Chapter 5 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Contents

5.1	Executive Summary	5-3
5.2	Introduction	5-4
5.3	Consultation	5-13
5.4	Assessment Methods and Significance Criteria	5-14
5.5	Baseline Conditions	5-16
5.6	Residual Effects	5-34
5.7	Comparison of Effects	5-126
5.8	Cumulative Assessment	5-127
5.9	Mitigation	5-129
5.10	Assessment of Effects at Decommissioning	5-129
5.11	Summary	5-129
5.12	References	5-167

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5 Landscape & Visual Impact

5.1 Executive Summary

5.1.1 This full assessment of effects on landscape and visual receptors sets out the predicted effects on the landscape, which, in the context of Shetland and this assessment, also includes effects on coastal and seascape character. The scope of the assessment and the viewpoints assessed were discussed and agreed with Shetland Islands Council and NatureScot (Scotland's nature agency).

5.1.2 The assessment includes consideration of effects upon designated landscapes including the Shetland National Scenic Area and other locally designated landscapes such as the Supplementary Guidance, Local Landscape Areas, Consultation Draft 2014.

5.1.3 From a visual perspective, the assessment considers effects upon residents, motorists, cyclists, walkers, tourists and visitors. This was informed by assessment of visual effects at a series of representative viewpoints.

5.1.4 Landscape and visual input into the Proposed Development design has been provided throughout the design development stages of the project. These measures include the careful selection of the final turbine siting.

5.1.5 The landscape and visual assessment concluded that whilst, the direct change on the fabric of the landscape will be limited in extent, there will be locally Significant effects in and around the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development.

5.1.6 The Proposed Development is located within the Major Uplands Landscape Character Type (LCT) and the implementation of the Proposed Development will introduce additional built form and infrastructure on the headland at Luggie's Knowe the context of the existing turbine. The infrastructure including the Battery Energy Storage Site and the proposed turbine will reinforce the Proposed Development as a component of the prevailing landscape character. Although the Proposed Development will add to the influence of development on the headland, the presence of existing development will reduce the magnitude of change on the character and qualities of the LCT.

5.1.7 Within the Major Uplands LCT, there will be a locally Moderate and Not Significant effect across the immediate site area of the LCT. The northern extent of Bressay is open to direct views to the Proposed Development and there will be indirect effects on the character of the Peatland and Moorland LCT, with a locally Moderate Not Significant effect across the northern extent of the LCT.

5.1.8 Whilst topography limits the influence of the Proposed Development there will be local indirect, not significant effects on the perceived qualities and characteristics of LCT 354, Farmed and Settled Voes and Sounds and the following Coastal Character Areas: CCA1, Bressay Sound; CCA2, Eswick – Bressay; CCA5, Noss; and CCA40, Skeld.

5.1.9 Potential effects on the quality and setting of designated landscapes within the study area were assessed, in particular relating to the Shetland National Scenic Area, Local Landscape Areas and Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes. There will not be important changes to the special qualities of the Shetland National Scenic Area or the key characteristics of the Proposed Local Landscape Areas. No significant effects will occur in relation Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

5.1.10 The landscape and visual assessment concluded significant effects at a number of nearby settlements including North and South Califf within Dales Voe and Beosetter and Gunnister in northern Bressay, as well as at 6 of the 20 viewpoints which incorporated a number of different receptors such as residents, road users and tourists.

5.1.11 In summary, a number of significant effects are predicted including:

- significant landscape effects on the landscape character of the Site and its immediate surroundings; and
- significant visual effects on residents at local settlements and tourists, including recreational walkers, visiting the local area.

5.2 Introduction

5.2.1 This section of the EIA Report provides an assessment of the effects on landscape resources and visual amenity that would be likely to result from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. As mitigation is embedded into the design, all effects are residual.

5.2.2 The LVIA chapter has been prepared by a Chartered Landscape Architect at Hermitage Environmental Planning and Landscape Architecture Limited (Hepla), and has been peer reviewed by another Chartered Landscape Architect. Both have over 20 years of professional experience in undertaking landscape and visual impact assessment.

5.2.3 This chapter describes: the baseline landscape and visual conditions currently existing within the Proposed Development Site and within the surrounding Study Area; the likely significant effects on the landscape and visual resource; the mitigation measures included to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset adverse effects; and the likely residual effects after these measures have been employed. The assessment is based on a potential 'worst case' scenario and the parameters that have defined this are set out in the methodology.

