Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm:

Additional Information 2023

Updated Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

June 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

Updated Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

6.1 Introduction

Background

6.1.1 This Additional Information (AI) report updates the findings of significance reported in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Section 6: LVIA), which forms part of the submitted Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm (the 'Proposed Development'). It should be read in conjunction with the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) Section 6, which provides relevant baseline information and evaluation, and in conjunction with AI Section 2 presenting the Detailed Project Description. This update has been prepared by Optimised Environments Limited (OPEN), authors of EIAR Section 6.

6.1.2 The Application was submitted in November 2020, when the Applicant (CWL) sought consent for 75 wind turbines and associated infrastructure including turbine foundations, crane hardstands, access tracks (new and existing), energy storage facilities, substation compounds, underground cabling, temporary construction compounds, and temporary borrow pits.

6.1.3 Since 2020, CWL has engaged with a range of consultees, interest groups and members of the public to understand their response to the proposals and, in addressing the feedback it has heard, CWL has modified the wind farm layout in an attempt to balance environmental and energy generation considerations. As a consequence, a number of turbines have been removed from the original layout. The reasons behind the turbine removal relate principally to the following considerations:

- Landscape and visual effects;
- Cultural heritage considerations;
- Effects on residential visual amenity;
- Aviation lighting considerations;
- Ornithology findings.

6.1.4 The Proposed Development layout now comprises 60 wind turbines, with a blade tip height ranging from 180m to 250m, as shown in the Site Layout Plan AI Figure 2.1. Seventeen (17no.) turbines including T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T35, T37, T38, T54, T56, T61, and T62 have been removed from the west and southern sides of the wind farm, resulting in tangible mitigation across a range of receptors. Two turbines (T76 and T77) have been added to the wind farm footprint within the forestry, to maintain viability, and 4 turbines have been reduced in height (T51, T53, T55 and T57) down to 180m to tip, in the south/ south east. The redesign of the layout has been subject to discussion over several months in 2022, with officers from Dumfries & Galloway Council as well as with NatureScot, to strike the right balance between the need for renewable energy generation and mitigation of the environmental effects that will inevitably arise from the operation of a large scale commercial wind farm.

6.1.5 In addition, the opportunity has been taken to update the cumulative assessment, in order to reflect any changes in the wind farm context that have arisen since submission of the application in 2020, and which may affect the assessment of the Proposed Development. The cut-off date for deciding which cumulative sites should be considered in the update has been set as 10th November 2022.

6.1.6 The updated assessment also considers how the change to the Proposed Development affects the assessment of visual effects arising on residential property, through a new Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) which replaces the previous 2020 RVAA. This section also provides an update to Section 6.9 of EIAR Section 6, by presenting further mitigation to the visible aviation lighting through a reduced lighting scheme, which has been submitted to and approved by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and Ministry of Defence (MoD).

6.1.7 The cumulative update reviews the cumulative effects of the Proposed Development on the landscape resource - both direct effects and effects on how the landscape is perceived - and the effect on visual amenity (views) within a 30km radius study area. The cumulative wind farms within 30km are shown in AI Figure 6.14. The review has been undertaken by chartered landscape architects at OPEN who prepared the original LVIA in Section 6 of the EIAR. The updated assessment applies the Methodology set out in Technical Appendix 6.1 of the EIAR.

6.1.8 This Additional Information report is supported by updated Plan Figures and Visualisations for all figures that are contained in EIAR Volumes II and III, in addition to a small number of new figures to account for changes in the cumulative context. While the revised proposed turbines are not seen in all of the visualisations, the turbine removal affects visibility most of the representative LVIA viewpoints, and it has been decided to produce a comprehensive set of visualisations to assist the reader. Updated wirelines have also been prepared for the RVAA contained in Appendix 6.1 of this AI. All updated figures are pre-fixed by 'AI', denoting Additional Information.

6.1.9 The AI figures also include updated night-time visualisations, including for Hart Fell (added to Viewpoint 21), which was submitted to the Energy Consents Unit post-application, at the request of NatureScot. The additional wireline viewpoints identified by NatureScot post application, within Wild Land Area 02, Talla Hart Fell have also been updated. Some supplementary wirelines have also been produced for new locations, in response to a request by the DGC Landscape Officer during consultation around the layout design changes. This includes a wireline from the Summit of Croft Head, which has been added to supplementary wireline pack. While these supplementary wirelines provide useful further information around the visibility of the Proposed Development, in the interests of proportionality they are not assessed in addition to the representative viewpoints in the LVIA or this AI.

6.1.10 A comprehensive table of updated Figures is included in Annex 1 to this Section.

6.2 Turbine Removal

6.2.1 The Applicant has decided to remove 17 turbines from the Proposed Development layout, to address concerns expressed by consultees in relation to a range of environmental considerations, including ornithology, cultural heritage, residential amenity and visual considerations. Turbines numbered T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T35, T37, T38, T54, T56, T61, and T62, as shown in EIAR Figure 3.5, Final Layout, are proposed for removal and the consequential revisions to the LVIA are assessed in Section 6.6 of this report. Two turbines have been added to the layout (T76 and T77). The revised wind farm proposal is referred to in this report as the '*revised Proposed Development'* and the layout is illustrated in AI Figure 2.1.

6.2.2 Relevant landscape and visual receptors are reviewed in the Assessment Tables 1-5 in this report, to identify where the revised Proposed Development may result in a change/ reduction to the previously identified effects for the Proposed Development.

6.2.3 This report should be read in conjunction with the replacement Residential Visual Amenity Assessment and the new Design & Access Statement, which are included within the Additional Information submission.

6.3 Cumulative Update

Relevant Cumulative Sites

6.3.1 The cumulative landscape and visual assessment within EIAR Section 6 identifies a number of significant cumulative effects arising in the baseline and baseline-plus-application cumulative scenarios, from the addition of the Proposed Development, as summarised in EIAR Tables 6.11 (effects on landscape character) and 6.12 (effects on views). All significant cumulative effects identified in the 2020 EIAR arose within a maximum range of 21km from the Proposed Development.

6.3.2 It is considered appropriate to limit the cumulative update in this report to a study area of 30km radius, based on the findings of the EIAR, to provide a focussed assessment of the likely changes in the wind farm context. AI Figure 6.14 illustrates the Additional Information cumulative study area.

6.3.3 Since the cumulative assessment within Section 6 of the EIAR was prepared, the cumulative wind farm situation in the 30km study area has changed. The following project has been removed from the cumulative context shown in EIAR Figures 6.14a and 6.14b, following planning refusal:

- Barrel Law 2 Wind Farm.

6.3.4 Removal of the Barrel Law 2 Wind Farm from the cumulative assessment does not change any of the findings of significance reported in the EIAR, as the site was not influential in the assessment, given its separation distance of 29 km and relatively small scale of development.

6.3.5 Other changes to the cumulative context within a 30km radius are set out in the following table:

Change in status from Consented/ Under Construction to Operational, within 30km:
• Crossdykes Wind Farm • Solwaybank Wind Farm
Change in status from Application to Consented, within 30km:
• Windy Edge Variation Wind Farm • Priestgill Variation Wind Farm
Change in status from Consented to Resubmission Application, within 30km:
• Hopsrig Resubmission Wind Farm
• Loganhead Resubmission Wind Farm • Little Hartfell Variation Wind Farm
Change in status from Scoping to Application, within 30km:
• Teviot Wind Farm • Harestanes South Wind Farm • Daer Wind Farm • Callisterhall Wind Farm
New Scoping sites within 30km:
• Brown Rig Wind Farm • Westerkirk Wind Farm • Windy Edge II Wind Farm • Rivox Wind Farm

6.3.6 The cumulative site locations are shown in AI Figure 6.14. No further or relevant changes to the Operational/ Under Construction, Consented or Application stage scenarios shown in AI Figure 6.14 have arisen within 30km since the EIAR was submitted (up to the cut-off date for this assessment).

6.3.7 The changes in status of the wind farms that were Applications; Consented or Under Construction when the EIAR was produced in 2020 makes limited difference to the updated cumulative assessment, as the sites were included within the EIAR assessment, albeit in a different scenario. The addition of Teviot; Harestanes South; Daer and Callisterhall Wind Farms as new Application sites has a greater potential to affect the cumulative assessment, albeit Harestanes South forms an immediate extension to the operational Harestanes wind farm and is unlikely to make a material alteration, and Callisterhall sits to the south of the operational cluster at Ewe Hill and Crossdykes. This will marginally intensify the existing cumulative influence from Harestanes Wind Farm, including from within Annandale where Scoop Hill is experienced. The most influential change to the cumulative status arises from the inclusion of Teviot and Daer Wind Farms as new applications. As shown in AI Figure 6.14, Daer Wind Farm is located between the Harestanes and Clyde Wind Farms and is likely to increase the baseline influence from wind turbines within the Lowthers area of the Southern Uplands, to the west of the revised Proposed Development. Similarly, the introduction of Teviot Wind Farm, at 22km to the east of Scoop Hill, is likely to marginally intensify the influence of Faw Side on the Eskdalemuir Forest area.

6.3.8 The focus of the cumulative update is based on an assessment of the additional effects of the revised Proposed Development, in a hypothetical scenario where the Consented and Application sites are considered to exist in the baseline. Scoping stage wind farms and turbines are not considered further in the cumulative update due to their preliminary status and likelihood to change. As explained at paragraph 1.8.2 of Appendix 6.1 to the EIAR, the cumulative assessment does not seek to assess the overall or combined cumulative effect of all developments.

6.4 Residential Visual Amenity Assessment update

6.4.1 The EIAR for the Proposed Development includes a Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) which assesses the likely visual effects on the visual amenity of residents at home. The RVAA is set out in EIAR Appendix 6.1. This evaluates the likely effects on the visual component of residential amenity at all properties within a 2km radius of the outermost wind turbines (which accords with the Landscape Institute's 2019 Guidance), where they are located within the blade tip ZTV shading of the Proposed Development and have theoretical visibility of parts or all of the wind farm.

6.4.2 The ZTV and RVAA wirelines included within this Additional Information have been updated to illustrate the revised Proposed Development. It is the case that the turbine removal is likely to benefit the visual amenity of a number of properties that are located on the western side of the Proposed Development. The changes to the layout of the Proposed Development that have arisen as a result of the layout design review have reduced the overall footprint occupied by wind turbines (refer to AI Figure 2.1) and, consequently, a new RVAA has been prepared in the 2023 Additional Information submission and is presented in AI Appendix 6.1. The more compact layout has had the effect of reducing the geographic extent of the 2km radius Study Area for the RVAA and a smaller number of properties are affected as a result. A total of 10 no. non-financially involved properties are now located within a 2km radius of the Proposed Development, down from 37 no. properties in the 2020 EIAR (including 2 Kirkhill Cottage which was non-financially involved at that time). The number of financially involved properties is also reduced, from 15 no. in the EIAR (excluding 2 Kirkhill Cottage) to 9 no. in the 2023 RVAA, noting that three of these properties (properties A, B and E) will not be inhabited for the operational period of the Proposed Development.

6.4.3 The layout design review has not only reduced the number of properties that are captured within the 2km Study Area, but it has also reduced the magnitude and significance of visual impact that some of the properties are likely to experience. A summary of the updated assessment is presented in Table 4 of this report, with the new RVAA presented in Appendix 6.1 of this Additional Information.

6.5 Visible Aviation Lighting

Removal of lighting on turbines T1-T10 incl., T35, T37, T38, T54, T56, T61, and T62

6.5.1 The EIAR for the Proposed Development presents an assessment of the visual effects from aviation lighting in section 6.9 of Section 6: LVIA. The assessment considers three LVIA viewpoints (viewpoints 6; 7 and 10) to inform the assessment. Following submission of the application, NatureScot requested an additional night-time visualisation from Hart Fell, which was prepared and submitted to them on 7th May 2021.

6.5.2 The assessment of night-time effects in the EIAR considered a worst case scenario of 2,000cd medium intensity red lights being fitted to all turbine nacelles, with 3 low intensity (32cd) lights fitted half way up each turbine tower. The assessment also considered mitigation through the use of technology which limits the beam width of the nacelle lights and through the ability to dim the nacelle lights to 10% of their maximum capability when visibility in all directions from the wind turbines is greater than 5km. The visualisations present illustrations at night showing both the 2,000cd and 200cd lighting effects.

Reduced aviation lighting scheme

6.5.3 Since the application for the Proposed Development was submitted, the Applicant has continued to explore means by which the night-time effects from visible lighting can be reduced to minimise potential impacts. An Aeronautical Study has been undertaken to explore the potential for a reduced lighting scheme, whereby the visible lights are limited to the periphery of the wind farm and placed on intermittent turbines around the perimeter.

6.5.4 This study has resulted in the design of a reduced lighting scheme for the revised Proposed Development which is shown in AI Figure 14.4 and illustrated in the following AI Visualisation Figures:

- Viewpoint 6 Boreland Church: AI Figures 6.21k to 6.21n
- Viewpoint 7 Annandale Water Services: AI Figures 6.22k to 6.22n
- Viewpoint 10 Moffat A701: AI Figures 6.25g to 6.25h
- Viewpoint 21 Hart Fell: AI Figures 6.36l to 6.36m

6.5.5 This approach to mitigation of the visible aviation lighting is common among recent wind farm developments in Scotland and accords with CAA requirements. The revised lighting design for Scoop Hill was approved by the CAA on 21st December 2022 and the MoD on 10th January 2023. The reduced lighting scheme comprises the following lighting arrangement:

- 2000 candela visible, plus infra-red on: Turbines 11, 14, 15, 17, 20, 30, 33, 36, 42, 51, 57, 59, 65, 67, 69, 73 and 75 [total of 17 turbines];
- Infra-red only on: Turbines 12, 13, 16, 18, 32, 34, 39, 43, 53, 55, 60, 64, 66, 68, 70, 74 and 76 [total of 17 turbines];
- No lighting on: Turbines 19, 21 to 29, 31, 40, 41, 44 to 50, 52, 58, 63, 71, 72 and 77 [total of 26 turbines].

6.5.6 It should be noted that infra-red lighting is not visible to the naked eye. The reduced lighting scheme also proposes the removal of all mid-tower, low intensity, 32cd lighting (3no. per turbine tower). Taken together, the reduced lighting scheme would result in a total of 17 medium intensity lights across the wind farm which has been assessed and approved by the CAA and MoD. Therefore, the number of visible, medium intensity, nacelle lights has reduced from 75 in the Proposed Development to 17 in the revised Proposed Development, together with the removal of all 225 low intensity tower lights.

6.5.7 This substantially reduces the night-time visual effects that were previously identified in the EIAR. The updated visual effects from the reduced lighting scheme at each of the four night-time viewpoints are presented in Table 5 and shown on the relevant visualisations submitted with this AI submission.

6.6 Dumfries & Galloway Council and NatureScot Consultation

6.6.1 CWL has actively engaged with officers from various departments of Dumfries & Galloway Council, along with statutory consultees including NatureScot, as noted within the Applicant's Design & Access Statement. CWL has also undertaken community consultation and has engaged with various non-statutory groups on matters such as effects on dark skies. Consultation with the Council's Landscape

Officer, and the Council's Case Officer, during 2022 has been both constructive and helpful in shaping the revised Proposed Development.

6.6.2 The feedback and information received from these consultees and other bodies has played an important role in the ongoing evaluation of the wind farm and the revised layout that is assessed within this AI. A summary of the consultation feedback relating to the landscape and visual impacts and the Applicant's response is set out in the table below.

Date	Consultee Correspondence/ Activity	Applicant response/ meeting summary
NatureScot:		
22.01.21	Email from NatureScot to ECU seeking additional wirelines from WLA 2, Talla Hart Fell.	Preparation of additional wirelines for WLA 2 was undertaken by OPEN. The applicant submitted these wirelines, along with the night time photomontage requested later in March 2021, to the ECU on 7th May 2021.
14.03.21	Email from NatureScot to ECU requesting night-time photomontage for Hart Fell.	CWL responds 7th May 2021 to ECU with night-time photomontage for Hart Fell.
21.07.21	'Advice only' consultation response. No objection.	No further action.
Dumfries & Galloway Council:		
02.11.2021	DGC Landscape Architect Interim Comments: • To the west and south of the scheme, where turbines would be overwhelming to the setting, scale character, views and visual amenity of the main Annandale valley, the upper glen of the Annan, the Wamphray Water and the Dryfe Water valleys. • • The scale of turbines to the north of the scheme, where proximity to the Moffat Hills Regional Scenic area (RSA), the Talla-Hart Fell Wild Land Area (WLA), and views from long distance recreational routes, would be constraints to development. • • The prominent day-time effects of the turbines would be exacerbated by aviation lighting, which would impact on the night sky for sensitive residential, recreational, and 'dark sky' receptors.	N/A although the applicant and OPEN undertook a detailed internal review of interim comments provided by DGC Landscape Architect.
16.03.2022	DGC Landscape Architect (complete) response on 75 turbine scheme: • Without significant mitigation by design there would be a DGC landscape objection. • Concerns include the west and south of the scheme, where turbines would be overwhelming to the setting, scale character, views and visual amenity of the main Annandale valley, the upper glen of the Annan, the Wamphray Water and the Dryfe Water valleys. • The scale of the turbines to the north of the scheme, where proximity to the Moffat Hills RSA, the Talla-Hart Fell WLA and the views from long distance recreational routes would be constraints to development. • The prominent daytime effects of the turbines would be exacerbated by aviation lighting, which would impact on the night sky for sensitive residential, recreational, and dark sky receptors. • Consider that this is a scheme where there would be scope for a large development. A combination of reducing the wind farm extent, and also turbine heights could achieve an extensive scheme located in the interior and eastern parts of the proposed site, where landscape sensitivities are less. • Based on existing visualisations and site work the following revisions are recommended: o Western turbines: T1-T12 and T15 should be removed, with turbines 13,14 and 16 reduced in scale o Southern turbines: reduce in scale turbines 35-37, 39-41, 50; and remove turbines 38, 42-43, 51-56 o Northern turbines: reduce in scale T15-20, and T72-75 o Eastern outliers: remove T61 and T62 o Avoid aviation lighting through mitigation measures, such as radar- • Removal of the 6 turbines would also significantly improve the views from Moffat itself, as well as the surrounding area. This change would remove the more prominent turbines from the skyline which can be seen on the approach to Moffat. • The landscape architects' comments and CWL's response, plus the removal of 6 turbines was discussed in more detail at a meeting on 24th March 2022.

	activated lights, or resize all turbines to less than 150m. • A smaller scheme (potentially up to 50 turbines) of large/potentially very large typology turbines in the less sensitive eastern parts of the Eskdalemuir unit of LCT 19(a) and a forested are of the Annandale Foothills (LCT 18) might be accommodated. • A number of additional viewpoints were requested at this stage.	
16.03.2022 (Design Review 1 visualisations provided in advance of the meeting on 24th March. Comments provided ahead of the meeting)	DGC Landscape Architect comments on draft Design Review 1 Layout: • Removal of the 6 turbines is welcome, reduces the degree of significant landscape and visual impacts most notably on Mid-Annadale (LCT7), Annandale Fringe (LCT16) and views down Annan Glen (LCT10). • Addresses some specific effects such as siting and design issues in relation to northern stretch of Annandale Foothills (LCT 18). • Some VPs still have significant/marginally significant effects. • Suggested to remove all turbines to the west of Wamphray Water • Removal of turbines is a substantial improvement but may not be enough. Recommendation to object still remains, although some of the grounds for recommended objection would be changed.	Design Review Meeting 1 was held with the council on 24th March 2022: • CWL keen to reach a point where DGC can support the project from a L&V perspective. • CWL confirmed its intention to remove 6 turbines (T1,T2,T3,T8,T9,T10). • Agreement that issues are focused on the North Western, Western and Southern edges. • Deletion of turbines beneficial to the visual effects at Moffat. • Landscape Architect broadly content with the turbines on eastern side of the development. • Further work will be undertaken by the Applicant to look at reduced tip heights at southern edge. • CWL engaged aviation consultant Aviatica to develop a new aviation lighting scheme to reduce effects.
26.05.2022	Following the first design review meeting, the Applicant organised a meeting with DGC Planning Officer on the 26th May 2022; discussions included: • The Applicant committing to removing an additional 4 more turbines (T4 - T7), following previous discussion and meeting. • Two new turbines were added within the forestry area. • Senior Planner commented that they viewed the further removal of	• Visuals and wirelines were created by OPEN showing the removal of 10 turbines which were then provided to the council and their landscape architect for further comments as part of Design Review 2.

	turbines as a positive change (10 turbines removed in total). • Intention to submit a reduced lighting scheme to the CAA, reducing all turbines being lit down to just 20.	
10.6.2022	Landscape Architect Comments on Layout Design Review 2: • Removal of 10 turbines is welcome, these disproportionately had more significant effects compared to the rest of the design. • Reduces significant landscape change in Annadale, Annadale Fringe, Annan Glen. • Addresses significant impact on views from Moffat and its approaches descending the A701 and partly reduces the degree of significant visual effects in views from the other Annandale and Allan Glen viewpoints. • Significant effects from 11 VPs • Turbines still in Dryfe Water and Moffat Hills enough for objection due to sensitivity of the area. • Issue of aviation lighting remains, but understand further mitigation measures will come forward. • Site visits scheduled for July.	Design Review Meeting 2 was held with the council on 16th June 2022: • Landscape architect comments that the layout change has considerably improved views from Moffat and Annadale • Landscape architect considers T61 and T62 to be a design issue as they are outliers • Sandyford cottage views remain a concern • Reduced lighting scheme announced with only 20 being lit at the nacelle, DGC would like a say in lighting arrangement • Landscape architect still has concerns for Boreland, Rangecastle Hill and the road approaching Waterhead of Dryfe • Relevant additional VP requests to be highlighted by the Council's landscape architect based on the new layout change • Concerns remain about the northern turbine impacts on the WLA however, it does not have heritage issues of national interest. • Landscape architect presents list of turbines that are suggested to be removed to reduce impact on sensitive areas
16.06.2022	Update of DGC Landscape FEI viewpoint requests • Presents a summary of the Landscape FEI requests for visualisations and assessments from DGC. • 17 updates to FEI requests from scoping requests from 20/10/21 as a result of the revised layout. • Requests for 5 cumulative sequential assessments on key routes.	• The Applicant provided the Council with a number of new wirelines from key locations at the request of the Landscape Architect. These wirelines are also included within this AI submission.
17.06.2022	Email from DGC clarifying additional wireline request for the following viewpoints: • Corse Hill • Minor Road to Waterhead of Dryfe • Core path 312	• The Applicant provided the council with a number of new wirelines from key locations at the request of the Landscape

	• Annandale Way • Laverhay approach • Moffat Golf Course • Summit of Croft Head • Gateshaw Rig • Black Esk Reservoir Dam • Berryscaur approach • Bend in B723 road / Range Castle	Architect. These wirelines are also included within this AI submission.
12.10.2022	Letter From OPEN and the Applicant to DGC informing them of additional layout changes: • An additional 4 turbines removed (T54, T56, T61, T62) and 4 reduced to 180m tip height (T51,T53,T55,T57). • Additional layout iterations substantially change southern edge of the turbine layout. • These changes, together with the 10 turbines already removed from the western edge, the RVAA effects of the proposal have been dramatically reduced.	Applicant requested a meeting to discuss this further with DGC. Email response received from the DGC Planning Officer on 12th October 2022 outlining that they still had concerns about turbines on the south western edge.
14.10.2022	DGC Comments on Layout Design iteration No. 3 • Recommends mitigation of removing turbines 37 and 38 or reduce scale to less than 150m to tip. • Reduce in scale turbines 35,36,39-43 and 50, to 180m although would prefer removal of T 42 and 43. Alternatively reduce all these turbines plus T51, 53, 55 and 56 to less than 150m to avoid aviation lighting concerns. • Reduce 9 northern turbines 17-21 and 72-75 in scale or remove altogether. • Reduce aviation lighting through mitigation measures such as radar-activated or other measures. • For the northern turbines, it is recommended to avoid Pot Hill with removal or relocation of T72 and reduce the scale of turbines 73, 74 and 75. • Turbines 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 should be reduced to 150m reducing scale issues and avoiding aviation lighting.	• Following receipt of DGC comments on 12th and 14th October 2022, the Applicant and OPEN reviewed the suggested design changes from DGC. It was agreed that one final design change would be made, and this included removing T35, T37 and T38 from the south western edge. • OPEN informed the council of this change on 28th October 2022 via email.
03.03.2023	Following a change in the projects case office at DGC, the Applicant organised another meeting with the Planning Officer, the Landscape Architect and OPEN. Discussions included: • OPEN stated that LCT 19a is the only area identified within the council's Capacity Study that acknowledges capacity for turbines greater than 150m to tip. • Development visualisations show improved views from Moffat, Boreland and A701. • RVAA shows a number of non-financially involved properties do no reach RVAA threshold. • In DGC Landscape Architects opinion, the northern turbines still present an issue to Southern Upland way but wildlands are no longer an issue for these turbines. • Remarks were made regarding good turbine siting in other areas of the wind farm but the north is still an issue despite few receptors • Removal of T61/62 results in Sandyford Cottages no longer being able to see turbines and night-time aviation lighting. • All 22 viewpoints will be updated for the new layout and night time visuals as part of the AI. Wildland visuals will also be updated, along with cumulative assessments. • Hopes that public concerns on visual impact will lessen with layout changes	
16.03.2023	DGC comments on Layout Design iteration No. 4 • Design revisions are welcomed. • Removal of T35, T37 and T38 which would be overbearing to Kirkhill Cottages, the core path nearby and this local area of Wamphray Water Glen as well as removing outlying turbines imposing on the valley foothill landscapes such as from A701 Devil's Beeftub to Moffat descent. • Needs to go further to address concerns raised by turbines in the	• The removal of the final 3 turbines brings tangible improvement to the landscape character and RVAA effects in and around the Wamphray Water area, especially for properties at Pumplaburn, Wamphraygate, Milne, Laverhay and Kirkhill. • The Applicant advises that this is its final position in relation to the proposed layout and considers that its agreement to the removal of 17 turbines from the layout (noting that two turbines have been added into the forestry) and reduction in height to a further four, amounts to a significant change in order to address the Council's concerns.

	north of the scheme as raised on 14th October 2022. • Recommended that before the final submission a further design iteration is made to mitigate/reduce impacts of the northern turbines	• Additional Information will now be progressed across all relevant parts of the EIAR on the basis of this scheme for 60 turbines, which is illustrated in the attached plan.

6.7 Updated Effects

Assessment Tables

6.7.1 Tables 1 to 5 present an updated assessment of potential changes to the landscape and visual effects originally assessed for the Proposed Development in the EIAR, as a consequence of the revised Proposed Development and the changed cumulative baseline. These tables allow a direct comparison with the effects, including cumulative effects, presented in the EIAR, having regard to the turbine removal and revised cumulative context.

6.7.2 The EIAR findings are presented, as assessed, in each table below, with the updated changes and findings reported in the two highlighted columns in the right-hand side of each table. Any change to the reported magnitude of change and/or significance of effect in the EIAR is identified in red.

- Table 1 presents updated effects on Landscape Character Types
- Table 2 presents updated effects on Landscape Designations and Wild Land
- Table 3 presents updated effects on representative Viewpoints
- Table 4 presents updated effects on Residential property
- Table 5 presents updated Night-time effects.

Table 1 Updated Summary of Effects on Landscape Character Types (LCTs)

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects
Foothills – Annandale (unit A) (areas 18(i) and 18(ii))	Medium-high	Maximum high	Intermittent direct and indirect **Significant** effects on the site and those parts of the landscape that gain visibility of the proposed development up to approx. 9-10km away.	Baseline scenario: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** cumulative effect Baseline plus application-stage scenario: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** effect.	Notable removal of 10 turbines from within this LCT (T1-T7; T35; T37 and T38) would reduce magnitude of change in northern and eastern areas of LCT 18(i) and in northern area of LCT 18(ii) to Medium to Low, resulting in a **Not-Significant** effect remaining overall. Turbines remaining in the LCT are along fringes where upland characteristics prevail and provide an appropriate receiving environment. There is a material change to significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Increase in cumulative baseline wind farms in the application stage scenario, with intensification of the baseline as a result of Harestanes South and Daer applications across the Annandale valley. No change to magnitude of change assessed. No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Foothills – Beattock (area 18(iii))	Medium	Maximum medium	Intermittent indirect **Significant** effects on those parts of the landscape that gain visibility of the proposed development from between approx. 4.6km and 9.5-10km away.	Baseline scenario: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** cumulative effect Baseline plus application-stage scenario: n/a	Removal of T1-T10 results in a minor reduction to perception of wind turbines located across Annandale. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Foothills with forest – Ae (unit A) (area 18a(i))	Medium	Maximum medium	Intermittent indirect **Significant** effects on those parts of the landscape that gain visibility of the proposed development from between approx. 6.5km and 9-10km away.	Baseline scenario: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** cumulative effect Baseline plus application-stage scenario: n/a	Removal of T1-T10 results in a minor reduction to perception of wind turbines located across Annandale. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Foothills with forest – Castle O'er (area 18a(ii))	Medium	Maximum high	Intermittent direct and indirect **Significant** effects on the site and those parts of the landscape that gain visibility of the proposed development up to approx. 9km away.	Baseline scenario: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** cumulative effect Baseline plus application-stage scenario: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** effect	Slight reduction in magnitude to medium-high with removal of turbines T56; T61 and T62 in the adjoining LCT. No material change to significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Slight intensification of application scenario cumulative context with resubmission applications for Little Hartfell Variation and Hopsrig Resubmission. No material change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Foothills with forest – Eskdale (area 18a(iii))	Medium	Maximum medium	Intermittent indirect **Significant** effects on those parts of the landscape that gain visibility of the proposed development from between approx. 5.7km and 9.3km away	Baseline scenario: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** cumulative effect Baseline plus application-stage scenario: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** effect	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Intimate pastoral valley – Dryfe (area 5(ii))	Medium-high	Maximum high	Intermittent direct and indirect **Significant** effects on the site and those parts of the landscape that gain visibility of the proposed development up to approx. 11km away.	**Not significant**	Notable reduction in magnitude of change in upper parts of Dryfe Valley due to removal of T56; T61 and T62, as well as height reduction of T53 and T55. Magnitude reduces to Medium. Remains significant. No change to significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Middle dale – mid Annandale (area 7(i))	Medium	Maximum high	Intermittent direct and indirect **Significant** effects on the site and those parts of the landscape that gain visibility of the	Baseline scenario: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** cumulative effect Baseline plus application-stage scenario: n/a	Removal of T1-T10 results in a minor reduction to perception of wind turbines located across Annandale, from where turbines would appear set back into the uplands. This would reduce	Slight increase in cumulative baseline wind farms in the application stage scenario, with intensification of baseline as a result of Harestanes South and Daer applications across

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects
			proposed development up to approx. 10km away.		the magnitude of change in northern area of LCT (Moffat) to Medium, but with magnitude in southern part of LCT remaining maximum High and with a **Significant** effect remaining overall. No material change to significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Annandale valley. No change to medium magnitude of change assessed. No material change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Narrow wooded river valleys – Eskdale (unit A) (area 4(i))	Medium-high	Maximum medium-high	Intermittent/ very intermittent indirect **Significant** effects on those parts of the landscape that gain visibility of the proposed development from between approx. 2km and 11km away.	Baseline scenario: **Not significant**	Very slight reduction to perception of wind turbines from LCT with removal of T56; T61 and T62, at a distance of 2-3km. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Southern Uplands – east Moffat (area 19(i))	Medium-high	High	Intermittent/ very intermittent indirect **Significant** effects on those parts of the landscape that gain more than minimal visibility of the proposed development from between approx. 300m and 7.2km away.	Baseline scenario: very intermittent **Significant** cumulative effect Baseline plus application-stage scenario: n/a	Very slight reduction in the perception of proposed turbines adjoining this LCT. Removal of T8, T9 and T10 would marginally reduce magnitude of change to Medium-high at southern end of LCT, with a **Significant** effect remaining. No material change to significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Increase in cumulative baseline wind farms in the application stage scenario, with slight intensification of baseline as a result of Harestanes South and Daer applications across Annandale valley. No change to medium-low cumulative magnitude of change assessed. No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Southern Uplands – north Langholm (unit A) (area 19(vi))	Medium-high	Maximum medium-high	Intermittent indirect **Significant** effects on those parts of the landscape that gain visibility of the proposed development from between approx. 6.5km and 9-10km away	Baseline scenario: **Not significant**	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Southern Uplands – north Moffat (area 19(vii))	High	Maximum medium	Intermittent indirect **Significant** effects on those parts of the landscape that gain visibility of the proposed development from between approx. 4.5km and 11.5km away.	Baseline scenario: very intermittent **Significant** effect	Slight reduction in the perception of proposed turbines from this LCT. Removal of T1-T10 would marginally reduce magnitude of change to Medium-low at southern end of LCT, with a **Significant** effect remaining. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Increase in cumulative baseline wind farms in the application stage scenario, with slight intensification of baseline as a result of Harestanes South and Daer applications across Annandale valley. No change to medium-low cumulative magnitude of change assessed. No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Southern Uplands forest covered – Craik (unit A) (area 5(i))	Medium	Maximum medium-high	Very intermittent indirect **Significant** effects on those parts of the landscape that gain visibility of the proposed development from between approx. 3km and 9-10km away.	**Not significant**	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Southern Uplands with forest – Eskdalemuir (area 19a(i))	Medium	Maximum high	**Significant** direct and indirect effect on the site itself and those parts of the receptor that gain high or moderate visibility of the	Baseline scenario: **Not significant**	Very slight reduction to number of proposed turbines within this host LCT. Removal of T8, T9 and T10 insufficient to alter high magnitude	Increase in cumulative baseline wind farms in the application stage scenario, with intensification of baseline as a result of

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects
			proposed development from within approximately 10km.		of change that would continue to arise from the majority of the proposed development in this LCT. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Harestanes South and Daer applications across Annandale valley. No change to medium/ medium to low cumulative magnitude of change assessed. No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Upland fringe – Annandale fringe (unit A) (areas 16(i) and 16(ii))	Medium	Maximum high	**Significant** direct and indirect effect on the site itself and those parts of the receptor that gain visibility of the proposed development from within approximately 10km.	Baseline scenario: intermittent **Significant** effect on the southern part of unit A	Removal of T1-T10; T35; T37 and T38 would reduce perception of wind turbines from within both parts of the LCT, reducing the magnitude of change to medium-high. No material change to significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Very slight intensification of cumulative baseline application scenario with addition of Harestanes south; Daer and Little Hartfell Variation will maintain medium-low cumulative magnitude of change. No material change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Upland glens – Evan (area 10(iii))	Medium-high	Maximum medium	Very intermittent indirect **Significant** effects on those parts of the landscape that gain visibility of the proposed development from between approx. 6km and 11km away.	**Not significant**	Slight reduction in magnitude of change to medium to low, resulting from removal of T1-T3; T8-T10 and T35; T37 and T38. No material change to significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to low magnitude of cumulative effect or findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Upland glens – Moffat (area 10(vi))	Medium-high	Maximum medium-high	Very intermittent indirect **Significant** effects on those parts of the landscape that gain visibility of the proposed development from between approx. 1.5km and 7km away.	**Not significant**	Slight reduction in the perception of proposed turbines from this LCT. Removal of T1-T10 would marginally reduce magnitude of change to Medium at southern end of LCT, with a **Significant** effect remaining, albeit very intermittent in geographical spread. No material change to significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Increase in cumulative baseline wind farms in the application stage scenario, with slight intensification of baseline as a result of Harestanes South and Daer applications across Annandale valley. No change to low cumulative magnitude of change assessed. No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.

