

# Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm

New Energy for Scotland

Offshore Environmental Statement:  
**VOLUME 2G**  
**Appendix 16C: Viewpoint**  
**Assessment**





global environmental solutions

Inch Cape Offshore Wind Farm

Appendix 16C

Viewpoint Assessment

February 2013

## Contents

<b>List of Tables</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>16C Viewpoint Assessment</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>16C.1 Viewpoint Assessment</b> .....	<b>1</b>
16C.1.1 Viewpoint 1: Garron Point .....	<b>1</b>
16C.1.2 Viewpoint 2: A92, North of Inverbervie.....	<b>4</b>
16C.1.3 Viewpoint 3: Beach Road, Kirkton, St Cyrus.....	<b>8</b>
16C.1.4 Viewpoint 4: Cairn o’ Mount.....	<b>11</b>
16C.1.5 Viewpoint 5: Montrose.....	<b>15</b>
16C.1.6 Viewpoint 6: Braehead of Lunan .....	<b>19</b>
16C.1.7 Viewpoint 7: Brechin .....	<b>22</b>
16C.1.8 Viewpoint 8: White Caterthun Hill Fort .....	<b>24</b>
16C.1.9 Viewpoint 9: Minor Road near Cairnconon Hill.....	<b>28</b>
16C.1.10 Viewpoint 10: Clifftop Path North of Victoria Park .....	<b>32</b>
16C.1.11 Viewpoint 11: Arbroath Signal Tower.....	<b>35</b>
16C.1.12 Viewpoint 12: A92 East of Muirdrum .....	<b>39</b>
16C.1.13 Viewpoint 13: Dodd Hill .....	<b>42</b>
16C.1.14 Viewpoint 14: Carnoustie .....	<b>46</b>
16C.1.15 Viewpoint 15: Dundee Law .....	<b>49</b>
16C.1.16 Viewpoint 16: Tentsmuir .....	<b>52</b>
16C.1.17 Viewpoint 17: Strathkinness .....	<b>56</b>
16C.1.18 Viewpoint 18: St Andrews, East Scores .....	<b>60</b>
16C.1.19 Viewpoint 19: Largo Law .....	<b>63</b>
16C.1.20 Viewpoint 20: B9131 South of Dunino .....	<b>67</b>
16C.1.21 Viewpoint 21: Kingsbarns .....	<b>71</b>
16C.1.22 Viewpoint 22: Anstruther Easter.....	<b>74</b>
16C.1.23 Viewpoint 23: Fife Ness .....	<b>77</b>
16C.1.24 Viewpoint 24: Isle of May .....	<b>81</b>
16C.1.25 Viewpoint 25: Dunbar .....	<b>84</b>

## List of Tables

---

Table 16C.1: Viewpoint 1 Details .....	1
Table 16C.2: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 1.....	2
Table 16C.3: Viewpoint 2 Details .....	4
Table 16C.4: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 2.....	5
Table 16C.5: Viewpoint 3 Details .....	8
Table 16C.6: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 3.....	9
Table 16C.7: Viewpoint 4 Details .....	11
Table 16C.8: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 4.....	12
Table 16C.9: Viewpoint 5 Details .....	15
Table 16C.10: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 5.....	16
Table 16C.11: Viewpoint 6 Details .....	19
Table 16C.12: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 6.....	20
Table 16C.13: Viewpoint 7 Details .....	22
Table 16C.14: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 7.....	23
Table 16C.15: Viewpoint 8 Details .....	24
Table 16C.16: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 8.....	25
Table 16C.17: Viewpoint 9 Details .....	28
Table 16C.18: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 9.....	29
Table 16C.19: Viewpoint 10 Details .....	32
Table 16C.20: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 10.....	33
Table 16C.21: Viewpoint 11 Details .....	35
Table 16C.22: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 11.....	36
Table 16C.23: Viewpoint 12 Details .....	39
Table 16C.24: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 12.....	40
Table 16C.25: Viewpoint 13 Details .....	42
Table 16C.26: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 13.....	43
Table 16C.27: Viewpoint 14 Details .....	46
Table 16C.28: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 14.....	47
Table 16C.29: Viewpoint 15 Details .....	49
Table 16C.30: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 15.....	50
Table 16C.31: Viewpoint 16 Details .....	52
Table 16C.32: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 16.....	53
Table 16C.33: Viewpoint 17 Details .....	56
Table 16C.34: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 17.....	57
Table 16C.35: Viewpoint 18 Details .....	60
Table 16C.36: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 18.....	61
Table 16C.37: Viewpoint 19 Details .....	63
Table 16C.38: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 19.....	64
Table 16C.39: Viewpoint 20 Details .....	67
Table 16C.40: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 20.....	68
Table 16C.41: Viewpoint 21 Details .....	71

Table 16C.42: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 21.....	72
Table 16C.43: Viewpoint 22 Details .....	74
Table 16C.44: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 22.....	75
Table 16C.45: Viewpoint 23 Details .....	77
Table 16C.46: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 23.....	78
Table 16C.47: Viewpoint 24 Details .....	81
Table 16C.48: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 24.....	82
Table 16C.49: Viewpoint 25 Details .....	84
Table 16C.50: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 25.....	86

## 16C Viewpoint Assessment

---

### 16C.1 Viewpoint Assessment

Figures 16.1 to 16.34 and Figures 16.60 to 16.119 are contained in Appendix 16F: A3 Figures.

Figures 16.35 to 16.59 are contained in Appendix 16G: Visualisations

The following viewpoints were considered as part of the assessment:

#### 16C.1.1 Viewpoint 1: Garron Point

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.1 below.

**Table 16C.1: Viewpoint 1 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.35
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	388592,787597
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA3: Cove Bay to Milton Ness
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	43.74 km – 61.74 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	South
<b>HSA</b>	13°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 78 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

#### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.35. The view south towards the Development Area looks over Stonehaven Golf Course, which is separated from the adjacent rocky shoreline by steep slopes and cliffs. Across Stonehaven Bay the indented rocky coastline continues, with several small headlands being visible in the view; Dunnottar Castle can be seen on one of these headlands, although it is not visible on the skyline. The settlement of Stonehaven itself is visible at the back of Stonehaven Bay, to the south of which rises a patterned landscape of agricultural land and woodland, with distant views over the A90 towards the transmitters on Bruxie Hill. There are open views out to sea, predominantly orientated in a wide sweep from east

to south. The view inland towards the west is blocked by the rising topography of Bruxie Hill and adjacent landform.

### **Predicted View**

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.35 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible to the left of the coastline and partially overlapping with the coastal edge, although at a much greater distance from the viewpoint than this stretch of adjacent coastline. The Inch Cape WTGs will occupy a HSA of 13°. Due to the shape of the Development Area and the arrangement of the grid layout, the Inch Cape WTGs in the wireline visualisation appear to form two distinctive groups, each of which will occupy approximately half the total HSA. The majority of the WTGs appear to form part of a dense, compact group of which the WTGs appearing at the right hand side of the view overlap slightly with the coast. It is difficult to discern the line of the horizon from within this group and the group is more likely to appear as a block in which it may be difficult to pick out the individual WTGs. To the left of this group, the remainder of the WTGs (which are fewer in number) can be picked out individually, in some cases, with more of the horizon visible in between WTGs. At this distance (43.74 km) the curvature of the earth means that the lower parts of the WTG towers will sit below the horizon and the more distant WTGs will also have part of their blade sweep (below the hub) screened below the horizon, although blade tip movement is unlikely to be discernible. Although the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility for foundation structures this is likely to be for the closest WTGs only. The ZTV also indicates that three OSPs may be discernible at this distance. Met Office data (see Section 16.4.3) indicates that on average, the closest WTGs will be visible for 21.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 78 days of the year. In clear weather, the WTGs will appear backlit at certain times of the day. At this distance it is unlikely that any lighting will be visible. Other wind farms (from those considered within this SLVIA – See *Chapter 16* Section 16.14 for details) having actual or theoretical visibility from Viewpoint 1 are listed in Table 16C.2 below.

**Table 16C.2: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 1**

<b>Wind Farm Name or Grouping</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Distance from Viewpoint</b>	<b>HSA</b>	<b>Direction to Viewpoint</b>
Group 1 (Clochnahill, Hillhead of Auquhirie and Jack's Bank theoretically visible)	Existing /Consented	7.05 km	10°	South-west
Group 2 (Kinneff, St John's Hill and Ferniebrae theoretically visible)	Consented /Application	8.54 km	23°	South-west
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	37.75 km	27°	South south-east
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	72.39 km	4°	South

The above table and cumulative wireline visualisation in Figure 16.35a indicate that several existing and consented onshore wind farms have theoretical visibility from this viewpoint, almost all of which are seen on the skyline. Of these, the most prominent are the two consented developments

at Clochnahill and Hillhead of Auquhirie (both in Group 1), although comparison of the cumulative wireline with the photograph of the existing view suggests that these two wind farms will be mostly screened by vegetation at this viewpoint, but are likely to be visible from other nearby areas. A number of the consented WTGs at St John's Hill (Group 2) may also be visible on the skyline from this location, although this is likely to be blade tip visibility only due to the screening effect of woodland and trees on the horizon.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

There is theoretical visibility of application stage onshore wind WTGs at Ferniebrae and Kinneff (both in Group 2), although the latter is unlikely to have any actual visibility due to screening by intervening vegetation. Of the two other proposed offshore wind farms, both also at application stage, Neart na Gaoithe is located to the south of the Inch Cape Development Area and is therefore unlikely to be visible, being directly behind the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. Firth of Forth Phase 1 is located approximately 37.75 km to the south south-east of this viewpoint in an area of open sea and will occupy a HSA of 27°, with the WTGs scattered along the horizon in what appears to be a largely random pattern.

### **Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will mostly be seen against the sea horizon, but adjacent to the coastal edge, with which it may compete as a focus of views when looking southwards along the coastline. However, the Inch Cape WTGs will be located at a considerable distance from this viewpoint, occupying around 13° of the view, and will be theoretically visible for less than a quarter of the year, on average. At this distance, and taking into account the composition of the existing view, which comprises a mix of sea, coastline and inland areas, but tends to be dominated by the expansive character of the open sea, it is considered that the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into the seascape will result in a limited change to the baseline. The magnitude of change is considered to be **low**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will appear in front of Neart na Gaoithe which will occupy a HSA of 4° at a closest distance of over 70 km, therefore the Neart na Gaoithe WTGs are unlikely to be perceptible. The closest offshore wind farm is Firth of Forth Phase 1, which will be seen approximately right of centre in the open seaward view at a closest distance of 37.75 km and occupying a HSA of approximately 27°, over twice that of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. The application and scoping stage onshore wind farms, where visible, will occupy a much smaller extent of the view compared to the offshore WTGs and have limited interaction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. In this context, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributable to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **low**.

### **Effect on Seascape Character**

The key characteristic of this seascape is its large scale, resulting primarily from the relatively simple form of the coastline, together with the wide, open views which may be obtained both out

to sea and along the coast. On this basis, it is accorded a moderate sensitivity to change. The corresponding effect on seascape character will be **minor/moderate**.

#### **Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character**

The cumulative effect on seascape character is considered to be **minor/moderate** and also not significant. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will extend the proportion of the sea view affected by wind farm development but will be at a considerable distance and will not form a major focus in the overall panoramic sea view which may be obtained at this location.

#### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

Recreational visitors to this part of the coastline and users of Stonehaven Golf Course are considered to have a high sensitivity to change. They may show more of an interest in the character of their surroundings and the nature of the scenic views available from this location. Therefore, the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into these views will result in a **moderate** effect on visual amenity, which is not considered to be significant. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be noticeable in views along the coastline but will not occupy a large proportion of the open and expansive view eastwards out to sea.

#### **Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity**

The Inch Cape WTGs will introduce an additional group of WTGs in seaward views, and will be noticeable in views along the coastline, but will not occupy a large proportion of the open and expansive view eastwards out to sea. Therefore, the cumulative effect on visual amenity attributable to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **moderate**.

### **16C.1.2 Viewpoint 2: A92, North of Inverbervie**

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.3 below.

**Table 16C.3: Viewpoint 2 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.36
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	383149, 773280
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA3: Cove Bay to Milton Ness
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	30.00 km to 48.15 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	South south-east
<b>HSA</b>	18°

<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 153 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational cyclists and road users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High to Moderate

### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.36. The viewpoint is located at the side of a minor road, just off the A92 approximately 0.5 km from Inverbervie. The view looks across a foreground of arable farmland towards the Inverbervie whose church tower is a prominent feature on the skyline. A small section of sea horizon is visible from this location directly beyond the town, but larger views of the sea are screened by rising topography, together with buildings and mature trees in the town. Looking across the valley of Bervie Water, the ground rises to an adjacent high point of 159 m AOD at Knox Hill. Residential housing on the edge of the town occupies part of the lower slopes, the rendered walls of the houses contrasting with the colours of the surrounding landscape, which is mostly farmland. Medium to large sized fields are bounded by post-and-wire fences with scattered trees and blocks of woodland, some of which form noticeable features on the skyline. Looking inland and across the A92, the wooded valley of Bervie Water and adjacent slopes give way to views of distant hills and ridgelines rising above Strathmore. To the north, the open agricultural landscape continues across a series of low hills and ridges including Gallow Hill (141 m AOD). Tree cover is limited to scattered blocks of woodland, often associated with farmsteads. To the east, views of the sea are blocked by the slopes of rising ground which is heavily wooded although the tops of the masts on Bervie Brow can be seen just above the skyline.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.4 below.

**Table 16C.4: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 2**

<b>Wind Farm Name or Grouping</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Distance from Viewpoint</b>	<b>HSA</b>	<b>Direction to Viewpoint</b>
Group 2 (only Kinneff and St John's Hill theoretically visible)	Consented /Application	2.39 km	48°	North-east
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys all theoretically visible)	Existing /Consented /Application	5.51 km	11°	West
Group 1 (only Jack's Bank theoretically visible)	Existing /Consented	9.71 km	1°	North
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	58.03 km	9°	South

Comparison of the wireline visualisation and photograph of the existing view in Figure 16.36 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs will be visible on the short section of distant sea horizon which can be seen from this location. Some of the Inch Cape WTGs will be partially or wholly screened by the intervening vegetation which frames this view of the sea. The Inch Cape WTGs will be seen at a distance of 30 km to the south south-east and occupying 18° of the view. Towards the centre of the array the Inch Cape WTGs will appear in a dense group but towards the sides individual WTGs will be discernible. The regular layout will be more apparent at the right of the view where the WTGs appear to coalesce visually into aligned rows. The ZTV indicates that there may be visibility of foundation structures but that no OSPs will be seen from this location. Blade tip movement may be discernible at this distance. The Inch Cape WTGs will sometimes appear back-lit by the sun in good weather conditions and at night time, aviation hazard lighting may be visible. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 42 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 153 days of the year.

Other existing and consented wind farms or WTGs that are, or will be, visible from this location include some of the Group 3 cumulative sites of which the Tullo Hill WTGs can already be seen in operation on the skyline. Views of these WTGs are limited to mostly blade tips, hubs and upper towers. To the north-east a number of WTGs in the consented development at St John's Hill (Group 2) will be visible on the skyline. In this particular view the WTGs at Jack's Bank (Group 1) will be screened by nearby trees and will not be visible from this location.

#### **Predicted Cumulative View**

The wireline visualisations (Figures 16.36a, 16.36b and 16.36c) indicate the range of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms that will be theoretically visible from this location. Of these, the single WTG at Kinneff (Group 2) will be visible on the skyline in the opposite direction to the Inch Cape WTGs but in the same field of view as the St John's Hill (Group 2) WTGs at a distance of 2.39 km. Other application stage developments will be seen as part of the cluster of WTGs on Tullo Hill to the west.

Of the two other proposed offshore wind farms, only Neart na Gaoithe will have any theoretical visibility from this viewpoint, occupying 9° of the view at a distance of just over 58 km to the south. It will be seen behind, and to the side, of the Inch Cape WTGs, overlapping for about 6.6° of the view, but it is considered that the Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will not be discernible except for in exceptionally clear visibility where mostly blade tips will be seen on the horizon between the aligned rows of the Inch Cape WTGs. Views of some of the Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will also be screened by intervening vegetation on the skyline.

#### **Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs will introduce a large number of man-made vertical elements on the horizon occupying approximately 18° of the view. From this location, they will completely fill the framed view of the distant sea horizon. The Inch Cape WTGs will extend wind farm development, already, or soon to be, apparent in the nearby surrounding landscape, to the sea surface. Therefore, it is considered that the magnitude of change resulting from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **high**.

### Cumulative Magnitude of Change

The Inch Cape WTGs will appear in front of Neart na Gaoithe, which they will largely screen in views from this location. Of the application and scoping stage onshore wind farms, the Group 2 and Group 3 cumulative sites will be noticeable features in the surrounding landscape, although not seen in the same direction as the Inch Cape WTGs. The Inch Cape WTGs will introduce a large group of WTGs to the only part of the sea visible from this location, seen in conjunction with other onshore wind farms. Accordingly, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributed to the Inch Cape WTGs is **high**.

### Effect on Seascape Character

It is considered that the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs will give rise to a **moderate/major** and significant effect on seascape character at this location. However, it is worth noting that this effect is not considered representative of the general level of effect that will be experienced from within this seascape character area, which has a large scale overall, with a relatively simple linear coastline, including a number of smaller-scale localised coastal features, such as Bervie Bay. Rather, it is representative of channelled views towards the sea from the valleys which extend to the coast.

### Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character

When the cumulative effect on seascape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs is assessed with other offshore application and scoping stage developments, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs on seascape character will be **moderate/major** and also significant at this location.

### Effect on Visual Amenity

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by recreational cyclists on NCN Route 1 and road users on the A92, who are considered to have a high and generally moderate sensitivity to change respectively, although it is recognised that some motorists may be more sensitive to change in the seascape since this road is designated as the Angus Coastal Route – a National Tourist Route. The effect on visual amenity at this location is therefore considered to be **major** for recreational cyclists who are more likely to be focussed on the scenic quality of the seascape and **moderate/major** for most road users, both of which are significant effects. This viewpoint was chosen to show cumulative views of the Inch Cape WTGs together with the cluster of WTGs on Tullo Hill, as requested during consultation with SNH. As described above, this viewpoint is not considered representative of general views towards the Inch Cape WTGs from this stretch of coastline, in which the Inch Cape WTGs will generally be seen as a smaller part of a wide sea view, rather than here where views are focussed towards a narrow stretch of sea horizon appearing in the context of the settlement in the middle ground of the view towards the Development Area.

### Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity

The cumulative effect on visual amenity at this location arising from the Inch Cape WTGs together with other application and scoping stage wind farms is also considered to be **major** for cyclists and **moderate/major** for most road users; both representing a significant visual impact.

#### 16C.1.3 Viewpoint 3: Beach Road, Kirkton, St Cyrus

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.5 below.