5.2.4 The LVIA concentrates on the key landscape and visual issues identified during the scoping stage and in conjunction with Shetland Island Council (SIC) and NatureScot (NS) in relation to:

- landscape effects – both physical changes to constituent elements of the landscape fabric, and how changes in the character and qualities of the landscape and designated areas are perceived by people, as a result of the Proposed Development; and
- visual effects – changes to views or visual amenity, as experienced by people, from key viewpoints, the surrounding sea, settlements, roads, footpaths and cycle routes, as a result of the Proposed Development.

5.2.5 Due to the proximity of the Proposed Development to the coastal edge of the Shetland Mainland, the LVIA also considers effects on coastlines and seascapes. References to landscape effects used in this chapter also refer to effects on coastlines and seascapes.

5.2.6 The location of the Proposed Development and the extent of the application boundary is shown in **Figure 1.1 and 1.2**. This is also detailed in **Chapter 4**.

LVIA Contents

5.2.7 The LVIA is organised into the following main sections, with additional written data also included in appendices, as described below:

- Introduction;
- Project Description;
  - a description of the aspects of the Proposed Development with the potential to influence landscape and visual amenity within the Study Area;
- Design Optimisation and Mitigation Measures;
  - a description of how the layout and design has responded to potential landscape and visual effects over the duration of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, and reference to the embedded mitigation measures incorporated at the design stage,

aimed at avoiding, reducing or minimising potentially adverse landscape and visual effects;

- Policy;
  - a review of policy context relevant to landscape and visual matters;
- Consultation;
  - a summary of the consultation completed to agree the scope of the assessment and how matters raised during the consultation process have been addressed;
- Methodology;
  - an explanation of how the LVIA has been carried out, with reference to recommended methodologies and guidelines;
- Existing Environment;
  - a description of the existing landscape and visual amenity and receptors identified within the application area and the wider Study Areas;
- Assessment of Effects at the Construction Stage;
  - an assessment of the likely significant effects arising during the construction stage of the Proposed Development;
- Assessment of Residual Landscape and Visual Effects at the Operational Stage;
  - a detailed assessment of the likely significant residual effects arising from the operation of the Proposed Development on the landscape resources and the perception of landscape character and designated areas within the Study Area;
  - an assessment of likely significant residual effects on visual amenity arising from the operation of the Proposed Development, including an assessment from a range of viewpoints identified and agreed through consultation with SIC and NatureScot;
- Assessment of Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects;
  - an assessment of the effects arising from the operation of the Proposed Development in conjunction with built/ permitted developments within the Study Area, and those at planning application stage. Note that this is incorporated into the main assessment under consideration of each receptor rather than being presented separately. This is because the built and permitted sites are considered as part of the baseline;
- Assessment of Effects at Decommissioning and Post-Operational Stages;
  - an assessment of the likely significant effects arising during the decommissioning and restoration phase;
- Summary

5.2.8 The LVIA chapter should be read alongside the following plans, photographs and visualisations, which are included in **Volume 3**.

5.2.9 The baseline landscape and visual context is illustrated in: **Figure 5.1.1**, LVIA Study Area; **Figure 5.1.2**, Landscape Designations and National Cycle Routes; and **Figure 5.1.3**, Landscape / Coastal Character Areas. Viewpoint locations are shown in **Figure 5.1.4**.

5.2.10 The assessment of landscape and visual effects is supported by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) maps in **Figures 5.2.1** to **5.2.11**, and viewpoint photographs and wireframes/ photomontages in **Figures 5.3.1 a-d** to **5.3.20 a-d**.

5.2.11 The cumulative assessment is accompanied by the cumulative site location plans (**Figures 5.4.1a-b)**, cumulative ZTVs (**Figures 5.5.1** to **5.5.2**), and cumulative wireframes (**Figures 5.6.1a-c** to **5.6.2a-c**).

Appendices

5.2.12 This chapter is accompanied by **Appendices 5.1 to 5.5** in **Volume 4**. These provide greater detail and background information on:

- **Appendix 5.1**, LVIA Methodology;
- **Appendix 5.2**, Landscape Character Areas;
- **Appendix 5.3**, Coastal Character Areas; and
- **Appendix 5.4**, Inventory Listed Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
- **Appendix 5.5**, Shetland National Scenic Area - Special Qualities Assessment

Project Description

5.2.13 The assessment covers the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of Proposed Development, as described in **Chapter 4.**

5.2.14 The main operational elements of the Proposed Development are summarised as follows:

- 1 wind turbine, which would have a maximum hub height of up to 81.9 m, a maximum rotor diameter of up to 136 m and a maximum overall tip height of up to 149.9 m;
- turbine foundations;
- a transformer which will be housed externally, next to the base of the turbine;
- crane hardstanding;
- ~750 m of access track;
- underground cables running the alongside onsite track;
- drainage running alongside the onsite track;
- a Battery Energy Storage Site (BESS) comprising 12 battery energy storage units which will contain batteries, inverters, transformers and control equipment, housed in steel containers approximately 12 m in length by 3 m in width by 3 m in height, positioned beside Gremista Road to the north of the Site; and
- The BESS will also include a power control unit beside each battery store housed in separate containers and the BESS Site will include substation buildings, a control building and a communication and Site welfare building.

