Spiorad na Mara Offshore Wind Farm

Offshore Project

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Appendix 18.2: Assessment of Effects on Viewpoint, Volume, 2c

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

1.1.1.1 This appendix of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) presents the assessment of effects on views as a result of the introduction of the Offshore Project as experienced by people at representative viewpoints (**Table 2-2**).

1.1.1.2 This appendix should be read in conjunction with the project description provided in **Chapter 3: Project Description, Volume 1a** and the relevant parts of the following chapters and appendices:

- **Chapter 18: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (SLVIA), Volume 2a;**
- **Appendix 18.1: SLVIA Methodology, Volume 2c;**
- **Appendix 18.3: Assessment of Effects on Coastal Character, Volume 2c;**
- **Appendix 18.4: Assessment of Effects on Special Landscape Qualities (AESLQ), Volume 2c;**
- **Appendix 18.5: Visibility of Aviation Warning Lights, Volume 2c;**
- **Appendix 18.6: SLVIA Figures and Photomontage Visualisations, Volume 2c.**

1.1.1.3 These viewpoints have been agreed through consultation with stakeholders. The effect of the Offshore Project during the day are assessed in Section 2.2 from all 42 viewpoints and the effect of the navigation and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project during twilight and at night are assessed in Section 2.3 from representative night-time viewpoints. An appraisal of all viewpoints where there may be significant effects at night is also included in **Chapter 18, Volume 2a** (Section 18.13) informed by the detailed assessment of representative night-time viewpoints in Section 2.3.

1.1.1.4 This appendix should be read in conjunction with the project description provided in **Chapter 3, Volume 1a** and **Chapter 18, Volume 2a**.

1.1.1.5 This appendix is supported by figures presented in **Appendix 18.6, Volume 2c**:

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1.1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.2.1 Spiorad na Mara Limited (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant') is proposing to develop the Project. The Project is an offshore wind farm (OWF) that will consist of up to 60 fixed-bottom wind turbine generators (WTGs).

1.1.2.2 The Project will include both offshore and onshore infrastructure. This Offshore EIAR supports the application for the offshore components of the Project as outlined in **Chapter 1: Introduction, Volume 1a**. The offshore components of the Project (the Offshore Project) include all infrastructure and activities located seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) within the Array Area and

Offshore Cable Area of Search (OCAS) (**Figure 1.2: Offshore Project Location, Volume 1b**). Further detailed information is provided in **Chapter 3, Volume 1a**.

1.1.2.3 The Offshore Project is situated off the northwest coast of Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* and the Array Area is located approximately 5-13 km offshore and is approximately 161 km^2 in size. It will comprise WTGs, foundations, Offshore Cables, Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) (if required), and Landfall. The Array Area combined with the OCAS is defined as the Offshore Project Boundary. The water depths across the Array Area range from 37 m-67 m with the southwest corner of the Array Area reaching 72 m. The proposed WTGs and fixed foundations will be located within a Turbine Area of approximately 140 km^2, located within the Array Area.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THIS APPENDIX

1.2.1.1 This appendix presents an assessment of the effect of the Offshore Project during the day from all 42 viewpoints and the effect of the navigation and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project during twilight from representative night-time viewpoints. The assessment of the Offshore Project in this appendix is based on a maximum design scenario of up to 44 WTGs with a blade tip height of 338.4m AMSL as set out in **Chapter 18, Volume 2a (Table 18-17)** with assumed locations as shown in **Appendix 18.6, Volume 2c - Figure 18.2**.

2 VISUALISATIONS OF VIEWPOINTS

2.1.1.1 **Table 2-2** sets out the 42 viewpoints assessed in this Appendix. The table includes the viewpoint number and name, the figure number in which visualisations for each viewpoint are presented, the location of the viewpoint and the receptors that are assessed. It also sets out the type of visualisation that is presented for each viewpoint, i.e. either a baseline panorama and wireline, or a baseline panorama, wireline and 53.5° photomontage. The night-time viewpoints included in the assessment also include a night-time photomontage.

2.1.1.2 The type of visualisation produced for each viewpoint is noted in **Table 2-2.** The majority of viewpoints within 25 km have been presented with a baseline panorama, wireline and 53.5° field of view (FoV) photomontage, particularly those where significant effects are expected. Occasional viewpoints within 25 km have been presented with a baseline panorama and wireline but no photomontage where they are located in close proximity to other representative viewpoints that do have a photomontage. Viewpoints beyond 25 km are presented just with a baseline panorama and wireline (no photomontage shown). Given the limitations of depicting turbines in photomontages, their production is of most value for views within 25 km (at distances greater than this, it can be difficult to represent the turbines well on a photomontage). Wireline only views are shown from the Flannan Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Flannach* (Viewpoint 22) and the Ullapool-Stornoway Ferry (Viewpoint 40). Jacket foundations on the offshore WTGs and the OSP are shown in the photomontages from a number of key views, as indicated in **Table 2-2** and a marker for the location of the OSP is shown in the wirelines.

2.1.1.3 Night-time photomontage visualisations including the baseline view, wireline and photomontage showing the turbines with visible aviation and marine navigation lighting are provided from the following viewpoints:

- **Figure 18.28: Viewpoint 4 Melbost Borve/Mealabost Borgh;**
- **Figure 18.37: Viewpoint 13 Barvas/Barabhas;**
- **Figure 18.47: Viewpoint 23 Shawbost/Siabost;**
- **Figure 18.53: Viewpoint 29 Bosta/Bostadh;**
- **Figure 18.54i: Viewpoint 30 Gallan Head/Àird Uig;**
- **Figure 18.56: Viewpoint 32 Reef Reach;**
- **Figure 18.61: Viewpoint 37 Callanish/Calanais.**

2.1.2 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SUPPORTING VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

2.1.2.1 The effect of the Offshore Project from each representative viewpoint is presented in tables in Section 2.2 of this appendix.

2.1.2.2 In line with Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third Edition (GLVIA3) and industry best practice, each viewpoint includes a description of the baseline, sensitivity, magnitude

of change and the significance of effect (see **Appendix 18.1, Volume 2c** for further detail on the assessment approach).

2.1.2.3 Where the viewpoint is representative of more than 1 receptor type, the receptor with the highest sensitivity is used, ensuring that the worst-case scenario is assessed.

2.1.2.4 Each viewpoint assessment includes the distance to the nearest wind turbine generator (WTG) and based on this distance, under which visibility conditions it would be visible based on the Met Office Visibility Index (**Table 2-1**).

Table 2-1 Met Office Visibility Index

Visibility Index	**Visibility in km**
Very Poor	Less than 1 km
Poor	Between 1-4 km
Moderate	Between 4-10 km
Good	Between 10-20 km
Very Good	Between 20-40 km
Excellent	Greater than 40 km

2.1.2.5 The description of the magnitude of change includes the number of degrees of the horizontal field of view (HFoV) that the WTGs within the Turbine Area would occupy. When looking in all directions consecutively the view occupies 360°, such that the HFoV provides an indication of the amount of the view the Turbine Area would occupy. For example, if the Turbine area occupies 4° of the HFoV, it would occupy a relatively small amount of the total 360° of view available to the viewer; if the Turbine Area occupies 180° of the total 360° view, it would occupy half of the view. The HFoV is calculated by measuring the width that the Turbine Area occupies horizontally from the wireline and converting this to degrees. Where the Turbine Area is screened by landform only the visible elements are included in this calculation.

2.1.2.6 The effect for all viewpoints during the operational and maintenance phase would be adverse and long-term for the duration of the Offshore Project, long-term unless otherwise stated as neutral or beneficial, and effects would be reversible as the Offshore Project is proposed to be decommissioned at the end of its operational life (35 year operational and maintenance phase). The magnitude of change and significance of effect for the construction and decommissioning phases are assessed as being the same in magnitude and significance as the operation and maintenance phase, differing in that they will be temporary and short-term. Effects during construction and decommissioning are also assessed as adverse from all viewpoints, unless otherwise stated.

2.1.2.7 The effects described in the detailed viewpoint assessment are for the operation and maintenance phase. For a description of the differing effects of construction and decommissioning phases of the Offshore Project on views see Section 18.8.3 of **Chapter 18, Volume 2a**.

Table 2-2 Representative Viewpoints

Figure No	No	Viewpoint	Grid Ref (Easting Northing)	Receptor(s)	Viewpoint Visualisation
18.25	1	Butt of Lewis/*Rubha Robhanais*	151326 966242	Visitors to Butt of Lewis lighthouse Walkers - CP1 Butt of Lewis West Coast Path Cyclists – Hebridean Way Residents – Coig Peighinnean, Europie	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.26	2	Cross/*Cros*	151456 962081	Residents – Cross, Habost, Swainbost	Baseline panorama and wireline
18.27	3	North Galston/ *Gàbhsann*	144041 959050	Residents – North Galston, South Galston Walkers - CP1 Butt of Lewis West Coast Path	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage
18.28	4	Melbost Borve/ *Mealabost Bhuirgh*	140911 957336	Residents – Borve, Melbost Borve/*Mealabost Borgh* Walkers - CP1 Butt of Lewis West Coast Path	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.28	4	Melbost Borve/ *Mealabost Bhuirgh* NIGHT	140911 957336	Residents – Borve, Melbost Borve/*Mealabost Borgh* Walkers - CP1 Butt of Lewis West Coast Path	Baseline panorama, wireline and night-time photomontage
18.29	5	Shader/*Siadar an Rubha* Core Path	137997 954931	Residents – Shader Walkers - CP1 Butt of Lewis West Coast Path Visitors – Teampull Pheadair	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.30	6	Upper Shader/*Siadar Uarach*	138987 954421	Residents – Borve, Shader Road users – A857 Cyclists - Hebridean Way	Baseline panorama and wireline
18.31	7	Clach an Truiseil	137582 953744	Residents - Ballantrushal Visitors - Clach an Trushal standing stone	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.32	8	Upper Barvas/ *Barabhas Uarach* Cemetery	135319 951797	Residents – Barvas/*Barabhas* Visitors - Barvas Cemetery Walkers – Barvas and Brue Walking Route	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)

Figure No	No	Viewpoint	Grid Ref (Easting Northing)	Receptor(s)	Viewpoint Visualisation
18.33	9	Upper Barvas/ *Barabhas Uarach*	136654 951312	Residents – Upper Barvas/*Barabhas Uarach* Road users – A857 Cyclists - Hebridean Way	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage
18.34	10	Barvas/ *Barabhas* Beach	134463 951139	Visitors – Barvas Beach Walkers – Barvas/*Barabhas* and Brue Walking Route	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage
18.35	11	North of Brue/*Brù*	133222 950520	Residents – Brue/*Brù* Walkers – Barvas and Brue Walking Route	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.36	12	Loch na Muilne	131296 949462	Visitors - Loch na Muilne RSPB	Baseline panorama and wireline
18.37	13	Barvas/*Barabhas* or *Barbhas*	135922 949401	Residents – Barvas/*Barabhas* and Lower Barvas/*Barabhas larach* Road users – A857 Cyclists - Hebridean Way	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.37	13	Barvas/*Barabhas* or *Barbhas* NIGHT	135926 949408	Residents – Barvas/*Barabhas* and Lower Barvas/ *Barabhas larach* Road users – A857	Baseline panorama, wireline and night-time photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.38	14	Arnol/*Àrnoil* Blackhouse	131071 949215	Visitors – Arnol Blackhouse	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.39	15	Arnol/*Àrnoil* Village	131133 948940	Residents – Arnol/*Àrnoil*	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage
18.40	16	Bragar/*Bhràdhagair* Beach	128646 948710	Visitors – Bragar Beach and Tempull Eoin Walkers - CP3 Na Gearrannan to Bragar/*Bhràdhagair*	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.41	17	Sheiling near Loch Urghag (between Brue/*Brù* and Arnol/*Àrnoil*)	133054 948421	Visitors – Sheilin Road users – A858 Cyclists - Hebridean Way	Baseline panorama and wireline

Figure No	No	Viewpoint	Grid Ref (Easting Northing)	Receptor(s)	Viewpoint Visualisation
18.42	18	Shawbost/*Siabost* Core Path	125924 948220	Residents – North Shawbost/*Siabost bho Thuath* Walkers - CP3 Na Gearrannan to Bragar/*Bhràdhagair*	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.43	19	A858 Abhainn Arnol	130765 947974	Road users – A858 Cyclists - Hebridean Way	Baseline panorama and wireline
18.44	20	Bragar/*Bhràdhagair*	128837 947850	Residents - Bragar/*Bhràdhagair*	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage
18.45	21	A857 (inland south of Barvas/*Barabhas* or *Barbhas*)	136902 947604	Road users – A857	Baseline panorama and wireline
18.46	22	Flannan Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Flannach*	72685 946883	Visitors – Flannan Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Flannach*	Wireline only (no baseline panorama)
18.47	23	Shawbost/*Siabost*	125570 946497	Residents – Shawbost/*Siabost*, South Shawbost/*Siabost bho Dheas*, New Shawbost/*Pàirc Shiaboist* Road users – A858 Cyclists - Hebridean Way	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.47	23	Shawbost/*Siabost* NIGHT	125570 946497	Residents - Shawbost/*Siabost* Road users – A858	Baseline panorama, wireline and night-time photomontage
18.48	24	Dalbeg/*Dhail Beag* Beach	122711 945846	Visitors – Dalbeg Beach Residents – Dalbeg/*Dhail Beag* Walkers - CP3 Na Gearrannan to Bragar/*Bhràdhagair*	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.49	25	Dalmore/*Dail Mhor* Beach	121544 945063	Visitors – Dalmore Beach Residents - Dalmore Walkers - CP3 Na Gearrannan to Bragar/*Bhràdhagair*	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.50	26	Beinn na Cloich	124322 944696	Walkers - Beinn na Cloich	Baseline panorama and wireline

Figure No	No	Viewpoint	Grid Ref (Easting Northing)	Receptor(s)	Viewpoint Visualisation
18.51	27	Garenin/*Na Gearrannan* Blackhouse	119304 944186	Visitors - Garenin Blackhouse village Residents – Garenin/*Na Gearrannan* Walkers – Timeless Way, CP3 Na Gearrannan to Bragar/*Bhràdhagair*	Baseline panorama and wireline
18.52	28	Doune Carloway/ *Càrlabhagh*	119055 941406	Visitors – Doune Carloway broch	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage
18.53	29	Bosta / *Bostadh* Beach	113750 940178	Visitors – Bostadh Beach, Iron Age Village Cyclists – Great Bernera Cycle route	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.53	29	Bosta / *Bostadh* Beach NIGHT	113750 940178	Visitors – Bostadh Beach, Iron Age Village Cyclists – Great Bernera Cycle route	Baseline panorama, wireline and night-time photomontage
18.54	30	Gallan Head/ *Àird Uig*	105152 939162	Visitors/walkers – Gallan Head Residents – Àird Uig	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage (with jacket foundations and OSP)
18.54	30	Gallan Head/ *Àird Uig* NIGHT	105152 939162	Visitors/walkers – Gallan Head Residents – Aird Uig	Baseline panorama, wireline and night-time photomontage
18.55	31	Valtos	108998 936918	Residents – Valtos, Kneep*/Cnìp*	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage
18.56	32	Reef Beach	110270 935940	Visitors – Reef Beach	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage
18.56	32	Reef Beach NIGHT	110270 935940	Visitors – Reef Beach	Baseline panorama, wireline and night-time photomontage
18.57	33	Forsnabhal	106138 935890	Walkers - Forsnabhal	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage
18.58	34	Camas na Clibhe	108065 935860	Visitors – Camas na Clibhe beach Residents - Cliff	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage
18.59	35	Shulishader/*Siadar an Rubha*	153583 935033	Residents - Shulishader	Baseline panorama and wireline
18.60	36	Carishader/ *Cairisiadar*	110037 932972	Residents – Carishader/*Cairsiadar*	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage
18.61	37	Callanish/*Calanais*	121288 932935	Visitors – Callanish Standing Stones Walkers – Timeless Way	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage

Figure No	No	Viewpoint	Grid Ref (Easting Northing)	Receptor(s)	Viewpoint Visualisation
18.61	37	Callanish NIGHT	121292 932974	Visitors – Callanish Standing Stones	Baseline panorama, wireline and night-time photomontage
18.62	38	Mangersta/ *Mangurstadh* Head	100621 932903	Visitors/walkers – Mangersta Head	Baseline panorama, wireline and photomontage
18.63	39	Mealaisbhal	102531 926937	Hill walkers - Mealaisbhal	Baseline panorama and wireline
18.64	40	Ullapool/*Ulapul* Stornoway/ *Steòrnabhagh* Ferry Route	151723 924428	Ferry users - Ullapool Stornoway Ferry Route	Wireline only (no baseline panorama)
18.65	41	Sgalabhal	114171 920242	Hill walkers - Sgalabhal	Baseline panorama and wireline
18.66	42	Clisham/*An Cliseam*	115460 907335	Hill walkers - An Cliseam	Baseline panorama and wireline

2.2 ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL EFFECTS (DAYTIME)

2.2.1 VIEWPOINT 1: BUTT OF LEWIS/RUBHA ROBHANAIS (FIGURE 18.25)

2.2.1.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located between the headlands at Roinn a' Roidh to the west-southwest and the Butt of Lewis/*Rubha Robhanais* to the east-northeast on the coastal edge. Pasture covers the clifftops and stetches to the horizon to the south towards the crofting townships near Ness including Eoropie and Coig Peighinnean. To the east, the lighthouse at the Butt of Lewis/*Rubha Robhanais* sits on the clifftops which continue in the foreground to the north and west, with the open sea stretching to the horizon. To the west, in the direction of the Turbine Area, the successive headlands of the northwest coast of Lewis disappear into the distance.

