

# Bloch Wind Farm

## **Technical Appendix 5.2**

### Viewpoint Descriptions

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## Technical Appendix 5.2 - Viewpoint Descriptions

### 1.1. Introduction

This Technical Appendix provides baseline viewpoint descriptions, a description of effects and judgement of the scale of effect for each viewpoint. This Technical Appendix should be read in conjunction with Figures 5.6 and 5.7 which show the viewpoint locations and the visualisations (Figures 5.14-5.30 presented in Volume 2b of the EIA Report) for each viewpoint.

Wind turbines presented on the visualisations are coloured in accordance with their planning status, as shown on Figure 5.9:

- ⊙ Blue – proposed development;
- ⊙ Green – operational schemes;
- ⊙ Black – consented schemes;
- ⊙ Orange – schemes in planning; and
- ⊙ Magenta – schemes in scoping.

Each visualisation displays the proposed development and the extent of cumulative schemes within the wider landscape. The visualisations included broadly follow the sequence of baseline panoramic photos and wirelines, 53.5-degree wirelines, 53.5-degree photomontages and additional night visuals. These vary between viewpoints to take account for the varying visibility of the proposed development.

### 1.2. Viewpoint Descriptions

#### 1.2.1. VP1: High Stenries (2.4km, south)

This viewpoint is located on a minor road to the south of the site, opposite the access road to High Stenries Farm. The road connects into the main road network to the east and west and along the route there are a small number of properties and farmsteads, often isolated or in small groups. The viewpoint looks out across tussocky and rolling grassland towards the existing Solwaybank Wind Farm. Between the viewer and the site there a number of blocks and belts of woodland, often following field boundaries, and scattered individual or small groups of trees. The view opens up to the east, looking directly along the road, where the ground falls to reveal a wider landscape of rolling hills. Overhead lines form a noticeable feature within the foreground of the view and are located between the viewer and the site. There is a small farm between the overhead lines and Solwaybank Wind Farm.

Aside from Solwaybank, the wind turbines at Minsca Wind Farm are clearly visible on more distant hills to the north-west. Wind turbines at Crossdykes and Ewe Hill Wind Farms are visible in the background behind the western end of Solwaybank Wind Farm, alongside some blade tips at Craig Wind Farm which appear above the horizon. Once constructed, blade tips at Little Hartfell Wind Farm (consented) will be visible behind distant hills in the area between Minsca and Solwaybank Wind Farms.

The proposed development will be clearly visible on the upland adjacent to and behind Solwaybank Wind Farm where the proposed wind turbines will appear to be in keeping with the scale of the existing wind turbines. Towards the eastern end of the proposed development, the lower parts of the proposed wind turbines will be increasingly screened behind the landform and vegetation. The scale of effect will be Large-Medium and Adverse.

At night lighting on the nacelles will be clearly visible for the majority of wind turbines. There are minimal light sources within the landscape at present and only a few lights at Crossdykes Wind Farm are visible from this viewpoint on the horizon. The scale of effect will be Large-Medium and Adverse.

Cumulative effects from proposals at the planning stage will arise in combination with Callisterhall and Loganhead Wind Farms, which will be visible between the Solwaybank wind turbines and amongst and at a similar distance to Ewe Hill and Craig Wind Farms. Cumulative effects with Scoop Hill Wind Farm will be limited due to the distance and the limited anticipated visibility of blade tips only. Cumulative effects at night will arise in combination with proposed lighting at Callisterhall and Loganhead Wind Farms, with some lights visible for both developments. The cumulative effects arising from adding the proposed development in combination with Callisterhall and Loganhead Wind Farms will remain as assessed for the proposed development alone during the day, Large-Medium and Adverse. At night this will increase to Large and Adverse given the increase in lighting that will be visible at both Callisterhall and Loganhead Wind Farms.

