also be more distant visibility of the Group 7 wind farms in Fife, which are approximately 18.8 km south of the seascape character area at the closest point. Both application stage offshore wind farms have theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within most locations in the seascape character area.</p>
SA 9 – Dundee  Representative Viewpoints:  Vpt 15: Dundee Law	32.1 km to 46.7 km	<p>This seascape character area encompasses the settlements of Monifieth, Broughty Ferry and Dundee. Although theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown across large parts of this seascape character area it is considered that actual visibility will be quite limited due to the density of the built form within these towns and the screening effect that will occur because of both buildings and vegetation. Therefore, it is likely that most views of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be obtained from either the coastal edge (promenades and beaches), particularly between Monifieth and Broughty Ferry, or from elevated areas within the towns which afford long-distance views over the seascape, for example Dundee Law and Balgay Hill. The existing and consented wind farms at Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield are, or will be, theoretically visible with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from many places within this seascape character area, although again, actual visibility may be more limited.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of application and scoping stage onshore wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is limited to those in Groups 6 and 7, Corse Hill and the Port of Dundee, the latter which is located within the seascape character area. Both Neart na Gaoithe and Firth of Forth Phase 1 offshore wind farms will also be visible with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from parts of the seascape character area.</p>

SA	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
SA 10 – Inner Firth of Tay  Representative Viewpoints:  None	36.3 km to 50.0 km	<p>Much of this seascape character area lies outside the SLVIA Study Area. However, even within the SLVIA Study Area theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is limited and occurs mainly within Tayport and along the coastline immediately to the west. It is worth noting that actual visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within Tayport may be more extensive than from other settlements having theoretical visibility as much of it is built on a slope overlooking the outer Firth of Tay and therefore sea views can be obtained from many locations. It is also worth noting here that there will be theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from the Tay Road Bridge, which does not actually fall within any of the seascape character areas. The potential visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from the Bridge is considered under the route analysis of the A92 in Section 16B.1.6. The existing and consented onshore wind farms at Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield are or will be visible with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from limited parts of the seascape character area.</p> <p>Relatively few of the application and scoping stage onshore wind farms considered in the assessment will have theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within this area. These include the wind farms in Groups 6 and 7, at Nathro Hill, Corse Hill and Port of Dundee. For all these wind farms cumulative visibility is limited. Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with the two application stage offshore wind farms is also limited.</p>
SA 11 – St Andrews Bay  Representative Viewpoint:  Vpt 16: Tentsmuir	32.3 km to 40.7 km	<p>This seascape character area covers Tentsmuir Point and Sands, the Eden Estuary and the Links at St Andrews. Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occurs across most of this character area with the exception of small areas south-east of Tayport and south of Leuchars and Guardbridge. It is considered that in many areas actual visibility will be more limited, particularly within and around Tentsmuir Forest where intervisibility with surrounding areas is prevented by the dense tree cover. In what is a predominantly flat area, localised features in the seascape, such as buildings and vegetation associated with settlements, may also screen views towards the sea, as may areas of sand dunes. The existing and consented onshore WTGs at Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield are, or will be, theoretically visible at most locations from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible.</p>

SA	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
		<p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of application and scoping stage onshore wind farms is indicated for Port of Dundee, the wind farms in Groups 6 and 7 and Corse Hill. These wind farms will be theoretically visible from most of the areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be seen. Other application stage wind farms with theoretical cumulative visibility are more distant and the areas of visibility more limited. Both application stage offshore wind farms will be visible from most of the areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be seen.</p>
<p>SA 12 – St Andrews to Fife Ness</p> <p>Representative Viewpoints:</p> <p>Vpt 18: St Andrews, East Scores</p> <p>Vpt 21: Kingsbarns (located in FFE6 but view looks across SA 12)</p> <p>Vpt 23: Fife Ness</p>	<p>27.3 km to 37.7 km</p>	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs also occurs along most of this seascape character area from the town of St Andrews to the easternmost location in Fife at Fife Ness. Within St Andrews actual visibility will be limited by the screening effect of buildings and vegetation. The exception to this will be in views from the coastal edge. In other parts of the seascape character area there are likely to be open views both from the coastal edge and from adjacent agricultural land. Areas where actual visibility will tend to be limited by localised features include from within the numerous small settlements and hamlets in this area, from other locations where views will be screened by trees and woodland, and also from within the several lowland dens which reach the sea along this length of coastline. The existing and consented WTGs at Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield are or will be visible in most areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be visible.</p> <p>There is theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with most of the onshore application and scoping stage wind farms, with the exception of those in Group 5 and Balnacake. However, most of those located within Angus and Aberdeenshire will only be seen at considerable distance from this seascape character area, across the Firth of Tay. The closest wind farms are those in Groups 6 and 7, at Corse Hill and the Port of Dundee, all of which will be theoretically visible from most of the areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be seen. Both application stage offshore wind farms have theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs within most of the seascape character area.</p>

SA	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
SA 13 – East Neuk of Fife  Representative Viewpoints:  Vpt 22: Anstruther Easter  Vpt 24: Isle of May	33 km to 36 km	<p>There is limited theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within this seascape character area. Visibility is concentrated in the thin strip of coastline between Fife Ness and Anstruther Easter with just some small areas of blade tip visibility beyond this. Even within this area theoretical visibility of number of Inch Cape WTGs varies, becoming progressively smaller as the distance from Fife Ness increases. It is considered that actual visibility will be more limited due to the screening effect of buildings and trees in the seascape which may be more apparent due to the relatively flat topography of the coastal edge. Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs also covers most of the Isle of May apart from a thin strip of land on the western side of the island. Actual visibility is likely to be close to that shown on the ZTV due to the absence of structures and taller vegetation which might screen views. None of the existing and consented onshore wind farms considered in the assessment is likely to be visible together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from this seascape character area.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with onshore application and scoping stage wind farms is limited to the Group 7 wind farms, which are closest to this seascape character area. Both application stage offshore wind farms have theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from limited parts of the seascape character area, mostly between Fife Ness and Anstruther Easter and the Isle of May.</p>
SA 14 – Kirkcaldy and Largo Bay  Representative Viewpoint:  None	33 km to 36 km	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within this seascape character area is extremely limited, occurring only from the summit and upper slopes of Kincaig Hill, where limited numbers of WTGs are likely to be visible, but at a considerable distance and with only blade tip visibility. None of the existing and consented onshore wind farms considered in the assessment is likely to be visible together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with onshore application and scoping stage wind farms is limited to those in Group 7, which are the closest wind farms to this seascape character area and will also be seen from the summit of Kincaig Hill. Both application stage offshore wind farms also have theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from this location.</p>

SA	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
<p>SA17 - Eyebroughy to Torness Point</p> <p>Representative Viewpoint:</p> <p>Vpt 25: Dunbar (outside the SLVIA Study Area but included in the assessment as a representative viewpoint for the East Lothian coastline)</p>	<p>50.3 km</p>	<p>Most of this seascape character area lies outside the SLVIA Study Area however there is some theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within the small part of the area lying within the SLVIA Study Area. Within this area visibility is concentrated along the coastal edge between North Berwick and Tynninghame House although views of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be partially screened from some locations due to the presence of Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth. Views will also be screened by trees and woodland occurring across this seascape character area, for example around Seacliff, however there are also many areas from which it is considered the proposed Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible, albeit at a considerable distance. Existing and consented wind farms included within this assessment are unlikely to be visible together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, although there is some visibility of existing wind farms in the Lammermuir Hills.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with onshore application and scoping stage wind farms considered in this assessment is likely to be limited to those in Group 7, which are the closest wind farms to this seascape character area, although they will be seen at some distance across the Firth of Forth. Both application stage offshore wind farms also have theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from this seascape character area.</p>

### 16B.1.3 Landscape Character Areas Types and Associated Areas

An overlay of the landscape character types and associated areas with the ZTV is shown in Figure 16.2b. Tables 16B.4, 16B.5 and 16B.6 describe patterns of theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from each landscape character type and associated areas within the SLVIA Study Area. A description is included of both the baseline condition (where the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are considered alongside existing and consented wind farm) and the cumulative context (where the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are considered alongside application and scoping stage wind farm developments in addition to wind farms which are existing or consented).

**Landscape Character Types (and Associated Areas) in SNH Aberdeenshire LCA**
**Table 16B.4: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within SNH Aberdeenshire LCA Landscape Character Types (and Associated Areas)**

Landscape Character Type (and Associated Area)	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
ABS 2 – Agricultural Heartlands (Howe of the Mearns)  Representative Viewpoint: None	28.8 km to 39.8 km	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs within this character area is limited to a triangular wedge of land defined approximately by the line of the River North Esk and the B974 between Marykirk and Fettercairn. The river valley creates a view corridor along which views towards the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs may be obtained. On lower ground theoretical visibility will be limited to blade tips only; furthermore the number of WTGs having theoretical visibility varies considerably across the area. Views of the sea from this area are limited, particularly within Strathmore, and it is considered that actual visibility of the WTGs and OSPs will be lower than shown on the ZTVs due to the screening effect of buildings, trees and other vegetation (roadside hedgerows, etc.) Other existing and consented wind farms in Groups 1, 2 and 3 are, or will, have limited visibility together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.</p> <p>A number of application and scoping stage onshore wind farms will be visible together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within this character area, although the overall extent of this cumulative visibility is limited. Two of these wind farms – the single WTGs at Steelstrath Farm and Brighton Farm (Group 4) – are located within this character area. Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with the two application stage offshore wind farms is also limited within this character area.</p>
ABS 2 – Agricultural Heartlands (Garvock and Glenbervie)  Representative Viewpoint: None	23.4 km to 45.9 km	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within this character area is limited mainly to scattered areas on the south and east facing slopes between the coast and the tops of the hills (Garvock Hill, Tullo Hill, etc.) which define the ridgeline separating coastal from inland areas in Strathmore and the Howe of the Mearns. Actual visibility from many areas may be more limited due to the screening effect of buildings, trees and other vegetation, particularly in areas of shallower topography. There is also limited visibility from some of the higher ground between the A90 and Glenbervie. Existing and consented wind farms in Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4 are all likely to have some visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs but from limited parts of the character area.</p>

