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Appendix 5.4

Visual Assessment

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Glossary

Term	Definition
The Applicant	The applicant is "RWE Renewables UK Developments Limited".
Proposed Development	The proposed Daer Wind Farm.
Proposed Development Area	The project development area within the site boundary.
Daer Land Portion	Scottish Water Land Ownership, comprising of land east and south of Daer Reservoir. Wholly within the South Lanarkshire Local Authority Area.
Kinnelhead Land Portion	The Kinnelhead Land Portion is situated wholly within the Dumfries & Galloway Local Authority Area.
Rivox Land Portion	This Forestry and Land Scotland (formerly Forestry Commission) owned area of commercial forestry sits to the east of the Daer Land Portion. Situated wholly within the Dumfries & Galloway Local Authority Area.

List of Abbreviations

List and describe your abbreviations here.

Abbreviation	Description
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
LCT	Landscape Character Types
LVIA	Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment
NATS	National Air Traffic Services
RSA	Regional Scenic Area
RWE	RWE Renewables UK Developments Ltd, the Applicant

Abbreviation	Description
SLA	Special Landscape Area
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

A5.1 INTRODUCTION

A5.1.1 This Appendix of the EIAR identifies and assesses the potential effect of the Proposed Development on the Visual Amenity of the 45 km study area.

A5.1.2 Analysis of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) maps (see Figures 5.5 – 5.6) established which visual receptors within 45 km of the Proposed Development would potentially be affected.

A5.1.3 This Appendix should be read in conjunction with the following appendices and figures:

- Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution;
- Chapter 3: Project Description;
- Chapter 5: Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment;
- Appendix 5.1: LVIA Methodology;
- Appendix 5.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment;
- Figure 5.2a: ZTV to Tip Height (A3 Size);
- Figure 5.2b: ZTV to Tip Height (A0 Size);
- Figure 5.3: ZTV to Hub Height (A3 Size);
- Figure 5.7: Visual Receptors
- Figure 5.8: Sequential Receptor Location Plan
- Figures 5.9a – 5.9f: Sequential Route ZTVs;
- Figure 5.11: Cumulative Sites considered within Cumulative Assessment;
- Figure 5.12: Cumulative ZTV - Scenario 1: Daer & Operational / Construction;
- Figure 5.13: Cumulative ZTV - Scenario 2: Daer & Operational / Construction / Consented Sites;
- Figure 5.14: Cumulative ZTV - Scenario 3: Daer & Operational / Constructed / Consented / Application Sites;
- Figure 5.15: Cumulative ZTV - Scenario 4: Daer & Operational / Constructed / Consented / Application / Scoop Hill Sites;
- Figures 5.17a – 5.34f: Visualisations; and
- Chapter 13: Aviation & Infrastructure.

Visual Receptors

A5.1.4 Visual Receptors have been identified following a review of settlements, visitor attractions, walking routes and summits, and key viewpoints identified in Local Development plans.

Viewpoints

A5.1.5 Viewpoints are selected to take account of the viewing experience (such as static views from settlements and sequential views from routes) cumulative views of other developments and as far as possible are representative, illustrative and specific of the range of key visual receptors and view types (including panoramas, vistas, glimpsed views), as well as being located at varying distances, elevations and orientations from the Proposed Development.

A5.1.6 The selected viewpoints assessed in the LVIA are as follows:

Table A5.4.1 Selected Viewpoints

VP No.	VP Name	Coordinate	Distance from nearest turbine	Landscape Receptors at Viewpoint	Visual Receptors
1	Tinto Hill	295324 634367	26.4 km	LCT 218: Rounded Landmark Hills Upper Clyde Valley SLA	Walkers
2	Pykestone Hill	317293 631271	29.0 km	LCT 95: Southern Uplands – Borders Tweeddale NSA Tweedsmuir Uplands SLA	Walkers
3	Culter Fell	305280 629061	21.6 km	Southern Uplands – Glasgow & Clyde Valley Upper Clyde Valley SLA	Walkers
4	A702 Road	295865 615648	8.2 km	LCT 209: Upland Glen -Glasgow & Clyde Valley Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA	Road Users
5	Unclassified Road at Watermeetings	295049 613262	6.3 km	LCT 209: Upland Glen – Glasgow & Clyde Valley Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA	Road Users
6	Annanhead Hill – Annandale Way	305847 613249	7.8 km	LCT 177: Southern Uplands – Borders Tweedsmuir SLA	Walkers
7	Chalk Rig Edge	307643 613441	9.3 km	LCT 177: Southern Uplands – Dumfries & Galloway Tweedsmuir SLA	Walkers
8	Green Lowther	290039 612027	9.1 km	LCT 217: Southern Uplands – Glasgow & Clyde Valley Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA	Walkers
9	Lowther Hill	288987 610403	9.5 km	LCT 217: Southern Uplands – Glasgow & Clyde Valley Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA	Walkers
10	Comb Head	290505 609196	7.8 km	LCT 217: Southern Uplands	Walkers

VP No.	VP Name	Coordinate	Distance from nearest turbine	Landscape Receptors at Viewpoint	Visual Receptors
				– Glasgow & Clyde Valley Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA	
11	Wintercleuch	29652 610020	2.7 km	LCT 209: Upland Glen - Glasgow & Clyde Valley Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA	Residents
12	Hods Hill – Southern Upland Way	300477 609480	1.6 km	LCT 177: Southern Uplands – Dumfries & Galloway Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA	Walkers
13	Southern Upland Way – Daer Reservoir	297412 608654	1.1 km	LCT 217: Southern Uplands – Glasgow & Clyde Valley Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA	Walkers
14	Moffat, Old Carlisle Road	309148 604984	9.4 km	LCT 163: Middle Dale – Dumfries & Galloway Moffat Hills RSA	Residents
15	Southern Upland Way / Roman Reviars Route	311109 603954	11.3 km	LCT 166: Upland Glens – Dumfries & Galloway Moffat Hills RSA	Walkers
16	Kinnelhead	302905 601792	3.6 km	LCT 176: Foothills with Forest – Dumfries & Galloway	Residents
17	Queensberry Hill	298911 599747	3.3 km	LCT 177: Southern Uplands – Dumfries & Galloway Thornhill Uplands RSA	Walkers
18	Hart Fell	311344 613574	12.6 km	LCT 177: Southern Uplands – Dumfries & Galloway Talla – Hart Fells WLA Moffat Hills RSA	Walkers

Source: Figures 5.17 – 5.34.

Table A5.4.2: Viewpoint 1: Tinto Hill - Assessment

Viewpoint 1: Tinto Hill					
Grid Coordinate:	295324, 634367	Distance to nearest turbine:	26.4 km	Direction:	173°
Landscape Character Type:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 218: Rounded Landmark Hills 	Landscape Designation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper Clyde Valley SLA 	Visual Receptors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hill Walkers
Location:	This viewpoint is located on the popular hill summit of Tinto Hill which is a prominent hill located 3.9 km to the west of Symington in South Lanarkshire. The viewpoint is representative of the views obtained from the north by hill walkers / visitors to the summit. Accessible from several directions, the most popular route is from the car park to the north at Fallburn, with other tracks accessing the summit via Broadlees in the east, and Wiston from the south.				
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is not within a national designation but is located within the Upper Clyde Valley Special Landscape Area (SLA) and is a popular recreational route. The value of views is considered to be High . Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the views of the surrounding landscape. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .				
Existing View:	From the summit, extensive 360-degree views of the surrounding landscape can be obtained. This includes the Clyde Valley to the north, the Lowther Hills to the south west, and the Southern Uplands to the south, separated by a series of interlocking valleys comprising farmland. Operational wind farms are visible from the summit including several beyond the 45 km study area to the north. Clyde Wind Farm is located to the south with Minnygap and Harestanes beyond. To the south east, Middle Muir can be viewed in the foreground with Wether Hill, Sanquhar and Andershaw beyond. To the west, lies Hagshaw Hill + Extension.				
Predicted View:	The Proposed Development would be viewed to the south beyond Clyde Wind Farm and in front of Queensberry Hill and include all 17 turbines. The Proposed Development would lead to a slight increase in the horizontal extent of turbines viewed from this location because of T17 being situated beyond the existing footprint of Clyde Wind Farm. However, this would be minimal in the context of an otherwise panoramic view where it would be difficult to distinguish the Proposed Development from Clyde, appearing as one development.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The size and scale of the change in view would be small due to the limited part affected where the proposed turbines would appear as part of Clyde Wind Farm and as a result of distance (26.4 km). This would be experienced from a small area including the south facing upper slopes of the summit. The change in view would be long-term and reversible. Magnitude of change is Slight .				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	<p>The addition of the consented schemes to the cumulative baseline would result in the addition of several wind farms visible from the summit as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crookedstane; Glenkerrie Extension; Glenmuckloch; Lion Hill; Priestgill; Sandy Knowe; Sanquhar; Twentyshilling; Whitelaw Brae; and Ulzieside. <p>Priestgill to the south would be the most prominent of these and located at a similar distance from the viewpoint to Clyde Extension occupying the foreground. The consented developments of Whitelaw Brae, Crookedstane, and Lion Hill would result in further turbines appearing as part of the Clyde cluster. The introduction of the Proposed Development into this cumulative baseline would also increase the number of turbines viewed alongside Clyde. However, unlike Scenario 1, the Proposed Development would be located within the existing horizontal extent of turbines due to Priestgill and Crookedstane extending turbines west from Clyde Wind Farm. However, the change in view would be small and distant and magnitude of change is predicted to remain as Slight.</p>				

Viewpoint 1: Tinto Hill	
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	<p>This cumulative scenario would result in further developments being visible to the south as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glentaggert; Harestanes South; Hagshaw Hill Repowering; North Lowther; Sanquhar II; Scoop Hill; and Harestanes South. <p>Both Scoop Hill and Harestanes South would be viewed within the existing horizontal extent of Clyde Wind Farm. Scoop Hill would be the most noticeable due to the number of turbines visible and turbine height. Harestanes South would largely be screened by topography with blades being barely discernible. The Proposed Development would be seen in front of Harestanes South and further west of Scoop Hill. The overall view would be similar to what is currently experienced from this viewpoint location of a large cluster of turbines located to the south. The other application sites would be viewed successively with the Proposed Development. Magnitude of change is predicted to remain as Slight.</p>
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Moderate/minor (not significant) - Due to the distance between the Proposed Development and viewpoint location where the proposed turbines would be viewed within the context of an existing wind farm landscape.
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Moderate/minor (not significant) – As above with the addition of being viewed within the horizontal extent of a further 3 consented wind farm developments.
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Moderate/minor (not significant) – As above
Night-time Assessment:	Eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be 200 candela during clear weather and 2000 candela during periods of poor visibility and darkness. These would be viewed at a considerable distance with aviation lighting on many of the proposed turbines being screened by the turbines of Clyde Wind Farm. Magnitude of change would be Slight/negligible , long-term reversible resulting in a Minor not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.17a – 5.17f

Table A5.4.3: Viewpoint 2: Pykestone Hill Assessment

Viewpoint 2: Pykestone Hill					
Grid Coordinate:	317293, 631271	Distance to the nearest turbine:	29.0 km	Direction:	216°
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 217: Southern Uplands – Borders 	Landscape Designation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tweeddale NSA Tweedsmuir Uplands SLA 	Visual Receptors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hill Walkers
Location:	This viewpoint is in the Manor House range of hills which form part of the Southern Uplands of Scotland and is a promoted summit for hill walkers within the Tweeddale National Scenic Area (NSA). Usually walked as part of a larger walk including Middle Hill and Drumelzier Law, the route is accessed from a minor road south east of Drumelzier via a footpath that follows the Drumelzier Burn.				
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is located within the Tweeddale NSA and the Tweedsmuir Uplands SLA and is a summit frequently visited by walkers. The value of views is High . Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding landscape. Overall, visual sensitivity is considered to be High .				
Existing View:	360-degree views of the surrounding hill tops can be obtained from this location which includes extensive views to the north west towards the Clyde valley although the foreground is obscured owing to the flat summits. To the south west, Glenkerrie Wind Farm occupies the mid-ground with the larger cluster of Clyde Wind Farm beyond.				
Predicted View:	The Proposed Development would appear to the east of Clyde Wind Farm extending the horizontal extent of turbines viewed from this location. The density of turbines within the Proposed Development would be less				