#### 1.2.2. VP2: Minor road near Barngliehead (0.6km, south)

This viewpoint is located close to the southern boundary of the site on the edge of a small farmstead and on the same minor road as VP1. The view looks out past a small barn, animal pens and dry stone walls to the rolling hills where the existing Solwaybank Wind Farm is visible on and partly behind the hills. A small number of wind turbines and blade tips at Ewe Hill and Craig (blade tips only) Wind Farms are visible on the horizon between Solwaybank and the barn, however these are perceived as minor elements within the view due to their distance and the larger foreground elements. In views to the south-east of the landscape there are more open views of an agricultural landscape amidst areas of trees.

Due to its proximity, the proposed development will be clearly visible above the landform in the middle distance of the view. The scale of effect will be Large and Adverse.

At night there is no existing lighting within the landscape and the lighting will be clearly visible on the majority of the lit proposed wind turbines. The scale of effects at night will be Large and Adverse.

Cumulative effects will arise in combination with Callisterhall and Loganhead Wind Farms, which will be seen at a distance on the horizon behind part of the proposed development. Visibility of these wind turbines will be primarily limited to the blades with little visibility of the towers below the lower limit of the blades. Both Loganhead and Callisterhall Wind Farms will be lit at night. The cumulative effects arising from adding the proposed development in combination with these cumulative schemes will remain Large and Adverse for both day and night effects.

## 1.2.3. VP3: Collin Burn (0.0.km, north)

This viewpoint is located on the B7068 on the northern boundary of the site. The B7068 connects Langholm to Lockerbie and there are a number of individual dwellings and farmsteads along the route. The landscape within the view is relatively simple and is comprised of gently rolling hills covered with tussocky grassland and broken up by medium sized units of forestry. The road forms a key feature within the foreground of the view and a line of small pylons follow a similar alignment in the adjacent field. The existing turbines at Solwaybank are clearly visible on, and descending down the back of, the hill to the south. To the rear of the view, dense forestry screens all but immediate views of the woodland edge. The proposed development will be clearly visibility across a wide extent of this view, although some turbines will be partially screened by the local areas of forestry. The scale of effect will be Large and Adverse.

There is no existing lighting within the landscape at night, aside from that emitted by the occasional residential properties. Most of the nacelle lights will be visible at night and will be a new feature within the landscape. As such, the scale of effects at night will be Large and Adverse.

Cumulative effects will not arise with any of the proposals at planning or scoping stage.

## 1.2.4. VP4: Milltown (3.7km, south)

Viewpoint 4 is located to the south of the site on the B6357, on the edge of the minor settlement of Milltown. The minor road links Canonbie to Kirkpatrick-Fleming, with houses and farmsteads along this route tending to be clustered in small groups. This view looks out across gently rolling agricultural fields towards the more dramatic upland hills in the distance. Many of the field boundaries within the foreground of the view are tree lined which creates a sense of distance between the viewer and the upland hills in the background. Two sets of small overhead lines cross the view in the foreground and a third set runs along the side of the road in the rear of the view. To the south-west, behind the viewer, small cottages and a barn are visible within Milltown. The existing turbines at Solwaybank are clearly visible within the view and some turbines at Ewe Hill and Craig Wind Farms can be perceived on the horizon. The proposed development will be visible to the right of Solwaybank Wind Farm and will be partially screened by an area of woodland in the foreground of the view. The scale of effect of the proposed development will be Medium and Adverse.

There is some existing lighting within the view, and this occurs on masts behind the viewer to the south and south-west and arises from the cottages and barn adjacent to the viewer. Many of the lights on the proposed development will be visible at night; due to the visual separation and the extent of the proposed development, the scale of effects at night will be Medium-Small and Adverse.

Cumulative effects from schemes in planning will arise from Callisterhall, Loganhead and Faw Side Wind Farms, all of which will be visible in the background of the view, behind the proposed development. Due to the distance between the viewer and these wind farms, these wind farms will appear as more minor elements in the view, of a similar scale to Ewe Hill and Craig. All of the cumulative schemes will require turbine lighting and some

visibility of lights will be present for all three schemes. The cumulative effects arising from adding the proposed development in combination with these cumulative schemes will remain Medium and Adverse during the day. At night this will increase to Large-Medium and Adverse given the increase in lighting that will be visible at Callisterhall, Loganhead and Faw Side.