5.2.15 The temporary elements that would be present during the construction period are – due to their nature and short-term duration – much less likely to have significant landscape and visual effects in comparison to the operational elements of the Proposed Development. These construction elements and associated effects are set out in **paragraph 5.6.2**.

5.2.16 Construction of the Proposed Development will take approximately 12 months. The Proposed Development will be designed to operate for a period of 25 years, after which it will be decommissioned.

Reinstatement

5.2.17 After construction has been completed, the crane hardstanding will remain in place for future maintenance, and the construction compound and the turbine laydown area will be restored to as

close as possible to their original condition. All portacabins, machinery and equipment will be removed from the compound prior to the Proposed Development becoming operational.

5.2.18 Site restoration will be programmed, managed and carried out to allow restoration of disturbed areas as early as possible and in a progressive manner. A restoration plan will be agreed with SIC prior to construction.

Design Optimisation

5.2.19 The principal means of mitigation with regard to wind energy development is through the siting, design and layout of the turbine and ancillary infrastructure, in relation to landscape and visual receptors, as part of the design optimisation process. Consideration of landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development has been one of several technical aspects considered as part of the evolution of the design, which is described in detail in **Chapter 3**. The positioning of the turbine has been balanced with technical constraints to achieve a position that responds to the prevailing undulating moorland and the existing turbine whilst minimising effects on landscape and visual receptors. The design and layout of the BESS has sought to achieve a compact layout with unifying recessive colour theme. Mitigation of the operational effects of the project is effectively therefore embedded into the design. As such all the effects which are described are residual.

5.2.20 Embedded mitigation also includes the adoption of three-bladed horizontal axis turbine with a tubular steel tower, and the selection of a mid-grey paint finish in order to reduce the distance over which the turbines would be visible, particularly in dull and overcast conditions. The exact colour of the wind turbines would, however, be agreed with SIC prior to the construction of the Proposed Development.

Policy and Supplementary Planning Guidance

5.2.21 The policies and guidance relevant to the LVIA are set out below, and **Figure 5.1.2**, identifies the location and extent of the landscape policy designations. At present the planning application for the Proposed Development, with regard to landscape and visual matters, would be considered under national and local policies and guidance, as reviewed below.

Planning Policy

National Policy

National Planning Framework 4

5.2.22 The recently published document sets out the Scottish Government's current National planning Policies. It is expected that NPF4 will be an important consideration in the determination of the Proposed Development. The following policy extracts set out below taken from NPF4 are relevant considerations that have been taken into account in the design of the Proposed Development.

Policy 5: Soils

Policy 5 seeks to *"protect carbon-rich soils, restore peatlands and minimise disturbance to soils from development."*

The Proposed Development will facilitate the objectives of the policy by *"minimising the amount of disturbance to soils on undeveloped land"* and it will carry out the wider Site restoration proposals *"In a manner that protects soil from damage including from compaction and erosion, and that minimises soil sealing."*

Policy 11

a) Development proposals for all forms of renewable, low-carbon and zero emissions technologies will be supported. These include:

i) wind farms including repowering, extending, expanding and extending the life of existing wind farms;

e) In addition, project design and mitigation will demonstrate how the following impacts are addressed:

i. impacts on communities and individual dwellings, including, residential amenity, visual impact, noise and shadow flicker;

ii. significant landscape and visual impacts, recognising that such impacts are to be expected for some forms of renewable energy. Where impacts are localised and/or appropriate design mitigation has been applied, they will generally be considered to be acceptable;

Regional Policy

The Shetland Local Development Plan, 2014

Policy GP3, All Development: Layout and Design

5.2.23 Policy GP3 states that: *"All new development should be sited and designed to respect the character and local distinctiveness of the site and its surroundings,"* and goes on to set out that *"development should make a positive contribution to"* a number of considerations, including, *"maintaining identity and character."*

Policy NH1, International and National Designations

5.2.24 Policy NH1 states that: *"Development that affects a National Scenic Area (NSA)…will only be permitted where:*

- *It will not adversely affect the integrity of the area or the qualities or protected features for which it has been designated, or*
- *Any such adverse effects are clearly outweighed by social, environmental or economic benefits of national importance."*

Policy NH4, Local Designations

5.2.25 Policy NH4 states that: *"Development that affects a Local Nature Conservation Site or Local Landscape Area will only be permitted where:*