Table 2-3 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 1

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**Medium**	**Significant (Major-moderate)**
Value: **High-Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape, however, the Butt of Lewis/*Rubha Robhanais* is a popular tourist destination. The value is considered to be **High-Medium**.	**Description of change:** • The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) shows that there is extensive visibility in the area around Roinn a'Roidh and Eoropie Bay, decreasing to the east such that there is no visibility of the Turbine Area around the Butt of Lewis/*Rubha Robhanais* lighthouse and along the northeast facing coastline. The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility throughout Eoropie and Coig Peighinnean; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Project would be visible during very good and excellent conditions 20.7 km to the southwest; • The WTGs within the Turbine Area would occupy 21° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:**	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Medium** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major-Moderate)**. The effect is considered to be significant at

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Susceptibility: **High** Visitors, walkers, cyclists and residents have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High-Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no manmade structures; • The focal point is seaward and along the coast, such that the Turbine Area would be seen within this view; • WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip, with some WTGs stacked one behind the other and with a single WTG outlier to the north; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be approximately a third of the height of the nearest WTGs, as wide as it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • Located to the southwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be aligned to face the viewpoint. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The Offshore Project would be seen at relatively long distance from the viewpoint; • The location of the WTGs to the southwest means that they would be lit by the sun after and before the sun rises and sets respectively, and would be backlit during the rest of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions; • Views towards the Butt of Lewis/*Rubha Robhanais* from this location would be unaffected. • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible along the coast, albeit at long distance. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Medium**.	this location due to the high susceptibility of the visitors and the introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently is none.

2.2.2 VIEWPOINT 2: CROSS/CROS (FIGURE 18.26)

2.2.2.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located within the crofting township of Cross in the north of Lewis, approximately 2 km inland from the Eoropie/*Eorapaidh* bay. There is an open panoramic view across the gently undulating pasture and moorland with the houses of the linear crofting townships of Cross/*Cros*, Habost and Swainbost/*Suainebost* forming a toothed silhouette against the sky or sea. The sea is visible as a narrow band in the west (in the direction of the Turbine Area), north and northeast beyond the relatively flat landform. The Butt of Lewis lighthouse is visible along the horizon to the north.

Table 2-4 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 2

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**Medium**	**Significant (Moderate)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Residents have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows that there are bands of visibility extending inland from Eoropie/*Eorapaidh* bay corresponding to areas of higher ground between burns that have cut into the moorland and crofting inbye. There is extensive visibility across Cross/*Cros*, Habost and Swainbost/*Suainebost* crofting townships; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP would be theoretically visible from this viewpoint, however crofting houses obscure the OSP and a number of WTGs in full or in part; • WTG would be visible during good, very good and excellent conditions 19.9 km to the southwest; • The WTGs within the Turbine Area would occupy 25° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The view is of small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • WTGs would be seen within the same part of the view as crofting houses to the southwest, visible in the gaps between houses and in some cases appearing to extend above rooflines; • The sweeping movement of blades visible between gaps in the houses and above rooflines;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Medium** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Moderate)**. The effect is considered to be significant at this location due to the high susceptibility of the residential receptors, the apparent size of the

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High susceptibility to change.	• Nearer WTGs appear to be larger than the houses, indicating the large scale of the WTGs; • WTGs appear stacked one behind the other in some locations; • Located to the southwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be aligned to face the viewpoint. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The croft houses appear to obscure up to a third of the WTGs up to the hub, in some cases to blade tip, reducing the number of WTGs visible from this location; • The Offshore Project would be seen at relatively long distance from the viewpoint; • The location of the WTGs to the southwest means that they would be lit by the sun after and before the sun rises and sets (respectively) and would be backlit during the rest of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions; • Views towards the Butt of Lewis/*Rubha Robhanais* from this location would be unaffected. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, particularly the likelihood of the juxtaposition of the WTGs behind small scale crofting settlement in the view, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Medium**.	WTGs in relation to the housing, the sweeping motion of the blades visible in the gaps between buildings and above rooflines, and the introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently is none, however intervening elements will reduce the number of WTGs visible from this location.

2.2.3 VIEWPOINT 3: NORTH GALSTON/*GÀBHSANN* (FIGURE 18.27)

2.2.3.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located within the crofting township of North Galston/*Gàbhsann* on the northwest coast of Lewis, approximately 450 m from the coast. Inland to the east and south, large-scale moorland stretches to the horizon with the built form of crofting houses of South Galston/*Gàbhsann* and more distant Borve/*Borgh* contrasting against it. Burns draining the moorland have formed steep sided valleys close to the shore creating a rolling landscape to the west in the direction of the Turbine Area, on the summits of which the crofting townships of North and South Galston/*Gàbhsann* often appear toothed against the sea or sky.

Table 2-5 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 3

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**Medium**	**Significant (Moderate)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Residents and walkers have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows that there is extensive visibility across this area with bands of no visibility corresponding to steep-sided valleys where burns drain the moorland including Abhainn Ghabhsainn bho Dheas and Abhainn Gabhsann bho Thuath. There is extensive visibility throughout most of North Galston which reduces to the north and west, such that the viewpoint is representative of the slightly reduced visibility in this area. There is extensive visibility across the northern part of South Galston which runs parallel to the coastline; there is no visibility across the southern part of South Galston from where the road runs south and parallel to Abhainn Ghabhsainn bho Dheas; • 24 of the 44 WTGs (the OSP would not be visible) of the Turbine Area would be visible during good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 12.4 km to the southwest; • The WTGs within the Turbine Area would occupy 33° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The focus of the view is seaward and along the coastline, such that the Turbine Area would be seen within part of this view; • The WTGs would be seen at an intermediate/middle distance from the coastline;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Medium** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Moderate)**. The effect is considered to be significant at this location due to the high sensitivity of the residential receptors and the introduction of an offshore wind farm

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High susceptibility to change.	• The surrounding view is of small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • Located to the southwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be aligned to face the viewpoint. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The 4 northerly most WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip, with the remaining WTGs obscured in part or full by the intervening landscape; • The location of the WTGs to the southwest means that they would be lit by the sun after and before the sun rises and sets (respectively) and would be backlit during the rest of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Medium**.	to a seascape where there currently is none which would contrast with the small-scale domestic farming character of the landscape.

2.2.4 VIEWPOINT 4: MELBOST BORVE/*MEALABOST BORGH* (FIGURE 18.28)

2.2.4.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located 50 m from the shoreline on a low headland with views northeast, east and south across crofting land that slopes gently down to the sea. Crofting houses of Melbost Borve/*Mealabost Borgh*, Borve/*Borgh*, High Borve/*Borgh* and Five Penny Borve/*Borgh* are seen toothed along the horizon. The view southwest in the direction of the Turbine Area looks across a shallow bay and the subsequent successive headlands that extend to the horizon. Beinn Bhragair (261 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)) is visible along the horizon to the southwest.

Table 2-6 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 4

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Residents and walkers have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility across this area including throughout Melbost Borve/*Mealabost Borgh*, Borve, High Borve and Five Penny Borve with a narrow band of no visibility corresponding to the shallow valley where Abhainn Rhuirgh runs out to the sea such that houses on the western banks of the burn have reduced or no visibility; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 9.6 km to the west; • The WTGs would occupy 44° of HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The focal point of the view is seaward and along the coastline where the Turbine Area would occupy the central part of the view seawards; • The surrounding view is of small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • Located to the southwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be aligned to face the viewpoint; • WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip, with some of the WTGs stacked one behind the other;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	• The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be between a fourth and a third of the visible height of the nearest WTGs, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • Located to the west and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed slightly away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the west means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible near the coast at Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.5 VIEWPOINT 5: SHADER/*SIADAR AN RUBHA* (FIGURE 18.29)

2.2.5.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on the coast at Shader beach. The view north and east is across crofting inbye as it slopes down to the shore, with the crofting houses of Lower Shader and Shader/*Siadar an Rubha* silhouetted along the horizon creating a toothed appearance. The view south is across the pebbled bay at Shader backed by the crofts at Ballantrushal and the Druim nan Carnan onshore wind turbines near Baile en Truseil are seen along the skyline. The view west in the direction of the Turbine Area is framed by headlands and looks out across the open sea.

Table 2-7 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 5

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Residents, walkers and visitors have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location; • 41 of the 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 8 km to the west; • The WTGs within the Turbine Area would occupy 50° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The focal point of the view is seaward where the Turbine Area would occupy a nearly all of the visible seascape horizon; • The surrounding view includes small-scale domestic farming elements such as housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • The WTGs would appear to be taller than the more distant headland indicating the large scale of the WTGs; • WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip, with some of the WTGs stacked one behind the other; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be nearly half of the height of the nearest WTGs, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area ; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:**	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High susceptibility to change.	• 1 of the WTGs would be visible as a blade tip, and 1 will be seen with just the uppermost part of the tower above the intervening headland; • Located to the west and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the west means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible near the coast at Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.6 VIEWPOINT 6: UPPER SHADER/*SIADAR UARACH* (FIGURE 18.30)

2.2.6.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located within the crofting township of Upper Shader/*Siadar Uarach* approximately 1.1 km from the coast. Croft houses are dotted throughout the landscape in all directions and due to the very gently undulating landscape they are often silhouetted against the sky or sea creating a toothed appearance. In the view east moorland stretches to the horizon, and to the south the Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan) onshore wind turbines are seen along the horizon with Beinn Bhragair (261 m AOD) in the distance. The sea is visible as a narrow band above the land to the west, stretching to the horizon, in the direction of the Turbine Area.

Table 2-8 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 6

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Road users have a lesser focus on views and the surrounding landscape and the susceptibility will be Medium. Residents and cyclists have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location including throughout Lower Shader and Upper Shader; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 9.1 km to the west; • The WTGs would occupy 51° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The focal point of the view is seaward where the Turbine Area would occupy a large proportion of the seaward view; • The view is of small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • The majority of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip, with some of the WTGs stacked one behind the other; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be nearly half of the height of the nearest WTGs, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area ; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline.	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	**Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The six most southerly WTGs would be partly obscured behind croft houses along the coastal edge; • Located to the west and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the west means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible near the coast at Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.7 VIEWPOINT 7: CLACH AN TRUISEIL (FIGURE 18.31)

2.2.7.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located close to Clach an Truiseil standing stone approximately 600 m from the shore within the crofting township of Ballantrushal. The land slopes down from the moorland interior where the low hills of Muirneag (248 m AOD) are visible along the horizon to the east. Crofting houses, stone walls and house ruins are visible in all directions; however, a higher concentration is seen to the east where Shader is located. South, the Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan) onshore wind turbines are seen along the horizon. To the west and north, are open views of the sea stretching to the horizon with Shader bay to the north and the standing stone silhouetted against the sea and sky to the west in the direction of the Turbine Area.

Table 2-9 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 7

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location with patches of reduced visibility across east facing slopes; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 8.5 km to the west; • The WTGs would occupy 55° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The focal point of the view is seaward with the Turbine Area occupying a large portion of the western part of the seaward view; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements such as housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • The northerly most third of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips; • The OSP would be visible above the intervening landform visible as a large structure appearing to be between a fourth and a third of the visible height of the nearest WTGs, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.
Susceptibility: **High** Residents and visitors have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.		
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors		

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • 5 of the WTGs would be seen as blades and blade tips only; • Approximately 2/3 of the southerly most WTGs would be partly obscured behind the intervening landform; • The view north along the coastline would be unaffected; • Located to the west and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the west means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible near the viewpoint at Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High.**	

2.2.8 VIEWPOINT 8: UPPER BARVAS CEMETERY (FIGURE 18.32)

2.2.8.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on a local high point within the cemetery at Barvas/*Barabhas* that has open panoramic views approximately 550 m from the coastal edge. The view northeast is across pasture with the Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan) onshore turbines seen along the horizon to the east. South, the view is across the graveyard with Upper Barvas/*Barabhas Uarach* in the mid distance and moorland beyond including Muirneag (248 m AOD). The focus of the view is southwest, where the hills of Harris and southern Lewis rise from flat moorlands beyond the bay at Barvas/*Barabhas* and Loch Mòr Bharabhais. To the northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, grass-covered dunes form the horizon to the north, reduce in height to further west where the sea stretches to the horizon.

Table 2-10 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 8

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a landscape and visual designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location with patches of reduced visibility across east facing slopes; • All 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 8.75 km to the northwest; • The OSP would not be visible, and 5 of the WTGs would be seen as blades and blade tips only; • The WTGs would occupy 67° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The sea and coastline form an important aspect of the panoramic vista from this viewpoint with the Turbine Area occupying a large proportion of the seaward view; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements such as housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.
Susceptibility: **High** Residents, walkers and visitors have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to		

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• Approximately half of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • Approximately half of the northerly most WTGs would be partly obscured behind the intervening landform; • The view southwest towards Harris would be unaffected; • Located to the northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions; • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible near the coast at Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan) and Horshader. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High.**	

2.2.9 VIEWPOINT 9: UPPER BARVAS/*BARABHAS UARACH* (FIGURE 18.33)

2.2.9.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on the A857 just north of Upper Barvas/*Barabhas Uarach*, approximately 2 km from the coast at the transition between crofting inbye and moorland. North and east, the open expanse of moorland stretches to the horizon, with the Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan) onshore wind turbines seen along the horizon to the north. South, the northerly most crofts and the church at Upper Barvas/ *Barabhas Uarach* are toothed against the horizon with the hills of Harris and South Lewis visible between the built form in the distance. To the west, in the direction of the Turbine Area, the landform slopes gently down to the sea to the bay at Barvas/*Barabhas* with the houses at Morven in the middle distance.

Table 2-11 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 9

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Road users have a lesser focus on views and the surrounding landscape, and the susceptibility is assessed as Medium. Residents and cyclists have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location including throughout Upper Barvas/*Barabhas Uarach*; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 9.9 km to the northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 60° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The sea is forms an important aspect of the views in this area with the Turbine Area occupying a large proportion of the seaward view; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements such as housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • The majority of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be approximately a third of the height of the nearest WTGs, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • Nearly a quarter of the northerly most WTGs towers would be partly obscured behind the intervening landform. 2 WTGs would be hidden behind the crofting house from this location; • Located to the northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions; • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible near the coast at Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.10 VIEWPOINT 10: BARVAS/*BARABHAS* BEACH (FIGURE 18.34)

2.2.10.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located at Barvas beach. To the north and east are grass covered dunes which are a popular camping spot. The Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan) onshore wind turbines are visible along the horizon to the northeast and the crofting houses of Upper Barvas/*Barabhas Uarach* are seen toothed against the sky in the distance to the east. To the south is Loch Mòr Bharabhais with the crofts of Brue/*Brù* toothed along the horizon. In the distance, Beinn Mholach (292 m AOD) is seen to the south and Beinn Bhragair (261 m AOD) to the southwest. To the west, in the direction of the Turbine Area, with the bay at Barvas/*Barabhas* framed by 2 low headlands with the sea stretching to the horizon.