Viewpoint 2:	Pykestone Hill
	than Clyde Wind Farm with turbines mainly being nestled within the landscape and back clothed by the landscape. The exception being the turbines located in the Kinnelhead Land Parcel which would extend above the horizon owing to their higher elevations. All 17 turbines would be visible although 5 of these would be blades only.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The size and scale of change would be small as a result of distance (29.0 km) in which the Proposed Development would occupy a small part of the overall view. The density of turbines within the Proposed Development would be less than Clyde Wind Farm which would help reduce its prominence in the view. Magnitude of change is considered to be Slight .
Magnitude of change – Scenario 2:	The addition of the consented sites to the cumulative baseline would result in the addition of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitelaw Brae; Ulzieside; Sanquhar Six; Sandy Knowe; Glenkerrie II; and Glenmuckloch. <p>Of these, Glenkerrie II is the most noticeable due to its closer location to the south west in the foreground where it will increase the number of turbines of the operational Glenkerrie Wind Farm. Whitelaw Brae would also be visible in the foreground but partially obscured by landform.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would be viewed within the extent of Whitelaw Brae, this would be beyond the consented scheme where only blade tips of Whitelaw Brae would theoretically be visible. There would be no overlap of visible turbines. The remaining consented sites are located further to the south west and be viewed successively and distant. Magnitude of change would remain as Slight due to the small part of the overall view affected, distance and would be long-term reversible.</p>
Magnitude of change – Scenario 3:	This cumulative scenario would result in further wind farms being located to the south west including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanquhar II; and North Lowther. <p>Both developments would be viewed behind Clyde Wind Farm appearing on the horizon and would be located further to the west and form part of the Clyde cluster. The Proposed Development would occupy a small part of the view to the east and be viewed alongside Clyde. The size and scale of the change in view would remain as Slight.</p>
Visual Effects Scenario 1:	Moderate/minor (not significant) - Due to the distance between the Proposed Development and viewpoint location where the proposed turbines would be viewed within the context of an existing wind farm landscape.
Visual Effects Scenario 2:	Moderate/minor (not significant) – As above.
Visual Effects Scenario 3:	Moderate/minor (not significant) – As above.
Night-time Assessment:	Five of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be 200 candela during clear weather and 2000 candela during periods of poor visibility and darkness. These would be viewed at a considerable distance. Magnitude of change would be Slight/negligible , long-term reversible resulting in a Minor not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.18a – 5.18f

Table A5.4.4: Viewpoint 3: Culter Hill Assessment

Viewpoint 3:	Culter Fell				
Grid Coordinate:	305280, 629061	Distance to nearest turbine:	21.6 km	Direction	196°
Landscape Character:	• LCT 217: Southern Uplands – Glasgow &	Landscape Designations:	• Upper Clyde Valley SLA	Visual Receptors:	• Hill Walkers

Viewpoint 3:	Culter Fell
	Clyde Valley LCT
Location:	Culter Hill is located within the Coulter Hills range which forms part of the Southern Uplands. The summit is the highest point in South Lanarkshire and is popular with hill walkers. Comprising a short steep walk, it can also form part of a circuit that includes the nearby hills of Gathersnow Hill and Hudderstone. The summit is generally accessed from a minor road close to Culter Allers Farm to the north west.
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is located within the Upper Clyde Valley SLA and is a summit frequently visited by walkers. The value of views is considered to be High . Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .
Existing View:	360-degree views of the surrounding hill tops can be obtained from this location which includes extensive views across the Southern Uplands as well as Tinto Hill to the west and the Clyde valley beyond. Several wind farms can be viewed from this location including Glenkerrie to the west, Clyde to the south, and distant views of Harestanes, Minnygap, Wether Hill, Sanquhar, Middle Muir and Andershaw, and finally the Hagshaw cluster further to the west.
Predicted View:	The Proposed Development would be visible beyond Clyde Wind Farm partially occupying the horizon in front of Queensberry Hill. Overall, the Proposed Development would occupy a small part of the view and appear as part of Clyde Wind Farm. Due to the large expanse covered by Clyde and its extension, it would be difficult to perceive the existing and proposed wind farms as separate developments.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The size and scale of the change would be small within the context of the overall view where the Proposed Development would be viewed within the existing context of an operational wind farm. Magnitude of change is considered to be Slight , long-term reversible.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	The addition of the consented schemes to the cumulative baseline would result in the following schemes being visible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitelaw Brae; Lion Hill; Crookedstane; Twentyshillings; Ulzieside; Sanquhar Six; Sandy Knowe; Priestgill; Glenmuckloch; and Glenkerrie II. <p>This would result in further wind farms being visible beyond the existing Clyde cluster. The Lion Hill and Crookedstane developments would increase the number of turbines making up the Clyde cluster; however, these developments would partially be screened by landform and appear as part of Clyde Wind Farm.</p> <p>Views of the Proposed Development would be like those experienced in Scenario 1, the exception being further development being viewed sequentially in the surrounding areas. Magnitude of change is predicted to remain as Slight, long-term reversible.</p>
Magnitude of change – Scenario 3:	This cumulative baseline would result in the following sites being included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harestanes South; Scoop Hill; Sanquhar II; North Lowther; Glentaggert; and Hagshaw Hill Repowering. <p>This would result in a further cluster of turbines to the south west in the form of Sanquhar and North Lowther. Harestanes South would be partially seen beyond Minnygap and Harestanes, whilst Scoop Hill would be seen breaking the horizon to the south east but partially screened by landform within the view. Magnitude of change is predicted to remain as Slight, long-term reversible.</p>

Viewpoint 3:	Culter Fell
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Moderate/minor (not significant) - Due to the distance between the Proposed Development and viewpoint location where the proposed turbines would be viewed within the context of an existing wind farm landscape.
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Moderate/minor (not significant) – As above.
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Moderate/minor (not significant) – As above.
Night-time Assessment:	Seven of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be 200 candela during clear weather and 2000 candela during periods of poor visibility and darkness. These would be viewed at a considerable distance. Magnitude of change would be Slight/negligible , long-term reversible resulting in a Minor not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.19a – 5.19f

Table A5.4.5: Viewpoint 4: A702 Road Assessment

Viewpoint 4:	A702 Road				
Grid Coordinate:	295865, 615648	Distance to nearest turbine:	8.2 km	Direction	163°
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 209: Upland Glen - Glasgow & Clyde Valley 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA 	Visual Receptors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Users
Location:	This viewpoint is located on a corner of the A702 road to the south east of Elvanfoot and is representative of road users as they head southwards towards the Dalveen Pass.				
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is located within the Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA and is a popular road for visitors travelling to Drumlanrig Castle. The value of views is Medium . Susceptibility is also considered to be Medium as some travellers along this road are expected to appreciate the views of the Southern Uplands. Overall sensitivity is considered to be Medium .				
Existing View:	As the road travels around this corner heading in a southern direction, the landscape opens allowing views up and across the valley containing the Daer and Potrail Waters which are backdropped by Crookedstane Rig and Brown Hill. The operational Clyde Wind Farm is a noticeable feature within views extending across the landscape to the east and south east.				
Predicted View:	The Proposed Development would be viewed beyond Crookedstane Rig and Brown Hill with 5 turbines being visible at hub height, and the blades of a further 15 being visible beyond Clyde Wind Farm and Brown Hill. From this angle, the Proposed Development would appear as part of Clyde Wind Farm extending turbines across the ridgeline, albeit further back and partially screened by landform.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The Proposed Development would be further back than the existing Clyde Wind Farm and the vertical scale of the turbines would be reduced by foreground landform. Due to the angle of view, the proposed turbines would appear as part of Clyde Wind Farm but less visible due to being behind the ridgeline and occupy a small part of the overall view. This would occur on a relatively fast road and be briefly seen in front of the receptor when travelling southbound before being visible from the side of the vehicle. Magnitude of change is predicted to be Moderate , long-term reversible.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	This cumulative scenario would include the following consented sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crookedstane; Lion Hill; and Priestgill. Crookedstane would be the most prominent of these sites due to its location within the foreground on Brown Hill. This would result in turbines extending closer to the road and being viewed in front of Clyde Wind Farm as two outliers on the back slopes of Brown Hill. Lion Hill would be seen beyond Crookedstane Rig in between the Crookedstane turbines and appear as part of Clyde Wind Farm. Only one blade of Priestgill would be visible from this location to the north east.				

Viewpoint 4:	A702 Road
	The introduction of the Proposed Development into this cumulative baseline would increase the number of turbines viewed beyond Crookedstane Rig with the proposed turbines being viewed behind the operational and consented wind farms but would not extend the horizontal extent of turbines seen from this location. The proposed turbines would be set further back from the road compared to the more prominent turbines of Crookedstane and Clyde. Magnitude of change is predicted to remain as Moderate , and long-term reversible.
Magnitude of change – Scenario 3:	No developments within this scenario are predicted to be visible resulting in a Negligible magnitude of change
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Moderate (not significant) – due to the distance involved combined with the small part of the overall view affected for receptors travelling along the road.
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Moderate (not significant) – As above with the addition of the Proposed Development being viewed in combination with Crookedstane and Lion Hill Wind Farms.
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Negligible (not significant) – due to no Scenario 3 developments being visible.
Night-time Assessment:	Two of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be between 750 - 80 candela during periods of poor visibility and darkness, reducing to 75 – 8 candela in clear visibility. These would be viewed in the context of lighting travelling along a road both via headlights of the vehicle travelling in and any other traffic on the road. Magnitude of change would be Slight/negligible , long-term reversible resulting in a Minor not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.20a – 5.20f

Table A5.4.6: Viewpoint 5: Unclassified Road at Watermeetings Assessment

Viewpoint 5:	Unclassified Road at Watermeetings				
Grid Coordinate:	295049, 613262	Distance to nearest turbine:	6.3 km	Direction	153°
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 209: Upland Glen – Glasgow & Clyde Valley 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadhills & the Lowther SLA 	Visual Receptors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Users
Location:	This viewpoint is located close to the junction between the A702 road and the minor road leading to Daer Reservoir and is used by residents, employees at Daer Waterworks and visitors for recreation at Daer Reservoir.				
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is situated within the Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA and is used by people to access Daer Reservoir, the waterworks and nearby properties. The value of views is Medium . Susceptibility is also Medium as some travellers along this road will appreciate the view. Overall sensitivity is considered to be Medium .				
Existing View:	From this location, views are across the floodplain of the Daer Water before the landform rises into a series of rounded summits including Brown Hill, White Hill and Watermeetings Rig. The operational Clyde Wind Farm is a prominent feature within views to the east.				
Predicted View:	The Proposed Development would be viewed between Watermeetings Rig and Brown Knees where turbines will be visible both in front of and beyond Whiteside Hill. Within this part of the view, turbines would appear as a cluster with the more northerly turbines largely being screened by landform although several blades and one hub would be visible extending above the ridgeline.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The size and scale of the change would be small overall with most of the turbines being screened by foreground landform resulting in a cluster being visible between hills. There would be a noticeable gap between Clyde Wind Farm and the Proposed Development with two blades being visible between the two developments but not discernible enough for the two developments to be perceived as one. Magnitude of change is considered to be Slight , long-term reversible.				