Table 2 Updated Summary of Effects on Landscape Designations and Wild Land

Receptor	**Sensitivity**	**Magnitude of Change**	**2020 EIAR Significance of Effect**	**2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect**	**2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect**	**2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects**
Moffat Hills RSA	Medium-high	Maximum high	Special qualities: **Significant** effects on two special qualities Landscape character: intermittent/ very intermittent indirect **Significant** effects on the landscape character of parts of the LCTs that cover the RSA as described above (see Evan and Moffat upland glens, the Southern Uplands - east Moffat and north Moffat, middle dale - mid Annandale and foothills with forest – Ae).	Baseline scenario: very intermittent **Significant** effect on parts of Southern Uplands - east Moffat and Southern Uplands - north Moffat Baseline plus application-stage scenario: n/a	Removal of turbines T1-T10 and T35; T37 and T38 will reduce the magnitude of change across eastern and southern parts of the RSA to maximum medium-high. No material change to significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Increase in cumulative baseline wind farms in the application stage scenario, with intensification of application baseline as a result of Teviot; Harestanes South and Daer applications. No change to magnitude of change assessed as maximum high. No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Wild Land Areas	**Key attribute/ quality**	**Sensitivity of Key Attribute/ Quality throughout Study Area (Step 3)**	**Magnitude of Change (Step 4)**	**Localised Significance of Effects**		
Talla Hart Wild Land Area 02	Rounded moorland hills, deeply incised by glens and deceptively challenging to traverse	Interior glens: **high** Interior hills: **high/ medium-high** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **medium/ medium-high** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **medium/ medium-high**	Interior glens: **no change** Interior hills: **no change** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **no change** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **no change**	Interior glens: **Not significant** Interior hills: **Not significant** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **Not significant** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **Not significant**	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	See separate summary in table below.
	A strong perception of naturalness that contrasts with the surrounding forest	Interior glens: **high** Interior hills: **medium-high** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **medium/ medium-high** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **medium-high**	Interior glens: **no change** Interior hills: **no change** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **no change** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **no change**	Interior glens: **Not significant** Interior hills: **Not significant** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **Not significant** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **Not significant**	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	See separate summary in table below.
	A well-defined area of wild land that contrasts with the surrounding glens, but with strong visual links to adjacent hills	Interior glens: **high** Interior hills: **medium-high** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **medium** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **medium-high**	This key attribute/ quality has three aspects (see Tables 5 and 6): <u>Aspect (a)</u> Interior glens: **no change** Interior hills: **no change** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **no change** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **no change** <u>Aspect (b)</u> Interior glens: **low** Interior hills: **medium**	<u>Aspect (a)</u> Interior glens: **Not significant** Interior hills: **Not significant** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **Not significant** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **Not significant** <u>Aspect (b)</u> Interior glens: **Not significant** Interior hills: **Significant**	Very slight reduction magnitude of change resulting from removal of 15 turbines. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	See separate summary in table below.

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects
			Northern and western peripheral slopes: **low/ negligible** South-eastern peripheral slopes: maximum **medium** <u>Aspect (c)</u> Interior glens: **low** Interior hills: **negligible** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **negligible** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **negligible**	Northern and western peripheral slopes: **Not significant** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **Significant** (in western part only) <u>Aspect (c)</u> Interior glens: **Not significant** Interior hills: **Not significant** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **Not significant** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **Not significant**		
	Few human artefacts, mostly historic settlements that are restricted to sheltered glens	Interior glens: **high** Interior hills: **medium/ medium-high** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **medium** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **medium/ medium-high**	This key attribute/ quality has four aspects (see Tables 5 and 6): <u>Aspects (a), (b), and (c)</u> Interior glens: **no change** Interior hills: **no change** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **no change** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **no change** <u>Aspect (d)</u> Interior glens: **low** Interior hills: **medium** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **low** South-eastern peripheral slopes: maximum **medium**	<u>Aspects (a), (b), and (c)</u> Interior glens: **Not significant** Interior hills: **Not significant** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **Not significant** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **Not significant** <u>Aspect (d)</u> Interior glens: **Not significant** Interior hills: **Significant** Northern and western peripheral slopes: **Not significant** South-eastern peripheral slopes: **Significant** (in western part only)	Very slight reduction magnitude of change resulting from removal of 15 turbines. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	See separate summary in table below.
Wild Land Areas-Cumulative Effects	**Key attribute/ quality**	**Sensitivity of Key Attribute/ Quality throughout Study Area (Step 3)**	**Cumulative Magnitude of Change (Step 4)**	**Localised Significance of Cumulative Effects**		
Talla Hart Wild Land Area 02	Rounded moorland hills, deeply incised by glens and deceptively challenging to traverse	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Intensification of application scenario wind farms as a result of addition of Teviot; Harestanes South and Daer in the baseline. No material change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
	A strong perception of naturalness that contrasts with the surrounding forest	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Intensification of application scenario wind farms as a result of addition of Teviot; Harestanes South and Daer in the baseline. No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.

Receptor	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects
Wild Land Areas-Cumulative Effects	**Key attribute/ quality**	**Sensitivity of Key Attribute/ Quality throughout Study Area (Step 3)**	**Cumulative Magnitude of Change (Step 4)**	**Localised Significance of Cumulative Effects**		
	A well-defined area of wild land that contrasts with the surrounding glens, but with strong visual links to adjacent hills	Interior glens: n/a Interior hills: medium-high Northern and western peripheral slopes: n/a South-eastern peripheral slopes: medium-high	Aspect (a): n/a Aspect (b) Interior glens: n/a Interior hills: low (this aspect, and the effect that the proposed development itself has on this aspect, is not relevant in cumulative terms as visibility of other wind farms will not affect the relationship between the WLA, the proposed development, and the Ettrick/ Tweedsmuir Hills) Northern and western peripheral slopes: n/a South-eastern peripheral slopes: maximum low (this aspect, and the effect that the proposed development itself has on this aspect, is not relevant in cumulative terms as visibility of other wind farms will not affect the relationship between the WLA, the proposed development, and the Ettrick/ Tweedsmuir Hills) Aspect (c) Interior glens: n/a Interior hills: negligible (because this aspect relates only to interior hills) Northern and western peripheral slopes: n/a South-eastern peripheral slopes: negligible (because this aspect relates only to interior hills)	Aspect (a): n/a Aspect (b) Interior glens: n/a Interior hills: **Not significant** Northern and western peripheral slopes: n/a South-eastern peripheral slopes: **Not significant** Aspect (c) Interior glens: n/a Interior hills: **Not significant** Northern and western peripheral slopes: n/a South-eastern peripheral slopes: **Not significant**	n/a	Intensification of application scenario wind farms as a result of addition of Teviot; Harestanes South and Daer in the baseline. No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
	Few human artefacts, mostly historic settlements that are restricted to sheltered glens	Interior glens: n/a Interior hills: medium/ medium-high Northern and western peripheral slopes: n/a South-eastern peripheral slopes: medium/ medium-high	Aspects (a), (b), and (c): n/a Aspect (d) Interior glens: n/a Interior hills: medium (the proposed development has very intermittent visibility to the south from this area and is likely to be seen from some locations – e.g. Hart Fell – in conjunction with close proximity baseline wind farms that lie to the north and north-west of the WLA) Northern and western peripheral slopes: n/a South-eastern peripheral slopes: maximum medium (the proposed development has intermittent visibility to the south from the western part of this area and is likely to be seen from some locations in conjunction with baseline wind farms (Clyde and Minnygap/ Harestanes) that lie to the west/ south-west of the WLA).	Aspects (a), (b), and (c): n/a Aspect (d) Interior glens: n/a Interior hills: **Significant** Northern and western peripheral slopes: n/a South-eastern peripheral slopes: **Significant** (in western part only)	n/a	Intensification of application scenario wind farms as a result of addition of Teviot; Harestanes South and Daer in the baseline. No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.

Table 3 Updated Summary of Effects on Representative Viewpoints

Viewpoint No./ Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects
1. Southern Upland Way near Gateshaw Rig	High	Medium-high	**Significant**	**Not significant**	No change to findings of significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
2. Romans and Reivers Route	High	High	**Significant**	Baseline scenario: **Not significant** Baseline plus application-stage scenario: **Significant**	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
3. Sandyford	Medium-high	Medium	**Significant**	**Not significant**	Removal of turbines T56; T61 and T62 substantially removes visibility from Sandyford, reducing magnitude of change to negligible. Material change to findings of magnitude and significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
4. Waterhead of Dryfe	Medium-high	Medium	**Significant**	**Not significant**	Removal of turbines T54; T56; T61 and T62, and reduction in height of T51, T53, T55 and T57 down to 180m to tip reduces magnitude of change to medium-low. Material change to magnitude of change reported in the 2020 EIAR, albeit it remains (borderline) **Significant**.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
5. Rangecastle Hill	Medium-high	High	**Significant**	Baseline scenario: **Significant** Baseline plus application-stage scenario: **Significant**	Removal of T54; T56; T61 and T62 reduces magnitude of change to medium-high and materially reduces field of view affected. Material change to magnitude of change reported in the 2020 EIAR, albeit it remains **Significant**.	No material change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
6. Boreland Church	Medium-high	Medium-high	**Significant**	**Not significant**	Removal of turbines T35; T37; T38; T54; T56; T61 and T62, and reduction in height of T51, T53, T55 and T57 down to 180m to tip reduces magnitude of change to medium. Material change to magnitude of change reported in the 2020 EIAR, albeit it remains **Significant**.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
7. Annandale Water Services, J16 A74(M)	Medium	Medium-high	**Significant**	**Not significant**	Removal of 14 turbines from western side of wind farm reduces vertical and horizontal field of view affected. Magnitude reduces to Medium. Material change to magnitude of change reported in 2020 EIAR, albeit it remains **Significant**.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.

Viewpoint No./ Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects
8. Southern Upland Way near Beattock Hill	High	Medium-high	**Significant**	**Not significant**	Removal of turbines along western fringe of the wind farm helps to push it back into the uplands, away from the fringe landscape enclosing Annandale. Magnitude of change reduces to medium. Material change to magnitude of change reported in the 2020 EIAR, albeit it remains **Significant**.	Slight increase in cumulative development with Harestanes South and Daer introducing an application stage scenario into baseline views. Magnitude of cumulative change in this scenario is medium, with a significant effect identified. Material change to magnitude and significance of cumulative effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.
9. Moffat High Street	High	Medium-Low	**Significant**	**Not significant**	Substantial reduction in number and prominence of turbines, with removal of T1-T10, and T35; T37 and T38 resulting in a reduction in magnitude of change to low, and a **Not significant** effect. Material change to magnitude and significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
10. Moffat A701 on northern edge	Medium-High	Medium	**Significant**	**Not significant**	Substantial reduction in number and prominence of turbines, with removal of T1-T10, and T35; T37 and T38 resulting in a reduction in magnitude of change to medium-low, albeit it remains **Significant** due to appearance on skyline above Moffat. Material change to magnitude of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
11. A701 north of Moffat	Medium-high	Medium	**Significant**	**Not significant**	Discernible reduction in prominence of turbines in the Annandale foothills, which recedes wind farm further back into uplands. Reduction in magnitude of change to medium-low but remaining **Significant** due to skyline prominence. Material change to magnitude of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
12. A701 near Devil's Beef Tub	Medium-high	Medium	**Significant**	**Not significant**	Discernible reduction in prominence of turbines in the Annandale foothills, which recedes wind farm further back into uplands. Reduction in magnitude of change to medium-low but remaining (borderline) **Significant** due to skyline prominence. Material change to magnitude of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Very slight increase in cumulative development with Harestanes South in baseline. No material change to the low magnitude of cumulative change or significance of cumulative effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.

Viewpoint No./ Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects
13. Ettrick Pen	High	Medium-high	**Significant**	Baseline scenario: **Significant** Baseline plus application-stage scenario: **Significant**	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Slight increase in cumulative development with Daer and Teviot applications in baseline. No material change to medium magnitude of cumulative change or significance of cumulative effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.
14. B709 north of Eskdalemuir	Medium	Medium	**Significant**	**Not significant**	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
15. Castle O'er Forest Hill Fort	High	Medium-high	**Significant**	Baseline scenario: **Significant** Baseline plus application-stage scenario: **Significant**	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Very slight intensification of application stage cumulative baseline with addition, primarily, of Teviot. No material change to the medium-high cumulative magnitude of change or findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
16. Corrie Common	Medium-high	Medium	**Significant**	Baseline scenario: **Significant**	Slight reduction in field of view occupied by turbines, but magnitude of change remains medium. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Slight increase in cumulative development with Daer and Callisterhall applications in baseline, appearing to visually connect the Clyde and Harestanes clusters, in the Application scenario. No material change to the medium cumulative magnitude of change or findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
17. Burnswark Hill Fort	Medium-high	Medium/ medium-low	**Significant**	Baseline scenario: **Significant** Baseline plus application-stage scenario: **Significant**	Removal of turbines to west and south of wind farm results in a more compact array, reducing magnitude of change to medium-low. Material change to magnitude of change, but maintaining significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Slight increase in cumulative development with Harestanes South; Daer and Callisterhall in baseline, in the Application scenario. No material change to the medium cumulative magnitude of change or findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
18. A709 west of Lockerbie (bridge over River Annan)	Medium	Medium-low	**Significant**	Baseline scenario: **Not significant**	Removal of turbines to west and south of wind farm results in a more compact array, and without outliers to the south east, maintaining medium-low magnitude of change. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Slight increase in cumulative development with Harestanes South appearing discernibly in baseline, in the Application scenario. No material change to the medium-low cumulative magnitude of change assessed for baseline, but introduction of medium-low cumulative magnitude for application scenario, which maintains the not significant cumulative effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.
19. B7020 north of Lochmaben	Medium-High	Medium-Low	**Significant**	**Not significant**	Slight reduction in field of view affected, through removal of turbines to west and south of wind farm which results in a more compact	No material change to the medium-low cumulative magnitude of change assessed for

Viewpoint No./ Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects
					array, but maintains a medium-low magnitude of change. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	baseline scenario, or findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
20. Queensberry	High	Medium	**Significant**	Baseline scenario: **Significant** Baseline plus application-stage scenario: **Significant**	Removal of T1-T10 improves relationship of wind farm to uplands and sets it further back from the Annandale foothills, which is beneficial in siting terms. Slight reduction in magnitude of change, but maintained as medium. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Discernible increase in cumulative development with Daer in application scenario, appearing to prominently extend visibility around Queensberry, in the Application scenario, which is assessed to increase to a high cumulative magnitude of change with the proposed development. Material change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR, for Application scenario.
21. Hart Fell	High	Medium	**Significant**	Baseline scenario: **Significant** Baseline plus application-stage scenario: **Significant**	Removal of T1-T10 improves relationship of wind farm to uplands and sets it further back from the Annandale foothills, which is beneficial in siting terms. Slight reduction in magnitude of change, but maintained as medium. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Discernible increase in cumulative development with Daer in application scenario, appearing to infill gap between Clyde and Harestanes. Greyside and Teviot add to the Application scenario, which is assessed to increase to a high cumulative magnitude of change with the proposed development. Material change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR, for Application scenario.
22. Malcolm Monument, Whita Hill, Langholm	High	Medium-low	**Not significant**	Baseline scenario: **Not significant** Baseline plus application-stage scenario: **Significant**	Very slight reduction in density of turbines along southern edge. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Discernible increase in cumulative development in the Application scenario, with greater influence arising from intensification of Hopsrig and Loganhead cluster; Callisterhall and to a lesser extent Teviot. No change to medium cumulative magnitude of change in Application scenario. No material change to findings of cumulative magnitude of change or significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Communities/ Settlement assessments:						
Bankshill	High	Maximum medium	Intermittent **Significant** effect on views from some limited parts of the northern edge of the settlement	Baseline scenario: very intermittent **Significant** effect Baseline plus application-stage scenario: very intermittent **Significant** effect	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.

Viewpoint No./ Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects
Beattock	High	Maximum medium-high	Intermittent **Significant** effect on views from very limited parts of the eastern edge of the settlement	**Not significant**	Removal of T1- T10; T35, T37 and T38 would result in a discernible reduction in visual impact in views from the eastern edge of Beattock, reducing magnitude of change to medium. No material change to significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Potential for very slight increase in Application stage cumulative effects from addition of Daer to scenario. No material change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Boreland	High	Maximum medium-high	Intermittent **Significant** effect on views from some limited locations where clear views are available	**Not significant**	Removal of T54, T56, T61, T62 (and reduction in tip height of T51; T53; T55 and T57) would result in discernible reduction in magnitude of change to medium, from elevated part of the settlement, but would remain **Significant**. Material change to magnitude of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Corrie Common	High	Maximum medium	Intermittent **Significant** effect on views from the western part of the village and some very limited parts of the eastern edge	Baseline scenario: intermittent **Significant** effect Baseline plus application-stage scenario: intermittent **Significant** effect	Slight reduction in field of view occupied by turbines, but magnitude of change remains medium. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Slight increase in cumulative development with Daer and Callisterhall applications in baseline, appearing to visually connect the Clyde and Harestanes clusters, in the Application scenario. No material change to the medium cumulative magnitude of change or findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Johnstonebridge	High	Maximum medium-high	Intermittent **Significant** effect on views from limited parts of the eastern edge of the settlement	**Not significant**	Removal of 13 turbines from western side of wind farm reduces vertical and horizontal field of view affected, and would cause wind farm to be pushed back into uplands away from foothills. Magnitude reduces to Medium. Material change to magnitude of change reported in 2020 EIAR, but would remain **Significant**.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Lochmaben	High	Maximum medium-low	Intermittent **Significant** effect on views from some limited locations where clear views are available	**Not significant**	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Lockerbie	High	Maximum medium-low	Intermittent **Significant** effect on views from some limited locations where clear views are available	**Not significant**	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Moffat	High	Maximum medium	Intermittent **Significant** effect on views from some limited parts of the southern and eastern areas as well as from more open locations within the town	**Not significant**	Substantial reduction in number and prominence of turbines, with removal of T1-T10, and T35; T37 and T38 resulting in a reduction in magnitude of change to low, and a **Not significant** effect.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.

Viewpoint No./ Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects
					Material change to magnitude and significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	
Route assessments:						
M6/ A74 (M)	Medium-high	Maximum medium-high	Southbound travellers: intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 12.5km between Beattock and Annandale Water Services Northbound travellers: very intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 13km between Lockerbie and Annandale Water Services and intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 11km between Annandale Water Services and Beattock	Baseline scenario and baseline plus application-stage scenario: Southbound travellers: **Not significant** Northbound travellers: very intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 13km between Lockerbie and Annandale Water Services and intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 11km between Annandale Water Services and Beattock	Removal of 13 turbines from western side of wind farm reduces vertical and horizontal field of view affected, and would cause wind farm to be pushed back into uplands away from foothills. Magnitude reduces to Medium. Material change to magnitude of change reported in 2020 EIAR, albeit it remains **Significant**.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
A701	Medium-high	Maximum medium-high	Southbound travellers: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 18.5km between around Viewpoint 12 and Oldshields Wood Northbound travellers: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 8km between Parkgate and St Ann's; and approx. 10km between Oldshields Wood and southern Moffat	Baseline scenario: Southbound travellers: **Not significant** Northbound travellers: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 8km between Parkgate and St Ann's; and approx. 10km between Oldshields Wood and southern Moffat Baseline plus application-stage scenario: n/a	Discernible reduction in prominence of turbines in the Annandale foothills, which recedes wind farm further back into uplands. Reduction in magnitude of change to medium-low but remaining **Significant** due to skyline prominence. Material change to magnitude of change reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
A708	Medium-high	Maximum medium-high	Westbound travellers: **Not significant** Eastbound travellers: intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 1.5km on the eastern edge of Moffat	**Not significant**	Removal of T1-T10 would result in a substantial reduction in visual impact in views from the A708 for eastbound road users, departing from Moffat, reducing magnitude of change to low, and **Not significant**. Material change to magnitude and significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
A709	Medium-high	Maximum medium-low	Westbound travellers: Not significant Eastbound travellers: intermittent/ very intermittent Significant effect on approx. 8km between Lochmaben and Lockerbie	**Not significant**	Removal of turbines to west and south of wind farm results in a more compact array, and without outliers to the south east, maintaining medium-low magnitude of change. No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	Slight increase in cumulative development with Harestanes South appearing discernibly in baseline, in the Application scenario. No material change to the medium-low cumulative magnitude of change assessed for baseline, but introduction of medium-low cumulative magnitude for application scenario, which maintains the **Not significant** cumulative effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.
B709	Medium-high	Maximum medium-high	Southbound travellers: very intermittent/ intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 5km between Loch Tima and the White Esk valley	Baseline scenario and baseline plus application-stage scenario:	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.

Viewpoint No./ Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects
			Northbound travellers: very intermittent/ intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 800m near Bentpath and approx. 3km at Shaw Rig	For travellers in both directions: very intermittent **Significant** effects on the same stretches as the **Significant** effects of the proposed development itself		
B723	Medium	Medium	Southbound travellers: very intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 10km between Eskdalemuir and Fenton Yet Northbound travellers: very intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 14km between Lockerbie and Sandyford	Baseline scenario: **Not significant** Baseline plus application-stage scenario: Southbound travellers: **Not significant** Northbound travellers: very intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 14km between Lockerbie and Sandyford	Removal of T54, T56, T61, T62 (and reduction in tip height of T51; T53; T55 and T57) would result in discernible reduction in magnitude of change to medium-low, from elevated and intermittent parts of the route heading northbound, and would become **Not significant.** Material change to magnitude of effect and significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
B7020	Medium-high	Maximum medium-high	Southbound travellers: intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 6km, commencing at the start of the road in Beattock Northbound travellers: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 18km between Lochmaben and Beattock	**Not significant**	Removal of 14 turbines from western side of wind farm reduces vertical and horizontal field of view affected from intermittent stretches heading northbound. Magnitude reduces to Medium. Material change to magnitude of change reported in 2020 EIAR, although it remains **Significant**.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
B7076	High	Maximum medium-high	Southbound travellers: intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 3km north-west of Moffat, and approx. 12.5km between Beattock and Annandale Water Services Northbound travellers: very intermittent/ intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 13km between Lockerbie and Annandale Water Services, and approx. 11km between Annandale Water Services and Beattock	Baseline scenario: Southbound travellers: **Not significant** Northbound travellers: very intermittent/ intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 13km between Lockerbie and Annandale Water Services and intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 11km between Annandale Water Services and Beattock Baseline plus application-stage scenario: n/a	Removal of 14 turbines from western side of wind farm reduces vertical and horizontal field of view affected. Magnitude reduces to Medium. Material change to magnitude of change reported in 2020 EIAR, although it remains **Significant**.	Very slight increase in Application scenario with inclusion of Harestanes South and Daer. No material change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Core paths	High	Maximum high	Where there is clear and open visibility of a moderate to high level within approx. 18km of the proposed development the effect may be **Significant**	Baseline scenario and baseline plus application-stage scenario: **Significant** cumulative effects may arise on the intermittent/ very intermittent parts of the route where the proposed development itself is assessed to have potential for a **Significant** effect	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Annandale Way	High	Maximum medium	Where there is clear and open visibility of a moderate to high level within approx. 18km of the proposed development the effect may be **Significant**	Baseline scenario: **Significant** cumulative effects may arise on the intermittent/ very intermittent parts of the route where the proposed development itself is assessed to have potential for a **Significant** effect Baseline plus application-stage scenario: n/a	No material change to magnitude or significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.
Romans and Reivers Route	High	Maximum high	Where there is clear and open visibility of a moderate to high level within approx. 18km of the proposed	Baseline scenario and baseline plus application-stage scenario: **Significant** cumulative effects may arise on the intermittent/ very intermittent parts of the route	Removal of T1-T10 would result in a substantial reduction in visual impact in views from the route for eastbound walkers, departing Moffat,	No change to findings of cumulative significance reported in the 2020 EIAR.

Viewpoint No./ Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Cumulative Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Updated Cumulative Effects
			development the effect may be **Significant**	where the proposed development itself is assessed to have potential for a **Significant** effect	which would become not significant. Effects on route further east (Viewpoint 2) would remain high magnitude and **Significant**. Material change to magnitude and significance of effect reported in the 2020 EIAR for part of the route exiting Moffat. Otherwise remains as assessed in the 2020 EIAR.	
Southern Upland Way	High	Maximum medium-high	Where there is clear and open visibility of a moderate to high level within approx. 18km of the proposed development the effect may be **Significant**	Baseline scenario and baseline plus application-stage scenario: **Significant** cumulative effects may arise on the intermittent/ very intermittent parts of the route where the proposed development itself is assessed to have potential for a **Significant** effect	Removal of turbines along western fringe of wind farm helps to push it back into the uplands, away from the fringe landscape enclosing Annandale. Magnitude of change reduces to medium. Material change to magnitude of change reported in the 2020 EIAR, but remains **Significant**.	Slight increase in cumulative development with Harestanes South and Daer introducing an application stage scenario into baseline views. Magnitude of cumulative change in this scenario is medium, with a **Significant** effect identified. Material change to magnitude and significance of cumulative effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.
West Coast Mainline Railway	Medium	Maximum medium-high	Travellers in either direction: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** effect on approx. 20km between Beattock and Lockerbie	Baseline scenario: intermittent/ very intermittent **Significant** cumulative effect on approx. 20km between Beattock and Lockerbie Baseline plus application-stage scenario: n/a	Removal of 14 turbines from western side of wind farm reduces vertical and horizontal field of view affected. Magnitude of change reduces to Medium. Material change to magnitude of change reported in 2020 EIAR, albeit remains **Significant**.	Slight increase in cumulative development with Harestanes South and Daer introducing an application stage scenario into baseline views. Magnitude of cumulative change in this scenario is medium, with a **Significant** effect identified. Material change to magnitude and significance of cumulative effect reported in the 2020 EIAR.

Table 4: Updated Summary of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity

Property No./ Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Residential Visual Amenity Threshold (RVAT)	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Residential Visual Amenity Threshold (RVAT)
Non-financially involved properties within 2km Study Area:						
1. Kilburn	High	Medium-Low	**Not significant**	RVAT Not reached.	Magnitude of change reduces to low. Material change to magnitude assessed in 2020 EIAR, but remains **Not significant**.	RVAT not reached.
2. Waterhead of Dryfe Cottage	High	Medium-High	**Significant**	RVAT Not reached.	Magnitude of change reduces to medium. Material change to magnitude assessed in 2020 EIAR, but remains **Significant**.	RVAT not reached.
3. Kirncleuch	High	Medium	**Significant**	RVAT Not reached.	Magnitude of change reduces to low and effect becomes **Not significant.** Material change to magnitude and significance assessed in 2020 EIAR.	RVAT not reached.
4. 1 Kirkhill Cottage	High	High	**Significant**	**RVAT reached.**	Magnitude of change reduces to medium-high, but remains **Significant**. Material change to magnitude assessed in 2020 EIAR.	RVAT not reached.
5. Fingland Cottage	High	Medium-Low	**Not significant**	RVAT Not reached.	Magnitude of change reduces to low. Material change to magnitude assessed in 2020 EIAR, and remains **Not significant**.	RVAT not reached.
6. Craig Beck Hope	High	Medium/ Medium-Low	**Significant**	RVAT Not reached.	Magnitude of change remains medium/ medium-low, and effect remains **Significant**. No material change to magnitude or significance assessed in 2020 EIAR.	RVAT not reached.
7. 3 Dryfe Lodge	High	Medium-Low	**Not significant**	RVAT Not reached.	Magnitude of change reduces to low, and remains not **Significant**. Material change to magnitude assessed in 2020 EIAR.	RVAT not reached.
8. 1 Dryfe Lodge	High	Medium-Low	**Not significant**	RVAT Not reached.	Magnitude of change reduces to low. Material change to magnitude assessed in 2020 EIAR and remains **Not significant**.	RVAT not reached.
9. 2 Dryfe Lodge	High	Medium-Low	**Not significant**	RVAT Not reached.	Magnitude of change reduces to low. Material change to magnitude assessed in 2020 EIAR and remains **Not significant**.	RVAT not reached.

Property No./ Name	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect	2020 EIAR Residential Visual Amenity Threshold (RVAT)	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development Significance of Effect	2023 Additional Information Update: Residential Visual Amenity Threshold (RVAT)
10. Murthat Cottage	High	Medium	**Significant**	RVAT Not reached.	Magnitude of change remains medium, and **Significant.** No material change to magnitude or significance assessed in 2020 EIAR.	RVAT not reached.
Financially involved properties within 2km Study Area:						
C. Laverhay	High	High	**Significant**	RVAT reached.	Magnitude of change remains high, and **Significant**. No material change to magnitude or significance assessed in 2020 EIAR.	RVAT reached.
D. Crowgill	High	Medium/ Medium-High	**Significant**	RVAT reached.	Magnitude of change reduces to medium, and remains **Significant**. Material change to magnitude of change assessed in 2020 EIAR.	RVAT Not reached.
F. Laverhay Cottage	High	High	**Significant**	RVAT reached.	Magnitude of change remains high, and **Significant**. No material change to magnitude or significance assessed in 2020 EIAR.	RVAT reached.
G. Milne	High	Medium-High	**Significant**	RVAT reached.	Magnitude of change reduces to medium, and remains **Significant**. Material change to magnitude of change assessed in 2020 EIAR.	RVAT Not reached.
H. 2 Kirkhill Cottage	High	High	**Significant**	RVAT reached.	Magnitude of change reduces to medium, and remains **Significant.** Material change to magnitude of change assessed in 2020 EIAR.	RVAT Not reached.
I. Kirkhill Farm	High	Medium-High	**Significant**	RVAT reached.	Magnitude of change reduces to medium, and remains **Significant**. Material change to magnitude of change assessed in 2020 EIAR.	RVAT Not reached.