<b>Landscape Character Type (and Associated Area)</b>	<b>Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)</b>	<b>Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility</b>
		<p>A number of application and scoping stage onshore wind farms will be visible together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within this character area, although cumulative visibility overall is limited mainly to the coastal parts of this character area. The Group 1, 2 and 3 wind farms, together with the Mains of Bridgeton, are all located within the character area. Theoretical visibility for other wind farms is also indicated although with the exception of the Group 4 wind farms and Glaxo Smith Kline, they are located at some distance from the character area. Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with the two application stage offshore wind farms is also limited, occurring mostly within the coastal parts of the character area.</p>
<p>ABS 2 – Agricultural Heartlands (Kincardine Plateau)</p> <p>Representative Viewpoint: None</p>	<p>45.1 km to 50.0 km</p>	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occurs over a very limited part of this character area, mainly on south and east facing slopes adjacent to the coastal edge and aligned with the A90. There may be some visibility of existing and consented wind farms in Groups 1, 2 and 3, together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs but this will be limited.</p> <p>Limited theoretical cumulative visibility of application and scoping stage onshore wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occurs only for wind farms in Groups 1, 2 and 3 and Nathro Hill, of which the last is located a considerable distance from the character area. Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with the two application stage offshore wind farms is also limited.</p>
<p>ABS 4 – Moorland Plateaux (The Mounth)</p> <p>Representative Viewpoint:</p> <p>Vpt 4: Cairn o' Mount</p>	<p>38.0 km to 50.0 km</p>	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown mostly from south and south-west facing slopes and hill tops above Strathmore, the Howe of the Mearns and Glenbervie, beyond which intervening landform will largely screen any views towards the Development Area. Overall visibility covers a relatively small extent of this character area and large parts are covered with coniferous plantations such as Fetteresso Forest and Drumtochty Forest which will decrease the areas of actual visibility. Visibility of existing and consented wind farms in Groups 1, 2, 3, and 4, and at Tealing Airfield, whilst theoretically possible is also likely to be limited.</p>

Landscape Character Type (and Associated Area)	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
		Limited theoretical cumulative visibility together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown for most of the application and scoping stage onshore wind farms considered in the assessment although many of these are located at some distance from the character area. Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with the two application stage offshore wind farms is also limited.

### Landscape Character Types (and Associated Areas) in SNH Tayside LCA

**Table 16B.5: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within SNH Tayside LCA Landscape Character Types (and Associated Areas)**

Landscape Character Type (and Associated Area)	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
TAY 1 – Highland Glens (1A Upper Highland Glens, 1B Mid Highland Glens)  Representative Viewpoint: None	38.0 km to 50.0 km	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from these character areas will be very limited, occurring on south and east facing slopes at the entrance to Glen Esk, scattered areas within Glen Lethnot and a very small area of mostly blade tip visibility at the confluence of the River South Esk with Prosen water at the edge of the SLVIA Study Area. Visibility of existing and consented wind farms in Groups 1, 2, 3, and 4 whilst theoretically possible is also likely to be limited.</p> <p>Limited theoretical cumulative visibility together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown for most of the application and scoping stage onshore wind farms considered in the assessment although many of these are located at some distance from the character area. Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with the two application stage offshore wind farms is also limited.</p>

<b>Landscape Character Type (and Associated Area)</b>	<b>Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)</b>	<b>Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility</b>
<p>TAY 3 – Highland Summits and Plateaux (Mounth Highlands)</p> <p>Representative Viewpoint: None</p>	<p>40.5 km to 50.0 km</p>	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within this character area is limited to the south and east facing slopes and summits of hills rising above the Glens of Angus including those of Sturdy Hill, Hill of Corathro, Hill of Wirren, Tamhilt, Pinderachy, Hill of Glansie and St Arnold’s Seat. Visibility of existing and consented wind farms in Groups 1, 2, 3, and 4, and at Tealing Airfield whilst theoretically possible is likely to be limited.</p> <p>Most of the onshore application and scoping stage wind farms are theoretically visible together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from some parts of this character area, but overall cumulative visibility is limited. Except for Nathro Hill, which is located within the character area, the closest wind farms are those in Groups 4 and 5, at Balnacake and Finavon House, all of which are situated within Strathmore. Other application and scoping stage wind farms with theoretical visibility are more distant. Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with the two application stage offshore wind farms is also limited.</p>
<p>TAY 5 – Highland Foothills</p> <p>Representative Viewpoint:</p> <p>Vpt 8: White Caterthun</p>	<p>36.7 km to 49.4 km</p>	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occurs on south, south-east and east facing slopes and hilltops including the Hill of Edzell, the White and Brown Caterthuns, the Hill of Menmuir, Deuchar Hill and the Hill of Ogil. Overall it covers approximately half of the character area which, within the SLVIA Study Area, is split into two areas. Across parts of the lower slopes visibility is confined to blade tips only. Visibility of existing and consented wind farms in Groups 1, 2, 3, and 4 whilst theoretically possible is likely to be limited.</p> <p>Most of the onshore application and scoping stage wind farms are theoretically visible with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from some parts of this character area. Of these the closest are at Groups 4 and 5, at Balnacake and Finavon House, all of which are situated within Strathmore, and at Nathro Hill, which is located on higher ground above the Foothills. Other wind farms are more distant and cumulative visibility across the character area more limited. Theoretical cumulative visibility of the two application stage offshore wind farms is also shown at many of the locations from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be visible.</p>

<b>Landscape Character Type (and Associated Area)</b>	<b>Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)</b>	<b>Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility</b>
<p>TAY 8 – Igneous Hills (Sidlaw Hills)</p> <p>Representative Viewpoint: Vpt 13: Dodd Hill</p>	<p>34.0 km to 49.5 km</p>	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occurs across limited areas on south-east and east facing slopes and hill tops. Within the SLVIA Study Area, these locations are limited to the ridge line extending from Dodd Hill and Carrot Hill and the parallel ridge running from Balkello Hill to Kincaldrum Hill, which is higher and wider but also more distant from the Development Area. Visibility on the lower slopes is limited to blade tips only in some places. Between these two ridge lines and beyond the more distant ridge, theoretical visibility is greatly reduced due to intervening topography. Of the existing and consented wind farms considered in the assessment, the closest is at Tealing Airfield, located approximately 2.5 km to the south of the character area. The single WTG here is likely to be visible from most of the locations from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be seen, as will the WTGs at the Michelin Tyre Factory, some 5.8 km to the south. Other existing and consented wind farms are located at much greater distances from this character area.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, although limited across the character area, is shown for all the application and scoping stage onshore and offshore wind farms. The Group 6 wind farms (Dodd Hill, Govals and Frawney) are all located within the character area itself. Beyond this, the closest wind farm is at Port of Dundee, at 8.5 km to the south.</p>
<p>TAY 10 – Broad Valley Lowlands (Strathmore, and the Lower South and North Esk River Valleys)</p> <p>Representative Viewpoint: Vpt 10: Brechin</p>	<p>23.2 km to 50.0 km</p>	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within these large character areas is limited and mainly occurs in the following places. Firstly there is a relatively continuous area of visibility stretching northwards between Brechin and Montrose, on the slopes and low hills above Montrose Basin and the River North Esk, with a limited area of visibility to the north of Brechin. Secondly, there is an area of theoretical visibility to the north-west and west of Brechin at the foot of the slopes below the Caterthuns and the Highland Foothills character area. Finally, there are limited areas of mostly blade tip visibility to the north and north-west of Forfar. Of the existing and consented wind farms considered in this assessment which will be visible together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, the consented Group 4 wind farm at Whitefield of Dun is located within the character area approximately 3.5 km east of Brechin. Group 3 is located approximately 8.5 km to north-east of the character area, with other existing and consented wind farms at greater distances.</p>

<b>Landscape Character Type (and Associated Area)</b>	<b>Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)</b>	<b>Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility</b>
		<p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of most application and scoping stage onshore wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is possible but from limited parts of the character area. Most of the closest wind farms (apart from Hill of Stracathro (Group 4) which lies within the character area) are at inland locations, with the exception of the two WTGs at Glaxo Smith Kline on the coast at Montrose. These are likely to have cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from the area to the north of Montrose. Theoretical cumulative visibility of two application stage offshore wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is possible but limited in extent.</p>
TAY 12 – Low Moorland Hills  Representative Viewpoint: None	26.2 km to 41.9 km	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated over about one-third of this character area although much of this lies within Montreathmont Forest where actual visibility is likely to be limited by intervening vegetation. Outside of this area, there will be theoretical visibility from the south-east facing slopes and summits of some of the isolated rounded hills which are also characteristic of this area including Turin Hill and Fotheringham Hill although it is worthwhile noting that some of these hills (such as Fotheringham Hill) have a degree of tree cover which will limit actual visibility. Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with existing and consented wind farms in Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4 is theoretically possible but likely to be limited.</p> <p>A number of application stage wind farms are located within the character area including the Group 5 wind farms, Balnacake and Finavon House, and these are all predicted to have theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, as are most of the other application and scoping stage onshore wind farms considered in the assessment. However, cumulative visibility is intermittent and furthermore, actual visibility is likely to be limited by the extensive woodland cover in this area. Both of the other offshore wind farms (Near na Gaoithe and Firth of Forth Phase 1) have theoretical visibility from some of the areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be seen.</p>

<b>Landscape Character Type (and Associated Area)</b>	<b>Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)</b>	<b>Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility</b>
<p>TAY 13 – Dipslope Farmland</p> <p>Representative Viewpoint:</p> <p>Vpt 9: Minor Road south of Cairnconon Hill</p> <p>Vpt 12: A92 East of Muirdrum</p>	<p>16.0 km to 41.9 km</p>	<p>This is a relatively large character area stretching inland from the coastal zone towards the Sidlaw Hills and their eastern outliers. Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated over much of the area but can be summarised as follows. Firstly, there is an area to the south-west of Montrose with theoretical visibility shown across the south, south-east and east facing slopes of the low-lying ridges and hills which are mostly located between the A92 and A934. Towards Friockheim visibility will be of blade tips only. Secondly, there is a fairly continuous band roughly bounded by the A933, to the north-west of Arbroath, and stretching south-west towards Carnoustie and Monifieth and their associated inland areas. Finally, there is a somewhat more discontinuous area between Dundee and the Sidlaw Hills to the north where different numbers of Inch Cape WTGs will be visible from different areas, including some areas having only blade tip visibility. The closest existing and consented wind farms having visibility together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are at Tealing Airfield, which is located within the character area, and the Michelin Tyre Factory, which at the closest point is less than 500 m from the southern boundary of the character area. Other existing and consented wind farms are located to the north of the character area at a closest distance of approximately seven kilometres (Whitefield of Dun) and 15 km (Group 3 sites).</p> <p>As would be expected given the size and geographical extent of this large landscape character area, there is theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with all the application and scoping stage wind farms considered as part of this assessment, both onshore and offshore. However, in many cases the area of visibility is limited, either in overall extent or by geographical location; furthermore, the wind farms in question are located at some distance from the character area. Wind farms having a greater degree of cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs include those in Group 6 and at Corse Hill. Both of the other offshore application wind farms – Neart na Gaoithe and Firth of Forth Phase 1 – will be seen from most of the areas from which, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is predicted to be visible.</p>
<p>TAY 15 – Lowland Basins (Montrose Basin)</p> <p>Representative Viewpoint: None</p>	<p>19.7 km to 28.3 km</p>	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within this character area is limited by the steep-sided ridge rising up to Rossie Moor, to the south of Montrose Basin. Consequently, there will only be visibility of limited numbers of Inch Cape WTGs from within a narrow band of the landscape between the A935 to the north of Montrose Basin and the lowland hills and ridges rising above.</p>