Viewpoint 5:	Unclassified Road at Watermeetings
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	This cumulative scenario would include the following consented sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crookedstane; and • Lion Hill. The addition of these two sites would result in Lion Hill turbines extending across the horizon within the view from Clyde Wind Farm with two notable outliers. Additionally, to the north west two turbines beyond Brown Hill comprising Crookedstane would be very prominent within the view from this location. The Proposed Development would be viewed behind Lion Hill and extend turbines across the horizon resulting in a cluster being visible. The addition of Lion Hill would infill the separation between Clyde and the Proposed Development helping to create a continuous line of turbines across the horizon ending at Watermeetings Rig, although the Proposed Development would not be as prominent. Magnitude of change would remain as Slight , long-term reversible.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	No developments within this scenario are predicted to be visible resulting in a Negligible magnitude to change.
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Moderate (significant) – due to the extent of the development seen combined with distance.
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Moderate (significant) – As above with the addition of the Proposed Development being viewed in combination with Crookedstane and Lion Hill Wind Farms.
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Negligible (not significant) – due to no Scenario 3 developments being visible.
Night-time Assessment:	Six of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be between 750 - 80 candela for T6/T10/T14, and 80 – 40 candela for T1/T2 during periods of poor visibility and darkness, reducing to 75 – 4 candela in clear visibility. These would be viewed in the context of lighting travelling along a road both via headlights of the vehicle travelling in and any other traffic on the road. Magnitude of change would be Slight , long-term reversible resulting in a Moderate not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.21a – 5.21f

Table A5.4.7: Viewpoint 6: Annandale Way, Annanhead Hill

Viewpoint 6:	Annandale Way, Annanhead Hill				
Grid Coordinate:	305847, 613249	Distance to nearest turbine:	7.8 km	Direction:	223°
Landscape Character:	• LCT 177: Southern Uplands - Borders	Landscape Designations:	• Moffat Hills RSA	Visual Receptors:	• Walkers
Location:	This summit is located on the Annandale Way to the north of Moffat close to the Devils Beeftub and is easily accessible from the A701 road.				
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is located on the edge of the Moffat Hills Regional Scenic Area (RSA) and is a popular long-distance footpath resulting in a High landscape value. Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .				
Existing View:	This location offers extensive views southwards down Annandale towards Moffat with views in other directions across moorland and forestry limited by surrounding hill sides. Clyde Wind Farm extends from the north west to south west of the view and is a prominent feature beyond foreground forestry.				
Predicted View:	The Proposed Development would fall within a gap between Clyde and Harestanes Wind Farms to the west of Queensberry Hill appearing as a separate development. Turbines located within the Daer Land Parcel would be partially screened by foreground landform whilst the southern turbines located within the Kinnelhead Land Parcel would be more visible resulting in 16 turbines, 11 of which will be seen at hub height.				

Viewpoint 6:	Annandale Way, Annanhead Hill
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The size and scale of the change in view would be medium where the Proposed Development would be seen in between Clyde and Harestanes/Minnygap Wind Farms extending turbines across the horizon although there would be a noticeable gap between developments. The density of turbines would not be at the same level of those making up the three operational sites with less stacking of turbines and a more balanced layout following landform. Magnitude of change is considered to be Slight , long-term reversible.
Magnitude of change – Scenario 2:	This cumulative baseline would result in the following sites being visible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crookedstane; and • Whitelaw Brae. Only the blades of some of the turbines that make up these two consented schemes would be visible from this location. The introduction of the Proposed Development into this cumulative baseline would not alter the magnitude of change which would remain as Slight , long-term reversible.
Magnitude of change – Scenario 3:	The cumulative baseline would result in the following developments being included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoop Hill; and • Harestanes South. Harestanes South would be viewed within the existing context of Harestanes and Minnygap operational wind farms and behind resulting in a very slight increase in horizontal extent. Scoop Hill would be seen further to the south where it would form a large cluster of turbines on the horizon above Moffat introducing turbines to an area unaffected. The addition of the Proposed Development will increase the number of turbines viewed from this location although this would be between existing wind farms and the magnitude of change would remain as Slight which would be long-term reversible.
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Moderate (not significant) - Due to the combined effects of screening by landform and density of the proposed turbines.
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Moderate (not significant) – As above, with the addition of the consented sites barely being perceptible.
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Moderate (not significant) – Due to the distance from the Scenario 3 developments combined with extent of the view occupied by the Proposed Development.
Night-time Assessment:	Five of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be between 2000 – 750 candela reducing to 200 – 75 candela in clear visibility. This would introduce new artificial lighting into an area currently unaffected but would be at 7.8 km Magnitude of change would be Slight , long-term reversible resulting in a Moderate not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.22a – 5.22f

Table A5.4.8: Viewpoint 7: Chalk Rig Edge Assessment

Viewpoint 7:	Chalk Rig Edge				
Grid Coordinate:	307643, 613441	Distance to nearest turbine:	9.3 km	Direction:	229°
Landscape Character:	• LCT 177: Southern Uplands – Dumfries & Galloway	Landscape Designations:	• Moffat Hills RSA	Visual Receptors:	• Walkers
Location:	This viewpoint is located on the Annandale Way and footpath leading to Hart Fell and is representative of the view walkers obtain both on the Annandale Way and route leading to Hart Fell. It is accessed from the A701 road to the west.				
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is located on the edge of the Moffat Hills RSA and is a popular long-distance footpath resulting in a High landscape value. Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .				
Existing View:	From this viewpoint, 360-degree views of the surrounding upland landscape although these are restricted in some directions by landform. To the south, extensive views down Annandale can be obtained including Queensberry Hill and the more distant summits within Dumfries & Galloway. To the north and west lies				

Viewpoint 7:	Chalk Rig Edge
	Clyde Wind Farm which occupies a large part of the overall view, and to the south Harestanes and Minnygap Wind Farms.
Predicted View:	The Proposed Development would be viewed to the south of Clyde Wind Farm where the turbines located in the Daer Land Parcel would be backclothed, and the Kinnelhead Land Parcel skylined. Seven of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be 750 candela during clear spells and 2000 candela during periods of poor visibility.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The size and scale of the change in view would be medium where the Proposed Development would be seen in between Clyde and Harestanes/Minnygap Wind Farms extending turbines across the horizon. The density of turbines would not be at the same level of those making up the three operational sites with less stacking of turbines and a more balanced layout following landform. Magnitude of change is considered to be Slight , long term reversible.
Magnitude of Change 2:	This cumulative baseline would result in the following sites being visible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitelaw Brae; Glenkerrie II; Priestgill; Crookedstane; and Twentyshilling. <p>Most of the developments noted in this cumulative baseline scenario would be screened by landform, the exception being Whitelaw Brae which would be partially visible to the west. The introduction of the Proposed Development into this cumulative baseline would not alter the magnitude of change which would remain as Slight, long-term reversible.</p>
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	The cumulative baseline would result in the following developments being included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanquhar; Hagshaw Hill Repowering; Scoop Hill; and Harestanes South. <p>Harestanes South would be viewed within the existing context of Harestanes and Minnygap operational wind farms and behind resulting in a very slight increase in horizontal extent. Scoop Hill would be viewed further to the south where it would form a large cluster of turbines on the horizon above Moffat introducing turbines to an area unaffected.</p> <p>The addition of the Proposed Development will increase the number of turbines viewed from this location although this would be between existing wind farms and the magnitude of change would remain as Slight which would be long-term and reversible.</p>
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Moderate (not significant) - Due to the combined effects of screening by landform and density of the proposed turbines.
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Moderate (not significant) – As above, with the addition of the consented sites barely being perceptible.
Visual Effects: Scenario 3:	Moderate (not significant) – Due to the distance from the Scenario 3 developments combined with extent of the view occupied by the Proposed Development.
Night-time Assessment	Five of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be between 2000 – 750 candela reducing to 200 – 75 candela in clear visibility. This would introduce new artificial lighting into an area currently unaffected but would be at 7.8 km Magnitude of change would be Slight , long-term reversible resulting in a Moderate not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.23a – 5.23f

Table A5.4.9: Viewpoint 8: Green Lowther Assessment

Viewpoint 8:	Green Lowther				
Grid Coordinate:	290039, 612027	Distance to nearest turbine:	9.1 km	Direction:	125°

Viewpoint 8:	Green Lowther				
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 217: Southern Uplands – Glasgow & Clyde Valley 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadhills & Lowther Hills SLA 	Visual Receptors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walkers
Location:	This viewpoint is located close to the National Air Traffic Services (NATS) radar station on the summit of Green Lowther to the north west of the Proposed Development. The summit is accessed from a metalled road leading along the ridgeline from Lowther Hill to the south, and thereafter via the Southern Upland Way (SUW).				
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is located on the edge of the Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA and is a popular long-distance footpath resulting in a High landscape value. Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .				
Existing View:	From the summit, 360 degree views of the surrounding Southern Uplands can be obtained, although due to the rounded nature of the summit combined with the existing infrastructure, views tend to be focussed on a particular direction rather than being able to experience the full 360 degree panorama from one location. The surrounding valleys are generally screened by landform and settlement is limited to Leadhills to the north west and distant settlements in the central belt of Scotland further to the north. Several wind farm clusters are also visible including Hagshaw Hill, Andershaw and Middlemuir. To the east, there is extensive visibility over the Southern Uplands extending into the Scottish Borders with Daer Reservoir appearing in the mid-ground. Clyde Wind Farm is a prominent feature within views in this direction. To the south, there is extensive visibility across the Southern Uplands of Dumfries & Galloway including Criffel and the Solway coast. Several turbine clusters can be seen but are distant and include Wether Hill and Sanquhar. To the west, the foreground hills limit the extent of visibility with Goat Fell being visible on a clear day beyond.				
Predicted View:	The Proposed Development would be visible to the south east beyond Hitteril Hill and to the right of Clyde Wind Farm. Turbines in the Daer Land Parcel would be the most visible with some partial screening occurring from the foreground Comb Head reducing visibility of turbines located in the Kinnelhead Land Parcel. The proposed turbines would be partially back clothed by Eskdalemuir with some turbines being skylined in the south due to their higher elevation. The Proposed Development would be seen within the existing context of Clyde Wind Farm but there would be a noticeable gap between the developments for them to appear as separate schemes.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The Proposed Development would occupy a smaller proportion of the view than Clyde Wind Farm and the turbines would not be as concentrated. Overall, the introduction of the Proposed Development would result in a medium scale change to the view from this location which would be experienced from the summit and upper slopes of the hillside. Magnitude of change is considered to be Moderate , long-term reversible.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	This cumulative baseline would result in the following sites being visible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandy Knowe; Glenmuckloch; Priestgill; Glenkerrie II; Whitelaw Brae; Crookedstane; Twentyshilling; Ulzieside; Sanquhar Six; and Lion Hill. <p>The Lion Hill development would lead to a slight increase to the horizontal extent of turbines from Clyde; however, a separation distance between the Proposed Development and operational and consented schemes would be maintained. Magnitude of changes would remain as Moderate, long-term reversible</p>				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	The cumulative baseline would result in the following developments being included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little Hartfell; Sanquhar; Harestanes South; 				

Viewpoint 8:	Green Lowther
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Lowther; • Hagshaw Hill Repowering; and • Glentaggert. <p>Scoop Hill would be viewed to the south east and would occupy a large extent of the horizon. Alongside Little Hartfell, the developments will create a large cluster of turbines visible to the south east in conjunction with Crossdykes operational scheme.</p> <p>The introduction of the Proposed Development into this context would lead to further wind turbines being seen to the south east but would be seen within an existing view influenced by wind turbines. Magnitude of change would remain as Moderate and would be long-term reversible.</p>
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Moderate (significant)
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Moderate (significant)
Visual Effects: - Scenario 3:	Moderate (significant)
Night-time Assessment	Seven of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be 200 candela during clear weather and 2000 candela during periods of poor visibility and darkness. This would introduce new artificial lighting into an unlit area adjacent to Daer Waterworks which is illuminated at night-time but viewed from a lit area associated with the NATs radar station. Magnitude of change would be Slight , long-term reversible resulting in a Moderate not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.24a – 5.24f