Table 2-12 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 10

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Visitors and walkers have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 8.8 km to the northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 72° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape is the main focus of views from this location with the Turbine Area occupying a large proportion of the seaward view; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements such as housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • The WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips, with some of the WTGs stacked 1 behind the other; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be between a fourth and a third of the height of the nearest WTGs, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:**	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High susceptibility to change.	• Located to the northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions; • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible near the coast at Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.11 VIEWPOINT 11: NORTH OF BRUE/*BRÙ* (FIGURE 18.35)

2.2.11.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located near the turning head at the end of the Brue road, approximately 250 m from the shoreline. The view northeast is along the coast and crofting inbye with distant onshore wind turbines at Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan) and Barvas/*Barabhas* township seen along the horizon. Southeast, the northerly most houses of Brue/*Brù* are silhouetted against the skyline. Southwest, Loch Èirearaigh sits between low, flat hills with Beinn Bragair (261 m AOD) in the distance. Northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, pasture slopes down to the coastline with the shingle bar between Loch Èirearaigh and the sea interrupting these 2 water bodies that would otherwise appear connected. The sea stretches to the horizon.

Table 2-13 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 11

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Residents and walkers have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location with bands of reduced visibility to the west and east corresponding to east facing slopes along burns and lochs and running parallel to the Brue road. The houses north of the public telephone (as marked on OS maps) in Brue/*Brù* would have extensive visibility, south of this, visibility is reduced; • 39 of the 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 8.6 km to the northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 73° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape is the main focus of views from this location with the Turbine Area occupying the southern part of the seaward view; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements such as housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • Approximately three-quarters of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips, with some of the WTGs stacked one behind the other;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High susceptibility to change.	• The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be between a fourth and a third of the height of the nearest WTGs, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • 3 of the WTGs would be visible as blade tips only and 3 with varying amounts of the tower visible above the intervening landform; • Located to the northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions; • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible near the coast at Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.12 VIEWPOINT 12: LOCH NA MUILNE (FIGURE 18.36)

2.2.12.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located within the Loch na Muilne RSPB Reserve, approximately 350 m from the coastal edge. The view northeast and southeast are across undulating moorland with Loch na Muilne within a depression to the northeast. To the southwest, Arnold village, including the Blackhouse museum, are visible with Beinn Bhragair (261 m AOD) in the distance. The view northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is of moorland and pasture gently sloping down low clifftops with the sea stretching to the horizon.

Table 2-14 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 12

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **High-Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. However, it is within an RSPB reserve where the surrounding landscape forms an important element for visitors. The value is considered to be **High-Medium**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 8.4 km to the northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 85° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape forms an important part of views from this location with the Turbine Area occupying the majority of the seaward view; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements, such as housing, which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • All of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips, with some of the WTGs stacked one behind the other; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be between a fourth and a third of the height of the nearest WTGs, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:**	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.
Susceptibility: **High** Visitors have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.		
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High-Medium** value and		

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• Located to the northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions; • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible near the coast at Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.13 VIEWPOINT 13: BARVAS/*BARABHAS* (FIGURE 18.37)

2.2.13.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located in the crofting township of Barvas/*Barabhas,* within the car park of the church along the A857, approximately 2.2 km from the shore. The view northeast, southeast and southwest is the settlement of Barvas/*Barabhas* with Beinn Bhragair (261 m AOD) visible to the southwest. The view northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is of Lower Barvas/*Barabhas larach* and Loch Mòr Bharabhais with the crofting township of Brue/*Brù* visible along the horizon. The sea is visible as a narrow band above the distant machair where the landscape dips down at Barvas beach.

Table 2-15 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 13

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location including throughout the crofting townships Barvas/*Barabhas* and Lower Barvas/*Barabhas larach*. There is a band of reduced visibility corresponding to northeast facing slopes around Loch Mòr Bharabhais and Abhainn Bharabhais to the west of Lower Barvas/*Barabhas larach*; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 11 km to the northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 62° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The sea forms an important part of views from this location with the Turbine Area appearing to occupy the full extent of the seascape horizon visible from this location. The Turbine Area would also appear above the landform rising on either side of the band of sea; • The view is across small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**. The effect is considered to be significant at this location due to the high susceptibility of the residential receptors, the introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently is none.
Susceptibility: **High** Road users have a lesser focus on views and the surrounding landscape, and the susceptibility is assessed as **Medium**. Residents and cyclists have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.		
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be		

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• Approximately a third of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips, with some of the WTGs appearing in close proximity to each other; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be between a fourth and a third of the height of the nearest WTGs, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be seen at an intermediate/middle distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • 6 of the WTGs would be visible as blade tips only with approximately half of the WTGs with varying amounts of the tower visible above the landscape; • Located to the northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.14 VIEWPOINT 14: ARNOL/*ÀRNOIL* BLACKHOUSE (FIGURE 18.38)

2.2.14.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located adjacent to the Arnol Blackhouse Museum, approximately 450 m from the coastal edge. Relatively flat crofting inbye and later moorland surround the viewpoint, with crofting houses to the southeast. In the open views southwest, the hills of south Lewis are seen in the distance, including Beinn Bhagair (261 m AOD). The view northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is across crofting inbye as it slopes down to the shoreline with the low headland at Labost extending into the sea to the west, and the crofting houses in the foreground toothed against the sea and sky.

Table 2-16 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 14

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **High-Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally and are an important setting to the Arnol Blackhouse Museum. The value is considered to be **High-Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Visitors have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **High-**	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 8.5 km to the northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 85° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape forms an important part of views from this location with the Turbine Area occupying all of the seascape horizon; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • All but 6 of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips, with some of the WTGs appearing in close proximity to each other. The foundations of the 6 southerly most WTGs are obscured behind the Labost headland; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be nearly a fourth of the height of the nearest WTG, as tall as it is wide and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:**	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• Located to the northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.15 VIEWPOINT 15: ARNOL/*ÀRNOI*L VILLAGE (FIGURE 18.39)

2.2.15.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located at the northern edge of the crofting township of Arnol/*Àrnoil,* approximately 750 m from the coastline. The view northeast, southeast and southwest is of the settlement surrounded by crofting inbye and later moorland. In views southwest, the hills of south Lewis are visible along the horizon, including Beinn Bhragair (261 m AOD). In the view northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, pasture slopes down to the shore, where low headlands separated by small bays (not visible) form an undulating coastal edge against the sea that stretches to the horizon. Arnold Blackhouse Museum is seen to the north.

Table 2-17 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 15

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location including throughout the crofting township of Arnol/*Àrnoil*; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate conditions, good, very good and excellent visibility 8.7 km to the northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 83° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape forms an important part of views from this location with the Turbine Area occupying nearly all of the seascape horizon; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • All of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips, with some of the WTGs appearing stacked one behind another or in close proximity to each other; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be between a fourth and third of the height of the nearest WTGs, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline.	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.
Susceptibility: **High** Residents have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.		
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a		

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High susceptibility to change.	**Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • Located to the northwest, and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.16 VIEWPOINT 16: BRAGAR/BHRÀDHAGAIR BEACH (FIGURE 18.40)

2.2.16.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on the beach at Mhòr Bhràgair. The view northeast, southeast and southwest is of the crofting inbye, which stretches up to the beach. To the northeast, is the cemetery, Teampull Coin and the jetty. Southwest, the crofting houses of Bragar/*Bhràdhagair* and Labost are seen along the horizon creating a toothed appearance against the sky. To the northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, the cove at Bragar beach is framed by headlands with the sea stretching out to the horizon between them. The northernly most crofts at Labost of the southern headland are toothed against the sky.

Table 2-18 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 16

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Visitors have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility across higher elevation areas in the area surrounding the viewpoint location with flamed bands of reduced visibility associated with southeast facing slopes including the western side of Port Mhòr Bhràgair and Loch Arnol; • 40 of the 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 7.7 km to the northwest. The OSP would not be visible from this location; • The WTGs would occupy 85° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape and coastal edge are the focal point of views from this location with the Turbine Area occupying nearly all of the visible seascape horizon; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • Approximately a third of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips, with some of the WTGs appearing stacked one behind another; • The WTGs visible above the Labost headland would appear within the context of the houses, and would appear much larger than them indicating the large scale of the WTGs;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High susceptibility to change.	• The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • Approximately two-thirds of the visible WTGs are obscured behind landform. Approximately a third are visible as blade tips and blades, with the remaining WTGs visible with varying amounts the tower extending above the landscape; • Located to the northwest, and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.17 VIEWPOINT 17: SHEILING NEAR LOCH URGHAG (BETWEEN BRUE/*BRÙ* AND ARNOL/*ÀRNOIL*) (FIGURE 18.41)

2.2.17.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located within the carpark by the sheiling along the A858 between Brue/*Brù* and Arnol/*Àrnoil*, approximately 2.2 km from the coastal edge. The viewpoint is surrounded by moorland. To the northeast, the township of Brue/*Brù* is visible and the Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan) onshore wind turbines are seen along the horizon. To the southeast, Beinn Mhloach (292 m AOD) is visible along the distant horizon. Southwest, the sheiling and carpark with Loch Urghag beyond, and the hills of Harris and south Lewis including Beinn Bhragair (261 m AOD) are visible along with the Horshader onshore turbine. To the northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, moorland extends to the coastal edge with the crofting houses toothed along the horizon to the west and a small patch of conifers in the foreground. The sea stretches as a narrow band from west to north. The consented onshore wind farm Stornoway/*Steòrnabhagh* is visible to the southeast.

Table 2-19 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 17

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Road users have a lesser focus on views and the surrounding landscape and the susceptibility will be Medium. Visitors and cyclists have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location with small patches of reduced visibility corresponding to southeast facing slopes; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 10.2 km to the northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 73° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The sea forms an important part of views from this location with the Turbine Area visible along the western part of the seascape horizon; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • Nearly all of the WTGs and the OSP would be visible from foundations to blade tips, with some of the WTGs appearing in close proximity to each other. Some of the southerly most WTGs foundations would appear hidden behind the houses at Arnol;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**. The effect is considered to be significant at this location due to the high susceptibility of the visitors and the introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be nearly a fourth of the height of the nearest WTG, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be seen at an intermediate/middle distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • 9 of the WTGs would be obscured behind the small block of coniferous trees; • The view towards the hills Harris and South Lewis would be unaffected; • Located to the northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible near the coast at Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan) and Horshader. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	where there currently is none.

2.2.18 VIEWPOINT 18: SHAWBOST/*SIABOST* CORE PATH (FIGURE 18.42)

2.2.18.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on a core path that leads to the coast from North Shawbost/*Siabost bho Thuath*. Undulating pasture covers the coastal edge from the clifftops of the low headlands to the moorland beyond crofting townships. To the northeast, the crofting township of Labost is seen toothed along the horizon. Southeast, Beinn Mhloach (292 m AOD), Beinn Bhragair (261 m AOD) and Beinn na Cloich (162 m AOD) form the skyline beyond the townships at North Shawbost/*Siabost bho Thuath* and New Shawbost/*Pàirc Shiaboist*. Southwest, the cove at Loch Shiaboist is backed by Loch a'Bhaile with the township of South Shawbost/*Siabost bho Dheas* located on the low hill above. Low rocky moorland ridges form the skyline. To the northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, the sea forms the horizon beyond the foreground clifftops.

Table 2-20 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 18

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Walkers and residents have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility across higher elevation areas in the area surrounding the viewpoint location with flamed bands of reduced visibility associated with southeast facing slopes including the western side of Loch Shiabost. There is extensive visibility throughout the majority of New Shawbost/*Pàirc Shiaboist*, Shawbost/*Siabost*, South Shawbost/*Siabost bho Dheas* and North Shawbost/*Siabost bho Thuath*. Where a burn runs, between Loch a'Bhaile and Loch ha Muilne through North Shawbost/*Siabost bho Thuath*, there is a slight depression in the landscape, such that there is reduced visibility across this area including nearby houses; • All of the 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 6.8 km to the northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 101° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm and an OSP to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape and coastal edge are important elements of the panoramic vista at this location with the Turbine Area occupying nearly all of the visible seascape horizon;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High susceptibility to change.	• The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • All of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips, with some of the WTGs appearing stacked 1 behind another; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be nearly a third of the height of the nearest WTG, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The view towards the hills Harris and South Lewis would be unaffected; • Located to the northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible near the coast (Horshader). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.19 VIEWPOINT 19: A858 ABHAINN ÀRNOL (FIGURE 18.43)

2.2.19.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on the A858, approximately 1.3 km from the coastal edge at the edge of Arnol/*Àrnoil*. Abhainn Àrnol runs underneath the A858 nearby, creating a dip in the undulating crofting inbye and moorland of the surrounding landscape. The view northeast is of the low ridge on which the village of Arnol/*Àrnoil* is found. The view southeast of crofting inbye and where it meets moorland. Southwest the landform slopes down to Abhainn Àrnol with the Bragar/*Bhràdhagair* visible on the hillside on the far side. Beinn Bhragair (261 m AOD) and Beinn na Cloich (162 m AOD) are seen along the horizon. The view northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is across the open pasture surrounding Loch Arnol in the distance with a narrow strip of land separating it from the sea which stretches to the horizon.

Table 2-21 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 19

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Road users have a lesser focus on views and the surrounding landscape and the susceptibility is assessed as **Medium**. Cyclists have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location with a band of reduced visibility corresponding to the western slope of Abhainn Àrnol and Loch Arnol; • All of the 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 9.3 km to the northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 82° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The sea forms an important part of views from this location with the Turbine Area appearing to occupy the full extent of the seascape horizon visible from this location. The Turbine Area would also appear above the landform rising on either side of the band of sea; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • Approximately a third of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip, with some of the WTGs appearing in close proximity to each other;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be nearly a third of the height of the nearest WTG, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • 10 of the WTGs would be visible as blade tips only, 6 as a hub on the horizon and the remaining WTGs (nearly a third) with varying amounts of the tower visible above the intervening landform; • Located to the northwest, and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.20 VIEWPOINT 20: BRAGAR/*BHRÀDHAGAIR* (FIGURE 18.44)

2.2.20.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located 900 m from the coastal edge within the crofting township of Bragar/*Bhràdhagair*. The view northeast, southeast and southwest is of Bragar/*Bhràdhagair*, with Beinn Bhragair (261 m AOD) and Beinn na Cloich (162 m AOD) visible along the horizon to the southwest. Northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, the view is of the crofting inbye which stretches to the low clifftops along the coastal edge. The crofting houses of Labost are seen in the distance. The sea forms a narrow band above the indented coastline and stretches to the horizon.

Table 2-22 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 20

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Residents have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location, with an area of reduced and no visibility corresponding to the northern slopes of Loch Grinneabhat, where some of the houses on the southern side of Bragar/*Bhràdhagair* are located; • All of the 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 8.6 km to the northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 89° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The sea forms an important part of views from this location with the Turbine Area appearing to occupy the full extent of the seascape horizon visible from this location. The Turbine Area would also appear above the landform rising on either side of the band of sea; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • Nearly half of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip, with some of the WTGs appearing in close proximity to each other; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be nearly a third of the height of the nearest WTG, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	• The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • 2 of the WTGs would be visible as blade tips only with the remaining WTGs with varying amounts of the tower visible above the intervening landform; • Located to the northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day, reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.21 VIEWPOINT 21: A857 (INLAND SOUTH OF BARVAS/*BARABHAS*) (FIGURE 18.45)

2.2.21.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on the A857, which crosses the moorland between Stornoway/*Steòrnabhagh* and Barvas/*Barabhas* on northwest coast of Lewis. The viewpoint is located approximately 4.2 km from the shoreline where the landform slopes down to the coast. The view northeast, southeast and southwest is of moorland. In the view southwest, Gleann Mòr Bharabhais runs through a shallow valley with Beinn Mholoch (292 m AOD) and Beinn Bhragair (261 m AOD) seen along the horizon. The view northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is along the Gleann Mòr Bharabhais valley to Loch Mòr Bharabhais separated by narrow strip of land from the sea which stretches to the horizon. The crofting townships of Brue/*Brù* and Barvas/*Barabhas* are located on the coastal edge.