**Table 16C.5: Viewpoint 3 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.37
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	375188, 764634
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA4: Montrose Bay
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	24.10 km – 42.27 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	South south-east
<b>HSA</b>	21°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 204 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.37. The view south south-east towards the Development Area looks out over Montrose Bay from an elevated position at the top of the Heughs of St Cyrus. The wide sweep of the Bay is visible in its entirety from this location, from Milton Ness in the north to Scurdie Ness at the mouth of the River South Esk. To the north-east the view looks along the coastline, with farmland rising gently to a more rolling landscape of shallow hills and ridges, including Cloch Hill at 152 m AOD. Looking south south-west along the coastal edge, the view takes in the beach and dunes at St Cyrus National Nature Reserve (NNR), the mouth of the River North Esk, and beyond to the dunes and plantation forestry at Kinnaber Links and Montrose in the distance. The lighthouse at Scurdie Ness is visible although it does not break the skyline. In the far distance, the vertical cliff edge of Red Head, which lies beyond Lunan Bay, can be distinguished on the skyline. The view west is curtailed by rising landform although the

houses at the edge of Kirkton are seen close by along with St Cyrus Church with its prominent spire.

### **Predicted View**

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.6 below.

**Table 16C.6: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 3**

<b>Wind Farm Name or Grouping</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Distance from Viewpoint</b>	<b>HSA</b>	<b>Direction to Viewpoint</b>
Mains of Bridgeton	Application	3.86 km	< 1°	North-east
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, North Tullo, Easter Tulloch and Brownieleys all theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented/ Application	6.61 km	20°	North
Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	8.09 km	1°	South south-west
Group 4 (Whitefield of Dun theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	9.42 km	< 1°	North-west
Balnacake	Application	20.31 km	1°	West south-west
Group 5 (Woodside theoretically visible)	Application/ Refused	22.41 km	11°	South-west
Nathro Hill	Application	25.39 km	1°	West
Finavon House	Application	27.56 km	< 1°	West south-west
Corse Hill	Refused	30.14 km	< 1°	South south-west
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	32.27 km	30°	East south-east
Group 6 (Frawney, Dodd Hill and Govals all theoretically visible)	Application	39.18 km	9°	West south-west
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	50.13 km	9°	South

Comparison of the photograph of the existing view and photomontage in Figure 16.37 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible to the centre right of the open sea view across Montrose Bay, occupying a HSA of 21° on the horizon towards the south south-east and at a distance of 24.10 km. All parts of the Inch Cape WTGs will be visible although the foundation structures and lower towers, particularly towards the south of the Development Area, may be screened by the horizon due to the effects of earth curvature. The ZTV indicates that all five Inch Cape OSPs will have theoretical visibility. Towards the right of the array the Inch Cape WTGs will

appear in a dense group but towards the sides individual WTGs will be discernible. The regular layout will be more apparent at the left of the view where the Inch Cape WTGs appear to visually coalesce into aligned rows. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will sometimes appear back-lit by the sun in good weather conditions. At night time, aviation hazard lighting is likely to be visible but it is unlikely that maritime navigational lights will be visible. Blade tip movement will be discernible at this distance. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 56 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 204 days of the year.

Other existing and consented wind farms or WTGs that are, or will be, visible from this location include the Group 3 cumulative sites of which the Tullo Hill WTGs may already be seen in operation on the skyline of inland views looking north.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

The wireline visualisations in Figures 16.37a, 16.37b and 16.37c indicate the range of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms that will be theoretically visible from this location. Looking to the north-east along the coastline the single WTG at Mains of Bridgeton will be visible on the skyline at a distance of 3.86 km. Of the other wind farms it is considered that due to the screening effect of intervening vegetation only the additional WTGs planned at Tullo Hill will be visible along with the two Glaxo Smith Kline WTGs, if they are consented. The former will be seen in inland views in the opposite direction to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, whereas the latter will be seen within the same field of view as the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.

The two other proposed offshore wind farms will also be visible from this location. Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be the closer of these two wind farms and will be seen separately and to the left of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, in views east south-east at a distance of 32.27 km and occupying 30° of the view, with the WTGs seen as random groupings spread along the horizon. Neart na Gaoithe will be much further away, at over 50 km to the south. It will be seen behind and to the side of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, overlapping with them for about 1° of a total HSA of 9° of the horizon.

### **Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of man-made vertical elements on the horizon. They will occupy approximately 21° of the open sea view at a closest distance of over 24 km. Other existing and consented wind farms are, or will be, visible from the same location, but will be seen in the opposite direction to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. Therefore, it is considered that the magnitude of change is **moderate**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

In this view the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will appear to the right of Firth of Forth Phase 1 as a separate development, occupying a relatively large proportion of the remaining open sea view. The Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will be seen at much greater distance but overlapping with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. The application and scoping stage onshore wind farms, where visible, will occupy a much smaller extent of the view compared to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, although the Glaxo Smith Kline WTGs, if consented, will be seen in views along Montrose Bay as a prominent feature

on the skyline. In this context, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributable to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is **high**.

#### **Effect on Seascape Character**

This seascape is considered to have a high sensitivity to change associated with offshore wind development due to its medium scale, fairly enclosed nature, with short to medium distance views across the landward component of the seascape character area that contrast with open vistas from the coastal edge. Within this context, it is considered that the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into the seascape will give rise to a **moderate/major** effect which is significant.

#### **Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character**

When the cumulative effect arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is assessed with the existing, consented and application stage onshore wind farms as well as the other offshore application stage wind farms, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on seascape character will be **major** and significant.

#### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by recreational users, who are considered to have a high sensitivity to change. The effect on visual amenity is therefore considered to be **moderate/major** and significant.

#### **Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity**

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with existing and consented wind farms as well as the other application and scoping stage wind farm developments is also considered to be **major** and will represent a significant visual impact at this location.

### **16C.1.4 Viewpoint 4: Cairn o' Mount**

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.7 below.

**Table 16C.7: Viewpoint 4 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.38
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	364938, 780461
<b>Landscape Character Type/Area</b>	ABS4: Moorland Plateaux – the Mounth
<b>Landscape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	42.88 km – 60.97 km

<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	South south-east
<b>HSA</b>	13°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 80 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.38. Cairn o' Mount is a recognised scenic viewpoint on the B974 and the photograph was taken from a footpath a short distance from the car park. From this location, the panoramic view looks out over the road as it descends through the hills, which are covered with a mosaic of heather and rough grassland. The prominent hill on the left of the view, whose slopes are partially cloaked with coniferous plantations, is Strathfinella Hill, which breaks the distant sea horizon. An overhead power line and associated pylons can be seen traversing the landscape in front of this hill. To the left of the hill there are views along Strath Finella itself towards the coast, with a number of telecommunications masts visible on the low hills and ridges to the south of Stonehaven. To the right of the hill there are views towards Garvock Hill with the existing wind farm at Tullo Hill also visible on the skyline. Following the line of the B974, the view looks across the agricultural lands of Strathmore which have a strong horizontal emphasis. The landscape here comprises a patchwork of fields interspersed with areas of woodland. The settlement of Laurencekirk is visible below Garvock Hill and Montrose Bay can be seen in the distance with open sea beyond. To the right of the view, the distant outline of the Sidlaw Hills can be distinguished and in the distance the coastal edge of East Fife can be made out with the hazy outline of the Lammermuir Hills barely perceived in the very far distance.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.8 below.

**Table 16C.8: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 4**

<b>Wind Farm Name or Grouping</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Distance from Viewpoint</b>	<b>HSA</b>	<b>Direction to Viewpoint</b>
Group 4 (Brigton Farm, Steelstrath Farm, Whitefield of Dun and Hill of Stracathro theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	10.07 km	24°	South south-east
Group 1 (Clochnahill, Hillhead of Auquhirie and Droop Hill theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented	10.67 km	6°	East

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented/ Application	12.98 km	11°	South-east
Group 2 (St John's Hill, Kinneff and Ferniebrae theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	17.72 km	17°	East south-east
Mains of Bridgeton	Application	18.31 km	< 1°	South-east
Balnacake	Application	24.36 km	< 1°	South south-west
Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	24.45 km	1°	South south-east
Group 5 (Woodside and Pickerton Farm theoretically visible)	Application/ Refused	29.51 km	12°	South south-west
Finavon House	Application	29.87 km	1°	South south-west
Corse Hill	Refused	42.39 km	1°	South
Group 6 (Dodd Hill, Frawney and Govals theoretically visible)	Application	43.13 km	7°	South south-west
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	48.58 km	22°	East south-east
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	67.78 km	6°	South south-east
Group 7 (Kenly, Lingo and Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms theoretically visible)	Application	69.34 km	5°	South

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.38 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible on the sea horizon, seen beyond Montrose Bay, at a distance of 42.88 km south south-east and occupying a HSA of 13° of the view. Towards the left of the array, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will appear closely spaced in small groups with views of the distant horizon between, whereas to the right of centre they will appear as a more compact group. The regular arrangement of rows may be discernible particularly towards the edge of the array. From this elevated viewpoint all parts of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be theoretically visible although the foundation structures and lower towers of those to the south of the Development Area may be screened due to the effects of earth curvature. Blade movement is unlikely to be discernible at this distance; however the ZTV indicates that all five OSPs will be visible. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will appear back-lit in certain conditions. At this distance it is unlikely that any lighting will be visible in the night time view. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 22 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 80 days of the year.

Other existing and consented wind farms visible in this view include wind farms within cumulative Groups 1, 2, 3, and 4. Comparison of the existing photograph with the wireline visualisation in Figure 16.38a suggests that the Group 1 WTGs may be screened by intervening woodland. The St John's Hill (Group 2) WTGs will be seen on a distant landward skyline but will not appear above the sea horizon. The other consented wind farms at Tullo Hill will be seen adjacent to, and as part of, the same group as the existing WTGs which are currently visible on the distant ridgeline. The blade tips of these WTGs are seen above the distant sea horizon. Finally, the single consented WTG at Whitefield of Dun (Group 4) will be visible backclothed against farmland towards the centre of Strathmore.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.38a also shows the extent of application and scoping stage developments that will be seen in this extensive view. These include a number of single WTG wind farms to the east and south of Cairn o' Mount, the closest of which (Brigton Farm in Group 4) will be visible at a distance of 10.07 km. Groups of WTGs will be visible at Tullo Hill (Group 3), where they will be seen as part of an extension to the existing development. The two WTGs at Glaxo Smith Kline, if consented, will also be visible on the coastline at Montrose at a distance of 24.45 km. The remainder of the application stage wind farms are much further away from the viewpoint although they may be seen in conditions of good visibility.

Both Firth of Forth Phase 1 and Neart na Gaoithe will also be visible in distant sea views although neither will overlap in the view with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. Both will be seen on the horizon, at distances of 48.58 km and 67.78 km respectively. It is considered that WTGs within the left of the Firth of Forth Phase 1 group will be partially screened by Strathfinella Hill. Additionally, both offshore wind farms, and in particular Neart na Gaoithe, are only likely to be seen in conditions of good visibility.

### **Magnitude of Change**

In this view, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of man-made vertical elements to the distant sea horizon. From this location, the sea is a distant element in an extensive view across the surrounding landscape. At this distance, it is considered that the magnitude of change resulting from the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into distant views of the sea will be **low**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

Although a number of different application stage onshore wind farms will be visible from this location they will be seen in widely differing contexts. In relation to other application stage offshore sites, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will occupy part of the remaining view of open sea from this location, and will be the closest of the offshore wind farms. However, it is considered that cumulative magnitude of change arising from the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into the landscape, in addition to both application stage and scoping developments will be **low**, primarily due to the distance from the viewpoint coupled with the panoramic nature of the view from this location.

### Effect on Landscape Character

This is considered to be a moderate sensitivity landscape due to its large scale, and open and exposed character. Within this context, the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into the landscape in view, when considered in addition to other existing and consented wind farms will be **minor/moderate**.

### Cumulative Effect on Landscape Character

The introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into the landscape, when considered with application and scoping stage developments in addition to existing and consented wind farms will also be **minor/moderate**.

### Effect on Visual Amenity

Visitors to this scenic viewpoint are considered to have a high sensitivity to change in the landscape. Therefore the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into distant sea views is considered to give rise to a **moderate** effect on visual amenity but this will not be significant.

### Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity

The cumulative effect on visual amenity when the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is considered with other application and scoping stage developments will also be **moderate** and is not considered to be significant.

## 16C.1.5 Viewpoint 5: Montrose

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.9 below.

**Table 16C.9: Viewpoint 5 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.39
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	372684, 757958
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA4: Montrose Bay
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	19.74 km – 38.07 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	South-east
<b>HSA</b>	26°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 235 days a year

<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

### **Existing View**

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.39. The photograph is taken from the beach front at Montrose, adjacent to the Seafront Splash Beach Park and at the opposite end of the Bay to Viewpoint 3. The view south-east towards the Development Area looks out over the beach and Montrose Bay to Scurdie Ness Lighthouse, which is a prominent vertical feature on an otherwise almost horizontal skyline. As with Viewpoint 3, the entire sweep of the bay from north to south is visible in this view, enclosed by the headlands at Milton Ness and Scurdie Ness, which also serve to screen more distant views along the coastline. The view inland is blocked by buildings and structures within the Beach Park.

### **Predicted View**

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.10 below.

**Table 16C.10: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 5**

<b>Wind Farm Name or Grouping</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Distance from Viewpoint</b>	<b>HSA</b>	<b>Direction to Viewpoint</b>
Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	0.94 km	10°	South south-west
Group 4 (Whitefield of Dun and Hill of Stracathro theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	9.66 km	8°	West north-west
Mains of Bridgeton	Application	10.81 km	< 1°	North north-east
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys all theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented/ Application	13.46 km	9°	North
Balnacake	Application	16.55 km	< 1°	West
Group 5 (Woodside theoretically visible)	Application/Refused	17.11 km	< 1°	West south-west
Group 2 (Kinneff theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	20.46 km	< 1°	North north-east
Finavon House	Application	23.49 km	< 1°	West
Nathro Hill	Application	24.62 km	1°	West north-west

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	32.71 km	28°	East south-east

The photomontage in Figure 16.39 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible at a distance of 19.74 km to the south-east. They will occupy a HSA of around 26° of the view. Towards the right of the array and to the right of Scurdie Ness Lighthouse, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be screened by the gently sloping landform of the headland with two rows of WTGs having only blade tips visible above the skyline. The apparent height of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs decreases towards the south of the Development Area due to effects of the curvature of the earth although all parts of the WTGs are visible from this location. The ZTV indicates that three Inch Cape OSPs are theoretically visible from this location, with foundation structures of the closest WTGs also likely to be visible. The regular layout of the Inch Cape WTGs is discernible in this view, particularly towards the right of the Development Area where the WTGs coalesce visually into aligned rows. The Inch Cape WTGs will be back-lit in this view and the increased contrast with the sky may tend to make them more noticeable in the view. At this distance blade movement will also be discernible. At night time, the aviation hazard lighting will introduce a series of steady red lights into what is a predominantly dark sea view and maritime navigational lighting may also be visible on the closest Inch Cape WTGs. However, there are many sources of light in the adjacent landscape particularly the lighthouse and the port at Montrose. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 64.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 235 days of the year.

Of the existing and consented wind farms having theoretical visibility from this location it is considered that only those at Tullo Hill (Group 3), approximately 13.5 km to the north, will have any actual visibility although some of the WTGs may be screened by intervening vegetation.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

The wireline visualisations in Figures 16.39a, 16.39b, and 16.39c indicate that several application and scoping stage developments will be theoretically visible from this location. Of the onshore sites, a number will be visible to the north of Montrose Bay along the skyline of the adjacent inland ridge. Some of these (Mains of Bridgeton and Kinneff, in Group 2) are single WTG developments and there will be some screening of WTGs by intervening vegetation. The only other onshore wind farm predicted to have any visibility is at Glaxo Smith Kline, where the two proposed WTGs have been refused planning permission, but which may yet be appealed and eventually consented. Situated just under one kilometre from the viewpoint these will form a prominent feature in views towards the port.

Of the two other proposed offshore developments, Nearth na Gaoithe will not be visible from this location as it is screened by Scurdie Ness. Firth of Forth Phase 1 is theoretically visible at a distance of 32.71 km east south-east and occupying a HSA of 28°. It will not overlap with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs but will be seen as a separate wind farm site to the left of, and behind, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. With increasing distance some of the Firth of Forth Phase 1 WTGs will be partially screened below the horizon so that only blade tips will be visible. It is likely to be visible in

clear conditions although the WTGs will seem smaller, and their layout less ordered, than the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.

### **Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of vertical man-made elements in the view across Montrose Bay and the mouth of the River South Esk towards Scurdie Ness. Some of the WTGs will appear as blade tips above the landward skyline but most will be visible on the sea horizon. They will appear behind and adjacent to the lighthouse at Scurdie Ness, and compete with this and the headland, as a focus in the view. In this context, the magnitude of change arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in conjunction with existing and consented wind farms is considered to be **high**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

The cumulative magnitude of change is also considered to be **high**. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will represent a considerable increase in the proportion of the seascape affected by wind farms, with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs the closest of the proposed offshore developments.

### **Effect on Seascape Character**

This is considered to be a high sensitivity seascape due to its medium scale, fairly enclosed nature with short to medium distance views across the landward component of the seascape character area. In this context, the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into the sea view is considered to give rise to a **major** and significant effect.

### **Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character**

When considered in addition to the other application and scoping stage developments, particularly the offshore wind farms, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is also considered to give rise to a **major** and significant cumulative effect on seascape character.

### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

Recreational users at this location are considered to have a high sensitivity to change in the seascape. Therefore the effect on visual amenity will be **major** and significant.

### **Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity**

The cumulative effect on visual amenity is also considered to be **major** and significant.

### 16C.1.6 Viewpoint 6: Braehead of Lunan

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.11 below.

**Table 16C.11: Viewpoint 6 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.40
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	368988, 752598
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA6: Lunan Bay
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	18.93 km – 36.78 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East south-east
<b>HSA</b>	34°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 241 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

#### **Existing View**

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.40. The view south-east towards the Development Area looks out across fields, which slope gently and then more steeply towards Lunan Bay screening views of the northern part of the beach. To the north and north-east views of the coastline are blocked by rising topography. However, to the east, south-east and south there are clear views out to sea across the expanse of Lunan Bay. The buildings at Home Farm and adjacent dunes can be seen in the middle distance, and beyond the view contains the sweep of the bay as it extends out towards the headland at Lang Craig, with the vertical cliffs of Red Head just visible in the distance. Inland views are mostly screened by adjacent houses and the generally rising landform, with the exception of distant views towards the shallow ridge rising to the south above Lunan Water, which is mostly arable land interspersed with blocks of woodland.

#### **Predicted View**

The photomontage in Figure 16.40 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible to the right of centre of the open sea view across Lunan Bay. They will be seen as a large group of closely spaced WTGs on the horizon with all parts of the WTGs visible although WTGs at the rear of the group in this view will appear slightly smaller in the view due to the effects of earth curvature. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be seen at a closest distance of 18.93 km to the east south-east and

occupying a HSA of 34°. At certain points within the array, the grid layout becomes more discernible, for example toward the right edge of the array where the WTGs appear to coalesce visually into aligned rows. The WTGs towards the left of the array appear more openly spaced. At this distance blade movement will be discernible. Aviation hazard lighting is likely to be visible at night time in what is a predominantly dark sea view, albeit with other sources of light both onshore and offshore. Maritime navigational lighting may also be visible. The ZTV indicates that all five proposed OSPs will be visible. Foundation structures are also likely to be seen from this distance. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 66 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 241 days of the year. No other existing or consented wind farms will be visible from this location.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.12 below.