Table A5.4.10: Viewpoint 9: Lowther Hill Assessment

Viewpoint 9:	Lowther Hill				
Grid Coordinate:	288987, 610403	Distance to nearest turbine:	9.5 km	Direction	115°
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCT 177: Southern Uplands – Dumfries & Galloway 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thornhill Uplands RSA 	Visual Receptors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkers
Location:	This viewpoint is located on the SUW and is accessed from Wanlockhead in the west, or Comb Hill to the south east. The hill is a popular location with hill walkers either on day trips or walking along Stage 7 of the SUW.				
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is in the Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA and is a popular long-distance footpath resulting in a High landscape value. Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .				
Existing View:	From the summit, 360 degree views of the surrounding Southern Uplands can be obtained, although due to the rounded nature of the summit combined with the existing infrastructure, views tend to be focussed on a particular direction rather than being able to experience the full 360 degree panorama from one location. The surrounding valleys are screened by landform resulting in a predominantly upland landscape that is visible. Several wind farm clusters are also visible including Clyde to the north and north east. To the east, there is extensive visibility over the Southern Uplands extending into the Scottish Borders with Daer Reservoir appearing in the mid-ground. To the south, visibility is extensive towards the Solway coast. Several operational wind farms form distant features including Dalswinton and Wether Hill. To the west, the foreground hills limit the extent of visibility experienced.				
Predicted View:	The Proposed Development would be visible to the south east beyond Hitteril Hill and to the right of Clyde Wind Farm. Turbines in the Daer Land Parcel would be the most visible with some partial screening occurring from the foreground Comb Head reducing visibility of turbines located in the Kinnelhead Land Parcel. The proposed turbines would be partially backclothed by Eskdalemuir with some turbines being skylined in the south due to their higher elevation. The Proposed Development would be seen within the				

Viewpoint 9:	Lowther Hill
	existing context of Clyde Wind Farm but there would be a noticeable gap between the developments for them to appear as separate.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The Proposed Development would occupy a smaller proportion of the view than Clyde Wind Farm and the turbines would not be as concentrated. Overall, the introduction of the Proposed Development would result in a medium scale change to the view from this location which would be experienced from the summit and eastern slopes of the hillside. Magnitude of change is Moderate , long-term and reversible.
Magnitude of Change: Scenario 2:	<p>This cumulative baseline would result in the following sites being visible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandy Knowe; • Glenmuckloch; • Glenkerrie II; • Whitelaw Brae; • Crookedstane; • Twentysilling; • Ulzieside; • Sanquhar Six; and • Lion Hill. <p>The Lion Hill development would lead to a slight increase to the horizontal extent of turbines from Clyde; however, a separation distance between the Proposed Development and operational and consented schemes would be maintained. Magnitude of changes would remain as Moderate, be long-term and reversible</p>
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	<p>The cumulative baseline would result in the following developments being included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoop Hill; • Little Hartfell • Sanquhar II; and • North Lowther. <p>Scoop Hill would be viewed to the south east and would occupy a large extent of the horizon. Alongside Little Hartfell, the developments will create a large cluster of turbines visible to the south east in conjunction with Crossdykes operational scheme. The introduction of the Proposed Development into this context would lead to further wind turbines being seen to the south east but would be viewed within an existing view influenced by wind turbines. Magnitude of change would remain as Moderate and would be long-term and reversible.</p>
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Moderate (significant)
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Moderate (significant) -
Visual Effects: Scenario 3:	Moderate (significant)
Night-time Assessment:	Seven of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be 200 candela during clear weather and 2000 candela during periods of poor visibility and darkness. This would introduce new artificial lighting into an unlit area adjacent to Daer Waterworks which is illuminated at night-time but viewed from a lit area associated with the NATs radar station. Magnitude of change would be Slight , long-term reversible resulting in a Moderate not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.25a – 5.25f

Table A5.4.11: Viewpoint 10: Comb Head Assessment

Viewpoint 10:	Comb Head				
Grid Coordinate:	290505, 609196	Distance:	7.8 km	Direction	112°

Viewpoint 10:	Comb Head
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 217: Southern Uplands – Glasgow & Clyde Valley
Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA
Visual Receptors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walkers
Location:	This viewpoint is located on the SUW and is situated between Lowther Hill and the A702 road. The viewpoint location can be accessed via Lowther Hill or Over Fingland on the A702 road.
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is located on the edge of the Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA and is a popular long-distance footpath resulting in a High landscape value. Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .
Existing View:	Despite being relatively close to the valley containing the A702 road, the valley is partially screened by foreground landform to the northwest, rising landform leading to Lowther Hill restricts the extent of visibility experienced from this location. To the north, distant views of Tinto Hill can be seen and to the north east Hart Fell. Within these views, Clyde Wind Farm extends over a large part of the mid-ground. To the east, foreground landform reduces the extent of visibility. To the south, landform becomes craggier with the settled landscape of Dumfries & Galloway seen beyond.
Predicted View:	Seven of the proposed turbines would be visible to the east located on the Daer Land Parcel with the blades of the remaining 3 turbines being visible. The Proposed Development would be seen within the existing context of Clyde Wind Farm but there would be a noticeable gap between the developments for them to appear separate.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The Proposed Development would occupy a small part of the view and would not be as concentrated as the nearby Clyde Wind Farm. Overall, the introduction of the Proposed Development would result in a medium scale change to the view from this location which would be experienced from the summit and eastern slopes of the hillside. Magnitude of change is Slight , long-term and reversible.
Magnitude of Change: Scenario 2:	<p>This cumulative baseline would result in the following sites being visible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitelaw Brae; Crookedstane; Twentyshilling; Ulzieside; Sanquhar Six; and Lion Hill. <p>The Lion Hill development would lead to a slight increase to the horizontal extent of turbines from Clyde; however, a separation distance between the Proposed Development and operational and consented schemes would be maintained. Magnitude of changes would remain as Slight, be long-term and reversible</p>
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	<p>The cumulative baseline would result in the following developments being included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoop Hill; and Sanquhar II. <p>Scoop Hill would be viewed to the south east but would be largely screened by topography. Sanquhar II would partially be seen further to the south west but distant.</p> <p>The introduction of the Proposed Development into this context would lead to further wind turbines being seen to the south east but would be viewed within an existing view influenced by wind turbines. Magnitude of change would remain as Slight and would be long-term and reversible.</p>
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Moderate (significant) -
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Moderate (significant) -
Visual Effects: Scenario 3:	Moderate (significant) -
Night-time Assessment:	Three of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be 200 candela during clear spells and 2000 candela during periods of poor visibility and hours of darkness.

Viewpoint 10:	Comb Head
	Magnitude of change would be Slight , long-term and reversible resulting in a Moderate not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.26a – 5.26f

Table A5.4.12: Viewpoint 11: Wintercleuch Assessment

Viewpoint 11:	Wintercleuch
Grid Coordinate:	29652, 610020
Distance to nearest turbine:	2.7 km
Direction:	142°
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 209: Upland Glen - Glasgow & Clyde Valley
Landscape Designation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA
Visual Receptors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents
Location:	Located close to the Daer Water, this group of properties includes Wintercleuch, Daerside and Hitterill which lie to the north west of Daer Reservoir Waterworks.
Sensitivity:	The value of views obtained, and susceptibility are High due to the viewpoint representing the views obtained from residential properties. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .
Existing View:	Most of the properties in this location are orientated towards the north east to south west with the front facing Clyde Wind Farm. The landscape is generally open allowing views to extend between the north west to the south east with forestry on Comb Rig and Hitteril Hill limiting visibility to the west and south. Due to screening from landform and woodland, the Daer Waterworks are largely screened from this location although the embankment of the reservoir is visible to the south east. Clyde Wind Farm is a notable feature lying approximately 2.2 km to the north of the group of properties.
Predicted View:	The proposed turbines would be visible to the south east of the properties with most of the turbines located within the Daer Land Parcel being visible between Hods Hill and Hitteril and above Daer Reservoir embankment. The introduction of the Proposed Development would extend turbines in the view from Clyde Wind Farm although there would be a noticeable gap between the two sites.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The magnitude of change is Substantial due to the proximity of the proposed turbines which will be viewed at the head of the valley containing the Daer Water. At night-time, four lights would be visible although this would be viewed within the existing context of the Daer Waterworks which emits its own light glow on account of security and street lighting. The change is view would be long-term and reversible.
Magnitude of Change - Scenario 2:	This cumulative baseline scenario would result in Lion Hill being added which would have an influence on the views from properties. This 4-turbine development would be located approximately 1.1 km to the north of the properties and seen as an extension to Clyde Wind Farm but also extend wind turbines into the valley and closer to the properties. The addition of the Proposed Development into this baseline context would alter the views to the south east by extending turbines into this area but would mainly be viewed from side windows and gardens; whereas, Lion Hill will be visible from the front of properties. Magnitude of change would remain as Substantial .
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	No application sites would be visible from this location and magnitude of change would be Negligible .
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Major (significant) -
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Major (significant) -
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Negligible (not significant) -
Night-time Assessment:	Three of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be between 80 – 40 for two turbines (T6/T10) during periods of poor visibility and darkness reducing to 8 – 4 candela during clear spells.

Viewpoint 11:	Wintercleuch
	Magnitude of change would be Slight , long-term, and reversible resulting in a Moderate not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.27a – 5.27g

Table A5.4.13: Viewpoint 12: Southern Upland Way, Hods Hill Assessment

Viewpoint 12:	Southern Upland Way, Hods Hill				
Grid Coordinate:	300477, 609480	Distance to nearest turbine:	1.6 km	Direction	204°
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 177: Southern Uplands – Dumfries & Galloway 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA 	Visual Receptors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walkers
Location:	This viewpoint is located on top of Hods Hill on the SUW on the northern boundary of the proposed site.				
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is located on the edge of the Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA and is a popular long-distance footpath resulting in a High landscape value. Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .				
Existing View:	<p>This location is open allowing 360-degree views of the surrounding landscape. To the north, are distant views of Tinto seen beyond the foreground Southern Uplands which also includes Clyde Wind Farm. To the north east is the distinctive profile of Hart Fell and Moffat Hills extending eastwards where the landscape gradually opens out across Annandale and southwards towards the Solway coastline. To the south, beyond the shoulder leading to the summit of Queensberry, Harestanes and Minnygap Wind Farms are visible. To the south, rising landform including Queensberry Hill reduces the extent of visibility obtained, which further extends around to the western side providing a backdrop to Daer Reservoir.</p> <p>During darkness, there are several artificial light sources visible from this location including the security lights on Green Lowther and Lowther Hill to the west, light glow from Daer Waterworks although the actual buildings are not visible from this location, and road traffic to the north east and south east within Annandale. The sawmill at Johnstonbridge and the radar station at Anthorn in Cumbria are notable sources of lighting, the latter being situated beyond the study area.</p>				
Predicted View:	The proposed turbines met mast and short sections of access tracks would be visible to the south occupying the eastern side of Daer Reservoir and seen below the viewpoint location. Turbines 13 and 14 would be viewed in front of Queensberry. All eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be 200 candela during clear spells and 2000 candela during periods of poor visibility.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	Magnitude of change would be Substantial for this viewpoint as a result of the size and scale of the change experienced from this local highpoint on the SUW which is near the Proposed Development. This section of the SUW would pass between Clyde Wind Farm and the Proposed Development although both are far enough back that there is a clear distinction between the two developments.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	<p>This cumulative baseline would result in the following sites being visible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitelaw Brae; Glenkerrie II; Priestgill; Twentyshilling; Ulzieside; Sanquhar Six; and Lion Hill. <p>The addition of consented schemes to the baseline would increase the number of turbines viewed in existing clusters such as Ulzieside and Sanquhar Six to the west, Glenkerrie II to the north east. Whitelaw Brae would be viewed separately to the north east whilst Priestgill and Lion Hill would be largely screened within</p>				