Table 2-23 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 21

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Medium	**High-Medium**	**Significant (Moderate)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility along the A857 with a band of reduced visibility to the west of the road corresponding to the valley through which Gleann Mòr Bharabhais runs; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 13 km to the northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 56° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The sea forms an important part of views from this location with the Turbine Area appearing to occupy the full extent of the seascape horizon visible from this location. The Turbine Area would also appear above the landform rising on either side of the band of sea; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • Nearly a fourth of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips, with some of the WTGs appearing in close proximity to each other;	Based on the **Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High-Medium** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Moderate)**. The effect is considered to be significant at this location due to the introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there
Susceptibility: **Medium** Road users are focussed on the road and have less of a focus on the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **Medium**.		
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and		

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
the receptors experiencing the view have a **Medium** susceptibility to change.	• The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be nearly a third of the height of the nearest WTG, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be seen at an intermediate/middle distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • 2 of the WTGs would be visible as blade tips only with the remaining three-quarters of WTGs with varying amounts of the tower visible above the intervening landform; • Located to the northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High-Medium**.	currently is none and it would appear to spread across all of the visible seascape and coastal edge.

2.2.22 VIEWPOINT 22: FLANNAN ISLES/*NA H-EILEANAN FLANNACH* (FIGURE 18.46)

2.2.22.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on Eilan Mòr, the largest of the Flannan Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Flannach*, close to the lighthouse, approximately 30 km from Lewis. The view is of the nearby islands which make up the Flannan Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Flannach* and the surrounding seascape. Southwest and northwest, the view is of the sea which stretches to the horizon. The Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* and Harris are visible to the east and southeast, with the Uists visible to the southeast. The Turbine Area is visible to the east off the coast of Lewis.

Table 2-24: Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 22

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**Low**	**Not Significant (Moderate-Minor)**
Value: **High-Medium** While the viewpoint is not located within a landscape designated for its landscape or visual qualities, it is a popular tourist destination with the landscape, surrounding seascape and views important elements of the attraction. The value is considered to be **High**. Susceptibility: **High** Visitors have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility across east facing slopes of the islands; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during very good and excellent visibility conditions 37.3 km to the east. Due to distance the OSP will be difficult to discern with the naked eye; • The WTGs within the Turbine Area would occupy 13° of HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • An important part of the view is towards the Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais* with the Turbine Area appearing within the same part of the view; • The closest WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip with the foundations with lower part of towers of the more distant WTGs appearing below the horizon due to the curvature of the earth. Some WTGs would appear stacked one behind the other; • The WTGs would appear to be taller than the nearest summits on Lewis, seen along the horizon. • Located to the northeast and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be aligned to face the viewpoint;	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Low** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Not Significant (Moderate-Minor)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The location of the WTGs to the northeast means that they would be lit by the sun before its sets, highlighting the WTGs against the background respectively during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The Offshore Project would be located at long distance from the viewpoint. • The location of the WTGs to the northeast means that they would be backlit by the sun just after the sun rises reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions; • The Turbine Area would occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall view; • Views towards Harris, the Uists and the wider seascape to the southwest and northeast would be unaffected. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Low**.	

2.2.23 VIEWPOINT 23: SHAWBOST/*SIABOST* (FIGURE 18.47)

2.2.23.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located approximately 1 km inland within the crofting township of Shawbost/*Siabost*. The view in all directions is of undulating pasture and of the settlement of Shawbost/*Siabost*. In the view to the east-northeast, the houses of North Shawbost/*Siabost bho Thuath* are toothed along the horizon. In the view south-southeast, Beinn Bhragair (261 m AOD) is seen beyond the croft houses. The Horshader onshore wind turbine is visible to the west-southwest. In the view north-northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, Loch a' Bhaile is visible, separated by a narrow strip of land from Loch Shiaboist, with the low headlands and knolly landscape rising on either side. The croft houses of Shawbost/*Siabost* and South Shawbost/*Siabost bho Dheas* are toothed against the horizon.

Table 2-25 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 23

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Residents have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium**	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location, with areas of reduced visibility associated with the east and south-facing slopes, including the western side of the valley through which Abhainn Shiaboist runs. There is extensive visibility throughout the majority of New Shawbost/*Pàirc Shiaboist*, Shawbost/*Siabost* and South Shawbost/*Siabost bho Dheas*; • 36 of the 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 8 km to the north-northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 70° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The sea forms an important part of views from this location with the Turbine Area appearing to occupy the full extent of the seascape horizon visible from this location. The Turbine Area would also appear above the landform rising on either side of the band of sea; • The view is of small-scale domestic farming elements, including housing, which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The southernmost WTGs appear above the rooflines of the houses of South Shawbost/*Siabost bho Dheas*, highlighting the large scale of the WTGs; • Between a third and a half of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be nearly half the height of the nearest WTG, wider than it is tall, and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • 3 of the WTGs would be visible as blade tips only with the remaining WTGs (approximately half) visible with varying amounts of the tower above the intervening landform; • Located to the north-northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the north-northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible near the coast (Horshader). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.24 VIEWPOINT 24: DALBEG/*DHAIL BEAG* BEACH (FIGURE 18.48)

2.2.24.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on the coastal edge above Dalbeg beach. The view to the east-northeast is of the houses of Dalbeg/*Dhail Beag*, which face Loch Dhalbeag, visible to the south-southeast. The view to the west-southwest, is across the head of the beach to rocky moorland hills that enclose the view. The view north-northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is of Dalbeg beach at the head of the cove with rocky cliffs framing the view. The narrow band of sea, visible between the headlands, stretches to the horizon.

Table 2-26 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 24

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **High-Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. However, it is a popular beach valued for its scenic vistas. The value is considered to be **High-Medium**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is patchy visibility with areas of reduced and no visibility corresponding visibility shadows created by the cliffs and hilly terrain surrounding the viewpoint. There is reduced visibility (between 1 - 21 WTGs) along the Dalbeg road, where the linear crofting township of Dalbeg/*Dhail Beag* is located such that the viewpoint is representative of a slightly more open view of the Turbine Area; • 10 of the 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 7 km to the north-northwest. The OSP is not visible from this location; • The WTGs would occupy 23° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape is the focal point of the view from this location with the Turbine Area appearing to occupy the full extent of the seascape horizon visible from this location; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • All of the visible WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:**	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.
Susceptibility: **High** Residents and visitors have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.		
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High-Medium** value and the receptors experiencing		

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• Located to the north-northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the north-northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day, reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.25 VIEWPOINT 25: DALMORE/*DAIL MHOR* BEACH (FIGURE 18.49)

2.2.25.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on the coastal edge above Dalmore beach. Rocky hillsides surround the beach. The view east-northeast and south-southeast is of the cemetery and houses of Dalmore. The view west-southwest is of the beach and steep-sided rocky hills that slope down to the shore. The view north-northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is of the open seascapes stretching to the horizon framed by the rocky, steep hillsides and sea stacks.

Table 2-27 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 25

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **High-Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. However, it is a popular beach valued for its scenic vistas. The value is considered to be **High-Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Residents and visitors have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High-Medium** value and the receptors experiencing	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is patchy visibility, with areas of reduced and no visibility corresponding to visibility shadows created by the cliffs and hilly terrain surrounding the viewpoint. There is reduced visibility (15 - 21 WTGs) along the Dalmore road where the linear crofting settlement of Dalmore is located such that the viewpoint is representative of a slightly more open view of the Turbine Area; • 30 of the 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 7.3 km to the north-northwest. The OSP would be obscured behind the coastal edge from this location; • The WTGs would occupy 70° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape is the focal point of the view from this location with the Turbine Area appearing to occupy the full extent of the seascape horizon visible from this location; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements, including housing, which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • All but two of the visible WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:**	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• Two of the WTGs would be visible as blades behind intervening landform from this location; • Located to the north-northwest and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the north-northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.26 VIEWPOINT 26: BEINN NA CLOICH (FIGURE 18.50)

2.2.26.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located close to the summit of Beinn na Cloich (162 m AOD), approximately 2 km from the coast. The view to the northeast is across the indented coastline of northwest Lewis, with crofting townships scattered across the flat coastal edge. The view east is of the summit and radio masts of Beinn na Cloich. South-southwest and southwest the view is across rocky moorland, with the hills of Harris and south Lewis visible along the horizon on clear days to the southwest (there was reduced visibility on the day the viewpoint photography was taken). The view north-northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is across the rocky moorland of a lower summit, and across the flat moorland and pasture of the coastal edge, including views of crofting townships and the Horshader onshore wind turbine. Beyond the indented cliffs the sea stretches to the horizon.

Table 2-28 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 26

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Walkers have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is extensive visibility across higher elevation areas in the area surrounding the viewpoint location, with areas of reduced and no visibility associated with south facing slopes including the southern side of Beinn na Cloich; • 43 of the 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 8.8 km to the north-northwest; • The WTGs would occupy 86° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape and coastal landscape are important elements of the panoramic vista at this location with the Turbine Area occupying the nearest part visible seascape horizon; • Two-thirds of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips, with some of the WTGs appearing stacked one behind another; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be nearly a third of the height of the nearest WTGs, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline.	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	**Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The view towards the hills Harris and South Lewis would be unaffected; • 9 of the WTGs would be visible as blade tips only, and the foundations and lower part of the towers of 5 of the WTGs would be obscured by the intervening landform; • Located to the north-northwest, and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • The location of the WTGs to the north-northwest means that they would be lit by the sun after it rises and would be backlit during the later part of the day reducing contrast against the background during certain conditions. • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible the viewpoint (Horshader). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.27 VIEWPOINT 27: GARENIN/*NA GEARRANNAN* BLACKHOUSE (FIGURE 18.51)

2.2.27.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located approximately 150 m from the shore within the Garenin Blackhouse Village Museum. The view east is of the blackhouses of the village museum and more modern houses beyond. The view south is across crofting inbye, rocky moorland and the settlement of Borrowston in the distance. The view west is of the rocky moorland coastal edge and the roofs the of blackhouses above which the sea is visible. The view north, the direction of the Turbine Area, is of the blackhouses of the museum and the rocky moorland hills of the coastal edge. A narrow band of sea is visible above the rooflines.

Table 2-29 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 27

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**Low**	**Not Significant (Moderate-Minor)**
Value: **High-Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. However, it is a popular tourist attraction with the surrounding landscape an important element of the museum setting. The value is considered to be **High-Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Residents, visitors and walkers have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is patchy visibility with areas of reduced and no visibility along the valley in which Garenin/*Na Gearrannan* is located; • Two of the 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 7.3 km to the north. The OSP is not visible from this location; • The WTGs would occupy 1 degree of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The two visible WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips; • The seascape is an important part of the view from this location with the southernmost part of the Turbine Area appearing along the seascape horizon near the headland; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline; • The location of the WTGs to the north means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:**	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Low** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Not Significant (Moderate-Minor)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High-Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The Turbine Area would occupy a small part of the seascape horizon; • Located to the north and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Low**.	

2.2.28 VIEWPOINT 28: DOUNE CARLOWAY/*CÀRLABHAGH* (FIGURE 18.52)

2.2.28.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located approximately 450 m from the coast, on a summit above Doune Carloway. The view is panoramic. The view east is across rocky moorland, and the crofting township of Kirivick, with Beinn na Cloich (162 m AOD) and Beinn Bhragair (261 m AOD) seen along the horizon. The view south is across to the hills of Harris and south Lewis and the island of Great Bernera. The view west is across the rocky moorland coastal edge to the Bernera archipelago, with the open sea visible to the north-northwest stretching to the horizon. The view north, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is across a rocky summit to the Borrowston headland, with the townships of Borrowston and Carloway located on the upper slopes of the landform. The open sea is visible above the indented and hilly coastal edge stretching to the horizon.

Table 2-30 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 28

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Visitors have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there are patches of visibility across higher elevation areas in the area surrounding the viewpoint; • All of the 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during moderate, good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 9.9 km to the north. The OSP would not be visible; • The WTGs would occupy 72° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape and coastal landscape are important elements of the panoramic vista at this location, with the Turbine Area occupying a large proportion of the northern seascape horizon; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements, including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • Just over half of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tips, with some of the WTGs appearing stacked one behind another; • The Offshore Project would be visible a short distance from the coastline;	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High susceptibility to change.	• The location of the WTGs to the north means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day, increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The view towards the hills Harris and South Lewis and the Bernera archipelago would be unaffected; • Two of the WTGs would be visible as blades and blade tips only, with the foundations and lower part of the towers of nearly half of the WTGs obscured by the intervening landform; • Located to the north, and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space. • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible (Pentland Road), albeit at long distance. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High**.	

2.2.29 VIEWPOINT 29: BOSTA/*BOSTADH* BEACH (FIGURE 18.53)

2.2.29.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on the coastal edge above Bostadh beach. The view east and south is of the small hills, with rocky outcrops enclosing the view and the beach. The view west is of the head of the beach and the rocky headland, which extends into the sea, and nearby islands, with sea stacks and small rocky islets. The view north, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is of the beach and rocky headland, with beaches that enclose the view to the northeast. An island is visible a short distance from the coast, with the sea stretching to the horizon between it and the headland.

Table 2-31 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 29

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**High-Medium**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be **High**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there are patches of visibility across higher elevation areas and places with north-facing seaward views in the area surrounding the viewpoint; • 11 of the 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 11.7 km to the north. The OSP would not be visible; • The WTGs would occupy 30° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape and coastal landscape are the focal point of the views at this location with the Turbine Area occupying part of the northern seascape horizon; • There is very limited development within the seascape vista, which gives the appearance of a natural landscape with limited interventions by modern humans; the elements of the Turbine Area would contrast with this experience; • Three of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip; • The Offshore Project would be seen at an intermediate/middle distance from the coastline; • The location of the WTGs to the north means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:**	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High-Medium** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.
Susceptibility: **High** Visitors and cyclists have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.		
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.		

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	• 4 of the WTGs would be visible as blades and blade tips only, with the foundations and lower part of the towers of 4 of the WTGs would be obscured by the intervening landform; • Located to the north, and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High-Medium**.	

2.2.30 VIEWPOINT 30: GALLAN HEAD/*ÀIRD UIG* (FIGURE 18.54)

2.2.30.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located approximately 50 m from the coast on the clifftops of Gallan Head. The view southeast is of the indented coastal edge and islands of the Bernera archipelago. The view southwest is across moorland, and the buildings of the former Royal Air Force (RAF) base, to the hills of South Lewis, including Mealaisbhal (574 m AOD), with the crofting township of Àird Uig visible at the head of the bay at Camas na h-Airde. The view northwest is across clifftops to the open sea, which stretches to the horizon. The view northeast, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is of the open sea which stretches to the horizon and the islands of the Bernera archipelago and the northwest coast of Lewis.

Table 2-32 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 30

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**High-Medium**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be **High**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there are patches of visibility along the north and east coastal edge of Gallan Head, including the majority of houses within Àird Uig, except those which are located on higher ground away from the head of the bay. There is also visibility across higher elevation areas in the area surrounding the viewpoint; • All of the 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 14.4 km to the northeast; • The WTGs would occupy 36° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape and coastal landscape are important elements of the panoramic vista at this location, with the Turbine Area occupying part of the northeastern seascape horizon; • All of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip, with some WTGs appearing stacked one behind another; • The OSP would be visible as a large structure, appearing to be nearly half the height of the nearest WTG, wider than it is tall and appearing in the middle of the Turbine Area;	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint (and residents of Àird Uig) and the **High-Medium** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.
Susceptibility: **High** Visitors and residents of Àird Uig have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.		
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the		

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The presence of former RAF buildings on the headland, while larger scale than domestic buildings in the area, would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • Views from Àird Uig range from views of nearly the full wind farm (up 41 turbines plus the OSP) to approximately half due to the headlands of the bay containing views to the wider seascape. The Turbine Area would occupy the majority of the open seascape beyond the Bernera archipelago islands such that only part of the Turbine Area would be visible; • The southernmost WTG appears as an outlier from the rest of the Turbine Area from this location; • The Offshore Project would be seen at an intermediate/middle distance from the coastline of northwest Lewis; • The location of the WTGs to the northeast means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day, increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • Located to the northeast, and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space. • There are existing onshore wind turbines near the coast at Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan) and Horshader, and others located inland (Pentland Road) albeit at long distance. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High-Medium** for the viewpoint location and views from Àird Uig.	