**Table 16C.12: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 6**

<b>Wind Farm Name or Grouping</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Distance from Viewpoint</b>	<b>HSA</b>	<b>Direction to Viewpoint</b>
Corse Hill	Refused	16.59 km	2°	South south-west
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	35.42 km	26°	East
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	40.02 km	10°	South south-east
Group 7 (Lingo theoretically visible)	Application	42.95 km	< 1°	South south-west

Comparison of the wireline visualisation and photograph of the existing view in Figure 16.40a suggests that only the proposed offshore wind farms will be visible at this location due to the screening effect of intervening vegetation, which is likely to prevent actual visibility of the blade tips of the Lingo WTGs seen in the wireline, and it is possible that Corse Hill may be visible from other nearby locations. Both Firth of Forth Phase 1 and Neart na Gaoithe will be seen in views across Lunan Bay, at a closest distance of 35.42 km and 40.02 km respectively, therefore both will be visible at a further distance from the coastline than the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with the Firth of Forth Phase 1 and Neart na Gaoithe WTGs appearing correspondingly smaller in the view. Neart na Gaoithe will occupy a HSA of 10°, and be seen as a separate wind farm to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, with approximately half the horizontal extent of the array located above a small wedge of sea appearing beyond Lang Craig. Firth of Forth Phase 1 will occupy a HSA of 26° overlapping the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs by less than half a degree.

### **Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of man-made structures onto the sea horizon, occupying a relatively large proportion of the open sea view available at this location. In this context it is considered that the magnitude of change will be **high**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

When considered in relation to the other proposed offshore developments, the cumulative magnitude of change attributable to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will remain **high** as it will represent a considerable increase in the proportion of the sea view affected by wind farm development, being the closest of the proposed offshore wind farms to the viewpoint.

### **Effect on Seascape Character**

This seascape is accorded a high sensitivity to change on account of its relatively undeveloped character together with the sheltered and enclosed nature of the bay. In this context it is considered that the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into the view will have a **major** and significant effect on seascape character.

### **Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character**

The cumulative effect on seascape character attributable to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is also considered to be **major** and significant, as it will introduce an extensive group of WTGs in seaward views, seen in conjunction with, and at closer distance than, two other more distant offshore wind farms.

### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

Receptors at this location include residents, cyclists on NCN Route 1 and other recreational users with an interest in the scenic qualities of views. These receptors are all accorded a high sensitivity to change in the seascape. Therefore the effect on visual amenity at this location is considered to be **major** and significant.

### **Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity**

The cumulative effect on visual amenity is also considered to be **major** and significant.

### 16C.1.7 Viewpoint 7: Brechin

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.13 below.

**Table 16C.13: Viewpoint 7 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.41
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	360059, 761191
<b>Landscape Character Type/Area</b>	TAY10: Broad Valley Lowlands
<b>Landscape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	31.16 km – 49.16 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	South-east
<b>HSA</b>	8°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 150 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Road users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	Moderate

#### **Existing View**

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.41. The viewpoint is located on the B966 to the north of Brechin. The view towards the Development Area looks across an undulating agricultural landscape, with medium sized arable fields interspersed with scattered trees including individual trees along field boundaries together with small clumps and larger areas of woodland. The distant view looks across to the wooded skyline of the low ridge rising above the River South Esk. The sea is not visible from this location.

#### **Predicted View**

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.14 below.

**Table 16C.14: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 7**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Group 4 (Hill of Stracathro and Whitefield of Dun theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	4.01 km	27°	East north-east
Balnacake	Application	5.28 km	3°	South-west
Group 5 (Woodside theoretically visible)	Application/Refused	9.70 km	< 1°	South south-west
Nathro Hill	Application	11.87 km	3°	West north-west
Finavon House	Application	12.39 km	1°	West south-west
Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	12.65 km	1°	East south-east
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented/ Application	17.81 km	2°	North-east
Group 6 (Dodd Hill, Frawney and Govals theoretically visible)	Application	25.04 km	13°	South-west
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	45.74 km	6°	East south-east

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.41 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs will have theoretical visibility of mostly blade tips, and of a limited number of WTGs, occupying 8° of the view at a distance of 31.16 km to the south-east. Comparison of the wireline with the photograph of the existing view suggests that in reality screening by intervening vegetation is likely to obscure views of the WTGs. In addition, there is unlikely to be any visibility of proposed lighting.

As shown in Figures 16.41a and 16.41b, a number of other existing and consented WTGs have theoretical visibility including the single WTG at Whitefield of Dun (Group 4), the existing WTGs at Tullo Farm and its consented neighbours at Easter Tulloch and North Tullo. These Group 3 sites are predicted to have limited blade tip visibility at most.

#### **Predicted Cumulative View**

Table 16C.14 (above), and wireline visualisations in Figures 16.41a and 16.41b, also indicate that several application and scoping stage onshore wind farms will have theoretical visibility from this viewpoint. Of these, several are predicted to have limited or no actual visibility due to the screening effect of intervening structures and vegetation. Given that the predicted view of the Inch Cape WTGs will be limited, it is not considered necessary to describe the cumulative context in any greater detail.

### **Magnitude of Change**

As the Inch Cape WTGs are considered unlikely to be visible from this location the magnitude of change associated with their introduction into the landscape will be **negligible**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

The cumulative magnitude of change will similarly be **negligible**.

### **Effect on Landscape Character**

The effect on landscape character at this location will be **negligible**.

### **Cumulative Effect on Landscape Character**

The cumulative effect on landscape character at this location will also be **negligible**.

### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

The effect on visual amenity at this location will be **negligible**.

### **Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity**

The cumulative effect on visual amenity at this location will also be **negligible**.

## **16C.1.8 Viewpoint 8: White Caterthun Hill Fort**

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.15 below.

**Table 16C.15: Viewpoint 8 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.42
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	354819, 766084
<b>Landscape Character Type/Area</b>	TAY5: Highland Foothills
<b>Landscape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	38.29 km – 56.33 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	South-east
<b>HSA</b>	19°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 104 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users

<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High
--	------

### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.42. The view south-east towards the Development Area from this elevation is expansive, looking out from the summit of White Caterthun over a foreground mosaic of moorland and rough grassland, across the agricultural lands of Strathmore to the distant coastline and sea beyond. Montrose Bay and the town are visible on the coastline, as is Montrose Basin, just inland; however, Brechin is mostly screened from view by intervening topography and vegetation. The low ridge stretching inland to the south of Montrose screens views of Lunan Bay although the sea horizon is visible beyond. To the north-east, the view also looks across Strathmore but the coastline and sea are screened by the ridgeline which rises between the A90 and A92. The existing WTGs in Group 3, situated around the crest of this ridge, are visible on the skyline. Inland, to the north and west, the view looks across the valley of West Water to the Hill of Wirren and adjacent upland areas. This is a complex panoramic view in which the distant sea is just one element.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.16 below.

**Table 16C.16: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 8**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Nathro Hill	Application	5.06 km	5°	West north-west
Balnacake	Application	8.37 km	1°	South
Group 4 (Brigton Farm, Steelstrath Farm, Whitefield of Dun and Hill of Stracathro theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	8.92 km	43°	East south-east
Finavon House	Application	12.41 km	2°	South south-west
Group 5 (Woodside and Pickerton Farm theoretically visible)	Application/ Refused	12.46 km	27°	South south-west
Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	19.44 km	< 1°	East south-east
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented/ Application	20.60 km	3°	East north-east
Mains of Bridgeton	Application	23.04 km	< 1°	East

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Group 6 (Govals, Frawney and Dodd Hill theoretically visible)	Application	25.61 km	11°	South south-west
Group 1 (Clochnahill, Hillhead of Auquhirie, Jack's Bank and Droop Hill theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented	25.87 km	5°	North-east
Corse Hill	Refused	28.36 km	2°	South south-east
Group 2 (St John's Hill and Ferniebrae theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	29.07 km	9°	East north-east
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	52.05 km	20°	East south-east
Group 7 (Kenly, Lingo, and Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms theoretically visible)	Application	54.41 km	6°	South
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	58.26 km	7°	South south-east

The wireline visualisations in Figures 16.42a and 16.42b show that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible at a closest distance of 38.29 km to the south-east occupying 19° of the view. The towers, hubs and blade tips of Inch Cape WTGs will be seen on the distant sea horizon although from this location the area of sea visible between the horizon and the landward skyline is limited. Although the viewpoint is located a considerable distance from the Development Area, all parts of the WTGs will be visible due to the viewpoint elevation, with the lower towers being seen against a background of sea. The ZTV indicates that all five Inch Cape OSPs may be theoretically visible and that foundation structures may also be seen. The Inch Cape WTGs are very closely spaced particularly to the centre right of the array, but on the left of the array they will be seen with more space between them. It is considered that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will only be visible in conditions of good visibility, and that blade movement may just be discernible. At this distance, aviation hazard lighting will only be visible in the night time view in very clear conditions and it is unlikely that maritime navigational lighting will be seen. There will be a number of other light sources within this view including lights around the town and port of Montrose. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 28.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 104 days of the year.

A number of other existing and consented wind farms are, or will be, visible from this elevated location, but all at some distance from the viewpoint. The existing WTGs at Tullo Hill can be seen at a distance of 20.6 km. Other consented developments will be visible in this same general direction including most of the sites in Groups 1 and 2. However these are located at some distance from the viewpoint occupying a relatively small proportion of the horizontal extent of the view. The only other consented wind farm visible from this location will be the single WTG at Whitefield of Dun (Group 4) which will be seen against a backdrop of farmland in Strathmore.

### Predicted Cumulative View

Table 16C.16 (above) and wirelines in Figures 16.42a and 16.42b indicate that several application and scoping stage onshore wind farms will have theoretical visibility from this viewpoint, including a number of single WTG developments located within Strathmore, which will be viewed against a backdrop of farmland or woodland. Wind farms seen within the same field of view as the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will include a single WTG at Hill of Stracathro (Group 4) and the two WTGs, should they be consented on appeal, on the coastline at Glaxo Smith Kline in Montrose. Other wind farms will be seen in different directions and at greater distances, for example the Group 6 and Group 7 sites in the Sidlaw Hills and East Fife respectively. Nathro Hill will be seen much closer at 5.06 km west north-west, which is in the opposite direction to the Development Area.

Both of the other offshore wind farm sites will also be visible from this location but at a considerable distance. Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be seen to the left of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occupying approximately the same HSA of the view but at over 52 km from the viewpoint, therefore the Firth of Forth Phase 1 WTGs will seem smaller than the Inch Cape WTGs. This is also the case with Neart na Gaoithe, which will be seen at an even greater distance and occupying a smaller horizontal proportion of the view. In both cases it is considered that the WTGs will only be visible in clear conditions.

### Magnitude of Change

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of closely spaced man-made elements to part of the distant horizon of a complex panoramic view which includes several existing and/or consented wind farms. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be seen at a considerable distance and is predicted that the magnitude of change will be **low**.

### Cumulative Magnitude of Change

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will represent a minor addition to the proportion of the overall view affected by wind farms. In relation to other application stage offshore wind farms, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will occupy part of the remaining view of open sea from this location, and will be the closest of the offshore wind farms. However, it is considered that cumulative magnitude of change arising from the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into the landscape, in addition to both application stage and selected scoping developments will be **low**, primarily due to the distance from the viewpoint coupled with the panoramic nature of the view from this location and closer proximity of several onshore application stage wind farms.

### Effect on Landscape Character

The landscape character at this location is considered to have a moderate sensitivity to change on account of its large scale and extensive panoramic views to surrounding areas. Therefore, the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into part of the distant view of the sea is considered to give rise to a **minor/moderate** effect on landscape character.

### Cumulative Effect on Landscape Character

The cumulative effect on landscape character arising from the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs when considered with the existing and consented wind farms as well as other application stage and scoping stage developments will also be **minor/moderate** and also not significant.

### Effect on Visual Amenity

This viewpoint is considered to be representative of views obtained by recreational users and visitors to White Caterthun Fort who will have a high sensitivity to change. Therefore the effect on visual amenity will be **moderate**.

### Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity

The cumulative effect on visual amenity is also considered to be **moderate**, due to the distance of the viewpoint from the proposed WTGs together with the corresponding panoramic character of the view and closer proximity of onshore wind farm development.

#### 16C.1.9 Viewpoint 9: Minor Road near Cairnconon Hill

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.17 below.

**Table 16C.17: Viewpoint 9 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.43
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	357540, 744863
<b>Landscape Character Type/Area</b>	TAY13: Dipslope Farmland
<b>Landscape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	27.10 km – 42.80 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East south-east
<b>HSA</b>	32°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 177 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Road users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	Moderate

### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.43. It is located on a minor road linking the B961 to A933, at around 8.2 km north-west of Arbroath and 7.5 km from the coast at its nearest point. The view looks across adjacent farmland, which is gently sloping towards the distant coast. The sea horizon extends across a large proportion of the view in this direction although the amount of sea which is visible is somewhat more limited as in some places the sea horizon appears just above an intervening landward skyline. Larger expanses of sea are seen behind Arbroath and also east north-east towards Lunan Bay. Fields are large and boundaries are delineated with a mix of stone dykes, post-and-wire fences and occasional hedgerows dotted with hedgerow trees. Scattered farmsteads, blocks of woodland and shelterbelt planting are features in this agricultural landscape, particularly in more distant views toward the coastline and low hills to the north-east. Also prominent in more distant views are areas of land being cultivated under the cover of polytunnels, which appear much brighter in the view than their surroundings. In the far distance the existing wind farms at Tullo Hill can just be seen on the skyline. To the left of Tullo Hill the broad valley of Strathmore can be distinguished with the land again rising in the distance above the valley. In other directions distant views are screened by topography as the land rises to the nearby summit of Cairnconon Hill at 182 m AOD.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.18 below.

**Table 16C.18: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 9**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Corse Hill	Refused	7.56 km	< 1°	South south-east
Group 4 (Hill of Stracathro, Whitefield of Dun and Brigton Farm theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	18.21 km	5°	North north-east
Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	18.88 km	< 1°	North-east
Mains of Bridgeton	Application	30.25 km	< 1°	North-east
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented/ Application	31.35 km	3°	North-east
Near na Gaoithe	Application	39.57 km	12°	South-east
Group 2 (Kinneff theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	39.62 km	3°	North-east

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Group 1 (Jack's Bank and Droop Hill theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented	40.56 km	2°	North north-East
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	46.72 km	21°	East

The photomontage in Figure 16.43 shows that almost the full extent of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible on the distant sea horizon, occupying a HSA of 32° at 27.10 km east south-east of the viewpoint. The WTGs on the left of the array will appear above a very thin horizontal band of sea, due to presence of low ridgelines in the intervening landscape. Towards the centre of the array the regular grid layout of the WTGs is apparent as they visually coalesce into recognisable rows with spaces in between each row. To either side, the pattern of rows is less obvious, particularly towards the right of the array where the rows overlap visually to form a dense group. With the exception of one or two WTGs at the left of the array whose towers may be screened by trees on an intermediate landward skyline, all parts of the WTGs will be visible. The ZTV indicates that five Inch Cape OSPs are theoretically visible and that foundation structures may also be seen. At this distance blade movement may also be discernible. In clear weather conditions the WTGs may appear back-lit by the early morning sun. In the night time view, aviation hazard lighting may be seen although it is unlikely that maritime navigational lighting will be visible. There will also be many other sources of light in the surrounding landscape. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 48.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 177 days of the year.

Existing and consented wind farms that are currently seen or will be visible from this location include those in cumulative Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4. However, these will appear in a different field of view to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs and at a considerable distance. The closest (Whitefield of Dun in Group 4) is 18.21 km distant from the viewpoint. The Group 3 wind farms of which several are in operation can be seen at a distance of 31.35 km north-east and occupying a HSA of 3° on the skyline.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.43a and data included in Table 16C.18 (above) indicate the range of onshore application stage wind energy developments that will be theoretically visible from this location. Most of these wind farms will appear in a different field of view to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs to the north and north north-east of the viewpoint. Comparison of the wireline with the photograph of the existing view suggests that actual visibility of several of these wind farms will be limited due to intervening vegetation.

Both of the other proposed offshore wind farms are predicted to be visible. Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be seen to the east of the viewpoint at a distance of 46.72 km and occupying a HSA of 21° of which 8.5° will overlap with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. These WTGs will appear behind the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. From this location it is difficult to discern a pattern in the appearance of the WTGs, and an intervening landward ridge will prevent all of the WTGs from being seen on the

sea horizon with some blade tips visible above this ridgeline. Neart na Gaoithe will be seen to the south-east at a distance of 39.57 km and occupying 12° of the view. However from this particular viewpoint it is considered that many of its WTGs will be wholly or partially screened by intervening vegetation.

### **Magnitude of Change**

In sea views, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of man-made vertical elements occupying approximately 32° on the distant horizon. Although the WTGs will be located at some distance from this viewpoint, due the context of the sea in the overall composition of the view and the proportion of the seaward horizon which WTGs will occupy, the magnitude of change associated with the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into this view is considered to be **high**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will appear in front, and overlapping with just under half the horizontal extent, of the Firth of Forth Phase 1 WTGs, when seen from this viewpoint. The Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will be seen separately and to the right of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs although intervening vegetation partially or wholly screens views of some of the Neart Na Gaoithe WTGs. In this context, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributed to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be **high** as it will increase considerably the amount of the seaward horizon occupied by WTGs. The application and scoping stage onshore wind farms, where visible, will be more distant and occupy a smaller extent of the view.

### **Effect on Landscape Character**

Overall, this is a medium to large scale landscape, however at this location views of the sea are a relatively important component of the landscape. Within this context, it is considered that the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into seaward views will give rise to **moderate/major** and significant effect on this moderate sensitivity landscape.

### **Cumulative Effect on Landscape Character**

The additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with other offshore application and scoping stage wind farms on landscape character will also be **moderate/major** and significant.

### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by road users on this minor road, who are considered to have a moderate sensitivity to change. The effect on visual amenity is considered to be **moderate/major** and significant.

### **Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity**

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with existing and consented wind farms, as well as other application and scoping stage wind farm

developments, is also considered to be **moderate/major**, and will represent a significant visual impact.

#### 16C.1.10 Viewpoint 10: Clifftop Path North of Victoria Park

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.19 below.

**Table 16C.19: Viewpoint 10 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.44
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	365503, 741346
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA8: Arbroath to Monifieth
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	18.47 km – 33.77 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East south-east
<b>HSA</b>	23°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 245 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

#### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.44. The viewpoint is located on the clifftop path that runs above Victoria Park, which can be seen below and in the foreground view. The rocky headland of Whiting Ness to the east frames the open and expansive view of the North Sea. In the far distance the coastal edge at St Abb's Head can just be discerned together with the outline of the Lammermuir Hills. The view of the open sea is more obviously broken by the form of the East Fife coastline as it slopes very gently to meet the sea at Fife Ness. Looking down the coastline, towards the south-west, the view takes in the outer Firth of Tay and it is possible to discern the low sandy headland of Buddon Ness and Tentsmuir Forest beyond. Further inland, the distant outline of the Lomond Hills can also be seen. Looking directly inland from this footpath, views are blocked by adjacent residential properties and vegetation. Offshore, the Bell Rock Lighthouse can be seen on the horizon at a distance of about 18.2 km.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in the Table 16C.20 below.