Table 5: Updated Summary of Effects on Night-time Aviation Lighting Viewpoints

Night-time Assessment Viewpoint	Night-time sensitivity	Magnitude of change at viewpoint	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect: 2,000cd lights	2020 EIAR Significance of Effect: 200cd lights	Change to visible lighting as a consequence of CAA-approved reduced Aviation Lighting Scheme	2023 Additional Information Update: Revised Proposed Development with CAA-approved reduced Aviation Lighting Scheme
Viewpoint 6 – Boreland Church (4.37km to closest turbine light)	Medium-High	Medium-High to Medium (36 x 2,000cd lights and up to 36 x 32cd mid-tower lights).	**Significant**	**Significant** **Not significant** with light intensity controls	Reduction in number of visible 2,000cd lights at viewpoint, from 36 (in 2020 EIAR) to 8. Removal of all mid-tower 32cd lights.	Reduction in magnitude of visual effect to medium-low. **Significant** effect remains for 2,000cd lights reducing to **Not significant** effect for 200cd lights.
Viewpoint 7 – Annandale Water Services J16 A74(M) (5.26km to closest turbine light)	Medium-Low	Medium-High (46 x 2,000cd lights and up to 46 x 32cd mid-tower lights).	**Significant**	**Significant** **Not significant** with light intensity controls	Reduction in number of visible 2,000cd lights at viewpoint, from 46 (in 2020 EIAR) to 11. Removal of all mid-tower 32cd lights.	Reduction in magnitude of visual effect to medium. Reducing to **Not Significant** effect for both 2,000cd and 200cd lights.
Viewpoint 10 – Moffat A701 on northern edge (6.70km to closest turbine light)	Medium-High	Medium (20 x 2,000cd lights and up to 20 x 32cd mid-tower lights).	**Significant**	**Significant**	Reduction in number of visible 2,000cd lights at viewpoint, from 20 (in 2020 EIAR) to 4. Removal of all mid-tower 32cd lights.	Reduction in magnitude of visual effect to low. Reducing to **Not significant** effect for 2,000cd and 200cd lights.
Viewpoint 21-Hart Fell (11.34km to closest turbine light) (NB Visuals and assessment undertaken post-submission)	High	High (c75 x 2,000cd lights and up to 75 x 32cd mid-tower lights).	**Significant**	**Significant**	Reduction in number of visible 2,000cd lights at viewpoint, from c75 (in 2020 EIAR) to 17. Removal of all mid-tower 32cd lights.	Reduction in magnitude of visual effect to Medium/ Medium-Low for 200cd. **Significant** effect remains for 2,000cd lights reducing to **Not significant** effect for 200cd lights.

6.8 Summary and Conclusions

6.8.1 This Additional Information has evaluated the likely changes to the findings of Section 6 of the 2020 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm EIAR as a consequence of the proposed removal of 17no. turbines (and the addition of two) in the revised proposed development. It has considered this removal in relation to the landscape and visual effects of the revised Proposed Development, both on its own and in cumulative terms.

6.8.2 The report also presents an update to the cumulative assessment to account for changes to the cumulative context that have been identified within a 30km radius study area, up to a cut-off date of 10th November 2022. It also presents a reduced aviation lighting scheme that the Applicant has developed to secure further mitigation to the likely effects of the revised Proposed Development at night, as a result of visible aviation lighting on the turbine nacelles. The Additional Information report is supported by a range of updated and new plan graphics and visualisations, as set out in Annex 1 and provided in Volumes II and III. This includes a number of supplementary wirelines that have been requested by Dumfries & Galloway Council.

6.8.3 The consequence of the turbine removal is to improve the landscape and visual effects of the revised Proposed Development as they are experienced from a wide area surrounding the north western, south western and southern side of the application site. The benefits of the turbine removal are to draw back the edge of the wind farm from the interface between the uplands and Annandale Foothills, in an area that is visible from Moffat and Annandale, while greatly reducing the landscape and visual effects within the Dryfe Water valley. The change to the wind farm results in some significant changes to the overall findings of EIAR Section 6 and valuable mitigation of effects is derived across a wide range of landscape and visual receptors, including in particular the town of Moffat. Some substantial benefit also arises in terms of the likely visual effects on the amenity of residential properties within a 2km Study Area around the wind farm. The removal of turbines from the fringes of the uplands has discernibly reduced the magnitude of visual effects that would arise.

6.8.4 The Cumulative Update confirms that some material changes to the findings of significance reported in EIAR Section 6 have arisen, mainly related to the Application stage wind farms that have been added to the baseline in that scenario. These serve to intensify the presence of wind farms in the Application scenario from which some new significant cumulative effects are identified for the Proposed Development. The lack of certainty that the Application sites will materialise in reality must be borne in mind when considering these additional significant effects.

6.8.5 One wind farm (Barrel Law 2) has been removed from the cumulative context following its refusal of planning permission, but this was not material to the cumulative assessment of the Proposed Development. The findings of EIAR Section 6 in relation to cumulative effects assessed in the Operational/Under Construction and Consented scenarios remains accurate and valid as of 10th November 2022. The principal differences arise in respect of the application stage wind farms, which intensifies the presence of wind turbines to the west of Annandale in the Application scenario.

6.8.6 The only other notable change to the cumulative context that has arisen at the cut-off date is the emergence of a number of prospective wind energy projects at Scoping stage. These should not be assessed in a cumulative assessment, as the degree to which they may change as they progress into planning is well recognised. As a consequence, no weight should be given to Scoping stage schemes in the cumulative assessment.

6.8.7 A material benefit arises from the reduced aviation lighting scheme which would substantially reduce the intensity of visible light at night and would remove all significant visual effects when operating in the 200cd reduced intensity mode (when clear visibility prevails). Alongside the other mitigation of dimming to 10% of operational capacity, and horizontal beam control, the revised lighting scheme would bring valuable mitigation.

Annex 1: List of Updated Figures

The following EIAR Figures have been updated to illustrate the revised proposed development, and in relation to the updated cumulative context.

Main LVIA Viewpoint Visuals		
Figure	**VP**	**NAME**
AI Figure 6.16	Viewpoint 1:	Southern Upland Way near Gateshaw Rig
AI Figure 6.17	Viewpoint 2:	Romans and Reivers Route
AI Figure 6.18	Viewpoint 3:	Sandyford
AI Figure 6.19	Viewpoint 4:	Waterhead of Dryfe
AI Figure 6.20	Viewpoint 5:	Rangecastle Hill
AI Figure 6.21	Viewpoint 6:	Boreland Church
AI Figure 6.22	Viewpoint 7:	Annandale Water Services, J16 A74(M)
AI Figure 6.23	Viewpoint 8:	Southern Upland Way near Beattock Hill
AI Figure 6.24	Viewpoint 9:	Moffat High Street
AI Figure 6.25	Viewpoint 10:	Moffat A701 on northern edge
AI Figure 6.26	Viewpoint 11:	A701 north of Moffat
AI Figure 6.27	Viewpoint 12:	A701 near Devil's Beef Tub
AI Figure 6.28	Viewpoint 13:	Ettrick Pen
AI Figure 6.29	Viewpoint 14:	B709 north of Eskdalemuir
AI Figure 6.30	Viewpoint 15:	Castle O'er Forest Hill Fort
AI Figure 6.31	Viewpoint 16:	Corrie Common
AI Figure 6.32	Viewpoint 17:	Burnswark Hill Fort
AI Figure 6.33	Viewpoint 18:	A709 west of Lockerbie (bridge over River Annan)
AI Figure 6.34	Viewpoint 19:	B7020 north of Lochmaben
AI Figure 6.35	Viewpoint 20:	Queensberry
AI Figure 6.36	Viewpoint 21:	Hart Fell
AI Figure 6.37	Viewpoint 22:	Malcolm Monument, Whita Hill, Langholm

RVAA Viewpoint Visuals (NFI)		
Figure	**VP**	**NAME**
AI Figure A6.1a to AI Figure A6.1k	1	KILBURN
	2	WATERHEAD OF DRYFE COTTAGE
	3	KIRNCLEUCH, FINGLAND
	4	1 KIRKHILL COTTAGE
	5	FINGLAND COTTAGE
	6	CRAIG BECK HOPE
	7	3 DRYFE LODGE
	8	1 DRYFE LODGE
	9	2 DRYFE LODGE
	10	MURTHAT COTTAGE

RVAA Viewpoint Visuals (FI)		
Figure	**VP**	**NAME**
AI Figure A6.2a to AI Figure A6.2l	C	LAVERHAY
	D	CROWGILL
	F	LAVERHAY COTTAGE
	G	MILNE
	H	2 KIRKHILL COTTAGE
	I	KIRKHILL FARM

CH Viewpoint Visuals		
Figure	**VP**	**NAME**
AI Figure 9.6	Viewpoint 1:	LB9842: Craigielands House
AI Figure 9.7	Viewpoint 2:	SM676: Milton, Roman Fort, fortlet and camps
AI Figure 9.8	Viewpoint 3:	SM698: Lochwood Castle
AI Figure 9.9	Viewpoint 4:	SM714: Wamphray, motte and bailey 100m NNE of Wamphray House
AI Figure 9.10	Viewpoint 5:	SM12721: Laverhay Cottage, enclosure 480m NNE of
AI Figure 9.11	Viewpoint 6:	SM10476: Peat Hill, fort and scooped settlement
AI Figure 9.12	Viewpoint 7:	SM649: Carthur Hill, fort, Boreland
AI Figure 9.13	Viewpoint 8:	LB9898, GDL322: Raehills House
AI Figure 9.14	Viewpoint 9:	View from Fenton Heights scooped settlement (SM10477) towards fort on Rangecastle Hill
AI Figure 9.15	Viewpoint 10:	View from Barrack Hill scooped settlement (SM8365) towards fort on Rangecastle Hill
AI Figure 9.16	Viewpoint 11:	View from Leithenhall scooped settlement (MDG7277) towards fort on Dundoran Hill
AI Figure 9.17	Viewpoint 12:	Archbank and Frenchland Walk, Moffat (Core Path 292)
AI Figure 9.18	Viewpoint 13:	B723 Travelling north
AI Figure 9.19	Viewpoint 14:	B723 Travelling south

Wild Land Viewpoints		
Figure	**VP**	**NAME**
AI Figure A1	WLA Viewpoint A1:	Hartfell Rig
AI Figure A2	WLA Viewpoint A2:	Swatte Fell
AI Figure A3	WLA Viewpoint A3:	Raven Craig
AI Figure A4	WLA Viewpoint A4:	Firthhope Rig
AI Figure A5	WLA Viewpoint A5:	Redgill Craig

AI Supplementary Wirelines		
Figure	**VP**	**NAME**
DGC Figure 1	DGC Viewpoint 1:	Dryfe Water valley: Corsehill, overlooking Boreland and the Dryfe Water Valley
DGC Figure 2	DGC Viewpoint 2:	Dryfe Water valley: Approaching up the Dryfe valley from Boreland (Point 1)
DGC Figure 3	DGC Viewpoint 3:	Dryfe Water valley: Core path 312, approach to the head of the Dryfe Water valley (Point 2)
DGC Figure 4	DGC Viewpoint 4:	Wamphray Water valley: Minor road junction, turn point
DGC Figure 5	DGC Viewpoint 5:	Moffat: The old church yard
DGC Figure 6	DGC Viewpoint 6:	Moffat: Elevated view from Moffat environs: Moffat Golf Course / core path 300
DGC Figure 7	DGC Viewpoint 7:	Moffat: Elevated view from Moffat environs: Gallowhills core path 293
DGC Figure 8	DGC Viewpoint 8:	Eskdalemuir: B723 leaving Eskdalemuir 1 km W ascending near Black Craigs
DGC Figure 9	DGC Viewpoint 9:	Eskdalemuir: B709, Shaw Rig, descent towards Eskdalemuir, by disused quarry
DGC Figure 10	DGC Viewpoint 10:	Summit of Croft Head
DGC Figure 11	DGC Viewpoint 11:	Black Esk Reservoir Dam
DGC Figure 12	DGC Viewpoint 12:	Berryscaur Approach
DGC Figure 13	DGC Viewpoint 13:	A74M near Cowdens (south of Lockerbie)
DGC Figure 14	DGC Viewpoint 14:	Gateshaw Rig Approach

Appendix 6.1
Additional Information May 2023
Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Update

Introduction

In accordance with the third edition of 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment' (GLVIA3), the LVIA, contained in Section 6 of the 2020 EIAR, assesses the visual impact of the proposed development on public views and public visual amenity. Appendix 6.1 of the LVIA Chapter sets out the Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA). The RVAA goes a stage beyond the LVIA by assessing the visual impact of the proposed development on private views and private visual amenity, and has been prepared, in accordance with the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 2/19 'Residential Visual Amenity Assessment'.

Since 2020, the Applicant (CWL) has engaged with a range of consultees, interest groups and members of the public to understand their response to the proposals and, in addressing the feedback it has heard, CWL has modified the wind farm layout in an attempt to balance environmental and energy generation considerations. Consequently, a number of turbines have been removed from the original layout. The proposed development layout now comprises 60 wind turbines, with a blade tip height ranging from 180m to 250m, as shown in the Site Layout Plan 'AI Figure 2.1'. Turbines have been removed from the west and southern sides of the wind farm, resulting in tangible mitigation across a range of receptors, including residential receptors.

This Additional Information (AI) replaces the RVAA, Appendix 6.2, prepared as part of the 2020 Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), to reflect the changes to the layout which have affected the extent of the wind farm that is likely be experienced by the closest residential receptors.

Context to RVAA

In this AI report reference is made to a selection of Appeal and Section 36 decisions in both England and Scotland, to help illustrate how other decision makers have handled making judgements on the visual effects of wind farms in relation to residential amenity. Most commercial wind farm developments will give rise to some locally significant visual effects. Where there are residential properties in close proximity to a proposed wind farm development, it is not uncommon for a RVAA to acknowledge that there will be some significant effects on the private visual amenity of some residents.

This is inevitable when considering the typical height of a modern turbine but, as various planning decisions show, this does not in itself render a wind farm unacceptable, and any significant visual effects need to be balanced against the other benefits of the particular development in question.

The issue of Residential Visual Amenity was first addressed by Inspector Lavender in the Enifer Downs appeal decision in which he observed that: *"when turbines are present in such number, size and proximity that they represent an unpleasantly overwhelming and unavoidable presence in main views from a house or garden, there is every likelihood that the property concerned would come to be widely regarded as an unattractive and thus unsatisfactory (but not necessarily uninhabitable) place in which to live."*

In coming to his decision, Inspector Lavender considered the extent to which:

- the visual experience from the dwelling and garden may be comparable to *"actually living within the turbine cluster"* rather than a turbine cluster being present close by; or
- the experience of the turbines is *"unpleasantly overwhelming and unavoidable".*

In the subsequent Carland Cross decision, Inspector Lavender elaborated and qualified his position stating: *"The planning system is designed to protect the public rather than private interests, but both interests may coincide where, for example, visual intrusion is of such magnitude as to render a property an unattractive place in which to live. This is because it is not in the public interest to create such living conditions where they did not exist before. Thus, I do not consider that simply being able to see a turbine or turbines from a particular window or part of the garden of a house is sufficient reason to find the visual impact unacceptable (even though a particular occupier might find it objectionable)."*

This approach by Inspector Lavender has become known as the 'Lavender Test', albeit it is not a formal planning test as such.

It is also relevant to make reference to a section 36 decision in Scotland in which the appointed Reporters addressed the effects of a proposed wind farm on the visual component of residential amenity, with reference to the Lavender Test and in particular to take account of how they handled the approach to judging acceptability of effects.

At paragraph 17.42 of the Fauch Hill / Harburnhead Inquiry Report (8 July 2014) it is explained that there were 65 residential receptors within 2km of the application site. The Reporters stated that "t*he generally agreed guidance on the level of visual impact is known as the 'Lavender test' which assess whether a property would become an unacceptable place to live because of the development". T*he Reporters also use the terms 'dominant', 'overbearing' or 'oppressive' in terms of considering effects on residential amenity. At paragraph 11.56 of the Inquiry Report, the Reporters conclude that *"no individual properties would experience a dominant, overbearing or oppressive effect from the wind farm to the extent that residential amenity would be reduced to an unacceptable level in visual terms".*

In the Scottish Government section 36 decision for the Afton Wind Farm in East Ayrshire (17th October 2014), the Scottish Ministers set out (see page 7 of the Decision) that *"with regards to impacts on residential properties, Ministers agree with the assessment in the ES…… and consider that the development would not result in any over bearing visual effects on residential amenity to a degree that any property might be considered an unattractive place in which to live".*

In undertaking his assessment of the visual effects on residential amenity, the Reporter at Pines Burn in the Scottish Borders (Appeal allowed 17th August 2018) took account of the Scottish Ministers findings in respect of Afton Wind Farm and applied the principles of the so-called 'Lavender Test':

"40. Whilst planning law is not intended to protect the view from individual properties, it is generally accepted that it would not be in the public interest for a development to create unacceptable living conditions at a dwelling. Various tests have been applied in these circumstances, but my attention has been drawn, in particular, to that accepted by the Scottish Ministers with regard to their decision on a section 36 application at Afton Wind Farm in East Ayrshire in 2014. Here the Ministers considered whether the development would result in "overbearing visual effects on residential amenity to a degree that any property might be considered an unattractive place in which to live." With this test in mind, I have looked at those dwellings within two kilometres of the appeal site, other than those which would have limited or no visibility of the turbines."

The Pines Burn Reporter reached the following conclusions regarding the "higher threshold" that Scottish Ministers accept is relevant:

"48. Having studied the appellants' assessment and visited the locations and locality of these properties, I am satisfied that the appeal proposal would not result in a situation where the above test would be failed at any of those properties."

Appendix 1 to the Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) Technical Guidance Note 2/19 refers to relevant planning precedents, including the decisions relating to the following wind farms:

- Enifer Downs Wind Farm;
- Carland Cross Wind Farm;
- Burnthouse Farm Wind Farm
- Langham Wind Farm; and
- Baillie Wind Farm.

As was pointed out in the Burnthouse Farm decision, there can be no substitute for site visits to individual properties so that any likely impacts can be judged in the particular and unique circumstances of each case.

Having regard to the above, it is helpful to consider the factors and thresholds of acceptability which have guided decision-makers in other cases throughout the UK as follows:

- No individual has the right to a particular view but there comes a point when, by virtue of the proximity, size and scale of a given development, a residential property would be rendered so unattractive a place to live that planning permission should be refused. The public interest is engaged because it would not be right in a civil society to force persons to live in a property, which, viewed objectively, the majority of citizens would consider to be unattractive. The test is concerned with an assessment of living conditions as they would arise with the wind farm built, irrespective of the starting point. In Burnthouse Farm, the Secretary of State found it useful to pose the question whether *"would the proposal affect the outlook of these residents to such an extent i.e. be so unpleasant, overwhelming and oppressive that this would become an unattractive place to live?"*
- The test of what would be unacceptably unattractive should be an objective test, albeit that judgement is required in its application in the circumstances of a particular case.
- There needs to be a degree of harm over and above an identified substantial adverse effect on a private interest to take a case into the category of refusal in the public interest.
- The visual component of residential amenity should be assessed "in the round" taking into account factors such as distance from the turbines, the orientation, size and layout of the dwelling, garden and other amenity space, arc of view occupied by the wind farm, views through the turbines and the availability of screening.
- Each case has to be decided on its own merits but other Appeal cases, and section 36 Decisions, provide a useful benchmarking exercise.

Approach to Financially Involved Properties

Another matter discussed within this Additional Information relates to the approach that is taken with regard to financially involved properties. These properties are owned by individuals who have entered into legal agreements with the Applicant related to the Proposed Development, whereby they stand to benefit financially if planning consent is granted. The number of financially involved properties at Scoop Hill is quite high, which is due to the large scale of the proposed wind farm, extending across many landholdings.

With regard to properties that are financially involved, it is relevant to consider the position of the Scottish Ministers as set out in the section 36 decision and Reporter's Inquiry Report on the proposed Harelaw Wind Farm, which was issued by the Scottish Government on 26th September 2013. In this case, the Scottish Ministers accepted the recommendation of the Reporter and refused the application for consent which involved a development of some 39 wind turbines. The Reporter in the Harelaw case stated with regard to financially involved properties, at paragraph 8.51, that she had *"disregarded properties which have a financial involvement, as I consider residents in those properties would be willing to suffer a diminution in their residential amenity because of the financial benefit they would gain".*

Paragraph 8.56 of the Harelaw decision makes it clear that a number of properties had turbines within 800m. In that case, the development involved 39 turbines and the Reporter commented that *"many of those properties within such close proximity of the turbines would be able to see all or most of the 39 turbines."*

In the Pines Burn Appeal in 2018, heard by Malcolm Mahony, Reporter, he reached the following conclusion around financially involved property in paragraph 41: *"The closest residential property is Lurgiescleuch, which lies just over 800 metres to east of the nearest turbine. I understand that the house is owned and occupied by members of the Feakins family, who own the land on which the development would be constructed and would therefore benefit financially from the development."*

At Birneyknowe s26 Inquiry, Reporter David Liddell found the following in 2018: *"4.175 The Environmental Statement finds that the overall effect on both of these properties is substantial to severe, and significant, but not so adverse as to result in either house becoming an unsatisfactory place to live. That statement aside, I would I think have registered very significant concerns about the impacts on the amenity of these houses had they not been financially involved. Regardless of the views from individual windows, the wind farm would be a constant and dominant presence for the occupants of these properties. However, given their financial involvement, I do not take the view that such impacts add anything to the case against consenting this application."*

At the Green Burn Appeal in 2018, Reporter Andrew Sikes made the following assessment: *"36. All of the proposed turbines would be visible from the Corb, given its elevated moorland setting, in addition to those of the operational Drumderg Wind Farm and the consented single Corb Bridge turbine, which is to be erected at the property. However, as I note above, the Corb has a financial involvement in the proposed development which serves to assuage its significant visual effects."*

The purpose in referring to these decisions is only in relation to the approach the Reporters took in terms of the 'weight' to be placed on financially involved properties in terms of the effects on them, in relation to residential amenity, as in the Harelaw case, the Reporter *"disregarded"* such properties. This approach, whereby financially involved properties are afforded a higher tolerance of impact when compared with non-financially involved properties has subsequently been reflected in a number of Appeal and Inquiry Decisions in Scotland, including in respect of Baillie Hill; Birneyknowe; Gilston 2 and Greenburn, for example.

In the RVAA, financially involved properties have been identified and assessed separately from those properties that are not financially involved, in order that this important difference can be clearly identified. The method of assessment for financially involved properties is nonetheless identical to that taken for non-financially involved properties, any differentiation being reserved for the planning balance judgment.

RVAA Guidance

The Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance sets out the Steps to be followed when undertaking an RVAA and highlights how it should be informed by the principles and processes of GLVIA3. The purpose of the RVAA is to identify those properties where the effect of the proposed development leads to the 'Residential Visual Amenity Threshold' being reached or, in other words, where the magnitude of visual effect could be described as an 'overbearing' or 'overwhelming' magnitude of effect.

This assessment is carried out on site, supported by desk-based analysis, in order to observe and assess baseline factors such as the orientation of the property, the baseline views that may be gained, screening by vegetation and so on. Site visits in respect of the Proposed Development and the RVAA were carried out before and after the COVID 19 pandemic 'lockdown'. The field analysis has been carried out from publicly accessible locations close to each property in the study area, supported by desk based assessment using aerial photography, Google StreetView, maps, and the wirelines that have been run in order to illustrate the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from each property.

This RVAA assesses the likely effects of the Proposed Development on the visual component of residential amenity relating to individual properties within a localised study area. The term 'residential amenity' refers to the living conditions at a house, including its gardens and domestic curtilage, which are commonly interpreted to include visual amenity, noise amenity and other factors such as shadow flicker. In a RVAA, such as this, OPEN addresses only the visual amenity aspect of residential amenity, as this is its area of expertise. Effects from noise and shadow flicker are not assessed here.

The purpose of the RVAA is to inform the planning process. It is in this context that the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note makes the following statement: *"It is not uncommon for significant adverse effects on views and visual amenity to be experienced by people at their place of residence as a result of introducing a new development into the landscape. In itself this does not necessarily cause particular planning concern. However, there are situations where the effect on the outlook / visual amenity of a residential property is so great that it is not generally considered to be in the public interest to permit such conditions to occur where they did not exist before."*

Approach

The approach set out in the Technical Guidance is based on the following four steps:

- Step 1: Definition of the study area and scope of the assessment, informed by the description of the proposed development, defining the study area extent and scope of the assessment with respect to the properties to be included.
- Step 2: Evaluation of baseline visual amenity at properties to be included, having regard to the landscape and visual context and the potential influence of the proposed development.
- Step 3: Assessment of likely change to visual amenity of included properties in accordance with GLVIA3 principles and processes.
- Step 4: Further assessment of predicted change to the visual amenity of properties where a judgement in relation to the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold is required.

Step 1
Step 1 involves defining the extent of the study area and establishing the scope of the assessment. In respect of defining the extent of the study area, the Technical Guidance Note gives the following advice (Paragraphs 4.6 and 4.7):

"Over the last few years a large number of RVAAs have been prepared, especially relating to wind energy proposals. Local Planning Authorities (LPA) have frequently requested 'study areas' of up to 3 or even 5 km. The logic for these (exceptionally) large study areas was based on certain findings of LVIAs which identified significant visual effects from 'settlements' or from clusters of residential properties within this range. This fails to recognise that RVAA is a stage beyond LVIA. Consequently, many RVAAs, including those of windfarms with large turbines (150m and taller), have included disproportionately extensive study areas incorporating too many properties. This appears to largely be based on the misconception that if a significant effect has been identified in the LVIA adjacent to a property at 2.5km it will also potentially lead to reaching the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.

When assessing relatively conspicuous structures such as wind turbines, and depending on local landscape characteristics, a preliminary study area of approximately 1.5 to 2km radius may initially be appropriate in order to begin identifying properties to include in a RVAA."

In accordance with this guidance, the study area for the Proposed Development has been drawn out to the larger 2km radius recommended. Within the 2km study area, all private residential properties have been identified using AddressBase Plus data and mapped (see Figures 1 and 2 of this Additional Information report). The RVAA includes residential properties that appear occupied and in use as dwelling houses. These are individually numbered and listed in Figures 1 and 2 of this report. Figure 1 indicates all of those properties that do not have a financial involvement in the Proposed Development, while Figure 2, in Annex 1, indicates those properties that do have a financial involvement in the Proposed Development. The assessment sheets of all financial involved properties are also contained in Annex 1.

All of the properties shown in Figures 1 and 2 are located within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) of the Proposed Development, and therefore they have all been evaluated and assessed in the further steps of the RVAA.

It is noted that the Study Area extent has changed from that contained in the 2020 EIAR, as a direct result of the reduction in extent of the turbine envelope. The removal of fifteen turbines from the scheme has reduced the footprint of the Proposed Development and this in turn has drawn in the 2km Study Area boundary, and therefore it captures a reduced number of residential properties. Further explanation of this change is provided in the Additional Information Design & Access Statement.

Step 2
Step 2 involves carrying out an evaluation of the baseline visual amenity at the properties, through a combination of desk study and field work. The key considerations of this evaluation are set out in the Technical Guidance as follows:

- *"The nature and extent of all potentially available existing views from the property and its garden / domestic curtilage, including the proximity and relationship of the property to surrounding landform / landcover and visual foci. This may include primary / main views from the property or domestic curtilage as well as secondary / peripheral views; and*
- *Views as experienced when arriving or leaving the property, for example from private driveways / access tracks."*

This step is carried out largely on site from adjacent public roads, open land or footpaths, supported with further desk-based analysis of aerial photography and wirelines.

RVAA sheets are provided within this Appendix for 16 properties. This includes all 10 Non-financially involved properties and 6 of the 9 Financially involved properties that lie within the 2km study area (if consented, 3 of the 9 Financially involved properties within 2km will be uninhabited for the operational period and are therefore not assessed further). These assessment sheets contain an OS map and aerial photograph of the property, a description of the baseline views at each property, and the direction of the view and horizontal field of view which will be affected by the Proposed Development. The RVAA sheets also record the likely visual effects resulting from the Proposed Development. Wirelines are also presented in Annex 2 of this report to illustrate the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from each of the 16 properties. These are produced in increments of 90-degrees, in as many parts as are required to illustrate the full theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from each property.

Step 3
Step 3 involves carrying out an assessment of the likely change to the visual amenity of properties by applying the process of assessment advocated by GLVIA3, in which the sensitivity of the receptor is combined with the magnitude of change which will arise as a result of the Proposed Development, to determine whether the effect will be significant or not. The aim of Step 3 is to identify those properties with potential to reach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold and which therefore require further assessment in Step 4. This will generally only occur where a high; high/ medium-high or medium-high magnitude of change is assessed for a property, as the threshold reflects those effects that are at the extreme where they may become overwhelming or overbearing.

OPEN's methodology assumes that all occupiers of local residential properties within the RVAA will have a high sensitivity to the Proposed Development. The assessment of magnitude of change that will arise at each property as a result of the Proposed Development is carried out in accordance with GLVIA3 guidance, as indicated in the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note and described in the 2020 EIAR Appendix 6.1, which provides a full description of the criteria that contribute to magnitude of change on views and a description of the magnitude ratings used in this assessment. These are copied below for ease of reference:

"Magnitude of change on views

The magnitude of change on visual receptors and views is assessed in terms of the size or scale of the change, the geographical extent of the visual effect and, in some situations, its duration and reversibility. The key elements of the proposed development that will influence the level of change on views are the movement, form, material, colour and scale of the turbines, although infrastructure is also considered.

Size or Scale

This criterion relates to the size or scale of change to the view that will arise as a result of the proposed development, based on the following factors:

- *The scale of the change in the view, with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes in its composition;*
- *The distance between the visual receptor and the proposed development. Generally, the greater the distance, the lower the magnitude of change as the proposed development will constitute a smaller-scale component of the view;*
- *The proportion of the proposed development that will be seen. Visibility may range from one blade tip to all of the turbines. Generally, the more of the proposed development that can be seen, the higher the magnitude of change;*

- *The field of view available and the proportion of the view that is affected by the proposed development. Generally, the more of a view that is affected, the higher the magnitude of change will be. If the proposed development extends across the whole of the open part of the outlook, the magnitude of change will generally be higher. Conversely, if the proposed development covers just a part of an open, expansive and wide view, the magnitude of change is likely to be reduced as the proposed development will not affect the whole open part of the outlook;*
- *The scale and character of the context within which the proposed development will be seen and the degree of contrast or integration of any new features with existing landscape elements, in terms of scale, form, mass, line, height, colour and texture. The scale of the landform and the patterns of the landscape, the existing land use and vegetation cover, and the degree and type of development and settlement seen in the view will be relevant; and*
- *The consistency of the appearance of the proposed development. If the proposed development appears in a similar setting and form, and from a similar angle each time it is apparent, it will appear as a single, familiar site, and this can reduce the magnitude of change. If, on the other hand, it appears from a different angle and is seen in a different form and setting, the magnitude of change is likely to be higher.*

Geographical Extent

The extent of effects on views is based on the following factors:
- *The extent of a receptor (a road, footpath or settlement, for example) from which the proposed development may be seen. If the proposed development is visible from extensive areas, the overall magnitude of change is likely to be higher than if it is visible from a limited part of a receptor;*
- *The extent to which the change would affect views; whether this is unique to a particular viewpoint or if similar visual changes occur over a wider area represented by the viewpoint; and*
- *The position of the proposed development in relation to the principal orientation of the view and activity of the receptor. If the proposed development is seen in a specific, directional vista, the magnitude of change will generally be greater than if it were seen in a glimpsed view at an oblique angle of view.*

Duration and Reversibility

The duration and reversibility of effects on views are based on the period over which the proposed development is likely to exist and the extent to which it will be removed and its effects reversed at the end of that period. Duration and reversibility are not always incorporated into the overall magnitude of change, and may be stated separately.

Levels of Magnitude of Change

The magnitude of change on views and visual receptors is evaluated by combining the considerations of size or scale of change, geographical extent and, where relevant, duration and reversibility. The magnitude of change is assessed as high, medium, low or negligible according to the following definitions:
- *High, where the proposed development will result in a major alteration to the baseline view, providing a prevailing influence and/or introducing elements that are substantially uncharacteristic in the view;*
- *Medium, where the proposed development will result in a moderate alteration to the baseline view, providing a readily apparent influence and/or introducing elements that may be prominent but are not necessarily uncharacteristic in the view;*
- *Low, where the proposed development will result in a minor alteration to the baseline view, providing a slightly apparent influence and/or introducing elements that are characteristic in the view; and*
- *Negligible, where the alteration to the view is barely discernible.*

There may also be intermediate levels of magnitude of change – medium-high and medium-low - where the change falls between two of the definitions."

Significance of visual effect

The significance of the effect on residential visual amenity experienced at each property is dependent on the factors considered in the sensitivity and the magnitude of change resulting from the Proposed Development. These judgements on sensitivity and magnitude are combined to arrive at an overall assessment as to whether the Proposed Development will have an effect on residential visual amenity that is significant or not significant.

The assessment process - the evaluation of magnitude of change and the significance of the effect - is described on the RVAA sheets in this report. Of these, there are no non-financially involved properties and two financially involved properties that are assessed as having a high, high/ medium-high or medium-high magnitude of change and therefore require a Step 4 assessment to determine whether or not the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold has been reached.

Properties with high, high/ medium- high or medium-high levels of magnitude of change have been considered in the Step 4 assessment as these represent the highest levels of change and Step 4 ensures that the reasons for them either reaching, or not reaching, the threshold are justified.