2.2.31 VIEWPOINT 31: VALTOS (FIGURE 18.55)

2.2.31.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located approximately 500 m from the coast on a highpoint within the crofting township of Valtos. The view east-northeast is of nearby houses silhouetted against the sky, with the archipelago of Bernera and the flat moorland of north Lewis beyond. Beinn Bhragair (261 m AOD) is visible along the distant horizon. The view south and west are of the rising hillsides, which enclose the view. The view north-northeast, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is across knolly, rocky hillsides and croft houses, with a narrow stretch of open sea visible between the hills. The cliffs of northwest Lewis are seen in the distance.

Table 2-33 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 31

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**Medium**	**Significant (Major-Moderate)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be **High**. Susceptibility: **High** Residents have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there are bands of visibility corresponding to areas higher elevation in the area surrounding the viewpoint. There is extensive visibility throughout the higher elevation areas of Valtos, which reduces to very limited (1 - 7 WTGs) or no visibility throughout Kneep at lower elevations along the coastal edge; • 27 of the 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 15.7 km to the north-northeast; • The WTGs would occupy 16° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape and coastal landscape are important elements of the view at this location, with the Turbine Area occupying a large proportion of the small stretch of the open seascape horizon. WTGs also appear above the intervening landform; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements, including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • 11 of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip, with some WTGs appearing stacked one behind another;	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Medium** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major-Moderate)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be approximately a fourth of the height of the nearest WTGs, as wide as it is tall, and appearing in the middle of the visible part of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be seen at an intermediate/middle distance from the coastline of northwest Lewis; • The location of the WTGs to the north-northeast, means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • Two of the WTGs would be visible as blade tips, with the foundations and lower part of the towers of nearly half of the visible WTGs obscured by the intervening landform; • Located to the north-northeast, and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space. • There are existing onshore wind turbines located inland (Pentland Road) albeit at long distance. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Medium**.	

2.2.32 VIEWPOINT 32: REEF BEACH (FIGURE 18.56)

2.2.32.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on the coastal edge above Reef beach. The view east is of the sweeping beach and machair, with Beinn na Bheirigh (86 m AOD) enclosing the view, and the islands of the Bernera archipelago visible to the northeast. The view south is across machair and rocky, knolly hillsides beyond the campsite, with Suaineabhal (429 m AOD) seen in the distance. To the west is the head of the beach backed by knolly hills with caravans and croft houses scattered across the hillsides. North, in the direction of the Turbine Area, the view is of the sea with the nearby islands Pabaigh Mòr, Bhàcasaigh and more distant islands of the Bernera archipelago layered one behind another, resulting only in a small stretch of open sea stretching to the horizon.

Table 2-34 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 32

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**High-Medium**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be **High**. Susceptibility: **High** Visitors have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows there is patchy visibility corresponding to areas with higher elevation, and gaps between offshore islands that allow open visibility to the north in the area surrounding the viewpoint; • 41 of the 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 16.7 km to the north. The OSP would not be visible from this location; • The WTGs would occupy 38° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape and coastal landscape are important elements of the view at this location with the Turbine Area occupying all of the open seascape horizon visible between the islands to the north; • WTGs appear within the context of the outer islands of the Bernera archipelago and appear to be taller than the more distant islands; • In the view north, there is very limited development within the vista which gives the appearance of a natural landscape with limited interventions by modern humans; the elements of the Turbine Area would contrast with this experience;	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High-Medium** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• 11 of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip, with some WTGs appearing in close proximity to one another; • The Offshore Project would be seen at an intermediate/middle distance from the coastline; • The location of the WTGs to the north means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • 9 of the WTGs would be visible as blades and blade tips, with the foundations and lower part of the towers of just over half of the visible WTGs obscured by the intervening islands; • Located to the north, and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High-Medium**.	

2.2.33 VIEWPOINT 33: FORSNABHAL (FIGURE 18.57)

2.2.33.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is approximately 1.8 km from the coastal edge located on the summit of Forsnabhal (205 m AOD) affording panoramic views. The view east-southeast is across rocky moorland, the Bernera archipelago and the low summits of northern Lewis in the distance. The view south-southwest includes radio masts in the foreground with the hills of south Lewis, including Mealaisbhal (574 m AOD), rising above the beach at Tràigh Ùige. The view west-northwest includes a radio mast and the boggy moorland of the Gallan headland, beyond which the sea stretches to the horizon with the Flannan Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Flannach* seen along the skyline on clear days. The view north-northeast, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is across boggy moorland and clifftops to the sea which stretches to the horizon. The northernmost islands of the Bernera archipelago are dotted throughout the eastern part of the seascape.

Table 2-35 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 33

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**High-Medium**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be **High**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows that the viewpoint is located on the western edge of a patch of visibility that stretches down to the coastline at Camas na Clibhe; • All of the 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 17.2 km to the north-northeast; • The WTGs would occupy 37° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape and coastal landscape are important elements of the panoramic vista at this location, with the Turbine Area occupying part of the northeastern seascape horizon; • In the view north-northeast of the Bernera archipelago, there is very limited development within the vista which gives the appearance of a natural landscape with limited interventions by modern humans; the elements of the Turbine Area would contrast with this experience; • All of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip, with some WTGs appearing stacked one behind another;	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High-Medium** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.
Susceptibility: **High** Walkers have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.		
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the		

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The OSP would be visible as a large structure appearing to be approximately a third of the height of the nearest WTGs, as wide as it is tall, and appearing in the northern part of the Turbine Area; • The Offshore Project would be seen at an intermediate/middle distance from the coastline of northwest Lewis; • The location of the WTGs to the north-northeast means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • Located to the north-northeast, and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space; • There are existing onshore wind turbines near the coast at Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan) and Horshader, and others located inland (Pentland Road and Beinn Ghrideag) albeit at long distance. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **High-Medium**.	

2.2.34 VIEWPOINT 34: CAMAS NA CLIBHE (FIGURE 18.58)

2.2.34.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located approximately 500 m from the coastal edge on the hillside above the Cliff beach. The view east, south and west is enclosed by the hillsides which surround the viewpoint. The view north-northeast is across the bay at Camas na Clibhe. The houses of the Cliff sit above the beach and dune landscape. The low hills reach around the bay, with a rocky headland enclosing the view. The sea stretches to the horizon to the north.

Table 2-36 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 34

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**Medium**	**Significant (Major-Moderate)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be **High**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows that there is patchy visibility on the hillsides to the west of Camas na Clibhe. This reduces to very limited (1 - 7 WTGs) to no visibility across the head of the bay, including the settlement of Cliff; • 12 of the 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 16.8 km to the north-northeast. The OSP would not be visible from this location; • The WTGs would occupy 23° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape and coastal landscape are the focal point of views at this location, with the Turbine Area occupying approximately a third of the visible seascape horizon; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements, including housing, which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • WTGs would be visible above dips in the Valtos headland, indicating that the Turbine Area may extend further than the visible elements; • Three of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip; • The Offshore Project would be seen at an intermediate/middle distance from the coastline;	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Medium** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major-Moderate)**. The effect is considered to be significant at this location due to the viewpoint's location within the NSA, the high susceptibility of the visitors/residents and the introduction of an offshore wind
Susceptibility: **High** Visitors and residents have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.		
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.		

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	• The location of the WTGs to the north-northeast means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • 3 of the WTGS are visible in full, 5 visible as hubs and 4 would be visible as blades and blade tips above the intervening headland; • Located to the north-northeast, and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Medium**.	farm to a seascape where there currently is none.

2.2.35 VIEWPOINT 35: SHULISHADER/*SIADAR AN RUBHA* (FIGURE 18.59)

2.2.35.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located approximately 630 m from the coastal edge, within the crofting township of Shulishader, on the Eye Peninsula. The view north, east, south and southwest is of the settlement of Shulishader. In the view north, the open sea is visible beyond the northern part of Lewis and Broad Bay. The view north-northwest, in the direction of Turbine Area, is across Broad Bay to the Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*. The flat moorlands of north Lewis are visible above the coastal settlements north of Stornoway/*Steòrnabhagh*. The operational onshore wind turbines are visible on the moorland hills above Stornoway/*Steòrnabhagh,* including Pentland Road, Beinn Ghrideag, and the operational Tolsta Community onshore turbine to the north. The consented Stornoway onshore wind farm will be visible to the northwest, Druim Lethann to the north.

Table 2-37 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 35

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**Low**	**Not Significant (Moderate-Minor)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Residents have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows that there is extensive visibility across the northwestern coastline of the Eye peninsula, including throughout Shulishader, with areas of reduced and lower visibility associated with lower elevation areas along the shoreline; • All of the 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during very good and excellent visibility conditions 33.1 km to the north-northwest. The OSP would not be visible from this location; • The WTGs would occupy 27° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • The Turbine Area would introduce a large number of WTGs to the view; seen at distance above the Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais,* it would be difficult to determine if was an onshore or offshore wind farm; • All of the WTGs would be visible as blades and blade tips above the Isle of Lewis **/** *Eilean Leòdhais*. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • 4 of the hubs of the WTGs would be theoretically above the landform; • The Offshore Project would be located at long distance from the viewpoint.	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Low** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as neutral **Not Significant (Moderate-Minor).**

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• Due to distance, the WTGs would not be easily discernible by the naked eye. • There are existing onshore wind turbines visible on the skyline (Pentland Road, Beinn Ghrideag and Tolsta Community). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Low**.	

2.2.36 VIEWPOINT 36: CARISHADER/*CAIRISIADAR* (FIGURE 18.60)

2.2.36.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located approximately 100 m from the coastal edge within the crofting township of Carishader/*Cairsiadar*. The view south and west are enclosed by rising landform. The view southeast is of rocky moorland hills sloping down to the shore, and the southern part of the island of Flodaigh. The view north-northeast, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is across the northern part of the island of Flodaigh, Reef headland and the distant islands of the Bernera archipelago. There are successive layers of headlands and islands in these views, creating a complex coastal scenery, and making it hard to determine in which direction the open sea lies.

Table 2-38 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 36

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**Medium-Low**	**Significant (Moderate)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be **High**. Susceptibility: **High** Residents have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows that there is patchy visibility corresponding to elevated hill tops along the southern part of Loch Ròg. There is reduced visibility along the edge of the loch, including throughout the crofting township of Carishader/*Cairsiadar*, as represented by this viewpoint; • 13 of the 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 19.6 km to the north-northeast. The OSP would not be visible from this location; • The WTGs would occupy 33° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a part of the view where there currently are no other large-scale manmade structures; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements, including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • As the WTGs would be visible above intervening landform and due to the complexity of the coastal scenery in this location, it would be difficult to determine if it was an onshore or offshore wind farm; • The seascape and coastal landscape are important part of views at this location with the Turbine Area visible above an intervening landform;	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Medium-Low** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Moderate)**. The effect is considered to be significant at this location due to the viewpoint's location within the NSA, the high susceptibility of residents and the

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• 1 of the WTGs would be visible as a hub and the upper part of the tower; • The location of the WTGs to the north-northeast means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The Offshore Project would be located at a relatively long distance from the viewpoint. • 10 of the WTGs would be visible as blade tips, with the hubs of 2 of the visible WTGs above the intervening landform; • Located to the north-northeast and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Medium-Low**.	introduction of an WTGs to a coastal landscape where there currently is none.

2.2.37 VIEWPOINT 37: CALLANISH/*CALANAIS* (FIGURE 18.61)

2.2.37.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on a small hill, approximately 80 m from the centre of the Callanish stones, on a headland within Loch Ròg an Ear. The view is panoramic. The view east is across the low moorland hills and crofting township of Callanish. Callanish stone circles 2 and 3 are visible in this view to the southeast. The view south is across the head of Loch Ròg an Ear, with the hills of Harris rising in the distance, including Beinn Mhor (572 m AOD) and An Cliseam (799 m AOD). Callanish stone circle 4 is visible to the south-southeast. The view west is across Loch Ròg an Ear towards Great Bernera and its surrounding islands. The view north, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is of the Callanish stones and the crofting township Breasclete. Low moorland hills, including Ceadraiseal (97 m AOD), form the backdrop to the view north. The operational onshore wind farms Pentland Road and Beinn Ghrideag are partially visible above hill crests to the east.

Table 2-39 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 37

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**Medium-Low**	**Significant (Moderate)**
Value: **High-Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. However, it is a popular tourist destination and the surrounding landscape context is an important part of the attraction. The value is considered to be **High-Medium**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows that there is reduced, patchy visibility corresponding to elevated areas; • 15 of the 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during good, very good and excellent visibility conditions 18.7 km to the north. The OSP would not be visible from this location; • The WTGs would occupy 17° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a part of the view where there currently are no other large-scale manmade structures; • As the WTGs would be visible above intervening landform and there is no visibility of the sea, it would be difficult to determine if it was an onshore or offshore wind farm;	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Medium-Low** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Moderate)**. The effect is considered

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Susceptibility: **High** Visitors and walkers have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High-Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements, including housing, which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area; • The view north, in the direction of the Turbine Area, from the visitor centre on the approach, to the Callanish stones, is an important part of the experience of visiting the stones; • 5 of the hubs of the WTGs would be above the intervening landform; • The location of the WTGs to the north means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The Offshore Project would be located at intermediate to long distance from the viewpoint. • Only 10 of the WTGs would be partially visible as blades and blade tips above the intervening landform; • Located to the north, and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space. • The operational onshore wind farms Pentland Road and Beinn Ghrideag are partially visible above hill crests to the east. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Medium-Low**.	to be significant at this location due to the viewpoint's location in close proximity to the Callanish stones, the high susceptibility of visitors and the introduction of an WTGs to a view where there currently is none.

2.2.38 VIEWPOINT 38: MANGERSTA/*MANGURSTADH HEAD* (FIGURE 18.62)

2.2.38.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located approximately 250 m from the coastal edge on Mangersta Head, affording panoramic views. The view southeast is across boggy moorland to the hills of South Lewis, including Suaineabhal (429 m AoD) and Mealaisbhal (574 m AOD). The view southwest and northwest is across rocky moorland of the clifftops to the sea, which stretches to the horizon. The Flannan Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Flannach* can be seen on clear days along the skyline. The view northeast, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is across rocky moorland clifftops, Gallan Head and the sea, which stretches to the horizon. Forsnabhal (205 m AOD) is visible to the northeast.

Table 2-40 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 38

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**Medium**	**Significant (Major-Moderate)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be **High**. Susceptibility: **High** Visitors and walkers have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows that there is reduced, patchy visibility across elevated areas of Mangersta Head; • 34 of the 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during very good and excellent conditions 21.9 km to the northeast. The OSP would not be visible from this location; • The WTGs would occupy 21° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape and coastal landscape are an important part of views at this location, with the Turbine Area appearing above Gallan Head and extending a short distance along the seascape horizon; • In the view there is very limited development which gives the appearance of a remote and relatively undeveloped landscape; the elements of the Turbine Area would contrast with this experience; • Eight of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip; • The location of the WTGs to the northeast means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions.	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Medium** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major-Moderate)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	**Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The Offshore Project would be located at long distance from the viewpoint. • 3 of the WTGs would be visible as blade tips, with the foundations and the majority of the towers of the remaining two-thirds of the visible WTGs obscured by the intervening landform; • Located to the northeast and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Medium**.	