**Table 16C.20: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 10**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Corse Hill	Refused	5.64 km	7°	South-west
Group 6 (Dodd Hill theoretically visible)	Application	20.46 km	1°	West
Finavon House	Application	21.08 km	2°	North-west
Nathro Hill	Application	30.30 km	5°	North north-west
Group 7 (Kenly, Lingo, and Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms theoretically visible)	Application	31.17 km	9°	South south-west
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	31.56 km	13°	South-east

The photomontage in Figure 16.44 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible at 18.47 km offshore to the east south-east and occupying a HSA of 23°. In this view, approximately half of the Inch Cape WTGs will be screened by the rising landform of the adjacent headland at Whiting Ness, with some blade tips being seen on the skyline of the adjacent grassy coastal edge and not on the sea horizon. The regular layout of the Inch Cape WTGs is less apparent in this view and they appear grouped together fairly densely, apart from at the right hand edge of the array. In this view they will appear well to the left of, and separated from, the Bell Rock Lighthouse but at approximately the same distance offshore. The ZTV indicates that three Inch Cape OSPs will be theoretically visible and that foundation structures may also be seen. Blade movement will also be discernible at this distance. The Inch Cape WTGs may appear back-lit during the early morning in clear weather conditions. At this distance lighting will also be visible, presenting a series of flashing yellow and steady red lights in a relatively dark sea view, although there will be a number of other light sources within the seascape, such as the Bell Rock Lighthouse, the lights of passing ships, and the lighting associated with the settlement of Arbroath. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 67 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 245 days of the year.

There is no theoretical visibility of any other existing or consented wind farms from this location.

### Predicted Cumulative View

The wireline visualisations in Figures 16.44 a and b, and information in Table 16C.20 (above) indicate the range of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms that will be theoretically visible from this location. Of these it is considered that only the Group 7 wind farms and Corse Hill

are likely to be actually visible, due to the screening effect of intervening buildings and vegetation. If consented, the closest proposed onshore development will be Corse Hill, whose seven WTGs will be located at 5.64 km to the south-west occupying a HSA of 7°. The Group 7 WTGs will be seen on the Fife skyline only in conditions of good visibility and at a much greater distance.

Of the two other proposed offshore developments, Firth of Forth Phase 1 is not predicted to be visible. Neart na Gaoithe will be seen to the south-east at a distance of 31.56 km and occupying 13° of the view, just to the right of the Bell Rock Lighthouse, when viewed from this location. The grid layout of Neart na Gaoithe is clear in this view as its WTGs will be seen as a series of closely spaced rows.

### **Magnitude of Change**

In seaward views, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of man-made vertical elements on the skyline occupying 23° of the view. The WTGs will be seen extending out from the adjacent headland and across the sea horizon. Therefore, it is considered that the magnitude of change will be **high**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

The Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will be seen as a separate wind farm to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs but further from the viewpoint and therefore the Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will appear smaller, occupying a smaller horizontal proportion of the open sea view. Of the application and scoping stage onshore wind farms, the Group 7 cumulative sites will feature in distant inland views. Despite the Corse Hill WTGs being visible in much closer proximity and with a much more obvious relationship to the coastal context, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributed to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **high**, due to the proportion of the seaward horizon which will be occupied by the Inch Cape WTGs, as well as the extension of wind farms from the onshore to offshore context.

### **Effect on Seascape Character**

This is a medium to large scale coastline, with expansive sea views and is considered to be of moderate sensitivity. Within this context, it is considered that the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occupying a large proportion of the seaward view will give rise to **moderate/major** effect, which will be significant.

### **Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character**

When the cumulative effect on seascape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is assessed with other offshore application and scoping stage wind farms, as well as the onshore application stage wind farms, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on seascape character will also be **moderate/major** and significant, as they will occupy a relatively large proportion of the otherwise open sea view to the north-east of Neart na Gaoithe, and be seen in conjunction with the Corse Hill WTGs at the opposite end of the seaward view.

### Effect on Visual Amenity

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by recreational visitors who are considered to have a high sensitivity to change. Existing effects on visual amenity at this location will be **major** and significant.

### Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with other application and scoping stage wind farm developments is also considered to be **major**, representing a significant cumulative visual impact.

#### 16C.1.11 Viewpoint 11: Arbroath Signal Tower

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.21 below.

**Table 16C.21: Viewpoint 11 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.45
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	364047, 740440
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA8: Arbroath to Monifieth
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	19.63 km – 34.80 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East south-east
<b>HSA</b>	41°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 234 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.45. The viewpoint is located on the roof of the Arbroath Signal Tower Museum. The roof top is not publicly accessible except for the occasional open day event; however, this viewpoint was specifically requested by Angus Council. Most visitors to the museum experience the sea view from ground level. The immediate foreground of the view is occupied by Arbroath Harbour, with the town centre to the north including the ruined abbey, harbour to the east and south-east, and suburbs to the west, beyond the A92. The view north-east along the coastline takes in Victoria Park and the adjacent headland,

but views further north are blocked by the rising landform. Outside the harbour breakwater the open sea stretches to the distant horizon. The view of sea and sky is wide and expansive. Other distant views look south towards Fife, and south-west to Barry Links and the Firth of Tay, with the distinctive profile of the Lomond Hills visible on the skyline. Inland, beyond Arbroath, there are views towards the distant hills rising above Strathmore. In good visibility Bell Rock Lighthouse can be seen on the horizon at a distance of around 18 km to the south-east.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.22 below.

**Table 16C.22: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 11**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Corse Hill	Refused	3.94 km	10°	South-west
Group 5 (Pickerton Farm theoretically visible)	Application/ Refused	13.87 km	< 1°	North north-west
Group 6 (Dodd Hill and Govals theoretically visible)	Application	18.94 km	13°	West
Michelin Tyre Factory	Existing	20.57 km	1°	West south-west
Finavon House	Application	20.61 km	2°	North-west
Port of Dundee	Scoping	22.66 km	< 1°	West south-west
Group 7 (Kenly, Lingo, and Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms theoretically visible)	Application	29.88 km	9°	South south-west
Nathro Hill	Application	30.37 km	5°	North north-west
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	31.67 km	14°	South-east
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	40.22 km	24°	East

The photomontage in Figure 16.45 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible at a distance of 19.63 km east south-east of the viewpoint and occupying a HSA of 41° of the open sea view. The Inch Cape WTG towers, hubs and blades will all be seen above the horizon and blade tip movement will be visible at this distance. In this view, the regular layout of the WTGs is most apparent to the centre right of the array. The entire array will be visible above the harbour wall and breakwaters in the foreground of the view. The Bell Rock Lighthouse is located to the right of the array separated from it by some distance. In good weather conditions, the WTGs will be back-lit by the early morning sun, tending to make them more noticeable. The ZTV indicates that all five proposed OSPs will be theoretically visible from this location with their form and mass making

them stand out within the array of WTGs. Foundation structures will also be visible. At night time, lighting will be seen, presenting a series of flashing yellow and steady red lights in a predominantly dark sea view, although there will be a number of other light sources within the seascape such as the Bell Rock Lighthouse, the lights of passing ships, and the lighting associated with the harbour and townscape of Arbroath. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 64 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 234 days of the year.

Table 16C.22 (above) and wireline visualisations in Figures 16.45a and 16.45b indicate that the only existing or consented onshore wind farm having theoretical visibility from this viewpoint is the Michelin Tyre Factory wind farm (blade tips only). However, comparison of the wireline with the photograph of the existing view suggests that views of these WTGs will be screened by intervening vegetation.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

Table 16C.22 (above) and wirelines in Figures 16.45a and 16.45b also indicate that several application stage and scoping wind farms will have theoretical visibility from this viewpoint. If consented, the closest proposed onshore development will be at Corse Hill, where seven WTGs will be located at slightly less than 4 km to the south-west, occupying a HSA of 10°. They will be clearly visible on the coastal edge. Nathro Hill may be visible to the north north-west, but at a distance of 30.37 km and occupying a HSA of 5°, and it is likely that it will not be seen from the base of the tower due to intervening buildings and vegetation.

Of the two other proposed offshore wind farms, Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be visible at a distance of just over 40 km to the east, occupying a HSA of 24° of the view. It will be seen behind the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs and the two proposed wind farms will overlap visually for about 13.8° of this view. At this distance, the Firth of Forth WTGs will be partially screened by the horizon, particularly those located towards the east of the development zone, where only blade tips will be visible. WTGs that do not overlap with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be seen on the horizon between the outer extent of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs array and the adjacent headland above Victoria Park, which frames this view of the sea. From this location the pattern of the Firth of Forth Phase 1 WTG layout will not be apparent. Neart na Gaoithe will be seen to the south-east at a distance of 31.67 km and occupying 14° of the view, just to the right of the Bell Rock Lighthouse, when viewed from this location. The grid layout of Neart na Gaoithe is apparent in this view with its WTGs visible as a series of closely spaced rows.

### **Magnitude of Change**

In sea views, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of man-made vertical elements on the horizon occupying approximately 41° of the view within a large expanse of otherwise open sea. At this distance, all parts of the Inch Cape WTGs and the OSPs will be visible above the horizon. The magnitude of change associated with the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs into this view is considered to be **high**. Other onshore existing and consented wind farms are unlikely to be visible in this view.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will appear in front of, and largely screen views of, the Firth of Forth Phase 1 WTGs. Neart na Gaoithe will be seen in closer proximity to the viewpoint occupying a greater extent of the view than Firth of Forth Phase 1. However, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be the closest of the offshore wind farms and occupy the largest portion of the seaward view. They will also be seen in conjunction with application stage onshore wind farms – Corse Hill being the closest of these – forming a prominent feature in the local landscape/seascape view. In this context, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributed to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **high** as it will considerably increase the proportion of the open sea view occupied by wind farms.

### **Effect on Seascape Character**

This is a medium to large scale seascape, with expansive sea views having a moderate sensitivity to this type of development. Within this context, it is considered that the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will give rise to **moderate/major** and significant effect.

### **Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character**

When the cumulative effect on seascape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is assessed with other offshore application and scoping stage wind farms, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on seascape character will also be **moderate/major** and significant, as they will occupy a relatively large proportion of the otherwise open sea view to the north-east of Neart na Gaoithe.

### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by recreational visitors who are considered to have a high sensitivity to change. Existing effects on visual amenity are therefore considered to be **major** and significant.

### **Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity**

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with other application and scoping stage wind farms is also considered to be **major**, representing a significant visual impact at this location.

### 16C.1.12 Viewpoint 12: A92 East of Muirdrum

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.23 below.

**Table 16C.23: Viewpoint 12 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.46
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	357949, 737832
<b>Landscape Character Type/Area</b>	TAY13: Dipslope Farmland
<b>Landscape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	25.07 km – 40.10 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East
<b>HSA</b>	34°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 195 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational cyclists and road users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High to Moderate

#### **Existing View**

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.46. The viewpoint is located approximately 1.7 km east north-east of the small village of Muirdrum which itself is approximately two kilometres north of Carnoustie. The A92 at this point forms part of the Angus Coastal Route and it also runs parallel with the NCN Route 1. The view towards the sea looks out over very gently sloping arable farmland but the coastline itself is not visible from here so the view is focused on the distant horizon which, coupled with the flat landscape, gives the view a horizontal emphasis. Fields are bounded by post-and-wire fencing, hedgerows and lines of hedgerow trees. There are also isolated trees and small areas of woodland scattered throughout the landscape. Farm buildings and polytunnels are also elements in this agricultural landscape. The horizon does not form a continuous skyline with the open sea in this view but is broken by groups of trees. Towards the south, the Fife coastline is partially visible through breaks in the tree cover. Inland views are limited by rising topography, adjacent buildings and intervening vegetation.

#### **Predicted View**

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.24 below.

**Table 16C.24: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 12**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Corse Hill	Refused	2.38 km	30°	East south-east
Group 6 (Dodd Hill theoretically visible)	Application	12.64 km	2°	West
Michelin Tyre Factory	Existing	13.67 km	1°	West south-west
Port of Dundee	Scoping	15.76 km	< 1°	West south-west
Group 7 (Kenly, Lingo, and Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms theoretically visible)	Application	26.11 km	12°	South
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	33.94 km	15°	South-east
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	46.81 km	21°	East

The photomontage in Figure 16.46 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible to the east, at a distance of 25.07 km and occupying around a HSA of 34° of the sea view. The Inch Cape WTGs will appear as a closely spaced group with all parts of the WTGs visible above the horizon. Towards the right of the array, as viewed from this point, the WTGs will seem to coalesce visually into defined rows reflecting their geometrical layout. Trees and woodland within the intervening landscape will create intermittent screening effect. The ZTV indicates that all five Inch Cape OSPs will be theoretically visible and that foundation structures may also be seen. In clear weather the Inch Cape WTGs will appear back-lit by the morning sun and at this distance the sweep of the blades will be visible. At night time the lighting will present a series of flashing yellow and steady red lights in the otherwise dark sea, although there will be other sources of light onshore principally from roads, settlements and other properties. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 53.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 195 days of the year. There are not predicted to be views of any existing or consented wind farms from this location.

There is theoretical visibility of the existing WTGs at Michelin Tyre Factory but actually visibility is unlikely due to the screening effects of intervening vegetation.

#### **Predicted Cumulative View**

Table 16C.24 (above) and wireline visualisations in Figures 16.46a and 16.46b indicate that several application and scoping stage onshore wind farms have theoretical visibility from this viewpoint. Of these, comparison of the wireline visualisations with photography of the existing view suggests that with the exception of Corse Hill these developments will mostly be screened from view by intervening vegetation. However, Corse Hill will appear in very close proximity to the viewpoint, at a distance of 2.38 km to the east south-east and occupying around 30° of the view.

Both Firth of Forth Phase 1 and Neart na Gaoithe will also be visible in this view. The former will be seen at a distance of 46.81 km and occupy 21° of the view of which just over 13° will overlap with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. At this distance visibility of Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be mostly limited to upper towers, hubs and blade tips although some of the more distant WTGs will only have blade tip visibility. Neart na Gaoithe will be seen at a closest distance of just under 34 km, and as a separate development to the right of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in this view. It will occupy around 15° of the view and be seen as a mostly random grouping of WTGs with some regularity apparent towards the edges of the array.

### **Magnitude of Change**

The landscape has a strong horizontal emphasis at this location and is somewhat open and exposed with limited tree cover. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large group of WTGs into seaward views at a distance of about 25 km. However, views of the sea form one element of the overall composition of the landscape, therefore the magnitude of change is considered to be **moderate**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large group of WTGs to one of the remaining open areas of the sea horizon and will represent a considerable increase in the proportion of the sea view occupied by WTGs when seen in conjunction with the onshore Corse Hill WTGs, other more distant onshore wind farms and both of the other offshore developments. In this context it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributable to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **high**.

### **Effect on Landscape Character**

The effect on landscape character at this location is considered to be **moderate**.

### **Cumulative Effect on Landscape Character**

The cumulative effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with the onshore application stage Corse Hill wind farm as well as the two offshore wind farms on landscape character is considered to be **moderate/major** and significant.

### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by recreational cyclists on NCN Route 1 and road users on the A92, who are considered to have a high and generally moderate sensitivity to change respectively. Although it is recognised that some motorists may be more sensitive to change in the seascape since this road is designated as the Angus Coastal Route – a National Tourist Route. Therefore, for recreational cyclists the effect on visual amenity arising from the moderate magnitude of change at this location will be **moderate/major** and significant. For road users the effect will generally be **moderate**.

### Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity

The cumulative effect on visual amenity for recreational cyclists attributable to the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **major** and significant. For road users, the effect will generally be **moderate/major** and significant.

#### 16C.1.13 Viewpoint 13: Dodd Hill

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.25 below.

**Table 16C.25: Viewpoint 13 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.47
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	345255, 739616
<b>Landscape Character Type/Area</b>	TAY8: Igneous Hills
<b>Landscape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	37.89 km – 52.65 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East
<b>HSA</b>	24°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 108 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.47. The view east towards the Development Area is expansive, looking out from the summit of Dodd Hill over the Dipslope Farmland landscape towards the distant coastline, with Carnoustie and Barry Links clearly visible, and the sea beyond. To the north-east, although the coastline itself is screened by intervening topography, the sea and horizon are still visible in the distance. Also prominent in this view is the transmitter mast at Harecairn. To the south, there are panoramic views across the Firth of Tay towards Fife, with Tentsmuir Forest, St Andrews Bay and the East Fife coastline stretching towards Fife Ness. Major landmarks in and around Dundee are also clearly visible including the Michelin Tyre Factory WTGs, the Tay Bridges, Dundee Law and Balgay Hill. On the skyline beyond Dundee, the distinctive profile of the Lomond Hills can be seen in the distance. Eastwards, the distinctive summits of the Sidlaw Hills are prominent, including the masts and aerials on Craigowl Hill, and

transmitter mast on Gallow Hill. To the north and north-west there are panoramic views over Strathmore to the foothills and summits of the Highlands beyond.

### **Predicted View**

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in the Table 16C.26 below.

**Table 16C.26: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 13**

<b>Cumulative Site Name or Grouping</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Distance from Viewpoint</b>	<b>HSA</b>	<b>Direction to Viewpoint</b>
Group 6 (Dodd Hill, Frawney and Govals theoretically visible)	Application	0.30 km	126°	West
Tealing Airfield	Consented	5.26 km	< 1°	West south-west
Michelin Tyre Factory	Existing	6.67 km	1°	South
Port of Dundee	Scoping	8.97 km	9°	South
Corse Hill	Refused	14.90 km	5°	East
Group 5 (Woodside and Pickerton Farm theoretically visible)	Application/ Refused	15.71 km	22°	North north-east
Finavon House	Application	15.59 km	2°	North north-east
Nathro Hill	Application	28.14 km	9°	North
Group 4 (Brigton Farm, Steelstrath Farm, Whitefield of Dun and Hill of Stracathro theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	29.29 km	8°	North-east
Group 7 (Kenly, Lingo, and Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms theoretically visible)	Application	29.85 km	12°	South south-east
Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	31.94 km	< 1°	East north-east
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented/ Application	43.27 km	2°	North-east
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	44.38 km	13°	South-east
Group 1 (Clochnahill, Hillhead of Auquhirie, Jack's Bank and Droop Hill theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented	51.67 km	5°	North-east
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	59.01 km	16°	East

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.47 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible at a distance of 37.89 km and occupying a HSA of 24°. The WTGs will be seen as a closely spaced group on the distant sea horizon, however the area of sea visible in this view is limited, as it is seen above an intermediate wooded skyline. The geometrical layout of the Inch Cape WTGs is more apparent towards the edges of the array where the individual WTGs appear to coalesce into rows. Due to the elevation of this viewpoint, WTG towers, hubs and blade tips will all be visible, but the lower parts of the towers, particularly towards the rear of the array, will be screened by the horizon due to the effects of the curvature of the earth. At this distance blade movement may just be discernible. The ZTV indicates that all five Inch Cape OSPs will be theoretically visible and that foundation structures may also be seen. Located to the east of the viewpoint, Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will appear back lit by the morning sun in good weather. In night time views, and in conditions of good visibility, the aviation hazard lights may be discernible, although maritime navigational lighting is unlikely to be seen. However, in this panoramic view over the surrounding landscape/seascape there are a relatively large number of other light sources, particularly towards Dundee. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 29.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 108 days of the year.