Landscape Character Type (and Associated Area)	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
		<p>Approximately half of this area shows only blade tip visibility of the WTGs. Of existing and consented wind farms having theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, the closest are at Whitefield of Dun (Group 4) and Group 3, but visibility is limited.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with application and scoping stage onshore wind farms is also limited in extent. The closest wind farm is at Glaxo Smith Kline, just outside the character area at the Port of Montrose. Of the two other application stage offshore wind farms, cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with Neart na Gaoithe is very limited but Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be theoretically visible from most of the areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be visible.</p>

#### Landscape Character Types (and Associated Areas) in SNH Fife LCA

**Table 16B.6: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within SNH Fife LCA Landscape Character Types (and Associated Areas)**

Landscape Character Type	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
FFE 3 – Upland Foothills  Representative Viewpoint: None	37.2 km to 50.0 km	<p>This character type comprises a number of discontinuous areas in the north-east of Fife. Those lying within the SLVIA Study Area showing theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs include the foothills of the Ochils at Newport, Craigie Hill, Gaudry, Lucklaw Hill, Brunton, Moonzie and Kilmaron. Theoretical visibility will be mostly limited to visibility of WTG hubs and blade tips and is concentrated on east and south-east facing slopes and hill tops. It is worth noting that areas of woodland are characteristic of this landscape, both on the hilltops and on their slopes, so actual visibility may be more limited than shown on the ZTV due to the screening effect of intervening vegetation. Visibility from within settlements, such as Balmullo, will also be more limited than shown on the ZTV due to the screening effect of buildings within the townscape. The existing and consented wind farms at Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield are, or will be, theoretically visible with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, mostly from north facing slopes and hill tops, but in fairly</p>

Landscape Character Type	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
		<p>close proximity across the Firth of Tay. Other existing and consented wind farms are located at much greater distances from these character areas.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with application and scoping stage wind farms is also predicted throughout these character areas, although limited in extent. Wind farms having cumulative visibility over more extensive areas of the character type, or located at closer distances include Port of Dundee, Corse Hill and the Group 6 and 7 wind farms. Both Firth of Forth Phase 1 and Neart na Gaoithe will be theoretically visible from many of the areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be seen.</p>
<p>FFE 4 – Pronounced Volcanic Hills and Craigs</p> <p>Representative Viewpoint: Vpt 19: Largo Law</p>	<p>38.6 km to 50.0 km</p>	<p>This landscape character type occurs across a range of areas within the SLVIA Study Area including the hills at Blebocraigs, Ceres, Kettlebridge to Peat Inn, Largoward, Largo Law, and Kinraig. Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within these areas is limited. To the east of St Andrews there is an area of continuous visibility on the slopes below Clatto Hill and Drumcarrow Craig, whilst to the north of Largoward, there are some continuous areas of visibility both east and west of the A915. Outside of these two areas, visibility is confined to scattered areas on the north, north-east and east-facing slopes and summits of the higher hills such Largo Law, Kinraig Hill (limited numbers of Inch Cape WTG blade tips only), Kellie Law and the Hill of Tarvit. Existing and consented wind farms considered as part of the assessment which are predicted to be visible in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield, at a closest distance of 15.5 km, and located to the north of the Firth of Tay. Theoretical visibility of other wind farms is possible but they are unlikely to have much actual visibility on account of intervening distance.</p> <p>With exception of Balnacake, all the application and scoping stage wind farms considered in the assessment will have at least some theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from locations within this character type. The closest are in Group 7, located between hills and the north-east Fife coastline. Others are located across the Firth of Tay and at greater distances. The closest are Port of Dundee (approximately 13.9 km), Group 6 (Dodd Hill, approximately 22.4 km) and Corse Hill (approximately 25.5 km). Firth of Forth Phase 1 is theoretically visible from most of the areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be seen, with cumulative visibility of Neart na Gaoithe more limited.</p>

<b>Landscape Character Type</b>	<b>Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)</b>	<b>Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility</b>
FFE 5 – Lowland Hills and Valleys  Representative Viewpoint: None	31.6 km to 39.5 km	<p>                             This landscape character type occurs across a number of areas in north-east Fife lying within the SLVIA Study Area including north-west Cupar, east Cupar, Cameron and Prior Muir. Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within these areas is limited, covering just over half of the latter two areas and a considerably smaller extent of the other two areas. Within the Prior Muir landscape character area visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is concentrated in two relatively continuous areas, the first in a triangle of land relatively close to the coast, between the A917 and B9131, and the second to the east of the A915. Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occurs across most of the Cameron character area with exception of a parcel of land to the north-west of Cameron Reservoir. In relation to the other two areas, theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occurs mostly across the landscape to the north-east of Cupar, on either side of the A91, with small isolated areas of visibility on scattered summits elsewhere. Areas of woodland cover, although variable, are important elements in this landscape, as are roadside trees, linear belts, hedgerow trees, tree groups around steadings and individual trees. Therefore, actual visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from across this character type may be more limited in extent than indicated by the ZTV. The closest existing and consented wind farms are at Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield although visibility of these wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is predicted to be limited.                         </p> <p>                             The cumulative context of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will vary depending on the location in which the area of theoretical cumulative visibility occurs. However, in general, most cumulative visibility with application and scoping stage onshore wind farms is shown in the areas to the south of St Andrews, from where more open views across the Firth of Tay may be obtained. Cumulative visibility from the areas to the north and east of Cupar is limited. The Group 7 wind farms are closest to this character area, with the closest Lingo WTG located 250 m to the south, within the Lowland Open Sloping Farmland landscape. Other application and scoping stage wind farms, where visible, will be seen at much greater distances to the north, and across the Firth of Tay, the closest being the Group 6 wind farms, Corse Hill and Port of Dundee. Theoretical cumulative visibility of the two application stage offshore wind farms occurs in most of the areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be visible, with Neart na Gaoithe at a closest distance of 23 km to the east.                         </p>

Landscape Character Type	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
FFE 6 – Lowland Open Sloping Farmland  Representative Viewpoint:  Vpt 20: B9131 South of Dunino	28.4 km to 40.0 km	<p>This character type occurs within two areas in Fife, on the extensive East Fife Slopes from Carnbee to Crail and a much smaller area at Strathkinness. Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs within the first area is shown in a more or less continuous band to the north of a very shallow ridge that extends from Crail in the east to Carnbee. This includes approximately two-thirds of this character area. To the south of this ridge the land slopes gently down across the East Neuk of Fife, with no theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs until the coastal strip is reached, where there is limited visibility between Crail and Anstruther Easter. Within the second area theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occurs across most of the landscape with the exception of a small area to the south of Strathkinness. Visibility of existing and consented wind farms together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is limited. Those in Aberdeenshire (in Groups 1, 2 and 3) are unlikely to be visible due to distance, as is the case with Whitefield of Dun (in Group 4). The Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield wind farms are more likely to be visible with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs given their closer proximity to the character area.</p> <p>Theoretical visibility of application and scoping stage onshore and offshore wind farms together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated for most of the wind farms considered in the assessment with the exception of the Group 5 wind farms and Balnacake. However, most of these are at some distance from the character areas. The Group 7 wind farms are all located within this character type. Port of Dundee is 14.4 km from the area near Strathkinness and 22.3 km from the larger area, with cumulative visibility together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs limited in both areas. The Group 6 wind farms and Corse Hill, both of which will be visible across part of the area from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be seen, are located at a closest distance of approximately 22.9 km and 23.5 km respectively. Both offshore application wind farms will have cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in both areas of this character type.</p>
FFE 7 – Lowland Dens  Representative Viewpoint: None	29.9 km to 40.8 km	<p>Within the SLVIA Study Area this character type occurs in five areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To the west and south of St Andrews comprising the Dens of the Kinness and Claremont Burns, the Cairnsmill Burn and that running through the Lumbo Den;</li> </ul>

Landscape Character Type	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the south-east of St Andrews comprising the Dens of the Kenly Water and Kilduncan Burn;</li> <li>• On the south bank of the Eden Valley east of Cupar – the Dura Den;</li> <li>• On south coast at Largo forming a series of Dens from Methil eastwards to Elie; and</li> <li>• On the north coast at Hazelton Walls – the Corbie Den.</li> </ul> <p>Of these, theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown from the first four areas, but is extremely limited from the Dura Den and areas around Largo. The other two areas show more extensive theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. It is considered that actual visibility within the dens themselves may be limited due to woodland cover and localised topography; however there may be visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from more open areas which have views across the surrounding landscape. There may also be visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with the existing and consented wind farms at Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield, from parts of these areas.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown for all of the application and scoping wind farms considered as part of the assessment, with the exception of the Group 5 wind farms and Balnacake. However, many of these are located at some distance from the character areas and actual visibility of these is likely to be limited. Closer wind farms which show theoretical visibility in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs include those in Group 7: both Kenly and Lingo are located just to the south of Kinaldy Burn. Group 6, Corse Hill and Port of Dundee are all located to the north of the Firth of Tay at a closest distance of just less than 15 km for Port of Dundee wind farm. Both other application stage offshore wind farms – Firth of Forth Phase 1 and Neart na Gaoithe – will be visible from most of the areas from where the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be seen.</p>
FFE 8 – Lowland Glacier Meltwater Valleys  Representative Viewpoint: None	37.7 km to 44.7 km	<p>There is only one instance of this character type within the SLVIA Study Area at Motray Water to the south-east of Newport on Tay. Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is limited to scattered areas, mostly within the eastern part of the character area. It is considered that actual visibility may be more limited due to the screening effect of intervening woodland and buildings in the surrounding landscape. Visibility of existing and consented wind farms at Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield is</p>