2.2.39 VIEWPOINT 39: MEALAISBHAL (FIGURE 18.63)

2.2.39.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located 3.5 km from the coast on the summit of Mealaisbhal (574 m AOD), one of the summits of south Lewis. The panoramic view looks east-southeast across the hills of Harris, including An Cliseam (799 m AOD), south-southwest across the western coast of south Lewis and west-northwest across the Atlantic, including the Flannan Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Flannach* along the horizon on very clear days. The view north-northeast, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is across the bay at Tràigh Uige, the indented coastline of northwest Lewis and the Bernera archipelago. This part of the view, where land meets the sea, is where the eye is drawn. The operational onshore turbines at Horshader, Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan), Pentland Road, Beinn Ghrideag, Creed Business Park and Arnish/*Àirinis* Moor are discernible in the distance on very clear days to the north and northeast. The consented Druim Lethann and Stornoway onshore wind farms will be visible to the northeast on very clear days.

Table 2-41 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 39

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**Medium**	**Significant (Major-Moderate)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be **High**. Susceptibility: **High** Hill walkers have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows that north and northeast facing slopes of summits in the surrounding area have extensive visibility; • All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during very good and excellent visibility conditions 26.8 km to the north-northeast; • The WTGs within the Turbine Area would occupy 27° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures; • The seascape and coastal landscape are an important part of views at this location, with the Offshore Project appearing a short distance from the coastal edge; • The view includes small-scale domestic farming elements including housing which would contrast with the large-scale, human-made elements of the Turbine Area (existing onshore wind turbines are very distant such that they are not easily discerned with the naked eye);	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Medium** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major-Moderate)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• All of the WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip; • The location of the WTGs to the north-northeast means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The Offshore Project would be located at long distance from the viewpoint. • Due to distance, the OSP would be difficult to discern with the naked eye; • Located to the north-northeast and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space. • There are existing onshore wind farms visible to the north-west, albeit at long distance. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Medium**.	

2.2.40 VIEWPOINT 40: ULLAPOOL/*ULAPUL* STORNOWAY/*STEÒRNABHAGH* FERRY (FIGURE 18.64)

2.2.40.1 **Baseline conditions** – The wireline is taken from a point on the Ullapool to Lewis ferry route, approximately 12.3 km from Stornoway/*Steòrnabhagh*. The view northeast is across the Eye Peninsula and North Minch/*A' Mhaoil*. The view southeast is across open water, with the hills of the northwest Highlands visible on clear days. The view southwest is of south Lewis. The view northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is towards northern Lewis including Beinn Mholach (292 m AOD), Stornoway/*Steòrnabhagh* and the Eye Peninsula. The operational onshore wind farms Arnish/*Àirinis* Moor, Creed Business Park, Beinn Ghrideag and Pentland Road are visible to the northwest on Lewis. The consented onshore wind farm Stornoway will be visible in the same part of the view as the operational wind farms.

Table 2-42 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 40

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High-Medium	**Negligible**	**Not Significant (Minor)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Ferry users have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows that there is limited visibility on the approach to Lewis, reducing to no visibility once the ferry passes the Eye Peninsula; • 14 of the 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible, but only as the extremity of their blade tips, during excellent visibility conditions 40.6 km to the northwest. The OSP would not be visible from this location; • The WTGs would occupy 13° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • The Turbine Area would introduce additional WTGs to the view; seen at distance above the low moorland of the Isle of Lewis / *Eilean Leòdhais* it would be difficult to determine if was an onshore or offshore wind farm; • All of the visible WTGs would be as blade tips above the Isle of Lewis / *Eilean Leòdhais*. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The Offshore Project would be located at very long distance from the viewpoint. • Due to distance, WTGs would not be easily discernible by the naked eye; • Only the extremity of the WTG blade tips are theoretically visible.	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Negligible** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as neutral **Not Significant (Minor)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Negligible**.	

2.2.41 VIEWPOINT 41: SGALABHAL (FIGURE 18.65)

2.2.41.1 Baseline conditions – The viewpoint is located approximately 12.3 km from the coastal edge on the summit of Sgalabhad (260 m AOD). The view is panoramic with interest in all directions. The view east is across lochs and low hills of Harris; the view south is of the hills of Harris, including An Cliseam (799 m AOD); and the view west is across boggy moorland and low hills of south Lewis, including Mealaisbhal (540 m AOD), with the Atlantic visible through valleys between hills. The view north, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is across the low, rocky summits of south Lewis, beyond which the Bernera archipelago is visible with the Atlantic forming the distant skyline. The operational onshore wind farms Arnish/*Àirinis* Moor, Creed Business Park, Beinn Ghrideag and Pentland Road are visible on very clear days to the east. The consented onshore wind farms Druim Lethann and Stornoway/*Steòrnabhagh* will be visible in the same part of the view.

Table 2-43 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 41

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
High	**Medium**	**Significant (Major-Moderate)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be **High**.	**Description of change:** • The ZTV shows that north and northeast facing slopes of summits in the surrounding area have reduced visibility, with areas of extensive visibility limited to summits; • 43 of 44 WTGs of the Turbine Area would be visible during very good and excellent visibility conditions 31.6 km to the north. The OSP would not be visible from this location; • The WTGs within the Turbine Area would occupy 31° of the HFoV. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other man-made structures and appears in the backdrop to the distinctive upland landforms of the NSA; • The distant seascape and coastal landscape of north Lewis are an important part of views at this location; • The Turbine Area would appear above distant hills along the coastal edge of Lewis, indicating the large scale of the WTGs; • In the view north there is very limited visible development, which gives the appearance of a remote and wild landscape; the elements of the Turbine Area would contrast with this experience;	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Medium** magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as **Significant (Major-Moderate)**.
Susceptibility: **High** Hill walkers have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.		
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the		

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• Just over a third of the visible WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip; • The location of the WTGs to the north means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The Offshore Project would be located at long distance from the viewpoint. • 11 of the WTGs would be visible as blade tips above the intervening landform; • Located to the north, and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space. • There are existing onshore wind farms visible to the north-west, albeit at long distance Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Medium**.	

2.2.42 VIEWPOINT 42: CLISHAM/AN CLISEAM (FIGURE 18.66)

2.2.42.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located approximately 24.6 km from the coastal edge on the summit of An Cliseam (799 m AOD). The view is panoramic with interest in all directions. The view east is across the low hills of Harris towards North Minch/*A' Mhaoil***;** the view south is across the hills of Harris towards the Inner Hebrides across Little Minch; and the view west is across hills summits sloping down to the Atlantic with Taransay and its surrounding isles. The view north, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is across Loch Langaghat and the low hills of south Lewis and the Bernera archipelago, with the Atlantic forming the distant skyline. The operational onshore wind farms Horshader, Baile en Truseil (Druim nan Carnan), Pentland Road, Beinn Ghrideag, Tolsta Community, Creed Business Park and Arnish/*Àirinis* Moor are visible on very clear days to the north. The consented onshore wind farms Stornoway/*Steòrnabhagh* and Druim Lathann will be visible in the same part of the view. The onshore wind farm Uisenis (at application stage) would be visible to the east.

Table 2-44 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 42

<table>
<tr><th>Sensitivity to Change</th><th>Magnitude of Change</th><th>Significance of Effect</th></tr>
<tr><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Not Significant (Moderate)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Value: High
The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be High.</td><td rowspan="2">Description of change:
• The ZTV shows that north facing slopes of surrounding summits have extensive visibility;
• All 44 WTGs and the OSP of the Turbine Area would be visible during excellent visibility conditions 44 km to the north;
• The WTGs within the Turbine Area would occupy 25° of the HFoV.
Factors which increase magnitude of change:
• Introduction of an offshore wind farm to a seascape where there currently are no other manmade structures;
• The distant seascape and coastal landscape of north Lewis are an important part of the views at this location;</td><td rowspan="2">Based on the High sensitivity of the viewpoint and the Low magnitude of change, the effect of the Turbine Area is assessed as Not Significant (Moderate-Minor).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Susceptibility: High
Hill walkers have a strong focus on views and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as High.</td></tr>
</table>

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• In the surrounding area there is very limited visible development which gives the appearance of a remote and wild landscape; the elements of the Turbine Area would contrast with this experience; • All of WTGs would be visible from foundations to blade tip; • The location of the WTGs to the north means that they would be lit by the sun during the middle part of the day increasing contrast against the background during certain conditions. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • Located approximately 44km at very long distance from the Offshore Project, set back in the Harris mountains beyond the Lewis mountains; • Due to the very long distance, the WTGs and OSP would not be easily discernible with the naked eye in most viewing conditions; • Located to the north and due to the prevailing wind direction, the angle of the rotors would be directed away from the viewpoint, occupying less space. • There are existing onshore wind farms visible to the north-west, albeit at long distance. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change for the Turbine Area is considered to be **Low**.	

2.3 ASSESSMENT OF VISUAL EFFECTS OF NAVIGATION AND AVIATION LIGHTING (NIGHT-TIME)

2.3.1 VIEWPOINT 4 (NIGHT): MELBOST BORVE (FIGURE 18.28)

2.3.1.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located 50 m from the shoreline on a low headland with views northeast, east and south across crofts visible toothed against the sky when there is enough contrast remaining in the sky. Property lights and streetlights also mark the location of these settlements set back from the coastal edge. The streetlighting in Melbost Borve/*Mealabost Borgh* and parts of Borve including along the A857 are programmed to turn off at 10 pm. The view southwest in the direction of the Turbine Area looks across the indented coastal edge and seascape within which there are no artificial sources of light, except for transient lights on boats. Overall, this results in an area with darker night sky attributes, as evidenced by the stargazing location at Steinacliet at Shader, approximately 3.6 km southwest of the viewpoint location.[1] The view west from the coast is also notable for its sunsets at the beginning of dusk, before full nightfall.

Table 2-45 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 4 during night time

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
High-Medium	**High**	**Significant (Major)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**.	**Description of change:** • The Aviation Lighting ZTV (**Appendix 18.6, Volume 2c** - **Figure 18.16**) shows there would be extensive visibility across this area including throughout Melbost Borve/*Mealabost Borgh*, Borve, High Borve and Five Penny Borve with a band of reduced and no visibility corresponding to the shallow valley where Abhainn Rhuirgh runs out to	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High** magnitude of change, the effect

[1] https://gostargazing.co.uk/regions/isle-of-lewis/ (accessed 22 May 2025)

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
Susceptibility: **High** Residents have an appreciation of nighttime views and the surrounding landscape at night. The susceptibility will be **Medium**. Walkers at dusk, dawn or at night have a strong focus on the sky and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is assessed as **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view would have a **High** susceptibility to change.	the sea such that houses on the western banks of the burn at Borve have reduced or no visibility; • For the larger WTG type layout (**Appendix 18.6, Volume 2c** - **Figure 18.2**), 26 red flashing aviation lights would be visible around the perimeter of the Turbine Area, together with flashing SPS yellow navigation lights on 12 WTGs at distances over 9.6 km to the west to the closest WTG lights. All of the lit WTGs can potentially be seen from this viewpoint and range in distance from 9.6km to 31.6 km. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • The Offshore Project would introduce multiple point features of red flashing aviation and yellow flashing marine lights to a view where there are a few streetlights and property lights within the baseline view; • When streetlights are turned off, the aviation and marine lights would form the main visible lighting in an otherwise relatively dark view (depending on the number of property lights that remain on at night); • The aviation and marine navigation lights would extend across part of the open seascape horizon; • They would appear as 2 lines of lights with the marine navigation lights close to the sea and the aviation lights above the horizon, indicating the spread of the Turbine Area. • The main effect is likely to be from the nearer lights. The flashing patterns for the nearby lights will be more evident and is likely to stand out more to a typical observer than steady lights; • The yellow marine navigation lights are likely to appear brighter than the red aviation warning lights, because they are typically viewed closer to maximum intensity and emit horizontally; • The location of the WTGs to the west means that between mid-March and mid-September the sun would set behind the Offshore Project, silhouetting the WTGs and the OSP.	arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project at night is assessed as **Significant (Major)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
	Factors which decrease the magnitude of change: • Existing light sources will make it "harder" to see the aviation and marine navigation lights; • The more distant lights rapidly reach a level where they can be thought of as faint even in fully dark conditions and excellent visibility; • The nearest red aviation lights are at negative viewing angles relative to the horizontal plane at the WTG hub, therefore the intensity of the light will be reduced. For the adopted model shown in Figure 1-7 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2c** this corresponds to a likely maximum light intensity of 44 candela; • Many of the distant aviation lights will likely fall below typical limiting values for the human eye, so the aviation lights are less likely to stand out; • The aviation and navigation lights would be low to the horizon and would not extend high into the sky, limiting the amount of the night sky that is impeded. This would have limited influence on viewing celestial bodies and night sky activity such as the northern lights above the viewer; • The aviation and navigation lights are not expected to result in obtrusive light that impedes the wider expanse of night sky, nor result in brightening of the night sky (skyglow), or glare on the sea surface from this location; • Due to the direction of the prevailing wind and the location of the WTGs to the west, views of the aviation lighting would generally be uninterrupted by the blades such that flickering would be unlikely; • The view is relatively simple out to sea. There are no notable or distinctive landform skylines at this location that could be affected by the lights; • The predicted brightnesses of the aviation and marine navigation lights from this viewpoint is shown in Figure 1-5 and Figure 1-6 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2c**. In this view, the aviation and marine navigation lights are expected to be relatively easy to see but not particularly prominent;	

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
	• Replacing the intensity of SPS lights (minimum 5 NM) to intensity similar to the intensity that is comparable with IPS lights (minimum 2 NM) for those nearest the coast and facing inland would reduce the predicted light intensity and apparent illuminance of the yellow navigation lights (to be agreed with NLB following further design). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project at night is assessed as **High**.	

2.3.2 VIEWPOINT 13 (NIGHT): BARVAS/*BARABHAS* (FIGURE 18.37)

2.3.2.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located in the crofting township of Barvas/*Barabhas* within the car park of the church along the A857 approximately 2.2 km from the shore. The view northeast, southeast and southwest is the settlement of Barvas/*Barabhas*. The view northwest, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is of Lower Barvas/*Barabhas larach* and Loch Mòr Bharabhais with the crofting township of Brue/*Brù* visible along the horizon. Buildings within the view are visible toothed against the sky or loch in places when there enough contrast in the sky at dusk and dawn to discern them. Property lights introduce low levels of background light into the view when lights are on. Car headlights along the road are common, if infrequent. There is street lighting visible in the view which is programmed to turn off at 10 pm. The beyond these coastal lights, the sea is dark.

Table 2-46 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 13 during night time

Sensitivity to Change	**Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)**	**Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)**
High-Medium	**High-Medium**	**Significant (Major-Moderate)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Road users would be focused on the road and the area highlighted by the headlights and less on the surrounding landscape, and the susceptibility would be Low.	**Description of change:** • The Aviation Lighting ZTV (**Appendix 18.6, Volume 2c** - **Figure 18.16**) shows that the viewpoint lies at the edge of the band of extensive visibility with a flamed band of reduced visibility corresponding to northeast facing slopes around Loch Mòr Bharabhais and Abhainn Bharabhais to the west of Lower Barvas/*Barabhas larach*. It shows there is extensive visibility from northern Lower Barvas/*Barabhas larach*, Barvas/*Barabhas* and Upper Barvas/*Barabhas Uarach*; • For the larger WTG type layout (**Appendix 18.6, Volume 2c** - **Figure 18.2**) 26 red flashing aviation lights would be visible around the perimeter of the Turbine Area, together with flashing SPS yellow navigation lights on 3 WTGs at distances ranging from 11 km to 26.8 km to the northwest. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:**	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High-Medium** magnitude of change, the effect arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project at night is assessed as **Significant (Major-Moderate)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
Residents will have an appreciation of nighttime views and the surrounding landscape at night. The susceptibility would be Medium. Cyclists at dusk, dawn or at night will have a strong focus on the sky and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is assessed as **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view would have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The marine and aviation lighting within the Turbine Area would introduce multiple point features of red flashing aviation and yellow flashing marine lights to a view where there are a few streetlights and property lights within the baseline view; • The aviation and marine navigation lights would extend across the horizon from between the northern part of Lower Barvas/*Barabhas larach* near Loch Mòr Bharabhais and the edge of Barvas/*Barabhas*; • They would appear as two string of lights along the horizon, and would flash in sequence, indicating the spread of the Turbine Area; • The main effect is likely to be from the nearer lights. The flashing patterns for the nearby lights will be more evident and will actually stand out more to a typical observer than steady lights; • The yellow nautical navigation lights are likely to appear brighter than the red aviation warning lights, because they are typically viewed closer to maximum intensity and emit horizontally; • The location of the WTGs to the northwest means that in the months around midsummer the sun would set behind the Turbine Area, silhouetting the WTGs and the OSP. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The streetlights and property lights within the baseline view, when lit, mean that the more distant aviation and marine navigation lights would be more difficult to discern due to the reduction in contrast as a result of the baseline lighting. This would only be the case when property and streetlights are turned on; • The more distant lights rapidly reach a level where they can be thought of as faint even in fully dark conditions and excellent visibility. Many of the distant aviation lights will likely fall below typical limiting values for the human eye, so the aviation lights are less likely to stand out; • The nearest red aviation lights are at negative viewing angles relative to the horizontal plane at the WTG hub, therefore the intensity of the light will be reduced.	