As shown in Figures 16.47a and 16.47b, the two existing WTGs at the Michelin Tyre Factory in Dundee are seen 6.67 km to the south, backclothed against the distant Fife hills. The single consented WTG at Tealing Airfield will also be viewed in the middle distance against a backdrop of farmland. Mostly screened by the summit cairn in the viewpoint photography, it is considered that the existing and consented wind farms in Groups 1, 3 and 4 are unlikely to be visible from Dodd Hill except in all but the clearest conditions of visibility.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

Table 16C.26 (above) and wireline visualisations in Figures 16.47a, 16.47b and 16.47c indicate that a large number of application and scoping stage developments have theoretical visibility from this viewpoint. These wind farms are arrayed throughout the 360° panorama, although the most prominent will be the Group 6 WTGs including Dodd Hill, where five WTGs will be located immediately to the south and west of the summit. Together with the Frawney and Govals WTGs located on nearby ridges and slopes of the Sidlaw Hills, they will occupy a HSA of 126°. In inland views to the north, the wind farms at Nathro Hill and Finavon House will also be visible, the former occupying a HSA of 9° and appearing on the skyline, the latter occupying 2° of the view and located on an intermediate ridge line. Application stage wind farms in the Group 3, 4 and 5 cumulative groupings will only be visible in conditions of very good visibility. In views to the south the Group 7 WTGs will occupy a HSA of 12°, but at a closest distance of nearly 30 km, therefore they are only likely to be seen in good visibility. The scoping stage wind farm at the Port of Dundee will also be seen in this general direction with its three WTGs occupying 9° of the view and backclothed against the Firth of Tay and Fife landscape beyond. Finally, the Corse Hill WTGs will be seen to the east, just less than 15 km away, and visible above an intermediate wooded skyline.

Both of the other proposed offshore wind farms will be seen from this elevated location. Firth of Forth Phase 1 is located at a distance of nearly 60 km east of the viewpoint and occupying 16° of the sea horizon. About half of its WTGs will overlap with, and be difficult to discern as a separate development from, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. Firth of Forth Phase 1 will only be perceived in

conditions of exceptionally clear visibility. Neart na Gaoithe will be seen at a distance of 44.38 km occupying 13° of the horizon towards the centre of the open sea view. It will be seen as a separate development from both Inch Cape and Forth of Forth Phase 1.

### **Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of vertical man-made elements into distant sea views. On account of the intervening distance, the nature of the sea view in this direction and its overall importance in the expansive, panoramic view from the summit of Dodd Hill, it is considered that the magnitude of change resulting from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs seen with the existing and consented wind farms will be **low**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

When all other application and scoping stage wind farms are taken into consideration, the magnitude of change attributable to the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will also be **low** as it will represent only relatively minor addition to the complicated cumulative context, with several onshore wind farms appearing in much closer proximity.

### **Effect on Landscape Character**

Within this landscape, views of the sea are just one element of a complex series of interrelated vistas. Due to the distance to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs and its offshore context, it is considered that the effect on landscape character on this moderate sensitivity landscape will be **minor/moderate**.

### **Cumulative Effect on Landscape Character**

It is considered that the cumulative effect on landscape character will also be **minor/moderate** on account of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs being a distant element in a complex cumulative context.

### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

Recreational visitors to Dodd Hill are considered to have a high sensitivity to change in the landscape. The introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into distant seaward views, seen in conjunction with existing and consented wind farms from this location, is considered to result in a **moderate** but not significant effect on visual amenity.

### **Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity**

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, together with existing/consented wind farms and other application and scoping stage wind farms, is also considered to be **moderate**, and will not represent a significant visual impact.

### 16C.1.14 Viewpoint 14: Carnoustie

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.27 below.

**Table 16C.27: Viewpoint 14 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.48
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	356249, 734093
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA8: Arbroath to Monifieth
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	26.45 km – 40.85 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East
<b>HSA</b>	32°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 184 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users and residents
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

#### **Existing View**

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.48, which was photographed at high tide. It shows the expansive character of the seawards view from this point, which is constrained to the north-east by built development on the seafront at Carnoustie, beyond which the coastline is not visible. To the south, the sea view is enclosed by the dunes of Barry Links, where they meet the shoreline. In the distance the Fife coastline is visible in good conditions, approximately 19 km to the south. Inland, the view is of the Carnoustie Golf Links club house and other adjacent buildings, which screen views to more distant areas. The viewpoint is located on the seafront footpath which traverses The Links and is popular with both local residents and tourists. In this photograph, the foreground comprises a line of rough grasses and boulders protecting the coastline from the effects of wave erosion. At low tide however, the sea recedes to reveal the wide sandy beach of Carnoustie Bay. The wide open sea view gives the view a very strong horizontal emphasis, and the sea horizon is only broken by the occasional passing ship and the Bell Rock Lighthouse, which can be seen on clear days looking east south-east approximately 21.6 km offshore.

#### **Predicted View**

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.28 below.

**Table 16C.28: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 14**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Corse Hill	Refused	4.83 km	7°	North-east
Michelin Tyre Factory	Existing	11.34 km	1°	West
Group 6 (Dodd Hill and Frawney theoretically visible)	Application	12.24 km	4°	West north-west
Port of Dundee	Scoping	13.12 km	1°	West south-west
Tealing Airfield	Consented	15.90 km	< 1°	West north-west
Group 7 (Kenly, Lingo, and Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms theoretically visible)	Application	22.40 km	14°	South
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	32.42 km	16°	South-east
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	48.77 km	20°	East

The photomontage in Figure 16.48 shows that the proposed WTGs and OSPs will be visible at a distance of 26.45 km and occupying 32° of the open sea horizon. The WTGs will appear as a dense group with the regular geometrical layout only becoming apparent towards the centre and right hand side of the array where the WTGs appear to coalesce into aligned rows. Due to the location of the viewpoint just above sea level and the effects of earth curvature, the lower parts of the WTG towers and foundation structures will be screened by the horizon. The ZTV indicates that up to four proposed OSPs may be visible. Located to the east of the viewpoint, the WTGs will appear back-lit by the morning sun in good weather. At this distance, blade movement will be discernible. In night time view, the steady red aviation hazard lights may be visible although, the maritime navigational lights are unlikely to be seen. On average, the closest WTGs are likely to be visible for 50.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 184 days of the year.

Comparison of the wireline visualisations with photographs of the existing view suggests that apart from possible blade tip visibility of the Michelin Tyre Factory WTGs, no other onshore existing or consented wind farms will be visible from this location.

#### **Predicted Cumulative View**

Table 16C.28 (above) and wireline visualisations in Figures 16.48a and 16.48b indicate that several onshore application stage and scoping wind farms have theoretical visibility from this viewpoint. Of these, it is likely that the Tealing Airfield, Frawney (Group 6) and Port of Dundee WTGs will be screened by landform and vegetation. However, there may be blade tip visibility of the group of WTGs at Dodd Hill (Group 6), which will be seen in views inland, approximately 12.24 km west north-west. On clear days, the Group 7 wind farms may be visible on the distant Fife skyline. Corse

Hill, if consented at appeal, will be seen in much closer proximity, approximately 4.83 km to the north-east, and appearing with mostly blade tip visibility above the town of Carnoustie.

Offshore, both Firth of Forth Phase 1 and Neart na Gaoithe will be visible. In this view, the former will appear largely behind the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, and at a much greater distance of 48.77 km. Only blade tips will be visible above the horizon and these will only be seen in conditions of clear visibility. Even then it may be difficult to perceive these WTGs separately from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, except towards the left of the array where the two developments will not overlap in the view. Neart na Gaoithe will be seen as a separate development, visible on the open sea horizon to the south-east and occupying around 16° of the view in an arrangement where the offset grid layout is not readily apparent, apart from the right hand edge of the array where a single row of WTGs is aligned in the view. It is likely that blade tip movement will be discernible together with lighting at night time.

### **Magnitude of Change**

Although the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be seen in the view at some distance, they will introduce a large number of vertical man-made structures onto the skyline and occupy a relatively large proportion of the horizontal extent of the open sea. Therefore the magnitude of change associated with the introduction of the WTGs into this view is considered to be **moderate**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

If all the application and scoping stage wind farms, both onshore and offshore were consented and built, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change associated with the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **high**. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be the closest offshore wind farm in the seaward view, occupying a larger HSA between the other two wind farms.

### **Effect on Seascape Character**

This is considered to be a seascape which has a moderate sensitivity to offshore wind farms. The introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into the sea views is considered to have a **moderate** effect on seascape character.

### **Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character**

When the cumulative effect on seascape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is assessed with other offshore application and scoping stage wind farms as well as the onshore WTGs, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on seascape character will be **moderate/major** and significant.

### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by recreational visitors, cyclists and residents, all groups of receptors considered to have a high sensitivity to change. Existing effects on visual amenity are therefore considered to be **moderate/major** and significant at this location.

### Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with the existing/consented wind farms and other application and scoping stage wind farms is considered to be **major**, and will also represent a significant visual impact.

#### 16C.1.15 Viewpoint 15: Dundee Law

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.29 below.

**Table 16C.29: Viewpoint 15 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.49
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	339155, 731266
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA9: Dundee
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	Low
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	43.45 km – 57.62 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East
<b>HSA</b>	20°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 78 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.49. From this elevated position at the top of Dundee Law, adjacent to the war memorial, there is a 360° panoramic view over the surrounding landscape. The view towards the Development Area looks out over Dundee with the foreground view occupied by the dense urban fabric of the city. Taller tower blocks stand out amongst the streets of residential housing and the city centre is visible to the right of this view, looking south. The viewpoint is approximately two kilometres from the Firth of Tay, which can be seen stretching from the inner Firth all the way out to open sea. The Tay Bridges feature prominently in this view as does the industrial activity associated with the Port, particularly when large-scale offshore infrastructure is using the facilities, as is the case in the viewpoint photograph. In the middle distance of the view towards the Development Area, the two WTGs at the Michelin Tyre Factory can be seen against a backdrop of distant farmland which undulates gently towards the coastline from the more elevated ridges of the Sidlaw Hills. The outer Firth is framed in the

distant view by the twin promontories of Tentsmuir Point and Buddon Ness, beyond which lies the North Sea. Tentsmuir Forest is noticeable as a dark band in the landscape adjacent to the sandy flats of Abertay Sands. Looking to the south-east, beyond the mosaic of farmland and woodland which cloaks the low-lying hills between Newport on Tay and Tayport, St Andrews Bay and the East Fife coastline can be seen in the far distance. The distant sea view is just one element in a complex pattern of different landscapes and seascapes.

### **Predicted View**

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.30 below.

**Table 16C.30: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 15**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Port of Dundee	Scoping	2.85 km	4°	East
Michelin Tyre Factory	Existing	5.85 km	3°	East north-east
Tealing Airfield	Consented	6.08 km	< 1°	North north-east
Group 6 (Dodd Hill, Frawney and Govals theoretically visible)	Application	9.72 km	26°	North north-east
Corse Hill	Refused	21.62 km	3°	East north-east
Group 7 (Kenly, Lingo, and Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms theoretically visible)	Application	24.35 km	14°	South south-east
Finavon House	Application	25.41 km	1°	North north-east
Nathro Hill	Application	37.63 km	6°	North north-east
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	45.08 km	14°	East south-east
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	66.10 km	15°	East

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.49 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible to the east at a distance of 43.45 km. It will be seen on the distant horizon, occupying 20° of the sea view, however most of this part of the sea appears behind the line of the intervening coastline including the large sandy promontory of Barry Links extending out into the Firth of Tay behind Buddon Ness. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be perceived as a dense group of WTGs although towards the middle of the array, where the WTGs appear to coalesce into rows, the horizon line will be seen more clearly. This pattern occurs less noticeably at either end of the array. Due to the height of the viewpoint both WTG towers and blade tips will be seen above the horizon, although blade movement is unlikely to be discernible. The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of up to five Inch Cape OSPs and shows that foundation structures may also be visible. Looking east, the Inch

Cape WTGs will appear back-lit by the sun on clear mornings. At this distance it is unlikely that any navigational lighting will be seen in the night time view and there are also many other, much brighter sources of light, in closer proximity within the town and Port of Dundee. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 21.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 78 days of the year.

Of the other existing and consented onshore wind farms, the two WTGs at the Michelin Tyre Factory, are seen mostly back-clothed against the surrounding urban form and more distant farmland, at a distance of 5.85 km to the east north-east. The single consented WTG at Tealing Airfield is also likely to be visible at just over six kilometres to the north north-east. These wind farms can be seen in the wireline visualisation in Figure 16.49a.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

Application and scoping stage developments, both onshore and offshore, are shown in Figures 16.49a and 16.49b. Comparison of the wireline visualisations with the photographs of the existing view shows that most of the onshore developments listed in Table 16C.30 (above) are likely to have actual visibility although this may be limited for Finavon House and Nathro Hill. Port of Dundee will be seen in closest proximity, adjacent to the Firth of Tay, with Tealing Airfield visible inland to the north north-east. Located within the Sidlaw Hills, the Group 6 wind farms will be seen on the skyline with Dodd Hill being particularly noticeable. Corse Hill will be seen to the east north-east at a greater distance of 21.62 km and occupying a HSA of only 3° of the view. The application stage Group 7 wind farms will be seen at a closest distance of 24.35 km occupying 14° of the view on the distant East Fife skyline.

Of the two other proposed offshore wind farms, Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be located to the east of the viewpoint at a distance of 66.1 km and occupying a HSA of 15°. The WTGs will be seen above the distant horizon mostly behind and screened by the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. It is considered that actual visibility of the Firth of Forth Phase 1 WTGs will be limited to all but the clearest of weather conditions, with only WTGs that do not overlap with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs being perceived as a separate wind farm. In this view, Neart na Gaoithe will also appear on the distant horizon although not against a direct and clear view of open sea but where the sea is visible above the intervening coastal hills and flats of north-east Fife. Neart na Gaoithe will be seen to the east south-east of the viewpoint at a distance of just over 45 km and occupying a HSA of 14°. It will be perceived as a relatively dense grouping of WTGs with an apparently random layout.

### **Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be seen in the same field of view, slightly overlapping with the existing onshore wind farm that is visible from this location. Although the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs occupy a relatively large proportion of the horizontal extent of the open sea view they will be seen at a considerable distance. Therefore the magnitude of change associated with the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into this view is considered to be **low**.

### Cumulative Magnitude of Change

If all the application and scoping stage developments were constructed then the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will occupy a relatively large proportion of the remaining section of open sea horizon. However, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be seen at a considerable distance and as just one element within a complex 360° panoramic view. In this context, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributed to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **low**.

### Effect on Seascape Character

This is considered to be a seascape which has a low sensitivity to offshore wind farms, due to the developed urban context of the view. Therefore, the effect on seascape character, attributable to the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, into distant sea views, is considered to be **minor**.

### Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character

When the cumulative effect on seascape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is assessed with other onshore and offshore application and scoping stage wind farms, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on seascape character will also be **minor**.

### Effect on Visual Amenity

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by recreational visitors, to this well-known viewpoint, who are considered to have a high sensitivity to change. The effect on visual amenity is considered to be **moderate**.

### Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with other application and scoping stage wind farm developments is also considered to be **moderate**, and does not represent a significant visual impact.

#### 16C.1.16 Viewpoint 16: Tentsmuir

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.31 below.

**Table 16C.31: Viewpoint 16 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.50
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	350325, 724227
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA11: St Andrews Bay
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	LLA

<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	33.16 km – 46.57 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East north-east
<b>HSA</b>	25°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 141 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.50. The viewpoint is located on the beach, a short distance from the Forestry Commission car park at Tentsmuir Point. Although close by, NCN Route 1 and the Fife Coastal Route follow a course through the forest and not along the shoreline. The sea and sky are the dominant features of the view here, which has a very strong horizontal emphasis. To the south, the view looks across the Eden Estuary towards the Links and St Andrews, whose towers and church spires stand out against the backdrop of gently sloping farmland. The view continues along the coastline as it stretches south-east towards Boarhills and Babbet Ness. To the north, there are views along the Tentsmuir Sands and across the Firth of Tay toward Barry Links and Buddon Ness, whose lighthouses are visible above the distant shore. These views extend towards the sloping farmland to the north of Monifieth and Carnoustie. The Angus coastline beyond Carnoustie is also visible to the north-east until it meets the sea at Red Head. Inland views are curtailed by the dense coniferous plantations of Tentsmuir Forest.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.32 below.

**Table 16C.32: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 16**

<b>Wind Farm Name or Grouping</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Distance from Viewpoint</b>	<b>HSA</b>	<b>Direction to Viewpoint</b>
Port of Dundee	Scoping	9.44 km	3°	North-west
Michelin Tyre Factory	Existing	10.00 km	< 1°	North north-west
Group 7 (Kenly, Lingo, and Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms theoretically visible)	Application	13.72 km	26°	South south-east
Group 6 (Frawney, Govals and Dodd Hill theoretically visible)	Application	15.88 km	8°	North north-west

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Corse Hill	Refused	16.11 km	2°	North-east
Tealing Airfield	Consented	16.14 km	< 1°	North-west
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	32.01 km	19°	East south-east
Nathro Hill	Application	43.10 km	6°	North
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	56.79 km	16°	East north-east

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.50 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible on the horizon to the east north-east of the viewpoint and to the left of centre of the open sea view, at a distance of 33.16 km and occupying a HSA of 25° in the view. The regular arrangement of the Inch Cape WTGs will only be apparent at certain points, particularly towards the left hand side of the array as seen from this location; however, overall the array of WTGs will be seen as a densely spaced group and the pattern of rows will be less apparent. As the viewpoint is at sea level, at this distance, the lower parts of the WTGs, including foundation structures, will appear screened by the horizon due to the effect of the earth's curvature. Blade tip movement may be discernible in clear conditions. The ZTV indicates that three Inch Cape OSPs are theoretically visible. The Inch Cape WTGs may appear backlit by the early morning sun at certain times of the year but, when weather conditions are clear, they will mostly appear side-lit by the afternoon sun. In conditions of good visibility, aviation hazard lighting may be discernible in the night time view, although there will also be other light sources visible in the surrounding landscape. Maritime navigational lighting is unlikely to be visible. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 38.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 141 days of the year. Other existing and consented onshore wind farms are not, or will not be, visible due to the screening effect of landform and trees.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

Comparison of the wireline visualisations with the photographs of the existing view in Figures 16.50a and 16.50b shows that of the onshore wind farms listed in Table 16C.32 (above) only the wind farms at Corse Hill, Kenly and Lingo are likely to be visible in the view. Of these, Kenly and Lingo will be seen in closest proximity, approximately 13.72 km south south-east of the viewpoint, and both wind farms will be seen on the skyline. Corse Hill will be seen to the north-east at a slightly greater distance of 16.11 km but occupying a HSA of only 2° of the view.

Of the two other proposed offshore wind farms, it is considered that Firth of Forth Phase 1 is not likely to be visible due to its location to the north-east of, and behind, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs and the intervening distance, which means that all but blade tips will be screened by the horizon. From this location, Neart na Gaoithe will appear on the open sea horizon to the right of, but separated from, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. It will be 32.01 km distant at this point and occupy a HSA of 19° in the view. As with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, mostly hubs and blade tips

will be visible from this sea level viewpoint, being perceived as a randomly configured, but less densely spaced development than the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.