Step 4
Step 4 of the RVAA is described as follows in the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note (Paragraphs 4.17 to 4.20):

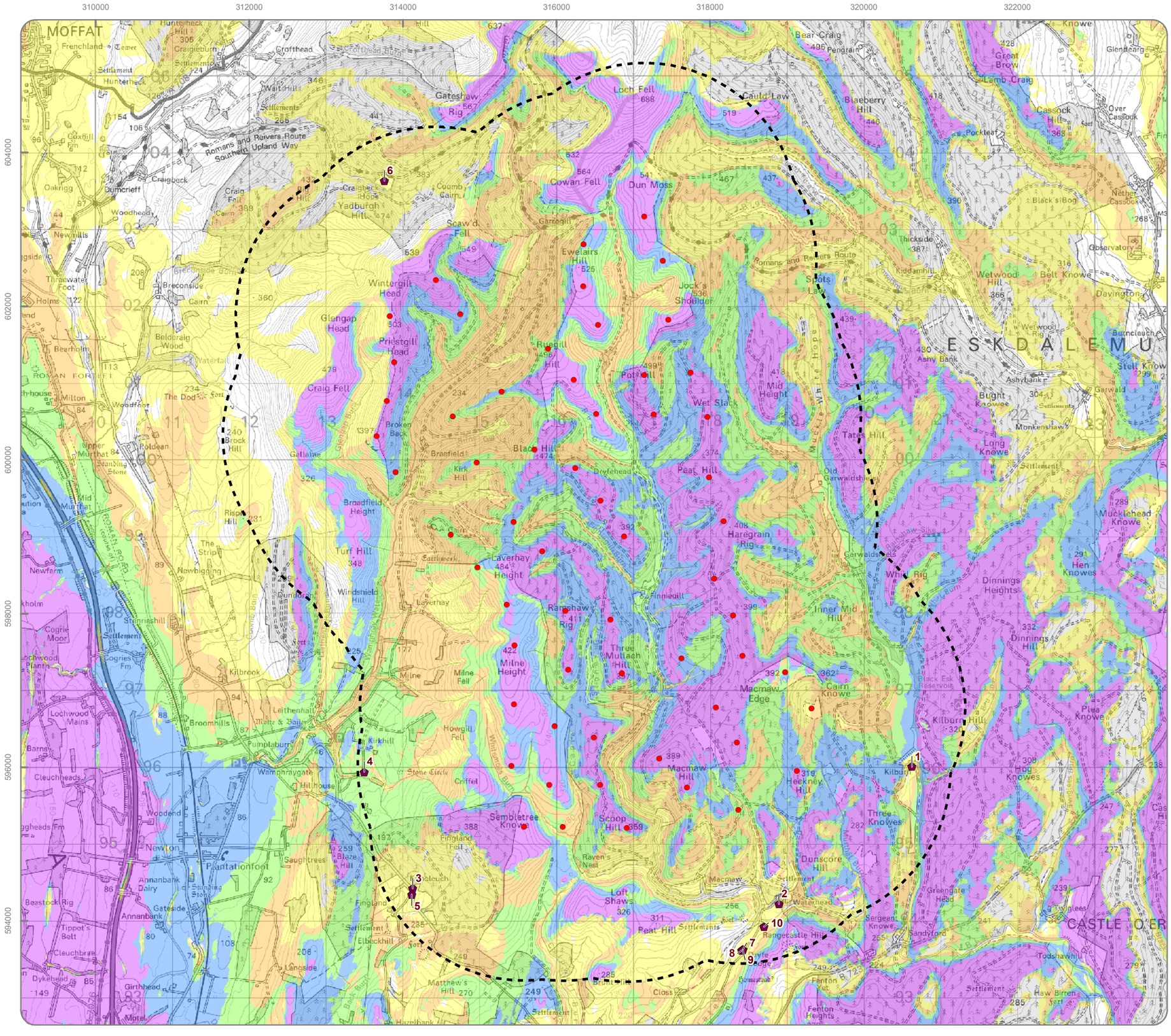
"The final step of RVAA involves a more detailed examination of the predicted effects on the visual amenity at those properties identified for further assessment in the previous step.

There is an important distinction between this concluding step of RVAA and the preceding one. In Step 3 the assessor has reached a conclusion with respect to magnitude and (EIA) significance of visual effect, and the change in visual amenity at the property. In this final step, and only for those properties where the largest magnitude of effect has been identified, a further judgement is required. This concluding judgement should advise the decision maker whether the predicted effects on visual amenity and views at the property are such that it has reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold, therefore potentially becoming a matter of Residential Amenity. This judgement should be explained in narrative setting out why the effects are considered to reach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold. Equally, judgements should explain why the threshold has not been reached.

The Residential Visual Amenity Threshold judgement should be communicated in a coherent manner, using text with clear descriptions, employing terminology which is commonly understood and descriptors which may have previously been used. Assessors should ensure that their judgements are unambiguous and have a clear, rational conclusion. Some examples of descriptions and descriptors that might be used include: 'blocking the only available view from a property', or 'overwhelming views in all directions'; and 'unpleasantly encroaching' or being 'inescapably dominant from the property'. It may also be useful to employ bespoke graphics such as annotated aerial photographs and wireframe visualisations to aid this further assessment in Step 4.

The key point regarding Step 4 is that the judgement required in this final, concluding step goes beyond the assessment undertaken in Step 3 which is restricted to judging the magnitude and significance of visual effect, typically as a supplement to the accompanying LVIA."

The Step 4 assessment is included on the RVAA sheets for each of the relevant properties, where required. Where this RVAA identifies any properties at the Threshold in Step 4, this does not imply an unacceptable visual effect, as any finding of acceptability requires to be undertaken as part of the wider planning balance. The 'Threshold' acts to identify those properties where a predicted change to visual amenity is of such magnitude that it should be considered by the Decision Maker and weighed in the planning balance, along with other EIA effects.



Legend

- Proposed Turbine Location
- 2km Distance Radius

Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility

No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines

- 1 - 12
- 13 - 24
- 25 - 36
- 37 - 48
- 49 - 60
- Residential Properties (Non-financially involved)

1 - KILBURN - LOCKERBIE
2 - WATERHEAD OF DRYFE COTTAGE - LOCKERBIE
3 - KIRNCLEUCH, FINGLAND - LOCKERBIE
4 - 1 KIRKHILL COTTAGE - MOFFAT
5 - FINGLAND COTTAGE - LOCKERBIE
6 - CRAIG BECK HOPE - MOFFAT
7 - 3 DRYFE LODGE - LOCKERBIE
8 - 1 DRYFE LODGE - LOCKERBIE
9 - 2 DRYFE LODGE - LOCKERBIE
10 - MURTHAT COTTAGE - LOCKERBIE

Blade tip:	180 / 200 / 225 / 250m	Observer height:	2m
DTM:	OS Terrain 5 DTM	Surface features:	Excluded
DTM resolution:	10m	Earth curvature:	Included

0 0.5 1 2 km

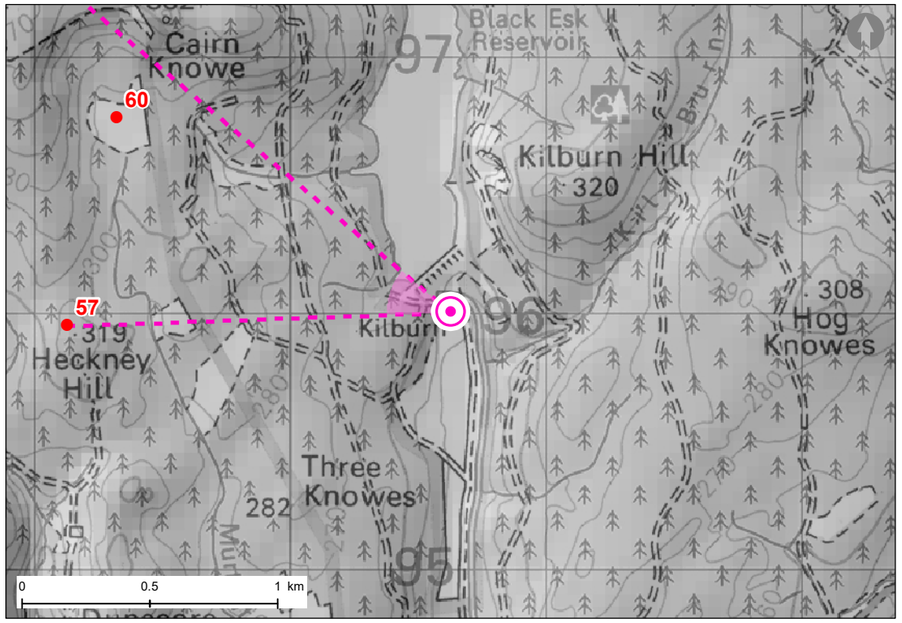
SCOOP HILL WIND FARM

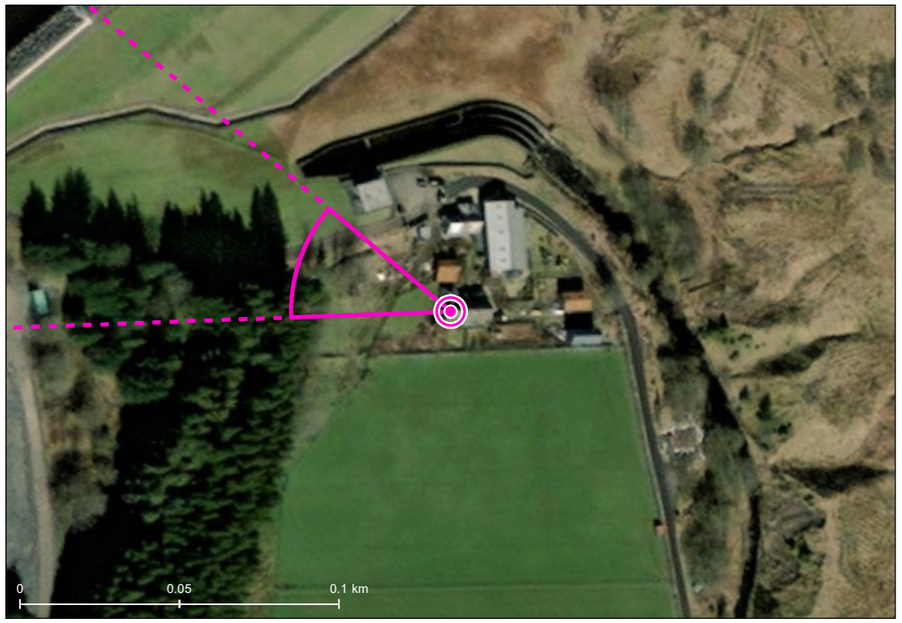
AI Figure 1
Residential Visual Amenity Assessment
Overview - Non-financially Involved Properties

Ref No:	160971	**Created By:**	JM	**Rev No:**	6
Scale:	1:50,000	**Drawing Size:**	A3	**Date:**	03/02/2023
Coordinate System:	BNG OS GB 1936 Datum				

community windpower

open optimised environments





Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 320626 Y 596006
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	7
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	3
Horizontal field of view:	42.29°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1501m

Property description:

☐ Farmhouse	☐ Semi Detached	☐ Stone Built	☒ Rendered	☐ 1 Storey	☐ 2 Storey	☒ Outbuildings	☐ Front Garden	☐ Rear Garden
☒ Detached	☐ Terraced	☐ Brick Built	☐ Timber-clad	☒ 1.5 Storey	☐ Conservatory	☒ Farmyard	☐ Garage(s)	☐ Side Gardens

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity

Location

House situated at the end of a minor public road that leads to the Black Esk Reservoir, to the east of the proposed development. The property is located immediately to the south of the impoundment dam of the Reservoir, just to the west of the Black Esk. Outbuildings lie to the north and east of the property.

Views from property

The property is orientated due south with open views along the Black Esk valley from the ground floor windows. The western side of the valley is enclosed by dense coniferous forestry that screens some visibility to the south-west. Views to the north appear to be screened by outbuildings, with the Reservoir dam also rising abruptly to the north of the house, foreshortening any views in this direction. There are windows (including upstairs windows) in the eastern elevation from where there are likely to be close views of outbuildings, with the landform of the Black Esk valley beyond. It is not clear if there are windows in the western elevation; if so, these will gain close views of woodland and forestry that lies close to the western side of the property.

Views from access

There are long relatively open views to the north, west and north-west, towards hills and forestry, when travelling towards the property along the Black Esk valley. Views to the east are foreshortened by the landform of the eastern side of the valley.

Views from garden grounds

There are grounds and yards all around the property, with some garden vegetation. Views are likely to be similar to those from the house, with long, open views southwards down the Black Esk valley and generally more limited views in other directions.

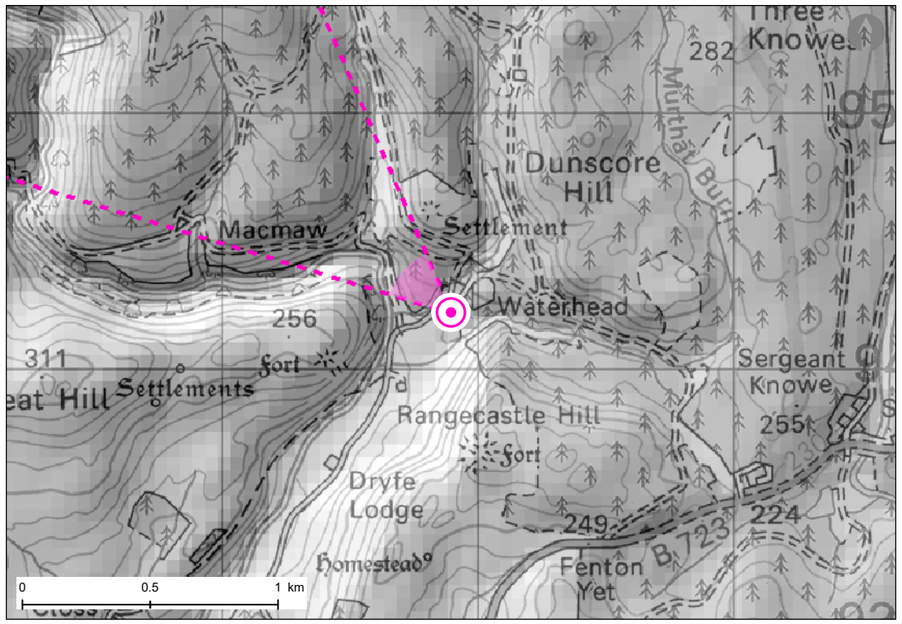
Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

- **Magnitude of change: Low**
- **Significance of effect: Not significant visual effect**

The wirelines show that 7 turbines in the eastern part of the proposed development are theoretically visible at close-proximity from this property, with the nearest turbine 1.5km away. The proposed development will extend approximately 42-degrees around the west/north-west of the property. The main orientation of views from the house is due southwards, these views will not be directly affected by the proposal. Views from the eastern elevation will also not be affected by the proposed development, and there are no apparent windows in the northern elevation. Visibility from the outside grounds and outbuildings is likely to be higher than that gained from the house, with potential for more open visibility and less restricted orientation. Views to the west will, however, be screened to some degree by forestry and woodland, while views to the north-west will be screened, at least in part, by the Reservoir dam. The proposed development will be immediately apparent in views from the approach to this property and some parts of its outside grounds. Visibility from within the property and its curtilage is likely to be less apparent due to the location of turbines in relation to the main orientation of views and some screening and filtering by landform, outbuildings, woodland and forestry. The effect will be not significant due to the level of landform and forestry screening.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold because of the Low magnitude of change on views from the property.



Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 318894
	Y 594219
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	8
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	4
Horizontal field of view:	49.79°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1335m

Property description:

☐ Farmhouse	☐ Semi Detached	☐ Stone Built	☐ Rendered	☐ 1 Storey	☒ 2 Storey	☒ Outbuildings	☒ Front Garden	☒ Rear Garden
☒ Detached	☐ Terraced	☐ Brick Built	☐ Timber-clad	☐ 1.5 Storey	☐ Conservatory	☒ Farmyard	☐ Garage(s)	☒ Side Gardens

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
'L'-shaped house with long wing to the north, situated at the end of a minor public road (also a core path) at the southern end of the proposed development. The property is in a reasonably elevated location on the eastern side of the Dryfe Water valley. Outbuildings lie to the north and east of the property.

Views from property
The property is orientated south-south-west, with open and elevated views along the Dryfe Water valley in this direction. While the main windows are on this elevation, there are also windows in other elevations. Views to the north are likely to be partly screened by outbuildings, woodland (including recently-planted woodland), and rising landform. Views to the west and east are likely to be screened and filtered by woodland around the property and, to the west, more distant forestry.

Views from access
There are long open views to the north, north-east and north-west, towards hills and forestry, when travelling towards the property along the Dryfe Water valley.

Views from garden grounds
There are gardens to the south, east and west of the house and around the northern wing. Views are likely to be similar to those from the house, with long, open views southwards down the Dryfe Water valley and more limited views in other directions.

Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

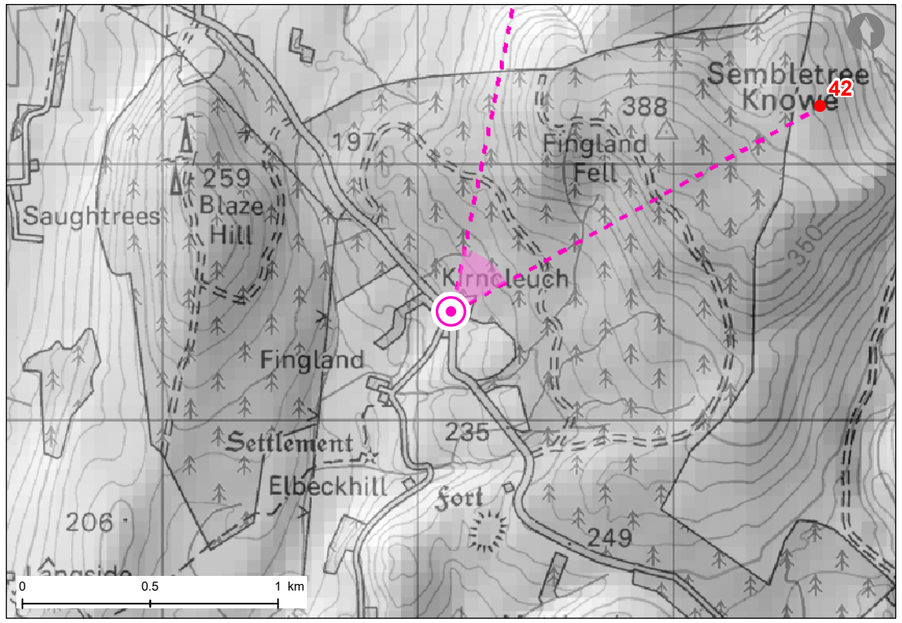
- **Magnitude of change: Medium**
- **Significance of effect: Significant visual effect**

The wirelines show that the southern part of the proposed development is theoretically visible at close-proximity from this property, with the nearest turbine 1.34km away. The proposed development will extend approximately 50-degrees around the north-west of the property. The main orientation of views from the house is south-south-westwards while the proposed development lies to the north-west, and it will therefore not be seen in these main views, although it is likely to be visible from other aspects of the property. Views from the other aspects of the property are likely to be screened and filtered to some degree by outbuildings, woodland and forestry, and are foreshortened by the rising landform of the valley side.

Views from the garden and outbuildings are likely to be similar to that gained from the house, with potential for more open visibility. Open views towards the proposed development will be gained from the approach to the property, up the valley. In some of these views, the proposed development will be seen in the setting of the house, which is set on the valley side. The proposed development will be immediately apparent in views from the approach to this property. Visibility from within the property and its curtilage/ garden grounds will be less apparent due to the main orientation of views and some screening and filtering by landform, outbuildings, woodland and forestry.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold because of the Medium magnitude of change on views from the property.



Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 314129
	Y 594422
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	3
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	0
Horizontal field of view:	49.56°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1652m

Property description:

☐ Farmhouse	☐ Semi Detached	☐ Stone Built	☒ Rendered	☒ 1 Storey	☐ 2 Storey	☒ Outbuildings	☒ Front Garden	☒ Rear Garden
☒ Detached	☐ Terraced	☐ Brick Built	☐ Timber-clad	☐ 1.5 Storey	☐ Conservatory	☐ Farmyard	☐ Garage(s)	☒ Side Gardens

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
This property is located on a minor road to the south-west of the proposed development. The property lies on the western edge of the Annandale foothills landscape in an elevated west-facing position above Annandale. There are outbuildings to the east of the property.

Views from property
The property is strongly orientated to the south-west, where extensive and elevated westwards and south-westwards views are gained across Annandale. There are also windows in the smaller south-eastern gable from where views along the hillside are likely to be gained. It is not clear if there are windows in the north-eastern elevation; if so, views from them will be foreshortened by the rising slope of the landform behind the house. While forestry immediately around the house appears to be felled, forestry remains on more elevated parts of the hillside, and this increases the enclosure of views to the east of the property.

Views from access
The key orientation of views on the approach to the property is to the west, across Annandale, towards which the eye is drawn. There are, however, also attractive views to the east, into the wooded glens of the foothills.

Views from garden grounds
There are gardens around the house, from where views are likely to be similar to those gained from the house, but more open. The focus will again be on the long, open views to the west and south-west, with the views to the east, north-east and south-east being restricted by the rising landform of the hillside and by forestry on the higher slopes.

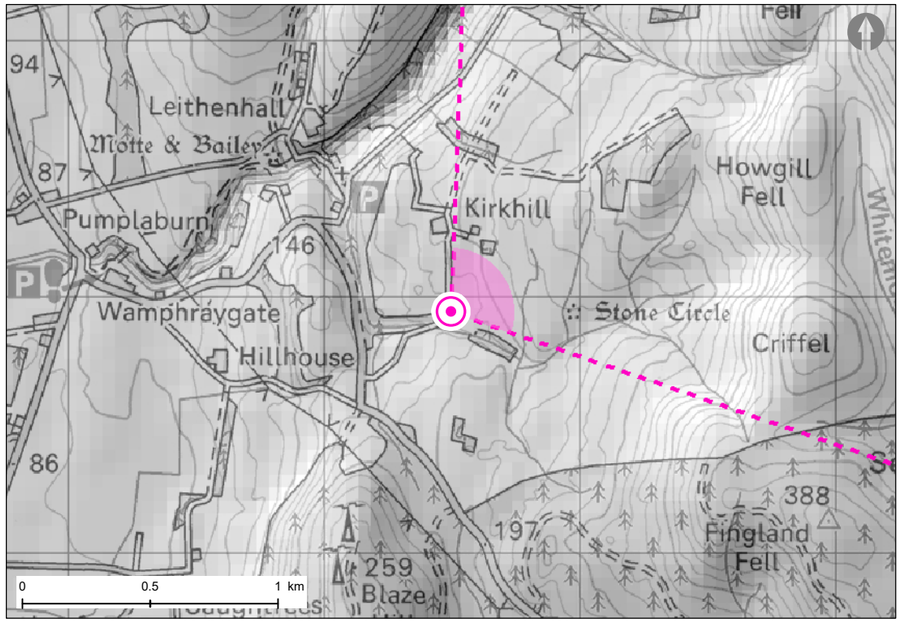
Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects
- **Magnitude of change: Low**
- **Significance of effect: Not significant**

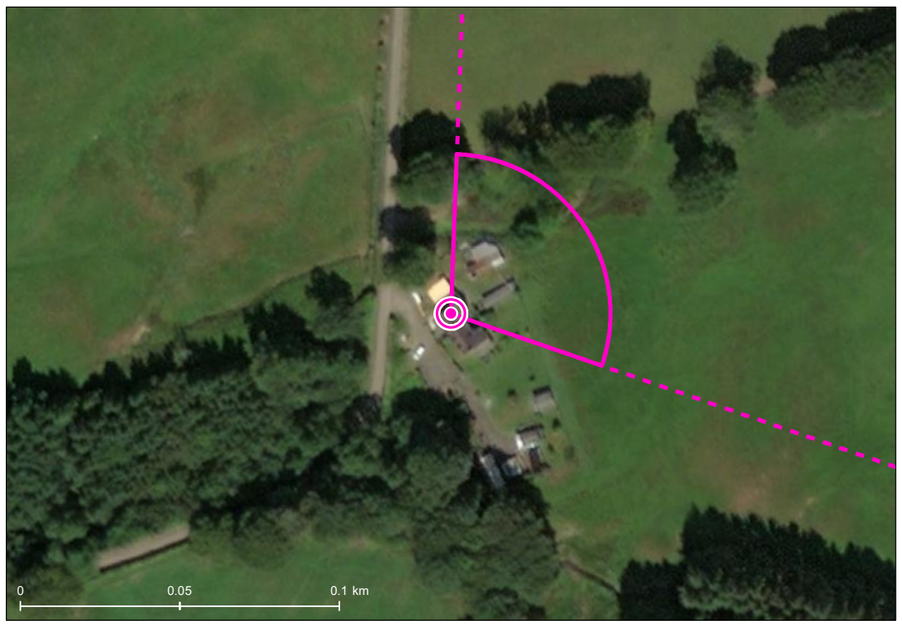
The wirelines show that extremities of the blades of 3 turbines in the proposed development are theoretically visible from this property, with the nearest visible turbine 1.65km away. The proposed development will extend over approximately 50-degrees to the north/north-east of the property. The main orientation of views from the house is strongly to the south-west, and this aspect will not be affected by the proposed development. There may be some visibility of the proposed development from the other aspects of the house, but this will be limited by the enclosure of the eastern and north-eastern aspect of the house by landform and further screening by forestry. Views from the garden are likely to have more visibility than those from the house, but the proposed development will also be peripheral to the main views and will be filtered by forestry. Intermittent views towards the proposed development will be gained from the approach to the property on the minor road.

The proposed development will potentially be visible in views from the garden at this property, and from its approach, but is unlikely to be clearly visible from within the property due to the orientation of views and enclosure by landform. Visibility of the proposed development from the garden and on the approach to the property will be limited, where it occurs it will consist of blades/tips only, so the effect on the views will not be significant.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold because of the Low magnitude of change on views from the property.





Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 313495
	Y 595941
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	30
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	14
Horizontal field of view:	106.91°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1917m

Property description:

☐ Farmhouse	☒ Semi Detached	☐ Stone Built	☒ Rendered	☐ 1 Storey	☒ 2 Storey	☐ Outbuildings	☒ Front Garden	☒ Rear Garden
☐ Detached	☐ Terraced	☐ Brick Built	☐ Timber-clad	☐ 1.5 Storey	☐ Conservatory	☐ Farmyard	☐ Garage(s)	☒ Side Gardens

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
This property is located on a minor dead-end road (also a core path) to the west of the proposed development. The property lies on the western edge of the Annandale foothills landscape in an elevated west-facing position. There are outbuildings to the east of the property.

Views from property
The property is orientated south-west/ north-east. To the south-west there are likely to be open, elevated and expansive west-facing views across Annandale. There are also open but less expansive views to the north-east, where the foothills continue to rise up to the higher hills of the Southern Uplands. There is some deciduous woodland around the property that will filter and screen views, particularly to the south, west and north-east.

Views from access
The key orientation of views on the approach to the property is to the east, towards the higher hills. Some views are open and gain an outlook towards the hills while others are enclosed by woodland and hedgerows.

Views from garden grounds
There are gardens around the house, from where views are likely to be similar to those gained from the house.

Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

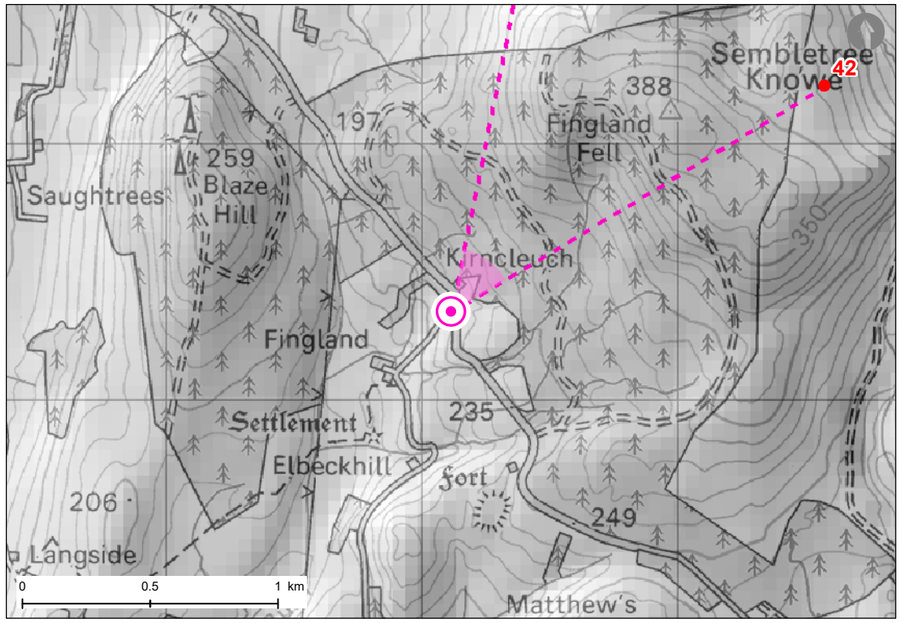
- **Magnitude of change: Medium-High**
- **Significance of effect: Significant visual effect**

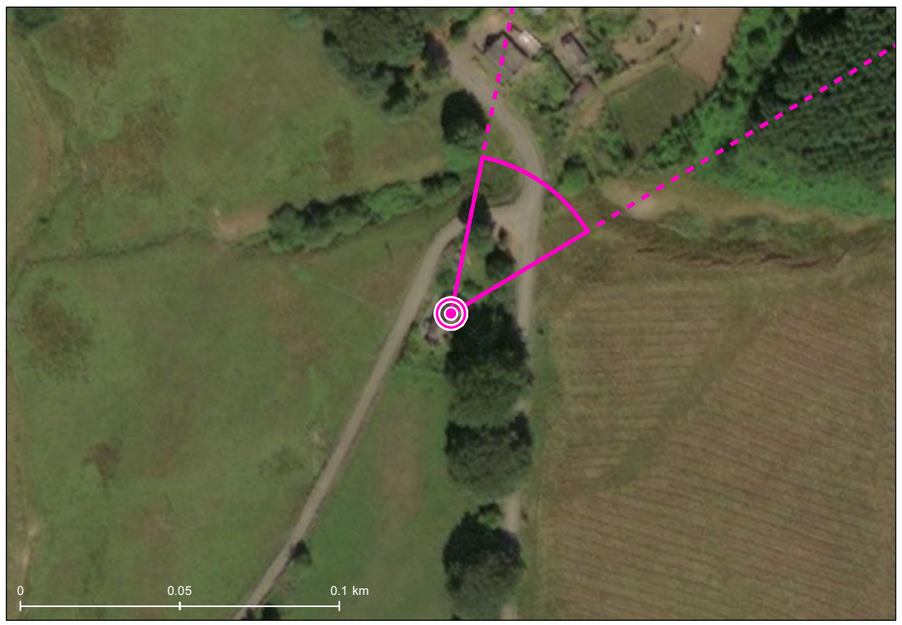
The wirelines show that part of the proposed development is theoretically visible from this property, with the nearest turbine 1.92km away. Parts of a total of 30 proposed turbines are theoretically visible, 14 with hubs and 16 blades only. The proposed development will extend approximately 107-degrees around the property, to the north/north-east. The open views to the south-west will not be affected by the proposed development but it is likely to be highly visible in views from the north-east elevation of the house and its north-eastern curtilage. Some views from within the house are likely to be filtered and screened by mature woodland and forestry, although visibility is still likely to be gained to the east. Similar views will theoretically be gained from the back and side gardens. Following the removal of the closest proposed turbines from Criffel and Howgill (T35, T37 and T38), the woodland belt proposed as mitigation in the 2020 EIAR is no longer considered necessary to mitigate visibility of turbines from this property.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold for the following reasons:

- The separation distance of nearly 2km from the closest wind turbine, which reduces the magnitude of change
- The concealment of the lower parts of the wind turbines by the intervening landform, which reduces the apparent height and any sense of overbearing influence from the wind turbines
- The occurrence of some intervening tree and woodland screening which diminishes visibility





Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 314113
	Y 594343
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	3
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	0
Horizontal field of view:	47.5°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1706m

Property description:

☐ Farmhouse	☐ Semi Detached	☐ Stone Built	☒ Rendered	☒ 1 Storey	☐ 2 Storey	☒ Outbuildings	☒ Front Garden	☒ Rear Garden
☒ Detached	☐ Terraced	☐ Brick Built	☐ Timber-clad	☐ 1.5 Storey	☐ Conservatory	☐ Farmyard	☐ Garage(s)	☒ Side Gardens

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
This property is located between two minor roads to the west of the proposed development. The property lies on the western edge of the Annandale foothills landscape in an elevated west-facing position above Annandale. There are outbuildings to the south of the property.

Views from property
The property appears to be of approximately square plan form and is thought to have windows in every elevation. The main orientation of views is to the west and south-west, where attractive and very extensive open views are gained across Annandale. Attractive but less expansive views to the north-west are also available. The north-east and south-east elevations of the property are cut back into the slope of the hill and, enclosed by rising landform, have foreshortened views. Trees and other vegetation also enclose these aspects of the property.

Views from access
The key orientation of views on the approach to the property is to the west, across Annandale, towards which the eye is drawn. There are, however, also attractive views to the east, into the wooded glens of the foothills.

Views from garden grounds
There appear to be gardens around the house, from where views are likely to be similar to those gained from the house, but more open. The focus will again be on the long, open views to the west and south-west, with the views to the east, north-east and south-east being restricted by the cutting of the property into the hillside and the vegetation around the garden.

Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

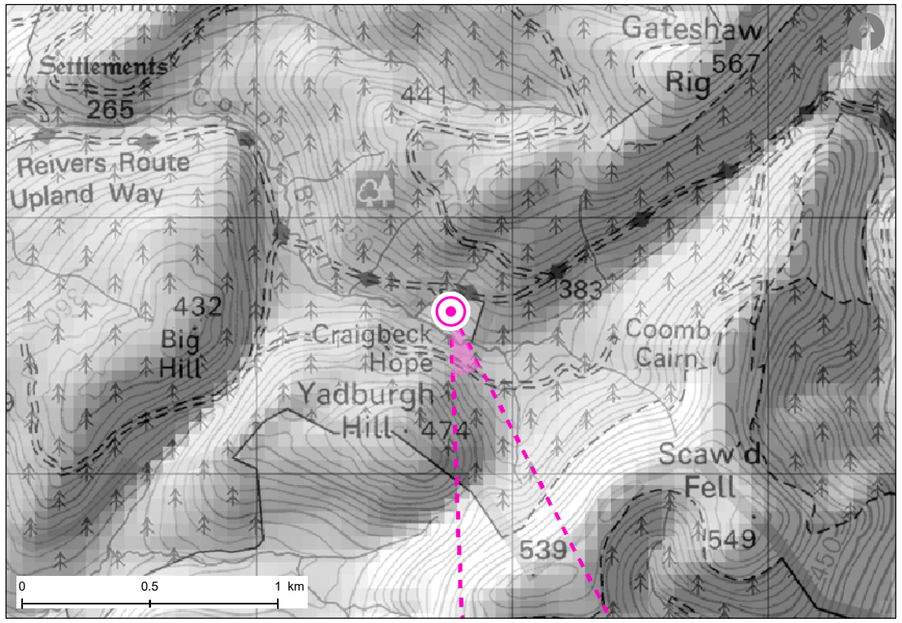
- **Magnitude of change: Low**
- **Significance of effect: Not significant visual effect**

The wirelines show that the blades of 3 turbines in the proposed development are theoretically visible from this property, with the nearest visible turbine 1.71km away. The proposed development will extend over approximately 48-degrees to the north/north-east of the property. The main orientation of views from the house is to the west and south-west, and this will not be affected by the proposed development. There may be some visibility of the proposed development from the other aspects of the house, but this will be limited by the enclosure of the eastern side of the house by landform and further screening by vegetation.

Views from the garden are likely to have more visibility than those from the house, but will also be peripheral to the main views and will be screened/ filtered by vegetation. Intermittent views towards the proposed development may be gained from the approach to the property on the minor road.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold because of the Low magnitude of change on views from the property.



Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 313759
	Y 603632
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	2
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	1
Horizontal field of view:	25.14°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1459m

Property description:

[x] Farmhouse	[ ] Semi Detached	[x] Stone Built	[x] Rendered	[ ] 1 Storey	[ ] 2 Storey	[x] Outbuildings	[x] Front Garden	[ ] Rear Garden
[x] Detached	[ ] Terraced	[ ] Brick Built	[ ] Timber-clad	[x] 1.5 Storey	[ ] Conservatory	[ ] Farmyard	[x] Garage(s)	[x] Side Gardens

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
Property is accessed by a remote forest track (which is followed by the Southern Upland Way and Romans and Reivers Route) in the Southern Uplands, to the north of the proposed development. There appear to be outbuildings and garden grounds around the property.

Views from property
The property appears to be roughly square in plan, and is assumed to have windows in each elevation - north, south, east and west. The views gained from the property are likely to be attractive and remote, looking across hills, glens and watercourses with areas of forestry and moorland. There is unlikely to be any apparent human development other than forestry and its associated operations.

Views from access and garden grounds
This property is accessed by a forest track (also followed by the Southern Upland Way and Romans and Reivers Route), much of which is low-lying, following watercourses through the hills. Views from the track and the garden/ ground around the property are likely to be similar to those from the house; partly forested hills, glens and burns.

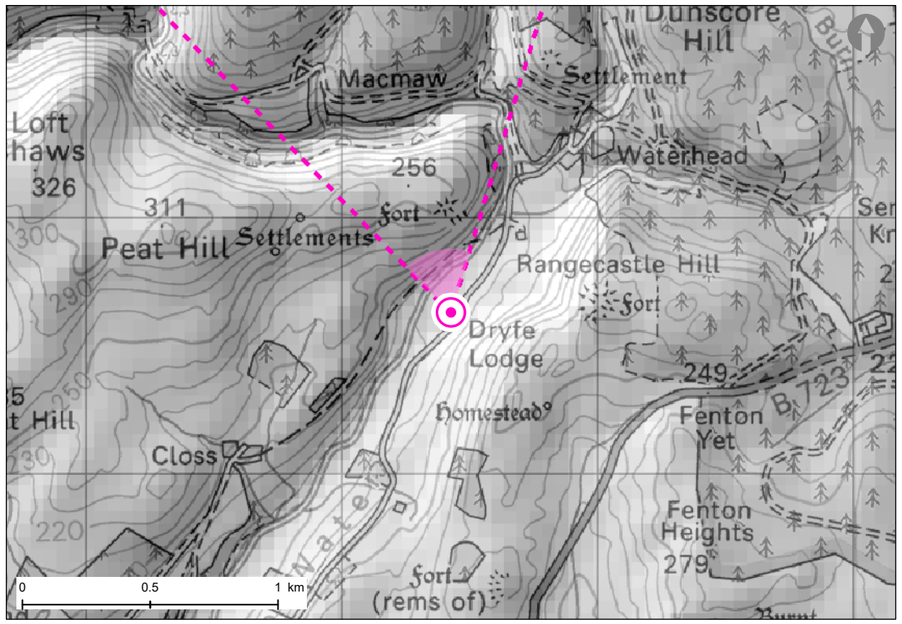
Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

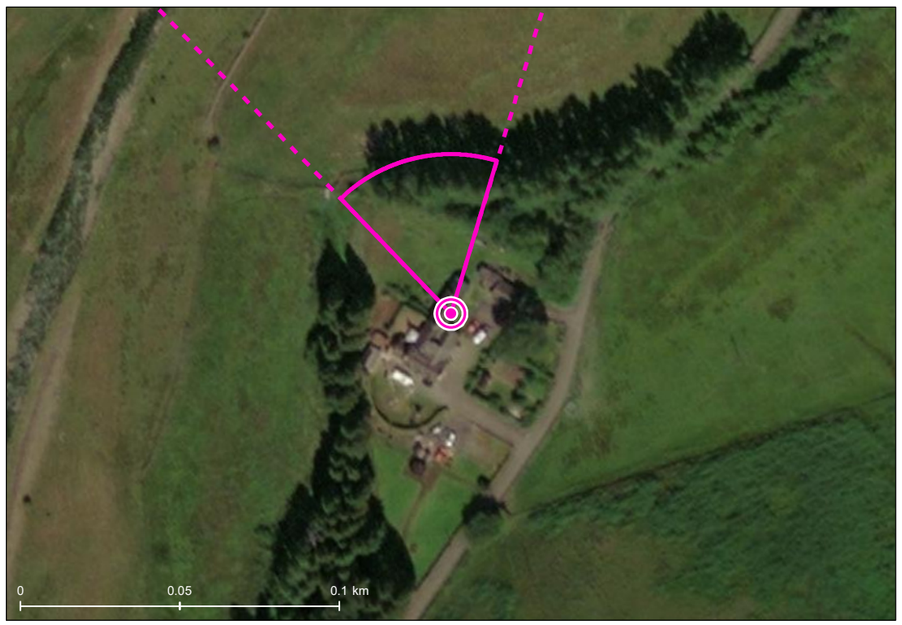
- **Magnitude of change: Medium/ medium-low**
- **Significance of effect: Significant visual effect**

The wirelines show that one blade and one hub of turbines in the proposed development are theoretically visible from this property, with the nearest visible turbine 1.46km away. The proposed development will extend over approximately 25-degrees to the south-south-east of the property. Windows in the southern elevation of the house may gain visibility of these turbines, dependent on forestry cover and any local screening. The ZTV indicates that a similar level of visibility is theoretically gained from the area around the house, while the access track is shown to have a similar level of theoretical visibility, or no visibility.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold because of the Medium/ medium-low magnitude of change on views from the property.





Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 318426 Y 593629
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	3
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	1
Horizontal field of view:	60.6°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1817m

Property description:

[ ] Farmhouse	[x] Semi Detached	[ ] Stone Built	[x] Rendered	[ ] 1 Storey	[ ] 2 Storey	[x] Outbuildings	[x] Front Garden	[x] Rear Garden
[ ] Detached	[ ] Terraced	[ ] Brick Built	[ ] Timber-clad	[x] 1.5 Storey	[ ] Conservatory	[ ] Farmyard	[?] Garage(s)	[x] Side Gardens

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
This property is one of a group of three properties (including property numbers 8 and 9) situated adjacent to a minor public road (also a core path) to the south of the proposed development. The property is in a low-lying location on the Dryfe Water valley floor, east of the Dryfe Water. Outbuildings lie to the north-east of the property.

Views from property
The property is orientated north-west/ south-east. Views to the south-east are foreshortened by the landform of the Dryfe Water valley, which rises to the east while the longer, more open views across the valley to the north-west are likely to be filtered by a belt of conifers that lies to the west of the property. It is not clear if there are windows on the north-eastern elevation, but if there are, visibility from these would be extensively screened/ filtered by a further belt of trees that lies to the north of the property. The south-western elevation abuts the neighbouring property.

Views from access
There are intermittent views to the north, north-east and north-west, towards hills and forestry, when travelling towards the property along the Dryfe Water valley.

Views from garden grounds
There appear to be gardens to the front, rear and side of the house. The woodland around the group of properties is likely to screen/ substantially filter views to the north, south and west, while views to the east will be foreshortened by the landform of the Dryfe Water valley. Where views to the north and west are gained, they will be long views across and along the valley. To the south, views from the garden will overlook neighbouring properties/ gardens.

Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects
- **Magnitude of change: Low**
- **Significance of effect: Not significant visual effect**

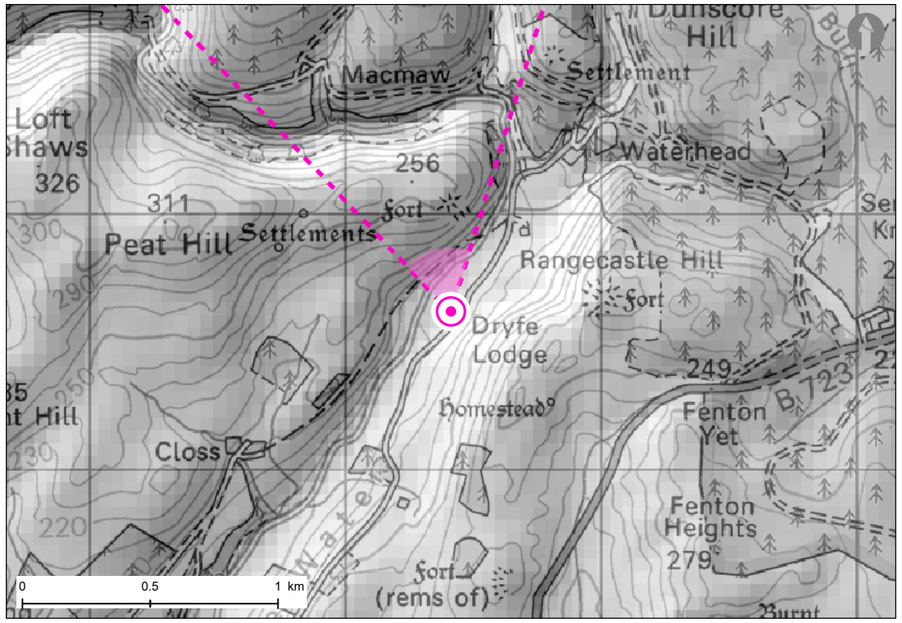
The wirelines show that 3 turbines in the proposed development are theoretically visible from this property, 1 with hub visibility and two as blades, with the nearest visible turbine 1.82km away. The proposed development will extend over approximately 61-degrees to the north/north-west of the property. The main orientation of views from the house is to the north-west and south-east so while the proposed development will not affect the south-eastern outlook, it may be seen in views to the north-west, particularly from upper windows. However, visibility in this direction is limited to two blades, and views from within the property will also be screened/ filtered by the trees that surround the property.

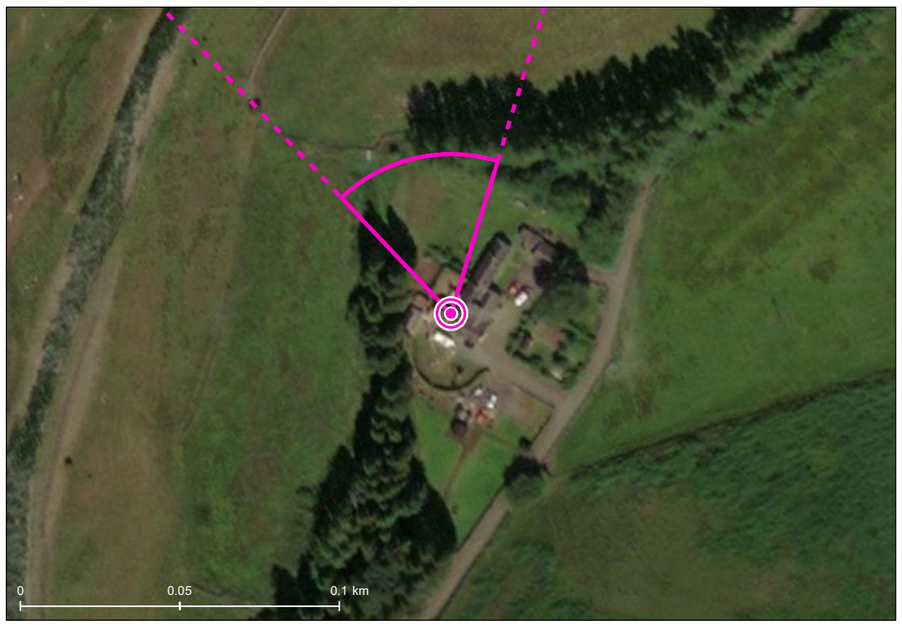
Views from the garden and around the outbuildings are likely to have more direct visibility than those from the house, but will be screened/ filtered by the tree belts around the property. Intermittent views towards the proposed development will be gained from the approach to the property on the minor road.

The proposed development will potentially be visible in views from the garden and grounds at this property, and from its approach, but is unlikely to be clearly visible from within the property due to the orientation of views and screening by woodland. Overall, the level of theoretical visibility is limited, with further screening provided by woodland around the property.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold because of the Low magnitude of change on views from the property.





Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 318413 Y 593617
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	3
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	1
Horizontal field of view:	60.34°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1828m

Property description:

☐ Farmhouse	☒ Semi Detached	☐ Stone Built	☒ Rendered	☒ 1 Storey	☐ 2 Storey	☒ Outbuildings	☒ Front Garden	☒ Rear Garden
☐ Detached	☐ Terraced	☐ Brick Built	☐ Timber-clad	☐ 1.5 Storey	☐ Conservatory	☐ Farmyard	☐ Garage(s)	☐ Side Gardens

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
This property is one of a group of three properties (including property numbers 7 and 9) situated adjacent to a minor public road (also a core path) to the south of the proposed development. The property is in a low-lying location on the Dryfe Water valley floor, east of the Dryfe Water.

Views from property
The property appears to be orientated north-west/ south-east (it is not clear exactly which part of the group of properties constitutes this specific property). Views to the south-east are foreshortened by the landform of the Dryfe Water valley, which rises to the east while the longer, more open views across the valley to the north-west are likely to be filtered by a belt of conifers that lies to the west of the property. The south-western and north-eastern elevations appear to abut the neighbouring properties.

Views from access
There are intermittent views to the north, north-east and north-west, towards hills and forestry, when travelling towards the property along the Dryfe Water valley.

Views from garden grounds
There appear to be gardens to the front and rear of the house. The woodland around the group of properties is likely to screen and filter views to the north and west, while views to the east will be foreshortened by the landform of the Dryfe Water valley. Where views to the west are gained, they will be long views across the valley. To the north and south, views from the garden will overlook neighbouring properties/ gardens, with potential for longer glimpse views of the hills and up the valley through the trees to the north of the properties.

Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects
- **Magnitude of change: Low**
- **Significance of effect: Not significant visual effect**

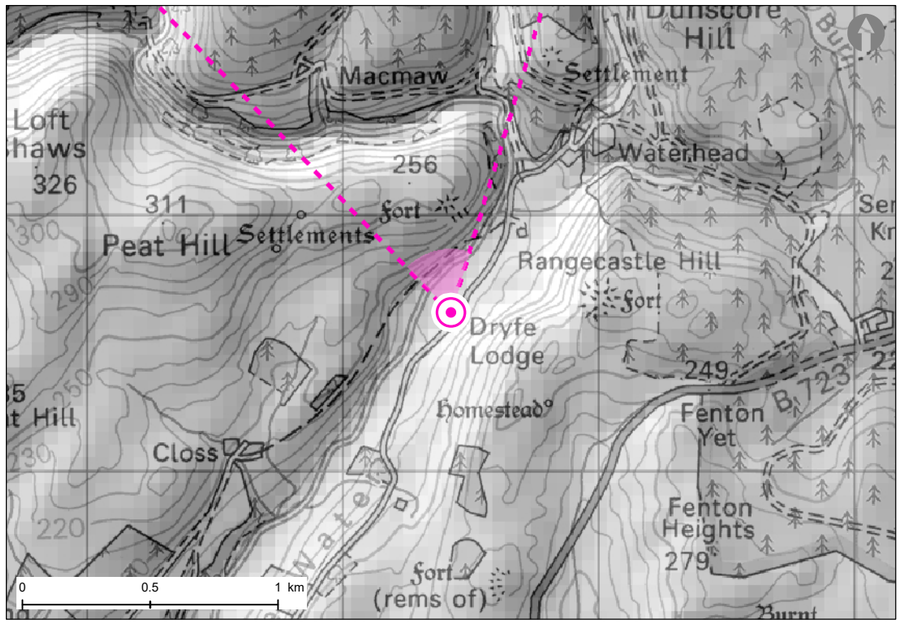
The wirelines show that 3 turbines in the proposed development are theoretically visible from this property, 1 as hub and two as blades, with the nearest visible turbine 1.83km away. The proposed development will extend over approximately 60-degrees to the north/north-west of the property. The main orientation of views from the house is to the north-west and south-east so while the proposed development will not affect the south-eastern outlook, it may be seen in views to the north-west. However, visibility in this direction is limited to two blades, and views from within the property will also be screened/ filtered by the trees that surround the property.

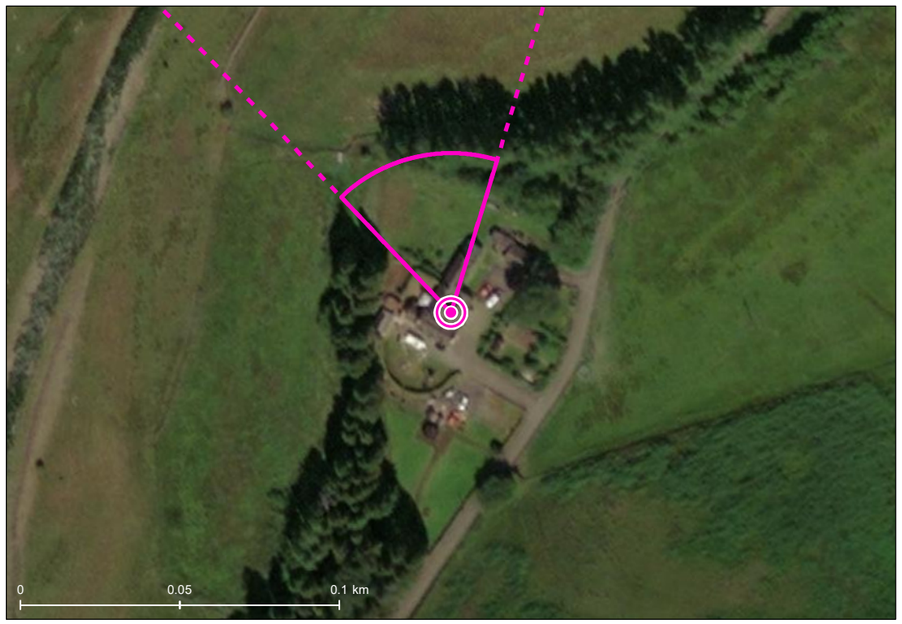
Views from the garden are likely to have more direct visibility than those from the house, but will be screened/ filtered by the tree belts around the properties. Intermittent views towards the proposed development will be gained from the approach to the property on the minor road.

The proposed development will potentially be visible in views from the garden and grounds at this property, and from its approach, but is unlikely to be clearly visible from within the property due to the orientation of views and screening by woodland. Overall, the level of theoretical visibility is limited, with further screening provided by woodland around the property.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold because of the Low magnitude of change on views from the property.





Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 318422 Y 593618
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	3
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	1
Horizontal field of view:	60.34°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1827m

Property description:

☐ Farmhouse	☒ Semi Detached	☐ Stone Built	☒ Rendered	☐ 1 Storey	☐ 2 Storey	☒ Outbuildings	☒ Front Garden	☒ Rear Garden
☐ Detached	☐ Terraced	☐ Brick Built	☐ Timber-clad	☒ 1.5 Storey	☐ Conservatory	☐ Farmyard	☐ Garage(s)	☒ Side Gardens

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
This property is one of a group of three properties (including property numbers 7 and 8) situated adjacent to a minor public road (also a core path) to the south of the proposed development. The property is in a low-lying location on the Dryfe Water valley floor, east of the Dryfe Water.

Views from property
The main orientation of the property appears to be south-west, with main windows in this aspect. Views in this direction will be screened/ filtered by the coniferous tree belt that lies around this edge of the property. While no windows are visible on the north-eastern elevation, it is possible that there are windows to the rear of the property. If so, views in this direction are also likely to be screened/ filtered by woodland, with possible glimpses of longer, more open views across and up the Dryfe Water valley to the north and north-west. No windows in the south-eastern gable. Part of the north-eastern elevation abuts the neighbouring properties.

Views from access
There are intermittent views to the north, north-east and north-west, towards hills and forestry, when travelling towards the property along the Dryfe Water valley.

Views from garden grounds
There are gardens to the front, rear and side (south) of the house. The woodland around the group of properties is likely to screen and filter views to the north, south and west, while views to the east will be foreshortened by the landform of the Dryfe Water valley. Where views to the west and north-west are gained through the tree belt, they will be long views across and up the valley. To the north, views from the garden will overlook neighbouring properties/ gardens, with potential for longer glimpse views of the hills and up the valley through the trees to the north of the properties.

Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects
- **Magnitude of change: Low**
- **Significance of effect: Not significant visual effect**

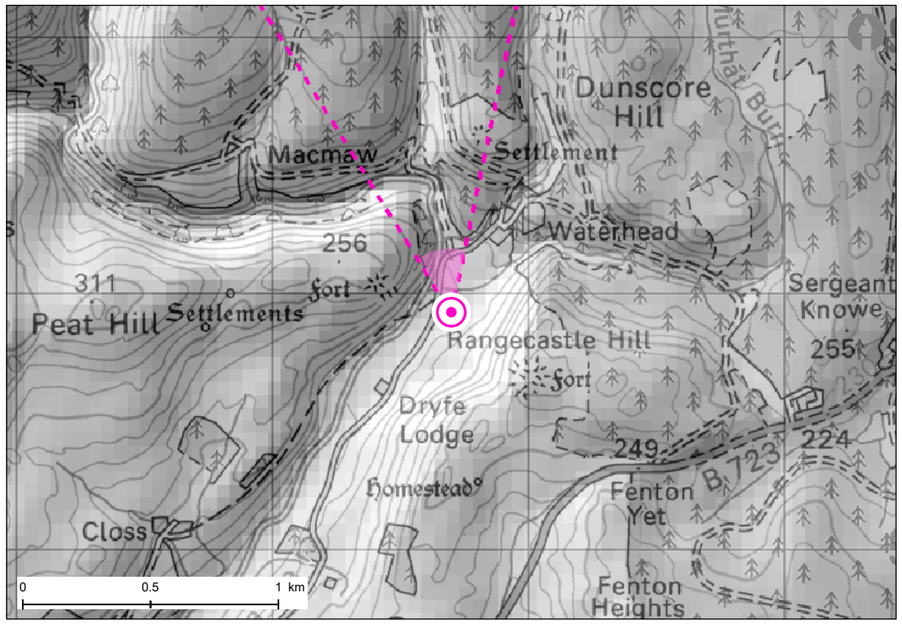
The wirelines show that 3 turbines in the proposed development are theoretically visible from this property, 1 as hub and two as blades, with the nearest visible turbine 1.83km away. The proposed development will extend over approximately 60-degrees to the north/north-west of the property. The main orientation of views from the house is to the north-west and south-east so while the proposed development will not affect the south-eastern outlook, it may be seen in views to the north-west. However, visibility in this direction is limited to two blades, and views from within the property will also be screened/ filtered by the trees that surround the property.

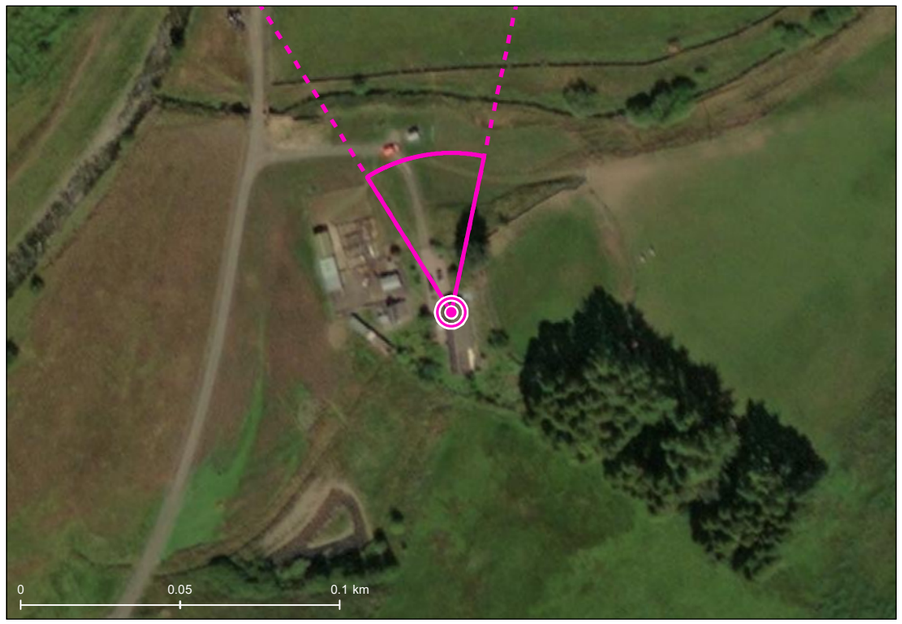
Views from the garden are likely to have more direct visibility than those from the house, but will be screened/ filtered by the tree belts around the properties. Intermittent views towards the proposed development will be gained from the approach to the property on the minor road.

The proposed development will potentially be visible in views from the garden and grounds at this property, and from its approach, but is unlikely to be clearly visible from within the property due to the orientation of views and screening by woodland. Overall, the level of theoretical visibility is limited, with further screening provided by woodland around the property.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold because of the Low magnitude of change on views from the property.





Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 318699
	Y 593926
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	10
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	7
Horizontal field of view:	43.77°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1555m

Property description:

[ ] Farmhouse	[ ] Semi Detached	[ ] Stone Built	[x] Rendered	[x] 1 Storey	[ ] 2 Storey	[x] Outbuildings	[x] Front Garden	[x] Rear Garden
[x] Detached	[ ] Terraced	[ ] Brick Built	[ ] Timber-clad	[ ] 1.5 Storey	[ ] Conservatory	[ ] Farmyard	[?] Garage(s)	[x] Side Gardens

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
Property situated just off a minor public road (also a core path) at the southern end of the proposed development. The property is in a low-lying location on the Dryfe Water valley floor, east of the Dryfe Water. Outbuildings lie to the west of the property.

Views from property
The property is strongly orientated to the west, with open views across the Dryfe Water valley in this direction. The main windows are on this elevation, with smaller windows on the northern and southern elevations. It is not clear if there are windows on the eastern elevation, but if there are, these are likely to gain very foreshortened views due to the rapidly rising landform. There is little woodland around the property other than a coniferous shelterbelt to the south-east and views of the surrounding landscape, where they are gained from within the property, are likely to be open.

Views from access
There are long open views to the north, north-east and north-west, towards hills and forestry, when travelling towards the property along the Dryfe Water valley.

Views from garden grounds
There appear to be gardens around the house. With the exception of views to the south east where there is a coniferous shelterbelt, open views are likely to be available in all directions from the gardens due to the lack of woodland around other elevations of the house.

Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

- **Magnitude of change: Medium**
- **Significance of effect: Significant visual effect**

The wirelines show that the southern part of the proposed development is theoretically visible at close-proximity from this property, with the nearest turbine 1.56km away. The proposed development will extend approximately 44-degrees to the north/north-west of the property. The main orientation of views from within the house is westwards while the proposed development lies to the north/north-west, and it will therefore not be seen in these main views. There may be some visibility from the window in the northern elevation of the property but this is likely to be very limited.

Views from the gardens and outbuildings will be open and clear with little local screening. Open views towards the proposed development will be gained from the approach to the property, up the valley, which is partially wooded.

The proposed development will be immediately apparent in views from the approach to this property, and is likely to be readily apparent in views from its curtilage/ garden grounds. Visibility from within the property will be less apparent due to the main orientation of views away from the proposed development.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold because of the Medium magnitude of change on views from the property.

RVAA Summary and Conclusions

The changes to the layout of Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm that have arisen as a result of the layout design review have reduced the overall footprint occupied by wind turbines and, consequently, an update to the RVAA has been prepared in this 2023 Additional Information submission. The more compact layout has had the effect of reducing the geographic extent of the 2km radius Study Area for the RVAA and a smaller number of properties is affected as a result. As well as reducing the severity of visual impacts for the properties that are included within the 2km Study Area, there is a material reduction in the likely visibility that other properties, beyond 2km, will experience due to the turbine removal and increased separation distances involved. This RVAA should be read in conjunction with Applicant's Design and Access Statement, which explains how the revised wind farm will affect a smaller number of properties, and to a lesser degree.

The RVAA sheets in this Appendix detail the assessments for each non-financially involved property evaluated through the survey. Table 1, adjacent, provides a summary of the results of this assessment. The RVAA indicates that of the 10 non-financially involved properties within the 2km study area (and located within the ZTV shading), 4 are likely to experience a significant visual effect as a result of the proposed development. This finding does not imply that the interior spaces of all 4 properties will be significantly affected, owing either to the orientation of the property in a direction that differs from that of the proposed development; the absence of windows in specific elevations; or the screening effect from vegetation and/or other built form surrounding the property. In some instances, a significant visual effect may only relate to the garden ground surrounding a property.

Of the 10 non-financially involved properties, 1 is assessed as being likely to experience a medium-high magnitude of change, which under the terms of the Methodology necessitates a Step 4 Assessment. This further stage of assessment did not indicate the property reaching the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold, for the reasons provided.

RVAA: Table 1 – Non-Financially Involved Residential Properties

ID	Property	Step 3 - magnitude of change	Step 3 - significance	Step 4 - Residential Visual Amenity Threshold
1	Kilburn	Low	Not significant	No
2	Waterhead of Dryfe Cottage	Medium	Significant	No
3	Kirncleuch	Low	Not significant	No
4	1 Kirkhill Cottage	Medium-High	Significant	No
5	Fingland Cottage	Low	Not significant	No
6	Craig Beck Hope	Medium/ Medium-Low	Significant	No
7	3 Dryfe Lodge	Low	Not significant	No
8	1 Dryfe Lodge	Low	Not significant	No
9	2 Dryfe Lodge	Low	Not significant	No
10	Murthat Cottage	Medium	Significant	No

On the basis of the findings in Table 1, the following summary of visual effects can be provided, based on the magnitude of change that has been assessed for Non-Financially Involved Properties.

RVAA: Table 2 – Magnitude of Change

Magnitude of Change	Property ID's	Number of properties
Properties likely to experience a **High** magnitude of change	-	None
Properties likely to experience a **Medium-High** magnitude of change	4	1no.
Properties likely to experience a **Medium/ Medium-High** magnitude of change	-	None
Properties likely to experience a **Medium** magnitude of change	2; 10	2no.
Properties likely to experience a **Medium/ Medium-Low** magnitude of change	6	1no.
Properties likely to experience a **Medium-Low** magnitude of change	-	None
Properties likely to experience a **Low** magnitude of change	1; 3; 5; 7; 8; 9	6no.
Number of Non-Financially Involved Properties (within ZTV) in 2km Study Area		10no.

Annex 1: RVAA for Financially Involved Properties

This Annex to Appendix 6.1 of the AI sets out the findings of the RVAA in respect of those properties that are financially involved with the Proposed Development. The purpose in separating them out is so that the effects can be differentiated in the planning balance from those properties which do not benefit from being financially involved.