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
	For the adopted model shown in Figure 1-7 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2c** this corresponds to a likely maximum light intensity of 40 candela; • The aviation and navigation lights would be low to the horizon and would not extend high into the sky, limiting the amount of the night sky that is impeded. This would have limited influence on viewing celestial bodies and night sky activity such as the northern lights above the viewer; • The aviation and navigation lights are not expected to result in obtrusive lights that impedes the wider expanse of night sky, which can be readily experienced above the aviation and navigation lights, nor result in brightening of the night sky (skyglow) or glare on the sea surface from this location; • Due to the direction of the prevailing wind and the location of the WTGs to the northwest, views of the aviation lighting would generally be uninterrupted by the blades such that there would be no apparent flickering; • There are no notable or distinctive skylines at this location; • The predicted brightnesses of the aviation and marine navigation lights from this viewpoint is shown in Figure 1-5 and Figure 1-6 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2c**. In this view, the aviation and marine navigation lights are expected to be relatively easy to see but not particularly prominent; • Replacing the intensity of SPS lights (minimum 5 NM) to intensity similar to the intensity that is comparable with IPS lights (minimum 2 NM) for those nearest the coast and facing inland would reduce the predicted light intensity and apparent illuminance of the yellow navigation lights (to be agreed with NLB following further design). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project at night is assessed as **High-Medium**.	

2.3.3 VIEWPOINT 23 (NIGHT): SHAWBOST (FIGURE 18.47)

2.3.3.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located approximately 1 km inland within the crofting township of Shawbost/*Siabost* on the A858. The houses of Shawbost/*Siabost* are seen toothed against the sky, when there is enough contrast in the sky at dusk and dawn for them to be discernible. Property lights introduce low levels of background light into the view when lights are on. Car headlights along the road are common, if infrequent. There is street lighting visible in the view which are programmed to turn off at 10 pm. The view in the direction of the Turbine Area at a gap between properties is dark.

Table 2-47 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 23 during night time

Sensitivity to Change	**Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)**	**Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)**
High-Medium	**High-Medium**	**Significant (Major-Moderate)**
Value: **Medium** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. Views are valued locally. The value is considered to be **Medium**. Susceptibility: **High** Road users will be focused on the road and the area highlighted by the headlights and less on the surrounding landscape, and the susceptibility would be Low. Residents will have an appreciation of nighttime	**Description of change:** • The Aviation Lighting ZTV (**Appendix 18.6, Volume 2c** - **Figure 18.16**) shows there are patches of extensive visibility in the area surrounding the viewpoint location associated with higher elevation and open views of the sea. There is reduced visibility of all aviation lights associated with the east and south-facing slopes including the western side of the valley through which Abhainn Shiaboist runs. There are areas of extensive visibility throughout New Shawbost/*Pàirc Shiaboist*, Shawbost/*Siabost* and South Shawbost/*Siabost bho Dheas*. • For the larger WTG type layout (**Appendix 18.6, Volume 2c** - **Figure 18.2**), 15 red flashing aviation lights would be visible around the perimeter of the Turbine Area, together with flashing SPS yellow navigation lights on 5 WTGs at distances ranging from 8-18.7 km to the north-northwest. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • The marine and aviation lighting within the Turbine Area would introduce multiple point features of red flashing aviation and yellow flashing marine lights to a view where there are a few streetlights and property lights within the baseline view.	Based on the **High-Medium** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **High-Medium** magnitude of change, the effect arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project at night is assessed as **Significant (Major-Moderate)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
views and the surrounding landscape at night. The susceptibility would be Medium. Cyclists at dusk, dawn or at night will have a strong focus on the sky and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**.	• As streetlights and property lights are turned off only the aviation and marine lights would be visible in an otherwise relatively dark view (depending on the number of property lights that remain on after 10 pm when the streetlights are turned off). • The aviation and marine navigation lights would extend across the horizon where the sea is visible above Loch Bhaile. • They would appear as two strings of lights along the horizon, and would flash in sequence, indicating the spread of the Turbine Area. • The main effect is likely to be from the nearer lights. The flashing patterns for the nearby lights will be more evident and will actually stand out more to a typical observer than steady lights. • The yellow nautical navigation lights are likely to appear brighter than the red aviation warning lights, because they are typically viewed closer to maximum intensity and emit horizontally. • The location of the WTGs to the north-northwest means that in the months around midsummer the sun would set behind the Turbine Area, silhouetting the WTGs and the OSP. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The streetlights and property lights within the baseline view, when lit, mean that the more distant aviation and marine navigation lights would be more difficult to discern due to the reduction in contrast as a result of the baseline lighting. This would only be the case when property and streetlights are turned on. • The more distant lights rapidly reach a level where they can be thought of as faint even in fully dark conditions and excellent visibility. Many of the distant aviation lights will likely fall below typical limiting values for the human eye, so the aviation lights are less likely to stand out. • The nearest red aviation lights are at negative viewing angles relative to the horizontal plane at the WTG hub, therefore the intensity of the light will be reduced. For the	
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is assessed as **High-Medium**, reflecting that the view has **Medium** value and the receptors experiencing the view would have a **High** susceptibility to change.		

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
	adopted model shown in Figure 1-7 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2c** this corresponds to a likely maximum light intensity of 37 candela. • The aviation and navigation lights would be low to the horizon and would not extend high into the sky, limiting the amount of the night sky that is impeded. This would have limited influence on viewing celestial bodies and night sky activity such as the northern lights above the viewer. • The aviation and navigation lights are not expected to result in obtrusive lights that impedes the wider expanse of the night sky, which can be readily experienced above the aviation and navigation lights, nor result in brightening of the night sky (skyglow) or glare on the sea surface from this location. • There are no notable or distinctive skylines at this location. • Due to the direction of the prevailing wind and the location of the WTGs to the north-northwest, views of the aviation lighting would generally be uninterrupted by the blades such that there would be no apparent flickering. • The predicted brightnesses of the aviation and marine navigation lights from this viewpoint is shown in Figure 1-5 and Figure 1-6 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2c**. In this view, the aviation and marine navigation lights are expected to be relatively easy to see but not particularly prominent. • Replacing the intensity of SPS lights (minimum 5 NM) to intensity similar to the intensity that is comparable with IPS lights (minimum 2 NM) for those nearest the coast and facing inland would reduce the predicted light intensity and apparent illuminance of the yellow navigation lights (to be agreed with NLB following further design). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project at night is assessed as **High-Medium**.	

2.3.4 VIEWPOINT 29 (NIGHT): BOSTA BEACH (FIGURE 18.53)

2.3.4.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on the coastal edge above Bostadh beach. The view east and south are of the small hills with rocky outcrops which enclose the view and the beach. The view west is of the head of the beach and the rocky headland extending into the sea and nearby islands with sea stacks and small rocky islets. The view north, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is of the beach and rocky headland which encloses the view to the northeast. Between the islands to the west and the northeast headland the sea stretches to the horizon. There are no artificial lights in the view. Note that in certain conditions any white objects can appear to glow, as is the case in the baseline photography where a white plastic haybale is highlighted on the far shore to the northeast.

Table 2-48 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 29 during night time

Sensitivity to Change	**Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)**	**Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)**
High	**Medium**	**Significant (Major-Moderate)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be **High**. Susceptibility: **High** Visitors and cyclists at dusk, dawn or at night will have a strong focus on the sky and the surrounding landscape. Stargazers would be focused on the night sky.	**Description of change:** • The Aviation Lighting ZTV shows there are patches of visibility across higher elevation areas and places with north-facing seaward views in the area surrounding the viewpoint. • For the larger WTG type layout (**Appendix 18.6, Volume 2c** - **Figure 18.2**), 7 red flashing aviation lights would be visible around the perimeter of the Turbine Area, together with flashing SPS yellow navigation lights on 2 WTGs at distances ranging from 11.7 km to 28.3km the north-northwest. The OSP would not be visible. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • The marine and aviation lighting within the Turbine Area would introduce multiple point features of red flashing aviation and yellow flashing marine lights to a view where there are no artificial lights in the baseline view. • The aviation and marine navigation lights would extend across the part of the open seascape horizon.	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Medium** magnitude of change, the effect arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project at night is assessed as **Significant**

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
The susceptibility to change would be **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is assessed as **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• They would appear as a string of red lights along the horizon and two point features of yellow flashing lights; • They would introduce flashing lights to the vista, which draw the eye; • The main effect is likely to be from the nearer lights. The flashing patterns for the nearby lights will be more evident and will actually stand out more to a typical observer than steady lights; • The yellow nautical navigation lights are likely to appear brighter than the red aviation warning lights, because they are typically viewed closer to maximum intensity and emit horizontally; • The location of the WTGs to the north means that in the months around midsummer the sun would set to the northwest of the Turbine Area, silhouetting the WTGs and the OSP; • Due to the direction of the prevailing wind and the location of the WTGs to the north, views of the aviation lighting would generally be interrupted by the blades such that there would be apparent flickering effect of the light as the blades pass in front of the aviation light. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The aviation and navigation lights would be low to the horizon and would not extend high into the sky, limiting the amount of the night sky that is impeded. This would have limited influence on viewing celestial bodies and night sky activity such as the northern lights above the viewer; • The more distant lights rapidly reach a level where they can be thought of as faint even in fully dark conditions and excellent visibility. Many of the distant aviation lights will likely fall below typical limiting values for the human eye, so the aviation lights are less likely to stand out; • The aviation and navigation lights are not expected to result in obtrusive lights that impedes the wider expanse of the night sky, which can be readily experienced above the aviation and navigation lights, nor result in brightening of the night sky (skyglow) or glare on the sea surface from this location;	**(Major-Moderate)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
	• There are no notable or distinctive skylines at this location; • The nearest red aviation lights are at negative viewing angles relative to the horizontal plane at the WTG hub, therefore the intensity of the light will be reduced. For the adopted model shown in Figure 1-7 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2c** this corresponds to a likely maximum light intensity of 34 candela. • The predicted brightnesses of the aviation and marine navigation lights from this viewpoint is shown in Figure 1-5 and Figure 1-6 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2c**. In this view, the aviation and marine navigation lights are expected to be relatively easy to see but not particularly prominent; • Replacing the intensity of SPS lights (minimum 5 NM) to intensity similar to the intensity that is comparable with IPS lights (minimum 2 NM) for those nearest the coast and facing inland would reduce the predicted light intensity and apparent illuminance of the yellow navigation lights (to be agreed with NLB following further design). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project at night is assessed as **Medium**.	

2.3.5 VIEWPOINT 30 (NIGHT): GALLAN HEAD (FIGURE 18.54I-O)

2.3.5.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located approximately 50 m from the coast on the clifftops of Gallan Head. The view southeast is of the coastal edge of northwest Lewis including distant lights of settlements dotted along the coastline and the red lights of radio masts and other infrastructure. The view southwest is of the silhouetted hills of South Lewis including Mealaisbhal (574 m AOD) and the property lights of the crofting township of Àird Uig. To the west the buildings of the former RAF base are silhouetted against the sea. The view northwest is across clifftops to the open sea which stretches to the horizon where the Flannan Isles/*Na h-Eileanan Flannach* are visible. The view northeast, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is of the open sea which stretches to the horizon and the islands of the Bernera archipelago and the northwest coast of Lewis. There are no artificial lights within the seascape.

Table 2-49 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 30 during night-time

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
High	**Medium**	**Significant (Major-Moderate)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be **High**. Susceptibility: **High** Residents will have an appreciation of nighttime views and the surrounding landscape at night. The susceptibility would be Medium.	**Description of change:** • The Aviation Lighting ZTV (**Appendix 18.6, Volume 2c** - **Figure 18.16**) shows there are patches of visibility along the northern and eastern coastal edge of Gallan Head including the majority of houses within Àird Uig except those which are located on higher ground away from the head of the bay. There is also visibility across higher elevation areas in the area surrounding the viewpoint; • For the larger WTG type layout (**Appendix 18.6, Volume 2c** - **Figure 18.2**), 26 red flashing aviation lights would be visible around the perimeter of the Turbine Area, together with flashing SPS yellow navigation lights on 12 WTGs at distances ranging from 14.4 km to 34.1 km to the northeast. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:**	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Medium** magnitude of change, the effect arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project at night is assessed as **Significant**

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
Visitors at dusk, dawn or at night would have a strong focus on the sky and the surrounding landscape, and their susceptibility would be High. Stargazers would be focused on the night sky. The susceptibility to change is assessed as **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is assessed as **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the view would have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The Turbine Area would introduce multiple point features of red flashing aviation and yellow flashing marine lights to a view where there are distant from viewer but appearing nearby to the Turbine Area artificial lights in the baseline view; • The marine and aviation lighting within the aviation and marine navigation lights would extend across the part of the open seascape horizon; • They would appear as two strings of lights along the horizon and would flash in sequence, indicating the spread of the Turbine Area; • The main effect is likely to be from the nearer lights. The flashing patterns for the nearby lights will be more evident and will actually stand out more to a typical observer than steady lights; • The yellow nautical navigation lights are likely to appear brighter than the red aviation warning lights, because they are typically viewed closer to maximum intensity and emit horizontally; • Due to the direction of the prevailing wind and the location of the WTGs to the northeast, views of the aviation lighting would generally be interrupted by the blades such that there would be apparent flickering effect of the light as the blades pass in front of the aviation light. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The more distant lights rapidly reach a level where they can be thought of as faint even in fully dark conditions and excellent visibility. Many of the distant aviation lights will likely fall below typical limiting values for the human eye, so the aviation lights are less likely to stand out; • The aviation and navigation lights would be low to the horizon and would not extend high into the sky, limiting the amount of the night sky that is impeded. This would have limited influence on viewing celestial bodies and night sky activity such as the northern lights above the viewer; • The aviation and navigation lights are not expected to result in obtrusive lights that impedes the wider expanse of the night sky, which can be readily experienced above the	**(Major-Moderate)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
	aviation and navigation lights, nor result in brightening of the night sky (skyglow) or glare on the sea surface from this location; • The mountainous skyline to the southwest is in the opposite direction to the Turbine Area, such that when facing in this direction the aviation and navigation lights would have limited influence; • The nearest red aviation lights are at negative viewing angles relative to the horizontal plane at the WTG hub, therefore the intensity of the light will be reduced. For the adopted model shown in Figure 1-7 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2c** this corresponds to a likely maximum light intensity of 49 candela. • The predicted brightnesses of the aviation and marine navigation lights from this viewpoint is shown in Figure 1-5 and Figure 1-6 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2C**. In this view, the aviation and marine navigation lights are expected to be possible to see but not particularly prominent. The distance will reduce the apparent brightness of even the detectable red lights; • Replacing the intensity of SPS lights (minimum 5 NM) to intensity similar to the intensity that is comparable with IPS lights (minimum 2 NM) for those nearest the coast and facing inland would reduce the predicted light intensity and apparent illuminance of the yellow navigation lights (to be agreed with NLB following further design). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project at night is assessed as **Medium** for the viewpoint location and views from Àird Uig.	