### **Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will occupy a relatively large proportion of the horizontal extent of the open sea view. The sea view here is expansive and the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible at a considerable distance and with the WTG towers being mostly screened below the horizon. Therefore the magnitude of change associated with the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into this view is considered to be **low**. Other onshore existing wind farms that are theoretically visible will not be seen from this location.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

The application and scoping stage onshore wind farms, where visible, will appear in closer proximity to the viewpoint than the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, but occupying a much smaller extent of the view. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will appear in front of Firth of Forth Phase 1 and will largely screen views of what little of this wind farm might actually be seen. The Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will be seen in closer proximity to the viewpoint than the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, but occupying a smaller extent of the view. In this context, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributed to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **moderate** as it will represent a notable increase in the proportion of the view occupied with wind farm development.

### **Effect on Seascape Character**

This is a high sensitivity seascape. Although certain characteristics, such as its large scale and openness, tend to decrease sensitivity to offshore wind farms, the area around Tentsmuir, in particular, has a high degree of naturalness. Therefore the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into distant sea views is considered to have a **moderate** effect on seascape character.

### **Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character**

When the cumulative effect on seascape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is assessed with the onshore wind farms as well as other offshore application and scoping stage wind farms, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on seascape character will be **moderate/major** and significant.

### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by recreational visitors who are considered to have a high sensitivity to change. The effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on visual amenity is therefore considered to be **moderate**.

### **Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity**

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with the existing/consented onshore developments and the other application and scoping stage wind farms is considered to be **moderate/major**, representing a significant visual impact.

### 16C.1.17 Viewpoint 17: Strathkinness

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.33 below.

**Table 16C.33: Viewpoint 17 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.51
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	346624, 716404
<b>Landscape Character Type/Area</b>	FFE11: Coastal Hills
<b>Landscape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	39.14 km – 51.50 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East north-east
<b>HSA</b>	22°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 97 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Residents, recreational cyclists and road users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High to Moderate

#### **Existing View**

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.51. The viewpoint is located just outside and to the east of the small settlement of Strathkinness, approximately three kilometres west of St Andrews, whose towers and church spires can be seen against a backdrop of sea and sky. To the north and north-east a foreground view of gently sloping farmland gives way to more distant views of Tentsmuir Forest, which forms a dark band in the landscape above the Eden Estuary. Leuchars airfield is also seen in this same view. The farmland comprises relatively large arable fields bounded by post-and-wire fences with occasional hedgerows. Tree cover is limited although increases moving away from the coastline. In the far distance the Angus coastline can be seen punctuated to the north-east by the headland at Lang Craig. Also to the north the twin WTGs of the Michelin Tyre Factory are visible on the outskirts of Dundee beyond, and to the left, of which rise the distinctive ridges and summits of the Sidlaw Hills. This part of the view may be seen in the photograph in Figure 16.51a. To the north-west and in the middle distance the large quarry above Balmello is a prominent feature. The sea is just one part of the overall composition of the extensive view from this location, but it does increase the strong horizontal emphasis of the landscape.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in the Table 16C.34 below.

**Table 16C.34: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 17**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Group 7 (Kenly and Lingo theoretically visible)	Application	7.74 km	34°	South south-east
Port of Dundee	Scoping	14.73 km	6°	North north-west
Michelin Tyre Factory	Existing	16.38 km	< 1°	North
Tealing Airfield	Consented	21.60 km	< 1°	North north-west
Group 6 (Dodd Hill, Frawney and Govals theoretically visible)	Application	22.90 km	8°	North
Corse Hill	Refused	24.67 km	1°	North north-east
Near na Gaoithe	Application	33.38 km	13°	East
Finavon House	Application	38.46 km	1°	North
Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	47.93 km	< 1°	North north-east
Nathro Hill	Application	51.06 km	5°	North
Mains of Bridgeton	Application	59.83 km	< 1°	North north-east
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented/ Application	61.65 km	2°	North north-east
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	62.78 km	18°	East north-east

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.51 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible on the horizon to the east north-east of the viewpoint and towards the centre of the open sea view, at a distance of 39.14 km and occupying a HSA of 22° in the view. The regular arrangement of the Inch Cape WTGs can be seen clearly in this view, particularly towards the left hand side of the array. Towards the other side of the array the WTGs will be perceived as a more densely spaced group and the pattern of rows is less apparent. The ZTV indicates that all five Inch Cape OSPs are theoretically visible and that foundation structures may also be seen. However, although the viewpoint is elevated above sea level (71 m AOD), at this distance and towards the rear of the array, the lower parts of the WTGs will appear screened by the horizon due to the effect of the earth's curvature. At this distance blade movement may just be discernible. The Inch Cape WTGs

may appear backlit by the early morning sun at certain times of the year but, when weather conditions are clear, they will mostly appear side-lit by the afternoon sun. In conditions of good visibility, aviation hazard lighting may just be discernible in the night time view although there will be other light sources visible in the surrounding landscape for example, from roads, settlements and properties and RAF Leuchars. Maritime navigational lighting is unlikely to be visible. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 26.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 97 days of the year.

With the exception of the Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield WTGs, other existing and consented onshore wind farms are unlikely to be visible due to their distance from the viewpoint location.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

The wireline visualisations in Figures 16.51a and 16.51b indicate the range of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms that will be theoretically visible from this location. Kenly and Lingo wind farms (Group 7) are the closest wind farms to the viewpoint with Lingo 7.74 km to the south-east; however, only blade tips will be visible due to the screening effect of intervening landform and vegetation. In views to the north, it is considered that the Group 6 wind farms will all be visible in conditions of good visibility. Of the other application and scoping stage wind farms, it is considered that there will be limited visibility due to either screening effect (Port of Dundee) or distance (Nathro Hill, Group 3 WTGs). The exception to this is the refused wind farm at Corse Hill, which, if appealed and consented, will be seen on the coastline to the north-east of Carnoustie.

Of the two other proposed offshore wind farms, Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be located to the north-east of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, at a closest distance of over 62.78 km, and occupying 18° of the view. In this view, all the Firth of Forth Phase 1 WTGs will be located behind the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs and are only likely to be perceived in conditions of clear visibility, when their blade tips, which are seen on the open horizon, between the rows of the Inch Cape WTGs, may just be discernible. In this view, Neart na Gaoithe will be screened by intervening roadside vegetation. However, it is probable that from other locations along this stretch of road, it will be visible on the horizon to the right of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, at a distance of 33.38 km and occupying a HSA of 13°. Some of the Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will be screened by the intervening coastline. They will seem slightly taller than the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs but in a more open grouping which appears more randomly spaced in views from this location.

### **Magnitude of Change**

Although occupying a relatively large proportion of the horizontal extent of the sea view, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be seen at a considerable distance. Therefore the magnitude of change associated with the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is considered to be **low** at this location. Other existing onshore wind farms that are visible will not be seen in the same field of view as the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs and occupy a much smaller extent of the view.

### Cumulative Magnitude of Change

The application and scoping stage onshore wind farms, where visible, will occupy a much smaller extent of the view compared to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs and mostly at a considerable distance from the viewpoint. In relation to the offshore context, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible in front of Firth of Forth Phase 1 and will largely screen views of this wind farm. The Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will be seen in closer proximity to the viewpoint, but occupying a smaller extent of the view and partially screened by the intervening coastal edge. Although the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will occupy a HSA of approximately 22° of the open sea view at this location, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributed to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **low** primarily due to the effect of intervening distance.

### Effect on Landscape Character

This viewpoint overlooks a landscape which is classified into the Coastal Hills landscape character type. It is medium to large scale, with extensive views towards the coast and sea beyond, and is considered to have a moderate sensitivity to change. Therefore the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into distant sea views is considered to have a **minor/moderate** effect on landscape character which is not significant.

### Cumulative Effect on Landscape Character

When the cumulative effect on landscape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is assessed with the existing/consented and application stage onshore wind farms as well as the other offshore application and scoping stage wind farms, it is considered to result in a **minor/moderate** effect.

### Effect on Visual Amenity

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by recreational cyclists and residents having direct views of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, who are both considered to have a high sensitivity to change. It is also representative of road users who are considered to have a moderate sensitivity to change. The effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on visual amenity is therefore considered to be **moderate** for residents and recreational users. The effect on the visual amenity of road users is considered to be **minor/moderate**.

### Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity

The cumulative effect on visual amenity of residents and recreational users arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, together with the existing and consented wind farms, as well as the other application and scoping stage wind farms, is also considered to be **moderate**. For road users the level of effect is **minor/moderate**.

### 16C.1.18 Viewpoint 18: St Andrews, East Scores

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.35 below.

**Table 16C.35: Viewpoint 18 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.52
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	351572, 716671
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA12: St Andrews to Fife Ness
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	34.53 km – 46.64 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East north-east
<b>HSA</b>	25°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 139 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users and residents
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

#### **Existing View**

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.52. The viewpoint is located by the grounds of the ruined cathedral, overlooking the piers at the northern end of East Sands. It lies on the route of the Fife Coastal Path and is a popular destination with visitors to the town. At high tide only the piers in the foreground of the view will be visible within the immediate context of the foreshore; however, the photograph illustrates the tidal rock platforms which become progressively more exposed between high and low tides. To the north-west the view looks across residential properties overlooking the shore and the ruins of St Andrews Castle, beyond which views of the Links give way to the forests and shoreline of Tentsmuir Point, seen against a distant backdrop of the Sidlaw Hills. The two existing WTGs at the Michelin Tyre Factory in Dundee can be seen rising above the forest but they do not appear on the skyline. Northwards the view continues along the distant Angus coastline, meeting the sea at the cliff edge to the north of Arbroath. Between this point and the Fife coastline to the east, the sea view is continuous with the horizon only broken by the occasional passing ship. In good visibility, the Bell Rock Lighthouse can be seen on the horizon, approximately 27 km east north-east, in the middle of the open sea.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.36 below.

**Table 16C.36: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 18**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Group 7 (Kenly and Lingo theoretically visible)	Application	6.54 km	51°	South-east
Port of Dundee	Scoping	16.24 km	5°	North north-west
Michelin Tyre Factory	Existing	17.31 km	< 1°	North north-west
Corse Hill	Refused	22.11 km	1°	North north-east
Tealing Airfield	Consented	23.20 km	< 1°	North north-west
Group 6 (Dodd Hill, Frawney and Govals theoretically visible)	Application	23.45 km	6°	North north-west
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	28.56 km	19°	East
Finavon House	Application	38.21 km	1°	North
Nathro Hill	Application	50.68 km	5°	North
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	58.06 km	18°	East north-east
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented/ Application	59.28 km	2°	North north-east

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.52 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible on the horizon to the east north-east of the viewpoint at a distance of 34.53 km and occupying a HSA of 25° in the open sea view. The regular arrangement of the Inch Cape WTGs can be seen clearly in this view, particularly towards the left hand side of the array as seen from this location. Towards the other side of the array, the WTGs will be perceived as a more densely spaced group with the pattern of rows is less discernible, particularly at the edge of the array. At this elevation (six metres AOD) the lower parts of the WTGs and foundation structures, particularly towards the back of the group, will be screened by the horizon, due to the effect of the earth's curvature, although the ZTV indicates that three Inch Cape OSPs will be theoretically visible. Blade tip movement may also be discernible at this distance. The Inch Cape WTGs may appear backlit by the early morning sun at certain times of the year but, when weather conditions are clear, they will mostly appear side-lit by the afternoon sun. In conditions of good visibility, aviation hazard lighting may be discernible in the night time view although there will be other light sources visible in the surrounding landscape for example, from within St Andrews, but also from further afield from

settlements on the Angus coastline. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 38 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 139 days of the year.

With the exception of the Michelin Tyre Factory and Tealing Airfield, other existing and consented onshore wind farms are not seen, or will be unlikely to be visible, due to their distance from the viewpoint.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

The wireline visualisations in Figures 16.52a and 16.52b and information contained in Table 16C.36 (above) indicate the range of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms that are theoretically visible from this location. It is considered that the Group 6 WTGs will be visible on the skyline of the Sidlaw Hills in clear conditions. However, visibility of the Port of Dundee WTGs is likely to be limited to blade tips only, due to vegetation on intervening skylines. Nathro Hill and Finavon House will only be seen in conditions of exceptionally clear visibility. The other wind farms, with exception of Corse Hill, which will be seen on the distant Angus coastline, are considered unlikely to be visible from this location due to the intervening distance. Blade tips of the Lingo wind farm WTGs (Group 7) may just be visible on the skyline to the south but any views of the Kenly WTGs (also Group 7) are likely to be screened by vegetation.

Of the two other offshore wind farms, Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be located to the north-east of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, at a distance of just over 58 km, and occupying 18° of the view. In conditions of good visibility, some Firth of Forth Phase 1 WTG blade tips may be perceived behind the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, but only where the Inch Cape WTGs appear to coalesce into rows, revealing clearer views of the horizon line in between. In this view, Neart na Gaoithe will be seen as a separate site 28.56 km to the east of the viewpoint and to the right of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. The Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will seem taller than the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in this view, with a less dense but more random appearance. Some WTGs at the southern extent of the Neart na Gaoithe array will be screened by the rising coastal edge, with only blade tips being visible above the skyline.

### **Magnitude of Change**

In sea views, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of man-made vertical elements on the horizon, occupying approximately 25° of the view, within a large expanse of otherwise open sea, but at considerable distance from the viewpoint, which has the effect of decreasing the vertical extent of the WTGs visible above the horizon. The magnitude of change associated with the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into this view is considered to be **moderate**. Other onshore existing and consented wind farms that are visible are not, or will not, be seen in the same field of view as the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs and also occupy a much smaller extent of the view.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will appear in front of, and will largely screen views of, the Firth of Forth Phase 1 wind farm. The Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will be seen in closer proximity to the viewpoint, occupying a smaller extent of the view, but seen against the coastal edge, which

partially screens views of some of the Neart na Gaoithe WTGs. In this context, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributable to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs when considered in addition to application and scoping stage wind farms, both onshore and offshore, as well as existing and consented wind farms, will be **moderate**.

#### **Effect on Seascape Character**

Overall, this is a medium to large scale coastline, with expansive sea views, but having a wealth of fine detail within the coastal edge, including a number of smaller scale sheltered coves and inlets. Within this context, it is considered that the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will give rise to **moderate/major** effect on this high sensitivity seascape which is significant.

#### **Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character**

When the cumulative effect on seascape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is assessed with the onshore existing and consented wind farms, as well as other offshore application and scoping stage developments, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on seascape character will be **moderate/major** and significant, as they will occupy a relatively large proportion of the otherwise open sea view to the north-east.

#### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by visitors to St Andrews, residents, and recreational users of the Fife Coastal Path, who are all considered to have a high sensitivity to change. The effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with the existing and consented onshore wind farms on visual amenity is therefore considered to be **moderate/major** and significant.

#### **Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity**

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with existing/consented and other application and scoping stage wind farm developments is also considered to be **moderate/major**, representing a significant visual impact.

### **16C.1.19 Viewpoint 19: Largo Law**

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.37 below.

**Table 16C.37: Viewpoint 19 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.53
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	342709, 704970
<b>Landscape Character Type/Area</b>	FFE4: Pronounced Volcanic Hills and Craigs
<b>Landscape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	LLA

<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	47.92 km – 60.48 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East north-east
<b>HSA</b>	19°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 53 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.53. The summit of Largo Law is approximately 2.4 km north of the Forth Estuary at its closest point. Although only 290 m AOD the distinctive form of Largo Law is prominent landmark, rising steeply from the surrounding landscape and the summit affords a 360° panoramic view. Looking towards the Development Area the view looks across an undulating agricultural landscape in which large arable fields and pasture are interspersed with areas of woodland and shelterbelt planting, creating a patchwork effect to which are added scattered settlements and farmsteads. The sea is a distant element in this view, east north-east, although the horizon is unbroken by land between the Angus coastline and St Abb's Head, creating a strong horizontal emphasis.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.38 below.

**Table 16C.38: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 19**

<b>Wind Farm Name or Grouping</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Distance from Viewpoint</b>	<b>HSA</b>	<b>Direction to Viewpoint</b>
Group 7 (Kenly, Lingo, and Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms theoretically visible)	Application	8.91 km	19°	East north-east
Port of Dundee	Scoping	25.76 km	3°	North
Michelin Tyre Factory	Existing	27.84 km	< 1°	North
Tealing Airfield	Consented	32.27 km	< 1°	North
Group 6 (Dodd Hill, Frawney and Govals theoretically visible)	Application	34.38 km	6°	North
Corse Hill	Refused	36.53 km	1°	North north-east

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	37.45 km	18°	East
Finavon House	Application	50.21 km	< 1°	North
Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	59.77 km	< 1°	North north-east
Nathro Hill	Application	62.81 km	4°	North
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	70.95 km	17°	East north-east
Mains of Bridgeton	Application	71.68 km	< 1°	North north-east
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented/ Application	73.64 km	1°	North north-east
Group 2 (Kinneff theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	81.33 km	2°	North north-east
Group 1 (Clochnahill, Hillhead of Auquhirie, Jack's Bank and Droop Hill theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented	83.22 km	4°	North north-east

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.53 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible at a closest distance of 47.92 km and occupying approximately 19° of the view. It will be seen to the east north-east of the viewpoint and on the distant sea horizon. All upper parts of the Inch Cape WTGs will be visible due to the elevation of the hilltop location. The ZTV indicates all five Inch Cape OSPs are theoretically visible and that foundation structures may also be seen. However, the lower parts of the Inch Cape WTGs, particularly towards the rear of the array, will be screened by the horizon due to the effects of the earth's curvature. At this distance it is unlikely that either blade tip movement or, in the night time view, lighting will be discernible. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 14.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 53 days of the year.

The existing and consented WTGs within Groups 1, 2 and 3 have theoretical visibility but are unlikely to be seen at this distance from the viewpoint. The Michelin Tyre factory and Tealing Airfield WTGs will also be visible, but at a distance of 27.84 km and 32.27 km respectively, with both wind farms occupying less than 1° of the view in each case.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

Table 16C.38 (above) and the wireline visualisation in Figure 16.53a indicate that several application and scoping stage onshore wind farms have theoretical visibility from this viewpoint. Of these, the closest are the Group 7 wind farms, which will be visible east north-east at a closest distance of 8.91 km and occupying 19° of the view. They will mostly be seen against a background of the distant sea. Other onshore wind farms will be seen at much greater distances from the

viewpoint and are unlikely to be visible except in good weather conditions. Both offshore application stage wind farms will be visible from Largo Law. The wirelines show that Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be seen behind the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, at a considerable distance and is therefore unlikely to be perceived as a separate wind farm. Neart na Gaoithe will be seen to the east of the viewpoint at a distance of 37.45 km and occupying a HSA of 18°. It will also be seen on the distant, but open sea horizon and will be perceived as a separate wind farm from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.

### **Magnitude of Change**

At this distance, the magnitude of change associated with the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into the view is considered to be **low**. Views of the open sea are just one element in a 360° panoramic view from this hilltop location. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will only affect a relatively small proportion of the overall view.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

The magnitude of change attributable to the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into the landscape, when considered in relation to other application and scoping stage wind farms, both onshore and offshore, is **low**. Although the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will represent a noticeable increase in the proportion of the open sea view affected by wind farms, they will be located at a considerable distance from the viewpoint and be just one element in an overall 360° panoramic view.