Viewpoint 12:	Southern Upland Way, Hods Hill
	the view. It is not considered that the introduction of the Proposed Development into this baseline would alter the magnitude of change experienced which would remain as Substantial .
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	<p>The cumulative baseline would result in the following developments being included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoop Hill; Harestanes South; Sanquhar II; and North Lowther. <p>Similar to Scenario 2, most of the application sites would be associated with existing clusters with Harestanes South being viewed behind Harestanes and Minnygap to the south, and Sanquhar alongside the consented schemes to the west. To the south, Scoop Hill would be viewed to the south east and would occupy a large extent of the horizon. The introduction of the Proposed Development into this context would lead to further wind turbines being seen to the south east but would be viewed within an existing view influenced by wind turbines. There is also potential for a cumulative lighting effects alongside Scoop Hill although this is dependent on whether a reduced lighting scheme or transponder method is agreed at Scoop Hill. It is anticipated that more lights would be required for Scoop Hill than the Proposed Development. Magnitude of change would remain as Substantial and would be long-term and reversible.</p>
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Major (significant)
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Major (significant)
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Major (significant)
Night-time Assessment:	Eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be 200 candela during clear weather and 2000 candela during periods of poor visibility and darkness. These would be viewed at close distances distance and introduce artificial lighting to an area currently unaffected. Magnitude of change would be Substantial, long-term reversible resulting in a Major significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.28a – 5.28g

Table A5.4.14: Viewpoint 13: Southern Upland Way, Daer Reservoir Assessment

Viewpoint 13:	Southern Upland Way, Daer Reservoir				
Grid Coordinate:	2974112, 608654	Distance:	1.1 km	Direction	141°
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 217: Southern Uplands – Glasgow & Clyde Valley 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA 	Visual Receptors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walkers
Location:	This viewpoint is located close to the gate leading onto the reservoir embankment which forms part of the SUW. This location is used as an unofficial car parking space for people walking along the minor road on the western side of the reservoir, or to access the section of the SUW crossing the reservoir embankment.				
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is located on the edge of the Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA and is a popular long-distance footpath resulting in a High landscape value. Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .				
Existing View:	The extent of view experienced from this location is restricted by the surrounding higher ground and forestry on Hitteril to the west. To the north and north east, Clyde Wind Farm is a notable feature above the Daer Waterworks which lie below within the foreground. As walkers cross the embankment, the main view is drawn towards the reservoir to the south.				
Predicted View:	Close views of the proposed turbines would be experienced from this location and would include all 17 turbines, 2 met mast and sections of access tracks which would occupy a considerable part of the view to the south east.				

Viewpoint 13:	Southern Upland Way, Daer Reservoir
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	Magnitude of change is considered to be Substantial due to the close proximity of the viewpoint location to the Proposed Development resulting in a large part of the view being occupied in conjunction with Clyde Wind Farm further to the north. The extent of the change would be long-term and reversible
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	An additional 4 turbines at Lion Hill and the blades of 2 of Crookedstane will be visible to the north and viewed within the context of Clyde Wind Farm appearing as part of one large development. The addition of the Proposed Development to this cumulative baseline would not alter the Substantial magnitude of change discussed for Scenario 1.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	No application sites would be visible from this location and magnitude of change would be Negligible .
Visual Effects – Option 1:	Major (significant)
Visual Effects – Option 2:	Major (significant)
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Negligible (not significant)
Night-time Assessment:	Five of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be between 80 – 40 for two turbines (T14/T15) during periods of poor visibility and darkness reducing to 8 – 4 candela during clear spells. Turbines TT6, T10 and T17 would be experienced at light intensities of 40-10 candela in poor visibility and hours of darkness and 4 – 1 candela in clear spells. Magnitude of change would be Slight , long-term, and reversible resulting in a Moderate not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.29a – 5.29f

Table A5.4.15: Viewpoint 14: Moffat, Old Carlisle Road

Viewpoint 14:	Moffat, Old Carlisle Road				
Grid Coordinate:	309148, 604984	Distance to the nearest turbine:	9.4 km	Direction	274°
Landscape Character:	• LCT 163: Middle Dale – Dumfries & Galloway	Landscape Designations:	• Moffat Hills RSA	Visual Receptors:	• Residents
Location:	This viewpoint is located on Old Carlisle Road in the town of Moffat. The location was selected as it was considered to offer open unobstructed views towards the proposed site.				
Sensitivity:	The value of views obtained, and susceptibility are High due to the viewpoint representing views from residential properties within a settlement. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .				
Existing View:	Views from this location are mixed with some enclosure occurring due to the surrounding built environment and hillsides beyond. To the west, open views across the recreation ground are obtained towards Rivox Forest. To the south west, Harestanes and Minnygap Wind Farms are visible.				
Predicted View:	Tips are predicted by the wirelines to be visible although forestry along the ridgeline would reduce visibility of the Proposed Development. No aviation lights would be visible from this location.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	Magnitude of change is predicted to be Negligible due to the Proposed Development being largely screened within the view.				
Magnitude of Change: Scenario 2:	No consented developments would be visible from this location.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	The application site of Scoop Hill would be visible to the south and appear on the ridgeline. However, as the Proposed Development is screened there would be no change to the level of magnitude assessed previously resulting in a Negligible magnitude of change.				

Viewpoint 14:	Moffat, Old Carlisle Road
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Negligible
Visual Effects: Scenario 2:	Negligible
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Negligible
Night-time Assessment:	Negligible – no aviation lights would be visible from this location.

Source: Figure 5.30a – 5.30f

Table A5.4.16: Viewpoint 15: Southern Upland Way/ Roman Reivers Route Assessment

Viewpoint 15:	Southern Upland Way / Roman Reivers Route near Craig Fell				
Grid Coordinate:	311109, 603954	Distance to the nearest turbine:	11.3 km	Direction	279°
Landscape Character:	• LCT 166: Upland Glens – Dumfries & Galloway	Landscape Designations:	• Moffat Hills RSA	Visual Receptors:	• Walkers
Location:	This viewpoint is located on the SUW and Roman & Reivers Route on the lower slopes of Craig Fell just before the footpath passes through coniferous woodland.				
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is located on the edge of the Moffat Hills RSA and is a popular long-distance footpath resulting in a High landscape value. Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .				
Existing View:	To the north, views are restricted by Hillend Plantation, to the east by landform and woodland, and to the south east by agricultural outbuildings. To the west, the landscape opens out affording views across farmland and forestry to a series of hills including Queensberry Hill and Hods Hill. Within the foreground of Queensberry Hill, is Harestanes and Minnygap Wind Farms.				
Predicted View:	The Proposed Development would be viewed to the west and appear behind the ridgeline occupying an area between Clyde Wind Farm and Harestanes/Minnygap Wind Farms. All 17 turbines are predicted to be visible with 13 also being viewed at hub height.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	Magnitude of change is considered to be Slight as the wind farm would occupy part of the ridgeline to the west and would be seen in the context of Clyde and Harestanes/Minnygap developments with sufficient space between the operational sites and the Proposed Development to appear as a separate development. Whilst the turbines will be skylined and more prominent than the operational developments, the turbines are positioned far enough back to reduce their vertical extent within the view and would generally be well spaced. This would be seen at 11.3 km and would be long-term and reversible.				
Magnitude of Change: Scenario 2:	No consented schemes would be visible from this location and magnitude of change would be Negligible .				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	No application/scoping sites would be visible from this location and magnitude of change would be Negligible .				
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Negligible (not significant)				
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Negligible (not significant)				
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Negligible (not significant)				
Night-time Assessment:	Six of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be between 750 – 80 candela for turbines T1, T2, T10 and T14, reducing to 75 – 8 candela during				

Viewpoint 15:	Southern Upland Way / Roman Reivers Route near Craig Fell
	clear spells; and 80 – 40 candela for turbines T6 and T15 during poor visibility and hours of darkness, reducing to 8 – 4 candela during clear spells.
	Magnitude of change would be Slight , long-term, and reversible resulting in a Moderate not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.31a – 5.31f

Table A5.4.17: Viewpoint 16: Kinnelhead Assessment

Viewpoint 16:	Kinnelhead				
Grid Coordinate:	302905, 601792	Distance to nearest turbine:	3.6 km	Direction	314°
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 176: Foothills with Forest – Dumfries & Galloway 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	Visual Receptors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents
Location:	This viewpoint is located to the south east of the Proposed Development in the Kinnelhead area and is representative of views obtained from the nearest residential properties within this area.				
Sensitivity:	The value of views obtained, and susceptibility are High due to the viewpoint representing views from residential properties. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .				
Existing View:	The views experienced from this location are predominantly across the surrounding farmland with foreground landform restricting the extent of visibility obtained alongside screening from nearby outbuildings.				
Predicted View:	The Proposed Development would be seen to the north east between Craighoar Hill and Tarnis Head where three turbines including hubs will appear above Hoarlaw with the tips of a further three turbines viewed beyond. One aviation light installed on Turbine 14 would be visible from this location at an intensity of 10 candela during clear visibility, and 40 candela during periods of poor visibility.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The size and scale of the change within the view would be limited to the three turbines viewed above Hoar Hill which would be prominent within views, while the blade tips of the other three turbines being less noticeable. Magnitude of change is Moderate , long-term and reversible.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	No consented schemes would be visible from this location resulting in a Negligible magnitude of change.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	<p>The cumulative baseline would result in the following developments being included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoop Hill; and Little Hartfell. <p>Scoop Hill and Little Hartfell would have the most influence on this location if consented. Both sites would be viewed to the west with Scoop Hill being the most prominent due to its closer proximity to the viewpoint and the number and size of the turbines being considered. The introduction of the Proposed Development to this baseline scenario would result in turbines being viewed successively from this location. There could also be a cumulative effect from this location associated with aviation lighting depending on what aviation lighting strategy is adopted for Scoop Hill. However, only one aviation light would be visible of the Proposed Development compared to a potentially higher number for Scoop Hill. Magnitude of change is Moderate long-term and reversible.</p>				
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Major (significant)				
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Negligible (not significant)				
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Major (significant)				
Night-time Assessment:	No aviation lights would be visible from this location and magnitude of change and effect are considered to be Negligible .				

Source: Figure 5.32a – 5.32g

Table A5.4.18: Viewpoint 17: Queensberry Hill Assessment

Viewpoint 17:	Queensberry Hill				
Grid Coordinate:	298911, 599747	Distance:	3.3 km	Direction	359°
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 177: Southern Uplands – Dumfries & Galloway 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thornhill Uplands RSA 	Visual Receptors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walkers
Location:	Located to the north of the Forest of Ae and 9.3 km west of Beattock, Queensberry Hill is the highest summit in the southern Lowther Hills. Access to the summit is from Mitchellsacks Farm to the south west, via a rough track heading northward on the east side of the Capel Burn. On reaching the fence line past Brown Knowe, a grass track heads in a north east direction to the summit cairn.				
Sensitivity:	This viewpoint is located within the Thornhill Uplands SLA and is a popular summit for walkers. The value of views from the summit is considered to be High . Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .				
Existing View:	<p>From the summit, 360-degree views of the surrounding landscape can be obtained. To the north, views are across Earnscraig Hill, Harestanes Height and Mid Height separated by a series of deep cleuchs. Daer Reservoir is visible in the foreground through the small valley containing Crook Burn and is backclothed by the forested slopes of Hitteril Hill. To the east of Hitteril Hill is Clyde Wind Farm which extends across the view with Tinto Hill and the Culter Fells beyond. To the north east, Moffat sits at the foot of Hart Fell. To the east extending southwards, Harestanes Wind Farm sits below the summit of Queensberry Hill and Eskdalemuir is visible beyond. To the south east, landform plateaus towards Lockerbie and the sawmill at Johnstonbridge can clearly be seen as well as Cumbria. To the south lies Dumfries, Criffel and the Solway Firth, and to the south west a series of settled dales separated by distinctive ridgelines, and to the west, visibility is limited by Tod Craig and Garroch Hill.</p> <p>At night, artificial lighting can be seen to the north, east and south. This includes a mixture of telecommunication masts, lighting at industrial sites, settlements, individual properties and from traffic travelling on roads. To the north, properties situated to the north west of Daer Reservoir are visible and beyond lights on the Television Transmitting Station near Dewshill, at Shotts at 65 km. To the north east, traffic on the B719 and A701 roads is visible as it crosses higher sections of the road, and to the east the streetlights of Moffat. The greatest source of lighting is to the south east along Annandale and includes the sawmill at Johnstonbridge, the settlements of Lockerbie, Carlisle and the Anthorn Radio Transmitting Station on the Cumbrian coastline. To the south, streetlights of Dumfries and isolated properties are visible.</p>				
Predicted View:	The whole of the Proposed Development would be seen from this summit directly to the north with Clyde Wind Farm beyond in the distance.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	Magnitude of change would be Substantial for this viewpoint as a result of the size and scale of the change experienced from this summit which is near the Proposed Development. This would be viewed with Clyde Wind Farm beyond and successively with Harestanes and Minnygap Wind Farms to the east, and south east, long-term and reversible.				
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	<p>This cumulative baseline would result in the following sites being visible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crookedstane; Lion Hill; Whitelaw Brae; Glenkerrie II; Priestgill; Twentysilling; Ulzieside; Sanquhar Six; and Sandy Knowe. <p>The addition of consented schemes to the baseline would increase the number of turbines viewed in existing clusters such as Ulzieside and Sanquhar Six to the south west, Whitelaw Brae, Glenkerrie II, Lion Hill and</p>				