To avoid potential confusion, the properties that are financially involved have been given a new referencing system, when compared to the 2020 EIAR, using the letters 'A', 'B', 'C' and so on, to differentiate them from the non-financially property numbering.

Children's Wilderness Sanctuary, that was included in the original EIAR is financially involved in the proposed development and if consented the property will not be inhabited for the operational period; it is therefore not assessed further.

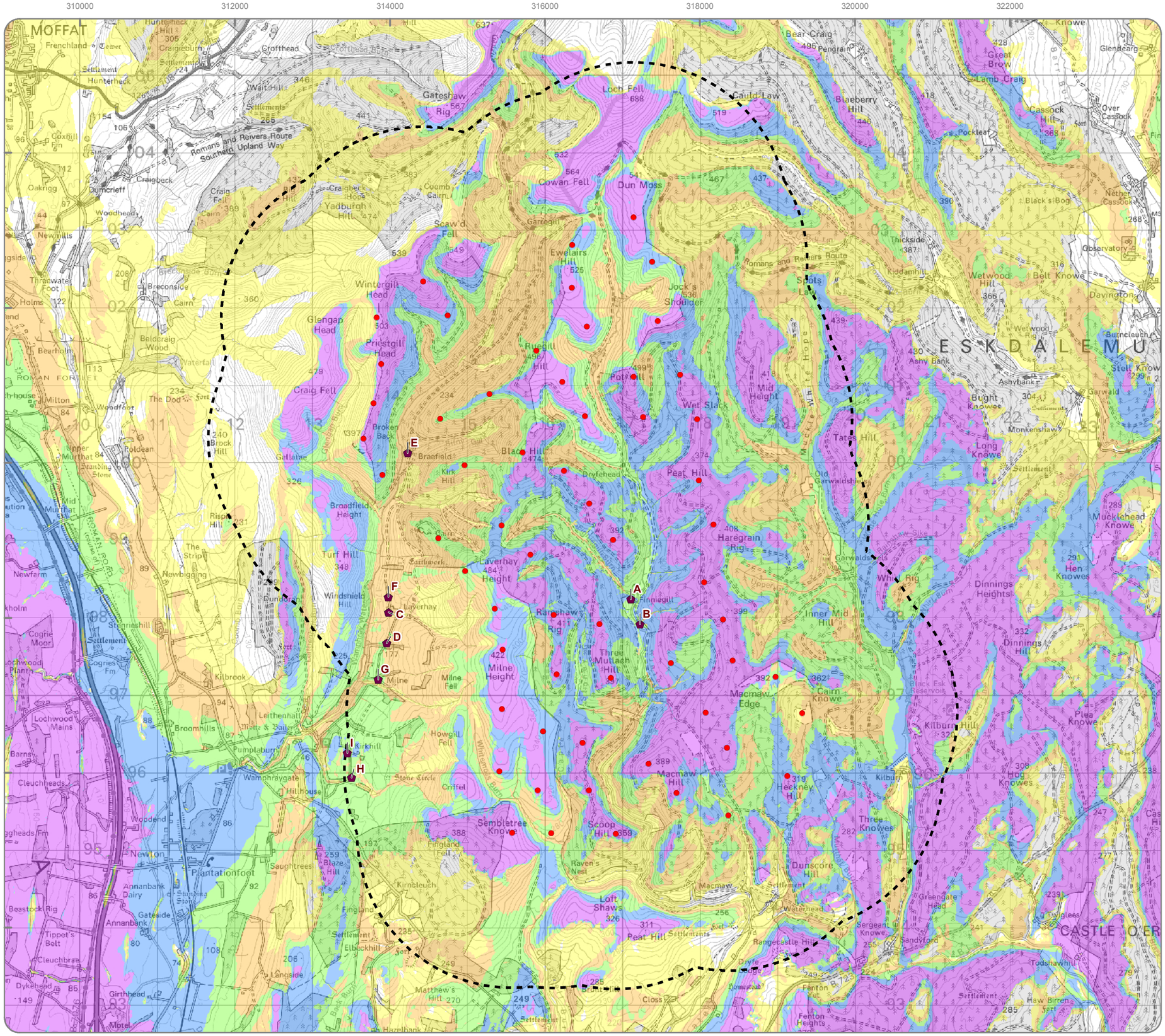
Wood Cottage, Finniegill, that was included in the original EIAR is financially involved in the proposed development. It is infrequently inhabited and if consented the property will not be inhabited for the operational period; it is therefore not assessed further.

Old Braefield, that was included in the original EIAR is uninhabitable. It is under control of the applicant and is not in residential use and therefore will not be assessed further.

Where properties are highlighted orange below, they have been subject to a Stage 4 assessment within the assessment sheets.

RVAA: Table 3 – Financially Involved Residential Properties

ID	Property	Step 3 - magnitude of change	Step 3 - significance	Step 4 - Residential Visual Amenity Threshold
A	Children's Wilderness Sanctuary	Property will not be inhabited for the operational period		
B	Wood Cottage, Finniegill	Property will not be inhabited for the operational period		
C	Laverhay	High	Significant	**Yes**
D	Crowgill	Medium	Significant	**No**
E	Old Braefield	Property will not be inhabited for the operational period		
F	Laverhay Cottage	High	Significant	**Yes**
G	Milne	Medium	Significant	**No**
H	2 Kirkhill Cottage	Medium	Significant	**No**
I	Kirkhill Farm	Medium	Significant	**No**



Legend

- Proposed Turbine Location
- 2km Distance Radius

Blade Tip Zone of Theoretical Visibility

No. of Theoretically Visible Turbines

- 1 - 12
- 13 - 24
- 25 - 36
- 37 - 48
- 49 - 60
- Residential Properties (Financially involved)

A - CHILDRENS WILDERNESS SANCTUARY - LOCKERBIE
B - WOOD COTTAGE, FINNIEGILL - LOCKERBIE
C - LAVERHAY - MOFFAT
D - CROWGILL - WAMPHRAY
E - OLD BRAEFIELD - MOFFAT
F - LAVERHAY COTTAGE - MOFFAT
G - MILNE - MOFFAT
H - 2 KIRKHILL COTTAGE - MOFFAT
I - KIRKHILL FARM - MOFFAT

Blade tip:	180 / 200 / 225 / 250m	Observer height:	2m
DTM:	OS Terrain 5 DTM	Surface features:	Excluded
DTM resolution:	10m	Earth curvature:	Included

0 0.5 1 2 km

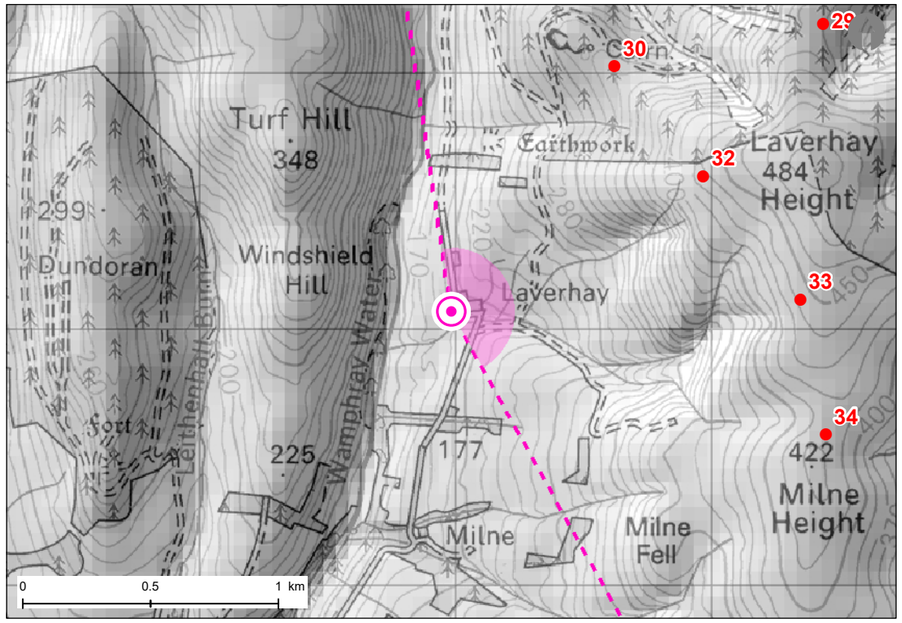
SCOOP HILL WIND FARM

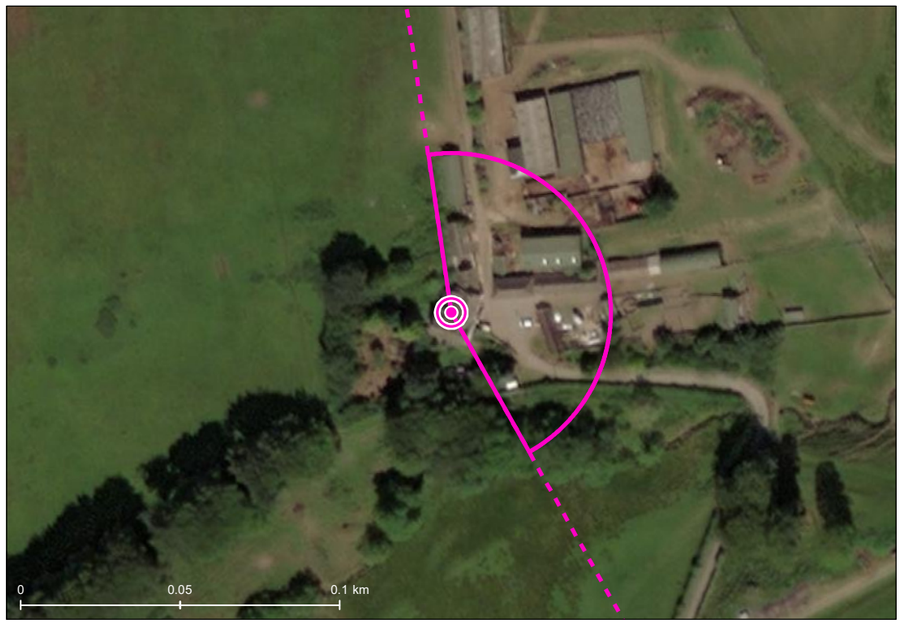
AI Figure 2
Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Overview - Financially Involved Properties

Ref No:	160971	**Created By:**	JM	**Rev No:**	6
Scale:	1:50,000	**Drawing Size:**	A3	**Date:**	03/02/2023
Coordinate System:	BNG OS GB 1936 Datum				

community windpower

open optimised environments





Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 313984
	Y 598068
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	24
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	17
Horizontal field of view:	159.12°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1118m

Property description:

[x]	Farmhouse	[ ]	Semi Detached	[ ]	Stone Built	[x]	Rendered	[ ]	1 Storey	[x]	2 Storey	[x]	Outbuildings	[x]	Front Garden	[ ]	Rear Garden
[x]	Detached	[ ]	Terraced	[ ]	Brick Built	[ ]	Timber-clad	[ ]	1.5 Storey	[ ]	Conservatory	[x]	Farmyard	[ ]	Garage(s)	[x]	Side Gardens

This property is financially involved with the proposed development.

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
This property is situated in an elevated but enclosed position on the eastern side of the Wamphray Water. Access is gained by a minor dead-end track that runs through the farmyard. Extensive farm buildings lie to the north and east of the property.

Views from property
This property is 'L' shaped and appears to have its main open elevation to the south-west, with an attractive outlook across and along the Wamphray Water, although there will be some screening by woodland around the house. The south-east elevation of the house also appears as a main elevation (with a porch and a number of windows) but has a more enclosed view across farm buildings. The north-west (rear) elevation and gable are also likely to gain open views across the Wamphray Water to Windshield Hill in the west, while the north-eastern elevation and gable are likely to look across farm buildings.

Views from access
The approach to the property is along a minor road that runs north, east and north-east. The stretches that run eastwards gain views into the foothills, towards the higher hills, while the northwards stretches gain views to the east - also deeper into the foothills - and the west - across Annandale. Some stretches are screened by woodland but where open views are available, the outlook is open and attractive.

Views from garden grounds
There appear to be gardens to the front (south) and western side of the house from which views of the Wamphray Water valley and its enclosing hills are likely to be gained, with some local filtering by trees around the property.

Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects
- **Magnitude of change: High**
- **Significance of effect: Significant visual effect**

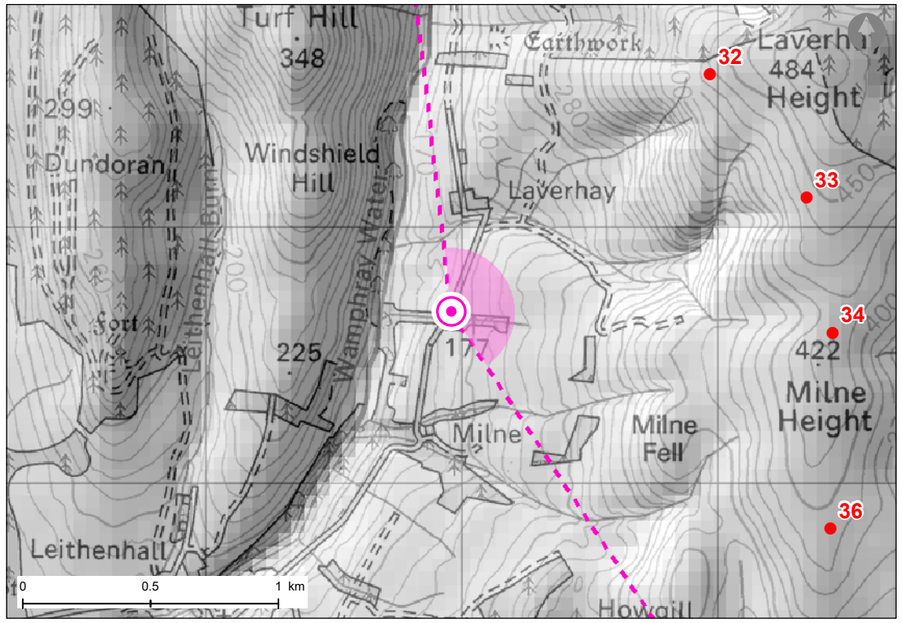
The wirelines show that 24 turbines in the proposed development are theoretically visible at close-proximity from this property, with the nearest turbine 1.12km away. The proposed development will extend approximately 159-degrees around the property, to the north, east, west and south-east. The main attractive south-western outlook will not be directly affected by the proposed development, but the turbines on Laverhay Height and Milne Height will be apparent in the direct orientation of the outlook from the north-eastern elevation and gable. The south-east and north-eastern elevations will continue to be partially screened by farm buildings, but turbines are likely to be seen beyond the buildings. Views from the gardens will be similar to that gained from the house. Open, expansive and unfiltered views of the proposed development will also be gained from the access road.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold

Step 4 involves making a judgement as to whether the predicted effects on visual amenity and views at the property are such that it has reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold, as described in the introduction.

This property is considered to have reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold, for the following reasons:
- The extent of views east from the property that will be affected by turbines
- The elevation of turbines in relation to the property
- Proximity of turbines to the property
- Consistent views of the proposed development on the approach to the property, from its gardens, and from parts of the property and its curtilage



Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 313958
	Y 597670
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	24
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	19
Horizontal field of view:	153.09°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1371m

Property description:

☐ Farmhouse	☐ Semi Detached	☐ Stone Built	☒ Rendered	☐ 1 Storey	☐ 2 Storey	☐ Outbuildings	☒ Front Garden	☒ Rear Garden
☒ Detached	☐ Terraced	☐ Brick Built	☐ Timber-clad	☒ 1.5 Storey	☐ Conservatory	☐ Farmyard	☐ Garage(s)	☒ Side Gardens

This property is financially involved with the proposed development.

Property inspected externally from the access track. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
This property is situated in an elevated but enclosed position on the eastern side of the Wamphray Water. Access is gained by a minor dead-end track. There is vegetation in the rear and side (southern) gardens around the property. This property lies on the cusp of the foothills and Southern Uplands with forest landscape types, which is evident in the transition from the more enclosed, cultivated and settled landscape to the south of the property and the relatively upland, remote and unenclosed landscape to the north.

Views from property
This property has its main open elevation to the west-north-west, with an attractive and open outlook across the Wamphray Water to Windshield Hill. Views from the east-south-eastern elevation are likely to be foreshortened by the landform of Milne Fell, which rises behind the property and will also be filtered by garden vegetation. The windows in the south-south-western gable may have some visibility but this will be limited by vegetation in the garden and some woodland beyond. The north-north-eastern gable does not appear to have a window in it.

Views from access
The approach to the property is along a minor road that runs north, east and north-east. The stretches that run eastwards gain views into the foothills, towards the higher hills, while the northwards stretches gain views to the east - also deeper into the foothills - and the west - across Annandale. Some stretches are screened by woodland but where open views are available, the outlook is open with high amenity.

Views from garden grounds
There are gardens to the front, side (southern) and rear of the house. The front garden will gain open and clear views across the Wamphray Water valley, while views from the side and rear gardens are more likely to be screened by vegetation.

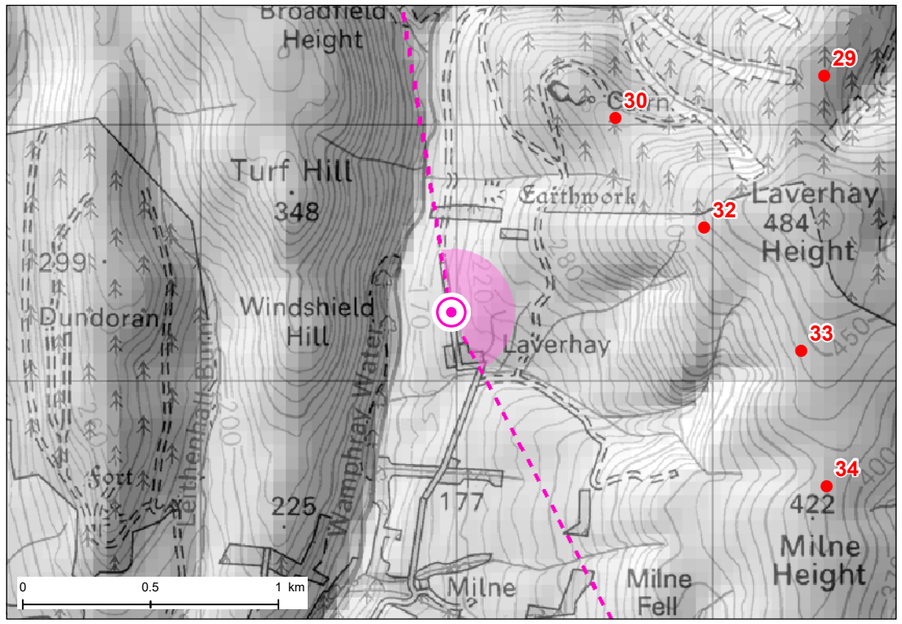
Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects
- **Magnitude of change: Medium**
- **Significance of effect: Significant visual effect**

The wirelines show that 24 turbines in the proposed development are theoretically visible, with the nearest turbine 1.38km away. The proposed development will extend approximately 153-degrees around the property, to the north, east, and south-east. The turbines on Milne Height and Laverhay Height may be seen from the east-south-eastern elevation, with some screening by garden vegetation. The south-south-western gable will not gain direct visibility, due to the location of the proposed development in relation to the property and the lack of a window, respectively.

Views from the gardens will be similar to those gained from the house; with filtered views to the east and south east from the rear and side gardens. Open, expansive views of the proposed development will also be gained from the access road.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold because of the Medium magnitude of change on views from the property.



Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 313980 Y 598267
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	24
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	18
Horizontal field of view:	161.36°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	994m

Property description:

☐ Farmhouse	☐ Semi Detached	☐ Stone Built	☐ Rendered	☒ 1 Storey	☐ 2 Storey	☒ Outbuildings	☒ Front Garden	☒ Rear Garden
☒ Detached	☐ Terraced	☐ Brick Built	☐ Timber-clad	☐ 1.5 Storey	☐ Conservatory	☐ Farmyard	☐ Garage(s)	☒ Side Gardens

This property is financially involved with the proposed development.

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
This property is situated in an elevated but enclosed position on the eastern side of the Wamphray Water. Access is gained by a minor dead-end track that finishes at this property. Outbuildings lie to the north of the property. There appears to be little vegetation around the property.

Views from property
This property has its main open elevation to the west, with an open outlook across the Wamphray Water to Windshield Hill. Views from the eastern elevation are likely to be foreshortened by the landform of Laverhay Height, which rises behind the property. Views from the northern and southern elevations may have some limited screening by outbuildings and vegetation respectively, but are likely to gain open views up and down the Wamphray Water valley.

Views from access
The approach to the property is along a minor road that runs north, east and north-east. The stretches that run eastwards gain views into the foothills, towards the higher hills, while the northwards stretches gain views to the east - also deeper into the foothills - and the west - across Annandale. Some stretches are screened by woodland but where open views are available, the outlook is open and has high amenity.

Views from garden grounds
There appear to be gardens around the house, from which open and clear views of the Wamphray Water valley and its enclosing hills are likely to be gained.

Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects
- **Magnitude of change: High**
- **Significance of effect: Significant visual effect**

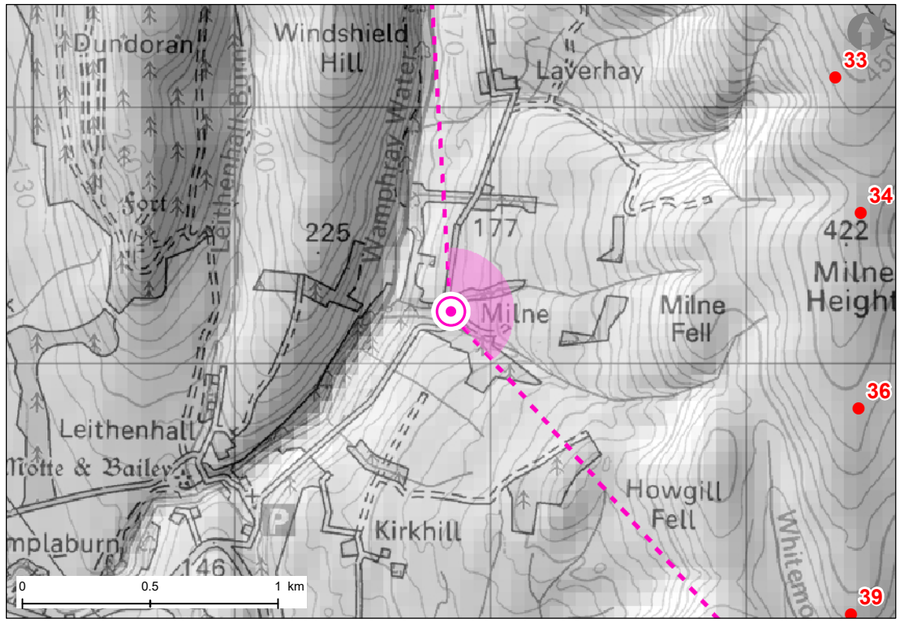
The wirelines show that 24 turbines in the proposed development are theoretically visible at close-proximity from this property, with the nearest turbine 994m away. The proposed development will extend approximately 161-degrees around the property, to the north, east and south-east. The more northerly turbines, on either side of the Wamphray Water, are likely to be seen from the northern elevation of the house; the turbines on Laverhay Height are likely to be seen from the eastern elevation. The level of visibility will depend on the configuration of windows, and may vary from immediately apparent visibility to very limited or no visibility. Views from the gardens will be open in all directions, with immediately apparent visibility, and open, expansive views of the proposed development will also be gained from the access road.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold

Step 4 involves making a judgement as to whether the predicted effects on visual amenity and views at the property are such that it has reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold, as described in the introduction.

This property is considered to have reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold, for the following reasons:
- The extent of views around the eastern elevation of the property that will be affected by turbines
- The elevation of turbines in relation to the property
- Proximity of turbines to the property
- Consistent views of the proposed development on the approach to the property, from its gardens, and from parts of the property and its curtilage



Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 313846
	Y 597201
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	26
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	19
Horizontal field of view:	142.34°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1641m

Property description:

☐ Farmhouse	☐ Semi Detached	☐ Stone Built	☒ Rendered	☐ 1 Storey	☐ 2 Storey	☒ Outbuildings	☒ Front Garden	☒ Rear Garden
☒ Detached	☐ Terraced	☐ Brick Built	☐ Timber-clad	☒ 1.5 Storey	☐ Conservatory	☐ Farmyard	☐ Garage(s)	☒ Side Gardens

This property is financially involved with the proposed development.

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
This property is situated off a minor road in an elevated but enclosed position on the eastern side of the Wamphray Water. The property lies between two small burns that feed into the Wamphray Water. Access is gained by a minor dead-end track. There is extensive woodland and other planting around the northern, southern and western sides of the property, and outbuildings lie to the east.

Views from property
This property is 'L'-shaped and is likely to have windows in each of its aspects; south-west, north-west, north-east and south-east. The north-western and south-western elevations are likely to gain open views across the Wamphray Water valley, with filtering by planting - including mature trees - around the house. Views from the north-eastern and south-eastern elevations are likely to be somewhat foreshortened by the landform of Milne Fell and Howgill Fell, which rise behind the property, but appear to have more open views with limited screening and filtering by garden vegetation. Outbuildings to the east may provide some screening from the lower floor.

Views from access
The approach to the property is along a minor road that runs north, east and north-east. The stretches that run eastwards gain views into the foothills, towards the higher hills, while the northwards stretches gain views to the east - also deeper into the foothills - and the west - across Annandale. Some stretches are screened by woodland but where open views are available, the outlook is open and has high amenity.

Views from garden grounds
There are gardens around the house. Woodland is likely to screen and filter views, particularly at garden level, but some long and open views across the valley and into the foothills are likely to be gained in all directions.

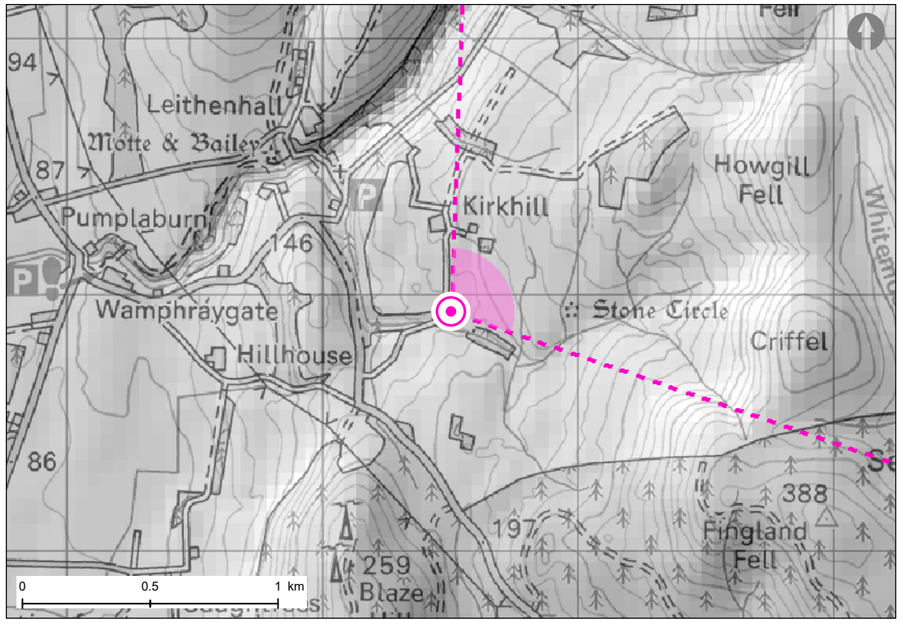
Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects
- **Magnitude of change: Medium**
- **Significance of effect: Significant visual effect**

The wirelines show that 26 turbines in the proposed development are theoretically visible at close-proximity from this property, with the nearest turbine 1.64km away. The proposed development will extend approximately 142-degrees around the property, to the north, east and south-east. The turbines on Milne Height and Laverhay Height are also likely to be seen from the north-eastern and south-eastern elevations, with some screening and filtering by woodland.

Views from the gardens will be similar to those gained from the house, with potential for filtered views of the proposed development to the north, east and south-east. Open, expansive views of the proposed development will also be gained from the access road.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold because of the Medium magnitude of change on views from the property.



Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 313503
	Y 595933
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	32
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	17
Horizontal field of view:	106.89°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1909m

Property description:

☐ Farmhouse	☒ Semi Detached	☐ Stone Built	☒ Rendered	☐ 1 Storey	☒ 2 Storey	☐ Outbuildings	☒ Front Garden	☒ Rear Garden
☐ Detached	☐ Terraced	☐ Brick Built	☐ Timber-clad	☐ 1.5 Storey	☐ Conservatory	☐ Farmyard	☐ Garage(s)	☒ Side Gardens

This property is financially involved with the proposed development.

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
This property is located on a minor dead-end road (also a core path) to the west of the proposed development. The property lies on the western edge of the Annandale foothills landscape in an elevated west-facing position. There are outbuildings to the east of the property.

Views from property
The property is orientated south-west/ north-east. To the south-west there are likely to be open, elevated and expansive west-facing views across Annandale. There are also open but less expansive views to the north-east, where the foothills continue to rise up to the higher hills of the Southern Uplands. There is some deciduous woodland around the property that will filter and screen views, particularly to the south and north-east.

Views from access
The key orientation of views on the approach to the property is to the east, towards the higher enclosing hills of Criffel and Howgill Fell. Some views are open and gain an outlook towards the hills while others are enclosed by woodland and hedgerows.

Views from garden grounds
There are gardens around the house, from where views are likely to be similar to those gained from the house.

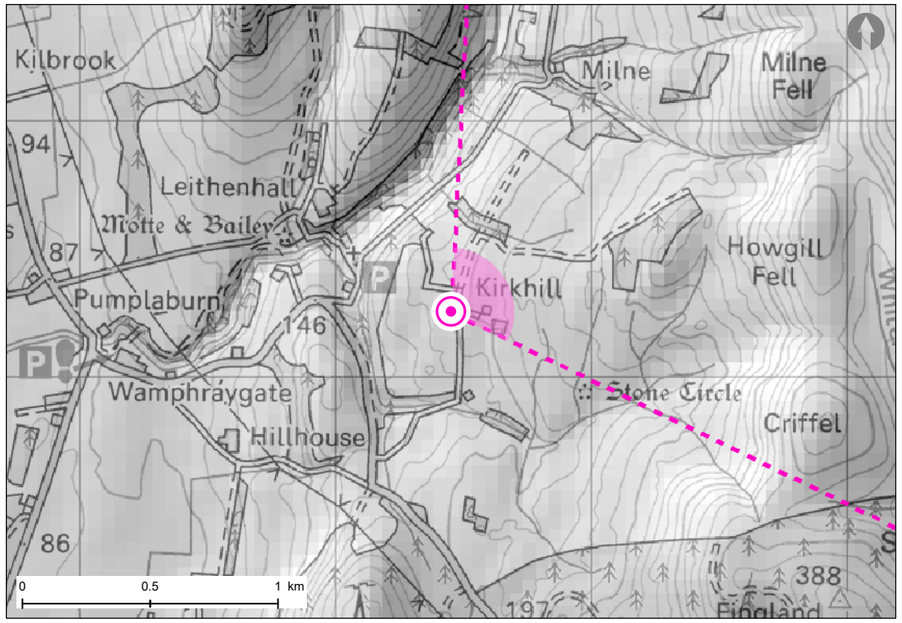
Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

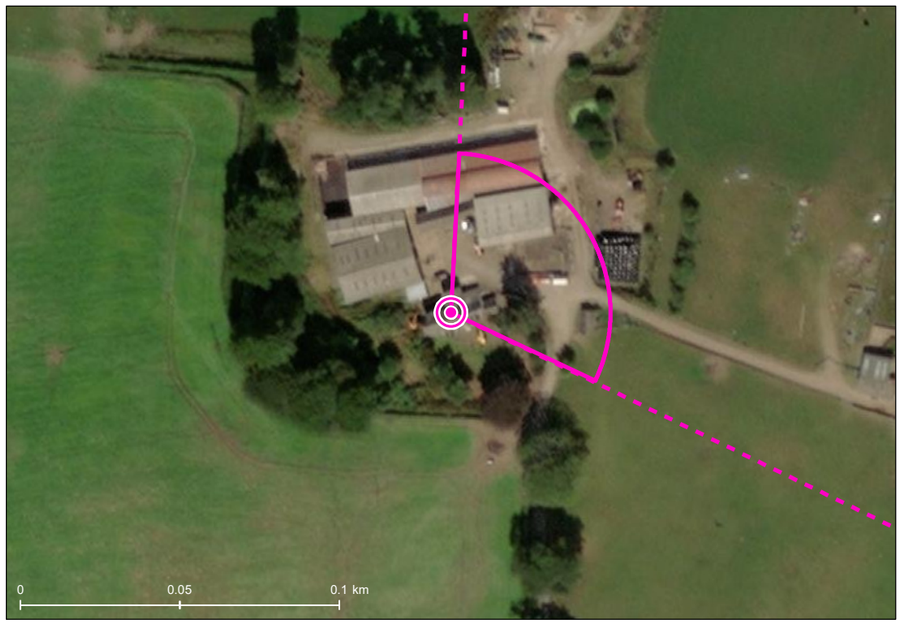
- **Magnitude of change: Medium**
- **Significance of effect: Significant visual effect**

The wirelines show that an extensive part of the proposed development is theoretically visible in views east from this property, with the nearest turbine 1.91km away. The proposed development will extend approximately 107-degrees around the property, to the north, east, north-east and south- east. The open views to the south-west will not be affected by the proposed development but it is likely to be visible in views from the north-east elevation of the house and its north-eastern curtilage. Some views from within the house are likely to be filtered and screened by mature woodland and forestry, although some visibility is still likely to be gained. Similar views will theoretically be gained from the back and side gardens.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold because of the Medium magnitude of change on views from the property.