#### 1.2.5. VP5: Calfield (0.9km, north)

This viewpoint is located to the north of the site on a small unmetalled farm track that is adjacent to a core path and featured as a local walking route. The view looks out across a shallow valley which contains mixed broadleaf and deciduous trees along its base. In the foreground the fields are primarily pastoral grassland, whilst hills on the opposite side of the valley are more tussocky grassland and heather. Minor overhead lines follow the path of the farm track. Solwaybank Wind Farm is visible on the hills in the background of the view. The proposed development will be clearly visible across the hills on the opposite side of the valley and will appear larger than Solwaybank due to its proximity and the scale of the turbines. The scale of effect will be Large and Adverse.

At night, use of this track as a walking route is likely to be occasional. Existing lighting within the landscape is likely to be limited to that from occasional properties and vehicles along the B7068 and other minor roads. Most of the lights will be visible on the proposed development and the scale of effect at night will be Large and Adverse.

Cumulative effects will not arise with any of the proposals at planning or scoping stage.

#### 1.2.6. VP6: B6318 north-west of Claygate (3.7km, east)

Viewpoint 6 is located adjacent to a small farmstead on the B6318 to the east of the site. The foreground view looks out from a gap between hedgerows across a tussocky pastoral field. Low overhead lines cross the field and are visible along the side of the road. In the midground of the view, the roof of a low residential property can be seen nestled amongst trees and hedges. The rolling landscape increases in scale to larger hills in the middle and background of the view. Areas of trees and forestry separate many of the fields and are visible on the sides of some larger hills. The blades and nacelles of some turbines at Solwaybank are visible in the background of the view behind areas of forestry and form a minor feature within the view. The proposed development will be visible in front and to the right of Solwaybank and will appear to extend up the slope of a low hill. Local trees in the middle of the view will intermittently screen parts of the proposed development. The scale of effect will be Medium and Adverse.

At night there is very little lighting except for that from the residential properties and vehicles moving along the road. Many of the lights will be visible on the proposed turbines as a new feature within the landscape. The scale of effect at night will be Medium-Small and Adverse.

The blade tips of turbines at the proposed Callisterhall may be visible behind the proposed development. However, the extent of visibility will be too limited to contribute to cumulative effects.

## 1.2.7. VP7: Langholm Bridge (2.9km, east)

Viewpoint 7 is located on Langholm Bridge in the middle of Langholm. The view looks out along the River Esk, which is lined by houses and trees, towards the shallow, conical Warb Law hill. An area of mixed woodland lies in front of Warb Law and screens the majority of the hill from view. A radio mast is perched atop the hill.

The proposed development will be almost wholly screened by the woodland and visibility will be limited to occasional views of a very small number of blade tips and the occasional glimpsed view of a nacelle. The scale of effect will be Negligible and Neutral.

At night, the roads to either side of the River Esk are lit and lighting from residential properties along them is also visible. Lighting on one of the nacelles may be visible in glimpsed views between the trees, behind the lighting in Langholm. The scale of effect at night will be Negligible and Neutral.

No cumulative effects will arise with any of the proposals at planning or scoping stage.

## 1.2.8. VP8: Malcolm Monument, Langholm (4.0km, north-east)

This view is located next to Malcolm Monument on Whita Hill and offers panoramic views across the surrounding landscape. To the south and south-east the view looks out across a low-lying landscape towards craggy hills of the lake district and the Solway Firth. A few smaller wind farms are visible in this direction, most prominent are Hallburn and Beck Burn. Behind these, Great Orton and Orton Grange Farm Wind Farms are visible on clearer days; there are a number of individual turbines near these farms, but they are harder to distinguish within the view. On days with excellent visibility (defined by the Met Office as >40km) Robin Rigg Offshore Wind Farm is visible in the Firth. The vertical masts of Anthorn Radio Station are also visible to the south-east. To the east the view looks out across a valley, containing Langholm and areas of forestry, to gently rolling hills. The wind farms of Solwaybank and Minsca appears as discrete units on these hills. Ewe Hill and Craig are visible together on the same hill, with blade tips at Crossdykes also occasionally visible. To the north, the view looks up the valley to the more a more rugged upland landscape of dome/conical shaped hills.