Viewpoint 17:	Queensberry Hill
	Crookedstane to the north. It is not considered that the introduction of the Proposed Development into this baseline would alter the magnitude of change experienced which would remain as Substantial .
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	<p>The cumulative baseline would result in the following developments being included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoop Hill; • Little Hartfell; • Harestanes South; • Sanquhar II; and • North Lowther. <p>Similar to Scenario 2, most of the application sites would be associated with existing clusters with Harestanes South being viewed behind Harestanes and Minnygap to the south, and Sanquhar alongside the consented schemes to the south west. To the south east, Scoop Hill would occupy a large extent of the horizon behind Harestanes and Minnygap. The introduction of the Proposed Development into this context would lead to further wind turbines being seen to the north but would be viewed within an existing view influenced by wind turbines. There is also potential for a cumulative lighting effects alongside Scoop Hill although this is dependent on whether a reduced lighting scheme or transponder method is agreed at Scoop Hill. It is anticipated that more lights would be required for Scoop Hill than the Proposed Development. Magnitude of change would remain as Substantial and would be long-term and reversible.</p>
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Major (significant)
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Major (significant)
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Major (significant)
Night-time Assessment:	Eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be 200 candela during clear weather and 2000 candela during periods of poor visibility and darkness. These would be viewed at close distances distance and introduce artificial lighting to an area currently unaffected. Magnitude of change would be Substantial , long-term reversible resulting in a Major significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.33a – 5.33f

Table A5.4.19: Viewpoint 18: Hart Fell Assessment

Viewpoint 18:	Hart Fell				
Grid Coordinate:	311344, 613574	Distance to nearest turbine:	12.6 km	Direction	238°
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCT 177: Southern Uplands – Dumfries & Galloway 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talla – Hart Fells WLA; and • Moffat Hills RSA 	Visual Receptors:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkers
Location:	This viewpoint is located on the summit of Hartfell and is representative of the views obtained from the Talla-Hart Fells Wild Land Area (WLA) and is accessed from the Devils Beeftub to the west, or Capplehill to the south east. Both routes are popular with walkers either walking to the summit of Hartfell or on the horse-shoe walk including nearby summits.				
Sensitivity:	The value of views from the summit is considered to be High . Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .				
Existing View:	From the summit, there are extensive 360-degree views of the surrounding uplands to the north, east and west where Clyde Wind Farm forms a prominent feature. To the south, the landscape opens out across Annandale and several hills are notable features such as Queensberry Hill to the south east. Due to the flatness of the summit, the foreground landscape of valleys is generally screened from view resulting in some of the upland areas to the south appearing as an extension to the Hart Fell range of hills.				

Viewpoint 18:	Hart Fell
Predicted View:	The Proposed Development would be viewed to the south east and occupy an area between Clyde Wind Farm and Harestanes and Minnygap Wind Farms to the south. Turbines would not be as clustered as the nearby operational sites and would be backclothed by the Thornhill Uplands beyond. All eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be 200 candela during clear spells and 2000 candela during periods of poor visibility.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The size and scale of the change in view would be small and seen in an otherwise panoramic view where the turbines would not be sky-lined. These would be viewed within the existing context of Clyde Wind Farm to the west and would extend turbines between Clyde and Harestanes/Minnygap developments. However, there would be enough space between the developments that they would not appear as one continuous area of turbines along the ridgeline. Magnitude of change is considered to be Slight , long-term and reversible.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	<p>This cumulative baseline would result in the following sites being visible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twentysiding; • Lion Hill; • Ulzieside; • Sanquhar Six; • Crookedstane; • Glenmuckloch; • Priestgill; and • Glenkerrie II. <p>The consented sites would be located close to operational wind arms and would appear as part of these developments albeit more distant and partially screened by topography.</p> <p>The introduction of the Proposed Development would extend turbines within the view and the proposed turbines would form a separate development not associated with operational sites. Magnitude of change would remain as Slight, long-term and reversible.</p>
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	<p>The cumulative baseline would result in the following developments being included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harestanes South; • Scoop Hill; • Sanquhar II; • North Lowther; • Glentaggert; and • Hagshaw Hill Repowering. <p>The addition of the application sites would be like that described in Scenario 2 of reinforcing existing operational sites although Scoop Hill would introduce turbines into a new area to the south. There is also potential for cumulative lighting effects alongside Scoop Hill although this is dependent on whether a reduced lighting scheme or transponder method is agreed at Scoop Hill. It is anticipated that more lights would be required for Scoop Hill than the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The addition of the Proposed Development would not increase the magnitude of change which would remain as Slight, long-term and reversible.</p>
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Moderate (not significant)
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Moderate (not significant)
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Moderate (not significant) - due to aviation lighting viewed in combination with Scoop Hill.
Night-time Assessment:	Eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be 200 candela during clear weather and 2000 candela during periods of poor visibility and darkness. These would be viewed at medium range distances and introduce artificial lighting closer to the WLA but viewed within the context of skyglow emitting from Moffat and Dumfries. Magnitude of change would be Slight, long-term reversible resulting in a Moderate not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.34a – 5.34f

Settlements

A5.1.7 A review of the ZTV indicated that the majority of the settlements within the 45 km study area were unlikely to receive a significant effect due to intervening distance and screening. The two closest settlements, namely Elvanfoot and Moffat were identified as having the potential for significant effects and have been scoped into this assessment.

Table A5.4.20: Elvanfoot Assessment

Settlement	Elvanfoot			
Distance to nearest turbine:	9.3 km	Direction:	South east	
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 209: Upland Glen – Glasgow & Clyde Valley 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	Visual Receptors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential
Location:	This settlement is located on the A702 road to the north west of the Proposed Development.			
Sensitivity:	The value of views obtained, and susceptibility are High due to the viewpoint representing views from residential properties within a settlement. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .			
Existing View:	Properties within this settlement are mainly located to the west of the A702 road with a few situated at lower elevations to the east. Orientation is generally to the north east across the narrow section of valley containing the River Clyde, M74 motorway and B7076 road which are backclothed by the forestry clad slopes of Wellshot Hill. From this settlement the turbines of Clyde Wind Farm form prominent feature within views to the east above the M74 motorway.			
Predicted View:	The ZTV predicts that 1-4 turbines would be visible from the settlement in views to the south east. However, foreground screening from landform, vegetation and buildings on the southern end of the settlement would reduce views towards the Proposed Development.			
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	Magnitude of change for Elvanfoot is considered to be Negligible on account of the very limited visibility of 1-4 turbines experienced from the settlement as a result of screening from the south.			
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	Negligible – due to the limited extent visibility combined with screening.			
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	Negligible – As above.			
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Negligible – As above.			
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Negligible – As above.			
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Negligible – As above.			
Night-time Assessment:	Negligible – No lights would be visible from the settlement.			

Source: Figure 5.7

Table A5.4.21: Moffat Assessment

Settlement:	Moffat			
Distance to nearest turbine:	8.6 km	Direction:	West	
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 163: Middle Dale – Dumfries & Galloway 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moffat Hills RSA 	Visual Receptors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Receptors Visitors
Location:	Located within Annandale, to the east of the M74 motorway, the town of Moffat sits within the River Annan floodplain.			
Sensitivity:	The value of views obtained, and susceptibility are High due to the viewpoint representing views from residential properties. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .			
Existing View:	Views from the settlement are contained by the rising landform on all sides although more open visibility to the south is possible where the landscape broadens. As topography rises to the east, some properties obtain more extensive views to the west including the summit of Queensberry Hill.			
Predicted View:	The Proposed Development would mainly be viewed from the eastern side of the town where landform gradually rises allowing theoretical visibility of 1-17 turbines. This would be further reduced by the built form of the town which alongside garden vegetation and trees would reduce the extent of visibility. Nevertheless, the Proposed Development would be seen to the west above the ridgeline although forestry and landform would reduce the vertical extent of turbines limiting views to 1-14 turbines at hub height. The Proposed Development would occupy an area of land between Clyde Wind Farm and Harestanes / Minnygap developments.			
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The scale and size of the change in view would be small because of distance and screening both within the settlement and from intervening topography. Properties affected would be restricted to the eastern side of town and the changes in view would be long-term and reversible. Magnitude of change is Slight .			
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	No consented sites would alter the views experienced from this settlement and magnitude of change would be Negligible .			
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	Two developments Harestanes South located to the south west, and Scoop Hill located to the south would be visible from the settlement. Harestanes South would be closely associated with the operational developments of Harestanes and Minnygap albeit, the turbines would be noticeably larger despite being further away. Scoop Hill would be the closest of the proposed developments and would occupy a large part of the southern skyline immediately to the south of the settlement and be visible from a larger geographical area. The introduction of the Proposed Development into this baseline would result in additional turbines being viewed to the west. As described for Scenario 1, the proposed turbines would be partially screened and only viewed from the eastern side of the settlement and the change in view would be small. Additionally, there is also potential for a cumulative lighting effects alongside Scoop Hill although this is dependent on whether a reduced lighting scheme or transponder method is agreed. It is anticipated that more lights would be required for Scoop Hill than the Proposed Development. Magnitude of change would remain as Slight .			
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Moderate (not significant) -			
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Negligible - (not significant) -			
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Moderate (not significant) -			
Night-time Assessment:	Of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights, three would be visible from the eastern side of the settlement. From this location light intensities predicted would be between 80 – 40 candela during periods of poor visibility and hours of darkness, reducing to 8 – 4 candela in clear visibility. This would be seen at 9.5 km and introduce artificial lighting to an area currently unaffected. However, this would be experienced from a lit area where views would be through sky glow towards the Proposed Development. Magnitude of change would be Slight/negligible , long-term reversible resulting in a Minor not significant effect. When considering Scenario 3 developments, both Scoop Hill and Harestanes are also proposed to be lit. This			

Settlement:	Moffat
	would result in further aviation lighting being viewed to the south of the settlement and in the case of Scoop Hill, at close distances; whereas, Harestanes South would be viewed further to the south west and seen in the context of skyglow from other settlements within Annandale. The addition of the Proposed Development to this cumulative baseline would result in a Slight-negligible magnitude of effect due to a combination of distance and limited number of lights seen resulting in a Minor not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.7

Route Receptors

A5.1.8 Five route receptors were identified through analysis of the ZTV and fieldwork to potentially receive significant effects and were scoped into the assessment as follows:

- A701 Road;
- A702 Road;
- Southern Upland Way;
- Annandale Way; and
- Roman Reivers Route.

A5.1.9 The remainder of routes predicted to receive theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development have not been considered further due to a combination of screening and distance which would not lead to a significant effect.