Data Source: Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

OS Grid Reference:	X 313451 Y 596253
No. of blade tips theoretically visible:	37
No. of hubs theoretically visible:	26
Horizontal field of view:	112.96°
Distance to nearest visible turbine:	1974m

Property description:

[x] Farmhouse	[ ] Semi Detached	[ ] Stone Built	[ ] Rendered	[ ] 1 Storey	[x] 2 Storey	[x] Outbuildings	[x] Front Garden	[ ] Rear Garden
[ ] Detached	[ ] Terraced	[ ] Brick Built	[ ] Timber-clad	[ ] 1.5 Storey	[ ] Conservatory	[x] Farmyard	[ ] Garage(s)	[x] Side Gardens

This property is financially involved with the proposed development.

Property inspected externally from the public road. No inspection made of internal views or garden ground.

Existing Visual Amenity
Location
This property is located at the end of a minor dead-end road (also a core path) to the west of the proposed development. The property lies on the western edge of the Annandale foothills landscape in an elevated south-west-facing position. There are extensive farm buildings to the north of the property.

Views from property
The property is strongly orientated to the south-south-east, gaining long, open and elevated views along and across Annandale, although these views (particularly from the ground floor) are likely to be screened/ filtered to some degree by trees and other vegetation along the southern edge of the garden ground. A core path passes along this boundary of the garden, and there appears to be some coniferous planting to screen views from the path into the garden. Windows in the west-south-west elevation would also overlook Annandale, although views from these too are likely to be filtered by trees around the house, while the north-north-west elevation overlooks the farm buildings that lie to the north of the property. There do not appear to be windows in the east-north-eastern gable. There is some woodland around the property that will filter and screen views, other than those to the east.

Views from access
The approach to the property is along a minor road that runs north, east and north-east. The stretches that run eastwards gain views into the foothills, towards the higher hills, while the northwards stretches gain views to the east - also deeper into the foothills - and the west - across Annandale. Some stretches are screened by woodland but where open views are available, the outlook across Annandale in particular, but also the foothills, is very expansive, open and attractive due to its elevation and the extent of the views.

Views from garden grounds
There appear to be gardens to the south and western side of the house, from where views are likely to be similar to those gained from these elevations of the house - across and along Annandale. The screening vegetation around the property is likely to filter views from the gardens.

Step 3 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects
- **Magnitude of change: Medium**
- **Significance of effect: Significant visual effect**

The wirelines show that parts of the proposed development are theoretically visible, with the nearest turbine 1.97km away. The proposed development will extend approximately 113-degrees around the property, to the north, east, north-east, and east-south-east. The principal views from the house, which are to the south-south-east, will not be directly affected by the proposed development but a small number of partially concealed turbines in the south-western part of the proposed development are likely to be seen on the skyline that encloses the eastern periphery of this outlook. This visibility will be filtered by trees around the property and along the access track. Views from the west-south-west elevation will not be affected by the proposed development. Similar views will theoretically be gained from the gardens, although vegetation will screen and filter views at ground level. The proposed development will also be visible from open stretches of the access track to the property, particularly where open views to the north and east are gained.

Step 4 Assessment of Residential (Visual) Amenity Effects

The property has not reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold because of the Medium magnitude of change on views from the property.

Technical Appendix 6.1 - Annex 2

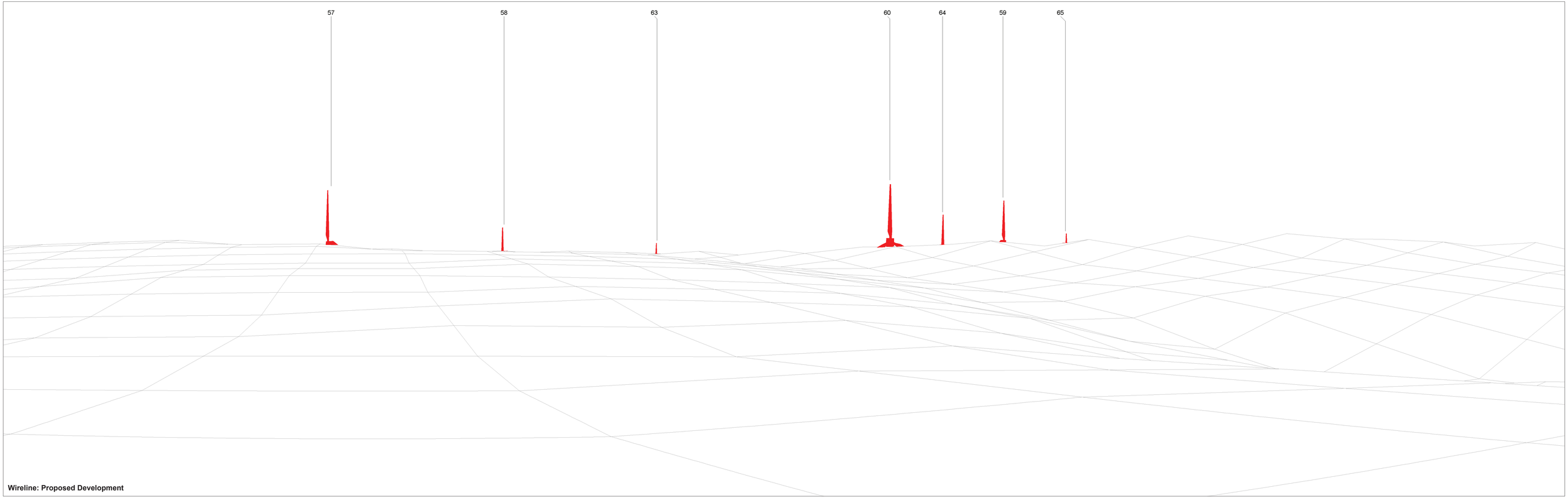
RVAA Wirelines for Non-Financially Involved Properties

May 2023

Additional Information

RVAA Viewpoints

Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm

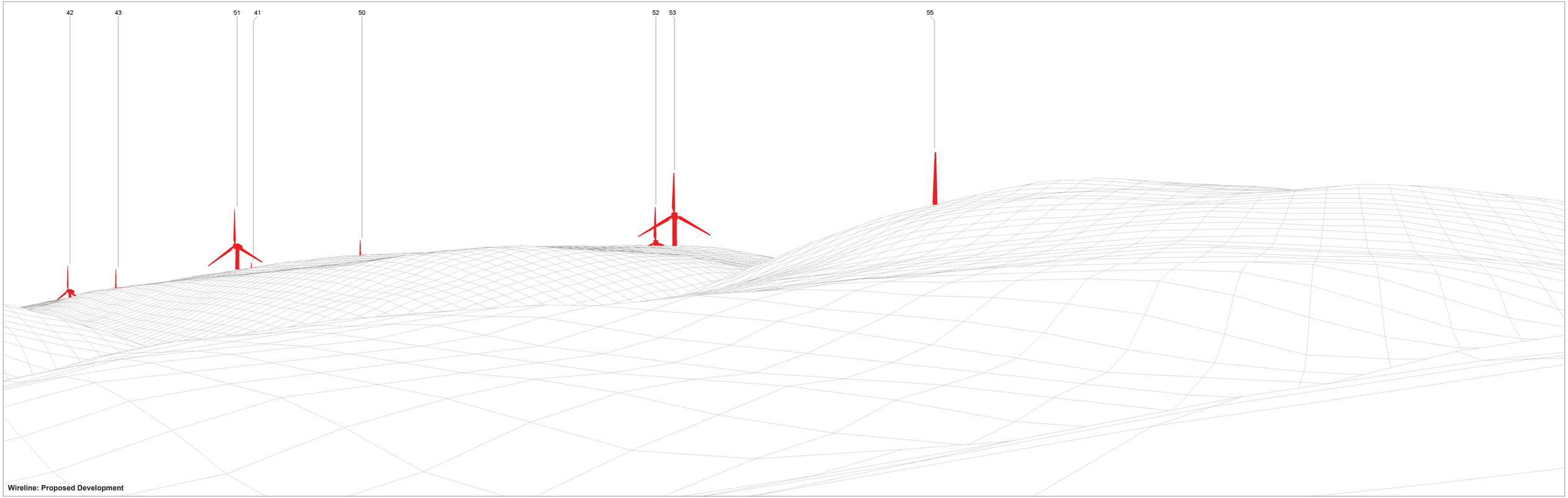


Wireline: Proposed Development

OS reference: 320626 E 596006 N
Eye level: 233.2 mAOD
Direction of view: 294°
Nearest turbine: 1501 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

AI Figure A6.1a
Residential Viewpoint 1: KILBURN
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

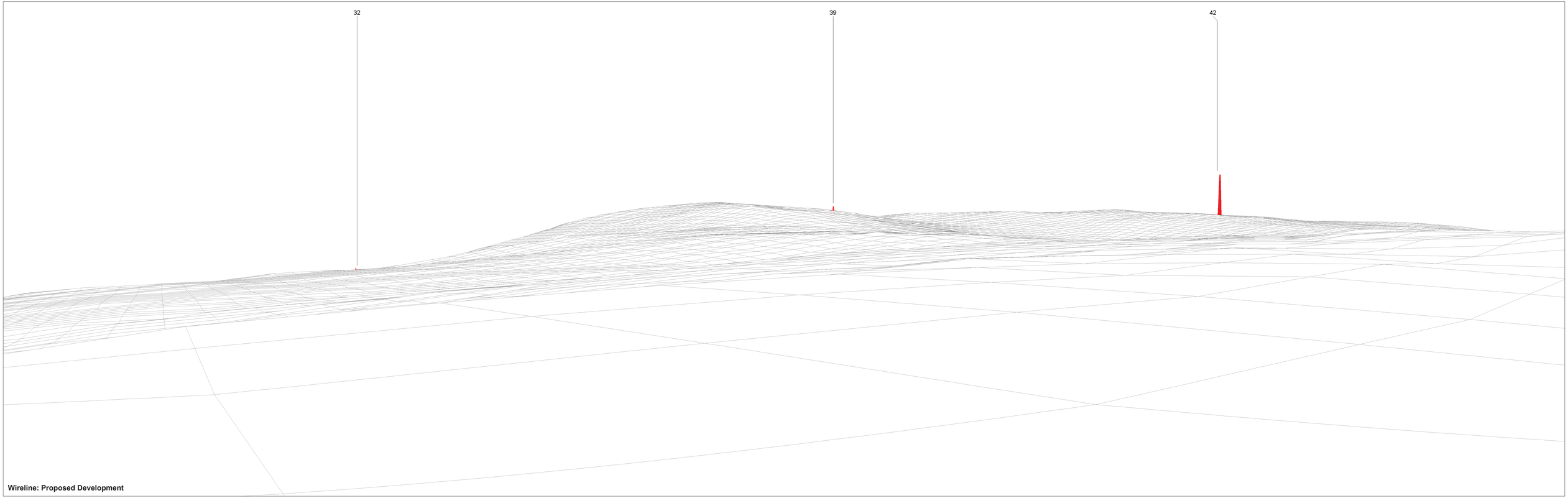


OS reference:	318894 E 594219 N	**Horizontal field of view:**	90° (cylindrical projection)
Eye level:	190.33 mAOD	**Principal distance:**	522 mm
Direction of view:	328°	**Paper size:**	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest turbine:	1335 m	**Correct printed image size:**	820 x 260 mm

AI Figure A6.1b

Residential Viewpoint 2: WATERHEAD OF DRYFE COTTAGE

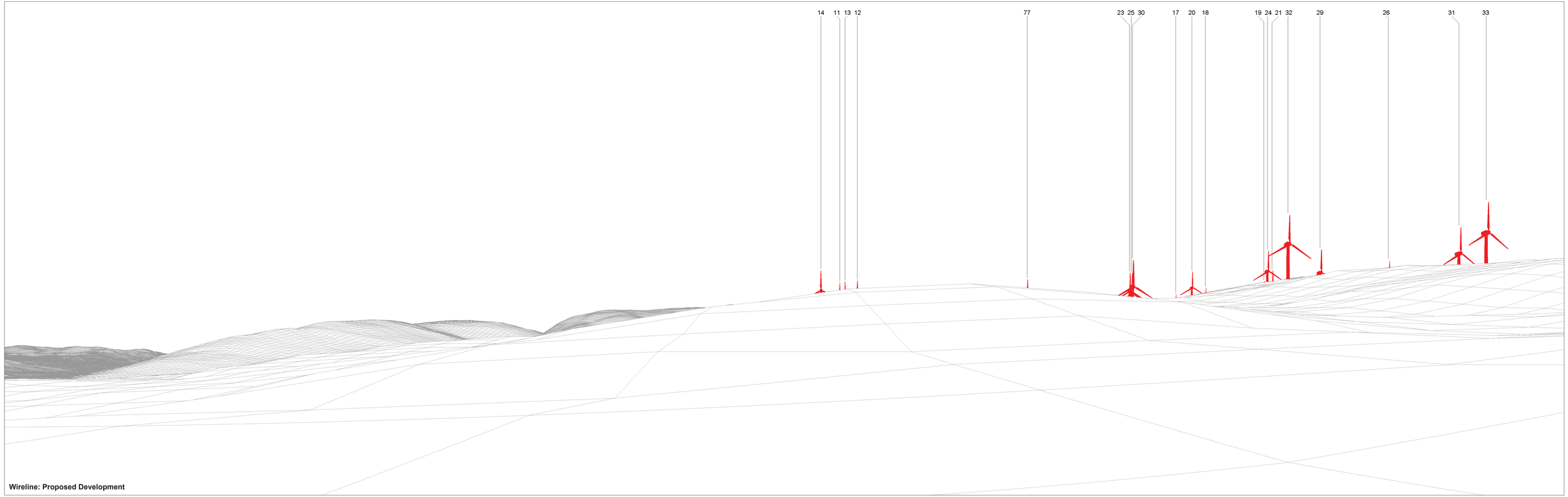
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 314129 E 594422 N
Eye level: 220.05 mAOD
Direction of view: 36°
Nearest turbine: 1652 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

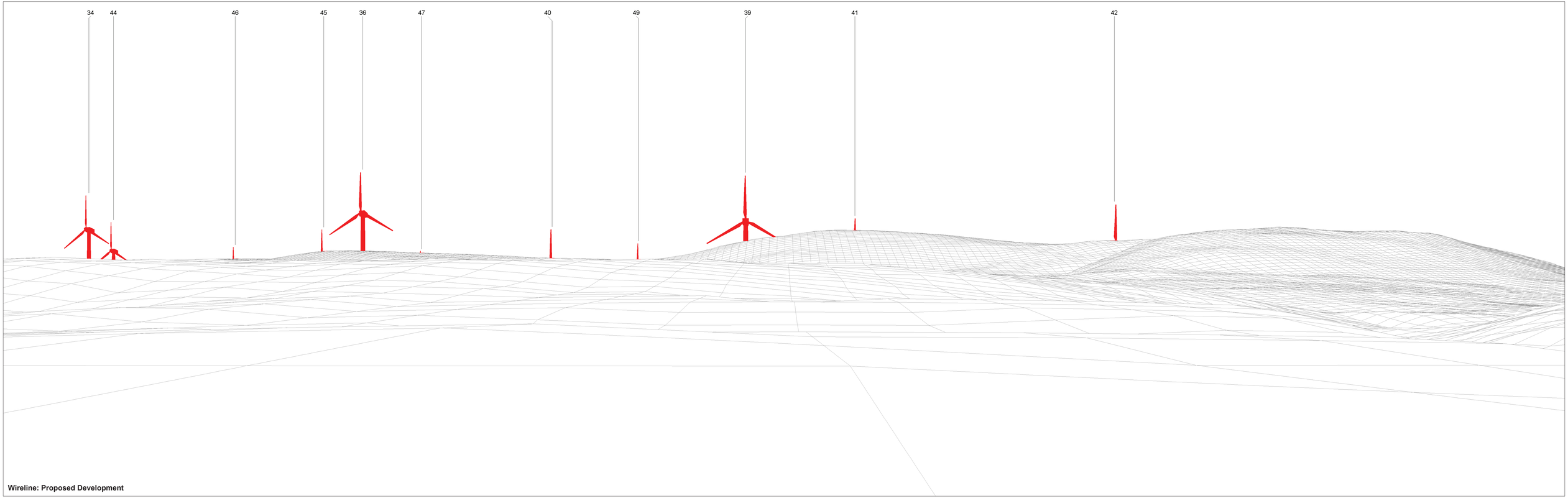
AI Figure A6.1c
Residential Viewpoint 3: KIRNCLEUCH, FINGLAND
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 313495 E 595941 N
Eye level: 181.53 mAOD
Direction of view: 0°
Nearest turbine: 1917 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

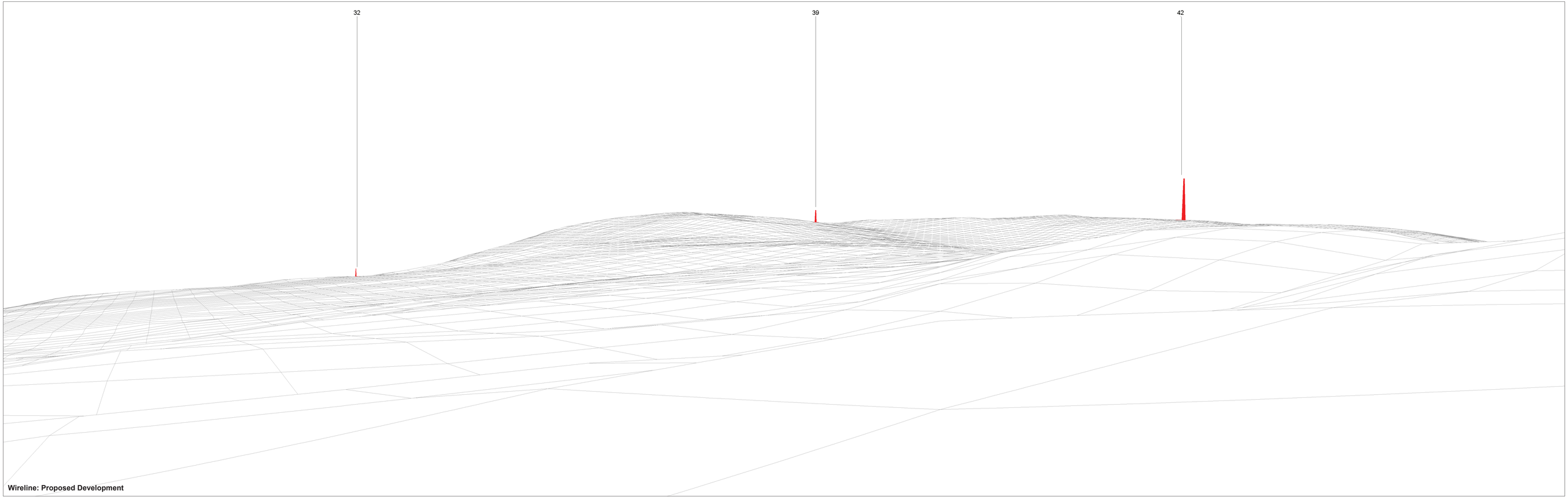
AI Figure A6.1d
Residential Viewpoint 4: 1 KIRKHILL COTTAGE
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



Wireline: Proposed Development

OS reference:	313495 E 595941 N	**Horizontal field of view:**	90° (cylindrical projection)
Eye level:	181.53 mAOD	**Principal distance:**	522 mm
Direction of view:	90°	**Paper size:**	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest turbine:	1917 m	**Correct printed image size:**	820 x 260 mm

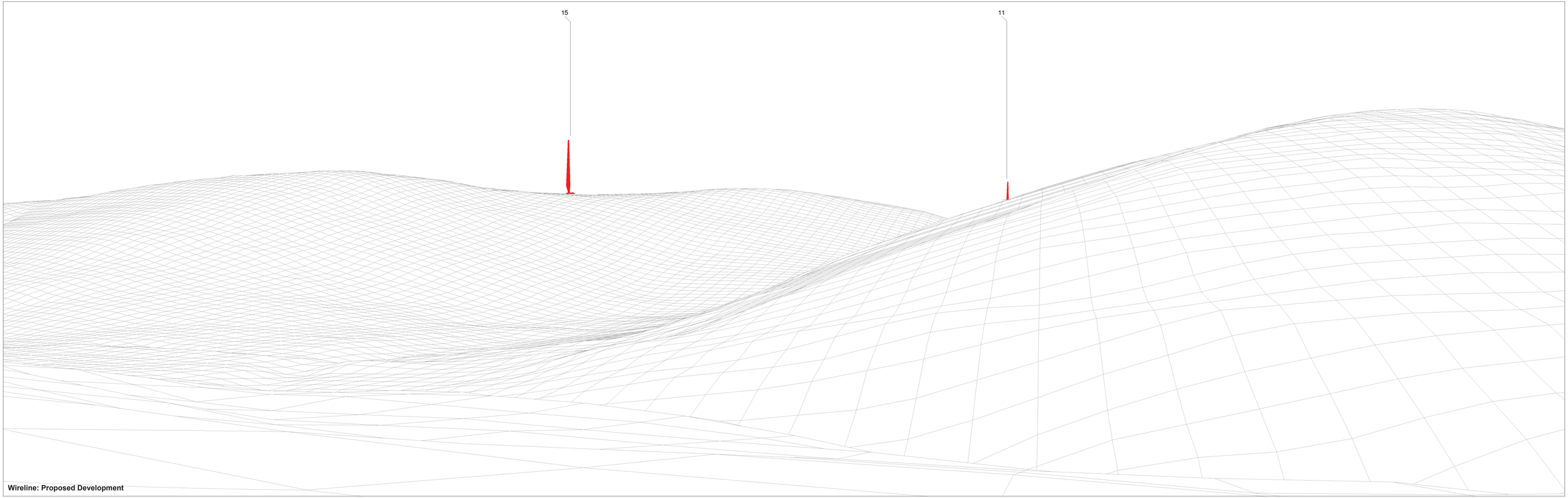
AI Figure A6.1e
Residential Viewpoint 4: 1 KIRKHILL COTTAGE
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 314113 E 594343 N
Eye level: 216.45 mAOD
Direction of view: 36°
Nearest turbine: 1706 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

AI Figure A6.1f
Residential Viewpoint 5: FINGLAND COTTAGE
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

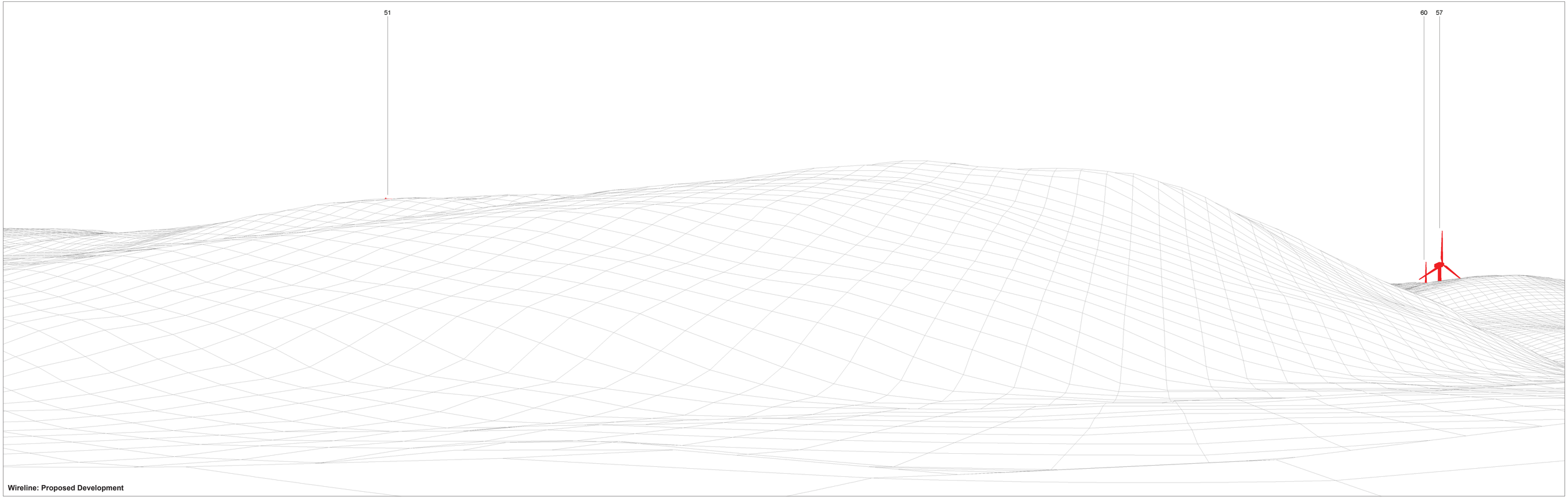


Wireline: Proposed Development

OS reference: 313759 E 603632 N
Eye level: 347.06 mAOD
Direction of view: 165°
Nearest turbine: 1459 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

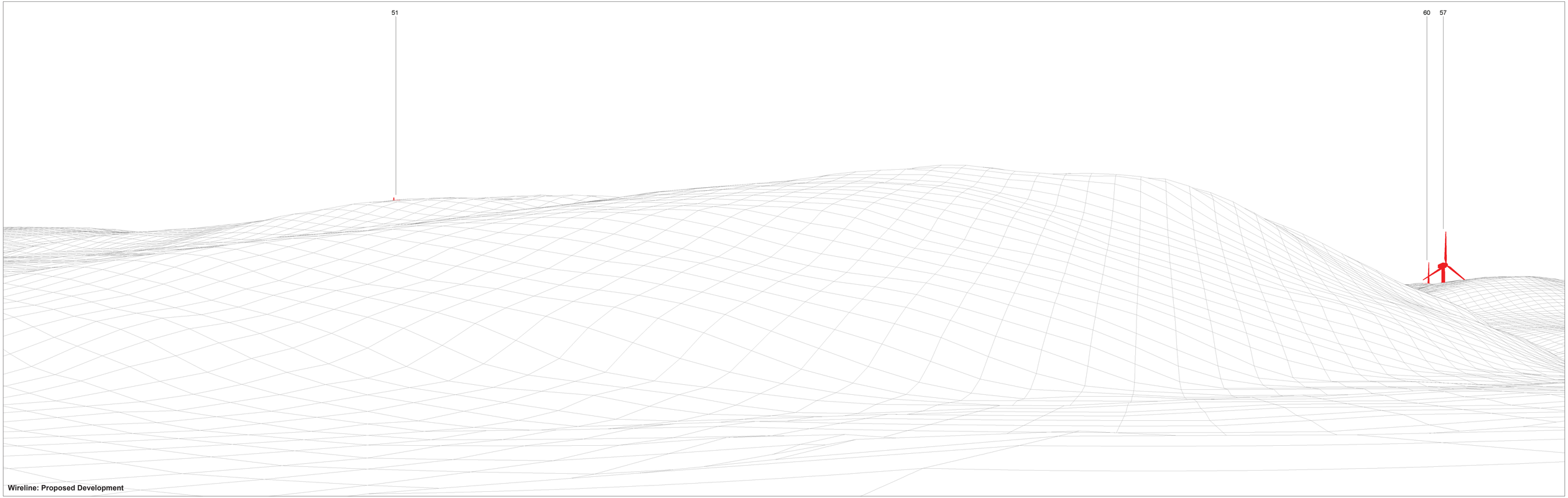
AI Figure A6.1g
Residential Viewpoint 6: CRAIG BECK HOPE
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 318426 E 593629 N
Eye level: 169.5 mAOD
Direction of view: 339°
Nearest turbine: 1817 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

AI Figure A6.1h
Residential Viewpoint 7: 3 DRYFE LODGE
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

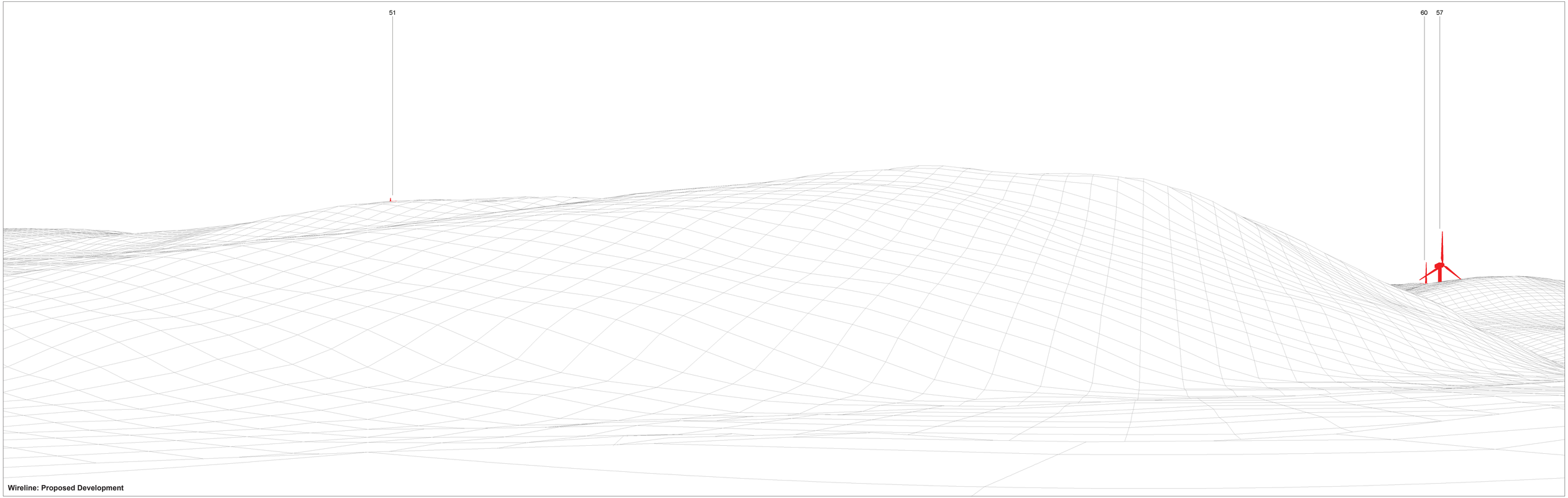


OS reference:	318413 E 593617 N	**Horizontal field of view:**	90° (cylindrical projection)
Eye level:	169.4 mAOD	**Principal distance:**	522 mm
Direction of view:	339°	**Paper size:**	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest turbine:	1828 m	**Correct printed image size:**	820 x 260 mm

AI Figure A6.1i

Residential Viewpoint 8: 1 DRYFE LODGE

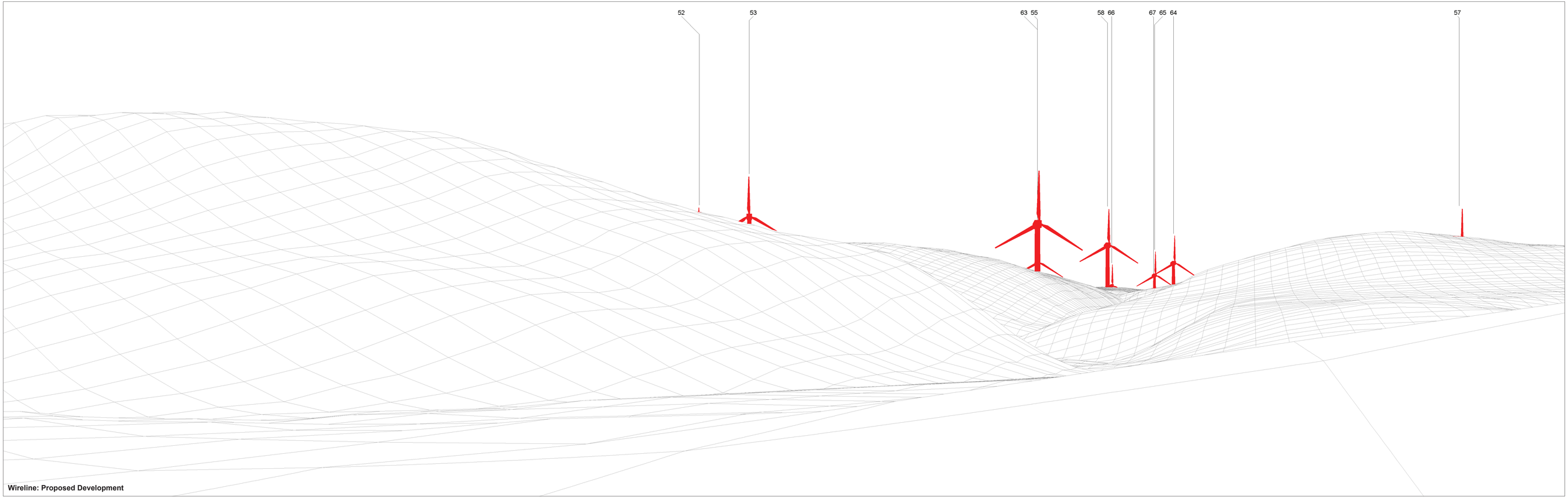
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 318422 E 593618 N
Eye level: 169.5 mAOD
Direction of view: 339°
Nearest turbine: 1827 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