The proposed development will be fully visible on the hill across the valley in front of Solwaybank Wind Farm, with the proposed development appearing more prominent in the view due to proximity and the size of the proposed turbines. The scale of effect will be Medium-Small and Adverse.

This viewpoint is likely to be visited infrequently at night. However, lighting will be clearly visible. Due to the panoramic extent of the view, there will be multiple light sources visible, including from properties and along roads. Lights on the proposed development will be the only turbine lights within the view, however lights on radio masts, such as those at Anthorn Radio Station and the individual transmitting tower at Caldbeck Transmitting Station, Hilltop, Brocklebank will be visible. Effects at night will be Medium-Small and Adverse.

Cumulative effects from schemes in planning will arise in combination with Callisterhall, Loganhead, Hopsrig, Fawside and Teviot. There will be sufficient visual separation

between the proposed development and the cumulative schemes so that the schemes will be viewed as separate developments. All of the cumulative schemes will be lit at night. The cumulative effects arising from adding the proposed development in combination with these cumulative schemes will be Large-Medium and Adverse during the day and Large and Adverse at night.

## 1.2.9. VP9: Longtown (10.0km, south)

Viewpoint 9 is located on the A7 to the north-west of Longtown. The view looks out across an arable field towards a series of farm buildings and barns. A dense wall of mixed woodland lies behind the farmstead and continues across the view. Existing turbines are visible above and behind vegetation to the left of (Beck Burn), and behind (Hallburn), the viewer. The proposed turbines will be predominantly screened behind the woodland and views will be limited to blade tips behind the trees. The scale of effect will be Small and Neutral.

There will be limited visibility of any turbine lights on the proposed development, with most of the nacelles screened behind existing woodland. Effects at night will be Small-Negligible and Neutral.

Cumulative effects will not arise with any of the proposals at planning or scoping stage.

## 1.2.10. VP10: Burnswark Hill Fort (10.6km, west)

This viewpoint is located on top of Burnswark Hill by the remains of a series of Roman camps and an Iron Age hillfort. The elevated, panoramic view looks out across a patchwork landscape of fields and forests. The view to the south is of a distinctly flatter landscape that slopes down towards Solway Firth, the view in this direction is set against the craggy hills of the Lake District behind. In other directions the view is of a more rolling landscape set in front of distant, craggy hills in Scotland. As with Viewpoint 8, there are a number of operational wind farms visible from the elevated viewpoint, the most notable of these is Minsca which is located directly in front of the viewer. Behind Minsca, Crossdykes, Ewe Hill, Craig and Solwaybank are clearly visible in the middle distance. Little Hartfell (consented) will also be visible as part of this group once constructed. Harestanes, Minnygap, Beck Burn and Hallburn are also visible in more distant views, alongside other smaller turbines. The proposed development will be seen in the distance behind the turbines at Solwaybank, they will maintain good separation with the turbines at Minsca. The scale of effect will be Small and Neutral.

This viewpoint is likely to be visited infrequently at night. However, there will be multiple sources of lighting within the view at night, from roads and buildings. Red aviation lights are visible to the south on the masts at Anthorn Radio Station and the individual transmitting tower at Calbeck Transmitting Station, Hilltop, Brocklebank. Aviation lighting is also visible on the ten existing turbines at Crossdykes and once constructed, lighting will be visible on the 12 turbines at Little Hartfell. Lighting on the proposed development will be visible and seen as a separate group to those at Crossdykes and Little Hartfell. The scale of effects at night will be Small and Neutral.



There are numerous cumulative schemes that will be seen from this viewpoint should they be consented. Callisterhall, Loganhead, Hopsrig and Fawside will be visible behind Minsca and extending left to Little Hartfell. Scoop Hill will be visible as a large discrete cluster further to the left of the view, looking north. To the north-west, Harestanes South will be visible in front of the operational turbines at Harestanes. All of the cumulative schemes will require turbine lighting. The cumulative effects arising from adding the proposed development in combination with these cumulative schemes will be Large-Medium and Adverse during the day and Large and Adverse at night.