Landscape Character Type	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
		<p>possible, but only from limited areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be theoretically visible.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of application and scoping stage wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is limited to sites which are also in Fife, Dundee and Angus. These are the Group 6 and 7 wind farms, Nathro Hill, Corse Hill and the Port of Dundee of which the last is the closest at 4.5 km to the north. Both offshore application stage wind farms are theoretically visible from most areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be seen.</p>
FFE11 – Coastal Hills  Representative Viewpoint:  Vpt 17: Strathkinness	37.3 km to 41.4 km	<p>Only one relatively small area of this character type occurs in the SLVIA Study Area, to the north of Strathkinness. Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occurs across most of the area. The existing and consented wind farms at Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield are also likely to be visible from many of these same areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible.</p> <p>Application and scoping stage onshore wind farms including those sites in Groups 6 and 7, Port of Dundee and Corse Hill are also theoretically visible with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. Other onshore developments are located much further to the north, in Angus and beyond, and are unlikely to be actually visible except in good conditions. Both application stage offshore wind farms will be theoretically visible with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from across much of the character area.</p>
FFE12 – Coastal Terraces (Inland of SA11)  Representative Viewpoint: None	37.1 km to 45.5 km	<p>This character type occurs across three areas within the SLVIA Study Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Near St Michael’s Wood, between Leuchars and Guardbridge</li> <li>• Between Nydies to Kincaple to the south of Guardbridge; and</li> <li>• On the North Bank at St Andrews.</li> </ul> <p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occurs across all three areas but is more intermittent around Leuchars and Guardbridge. It is considered that actual visibility is likely to be more limited due to the screening effect of buildings and vegetation in the surrounding landscape, particularly around Leuchars and St Michael’s Wood. Theoretical visibility together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs of existing and consented wind farms at the Michelin Tyre Factory, Tealing Airfield and within Group 3 is also indicated across all three areas but more limited for Tealing Airfield and at a considerable</p>

Landscape Character Type	Range of Theoretical Visibility (min – max Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
		<p>distance for Group 3.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs of several application and scoping stage wind farms is indicated including those in Groups 6 and 7, Corse Hill and Port of Dundee. Other wind farms included in the assessment may be visible in good conditions and where there are open views across the Firth of Tay but they are located at greater distances from the character areas than the previously mentioned wind farms. Cumulative visibility of the other two application stage offshore developments is shown from most areas where the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be seen.</p>
FFE15 – Coastal Flats (Inland of SA11)  Representative Viewpoint: None	36.0 km to 41.6 km	<p>This character type occurs at three locations within the SLVIA Study Area: between Morton and Leuchars; at Guardbridge; and the River Eden. Of these, most theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occurs within the first area. However, it is considered that actual visibility will be more limited, due mostly to the low-lying topography of the landscape and the screening effect of intervening trees and vegetation within Tentsmuir Forest. There is also theoretical visibility of the existing and consented wind farms at Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of application and scoping stage onshore wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is limited to those in Groups 6 and 7, Corse Hill, Port of Dundee and Nathro Hill. There is also cumulative visibility of the two other application stage offshore wind farms from most areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be visible.</p>

#### 16B.1.4 Landscape Designations

An overlay of the landscape designations with the ZTV is shown in Figure 16.3a. Tables 16B.7 and Table 16B.8 describe patterns of theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from each of the landscape designations within the SLVIA Study Area. A description is included of both the baseline condition (where the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are considered alongside existing and consented wind farm) and the cumulative context (where the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are considered alongside application and scoping stage wind farms in addition to wind farms which are existing or consented). Designated areas which are shown on the plan but for which no theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated are not listed.

**GDLs**
**Table 16B.7: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within GDLs in the SLVIA Study Area**

GDL	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
Fasque House (Aberdeenshire)  Representative Viewpoint: None	37.34 km north-west.	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs increases as elevation across the GDL increases, with all the Inch Cape WTGs being theoretically visible from the highest areas within the designed landscape. However, the characteristics of the GDL which contribute to the landscape are likely to limit any effects relating to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs as views to surrounding areas are restricted due to woodland cover within the grounds. Theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated for existing and consented onshore wind farms in Groups 2, 3 and 4, of which the Group 4 WTGs are closest to Fasque House.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated for application and scoping stage onshore wind farms in Groups 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Nathro Hill, Glaxo Smith Kline, Balnacake, Finavon House and Corse Hill. The closest of these developments are Brighton Farm and Steelstrath Farm (both in Group 4) at 4.4 km and 5.2 km to the south-east and south of Fasque House respectively. Neart na Gaoithe is also predicted to be visible with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from part of the GDL but not Firth of Forth Phase 1.</p>
The Burn (Aberdeenshire)  Representative Viewpoint: None	37.80 km north-west.	<p>The ZTVs indicate that theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs varies across the GDL but that visibility will be mostly limited to WTG blade tips. Furthermore, actual visibility is likely to be screened by trees and woodland within the grounds. Theoretical visibility of existing and consented onshore wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown for sites in Groups 2, 3 and 4 of which Whitefield of Dun, in Group 4, is closest. Again, actual visibility of these wind farms in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is likely to be limited.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated for a number application and scoping stage onshore wind farms including those in Groups 2, 3, 4, and 5, Nathro Hill, Glaxo Smith Kline, Balnacake and Finavon House. The closest of these is 4 km south-east of The Burn at Steelstrath Farm (Group 4). Neart na Gaoithe has no predicted cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs and theoretical cumulative visibility of Firth of Forth Phase 1 is limited. In all cases, actual visibility is likely to be limited by surrounding trees and vegetation</p>

GDL	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
		within the grounds.
House of Dun (Angus)  Representative Viewpoint: None	24.53 km north-west.	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs increases as elevation across the site increases with up to 144 WTGs being theoretically visible from the highest areas within the designed landscape. Although extensive views are possible from the house and grounds southwards across the Montrose Basin, it is predicted that actual visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be limited due to the screening effect of surrounding woodland in the direction of view of the Inch Cape WTGs. The only existing or consented wind farm with theoretical visibility together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is Whitefield of Dun (Group 4), located 3.2 km to the north-west of the House of Dun.</p> <p>A number of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms have theoretical cumulative visibility from this GDL including those in Groups 4, 5 and 6, Nathro Hill, Glaxo Smith Kline, Balnacake and Finavon House. The closest of these are Hill of Stracathro (Group 4), at 3.4 km to the north-west, and Glaxo Smith Kline, at 5.4 km to the south-west of the House of Dun; the latter being seen in the same field of view as the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. Of the other offshore wind farms, only Firth of Forth Phase 1 has theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs although, at the closest point, it is over 38.5 km to this GDL.</p>
Dunninald (Angus)  Representative Viewpoint: None	18.47 km north-west.	<p>Although theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown across approximately two-thirds of the GDL it is considered that actual visibility will be limited due to the screening effect of the surrounding woodland within the grounds. Existing and consented wind farms having theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from this location include sites in Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4, the closest of which, Whitefield of Dun (Group 4), is located 9.7 km to the north-west of Dunninald.</p> <p>A number of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms have theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from this GDL including those in Groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, Mains of Bridgeton, Nathro Hill, Glaxo Smith Kline and Corse Hill. The closest of these sites is at Glaxo Smith Kline, at 2.9 km to the north-east of Dunninald. Both the offshore wind farms at Firth of Forth Phase 1 and Neart na Gaoithe have theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. However, as noted above, actual visibility is likely to be limited.</p>

GDL	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
Guthrie Castle (Angus) Representative Viewpoint: None	29.66 km west north-west.	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs increases as elevation across the grounds increases, with all WTGs being theoretically visible from the highest areas within the designed landscape. However, views to surrounding areas from within the grounds are limited due to woodland cover and vegetation. There is no visibility of any existing or consented wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from this location.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated for onshore application and scoping stage wind farms including those in Groups 5 and 6, and at Finavon House. The closest of these sites is 1.3 km north at Pickerton Farm (Group 5). Neart na Gaoithe has no cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs but theoretical visibility of Firth of Forth Phase 1 is indicated from most of the areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be seen. However, actual visibility of all these sites is likely to be limited by surrounding trees and vegetation.</p>
House of Pitmuies (Angus) Representative Viewpoint: None	29.11 km west north-west.	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is limited, with up to 72 WTGs, being theoretically visible from within the designed landscape. Views to surrounding areas are also limited due to woodland cover and vegetation within the grounds of the GDL. There is no visibility of any existing or consented wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from this location.</p> <p>This House of Pitmuies is located next to Guthrie Castle and the cumulative context is similar to that described above. The closest wind farm to the GDL is the application status single WTG at Pickerton Farm (Group 5). As with Guthrie Castle, actual visibility of all these wind farms, including Firth of Forth Phase 1, is likely to be limited by surrounding trees and vegetation.</p>

GDL	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
The Guynd (Angus) Representative Viewpoint: None	25.83 km west.	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated across most of this GDL. However, views to surrounding areas are likely to be extremely limited due to woodland cover and vegetation in the grounds, although the HS Inventory description, notes that views to the North Sea are possible from the top of the house. There is no visibility of any existing or consented wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from this location.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated for onshore application and scoping stage wind farms including those in Groups 6, 7, and Corse Hill, which is the closest of these wind farms approximately 4.1 km south-east of the Guynd. Both Neart na Gaoithe and Firth of Forth Phase 1 have theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, although actual visibility of all these wind farms is likely to be limited by surrounding trees and vegetation as noted above.</p>
Camperdown House (Angus and Dundee City) Representative Viewpoint: None	45.41 km west.	<p>All the Inch Cape WTGs are shown as being theoretically visible from the highest points of the GDL, although visibility in lower areas of the grounds will be limited. Views to surrounding areas are also limited due to woodland cover and vegetation. Views are possible from the house across Firth of Tay to Fife. The only existing or consented wind farm with theoretical visibility from this GDL is the Michelin Tyre Factory, 7.5 km to the east.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated for onshore application and scoping stage wind farms including those in Groups 6, 7, at Corse Hill and Port of Dundee, which is the closest of these wind farms approximately 5.2 km east south-east of the GDL. Both Neart na Gaoithe and Firth of Forth Phase 1 have theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, although for Firth of Forth Phase 1 this is limited. Actual visibility of all these wind farms is also likely to be further limited by surrounding trees and vegetation as noted above.</p>