### **Effect on Landscape Character**

Introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into views of the surrounding landscape will have a **minor/moderate** effect on this moderate sensitivity landscape. This is not considered to be significant.

### **Cumulative Effect on Landscape Character**

The cumulative effect attributable to the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, into distant views from this vantage point, when considered alongside all other application and scoping stage developments, will be **minor/moderate** and also not significant.

### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by recreational users, mainly hill walkers, who are considered to have a high sensitivity to change. Existing effects on visual amenity are therefore considered to be **moderate**.

### **Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity**

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with other application and scoping stage wind farms is considered to be **moderate** and does not represent a significant visual impact due to the nature of the panoramic views from this summit and the distance from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.

### 16C.1.20 Viewpoint 20: B9131 South of Dunino

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.39 below.

**Table 16C.39: Viewpoint 20 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.54
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	354326, 709607
<b>Landscape Character Type/Area</b>	FFE6: Lowland Open Sloping Farmland
<b>Landscape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	None
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	35.52 km – 48.76 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East north-east
<b>HSA</b>	24°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 128 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Road users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	Moderate

#### **Existing View**

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.54. The viewpoint is located on the B9131, approximately one kilometre south of the hamlet of Dunino and about six kilometres from the coast at its closest point. The view captures both the expansive, flat landward area together with views out to the North Sea. The view towards the sea looks across a landscape of arable fields bounded by post-and-wire fences with occasional gappy hedgerows. Groups of trees and larger areas of woodland are dotted throughout the landscape, sometimes breaking the distant sea horizon. A number of farm buildings can be seen and a line of telegraph poles crosses the view running towards the sea, introducing a number of vertical elements into what is otherwise a view with a pronounced horizontal emphasis. In the distance, the Angus coastline is visible across St Andrews Bay and the Outer Firth of Tay, including the prominent vertical cliff edge at Red Head. Beyond this, the ridgeline of the hill ranges to the north-west of Strathmore can just be discerned. To the south there are glimpsed views, between the intervening vegetation cover, of the distant hills rising above East Lothian. Views to inland areas of Fife are mostly screened by tree cover and rising topography.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.40 below.

**Table 16C.40: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 20**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Group 7 (Kenly, Lingo, and Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms theoretically visible)	Application	1.90 km	134°	South south-west
Port of Dundee	Scoping	23.79 km	1°	North north-west
Michelin Tyre Factory	Existing	24.92 km	< 1°	North north-west
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	25.36 km	25°	East
Corse Hill	Refused	28.12 km	1°	North north-east
Tealing Airfield	Consented	30.77 km	< 1°	North north-west
Group 6 (Dodd Hill, Frawney and Govals theoretically visible)	Application	31.04 km	5°	North north-west
Finavon House	Application	45.55 km	1°	North
Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	50.64 km	< 1°	North north-east
Group 4 (Whitefield of Dun and Hill of Stracathro theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	53.43 km	1°	North
Nathro Hill	Application	57.92 km	4°	North
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	58.48 km	20°	East north-east
Mains of Bridgeton	Application	62.44 km	< 1°	North north-east
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented/ Application	64.95 km	2°	North north-east
Group 2 (Kinneff theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	72.01 km	1°	North north-east
Group 1 (Clochnahill and Droop Hill theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented	74.87 km	4°	North north-east

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.54 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible to the east north-east of the viewpoint at a distance of 35.52 km and occupying a HSA of 24°. The aligned rows of the Inch Cape WTGs will be seen clearly, particularly towards the right hand side of

the array, as seen from this location. Towards the other side of the array the WTGs will be perceived as a more densely spaced group and the pattern of rows will be less discernible. A small number of WTGs will be partially screened from view by trees in the surrounding landscape. The Inch Cape WTGs may appear backlit by the early morning sun at certain times of the year but, when weather conditions are clear, they will mostly appear side-lit by the afternoon sun. At this distance blade tip movement may be visible. Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the WTGs will mostly appear above the horizon, with the ZTV indicating theoretical visibility of all five Inch Cape OSPs and that foundation structures may also be seen. However, to the rear of the array, the lower parts of the Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be screened below the horizon. In conditions of good visibility, aviation hazard lighting may be discernible in the night time view, although there will be other light sources visible in the surrounding landscape for example from roads, settlements and properties. Maritime navigational lighting is unlikely to be seen. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 35 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 128 days of the year.

Despite being shown on the wireline visualisations in Figures 16.54b and 16.54c, existing and consented onshore wind farms are not predicted to have any actual visibility from this location due to the screening effect of intervening vegetation and/or the distances to the developments in question.

#### **Predicted Cumulative View**

The wireline visualisations in Figures 16.54a, 16.54b and 16.54c together with the information contained in Table 16C.40 (above) indicate the range of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms that have theoretical visibility at this location. Of primary relevance to the onshore cumulative context are the Group 7 wind farms, which are the three WTGs at Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farm, and the nearby wind farms at Lingo and Kenly. Whilst the former two wind farms will be partially screened from view at this location due to intervening vegetation, Kenly will be seen in close proximity, between the viewpoint and coastline and partially overlapping with the distant Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. Only the lower part of the Kenly WTG towers will be screened by the intervening area of woodland. Of the other proposed onshore wind farms, with exception of Corse Hill, most are too distant to be visible, apart from in conditions of very good visibility, or they are likely to be screened from view by intervening vegetation.

Of the two other proposed offshore wind farms, Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be located to the north-east of the Inch Cape Development Area, at a distance of nearly 60 km, and when visible the its WTGs will mostly be seen behind the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with mostly blade tips visible on the horizon particularly where the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs appear to coalesce into rows revealing clearer views of the horizon line in between. Neart na Gaoithe will appear as a separate development to the right of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in this view. It will be closer, at 25.36 km distance, therefore the Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will appear taller than the Inch Cape WTGs, and will occupy a HSA of 25° of the view, slightly greater than that of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. In this particular view it is likely that woodland blocks in the intervening landscape will reduce visibility of approximately half of the WTGs at Neart na Gaoithe to blade tips only, which will be seen above the skyline of trees.

### Magnitude of Change

In seaward views, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of man-made vertical elements on the horizon occupying approximately 24° of the view. Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, even at 35.52 km distance, both WTG towers and rotor blades will be visible above the horizon. Although the seaward view is broken in places by trees and vegetation in the surrounding landscape, it is considered that the magnitude of change will be **moderate**. Other onshore existing and consented wind farms are unlikely to be visible from this location.

### Cumulative Magnitude of Change

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be seen in front of Firth of Forth Phase 1 and will largely screen views of these WTGs. The Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will be seen at a slight separation from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs but closer to the viewpoint. They will occupy a similar extent of the view but, the presence of intervening vegetation means that for about half of the Neart na Gaoithe WTGs, visibility will be blade tips only. Of the application and scoping stage onshore wind farms, the Group 7 WTGs will be prominent features in the surrounding landscape, particularly Kenly, which will be located at two kilometres to the north-east of the viewpoint. In this context, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributed to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **moderate**.

### Effect on Landscape Character

This is a large scale open landscape with a relatively simple pattern and composition of elements. Distant views of the sea are one characteristic of the landscape and tend to emphasise its horizontal focus. Within this context, it is considered that the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will give rise to a **moderate** effect on this moderate sensitivity landscape which will not be significant.

### Cumulative Effect on Landscape Character

When the cumulative effect on landscape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is assessed with other onshore and offshore application and scoping stage developments, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on landscape character will also be **moderate**, as the sea views are just one element in this landscape.

### Effect on Visual Amenity

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by road users, who are considered to have a moderate sensitivity to change. The effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on visual amenity at this location is therefore considered to be **moderate**.

### Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with other application and scoping stage wind farm developments is also considered to be **moderate** and will not represent a significant visual impact.

### 16C.1.21 Viewpoint 21: Kingsbarns

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.41 below.

**Table 16C.41: Viewpoint 21 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.55
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	359221, 712449
<b>Landscape Character Type/Area</b>	FFE6: Lowland Open Sloping Farmland
<b>Landscape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	LLA
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	29.86 km – 43.27 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	East north-east
<b>HSA</b>	27°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 155 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Road users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	Moderate

#### **Existing View**

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.55. The viewpoint is located on the A917, approximately 0.2 km north of the village of Kingsbarns and about 0.7 km from the coast at its closest point. Compared to the view from Viewpoint 20, the sea is a more important feature in this view and gives it a strong horizontal emphasis. However, landscape elements are similar as the view looks across arable fields, some bounded by stone walls, to the coastal edge and sea beyond. The seaward view is framed by groups of trees and woodland which provide vertical features in the flat landscape and also break the sea horizon. Looking south along the road, houses on the edge of the settlement are visible together with the prominent church spire. However, apart from the horizon out at sea, distant views are largely screened by intervening vegetation and the locally rising topography.

#### **Predicted View**

Other wind farms and WTGs which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.42 below.

**Table 16C.42: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 21**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Group 7 (Kenly and Lingo theoretically visible)	Application	2.92 km	11°	West south-west
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	20.43 km	29°	East
Corse Hill	Refused	24.66 km	2°	North
Group 6 (Dodd Hill, Frawney and Govals theoretically visible)	Application	30.24 km	4°	North north-west
Finavon House	Application	43.55 km	1°	North north-west
Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	46.35 km	< 1°	North north-east
Group 4 (Hill of Stracathro theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	49.88 km	< 1°	North
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	52.81 km	21°	East north-east
Nathro Hill	Application	55.63 km	4°	North
Mains of Bridgeton	Application	58.01 km	< 1°	North north-east
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented/ Application	60.77 km	2°	North north-east
Group 2 (Kinneff theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	67.49 km	2°	North north-east

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.55 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be clearly visible to the east north-east of the viewpoint at a distance of 29.86 km and occupying a HSA of 27°. The regular arrangement of the Inch Cape WTGs is particularly apparent on the right hand side of the array as seen from this location. Towards the other side of the array, the WTGs will be perceived as a more densely spaced group and the pattern of rows is less discernible. The WTGs may appear backlit by the early morning sun at certain times of the year but, when weather conditions are clear, they will mostly appear side-lit by the afternoon sun. At this distance blade tip movement is likely to be discernible. The ZTV indicates that all five Inch Cape OSPs are theoretically visible from this location and that WTG foundation structures may also be seen. The WTG towers, hubs and rotor blades will mostly appear above the horizon although the blade sweep (below the hub) of the most distant WTGs may be screened below the horizon. In conditions of good visibility, aviation hazard lighting is likely to be discernible in the night time view, although there will also be other light sources visible in the surrounding landscape and seascape from houses and roads, and also from shipping. Maritime navigational lighting is unlikely to be discernible. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 42.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 155 days of the year. Comparison of the wireline visualisation with photographs of

the existing view suggests that no other existing or consented wind farms will be seen in conjunction with the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs due the screening effects of intervening vegetation and buildings.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

The wireline visualisations in Figures 16.55a and 16.55b indicate the range of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms that will be theoretically visible from this location. Of primary relevance to the onshore cumulative context are the Group 7 wind farms, of which the wind farms at Lingo and Kenly will be theoretically visible. Kenly will be seen in relatively close proximity, approximately three kilometres inland, with partial views of the Lingo WTGs beyond. The lower parts of the Group 7 WTG towers will be screened by the intervening area of woodland, which may also reduce visibility of one or two of the WTGs to blade tips only. Comparison of the wireline visualisation, with the photograph of the existing view, suggests that other proposed onshore wind farms will be screened from view by locally rising topography and intervening vegetation.

Of the two other proposed offshore wind farms, Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be located to the east north-east of the Development Area, at a distance of nearly 52.81 km, and when visible the Firth of Forth Phase 1 WTGs will be seen behind the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with mostly blade tips and some hubs visible on the horizon particularly where the Inch Cape WTGs coalesce into rows revealing clearer views of the horizon line in between. In this view, Neart na Gaoithe will appear as a separate wind farm to the right of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. It will be much closer, at 20.43 km distance, therefore its WTGs will appear taller than the Inch Cape WTGs, but occupy a similar HSA (29°) of the view. The Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will be less densely spaced, but have a more random appearance than the Inch Cape WTGs. In this particular view, intervening vegetation will screen views of a small number of Neart na Gaoithe WTGs.

### **Magnitude of Change**

In seaward views, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of man-made vertical elements on the horizon occupying approximately 27° of the view. Both WTG towers and rotor blades will be visible above the horizon. This particular view is framed by trees and vegetation in the surrounding landscape and it is considered that the magnitude of change will be **moderate**. Other onshore existing and consented wind farms are unlikely to be visible from this location.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

Of the application stage onshore wind farms, two of the Group 7 cumulative sites will feature in inland views, particularly Kenly, as described above. The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will appear in front of, and will largely screen views of, the Firth of Forth Phase 1 WTGs. The Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will be seen as a separate wind farm from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs but closer to the viewpoint and therefore taller. They will occupy a similar extent of the view. In this context, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributed to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **high** as it will represent a considerable increase in the proportion of the seascape affected by wind farm development.

### Effect on Landscape Character

This is a large scale open landscape with a relatively simple pattern and composition of elements. Views of the sea are one characteristic of the landscape and tend to emphasise its horizontal focus, with expansive sea views. Within this context, it is considered that the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will give rise to **moderate** effect on this moderate sensitivity landscape which is not significant.

### Cumulative Effect on Landscape Character

When the cumulative effect on landscape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is assessed with other onshore and offshore application and scoping stage wind farms, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on landscape character at this location will be **moderate/major** and significant.

### Effect on Visual Amenity

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by road users, who are generally considered to have a moderate sensitivity to change, although it is recognised that some motorists may be more sensitive to change in the landscape, as the A917 forms part of the Fife Coastal Route – a National Tourist Route. However, the overall effect on visual amenity at this location is considered to be **moderate**.

### Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs together with other onshore and offshore application and scoping stage wind farm developments is considered to be **moderate/major** and will represent a significant visual impact.

#### 16C.1.22 Viewpoint 22: Anstruther Easter

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.43 below.

**Table 16C.43: Viewpoint 22 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.56
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	357897, 704143
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA13: East Neuk of Fife
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	LLA
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	35.50 km – 50.47 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	North-east

<b>HSA</b>	7°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 128 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Residents / Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.56. The viewpoint is located at the edge of the car park on the northern side of Cellardyke, overlooking a disused open air tidal swimming pool. The Fife Coastal Path passes through Cellardyke and the viewpoint is adjacent to a park and outdoor activity centre. Also close by are residential properties and a caravan park, just to the north. The sea view here is expansive and immediate, taking in a wide area of open sea to the north-east and east, interrupted only by the distinctive form of the Isle of May, with its prominent sheer cliffs and lighthouse, and the occasional ship. The horizontal sea horizon is only broken by distant St Abb's Head, which is visible to the south-east when visibility is particularly clear. Other distinctive landmarks across the Firth of Forth include Bass Rock and North Berwick Law, beyond which the skyline of the Lammermuir Hills rises in the far distance. The existing wind farms at Crystal Rig and Aikengall are perceptible on clear days, at over 35 km to the south.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs considered in this assessment which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.44 below.

**Table 16C.44: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 22**

<b>Wind Farm Name or Grouping</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Distance from Viewpoint</b>	<b>HSA</b>	<b>Direction to Viewpoint</b>
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	22.86 km	28°	East
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	58.11 km	7°	East north-east

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.56 shows that a small section of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible to the north-east of the viewpoint at a closest distance of 35.50 km. Based on the wireline this will comprise 65 Inch Cape WTGs of which seven will be limited to blade tip visibility, although comparison of the existing photograph with the wireline suggests that even fewer WTGs will be visible in reality, with more WTGs having only blade tip visibility. The Inch Cape WTGs will form a group extending out from the coastal edge as it dips down to the sea, occupying approximately 7° of the view. They will be densely spaced apart from at the outer edge of the array where the appearance of the WTGs coalesces into definite rows, some with clear views of the horizon line in between rows. Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, just above sea level, and the effect of earth curvature, the WTG towers are mostly hidden below the horizon and foundation structures will not be visible. The ZTV indicates that only one Inch Cape OSP will be theoretically

visible. Blade tip movement may be discernible. The Inch Cape WTGs will not be back-lit against the sun due to the direction of the view, except when the early morning sun may rise behind the WTGs. The WTGs will be mainly side lit and therefore become more noticeable in certain conditions. Aviation hazard lighting is likely to be visible at night time and in conditions of good visibility, introducing a number of steady red lights into what is not always a completely dark sea view due to the presence of shipping in the Firth of Forth and the Isle of May Lighthouse for example. There are also other sources of light in the landscape for example roads, settlements and properties in close proximity to the viewpoint, and also further afield, particularly along the southern shoreline of the Firth of Forth. Maritime navigational lighting on the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is unlikely to be visible. On average, the closest WTGs are likely to be visible for 35 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 128 days of the year.

Other existing wind farm sites in the Lammermuir Hills are visible to the south on the skyline at distances of over 36 km, but do not lie within the SLVIA Study Area.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

Table 16.C.44 (above) and wireline visualisation in Figure 16.56a indicate that within the 50 km SLVIA Study Area the only application stage sites having theoretical visibility are the two other proposed offshore wind farms. Of these, Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be largely screened by the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, and at this distance it is not considered that it will have actual visibility, particularly as only blade tips are seen above the horizon in the wireline. Neart na Gaoithe will be seen in closer proximity at 22.86 km and occupying a HSA of 28°. It will be visible at the centre of the open sea view between the Fife coastline and the Isle of May.

### **Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will extend wind farm development into the seaward view from the adjacent coastal edge and may compete with it as a focus in the view, but will be at some distance and occupy a small part of the view. The magnitude of change associated with the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs into the view is considered to be **low**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

The cumulative magnitude of change attributable to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, when introduced into the view with other application stage wind farms, is also considered to be **low** as the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will represent a minor addition to the proportion of the seascape affected by wind farm development.

### **Effect on Seascape Character**

This is a high sensitivity seascape due to limited modern development on the coastal edge, the small scale of the traditional settlements and the varied nature of the coastal scenery. Within this context, it is considered that the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will give rise to **moderate** effect which will not be significant.

### Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character

When the cumulative effect on seascape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is assessed with other offshore application and scoping stage wind farms, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on seascape character will be **moderate**.

### Effect on Visual Amenity

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by recreational receptors on the Fife Coastal Path, and those local residents in the settlement of Anstruther Easter who will have direct views of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, and who are considered to have a high sensitivity to change. The effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on visual amenity is therefore considered to be **moderate**.

### Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, together with other application and scoping stage wind farm developments, is also considered to be **moderate**, again not representing a significant effect.

#### 16C.1.23 Viewpoint 23: Fife Ness

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.45 below.