2.3.6 VIEWPOINT 32 (NIGHT): REEF BEACH (FIGURE 18.56)

2.3.6.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located on the coastal edge above Reef beach. The view east is of the sweeping beach and machair with Beinn na Bheirigh (86 m AOD) enclosing the view, and the islands of the Bernera archipelago visible to the northeast. The view south is across machair and rocky, knolly hillsides beyond the campsite with Suaineabhal (429 m AOD) seen in the distance below which the crofting township of Reef is located. There are no streetlights within Reef. To the west is the head of the beach backed by knolly hills with caravans and croft houses scattered across the hillsides. There will be lights from within the campsite, caravans and crofts when in use. North, in the direction of the Turbine Area, the view is of the sea with the nearby islands Pabaigh Mòr, Bhàcasaigh and more distant islands of the Bernera archipelago layered one behind another resulting only a small stretch of open sea stretching to the horizon. There are no artificial lights in the seaward view to the north.

Table 2-50 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 32 during night-time

Sensitivity to Change	**Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)**	**Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)**
High	**Medium**	**Significant (Major-Moderate)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is located within South Lewis, Harris and North Uist NSA. The value is considered to be **High**. Susceptibility: **High** Visitors at dusk, dawn or at night will have a strong focus on the sky and the surrounding landscape. The susceptibility to change will be **High**.	**Description of change:** • The Aviation Lighting ZTV (**Appendix 18.6, Volume 2c** - **Figure 18.16**) shows there is patchy visibility corresponding to areas with higher elevation and gaps between offshore island allowing open visibility to the north in the area surrounding the viewpoint. • For the larger WTG type layout (**Appendix 18.6, Volume 2c** - **Figure 18.2**), 15 red flashing aviation lights would be visible around the perimeter of the Turbine Area, together with flashing SPS yellow navigation lights on 1 WTG at distances ranging from 16.7 km to 33.7 km to the north. The OSP would not be visible. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:** • The Turbine Area would introduce multiple point features of red flashing aviation and yellow flashing marine lights to a view where there are no artificial lights in the baseline view in the same direction as the Turbine Area.	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Medium** magnitude of change, the effect arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project at night is assessed as **Significant**

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The marine and aviation lighting within the aviation and marine navigation lights would extend across part of the open seascape horizon and above the offshore islands. • They would appear as a string of red lights along the horizon and a point feature of yellow flashing lights. • The main effect is likely to be from the nearer lights. The flashing patterns for the nearby lights will be more evident and will actually stand out more to a typical observer than steady lights. • The yellow nautical navigation lights are likely to appear brighter than the red aviation warning lights, because they are typically viewed closer to maximum intensity and emit horizontally. • Due to the lack of artificial light in the view to the north, these artificial lights will be more easily discernible due to the potentially higher contrast than looking away from the seascape vista where there are a few locations with limited numbers of artificial lights such as property lights. • The location of the WTGs to the north means that in the months around midsummer the sun would set to the northwest of the Turbine Area, silhouetting the WTGs and the OSP. • Due to the direction of the prevailing wind and the location of the WTGs to the north, views of the aviation lighting would generally be interrupted by the blades such that there would be apparent flickering effect of the light as the blades pass in front of the aviation light. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The aviation and navigation lights would be low to the horizon and would not extend high into the sky, limiting the amount of the night sky that is impeded. This would have limited influence on viewing celestial bodies and night sky activity such as the northern lights above the viewer. • The more distant lights rapidly reach a level where they can be thought of as faint even in fully dark conditions and excellent visibility. Many of the distant aviation lights will likely	**(Major-Moderate)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
	fall below typical limiting values for the human eye, so the aviation lights are less likely to stand out. • The aviation and navigation lights are not expected to result in obtrusive lights that impede the wider expanse of the night sky, which can be readily experienced above the aviation and navigation lights, nor result in brightening of the night sky (skyglow) or glare on the sea surface from this location. • There are no notable or distinctive skylines at this location. • The nearest red aviation lights are at negative viewing angles relative to the horizontal plane at the WTG hub, therefore the intensity of the light will be reduced. For the adopted model shown in Figure 1-7 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2c** this corresponds to a likely maximum light intensity of 44 candela. • The predicted brightnesses of the aviation and marine navigation lights from this viewpoint is shown in Figure 1-5 and Figure 1-6 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2c**. In this view, the aviation and marine navigation lights are expected to be at a level where they can be thought of as very faint even in fully dark conditions and excellent visibility. The distance will reduce the apparent brightness of even the detectable red lights. • Replacing the intensity of SPS lights (minimum 5 NM) to intensity similar to the intensity that is comparable with IPS lights (minimum 2 NM) for those nearest the coast and facing inland would reduce the predicted light intensity and apparent illuminance of the yellow navigation lights (to be agreed with NLB following further design). Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project at night is assessed as **Medium**.	

2.3.7 VIEWPOINT 37 (NIGHT): CALLANISH (FIGURE 18.61)

2.3.7.1 **Baseline conditions** – The viewpoint is located at the southern edge of the Callanish stones, which are found on a headland within Loch Ròg an Ear. The view is panoramic. The view east is across the low moorland hills and crofting township of Callanish where property lights are visible. There are no street lights in Callanish. The view does however look directly towards the BASF factory which is lit at night. Callanish stone circle 2 and 3 are visible in this view to the southeast. A radio mast is visible above the crest of a hill lit by three red lights. The view south is enclosed by a stone wall and low hill. The view west is across Loch Ròg an Ear towards Great Bernera and its surrounding islands where there are few lights visible. The view north, in the direction of the Turbine Area, is of the Callanish stones and the crofting township Breasclete. The property and streetlights of Breasclete are dotted across the low hills. While the operational onshore wind farms Pentland Road and Beinn Ghrideag are visible above hill crests to the east, they do not have aviation lighting and are therefore not noticeable at night. The consented Stornoway onshore wind farm will be visible between Pentland Road and Beinn Ghrideag, as it will be over 150 m, aviation lights will be mounted to some hubs.

Table 2-51 Assessment of Visual effects for Viewpoint 37 during night time

Sensitivity to Change	**Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)**	**Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)**
High	**Low**	**Not Significant (Moderate-Minor)**
Value: **High** The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. However, it is a popular tourist destination, including for stargazing and watching the northern. The value is considered to be **High**.	**Description of change:** • The Aviation Lighting ZTV (**Figure 18.16, Volume 2b**) shows that there is reduced, patchy visibility corresponding to elevated areas; • For the larger WTG type layout (**Figure 18.2, Volume 2b**), 4 red flashing aviation lights would be visible above the intervening landform at a distance from 18.7 km to 32.6 km to the north. None of the marine navigation lights would be visible from this location as they are screened by local hills. **Factors which increase magnitude of change:**	Based on the **High** sensitivity of the viewpoint and the **Low** magnitude of change, the effect arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
Susceptibility: **High** Visitors and walkers at dusk, dawn or at night will have a strong focus on the sky and the surrounding landscape. Stargazers will be focused on the night sky. The susceptibility to change will be **High**. The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be **High**, reflecting that the view has **High** value and the receptors experiencing the view have a **High** susceptibility to change.	• The marine and aviation lighting within the Turbine Area would introduce multiple point features of red flashing aviation lights to a view where there are streetlights and property lights within the baseline view; • As streetlights and property lights are turned off only the aviation lights would be visible in an otherwise relatively dark view (depending on the number of property lights that remain on after 10 pm when the streetlights are turned off); • Due to the direction of the prevailing wind and the location of the WTGs to the north, views of the aviation lighting would generally be interrupted by the blades such that there would be apparent flickering effect of the light as the blades pass in front of the aviation light; • The aviation lights would be seen in the same part of the view as the distinctive silhouettes formed by the Callanish Stones; • The flashing patterns for the nearby lights will be more evident and will actually stand out more to a typical observer than steady lights. **Factors which decrease the magnitude of change:** • The streetlights and property lights within the baseline view, when lit, mean that the more distant aviation lights would be more difficult to discern due to the reduction in contrast as a result of the baseline lighting. This would only be the case when property and streetlights are turned on; • The more distant lights rapidly reach a level where they can be thought of as faint even in fully dark conditions and excellent visibility. Many of the distant aviation lights will likely fall below typical limiting values for the human eye, so the aviation lights are less likely to stand out; • The aviation lights would be low to the horizon and would not extend high into the sky, limiting the amount of the night sky that is impeded. This would have limited influence on viewing celestial bodies and night sky activity such as the northern lights above the viewer;	Project at night is assessed as **Not Significant (Moderate-Minor)**.

Sensitivity to Change	Magnitude of Change (of visible marine and aviation lighting during twilight and at night)	Significance of Effect (of visible marine and aviation lighting at night)
	• The aviation lights are not expected to result in obtrusive lights that impedes the wider expanse of the night sky, which can be readily experienced above the aviation lights, nor result in brightening of the night sky (skyglow) or glare on the sea surface from this location; • The yellow nautical navigation lights will not be visible in the view due to the intervening landform screening the lower parts of the WTGs; • The nearest red aviation lights are at negative viewing angles relative to the horizontal plane at the WTG hub, therefore the intensity of the light will be reduced. For the adopted model shown in Figure 1-7 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2c** this corresponds to a likely maximum light intensity of 42 candela. • The predicted brightnesses of the aviation navigation lights from this viewpoint is shown in Figure 1-5 and Figure 1-6 of **Appendix 18.5, Volume 2c**. In this view, the aviation lights are expected to be detectable but at a level where they can be thought of as very faint even in fully dark conditions and excellent visibility. The distance will reduce the apparent brightness of even the detectable red lights. Taking into account the description of change and the factors of magnitude described above, the magnitude of change arising from the visible marine and aviation lighting of the Offshore Project at night is assessed as **Low**.	

3 GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3.1.1.1 A list of key terms and acronyms used in this appendix are provided in **Table 3-1** and **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-1 Acronyms and abbreviations

Term	Definition
°	Degree
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Third Edition
FoV	Field of view
HFoV	Horizontal Field of View
km	kilometre
m	metre
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
OCAS	Offshore Cable Area of Search
OSP	Offshore Substation Platform
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
RAF	Royal Air Force
SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Table 3-2 Glossary

Term	Definition
the Applicant	Spiorad na Mara Limited (the Project owner)
Array Area	The offshore area within which the offshore wind turbine generators (WTGs), associated foundations, Offshore Cables, and Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) (if required), will be located. This area encompasses the Turbine Area that will contain all above water surface infrastructure (WTGs / OSP) and an additional area within which further below water infrastructure (foundations and cables) may also be located.
Array Cables	The offshore electrical and communication cables that connect infrastructure located within the Array Area, for: • Scenario 1: Array Cables will be used to connect Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) to each other, and to connect WTGs to the OSP; • Scenario 2: Array Cables will be used to connect WTGs to each other.
Array Cables to Landfall	The offshore electrical and communication cables located in the Array Area and Offshore Cables Area of Search that connect the wind turbine generators (WTGs) directly to Landfall for Scenario 2.
Combined Effects	Combined effect of the individual development on one particular receptor; for example noise, dust and visual. This includes Project-Lifetime Effects and Receptor-Led Effects.
Cumulative Effects	Considers the likely significant effects of multiple impacts and activities from several developments.

Term	Definition
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact. The significance of an effect is determined by correlating the magnitude of the impact with the importance, or sensitivity, of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria
EIAR	The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) prepared to assess the likely significant effects of the Project on the environment.
Embedded or 'Designed-in' Mitigation	Mitigation measures to avoid or reduce environmental effects that are directly incorporated into the preferred design for the Project. This can include standard practice in accordance with or without guidance. Embedded Mitigation is considered as part of the impact assessment, before effect significance is identified.
Export Cables	The offshore electrical and communication cables located in the Array Area and Offshore Cables Area of Search that connect the Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) (if required) to Landfall for Scenario 1.
Grid Substation	The onshore substation located adjacent to and connecting to the SSEN Lewis Hub. This allows the voltage to be increased to meet onward transmission requirements
Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD)	A trenchless crossing engineering technique using a drill steered underground without the requirement for open trenches. This method is able to carry out the underground installation of pipes and cables with minimal surface disruption.
Impact	Change that is caused by an action; for example, foundation installation (action) during construction which results in habitat loss (impact).
Landfall	This consists of works from offshore Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) exit pits (located below MLWS) to onshore at the Transition Joint Bays (TJB) (located above MHWS). The infrastructure and installation methods associated with the Landfall involves both onshore and offshore components.
Landfall Substation	The optional onshore substation located on the west side of the Isle of Lewis/*Eilean Leòdhais*. Includes the platform, buildings and associated components which allows the voltage to be increased to meet onward transmission requirements.
Lease Area	Legal agreement from the Crown Estate Scotland whereby an option over an area of foreshore or seabed is granted to a developer for an agreed purpose. If required permissions are gained, the developer exercise their rights to enter into a lease. In this case this is the same spatial area as the Array Area.
Offshore Application	The application for Marine Licences under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 (between 0 and 12 nm) and a Section 36 consent under the Electricity Act 1989.
Offshore Cables	Electrical and communication cables located within the Array Area and Offshore Cable Area of Search. The Offshore Cables consist of Array Cables, Array Cables to Landfall, and Export Cables.
Offshore Cable Area of Search (OCAS)	The area within which the offshore electrical and communication cables between the Array Area and Landfall up to Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) will be located.

Term	Definition
Offshore Landfall Area	The area seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) within the Offshore Cable Area of Search (OCAS) that includes works associated with the Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) installation, including HDD exit pit(s) (located below MLWS) and offshore cable connection to the onshore (TJB) (located above MHWS).
Offshore Project	The offshore components of the Spiorad na Mara offshore wind farm (the Project) located seaward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).
Offshore Project Boundary	The 'red line boundary' encompassing the Offshore Project.
Offshore Substation Platform (OSP)	The optional offshore substation located within the Turbine Area. Includes the platform and associated components which allows the voltage to be increased to meet onward transmission requirements.
Onshore Application	The application for consent under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended).
Onshore Cables	Electrical and communication cables located within the Onshore Cable Corridor.
Onshore Cable Corridor	The area within which Onshore Cables and associated infrastructure will be located which is routed from the TJB to the SSEN Lewis Hub.
Onshore Landfall Area	The area which includes both the Landfall above Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) and Landfall Substation (as defined separately), cabling from the Transition Joint Bays (TJB) to the Landfall Substation (if required) and construction related compounds and working areas,
Onshore Transmission Works (OTW)/ Onshore Project	The onshore components of the Spiorad na Mara offshore wind farm (the Project) located landward of Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS). The Applicant will seek consent for the OTW Project through a separate application and so does not form part of this application.
Onshore Transmission Works Boundary/Onshore Project Boundary	The 'red line boundary' encompassing all temporary and permanent works associated with the OTW/Onshore Project.
Project	The Spiorad na Mara offshore wind farm development. This term describes the whole development, including all offshore and onshore components.
Project Boundary	The 'red line boundary' encompassing all offshore and onshore components of the Project.
Project Design Envelope	A description of the range of possible components that make up the Project design options under consideration when the exact engineering parameters are not yet known.
Project-Lifetime Effects	Assessment of the scope for combined effects that occur throughout more than one phase of the project (i.e. construction, operation and maintenance, decommissioning), to interact to potentially create an effect of greater significance than if assessed just within individual/isolated project phases
Receptor-Led Effects	Assessment of the scope for all combined effects to interact, spatially and temporally, to create an effect on a receptor of greater significance than when the effects are considered in isolation. Receptor-led effects may be

Term	Definition
	short term, temporary or transient effects, or incorporate longer term effects.
Scoping Opinion	A report presenting the written opinion of the Scottish Ministers, with input from Comhairle nan Eilean Siar (CnES) for the OTW, as to the scope and level of detail of information to be provided in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Project.
SSEN Lewis Hub	This is the National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) interface. A transmission system operator substation into which the Project will connect for onward transmission through the existing grid network.
Study Areas	Study Areas are determined for each technical discipline and are described within each technical chapter.
Transition Joint Bay (TJB)	The point at which offshore cables are connected to Onshore Cables. The TJB is located onshore above MHWS.
Turbine Area	A reduced area within the Array Area where above water surface infrastructure would be located i.e. wind turbine generators (WTG) or Offshore Substation Platform (OSP) (if required). This area has been developed and refined through stakeholder consultation and environmental assessment.
Wind Turbine Generator (WTG)	The wind turbines that generate electricity consisting of tubular towers and blades attached to a nacelle housing mechanical and electrical generating equipment.

4 REFERENCES

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