GDL	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
Baxter Park (Dundee City) Representative Viewpoint: None	40.88 km west.	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown across approximately two-thirds of the park (towards its southern end). The HS Inventory notes that there are glimpses of the former panoramic view over the Firth of Tay to Fife but that trees have all but obscured this view. The only existing or consented wind farm having theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from this GDL is Michelin Tyre Factory, 3.5 km to the east of Baxter Park.</p> <p>The only onshore application or scoping stage wind farms having theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are those in Group 7, Corse Hill and Port of Dundee, which is the closest at just over 600 m to the south. Theoretical cumulative visibility is also indicated for the other two offshore application stage wind farms, but at a considerable distance from Dundee.</p>
Balgay Park (Dundee City) Representative Viewpoint: None	44.51 km west.	<p>The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs across most of the eastern half of the park. Although Balgay Hill, which lies within the Park, is heavily wooded there are locations from which there will be long distance views over the Firth of Tay and possibly towards the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. The only existing or consented wind farms with theoretical visibility together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are Michelin Tyre Factory at seven kilometres to the east, and the single WTG at Tealing Airfield, 6.8 km to the north of Balgay Park.</p> <p>The only onshore application or scoping stage wind farms with theoretical cumulative visibility are those in Groups 6, 7, Finavon House, Corse Hill and Port of Dundee, which is the closest at just less than 3.9 km to the east. Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is also indicated for the two other offshore application stage wind farms, but at a considerable distance from Dundee.</p>

GDL	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
Earlsall (Fife)  Representative Viewpoint: None	37.51 km due west south-west.	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown across most of the grounds of Earlsall. However, it is considered that actual visibility will be extremely limited due to tree cover both in and around the grounds. The only existing or consented wind farms having theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from this GDL are Michelin Tyre Factory and the single WTG at Tealing Airfield, 11.3 km and 16.5 km to the north respectively.</p> <p>Onshore application or scoping stage wind farms with theoretical cumulative visibility are those in Groups 6, 7, Nathro Hill, Corse Hill and Port of Dundee, which is the closest at 9.6 km to the north. Theoretical cumulative visibility is also indicated for the two other offshore application stage wind farms but at a considerable distance: the closest, Neart na Gaoithe, is at least 34.4 km to the east south-east. Actual visibility is likely to be limited for the reason noted above.</p>
St Andrews Links (Fife)  Representative Viewpoint: None	35.34 km west south-west.	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown across the whole of the GDL. The HS Inventory indicates that views east towards St Andrews Bay may be obtained from all the courses. Existing and consented wind farms having theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs include Michelin Tyre Factory and the single WTG at Tealing Airfield, 13.7 km and 19.5 km to the north north-west of St Andrews Links. Other developments with theoretical visibility in Group 3 are unlikely to have actual visibility together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.</p> <p>Cumulative theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated across most of this GDL with onshore application and scoping stage wind farms in Groups 3, 6 and 7, at Nathro Hill, Finavon House, Corse Hill and Port of Dundee. The closest are in Group 6 approximately 7.5 km to the south and south south-east at Lingo and Kenly. Port of Dundee is 12.5 km to the north and Corse Hill is 20.4 km distant across the Firth of Tay. Both other application stage offshore wind farms have cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, with Neart na Gaoithe 30 km east south-east of the GDL.</p>

GDL	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
Craigtoun (Fife)  Representative Viewpoint: None	38.07 km west south-west.	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated across the whole of this GDL. Although heavily wooded in places, actual visibility is likely to occur in the more open areas of the designed landscape, such as the golf course. Existing and consented wind farms with theoretical visibility from this GDL include the Michelin Tyre Factory and the single WTG at Tealing Airfield. Other developments with theoretical visibility are in Aberdeenshire and are unlikely to have actual visibility from the GDL on account of the intervening distance (over 60 km to Group 3), therefore are not described here.</p> <p>Of the onshore application and scoping stage wind farms, cumulative theoretical visibility, with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, is indicated for all wind farms except those in Groups 4, 5 and Balnacake. The closest are in Group 6 with Lingo located approximately 4.6 km south south-east. Other wind farms are located across the Firth of Tay to the north, and at varying distances. Both other application stage offshore wind farms have cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, with Neart na Gaoithe 31.3 km east of the GDL.</p>
Hill of Tarvit (Wemyss Hall) (Fife)  Representative Viewpoint: None	48.49 km west south-west.	<p>Located on the south-western edge of the SLVIA Study Area, theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown on the summit and north-east facing slopes of the Hill of Tarvit (211 m AOD). The closest existing or consented wind farm having theoretical visibility together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is the Michelin Tyre Factory at 21.3 km to the north north-east of the GDL.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown for most of the application and scoping stage wind farms considered in the assessment. Many of these are unlikely to be actually visible due to distance. It is considered that only the other offshore wind farms and the Group 7 wind farms, all at application stage, are likely to be relevant to the cumulative context of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, although the offshore sites, in particular, are located at a considerable distance from the Hill of Tarvit, particularly Firth of Forth Phase 1 at over 70 km to the north-east.</p>

GDL	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
Cambo (Fife)  Representative Viewpoint: None	28.73 km south-west.	<p>According to the HS Inventory, the GDL incorporates farms, a picturesque estate layout, a mid-20th century golf course and gardens of botanical and horticultural interest. Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is shown across nearly the entire designed landscape which is located on the coast of north-east Fife. However it is considered that there will be limited actual visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within the garden itself due to the level of woodland cover. It is likely to be visible from more open areas such as the adjacent links and coastal footpath. Existing and consented wind farms which may be seen from this GDL in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs include those at the Michelin Tyre Factory, Tealing Airfield, and the relevant wind farms in Groups 1, 2 and 3. Of these only the first two are likely to have actual visibility, although even the closest, Michelin Tyre Factory, is 25.2 km to the north.</p> <p>With the exception of Balnacake and Groups 4 and 5, there is theoretical cumulative visibility with all the application and scoping stage wind farms considered in the assessment. However, most of the onshore wind farms will be seen at a considerable distance to the north across the Firth of Tay, with only Group 7 located in close proximity (Kenly is located 2.9 km to the west). Both other offshore application stage wind farms will be seen from most areas from which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be visible. Neart na Gaoithe is located approximately 18.5 km offshore at the closest point to Cambo.</p>
Charleton House (Fife)  Representative Viewpoint: None	45.3 km west south-west.	<p>Located towards the edge of the SLVIA Study Area in East Fife, theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is limited to the upper slopes and summit of Flagstaff Hill which rises up 214 m AOD to the north of the house. There is no theoretical visibility of any existing or consented wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from this location.</p> <p>The only application or scoping stage onshore wind farms having any theoretical cumulative visibility are those in Group 7 and Nathro Hill of which the latter is located a considerable distance to the north (over 60 km). There is also limited theoretical visibility of the two other application stage offshore sites with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.</p>

GDL	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
Tynninghame (East Lothian) Representative Viewpoint: None	49.58 km south south-west.	<p>There is theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from much of this coastal GDL, most of which however lies outside the SLVIA Study Area. There may be distant views of the Inch Cape WTGs from open areas on the coast itself but it is unlikely to be visible from many inland areas due to the extensive woodland cover across the designed landscape. There is no visibility of any existing or consented wind farms considered in this assessment. However there may be visibility of existing wind farms in the Lammermuir Hills to the south.</p> <p>The only application or scoping stage onshore wind farms having theoretical cumulative visibility are those in Group 7 and Nathro Hill. There is limited visibility of the two other application stage offshore developments with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. All these wind farms are at a considerable distance from the GDL.</p>

#### **Local Landscape Areas (LLA) and Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV)**

Table 16B.8 describes patterns of theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from each of the LLAs and AGLVs within the SLVIA Study Area. A description is included of both the baseline condition (where the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are considered alongside existing and consented wind farm) and the cumulative context (where the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are considered alongside application and scoping stage wind farms in addition to wind farms which are existing or consented). The ZTV is shown overlaid on the designated landscapes in Figure 16.3a.

**Table 16B.8: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within LLAs and AGLVs in the Study Area**

Designated Area	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
LLA		
Craigtoun Representative Viewpoints: None	36.94 km west south-west.	<p>There is theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within much of this LLA. Although heavily wooded in places, actual visibility is likely to occur in more open areas of the landscape such as the golf course. Existing and consented wind farms with theoretical visibility from this LLA include Michelin Tyre Factory and the single WTG at Tealing Airfield. Other wind farms with theoretical visibility are in Aberdeenshire and are unlikely to have actual visibility from the LLA on account of the intervening distance (over 60 km to Group 3).</p>

Designated Area	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
		<p>Of the onshore application and scoping stage wind farms cumulative theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated for all wind farms except Groups 4, 5 and Balnacake. The closest of these are in Group 7 with Lingo located approximately 4.4 km to the south. Other wind farms are located across the Firth of Tay to the north, at varying distances. Both other application stage offshore wind farms have cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, with Neart na Gaoithe 29.3 km east of the LLA.</p>
Dura Den Representative Viewpoints: None	41.97 km west south-west.	<p>There is theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from a very small area within the north-eastern part of this LLA, to the north of Blebocraigs, but not from within Dura Den itself. Existing and consented wind farms with limited theoretical visibility from this LLA include Michelin Tyre Factory and the single WTG at Tealing Airfield, with others located much further to the north and unlikely to be visible.</p> <p>Of the onshore application and scoping stage wind farms, cumulative theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated for all wind farms except Groups 4, 5 and Balnacake. The closest are in Group 7 with Lingo located approximately nine kilometres to the south-east. Other wind farms are located across the Firth of Tay to the north, and at varying distances. Both application stage offshore wind farms have cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, with Neart na Gaoithe located 36.5 km east of the LLA. In all cases theoretical cumulative visibility is limited and does not occur within the Dura Den itself.</p>
East Neuk Representative Viewpoints: Vpt 22: Anstruther Easter	31.14 km west south-west.	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within this LLA is limited to the stretch of coastline between Crail and Anstruther Easter. The wireline visualisation from Viewpoint 22 (Figure 16.56) suggests that actual visibility of some Inch Cape WTGs, particularly from the coastal edge, will be screened by coastal landform. There is no theoretical visibility of any existing or consented wind farms considered in the assessment although existing wind farms may be visible on the distant skyline of the Lammermuir Hills in conditions of good visibility.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms is limited to those in Group 7. There is also limited cumulative visibility with the two other application stage offshore wind farms, with Neart na Gaoithe located closest at 19 km to the east.</p>
Forth Islands Representative	33.17 km south-west.	<p>There is theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from most of the Isle of May. The wireline visualisation from Viewpoint 24 (Figure 16.58) suggests that</p>