Table A5.4.22: A701 Road Assessment

Route Receptor:	A701 Road		
Distance to nearest turbine:	5.1 km	Direction:	East
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCT 95: Southern Uplands – Borders; • LCT 99: Rolling Farmland – Scottish Borders; • LCT 102: Upland Fringe with Prominent Hills; • LCT 113: Upland Valley with Pastoral Floor; • LCT 162: Lower Dale – Dumfries & Galloway; • LCT 163: Middle Dale – Dumfries & Galloway; • LCT 166: Upland Glens – Dumfries & Galloway; • LCT 172: Upland Fringe – Dumfries & Galloway; and • LCT 176: Foothills with Forest. 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tweedsmuir Uplands SLA; • Moffat Hills RSA; • Torthorwold RSA.
Location:	The A701 road travels between Edinburgh and Dumfries and passes through the study area generally in a north east to south west direction, approximately 6.4 km at its closet point. The route generally follows a series of interlocking glens and dales through the Southern Uplands before emerging at Dumfries.		
Sensitivity:	This route passes through the several regional designations and is a popular road for visitors travelling to Moffat. The value of views is High . Susceptibility is also considered to be High as travellers along this road are expected to appreciate the views of the Southern Uplands and Devils Beeftub. Overall sensitivity is High .		

Route Receptor:	A701 Road		
Existing View:	Views from this route are mixed with the focus often being on the direction of travel as a result of being located within a series of glens where a combination of landform, forestry and woodland reduces the extent of visibility. Wind Farms are a common feature on the route and short sections of the route include sequential views of Glenkerrie, Clyde + Extension, Harestanes, and Minnygap.		
Predicted View:	The ZTV shown on Figure 5.9a shows that theoretical visibility would be very limited along this route occurring in an elevated area to the north and south of Devils Beeftub where 12-14 turbines would be viewed beyond the foreground Clyde Wind Farm. This would comprise approximately 4 km section of the road some of which the views are restricted by foreground forestry. Aviation lighting is also predicted to be visible from this section of the road at intensities of 750 during clear spells, and 2000 candela during poor visibility, subject to roadside forestry screening. Elsewhere, theoretical visibility is predicted to the south of Beattock ranging between 1-14 turbines and a section of road to the north of Dumfries where 1-4 turbines are predicted. Visibility along these sections of the road would be heavily influenced by adjacent forestry, woodland and the built form of buildings on the outskirts of Dumfries.		
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	Magnitude of change is Localised Slight for the short section of the road to the north of the Devils Beeftub east of Bog Hill, reducing to a Negligible level for the remainder of the route within the study area as a result of a combination of screening from landform, forestry and woodland.		
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	No consented sites would alter the views experienced from this route and magnitude of change would be Negligible .		
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	The addition of Scoop Hill to the south of Moffat and Harestanes to the north of Dumfries would result in further turbines being visible from this route. Due to the proximity of both sites to the route, these developments would be more prominent. The introduction of the Proposed Development into this baseline would increase the number of turbines viewed from a short section east of Bog Hill north of the Devils Beeftub where both Scoop Hill and Harestanes South would be visible. However, this would occur over a very short section whereas Scoop Hill would be the more prominent of developments when travelling southwards. Magnitude of change would remain as a Localised Slight for this section reducing to Negligible overall.		
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Localised Minor, Negligible overall – Due to the limited extent of visibility experienced from the route.		
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Negligible – As above.		
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Localised Minor, Negligible – As above.		
Night-time Assessment:	Of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights, three would be visible from the short section of road assessed above. From this section light intensities predicted would be between 750 – 80 candela during periods of poor visibility and hours of darkness, reducing to 75 – 8 candela in clear visibility. This would be seen at a distance of 7.7 km on a relatively quick section of road when travelling southbound. Magnitude of change would be Negligible , resulting in a Negligible not significant effect. When considering Scenario 3 developments, both Scoop Hill and Harestanes are also proposed to be lit. This would result in further aviation lighting being viewed to the south at greater distances. The addition of the Proposed Development to this cumulative baseline would result in a Negligible magnitude of effect due to a combination of distance and limited number of lights seen resulting in a Negligible not significant effect.		

Source: Figure 5.9a

Table A5.4.23: A702 Road Assessment

Route Receptor:	A702 Road		
Distance to nearest turbine:	5.3 km	Direction:	West
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCT 99: Rolling Farmland – Scottish Borders; 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA; • Thornhill Uplands RSA.

Route Receptor:	A702 Road
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 161: Pastoral Valley – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 163: Middle Dale – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 164: Flooded Valley LCT 165: Upper Dale – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 166: Upland Glen – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 175: Foothills – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 176: Foothills with Forest – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 208: Broad Valley Upland; LCT 209: Upland Glen – Glasgow & Clyde Valley; LCT 210: Undulating Farmland & Hills; and LCT 217: Southern Uplands – Glasgow & Clyde Valley.
Location:	The A702 road runs between Edinburgh and St Johns Town of Dalry and passes approximately 5.3 km to the west of the Proposed Development at its closest point. Similar to the A701 road, the A702 runs generally in a north east to south west direction through the Southern Uplands.
Sensitivity:	This route passes through the Leadhills & the Lowther Hills SLA and Thornhill Uplands RSA and is a popular road for visitors travelling to Drumlanrig Castle. The value of views is High . Susceptibility is also considered to be High as travellers along this road are expected to appreciate the views of the Southern Uplands and Dalveen Pass. Overall sensitivity is High .
Existing View:	Views from this route are mixed with the focus often being on the direction of travel as a result of being located within a series of glens where a combination of landform, forestry and woodland reduces the extent of visibility. Wind Farms are a common feature on the route and short sections of the route include sequential views of Glenkerrie, Clyde + Extension, Harestanes, and Minnygap.
Predicted View:	The ZTV shown on Figure 5.9e indicates that this route would receive limited theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development. This would mainly occur to a short section to the north west of Elvanfoot to the junction with Watermeetings at approximately 7 km where 14-17 turbines will be visible from short sections. Viewpoints 4 and 5 provide representative views from the road. From here the Proposed Development would be viewed beyond Crookedstane Rig and Brown Hill with 5 turbines being visible at hub height, and the blades of a further 15 being visible beyond Clyde Wind Farm and Brown Hill. From this angle, the Proposed Development would appear as part of Clyde Wind Farm extending turbines across the ridgeline, albeit further back and partially screened by landform.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The Proposed Development would be further back than the existing Clyde Wind Farm and partially screened by landform. Due to the angle of view, the proposed turbines would appear as part of Clyde Wind Farm gradually becoming less so as the receptor travels southwards. Theoretical visibility covers approximately 5.9 km although the section extending between VP4 and Watermeetings (3 km) would be the section most affected due to the open views experienced across the floodplain. The remaining section predicted to receive theoretical visibility would be screened by a combination of landform and vegetation. Magnitude of change is predicted to be Localised Slight , but Negligible overall and long-term reversible.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	This cumulative scenario would include the following consented sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crookedstane; Lion Hill; and Priestgill. <p>Crookedstane would be the most prominent of these sites due to its location within the foreground on Brown Hill. This would result in turbines extending closer to the road and being viewed in front of Clyde Wind Farm</p>

Route Receptor:	A702 Road
	<p>as two outliers on the back slopes of Brown Hill. Lion Hill would be seen beyond Crookedstane Rig in between the Crookedstane turbines and appear as part of Clyde Wind Farm. Only one blade of Priestgill would be visible from this location to the north east.</p> <p>The introduction of the Proposed Development into this cumulative baseline would increase the number of turbines viewed beyond Crookedstane Rig with the proposed turbines being viewed behind the operational and consented wind farms but would not extend the horizontal extent of turbines seen from this location. The proposed turbines would be set further back from the road compared to the more prominent turbines of Crookedstane and Clyde. Magnitude of change is predicted to remain as Localised Slight, be long-term and reversible.</p>
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	No developments within this scenario are predicted to be visible. Magnitude of change would be Negligible .
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Localised Moderate (not significant), Negligible overall – due to the short section affected.
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Localised Moderate (not significant), Negligible overall – As above.
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Negligible overall – No Scenario 3 developments would be seen.
Night-time Assessment:	Of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights, seven would be visible but only from a short section of the corner of the road south of Elvanfoot. From this section, light intensities would be experienced between 750 – 80 candela during periods of poor visibility and hours of darkness, reducing to 75 – 8 candela in clear visibility. Magnitude of change would be Slight/negligible and long-term reversible due to the short section of road affected. This would result in a Minor not significant effect.

Source: Figure 5.9e

Table A5.4.24: Southern Upland Way

Route Receptor:	Southern Upland Way		
Distance:	275 m – 45 km	Direction:	Various
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 93: Southern Uplands with Scattered Forest; LCT 95: Southern Uplands – Borders; LCT 96: Southern Uplands with Forest – Borders; LCT 113: Upland Valley with Pastoral Valley; LCT 116: Upland Valley with Woodland; LCT 160: Narrow Wooded River Valley – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 163: Middle Dale – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 165: Upper Dale – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 166: Upland Glen – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 175: Foothills – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 176: Foothills with Forest – Dumfries & Galloway; 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tweed, Ettrick & Yarrow Confluences SLA; Tweedsmuir Uplands SLA; Moffat Hills SLA; Thornhill Uplands RSA; Galloway Hills RSA.

Route Receptor:	Southern Upland Way
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCT 177: Southern Uplands – Dumfries & Galloway; • LCT 178: Southern Uplands with Forest – Dumfries & Galloway; • LCT 209: Upland Glen – Glasgow & Clyde Valley; • LCT 217: Southern Uplands – Glasgow & Clyde Valley.
Location:	Stage 7 of the Southern Upland Way between Wanlockhead and Beattock passes to the north of the Proposed Development.
Sensitivity:	This route passes through several regional level designations and is one of Scotland's Great Trails resulting in a High landscape value. Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .
Existing View:	<p>Views are mixed with often extensive elevated views across the Southern Uplands being experienced (see Viewpoints 9, 10 and 12) to more enclosed views when crossing glens (see Viewpoint 13) and the Rivox Land Parcel due to forestry cover. The main section of the SUW affected extends from the summit of Lowther Hill in the north west, to Big Hill in the east covering approximately 33.7 km. The section of the SUW between Hitteril Hill and Beld Knowe on the edge of the site would receive close views of the Proposed Development. Thereafter, a combination of landform, forestry and woodland would limit views of the Proposed Development. This section would also experience views of Clyde Wind Farm to the north, and to a lesser extent, Harestanes / Minnygap to the south.</p> <p>During darkness, there are several artificial light sources visible from this location including the security lights on Green Lowther and Lowther Hill to the west, light glow from Daer Waterworks although the actual buildings are not visible from the majority of the path, and road traffic to the north east and south east within Annandale. The sawmill at Johstonbridge and the radar station at Anthorn in Cumbria are notable sources of lighting seen from the more elevated sections of the route.</p>
Predicted View:	<p>The proposed turbines met mast and short sections of access tracks would be visible occupying the eastern side of Daer Reservoir as follows:</p> <p>Lowther Hill – A702 Road: Meikle Shag – Hitteril Hill: Daer Dame – Beld Knowe: Easter Earshaig – Beattock: M74 – Damsal Shoulder:</p>
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	<p>Magnitude of change would be Substantial as a result of the size and scale of the change experienced in Section 7. This section of the SUW would also pass between Clyde Wind Farm and the Proposed Development although both are far enough back that there is a clear distinction between the two developments.</p> <p>Lowther Hill – A702 Road: Meikle Shag – Hitteril Hill: Daer Dame – Beld Knowe: Easter Earshaig – Beattock: M74 – Damsal Shoulder:</p> <p>Magnitude of change would be Substantial as a result of the size and scale of the change experienced in Section 7. This section of the SUW would also pass between Clyde Wind Farm and the Proposed Development although both are far enough back that there is a clear distinction between the two developments.</p> <p>The section between Lowther Hill and the A702 Road would receive elevated views of the Proposed Development when travelling in an eastern direction. As the path descends, foreground landform provides screening of the Proposed Development which would be seen in conjunction with Clyde Wind Farm. Magnitude of change for this section of the footpath would be Slight, long-term reversible (see Viewpoints 9 and 10).</p>