**1.2.11. VP11: A7 near Unthank (13.1km, north-east)**

This viewpoint is located at the base of a steep-sided, u-shaped valley and looks along a channelled view towards the southern end of the valley. A road runs along the western edge of the valley floor and Ewes Water runs between pastoral fields along the middle. The eastern side of the valley is predominantly covered in woodland, whilst the western slopes are short grass. A line of large and small overhead lines also run along the valley floor. The proposed development will be predominantly screened behind the hills at the end of the valley; however, some blades and the occasional nacelle will be visible over the saddle of two hills. The scale of effect will be Small and Adverse.

At night the main source of light will be from users travelling along the A7, with some limited lighting from the properties and farmsteads along the road. The proposed development may result in a small number of lights being visible at the end of the valley, slightly above the local hills. The main focus within this view will be the moving lights along the A7 and the scale of effects at night will be Negligible and Neutral.

Blades of a small number of the proposed turbines at Teviot Wind Farm will be visible to the east of the road, in a different part of the view to the proposed development. The Teviot turbines would also be lit at night. However, the extent of visibility will be too limited to contribute to cumulative effects.

**1.2.12. VP12: Bowness-on-Solway (18.6km, south-west)**

This viewpoint is taken by a small car park that looks out across the Solway Firth. The primary focus of the view is the water and the immediate coastline on the opposite side. In the foreground the view looks along the grassy banks of the Firth, a residential property within Bowness-on-Solway is visible to the right of the viewer behind large garden trees. The view looks across the water to the low, plateau landscape in the midground. This area of the view appears compressed due to the flat nature of the view. A mixture of fields, trees and buildings are visible across the coast. Beck Burn Wind Farm lies close to the mouth of the Firth. Larger hills frame the background of the view and these often include wind farms on the sides and tops. In this view the wind farms tend to appear in small groups of two wind farms with clear separation between them. These are grouped as follows: Minnygap and Harestanes; Minsca and Little Hartfell (consented); Crossdykes and Ewe Hill; and Solwaybank and Craig. The proposed development will be clearly visible at a similar distance to Solwaybank Wind Farm and will double the width of this existing cluster of wind turbines. Due to the number of turbines within the view and the distance to the proposed development the scale of effect will be Small-Negligible and Neutral.

At night there will be multiple light sources from vehicles and buildings throughout the view. At present lights on the nacelles of some turbines at Crossdykes are visible within the view; the lights at Little Hartfell wind farm (consented) will be predominantly screened by landform and vegetation once it is constructed. Lights on the proposed development will be clearly visible, however they will be seen at distance behind other minor light sources and not as a dominant feature within the view at night. The scale of effects at night will be Negligible and Neutral.

There are numerous developments at the application stage that will give rise to potential cumulative effects in combination with the proposed development. Harestanes South and Scoop Hill Wind Farms will form minor additions to existing clusters of wind farms or form their own discrete units. Hopsrig, Loganhead, Callisterhall, Fawside and Teviot Wind Farms will connect the clusters of wind turbines at Crossdykes and Ewe Hill to those at Solwaybank, Craig and the proposed development. They will create a large area of turbines within the view. As with Viewpoint 10, the majority of these cumulative schemes will require turbine lighting. The cumulative effects arising from adding the proposed development in combination with these cumulative schemes will be Medium-Small and Adverse during the day and Medium and Adverse at night.

#### **1.2.13. VP13: Caerlaverock Castle (30.2km, south-west)**

Viewpoint 13 is located on the access drive to Caerlaverock Castle and looks over a field boundary hedgerow and fence towards the proposed development. The view looks across low farmland, often divided by hedgerows and small groups of trees, and interspersed with minor settlements. Small hills to the left of the view screen the larger hills to the north-east and the view remains predominantly flat. Minsca Wind Farm is partially screen by Burnswark Hill but remains clearly visible within the view. On days with very good visibility or better (as defined by the Met Office) Little Hartfell (consented), Crossdykes, Ewe Hill, Craig and Solwaybank wind farms will be visible. The proposed development will be seen behind and slightly to the right of the existing turbines at Solwaybank. The scale of effect will be Small-Negligible and Neutral.