Designated Area	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
Viewpoint: Vpt 24: Isle of May		<p>actual visibility will also be possible from most parts of the island due to the lack of tree cover and/or any development. Existing and consented wind farms having theoretical visibility include those in Groups 1, 2 and 3; however, they are unlikely to have actual visibility due to their distance from the island.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated for several onshore application and scoping stage wind farms. The closest are in Group 7 with the development at Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms located at a closest distance of 13.1 km north-west of the island. Other onshore wind farms considered in the assessment are located across the Firth of Tay, to the north, and are at varying distances. Both other application stage offshore wind farms have cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, with Neart na Gaoithe some 16.2 km east north-east.</p>
Largo Representative Viewpoint: Vpt 19: Largo Law	42.04 km west south-west.	<p>There is theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within only a small part of this LLA limited to the summit and eastern slopes of Largo Law. The wireline visualisation from Viewpoint 19 (Figure 16.53) suggests that actual visibility will also be possible from these areas. Several existing and consented wind farms are theoretically visible from within the LLA but this is limited to the upper slopes of Largo Law.</p> <p>Of the onshore application and scoping stage wind farms considered in the assessment, cumulative theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated for all them, with the exception of Balnacake; however, this cumulative visibility is limited to the upper slopes of Largo Law. The closest are in Group 7 with the development at Lingo located 3.4 km north-east of the LLA. Other wind farms are located across the Firth of Tay to the north, and at varying, but much greater, distances. Both other application stage offshore wind farms have cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, with Neart na Gaoithe located 31.5 km to east of the LLA.</p>
St Andrews to Fife Ness Representative Viewpoints: Vpt 21: Kingsbarns Vpt 23: Fife Ness	27.34 km west south-west.	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is possible from within almost all of this LLA. Wireline visualisations from Viewpoint 21 (Figure 16.55) and Viewpoint 23 (Figure 16.57) indicate that actual visibility will also be possible from areas where open sea views may be obtained. Theoretical visibility of existing and consented wind farms also occurs throughout the LLA with the closest at Tealing Airfield and Michelin Tyre Factory located to the north-west across the Firth of Tay.</p> <p>There is also cumulative theoretical visibility of all of the onshore application and scoping stage wind farms with the</p>

Designated Area	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
		<p>exception of Balnacake, although many are located at some distance to the north of the LLA. The closest are in Group 7 with the wind farm at Kenly located some 1.8 km south of the LLA at its closest point. Other onshore wind farms are located across the Firth of Tay to the north, and at varying, but much greater, distances. Both other application stage offshore wind farms have cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, with Neart na Gaoithe located some 15.8 km to the east of the LLA at its closest point at Fife Ness.</p>
St Andrews Links Representative Viewpoints: None	35.08 km west south-west.	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is possible from within all of this LLA. Theoretical visibility of existing and consented wind farms also occurs throughout the LLA with the closest at Tealing Airfield and Michelin Tyre Factory across the Firth of Tay.</p> <p>There is also cumulative theoretical visibility of several of the onshore application and scoping stage wind farms although many are located at some distance to the north of the LLA. The closest are in Group 7 with Lingo located 7.4 km south of the LLA at its closest point. Other onshore wind farms are located across the Firth of Tay to the north, with Port of Dundee the closest at 12.5 km north north-west. Both application stage offshore wind farms have cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from throughout the LLA, with Neart na Gaoithe located some 29.6 km east south-east.</p>
Tarvit and Ceres Representative Viewpoints: None	43.12 km west south-west.	<p>There is theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within only a small part of this LLA limited to scattered areas around the Hill of Tarvit and across the southern third of the LLA. Theoretical visibility of existing and consented wind farms is also limited.</p> <p>In relation to onshore application and scoping stage developments the pattern of theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is also limited. The closest are in Group 7 with the wind farm at Lingo located five kilometres east of the LLA, at its closest point. Other onshore wind farms are located across the Firth of Tay to the north. Both of the two other application stage offshore wind farms – Neart na Gaoithe and Firth of Forth Phase 1 – also have limited cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, in small areas scattered throughout the LLA.</p>
Tay Coast Representative Viewpoints: None	37.16 km west.	<p>There is theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from within scattered parts of this LLA which lie inside the SLVIA Study Area including the low hills above Tayport and other hill-tops and east facing slopes between the A92 and Firth of Tay. Limited theoretical visibility of existing and consented wind farms is only possible for the closest, which</p>

Designated Area	Theoretical Visibility (Minimum Distance from the Nearest Inch Cape WTG)	Description of Patterns of Theoretical Visibility
		<p>are at Tealing Airfield and Michelin Tyre Factory, located across the Firth of Tay to the north.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms is also limited. The closest are Port of Dundee and the Group 6 sites. Both of the other two application stage offshore wind farms also have limited cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, in small areas scattered throughout the LLA.</p>
Tentsmuir Coast Representative Viewpoint: Vpt 16: Tentsmuir	32.28 km west.	<p>Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is possible from within almost all of this LLA. The wireline visualisations from Viewpoint 16 (Figure 16.50) indicate that actual visibility will also be possible. Theoretical visibility of existing and consented wind farms is only possible for the closest, which are at Tealing Airfield and Michelin Tyre Factory, located across the Firth of Tay to the north.</p> <p>Theoretical cumulative visibility of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms occurs throughout the LLA. The closest sites are Port of Dundee, Groups 6, 7 and Corse Hill. Both of the other two application stage offshore wind farms also have theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from throughout the LLA, with Neart na Gaoithe the closest at 31.7 km east south-east.</p>
AGLV		
East Lothian Coastal AGLV Representative Viewpoints: None	48.5 km south south-west.	<p>There is theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from much of this coastal AGLV, most of which lies outside the SLVIA Study Area. There may be distant views of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from open areas on the coast. There is theoretical visibility of existing or consented wind farms in Group 3 however actual visibility is unlikely due to the intervening distance. There may be visibility of existing wind farms in the Lammermuir Hills to the south although these do not lie within the SLVIA Study Area.</p> <p>The only application or scoping stage onshore wind farms having any theoretical cumulative visibility are those in Group 7 and Nathro Hill. There is theoretical cumulative visibility of the two other application stage offshore wind farms with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. However, all these wind farms are at a considerable distance from the AGLV.</p>

### 16B.1.5 Residential Settlements

A review of the ZTV plans has been carried out to establish potential visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with other existing and consented wind farms considered in the assessment. This review also includes analysis of potential cumulative visibility with application and scoping stage wind farms considered in the assessment, both onshore and offshore. The findings of this review are summarised below and the following sections address both visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in its baseline context (with other existing and consented wind farms) and cumulatively. It should be noted that visibility as shown on the ZTV often does not reflect the true nature of intervisibility between areas within settlements and wind farms in the wider landscape, due to the screening effect of surrounding buildings, structures and vegetation. Also, to avoid overly complex analysis, this review does not largely distinguish between simultaneous, consecutive and sequential cumulative visibility.

In general, most settlements of any size which are shown on the ZTV as having visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are located on the coastal edge. The only major settlements within 20 km of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are Arbroath and Montrose.

#### Coastal Settlements in Aberdeenshire

**Table 16B.9: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from Coastal Settlements in Aberdeenshire**

	Visibility from Coastal Settlements in Aberdeenshire				
	Stonehaven	Inverbervie	Gourdon	Johnshaven	St Cyrus
Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs	-	part	all	all	part
<b>Cumulative Sites</b>					
Offshore					
Neart na Gaoithe	n/a	part	all	all	part
Firth of Forth Phase 1	n/a	all	all	all	part
Onshore					
Group 1	n/a	-	-	-	-
Group 2	n/a	all	limited	-	-
Group 3	n/a	-	-	-	part
Group 4	n/a	-	-	-	part
Group 5	n/a	-	-	-	part
Group 6	n/a	-	-	part	part

	Visibility from Coastal Settlements in Aberdeenshire				
Group 7	n/a	-	most	all	-
Mains of Bridgeton	n/a	-	-	limited	all
Nathro Hill	n/a	-	-	-	limited
Glaxo Smith Kline	n/a	-	part	all	part
Balnacake	n/a	-	-	-	limited
Finavon House	n/a	-	-	-	most
Corse Hill	n/a	-	limited	limited	-
Tealing Airfield	n/a	-	-	-	-
Michelin Tyre Factory	n/a	-	-	-	-
Port of Dundee	n/a	-	-	-	-

### Coastal Settlements in Angus

**Table 16B.10: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from Coastal Settlements in Angus**

	Visibility from Coastal Settlements in Angus					
	Montrose	Lunan	Auchmithie	Arbroath	Carnoustie	Monifieth
Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs	part	all	all	most	most	all
<b>Cumulative Sites</b>						
Offshore						
Neart na Gaoithe	-	-	all	most	all	all
Firth of Forth Phase 1	all	all	all	part	most	most
Onshore						
Group 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 2	part	-	-	-	-	-
Group 3	all	-	-	limited	-	-
Group 4	all	-	-	-	-	-
Group 5	all	-	-	part	-	-

	Visibility from Coastal Settlements in Angus					
Group 6	part	-	-	most	most	part
Group 7	-	-	-	most	most	all
Mains of Bridgeton	all	-	-	limited	-	-
Nathro Hill	all	-	-	most	-	-
Glaxo Smith Kline	all	-	-	-	-	-
Balnacake	part	-	-	limited	-	-
Finavon House	all	-	-	most	-	-
Corse Hill	-	-	-	all	all	most
Tealing Airfield	-	-	-	-	part	-
Michelin Tyre Factory	-	-	-	part	all	part
Port of Dundee	-	-	-	part	part	part

### Coastal Settlements in Fife

**Table 16B.11: Theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from Coastal Settlements in Fife**

	Visibility from Coastal Settlements in Fife					
	Tayport	Guard-bridge	St Andrews	Crail	Anstruther Easter	Pittenweem
Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs	all	most	most	most	part	limited
<b>Cumulative Sites</b>						
Offshore						
Near na Gaoithe	most	most	most	all	all	all
Firth of Forth Phase 1	all	most	most	part	part	-
Onshore						
Group 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 3	-	-	most	-	-	-

	Visibility from Coastal Settlements in Fife					
Group 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 6	most	part	most	-	-	-
Group 7	most	most	part	part	most	most
Mains of Bridgeton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nathro Hill	-	limited	most	-	-	-
Glaxo Smith Kline	-	-	most	-	-	-
Balnacake	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finavon House	-	-	most	-	-	-
Corse Hill	all	part	most	-	-	-
Tealing Airfield	most	part	most	-	-	-
Michelin Tyre Factory	most	part	most	-	-	-
Port of Dundee	most	part	most	-	-	-