Route Receptor:	Southern Upland Way
	<p>The section between Meikle Shag and Hitteril Hill is located at a lower elevation and Hitteril Hill would provide screening resulting in blades being visible on the western extent of this section reducing to being fully screened until rounding the lower slopes of Hitteril. From this section the northern turbines start to emerge within the view when travelling eastwards. Magnitude of change from this section would be Slight.</p> <p>The section between the Daer Dam and Beld Knowe would pass around the northern boundary of the Proposed Development and receive close views ranging from low-level to elevated locations across the site. Magnitude of change for this section would be Substantial.</p> <p>The section between Easter Earshaig and Beattock would largely be screened by a combination of forestry and landform within the Rivox Land Portion and magnitude of change for this section is considered to be Slight.</p> <p>The section of footpath from the M74 motorway leading to Damsal Shoulder crosses Annandale. The proposed Development gradually becomes more visible from the western part of this footpath as the elevation rises allowing views of the proposed turbines above the ridgeline of the Rivox Land Portion. From this section of footpath, magnitude of change would be Slight.</p>
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	<p>This cumulative baseline would result in the following sites being visible mainly from the more elevated sections of the SUW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whitelaw Brae; • Glenkerrie II; • Priestgill; • Twentyshillings; • Ulzieside; • Sanquhar Six; and • Lion Hill. <p>The addition of consented schemes to the baseline would increase the number of turbines viewed in existing clusters such as Ulzieside and Sanquhar Six to the west, Glenkerrie II to the north east. Whitelaw Brae would be viewed separately to the north east whilst Priestgill would be largely screened within the view. Both Lion Hill and Crookedstane would be visible but appear as part of the overall Clyde cluster. It is not considered that the introduction of the Proposed Development into this baseline would alter the magnitude of change experienced which would remain as Substantial.</p>
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	<p>The cumulative baseline would result in the following developments being included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoop Hill; • Harestanes South; • Sanquhar II; and • North Lowther. <p>Similar to Scenario 2, most of the application sites would be associated with existing clusters of turbines with Harestanes South being viewed behind Harestanes and Minnygap to the south, and Sanquhar alongside the consented schemes to the west. To the south east, Scoop Hill would be visible and occupy a large extent of the horizon. The introduction of the Proposed Development into this context would lead to further wind turbines being seen sequentially to the south east but would be viewed within an existing view influenced by wind turbines. There is also potential for a cumulative lighting effects alongside Scoop Hill although this is dependent on whether a reduced lighting scheme or transponder method is agreed at Scoop Hill. It is anticipated that more lights would be required for Scoop Hill than the Proposed Development. Magnitude of change would remain as Substantial and would be long-term and reversible.</p>
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Major (significant) -
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Major (significant) -
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Major (significant) -
Night-time Assessment:	All eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from short sections of this route with light intensities predicted to be 200 candela during clear spells and 2000 candela during periods of poor visibility.

Source: Figure 5.9b

Table A5.4.25: Annandale Way Assessment

Route Receptor: Annandale Way			
Distance to nearest turbine:	7.1 km	Direction:	East
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 158: Coastal Flats; LCT 162: Lower Dale – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 163: Middle Dale – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 166: Upland Glens – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 175: Foothills – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 177: Southern Uplands – Dumfries & Galloway. 	Landscape Designations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moffat Hills RSA.
Location:	This route extends for 90 km between the Moffat Hills and Annan on the Solway Coast and passes to the east of the Proposed Development in a north to south orientation.		
Sensitivity:	This route passes through the Moffat Hills Regional Scenic Area (RSA) and is a popular long-distance footpath resulting in a High landscape value. Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .		
Existing View:	This location offers extensive views from sections within the Moffat Hills such as Annanhead (see Viewpoint 6 and 7). Views can be extensive southwards down Annandale towards Moffat but limited in other directions due to landform. Clyde Wind Farm extends from the north west to south west of the view and is a prominent feature beyond foreground forestry.		
Predicted View:	<p>The ZTV shown on Figure 5.9c indicates that theoretical visibility would occur along a number of sections of the long-distance footpath. Most notably, the Proposed Development would be noticeable from the loop around the Devils Beeftub in the north where 1-17 turbines would be visible.</p> <p>Elsewhere, a section between Raehills and Hightae is predicted to receive continuous theoretical visibility. Thereafter, becoming less frequent as the route progresses further south. From Raehills, views towards the Proposed Development would be reduced as a result of a combination of screening from landform, woodland and forestry where the proposed turbines would be seen beyond the foreground Harestanes / Minnygap cluster. Elsewhere, visibility would be distant, and the Proposed Development would form a small part of the overall view.</p>		
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	The size and scale of the change in view would be medium where the Proposed Development would be seen in between Clyde and Harestanes/Minnygap Wind Farms extending turbines across the horizon. The density of turbines would not be at the same level of those making up the three operational sites with less stacking of turbines and a more balanced layout following landform. Magnitude of change is considered to be Slight , long-term and reversible.		
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	<p>This cumulative baseline would result in the following sites being visible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crookedstane; and Whitelaw Brae. <p>Only the blades of some of the turbines that make up these two consented schemes would be visible from the northern section of the route. The introduction of the Proposed Development into this cumulative baseline would not alter the magnitude of change which would remain as Slight, long-term and reversible.</p>		
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	<p>The cumulative baseline would result in the following developments being included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoop Hill; and Harestanes South. <p>Harestanes South would be viewed within the existing context of Harestanes and Minnygap operational wind farms and behind resulting in a very slight increase in horizontal extent. Scoop Hill would be seen further to the south where it would form a large cluster of turbines on the horizon above Moffat introducing turbines to an area unaffected.</p>		

Route Receptor: Annandale Way	
	The addition of the Proposed Development will increase the number of turbines viewed from this location although this would be between existing wind farms and the magnitude of change would remain as Slight which would be long-term and reversible.
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Localised Moderate (not significant), Negligible overall.
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Negligible.
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Localised Moderate (not significant), Negligible overall.
Night-time Assessment:	Of the eight aviation lights, seven are predicted to be theoretically visible from sections of the walk at light intensities ranging between 2000 – 10 candela. This would generally be viewed from the more elevated section to the north of the Devils Beeftub, with the majority of the path being screened by intervening landform and vegetation. Magnitude of change would be Slight/negligible resulting in a Minor (not significant) effect.

Source: Figure 5.9c

Table A5.4.26: Roman Reivers Route

Route Receptor: Roman Reivers Route			
Distance:	4.7 km	Direction:	South / South east
Landscape Character:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCT 94: Rolling Moorland; LCT 96: Southern Uplands – Borders; LCT 101: Rocky Upland Fringe; LCT 117: Pastoral Upland Fringe Valley; LCT 160: Narrow Wooded River Valley – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 163: Middle Dale – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 175: Foothills – Dumfries & Galloway; LCT 176: Foothills with Forest; and LCT 178: Southern Uplands with Forest – Dumfries & Galloway. 	Landscape Designations:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thornhill Uplands RSA Moffat Hills RSA
Location:	This route extends between Ae and Hawick and passes 4.7 km to the south and south east of the Proposed Development.		
Sensitivity:	This route passes through several regional designations and is a popular long-distance footpath resulting in a High landscape value. Susceptibility is also considered to be High as walkers' attention will be focussed on the surrounding view. Overall, visual sensitivity is High .		
Existing View:	From this route, views are mixed ranging from long sections through forestry between Ae and Beattock to more open views across farmland to the south of Moffat. Viewpoint 15 illustrates open views experienced near Moffat.		
Predicted View:	The ZTV shown on Figure 5.9d indicates that sections of the route would experience theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development. However, in reality, many of these sections pass through plantation forestry which would limit the extent of views of the proposed turbines. Actual visibility would extend between Earnscraig and to the south east of Moffat where the proposed turbines would be partially visible above the mid-ground ridgeline occupying an area between Clyde Wind Farm and Harestanes/Minnygap Wind Farms. All 17 turbines are predicted to be visible with 13 also being viewed at hub height. Six of the eight turbines fitted with aviation lights would be visible from this viewpoint with light intensities predicted to be 80 candela during clear spells and 750 candela during periods of poor visibility.		

Route Receptor:	Roman Reivers Route
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 1:	Magnitude of change is Slight for the section of route between Earnscraig and Moffat, thereafter, reducing to Negligible . Whilst the turbines will be skylined and more prominent than the operational developments, the turbines are positioned far enough back to reduce their vertical extent within the view and would generally be well spaced. This would be seen at 11.3 km and would be long-term and reversible.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 2:	No consented schemes would be visible from this route.
Magnitude of Change – Scenario 3:	Scoop Hill and Harestanes South would be visible from this route, and due to their proximity, be more prominent. The addition of the Proposed Development to this baseline would increase the number of turbines visible. However, the size and scale of the change associated with the Proposed Development would be small. Magnitude of change would remain as Slight , long-term and reversible.
Visual Effects – Scenario 1:	Moderate (not significant)
Visual Effects – Scenario 2:	Negligible (not significant)
Visual Effects – Scenario 3:	Moderate (not significant)
Night-time Assessment:	All the eight of the aviation lights are predicted to be theoretically visible from sections of the walk at light intensities ranging between 2000 – 10 candela. This would generally be viewed to the south east of Moffat where elevation is higher, with the majority of the path being screened by intervening landform and forestry. Magnitude of change would be Slight/negligible resulting in a Minor (not significant) effect.

Source: Figure 5.9d

A5.2 SUMMARY

A5.2.1 Tables A5.4.27 – A5.4.29 provide a summary of the visual receptors assessed.

Table A5.4.27: Viewpoint Assessment

Viewpoint	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Night-time Assessment
VP1: Tinto Hill	Moderate/minor (not significant)	Moderate/minor (not significant)	Moderate/minor (not significant)	Minor (not significant)
VP2: Pykestone Hill	Moderate/minor (not significant)	Moderate/minor (not significant)	Moderate/minor (not significant)	Minor (not significant)
VP3: Culter Fell	Moderate/minor (not significant)	Moderate/minor (not significant)	Moderate/minor (not significant)	Minor (not significant)
VP4: A702 Road	Moderate (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Minor (not significant)
VP5: Unclassified Road at Watermeetings	Moderate (significant)	Moderate (significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)
VP6: Annanhead Hill – Annandale Way	Moderate (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)
VP7: Chalk Rig Edge	Moderate (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)
VP8: Green Lowther	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (not significant)
VP9: Lowther Hill	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Viewpoint	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Night-time Assessment
	(Significant)	(Significant)	(Significant)	(not significant)
VP10: Comb Head	Moderate (significant)	Moderate (significant)	Moderate (significant)	Moderate (not significant)
VP11: Wintercleuch	Major (significant)	Major (significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)
VP12: Hods Hill – Southern Upland Way	Major (significant)	Major (significant)	Major (significant)	Major (significant)
VP13: Southern Upland Way – Daer Reservoir	Major (significant)	Major (significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)
VP14: Moffat, Old Carlisle Road	Negligible (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)
VP15: Southern Upland Way / Roman Reivers Route	Moderate (significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)
VP16: Kinnelhead	Major (significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Major (significant)	Negligible (not significant)
VP17: Queensberry Hill	Major (significant)	Major (significant)	Major (significant)	Major (significant)
VP18: Hart Fell	Moderate (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)

Table A5.4.28: Settlement Assessment

Viewpoint	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Night-time Assessment
Elvanfoot	Negligible (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)
Moffat	Moderate (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Moderate (not significant)	Minor (not significant)

Table A5.4.29: Route Receptor Assessment

Viewpoint	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Night-time Assessment
A701 Road	Localised Minor (not significant) Negligible overall	Negligible (not significant)	Localised Minor (not significant) Negligible overall	Negligible (not significant)
A702 Road	Localised Moderate (not significant) Negligible overall	Localised Moderate (not significant) Negligible overall	Negligible (not significant)	Minor (not significant)
Southern Upland Way	Major (significant)	Major (significant)	Major (significant)	Major (significant)
Annandale Way	Moderate (not significant) Negligible overall	Negligible (not significant)	Moderate (not significant) Negligible overall	Minor (not significant)
Roman Reivers Route	Moderate (not significant) Negligible overall	Negligible (not significant)	Moderate (not significant) Negligible overall	Minor (not significant)