At night there are elements of lighting across the view from built development and roads. Lights are visible on some of the turbines at Crossdykes and, once constructed, the lights on Little Hartfell will be visible from this viewpoint. Lights on the proposed development will be visible in the distance as a minor element within the view. The scale of effects at night will be Small-Negligible and Neutral.

The proposed Callisterhall, Hopsrig and Loganhead wind farms will be visible around Crossdykes, Ewe Hill and Craig, and behind Minsca. Solwaybank and the proposed development will form a separate cluster of turbines. All of the schemes in planning will be lit and visible within the view. The cumulative effects arising from adding the proposed development in combination with these cumulative schemes will be Medium-Small and Adverse during the day and at night.

#### **1.2.14. VP14: Banks, Hadrian's Wall (26.6km, south-east)**

This view is located within a field on the route of Hadrian's Wall and looks out across a gently undulating landscape to larger Scottish hills. From this location, a large amount of

the fore- and midground appears covered in woodland and this is interspersed with small-medium sized fields and small clusters of dwellings or farm buildings. Looking south and south-west over England there are a number of individual turbines and small wind farms visible around Carlisle on clear days. The radio masts at Anthorn Radio Station and transmitting mast at Caldbeck Transmitting Station, Hill Top, Brocklebank can also be seen against the sky. Beck Burn is visible in the middle distance to the west, in a group with Hallburn. Looking over Scotland, the viewpoint affords views of multiple wind farms. Minsca, Solwaybank, Ewe Hill and Craig are all visible as separate wind farms. The proposed development will be visible to the right of Solwaybank and partially in front of Ewe Hill. Due to the difference in scale between the proposed turbines and those existing, the proposed development will be perceived as a separate wind farm. The scale of effect will be Small-Negligible and Neutral.

This viewpoint is likely to be visited infrequently at night. However, there is lighting visible across the extent of the view from built development and vehicles. Lighting on the radio and transmitting masts is visible to the south and south-west. Some of the lights on turbines at Crossdykes are visible, but there is no turbine lighting visible within the view. The proposed development will be a more prominent set of turbine lights, albeit they will be seen at distance behind existing minor light sources and as a relatively minor element of a lit landscape. The scale of effect at night will be Negligible and Neutral.

There are multiple schemes in planning that will give rise to potential cumulative effects from this location. Some of these will be visible as discrete groups, whilst others will be visible as part of a larger group behind and around the proposed development, these include: Callisterhall, Hopsrig and Loganhead, with Faw Side and Teviot located as a separate group further to the north-east. Harestanes South and Scoop Hill may also be visible from this location, although they are further away and will be perceived as a minor part of the view in comparison to the other proposed developments. At night, the majority of these cumulative schemes will be lit. The cumulative effects arising from adding the proposed development in combination with these cumulative schemes will be Medium-Small and Adverse during the day and at night, although this scale of effect would be reduced if the separate group of Faw Side and Teviot were not present.

#### 1.2.15. VP15: Gretna Green / Springfield (10.5km, south)

This viewpoint is located on a crossroads at the northern edge of Gretna Green/Springfield. The viewpoint lies on National Cycle Route 7 and a locally signposted walking route which runs along Core Path 326. There are houses immediately to the south of the view and in the other direction tall hedges line the side of the road. Despite the hedgerows a radio tower, electricity pylon and the existing wind farms at Solwaybank, Ewe Hill and Craig are visible on the upland hills above the hedges and road signs to the north and Beck Burn is visible much closer to the edge of the settlement, also behind a hedgerow. The proposed development will be partially visible to the right of Solwaybank Wind Farm, behind the vegetation and the radio tower. Due to the local screening, the scale of effect will be Small-Negligible and Neutral.

At night, whilst the proposed development will be partially screened, lights on the nacelles will be the only lights visible within the view. The view is primarily focused on the

foreground elements and the lights will be a minor part of the view. The scale of effect at night will be Negligible and Neutral.