### Inland Settlements in Fife

**Table 16B.12: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from Inland Settlements in Fife**

	Visibility from Inland Settlements in Fife					
	Balmullo	Boarhills	Kingsbarns	Leuchars	Strathkinness	Dairsie
Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs	all	part	all	most	all	all
<b>Cumulative Sites</b>						
Offshore						
Neart na Gaoithe	all	all	all	most	all	-
Firth of Forth Phase 1	all	part	all	most	part	most
Onshore						
Group 1	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Visibility from Inland Settlements in Fife					
Group 2	-	limited	all	-	-	-
Group 3	-	limited	all	-	part	-
Group 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 6	limited	part	all	all	part	-
Group 7	all	all	all	all	all	-
Mains of Bridgeton	-	limited	all	-	part	-
Nathro Hill	limited	part	all	all	part	-
Glaxo Smith Kline	-	-	all	-	part	-
Balnacake	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finavon House	-	part	all	-	part	-
Corse Hill	part	part	all	all	part	most
Tealing Airfield	-	limited	-	limited	part	-
Michelin Tyre Factory	limited	limited	-	all	part	-
Port of Dundee	limited	limited	-	limited	part	-

### Other Settlements

**Table 16B.13: Theoretical Visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from Other Settlements**

	Visibility from Coastal Settlements in Dundee and East Lothian			
	Dundee City	Broughty Ferry	Dunbar	North Berwick
Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs	part	part	part	all
<b>Cumulative Sites</b>				
Offshore				
Neart na Gaoithe	most	most	part	all
Firth of Forth Phase 1	part	part	part	most
Onshore				

	Visibility from Coastal Settlements in Dundee and East Lothian			
Group 1	-	-	-	-
Group 2	-	-	-	-
Group 3	-	-	-	-
Group 4	-	-	-	-
Group 5	-	-	-	-
Group 6	part	most	part	-
Group 7	part	part	part	all
Mains of Bridgeton	-	-	-	-
Nathro Hill	limited	-	limited	limited
Glaxo Smith Kline	-	-	-	-
Balnacake	-	-	-	-
Finavon House	-	-	limited	-
Corse Hill	part	part	part	-
Tealing Airfield	part	part	-	-
Michelin Tyre Factory	part	most	-	-
Port of Dundee	part	all	-	-

### 16B.1.6 Road, Rail & Recreational Routes

The ZTVs for all existing, consented, application and scoping stage wind farms considered as part of this assessment have been used to generate a series of route analysis diagrams shown in Figures 16.23 to 16.34. Each route is analysed to show theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with these wind farms. The location of these routes is shown in Figure 16.7.

#### A91

The A91 is located 35.43 km west south-west of the closest Inch Cape WTG. The route analysis plan in Figure 16.23 shows that there will be theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from almost the entire stretch of road between St Andrews and Guardbridge, which is at a distance of between 35 km to 40 km from the closest Inch Cape WTG. Along certain stretches of the route, particularly closer to St Andrews, it is possible that actual views of the Inch Cape WTGs may be screened by buildings and roadside vegetation; however there are also sections of the road which

have clear views across adjacent fields to the Eden Estuary and open sea and the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs may be visible in these views.

Of the existing and consented wind farms considered as part of the assessment, there is theoretical visibility of the Group 3 wind farms at the Hill of Garvock; although at 60 km distance, these are unlikely to have any actual visibility. Tealing Airfield and Michelin Tyre Factory WTGs also have theoretical visibility and are closer at around 19 km and 13.5 km respectively. It is possible that there may be glimpses of these wind farms from the A91 although intervening vegetation and buildings may screen many views or limit them to views of WTG blade tips.

In addition to those wind farms in Group 3 which are unlikely to be visible at this distance, onshore application stage wind farms having theoretical visibility include those in Group 6, 7, Finavon House, Nathro Hill, Corse Hill and Glaxo Smith Kline. Of these, the closest wind farms are in Group 7. However it is considered that for most of the route actual visibility may be limited by intervening vegetation and buildings. The scoping stage wind farm at Port of Dundee has theoretical visibility for most of the route but actual visibility may also be limited due to intervening vegetation. Both offshore stage wind farms have theoretical visibility but Firth of Forth Phase 1 is unlikely to be seen due to intervening distance. Neart na Gaoithe, although closer, is also likely to be screened in many views from the road, largely as a result of buildings and vegetation around the town of St Andrews.

#### **A914**

The A914 is located 39.61 km west south-west of the closest Inch Cape WTG. The route analysis plan in Figure 16.24 shows that there will be limited theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs for a short stretch of the road to the north of St Michaels and also for several hundred metres of road closer to Newport-on-Tay. However, actual visibility is considered to be unlikely due to screening by roadside vegetation and also by trees and woodland in the surrounding landscape, both close by and also further afield (Tentsmuir Forest).

Of the existing and consented onshore wind farms, only Tealing Airfield has theoretical visibility but this is very limited in extent. Onshore application and scoping stage wind farms with theoretical visibility include Groups 6, 7, Corse Hill and Port of Dundee. With the exception of Group 7, this visibility is limited, intermittent and at some distance. Both other application stage offshore wind farms have theoretical visibility along stretches of the route but at considerable distances, particularly Firth of Forth Phase 1.

#### **A915**

The A915 is located 35.43 km west south-west of the closest Inch Cape WTG. The route analysis plan in Figure 16.25 shows theoretical visibility for the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs for just less than half of the length of road considered, starting to the north of Largoward and continuing for most of the distance to St Andrews. Trees and vegetation at the roadside and in the surrounding landscape will tend to limit actual visibility however it is considered that the Inch Cape WTGs will be visible in the distance from the stretch of road that slopes down to St Andrews and from where there are views of the sea.

Figure 16.25 also shows a very clear pattern of visibility for Inch Cape together with other wind farms. Theoretical visibility of most wind farms starts at the junction of the A915 with the B940. Beyond this point the road slopes gently down towards St Andrews affording distant views over East Fife and the Firth of Tay towards Angus. Of the existing and consented onshore wind farms, both Tealing Airfield and the Michelin Tyre Factory have theoretical visibility to the north at a closest distance of approximately 15.5 km. Wind farms in Groups 1, 2 and 3 are at much greater distances, more than 60 km from the road.

Of the onshore application and scoping stage wind farms most show cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from the same stretch of road between the B940 and St Andrews; however, with the exception of the Group 7 wind farms which will be visible at a closest distance of 2.2 km to the east (Lingo), these wind farms are located at a considerable distance from the road with the closest, Corse Hill, at over 22 km to the north-east. The two other offshore application stage wind farms both have combined theoretical visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, but Firth of Forth Phase 1 is almost 60 km distant. Neart na Gaoithe is closer at 30 km to the east and shows some sequential cumulative visibility (with Group 7) from the A915 between Lower Largo and Largoward.

### **A917**

The A917 is located 29.81 km west south-west of the closest Inch Cape WTG and Viewpoint 21 is located adjacent to this road, just north of Kingsbarns. As illustrated in Figure 16.26, there is theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, for just under two-thirds of this route. From Anstruther Easter to St Andrews (approximately 25 km) this is almost continuous, with some smaller sections of blade tip visibility to the west of Anstruther Easter. As the road is located close to the coastline, actual visibility is also likely although it may be intermittent due to the screening effect of buildings and trees in the landscape. Viewpoint 21 is situated on the A917 and is considered to be representative of views from this section of the road, and in which the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible.

Of the other wind farms considered in this assessment, and with the exception of the two other offshore wind farm sites and the Group 7 wind farms, theoretical visibility is only possible along the stretch of road between the junction with the B9171, to the north of Crail, and St Andrews. Onshore existing and consented wind farms at Michelin Tyre Factory, Tealing Airfield, and those in Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4, have varying degrees of theoretical visibility from here although at some distance from the road, particularly the wind farms in Groups 1, 2 and 3 which are in Aberdeenshire.

Onshore application stage and scoping stage wind farms will also be theoretically visible, particularly the wind farms in Group 7 which, at their closest, are situated just under two kilometres to the west of the road. The other wind farms are further away – the closest being Port of Dundee, 15 km to the north of St Andrews – and are therefore unlikely to materially influence the cumulative context of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in views from the road. Both other application stage offshore wind farms are theoretically visible, particularly Neart na Gaoithe, with its closest WTG located approximately 18.7 km east of the road at Crail, and which is predicted to be visible for most of the route. Firth of Forth Phase 1 is to be located considerably further away.

### **A919**

The A919 is located 39.68 km west south-west of the closest Inch Cape WTG. As illustrated in Figure 16.27, there is theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs along much of the length of this relatively short stretch of road. However, actual visibility may be more limited as the land is relatively flat or gently sloping and views towards the Development Area are likely to be screened by buildings, particularly within the settlements at Leuchars and Guardbridge, and also by trees and woodland in the surrounding landscape. Of the existing onshore wind farms, only Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield have any theoretical visibility, which for the latter is limited.

Onshore application and scoping stage wind farms in Groups 6 and 7, together with Nathro Hill and Port of Dundee, will have visibility from this route, with Port of Dundee and Group 7 the closest at eight kilometres north and 10.7 km south-east respectively. Both other offshore application stage wind farms will have some theoretical visibility from the road although Firth of Forth Phase 1 is over 60 km distant. Actual visibility is likely to be limited, as with most of the cumulative sites described above.

### **A92**

The A92 is located 19.28 km west north-west of the closest Inch Cape WTG. Viewpoint 12 is located adjacent to this road, just to the east of Muirdrum, as is Viewpoint 2, just north of Inverbervie. The route analysis plan in Figure 16.28 shows theoretical visibility for the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs for approximately two-thirds of the length of road considered in this assessment, from the Tay Road Bridge to Stonehaven in the north. Visibility is not continuous and there are some longer (approximately five kilometres or more) sections where there will be no visibility, including stretches of road to the north of Inverbervie, around Montrose, and between Inverkeilor and Arbroath. In some areas, actual visibility is likely to be limited due to woodland and vegetation in the surrounding landscapes, and where the road runs through settlements or adjacent to houses and other buildings. However, there are also stretches of the route where there are clear views out to sea, particularly where the road traverses the landscapes and seascapes closer to the coast, for example between Inverbervie and Montrose.

As would be expected over a relatively long (over 85 km) length of road, patterns of visibility are somewhat complicated, with all the wind farms considered in the assessment having theoretical visibility for at least some of the route, although only the two offshore wind farm sites will have theoretical visibility for more than half of the route. Of the existing and consented wind farms, both Tealing Airfield and Michelin Tyre Factory have visibility from the stretch of road between Dundee and Muirdrum. For the other existing and consented wind farms in Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4, theoretical visibility occurs further to the north, particularly around Montrose, and intermittently between Montrose and Stonehaven.