AI Figure A6.1j
Residential Viewpoint 9: 2 DRYFE LODGE
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 318699 E 593926 N
Eye level: 171.95 mAOD
Direction of view: 333°
Nearest turbine: 1555 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

AI Figure A6.1k
Residential Viewpoint 10: MURTHAT COTTAGE
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information

Technical Appendix 6.1 - Annex 2

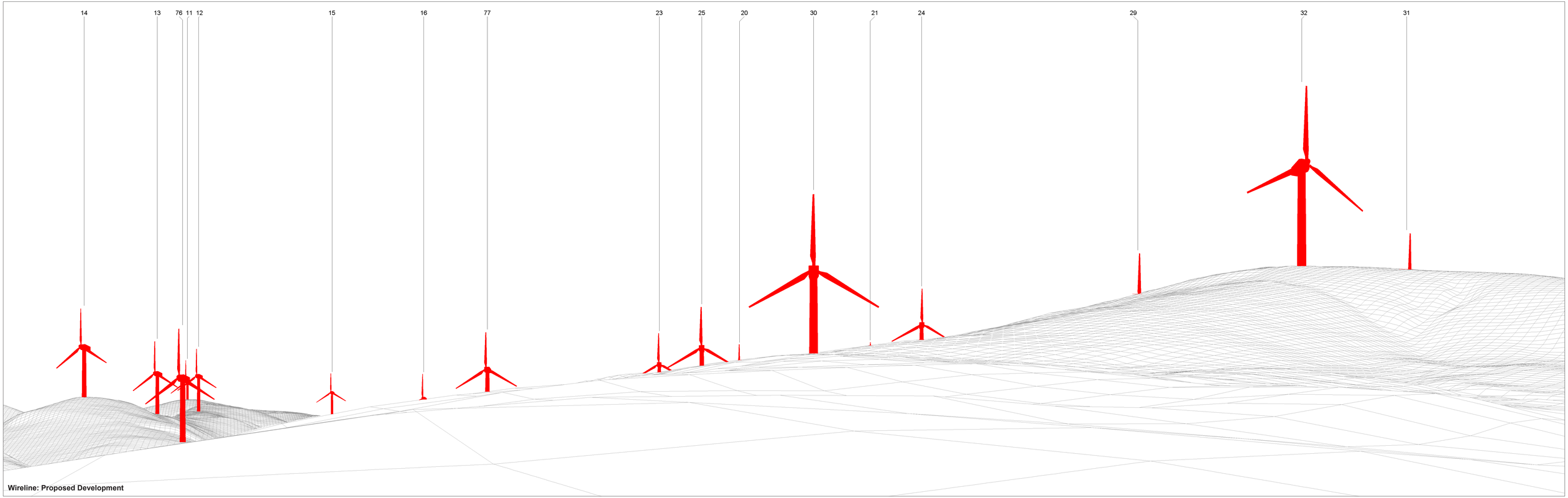
RVAA Wirelines for Financially Involved Properties

May 2023

Additional Information

RVAA Viewpoints

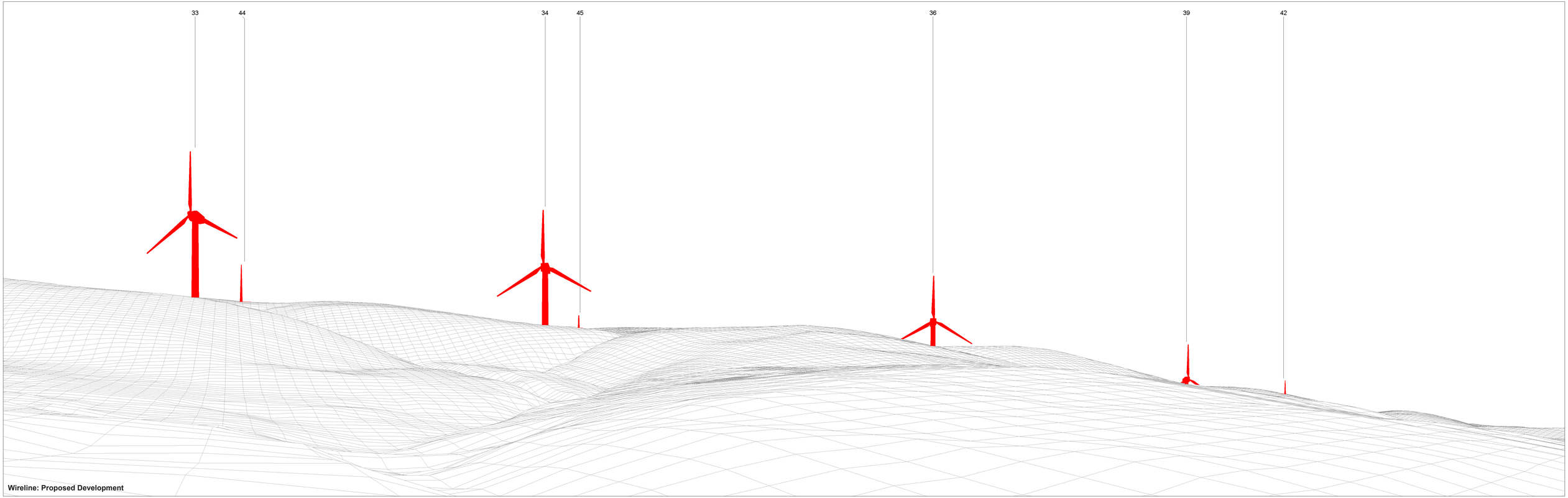
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm



OS reference: 313984 E 598068 N
Eye level: 189 mAOD
Direction of view: 32°
Nearest turbine: 1118 m

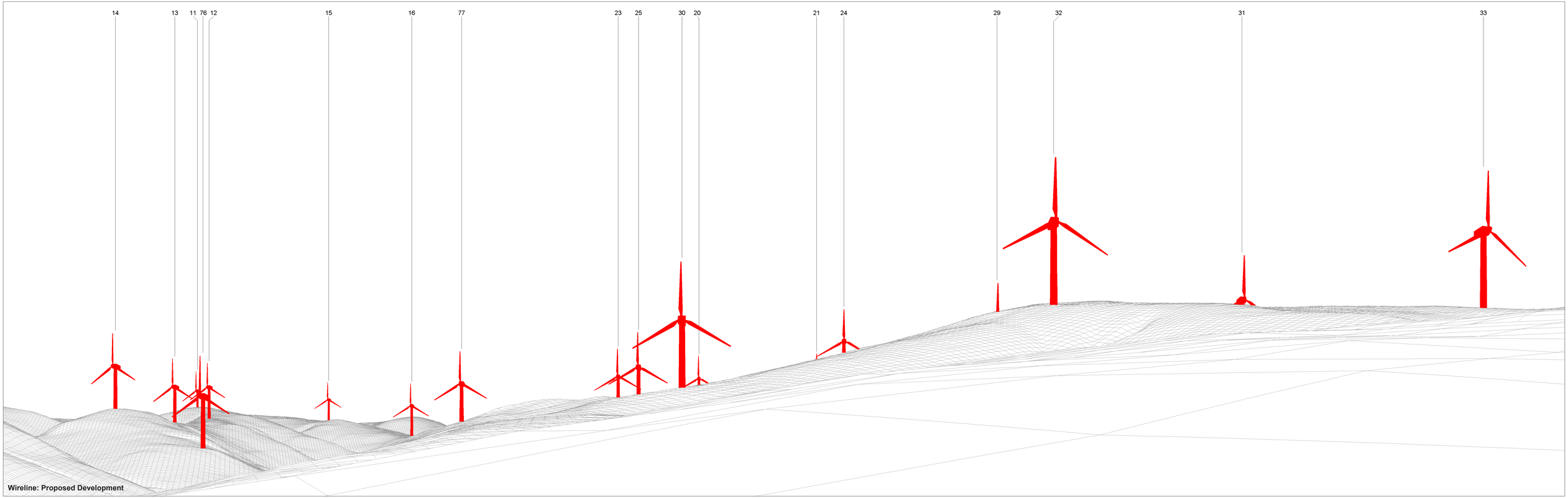
Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

AI Figure A6.2a
Residential Viewpoint C: LAVERHAY
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference:	313984 E 598068 N	**Horizontal field of view:**	90° (cylindrical projection)
Eye level:	189 mAOD	**Principal distance:**	522 mm
Direction of view:	122°	**Paper size:**	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest turbine:	1118 m	**Correct printed image size:**	820 x 260 mm

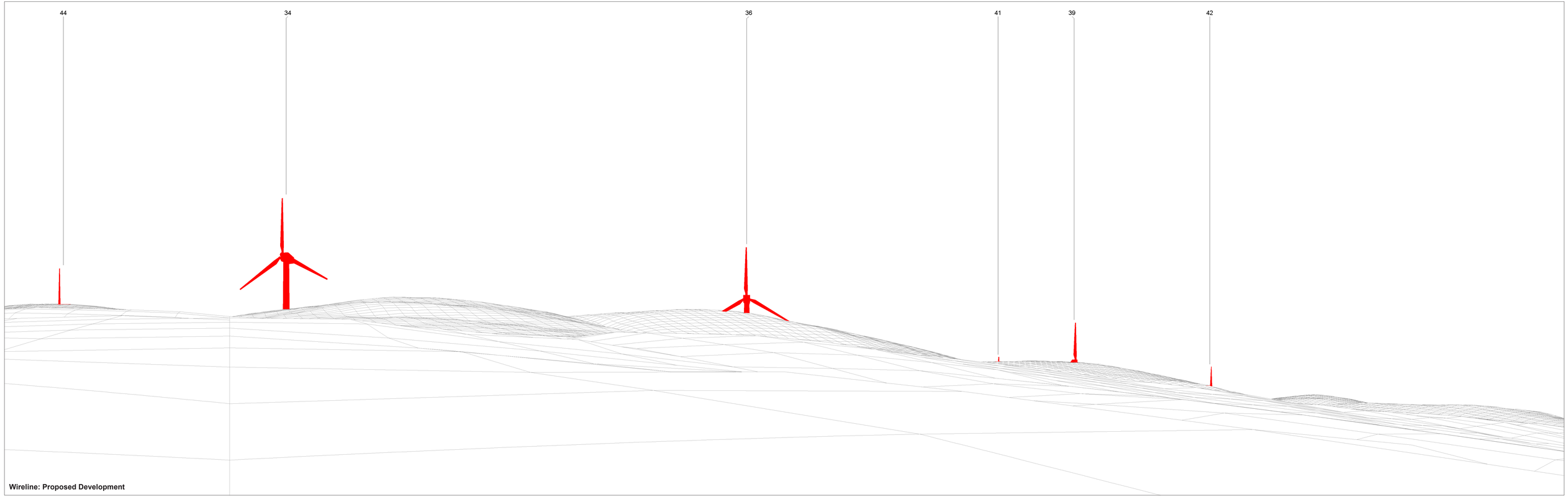
AI Figure A6.2b
Residential Viewpoint C: LAVERHAY
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 313958 E 597670 N
Eye level: 185.2 mAOD
Direction of view: 32°
Nearest turbine: 1371 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

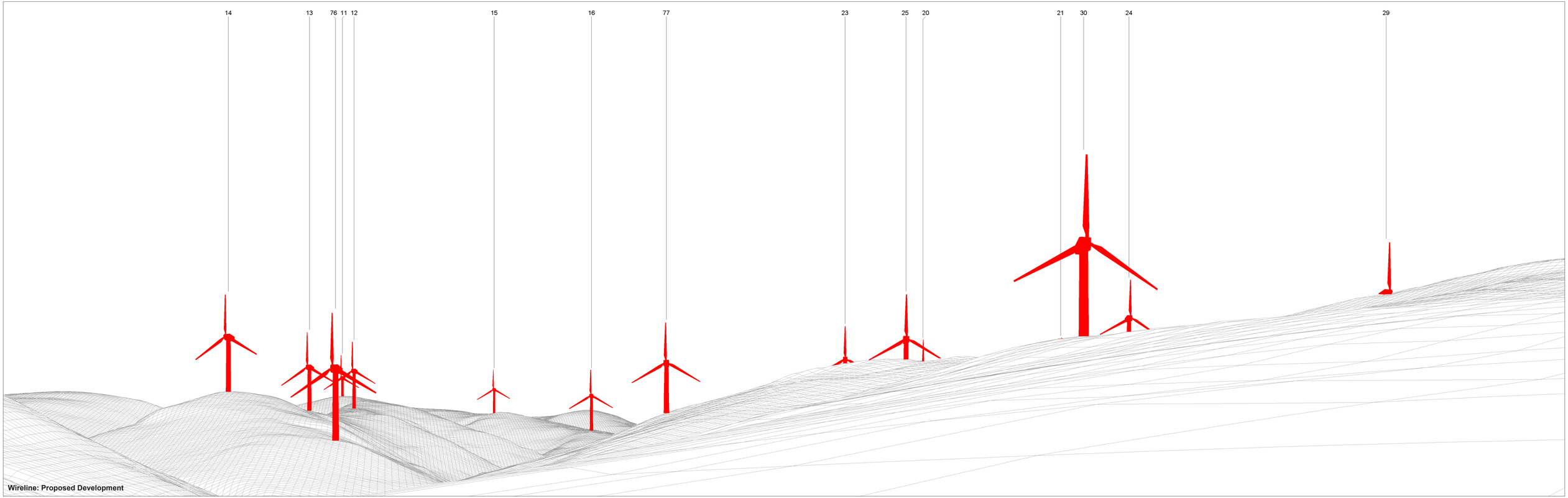
AI Figure A6.2c
Residential Viewpoint D: CROWGILL
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 313958 E 597670 N
Eye level: 185.2 mAOD
Direction of view: 122°
Nearest turbine: 1371 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

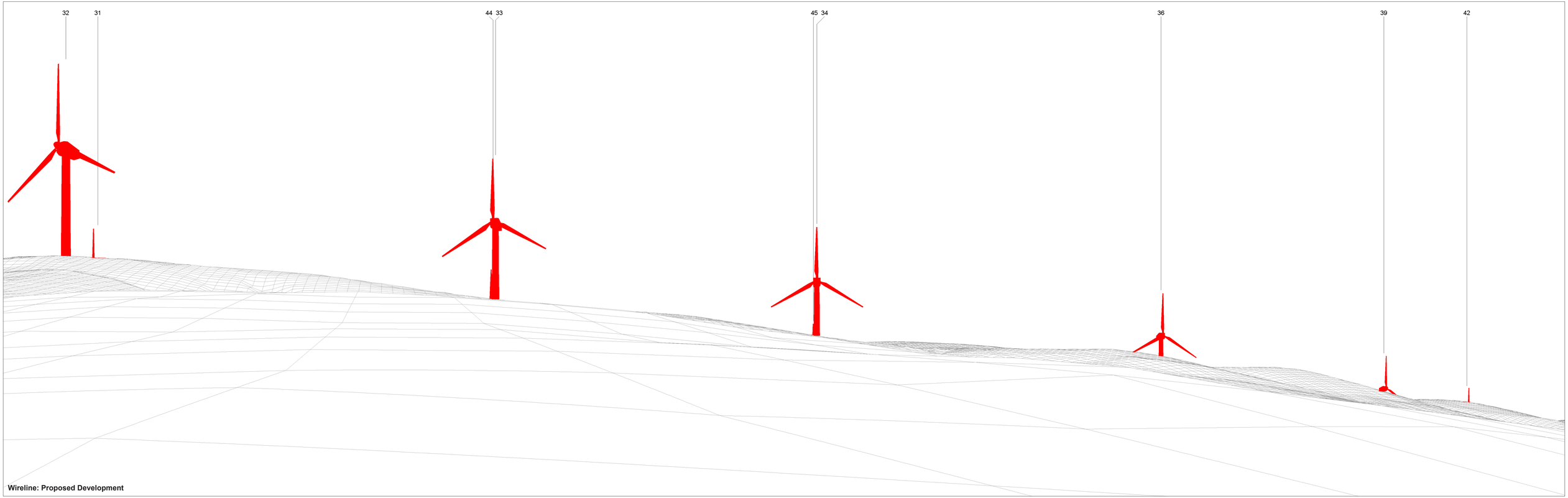
AI Figure A6.2d
Residential Viewpoint D: CROWGILL
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 313980 E 598267 N
Eye level: 195.5 mAOD
Direction of view: 23°
Nearest turbine: 994 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

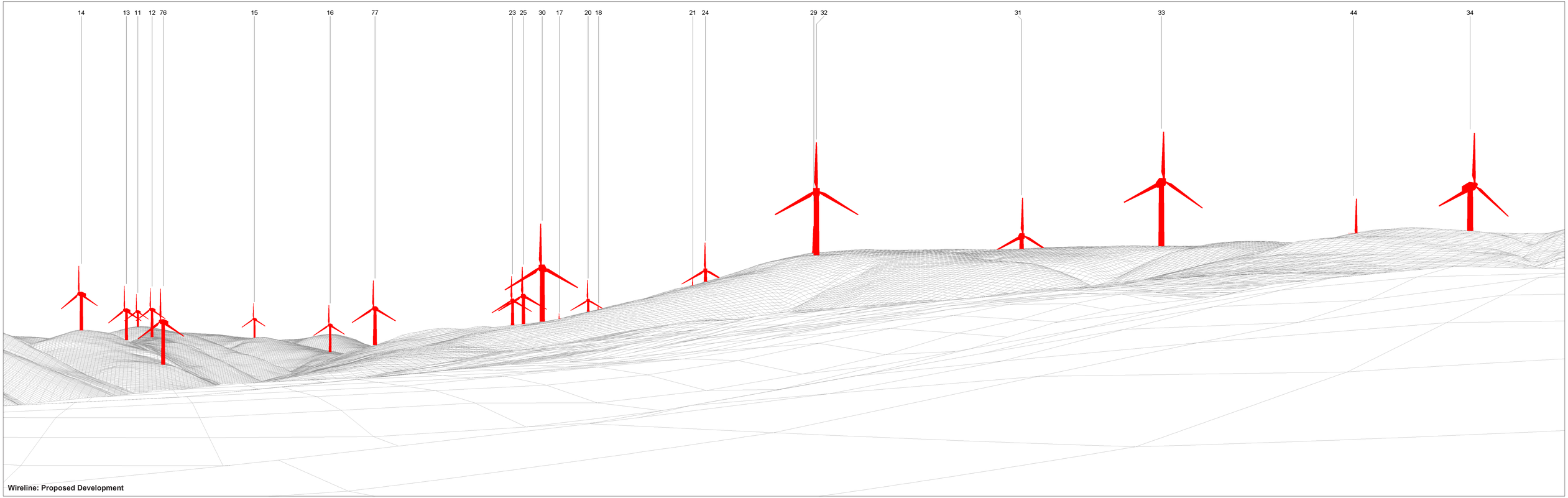
AI Figure A6.2e
Residential Viewpoint F: LAVERHAY COTTAGE
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 313980 E 598267 N
Eye level: 195.5 mAOD
Direction of view: 113°
Nearest turbine: 994 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

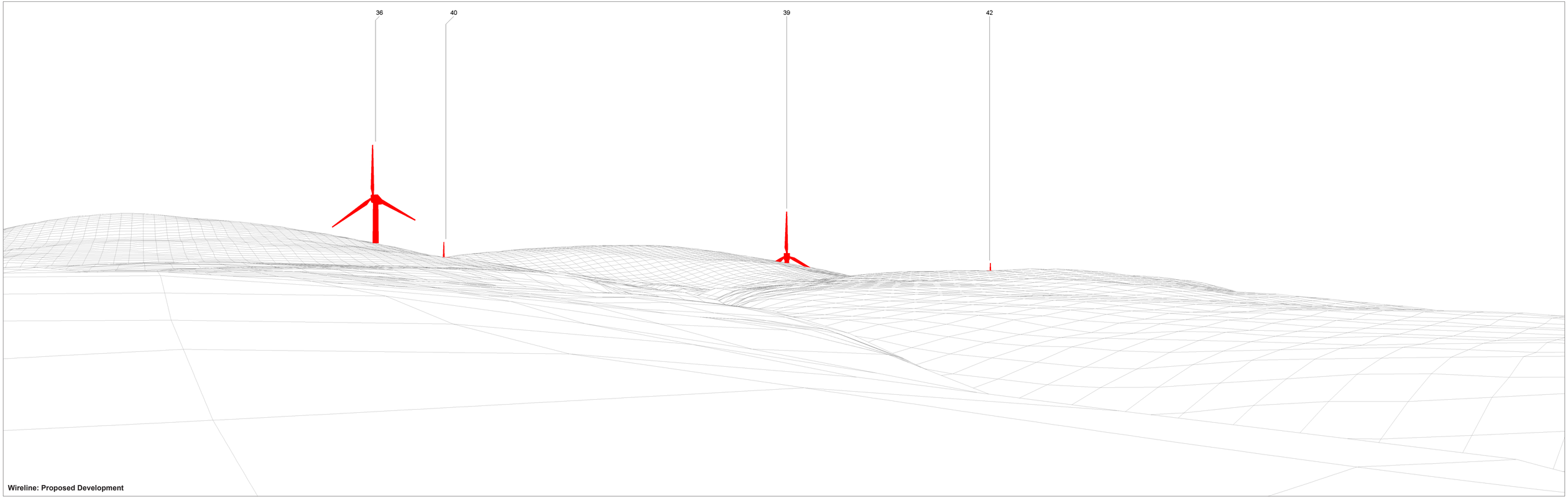
AI Figure A6.2f
Residential Viewpoint F: LAVERHAY COTTAGE
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 313846 E 597201 N
Eye level: 175.3 mAOD
Direction of view: 37°
Nearest turbine: 1641 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

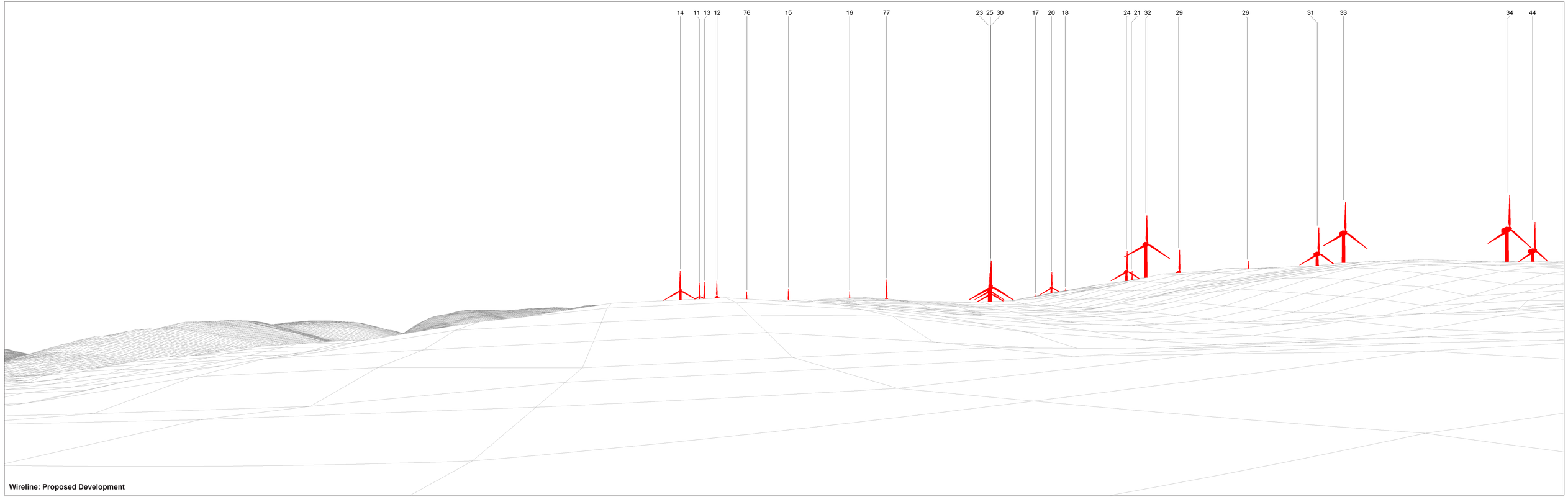
AI Figure A6.2g
Residential Viewpoint G: MILNE
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



Wireline: Proposed Development

OS reference:	313846 E 597201 N	**Horizontal field of view:**	90° (cylindrical projection)
Eye level:	175.3 mAOD	**Principal distance:**	522 mm
Direction of view:	127°	**Paper size:**	841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Nearest turbine:	1641 m	**Correct printed image size:**	820 x 260 mm

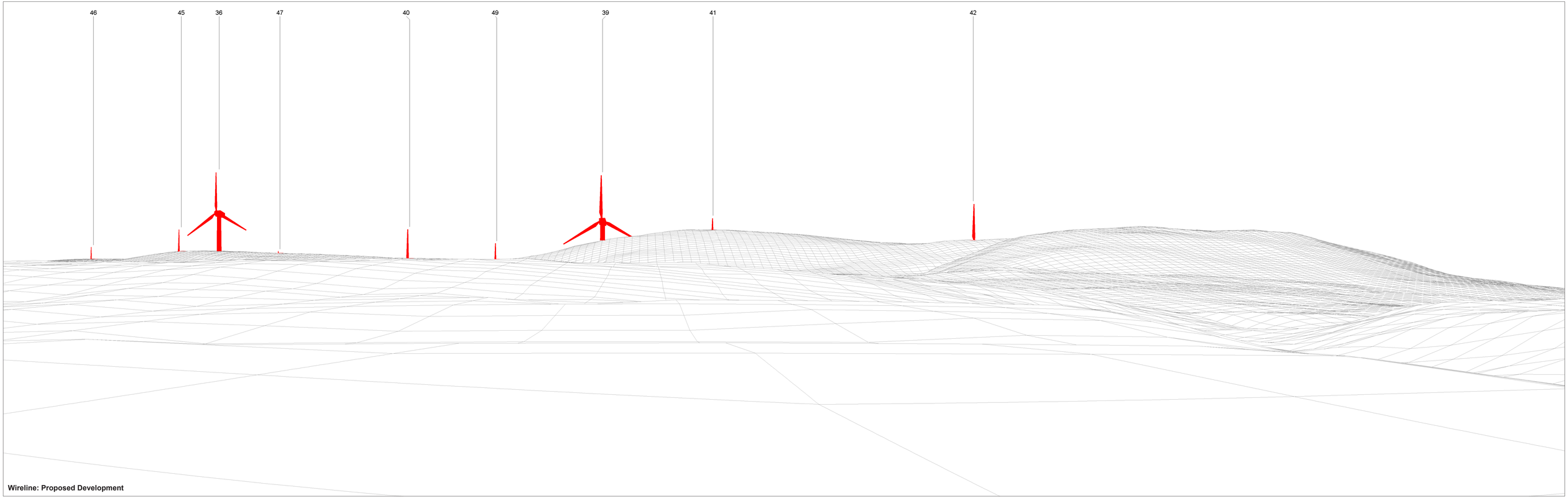
AI Figure A6.2h
Residential Viewpoint G: MILNE
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 313503 E 595933 N
Eye level: 182.2 mAOD
Direction of view: 8°
Nearest turbine: 1909 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

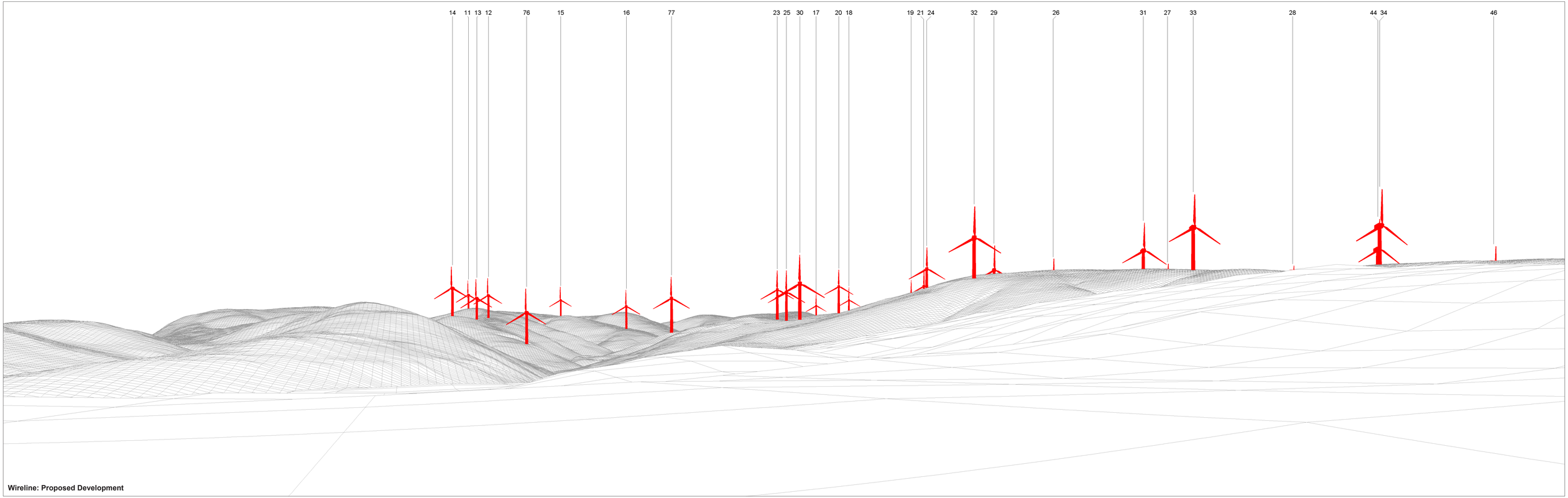
AI Figure A6.2i
Residential Viewpoint H: 2 KIRKHILL COTTAGE
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 313503 E 595933 N
Eye level: 182.2 mAOD
Direction of view: 98°
Nearest turbine: 1909 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

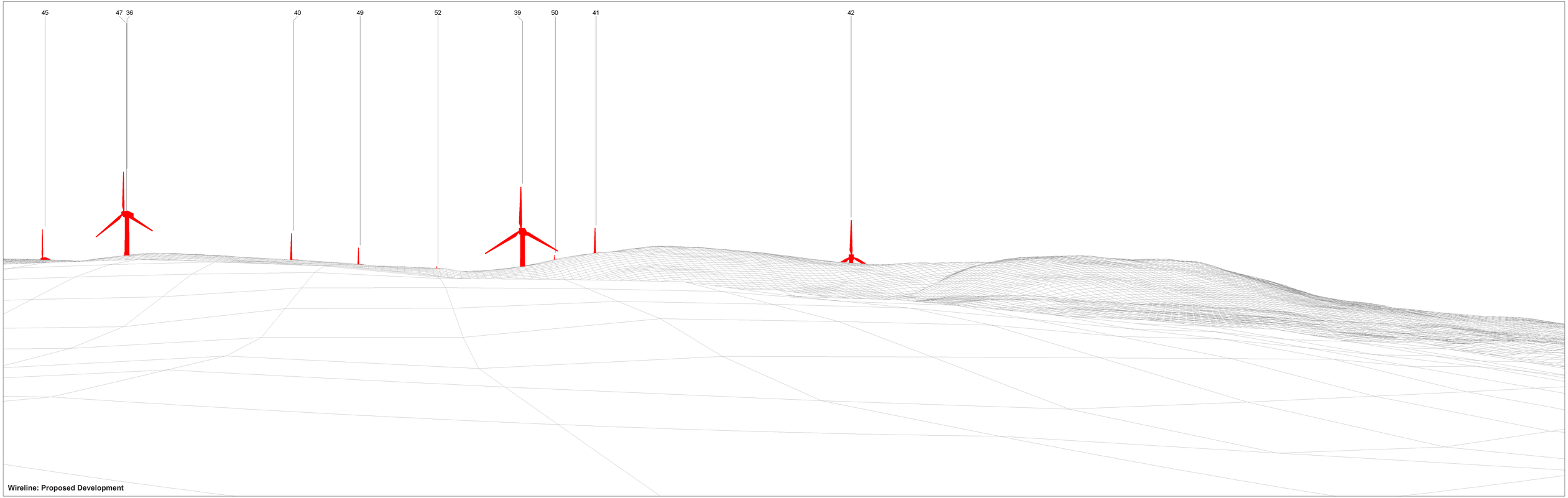
AI Figure A6.2j
Residential Viewpoint H: 2 KIRKHILL COTTAGE
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 313451 E 596253 N
Eye level: 192.67 mAOD
Direction of view: 22°
Nearest turbine: 1974 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

AI Figure A6.2k
Residential Viewpoint I: KIRKHILL FARM
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information



OS reference: 313451 E 596253 N
Eye level: 192.67 mAOD
Direction of view: 112°
Nearest turbine: 1974 m

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

AI Figure A6.2I
Residential Viewpoint I: KIRKHILL FARM
Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm - Additional Information