Within this view, cumulative effects will arise from the proposed Callisterhall and Loganhead wind farms. Whilst these developments will be visible adjacent to existing operational wind farms, the primary focus of the view are the foreground elements. Both of these schemes will be lit at night and the lights will be visible. The cumulative effects arising from adding the proposed development in combination with these cumulative schemes will be Small and Adverse during the day and Medium-Small and Adverse at night.

**1.2.16. VP16: Kirkpatrick-Fleming (9.1km, south)**

This view is located on the main road (B7076) that passes through Kirkpatrick-Fleming. The view looks out through a gap between houses. In the foreground of the view is a small field behind which runs the A74(M) on a slightly elevated route. There are individual and small clusters of trees along the motorway corridor. Behind the motorway more fields rise up to a locally high ridgeline which screens any further distant views. The fields behind the motorway tend to be lined with hedgerows and occasional larger trees. Solwaybank Wind Farm is visible on the horizon, intermittently screened by vegetation. The proposed development will be partially visible on the horizon adjacent to Solwaybank and much of the proposed development will be screened by trees in the foreground along the motorway corridor. The scale of effect will be Small-Negligible and Adverse.

At night lighting on the proposed development will be visible where the proposed turbines are not screened by local vegetation. There are no existing turbine lights within the landscape, however front and rear lights from cars travelling along the A74(M) are the dominant feature in the view at night. The scale of effect at night will be Negligible and Neutral.

Within this view, cumulative effects will arise from the proposed Callisterhall and Loganhead wind farms. Whilst these developments will be visible adjacent to existing operational wind farms, the primary focus of the view are the foreground elements. Both of these schemes will be lit at night and the lights will be visible. The blade tips of turbines at the proposed Faw Side and Teviot wind farms may be visible behind the proposed development. but the extent of visibility will be too limited to contribute to cumulative effects. The cumulative effects arising from adding the proposed development in combination with these cumulative schemes will be Small and Adverse during the day and Small-Negligible and Neutral at night given the more prominent lighting on the A74(M) in the middle distance.

**1.2.17. VP17: Repentance Tower, Hoddom (15.8km, south-west)**

This viewpoint was listed in the DGWLCS as providing key view of development within the host Landscape Character Type. The viewpoint is located adjacent to Repentance Tower, a square sided 16<sup>th</sup> Century stone watch tower on elevated land which is surrounded by a stone wall. This panoramic view looks to the north, east and south. The view to the north is partially screened by a copse of pine trees immediately adjacent to the tower, beyond this the ground falls away steeply to reveal the towers of Hoddom Castle set

amidst an area of woodland. A patchwork of fields and forest lie behind, across a large rolling hill, and in the far distance the rugged uplands of Scotland can be seen. To the east the view continues to consist of woodland and agricultural land with many settlements and buildings visible within the view. The A74(M) corridor forms a noticeable feature in this direction. The wind farms of Crossdykes, Minsca, Ewe Hill and Solwaybank are all visible in this direction. To the south the land falls away towards the Solway Firth and small wind farms are visible on the opposite side of the Firth. The proposed development will be visible behind and to the right of Solwaybank on the horizon. Due to the presence of existing wind and other infrastructure in the view, the scale of effects will be Small-Negligible and Neutral.

At night this viewpoint is likely to be visited infrequently, but traffic along the A74(M) is the most notable feature in the view. There is also visibility of lighting from buildings and minor roads. A small number of wind turbine lights are visible at Crossdykes in the view at present, lighting on radio masts to the south will be clearly seen. Lighting on the proposed development will be visible behind the A74(M) corridor and the scale of effect at night will be Negligible and Neutral due to the other more dominant light sources within the view.

Cumulative effects will primarily arise from Hopsrig, Loganhead and Callisterhall, which will be visible on the hills behind Minsca and in front of Craig and will fill the view with turbines in this area. They will remain a separate group of turbines to the group of Solwaybank and the proposed development. Scoop Hill will form a separate group of turbines, partially screened by landform, above Hoddum Castle. All of these schemes will all be lit and will create a broad area of turbine lights at night. Cumulative effects arising from adding the proposed development in combination with these cumulative schemes will be Medium-Small and Adverse during the day and at night.