As a result of their location, the onshore application and scoping stage wind farms in Groups 6 and 7, at Corse Hill and Port of Dundee, will be mostly visible from the section of the route to the south-west of Arbroath. For the other wind farms, theoretical visibility occurs intermittently along the length of road to the north and south of Montrose, whilst towards Stonehaven cumulative

visibility is mostly of Group 1 and 2 wind farms. Theoretical visibility of the two other application stage offshore wind farms, Neart na Gaoithe and Firth of Forth Phase 1 tends to occur mostly along stretches of road that are closer to the coastline, but is not continuous.

### **A933**

The A933 is located 20.07 km west north-west of the closest Inch Cape WTG. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are predicted to be visible for just under two-thirds of this route, as can be seen in Figure 16.29a. This theoretical visibility occurs mostly between Arbroath and Friockheim, with a shorter section of road to the north of Friockheim along which varying numbers of Inch Cape WTGs will be visible. It is considered that actual visibility is likely to be much more intermittent and probably limited to WTG blade tips, as a consequence of trees and vegetation at the roadside as well as in the surrounding landscape.

As with the A92, the pattern of visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with other wind farms is somewhat complicated. The only wind farms that do not show at least some theoretical cumulative visibility with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are the Michelin Tyre Factory, Tealing Airfield and Port of Dundee. Of the other wind farms, the greatest amount of visibility is indicated for those in Groups 3, 4, and 5, and at Finavon House, Corse Hill and Nathro Hill, which are all predicted to be visible for over half the length of the route. Simultaneous cumulative visibility is also shown with the two other application stage offshore wind farms.

Figure 16.29b illustrates cumulative visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with Groups 6 and 7, Nathro Hill, Corse Hill and the two offshore wind farm sites, along a shorter section of the route between Arbroath Hospital and West Links; however, actual visibility of any wind farms is unlikely, as the route passes through a densely built-up area having little intervisibility with the surrounding landscape.

### **A935**

The A935 is located 21.06 km north-west of the closest Inch Cape WTG. The route analysis diagram in Figure 16.30 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are theoretically visible for under half of this road, which runs between Brechin and Montrose. Throughout the first half of the route there will be sequential visibility with onshore wind farms in Groups 3, 4, 5, 6, Balnacake, Finavon House, Nathro Hill and Glaxo Smith Kline. There is also predicted visibility of Firth of Forth Phase 1 for much of this part of the road. Simultaneous visibility is also predicted to occur with these same wind farm sites together with Mains of Bridgeton. The ZTV in Figure 16.5 indicates that for most of the route, theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be limited to WTG blade tips and it is considered that actual visibility will be limited due to the screening effect of vegetation and buildings in the surrounding landscape, particularly within the settlement of Montrose.

### **A937**

The A937 is located 21.62 km north-west of the closest Inch Cape WTG. The route analysis diagram in Figure 16.31 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are theoretically visible for less than half the length of this road, which runs between Montrose and Laurencekirk. Beyond the settlements of Montrose and Hillside theoretical visibility is limited and mostly WTG blade tips only. Within

these settlements actual visibility from the road is likely to be limited by intervening buildings and, in the countryside, limited by surrounding trees and vegetation. Simultaneous visibility will occur with a range of onshore developments including the wind farms in Groups 3, 4, 5, 6, Finavon House, Mains of Bridgeton, Nathro Hill and Glaxo Smith Kline. In regard to the two other application stage offshore wind farms, theoretical visibility of Neart na Gaoithe is predicted to be very limited but Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be mostly seen in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. As the route heads north along Strathmore there will be no cumulative visibility with these offshore wind farm sites, but there will be sequential visibility with a number of onshore developments in Groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, Balnacake, Finavon House and Nathro Hill.

### **Fife Coastal Path Footpath**

The Fife Coastal Path footpath is located 27.42 km south-west of the closest Inch Cape WTG. Viewpoints 16, 18, 22 and 23 are all located on, or close to, the footpath. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are predicted to be visible for just over two-thirds of this route. As can be seen in Figure 16.32, from Pittenweem there is almost continuous visibility along the footpath all the way to the Tay Road Bridge. Apart from where the footpath passes through settlements, and the section through Tentsmuir Forest, actual visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is likely to occur in many places, as the footpath follows the coastal edge closely, particularly between Anstruther and St Andrews.

To the west of Fife Ness, cumulative visibility is predicted mostly with the Group 7 wind farms onshore and Neart na Gaoithe offshore, with limited visibility of Firth of Forth Phase 1 closer towards Fife Ness. Between Fife Ness and St Andrews, there is theoretical visibility of most wind farms covered in the assessment in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, although beyond Boarhills visibility of some of the more distant onshore wind farm sites is screened by the intervening landform at Red Head. Between Guardbridge and Tayport theoretical visibility is more limited and includes the existing and consented WTGs at Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield, together with application and scoping stage onshore developments within Groups 6, 7, Nathro Hill, Corse Hill, Glaxo Smith Kline and Port of Dundee. There will also be theoretical cumulative visibility with the two other application stage offshore wind farms. As noted above, actual visibility of these other wind farms from within Tentsmuir Forest will be limited.

### **National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 1**

NCN Route 1 is located 17.31 km west north-west of the closest Inch Cape WTG. Theoretical visibility from NCN Route 1 of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with other wind farms is shown in Figure 16.33a, indicating that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs are predicted to be visible along much of the length of this route. Within East Fife theoretical visibility is almost continuous, from the northern slopes of Knock Hill to the Tay Road Bridge. Analysis of other routes (A91 for example) alongside which NCN Route 1 runs, suggests that actual visibility from some locations will be limited by roadside vegetation or by trees and buildings in the surrounding landscape, particularly in and around settlements, such as St Andrews and Leuchars. Also, between Leuchars and Tayport the route runs through Tentsmuir Forest, which has limited intervisibility with the adjacent seascape. From Dundee to Arbroath and from Arbroath to Montrose there is almost continuous theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. The cycle route follows the line

of the railway, and then runs parallel with the A92 on the approach to Arbroath. Leaving Arbroath, the route follows a series of minor roads across the coastal farmland to Lunan Bay, before re-joining with the A92 at Montrose.

To the north of Montrose, theoretical visibility continues as the route traverses Montrose Bay, passing through St Cyrus before joining the route of the A92 again, which it follows north to Inverbervie. Between Johnshaven and Inverbervie there is also an alternative route, much closer to the coastline, which follows the route of a former railway line. Theoretical visibility along this section is illustrated in Figure 16.33b. North of Inverbervie, visibility becomes more intermittent as the route follows a series of minor roads in the agricultural landscape just inland of the coastal edge, and there is almost no visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs from Stonehaven to the edge of the SLVIA Study Area, at Cookney.

Throughout the length of the route there will be simultaneous visibility with a range of wind farms, although the most visible will be the two other application stage offshore wind farms. In relation to onshore sites, between East Fife and Arbroath simultaneous visibility is indicated with the existing and consented wind farms at the Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield and there is limited visibility of wind farms in Groups 2 and 3 (but at a considerable distance). For application and scoping stage wind farms, theoretical visibility is predicted mostly with Groups 6, 7, Nathro Hill, Corse Hill and Port of Dundee, with limited visibility of Finavon House, Mains of Bridgeton and Glaxo Smith Kline. Between Arbroath and Montrose Bay there will be intermittent visibility of almost all of the other wind farms considered in the assessment. To the north of Montrose Bay however, theoretical visibility is more limited occurring mostly with onshore sites in Groups 1, 2 and 3. As with other routes described in this analysis and assessment, actual visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, is likely to be more limited than that shown in the plans and analysis diagrams, particularly as the route moves further away from the coastline, due to the screening effects of intervening vegetation and buildings in the surrounding landscape.

### **East Coast Rail Line**

The railway is located 17.74 km north-west of the closest Inch Cape WTG. The route analysis diagram in Figure 16.34 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will have theoretical visibility for just over half of this journey between Kingoodie and Newtonhill. This is concentrated into three main sections with small isolated stretches of visibility elsewhere. Firstly there is a stretch of continuous theoretical visibility about 30 km in length between the Tay Rail Bridge and Arbroath. It is considered that actual visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be limited or non-existent in certain locations due to the screening effect of trackside cuttings, buildings and vegetation, particularly where the line passes through built-up areas. However, at other points on this section, where the train line runs parallel with, and in close proximity to, the coast there is likely to be actual visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs; for example, the section between Broughty Ferry and Monifieth, and particularly the section between Carnoustie and Arbroath. Theoretical visibility along this part of the route is indicated with the existing wind farm at the Michelin Tyre Factory and the application and scoping stage developments in Groups 6, 7, Corse Hill and Port of Dundee. Both Neart na Gaoithe and Firth of Forth Phase 1 also have theoretical cumulative visibility, although the latter is at a considerable distance. Theoretical visibility of other wind farms along this stretch of line is limited.

The second section of mostly continuous theoretical visibility occurs between Lunan Bay and where the line crosses the River North Esk. Actual visibility will be more limited, particularly along the many stretches where the line runs through cuttings and built-up areas. However, there will also be some areas from where it is possible to obtain open views out to sea, mainly between Lunan Bay and Montrose. Theoretical visibility together with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is indicated, at one point or another along this section, with almost all the other wind farms considered in the assessment, with the exception of Michelin Tyre Factory, Tealing Airfield, Port of Dundee and wind farms in Groups 1 and 7.

Finally, there is a section of the line to the north of Stonehaven which shows theoretical visibility. However, it is considered that actual visibility will be limited as the train line runs through a cutting along most of this length. There is also limited theoretical visibility of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with other wind farms. Only the two other application stage offshore wind farms and wind farms in Groups 1 and 2 show theoretical visibility along this section.

#### **16B.1.7 Other Recreational Facilities**

A separate visibility analysis has not been carried out for the other recreational receptors listed in Section 16A.3. The receptors are all located within the ZTV of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs although in some cases, for example Dunnottar Castle, theoretical visibility is limited.

## References

---

Scottish Natural Heritage (1998) *South and Central Aberdeenshire* (Review No. 102)(Environmental Resources Management). Available at: <http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/review/102.pdf>

Scottish Natural Heritage (1999a). *Fife landscape character assessment* (Review No. 113). Available at: <http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/on-line/LCA/fife.pdf>

Scottish Natural Heritage (1999b). *Tayside landscape character assessment*. (Review No 122). Available at: <http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/review/122.pdf>