**Table 16C.45: Viewpoint 23 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.57
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	363844, 709759
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA12: St Andrews to Fife Ness
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	LLA
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	27.37 km – 42.39 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	North-east
<b>HSA</b>	28°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 177 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Residents and recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

### Existing View

The existing sea view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.57. The viewpoint is located just above sea level at the tip of Fife Ness, the easternmost point in Fife. It is home to both a coastguard station and lighthouse and the Fife Coastal Path follows a route around the headland. The foreshore here is predominantly rocky; although, the photograph was taken before or after high tide so the rock platform offshore is partially submerged. At low tide, much of this platform is exposed, providing a foreground context to the sea view which, from this location, is both expansive and immediate. Unbroken sea views stretch across the horizon from the Angus and Aberdeenshire coastlines in the north-east to the Scottish Borders coastline, and beyond, in the south-east. There are views across St Andrews Bay to the Angus coast and inland hills such as the Sidlaws and also south across the Firth of Forth, to the East Lothian coastline and hill ranges beyond. Within the expanse of sea and sky, and in conditions of good visibility, the Bell Rock Lighthouse may be seen to the north-east at approximately 20 km distance. Looking south, the Isle of May is a prominent feature in the open sea at about 10 km distance, silhouetted against a backdrop of the East Lothian coastline, which is just under 25 km from the viewpoint, at the closest. Bass Rock and other prominent natural features can also be distinguished against this more distant backdrop.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs considered in this assessment which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.46 below.

**Table 16C.46: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 23**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	15.88 km	36°	East
Corse Hill	Refused	27.67 km	2°	North
Port of Dundee	Scoping	29.24 km	2°	North-west
Michelin Tyre Factory	Existing	29.70 km	< 1°	North-west
Group 6 (Dodd Hill, Frawney and Govals theoretically visible)	Application	34.93 km	3°	North north-west
Tealing Airfield	Consented	35.90 km	< 1°	North-west
Finavon House	Application	47.45 km	1°	North north-west
Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	48.01 km	1°	North
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	50.08 km	20°	East north-east

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Group 4 (Hill of Stracathro theoretically visible)	Consented/Application	52.40 km	< 1°	North
Nathro Hill	Application	59.25 km	4°	North north-west
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys theoretically visible)	Existing/Consented /Application	62.47 km	2°	North

The photomontage in Figure 16.57 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible to the north-east of the viewpoint at a closest distance of 27.37 km. The Inch Cape WTGs will be perceived as a dense grouping, occupying approximately 28° of the horizon. Visual coalescence of the group into rows of WTGs is apparent particularly towards the outer extents of the array and also at certain points in the middle of the group. At this distance the lower parts of the WTG towers will be hidden below the horizon and foundation structures will not be visible; this effect increasing with distance. A number of the Inch Cape WTGs will also have part of their blade sweep screened below the horizon, and blade tip movement may be discernible at this distance. The ZTV indicates that three Inch Cape OSPs may also be visible on the perimeter of the Development Area. The WTGs will not appear back-lit against the sun due to the direction of the view, although they will be side lit and therefore become more noticeable in certain conditions. Aviation hazard lighting is likely to be visible at night time and in conditions of good visibility, introducing a number of steady red lights into what is typically a dark sea view, although lights from shipping in the Firth of Forth will be regularly visible. There are other sources of light in the wider night time view. These are both offshore, for example the Isle of May Lighthouse, and onshore, particularly lights from settlements and development along the southern shoreline of the Firth of Forth, and also the distant Angus coastline. Maritime navigational lighting on the Inch Cape WTGs is unlikely to be visible. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 48.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 177 days of the year.

The photograph and wireline visualisations in Figure 16.57a show that the Michelin Tyre Factory WTGs are visible to the north-west; however other existing and consented WTGs to the north of Fife Ness are unlikely to be seen due to the intervening distance. Although not shown in the wireline visualisations as they lie outside the agreed SLVIA Study Area, the existing wind farms at Aikengall and Crystal Rig may be visible in conditions of good visibility, arrayed on the distant skyline of the Lammermuir Hills at distances of over 40 km.

### **Predicted Cumulative View**

The wireline visualisations in Figures 16.57a and b indicate the range of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms that will be theoretically visible from this location. Of these, it is considered that the Port of Dundee, Group 6 WTGs (particularly Dodd Hill), and Corse Hill Wind Farm, will have actual visibility, whereas the other wind farms, located at much greater distances, are not likely to be discernible except in conditions of good visibility. Of the two other proposed

offshore wind farms considered in this assessment, Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be located to the north-east of the Development Area, over 50 km from the viewpoint with only blade tips being visible, mostly behind the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. Firth of Forth Phase 1 is unlikely to be perceived as a separate development even when conditions allow for actual visibility. Neart na Gaoithe will be closer, at 15.88 km distance and therefore its WTGs will appear taller than the Inch Cape WTGs. From this location the Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will be perceived as a largely random grouping, occupying a HSA of 36° on the open horizon, to the right of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs.

### **Magnitude of Change**

Other onshore existing and consented wind farms are seen at similar distances but not in the same field of view as the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs and occupying a small proportion of the view. In sea views, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of man-made vertical elements on the horizon occupying approximately 28° of the view within a large expanse of otherwise open sea. At this distance from the viewpoint the vertical extent of the WTGs decreases as they start to drop below the horizon, due to the effects of earth curvature. Taking these two factors into consideration, the associated magnitude of change will be **moderate**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will appear in front of Firth of Forth Phase 1 and will largely screen views of these WTGs. The Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will be seen in much closer proximity to the viewpoint and occupying a greater extent of the view. In this context, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributed to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, with the onshore application stage wind farms, as well as the other offshore wind farms will be **moderate** as the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will represent a notable increase in the proportion of the seascape affected by wind farm development.

### **Effect on Seascape Character**

This is a medium to large scale coastline, with expansive sea views. There is a wealth of small-scale detail on the coastal edge which tends to increase the sensitivity of this character area. Within this context, it is considered that the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will give rise to **moderate/major** effect on this high sensitivity seascape, which will be significant.

### **Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character**

When the cumulative effect on seascape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is assessed with the existing/consented onshore wind farms, as well as the other offshore application and scoping stage developments, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be **moderate/major** and significant, as they will occupy a relatively large proportion of the otherwise open sea view to the north-east of Neart na Gaoithe.

### Effect on Visual Amenity

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by recreational receptors on the Fife Coastal Path, local residents in the small settlement of Fife Ness and other visitors to Fife Ness, who are considered to have a high sensitivity to change. The effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in conjunction with the existing/consented onshore wind farm development on visual amenity is considered to be **moderate/major** and significant.

### Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, together with the existing/consented and other application and scoping stage wind farm developments, is also considered to be **moderate/major**, representing a significant visual impact.

#### 16C.1.24 Viewpoint 24: Isle of May

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.47 below.

**Table 16C.47: Viewpoint 24 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.58
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	365655, 699329
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA13: East Neuk of Fife
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	High
<b>Landscape Designation</b>	LLA
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	33.50 km – 50.29 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	North-east
<b>HSA</b>	23°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 139 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

### Existing View

The existing view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.58. The viewpoint is located at an elevated position on the north-eastern side of the island, close to the Isle of May Lighthouse. Views of the rocky island foreshore are limited, so the view is predominantly focussed on the sea itself with expansive views out into the North Sea. To the north-west and south-east, the wide horizon is framed by the distant coastlines of Angus and Aberdeenshire to the north and the Scottish

Borders to the south-east with St Abb's Head visible at approximately 35 km distance. Fife Ness can also just be seen, approximately eight kilometres to the north. Looking south across the Firth of Forth, both Torness Power Station and Dunbar Cement Works can be seen on the coastline with existing onshore wind farms visible on the distant skyline of the Lammermuir Hills.

### Predicted View

Other wind farms and WTGs considered as part of this assessment which are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.48 below.

**Table 16C.48: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 24**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	16.51 km	35°	East north-east
Corse Hill	Refused	38.23 km	1°	North
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	54.88 km	22°	North-east
Finavon House	Application	57.93 km	1°	North north-west
Glaxo Smith Kline	Refused	58.05 km	< 1°	North
Group 4 (Hill of Stracathro theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	62.82 km	< 1°	North
Mains of Bridgeton	Application	69.18 km	< 1°	North
Nathro Hill	Application	69.80 km	3°	North north-west
Group 3 (Tullo Farm, Tullo Farm Extension, Easter Tulloch, North Tullo, Brownieleys theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented/ Application	72.47 km	2°	North
Group 2 (Kinneff theoretically visible)	Consented/ Application	78.23 km	2°	North north-east
Group 1 (Clochnahill, Hillhead of Auquhirie, Jack's Bank and Droop Hill theoretically visible)	Existing/ Consented	82.61 km	1°	North

The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.58 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will be visible to the north-east of the viewpoint at a closest distance of 33.50 km. The Inch Cape WTGs will appear as a dense grouping occupying approximately 23° of the horizon. Visual coalescence of the group into rows of WTGs is apparent towards the middle of the group where clear view of the distant horizon will be obtained in between the aligned rows of WTGs. Towers, hubs and blade tips of the Inch Cape WTGs will all be visible above the horizon. The ZTV indicates that all five Inch Cape OSPs will be theoretically visible and that foundation structures may also be seen. Blade tip movement is also likely to be discernible. There are no visual references within this sea view, against which the

scale of the Inch Cape WTGs may be assessed. Except on rare occasions, the WTGs will not appear back-lit against the sun due to the direction of the view, although they will be side lit by the sun at certain times of the day and therefore become more noticeable in good weather conditions. Aviation hazard lighting is likely to be visible at night time and in conditions of good visibility, introducing a number of steady red lights into what is typically a dark sea view, although lights from shipping in the Firth of Forth are likely to be regularly visible. There are also other sources of light in the wider night time view, particularly lights from settlements and development along the East Neuk of Fife and the southern shoreline of the Firth of Forth. Maritime navigational lighting on the Inch Cape WTGs is unlikely to be visible. The wireline visualisation in Figure 16.58a shows that onshore existing and consented WTGs to the north are unlikely to be seen due to the intervening distances. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 38 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 139 days of the year.

Although not shown in the wireline visualisations, as they lie outside the agreed SLVIA Study Area, the existing wind farms at Aikengall and Crystal Rig are visible in conditions of good visibility, arrayed on the distant skyline of the Lammermuir Hills.

#### **Predicted Cumulative View**

The wireline visualisation in Figures 16.58a and information contained in Table 16C.48 (above) indicates the range of onshore application and scoping stage wind farms that will be theoretically visible from this location. Of these, it is considered that only Corse Hill will have actual visibility, whereas the other developments, located at much greater distances, are not likely to be discernible except in conditions of exceptionally good visibility. Of the two other proposed offshore wind farms, Firth of Forth Phase 1 will be located to the north-east of the Development Area, at nearly 55 km from the viewpoint with mainly WTG blade tips being visible, mostly behind and largely screened by the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. Neart na Gaoithe will be much closer, at 16.51 km east north-east. In this view, it will be seen on the open horizon immediately to the right of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, but will most likely be perceived as a separate wind farm due to the taller appearance of the Neart na Gaoithe WTGs and more random appearance of its layout. It will occupy approximately 35° of the view.

#### **Magnitude of Change**

In sea views, the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will introduce a large number of man-made vertical elements on the horizon, occupying approximately 23° of the view, within a very large expanse of otherwise open sea. At this distance from the viewpoint, the vertical extent of the Inch Cape WTGs decreases, particularly for the most distant WTGs, as the lower part of the tower starts to drop below the horizon, due to the effects of earth curvature. Other onshore existing wind farms in the Lammermuir Hills are seen at similar distances, but not in the same field of view as the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs and with a different context. The magnitude of change associated with the introduction of the WTGs into this view in conjunction with the onshore wind farms is considered to be **moderate**.

### Cumulative Magnitude of Change

The Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs will appear in front of Firth of Forth Phase 1 and will largely screen views of what little of these WTGs might actually be seen. The Neart na Gaoithe WTGs will be seen in much closer proximity to the viewpoint and will occupy a greater extent of the view. In this context, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributed to the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs in conjunction with the onshore and offshore developments will be **moderate**.

### Effect on Seascape Character

This is a medium to large scale coastline, with expansive sea views. Within this context, it is considered that the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, in conjunction with the existing/consented onshore wind farms, will give rise to a **moderate/major** and significant effect on this high sensitivity seascape.

### Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character

When the cumulative effect on seascape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs is assessed with other application and scoping stage wind farms, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs on seascape character will be **moderate/major** and significant, as they will occupy a relatively large proportion of the otherwise open sea view to the north-east of Neart na Gaoithe.

### Effect on Visual Amenity

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by visitors to the island who are considered to have a high sensitivity to change. The effect of the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs with the existing/consented onshore wind farms on visual amenity is therefore considered to be **moderate/major** and significant.

### Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs, together with existing/consented wind farms, and other application and scoping stage wind farms, is also considered to be **moderate/major**, representing a significant visual impact.

#### 16C.1.25 Viewpoint 25: Dunbar

Details of this viewpoint are shown in Table 16C.49 below.

**Table 16C.49: Viewpoint 25 Details**

<b>Figure Number</b>	16.59
<b>OS Grid Reference</b>	367102, 679370
<b>Regional Seascape Character Area</b>	SA17: Eyebroughy to Torness Point
<b>Seascape Character Sensitivity</b>	Moderate

<b>Landscape Designation</b>	AGLV
<b>Distance to Closest and Furthest Inch Cape WTG</b>	50.33 km – 68.12 km
<b>Direction of View Towards Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	North north-east
<b>HSA</b>	15°
<b>Visibility of Closest Inch Cape WTG</b>	For an average of approximately 38 days a year
<b>Visual Amenity Receptors</b>	Residents / Recreational users
<b>Sensitivity of Visual Receptors</b>	High

### **Existing View**

The existing sea view from this location is illustrated in Figure 16.59. The viewpoint is located beside the clifftop path where it crosses in front of Winterfield Park, from which it is separated by means of a sandstone wall. The path at this location forms part of the John Muir Way, a long-distance footpath which runs between Edinburgh and the Scottish Borders. The photograph was taken at high tide so the rocky foreshore is mostly submerged. Some taller rocks remain uncovered by the tide and other areas are still visible below the surface of the sea. At low tide, much of this platform is exposed, providing a foreground context to the sea view which, from this location at the top of the cliff, is both expansive and immediate. To the east, beyond the outer Firth of Forth, the horizon is unbroken except for the occasional passing ship. Looking north, the Isle of May is visible at about 20 km distance and forms a focal point in the wide expanse of sea with its lighthouse and steep cliffs. To the left of the Isle of May, the hills and coastline of Fife are also visible in the distance. Looking north-west along the coast, both Bass Rock and North Berwick Law form distinctive features in the middle ground, with Largo Law visible in the far distance. Inland views are interrupted by buildings and vegetation within the settlement of Dunbar; however, the intermittent ridgeline of the Lammermuir Hills is visible and a number of WTGs within the wind farms at Aikengall and Crystal Rig can be seen clearly on the skyline, together with the communications masts on Blackcastle Hill and the distinctive silhouette of Trapain Law.

### **Predicted View**

Other wind farms and WTGs considered in this assessment that are theoretically visible in views from this location are summarised in Table 16C.50 below.

**Table 16C.50: Summary of Other Wind Farms Theoretically Visible from Viewpoint 25**

Wind Farm Name or Grouping	Status	Distance from Viewpoint	HSA	Direction to Viewpoint
Neart na Gaoithe	Application	28.20 km	24°	North-east
Group 7 (Kenly, Lingo, and Balmouth, Bonerbo and Drumrack Farms theoretically visible)	Application	31.03 km	11°	North north-west
Corse Hill	Refused	58.23 km	1°	North
Group 6 (Dodd Hill and Govals theoretically visible)	Application	63.80 km	2°	North north-west
Firth of Forth Phase 1	Application	68.96 km	5°	North-east
Nathro Hill	Application	89.66 km	2°	North

The wireline in Figure 16.59 shows that the Inch Cape WTGs will be visible to the north north-east of the viewpoint. The more distant Inch Cape WTGs will disappear below the horizon due to the effects of the curvature of the earth on visibility. It will mostly be blade tips visibility, with WTGs towards the front of the Development Area also having theoretical visibility of both hubs and upper towers. The height of the Inch Cape WTGs above the horizon will appear similar to the height of the Isle of May, although at well over twice the distance to the closest Inch Cape WTG, judging the scale of the WTGs is likely to be difficult. The Inch Cape WTGs will not appear back-lit against the sun due to the direction of the view but may often appear side-lit by the sun. Blade movement is unlikely to be perceived at this distance and the ZTV indicates that neither Inch Cape OSPs nor foundation structures will be theoretically visible. Lighting is also unlikely to be visible at this distance. On average, the closest Inch Cape WTGs are likely to be visible for 10.5 per cent of the time, equivalent to approximately 38 days of the year. The existing wind farms at Crystal Rig and Aikengall are visible at a much closer distance than the Inch Cape WTGs although in the opposite direction in landward views. These are not shown in the wireline visualisations as they lie outside the agreed SLVIA Study Area.

#### **Predicted Cumulative View**

Table 16C.50 (above) and the wireline visualisation in Figure 16.59a indicate that several application and scoping stage wind farms have theoretical visibility from this viewpoint. In conditions of good visibility, the WTGs at Kenly, Lingo and the Balmouth, Bonerbo, and Drumrack Farm wind farm, will be visible across the Firth of Forth. Other onshore wind farms considered in the cumulative assessment are unlikely to be perceived due to the distances involved. Of the other offshore wind farms, only Neart na Gaoithe is likely to be visible. It will be seen to the north-east, located at a closest distance of 28.2 km and occupying a HSA of 24°, of which approximately 9.8° will overlap with the Inch Cape WTGs.

### **Magnitude of Change**

In sea views, the Inch Cape WTGs will introduce a large number of man-made vertical elements on the horizon within a large expanse of otherwise open sea but at a considerable distance from the viewpoint which has the effect of decreasing the vertical extent of the WTGs that will be visible. It will be seen in conjunction with other onshore existing and consented wind farms at a closer distance, but not seen in the same field of view as the Inch Cape WTGs and OSPs. In this context the associated magnitude of change will be **negligible**.

### **Cumulative Magnitude of Change**

The Inch Cape WTGs, seen in conjunction with Neart na Gaoithe as well as the onshore existing/consented and application stage wind farms, will represent a slight increase in the proportion of the sea view affected by wind farm development. However the Inch Cape WTGs will be seen at a much greater distance, and partly behind Neart na Gaoithe. In this context, it is considered that the cumulative magnitude of change attributed to the Inch Cape WTGs will be **negligible**.

### **Effect on Seascape Character**

This is a large scale coastline, generally open and allowing long views both seaward and along the coast. There are a number of prominent natural focal points such as Bass Rock and the Isle of May and the Firth of Forth is also a busy shipping route. Within this context, it is considered that a **minor** effect on this moderate sensitivity seascape will result from the introduction of the Inch Cape WTGs. This is not considered to be significant.

### **Cumulative Effect on Seascape Character**

When the cumulative effect on seascape character arising from the Inch Cape WTGs is assessed with the existing/consented wind farms and the other application and scoping stage developments, it is considered that the additional effect of the Inch Cape WTGs on seascape character will be **minor**, as it will appear at a considerable distance behind and to the side of Neart na Gaoithe.

### **Effect on Visual Amenity**

The viewpoint is representative of views obtained by residential and recreational receptors within the settlement of Dunbar and on the John Muir Way, who are considered to have a high sensitivity. The effect of the Inch Cape WTGs on visual amenity at this location is therefore considered to be **minor/moderate**.

### **Cumulative Effect on Visual Amenity**

The cumulative effect on visual amenity arising from the Inch Cape WTGs together with existing/consented and other application and scoping stage wind farm developments is also considered to be **minor/moderate** and does not represent a significant visual impact.