- *It will not adversely affect the integrity of the area or the qualities for which it has been identified; or*
- *Any such effects are clearly outweighed by social, environmental or economic benefits."*

Policy HE5, Gardens and Designed Landscapes

5.2.26 Policy HE5 states that: *"Development affecting gardens and designed landscapes should protect, preserve and enhance such places and should not impact adversely upon their character, upon important views to, from and within them, or upon the site or setting of component features that contribute to their value."*

RE1 Renewable Energy

5.2.27 Policy RE1 confirms that *"The Council is committed to delivering renewable energy developments that contribute to the sustainable development of Shetland. Proposals for renewable energy developments will be supported where it can be demonstrated that there are no unacceptable impacts on people (benefits and disbenefits for communities and tourism and recreation interests) the natural and water environment, landscape, historic environment and the built environment and cultural heritage of Shetland."* It further requires that *"All proposals for renewable energy developments will be assessed with consideration of their cumulative impacts."*

Supplementary Planning Guidance

5.2.28 In the preparation of this LVIA, the EIA team has been cognisant of the advice given in the following SIC guidance documents:

- Supplementary Guidance Onshore Wind Energy (SIC, 2014, adopted February 2018); and
- Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Wind Farm Development in the Shetland Islands (LUC, March 2009).

Supplementary Guidance Onshore Wind Energy (2014, adopted February 2018)

5.2.29 This Supplementary Guidance (SG) sets out detailed policy advice in order for development proposals to meet the requirements of The Shetland Local Development Plan (LDP). It provides a spatial framework to guide the location of large wind farms, development guidelines for all locations, and will be used as a material consideration when dealing with applications for development.

5.2.30 The Site is located within the zone identified as Spatial Policy 3, Group 3. The guidance states that *"These areas are considered to be capable, in principle, of supporting large scale wind energy developments."* In this zone "Proposals for wind energy developments within these areas must satisfy the development criteria set out in Section 2."

5.2.31 Detailed local policies are set out in the SG that will form the basis of the decision-making process for proposed onshore wind energy developments, including the following specific policies relevant to landscape and visual effects:

DC1 Landscape and Visual Impact

5.2.32 The policy sets out the following specific requirements:

- *"All applications must be accompanied by an assessment of the likely impact of the Proposed Development on landscape character and visual amenity."*
- *"Developers of very large, large and medium scale proposals will be required to show that their proposal conforms to the guidance provided in the Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Wind Farm Development on The Shetland Islands (Land Use Consultants for SIC, 2009) for each affected visual compartment. Proposals shall take account of the described landscape sensitivities of each landscape character area, site specific landscape and visual assessment and other guidance produced by statutory bodies. Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) maps must be included as recommended."*
- *"In determining the sensitivity of the landscape developers should reference the 'Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Wind Farm Development on the Shetland Islands' 2009"*
- *"When assessing these impacts, the associated infrastructure, including tracks, power lines and ancillary development should be considered as well as the scale and pattern of the turbines."*
- *"The developer will submit a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment that includes an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual effects… presented in line with guidance issued by Scottish Natural Heritage, the Landscape Institute and The Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment."*

DC2 Cumulative Impacts

5.2.33 Policy DC2 emphasises that: *"Developers will be expected to demonstrate that proposals will not result in unacceptable cumulative impacts. In addition to DC1 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, developers will be asked to take into account a wide range of cumulative factors including the natural, historic and built environment, the visual amenity of residents and wider socio-economic impacts."*

DC4 Impacts on Communities

5.2.34 Policy DC4 requires that: *"Development proposals must, in combination with existing and permitted wind energy developments, assess the likely impact on communities and the long term impacts on amenity including…visual amenity"* amongst other topics.

DC7 Historic Environment

5.2.35 Policy DC7 requires that: *"Onshore wind energy development and/ or associated infrastructure proposals should not adversely affect the historic environment or its key features, including its setting and intervisibility between assets."* In particular, *"Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes within Shetland are …sensitive to new developments. As views both in and out of these are important characteristics their settings should be safeguarded from adverse impacts."*

Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Wind Farm Development on The Shetland Islands (LUC, March 2009)

5.2.36 This document is provided as a reference for developers in Supplementary Guidance Onshore Wind Energy (2014, adopted February 2018) to determine *"the sensitivity of the landscape"*. The report confirms that the *"study is intended to provide guidance relevant to landscape and visual matters on areas which are considered most appropriate for wind farm development on the Shetland Islands."* It *"identifies indicative landscape capacities for wind farm development, alongside providing landscape related guidance for wind farm developments."*

5.2.37 The Site identified for the Proposed Development is located within the South Mainland Spine Landscape Character Area, as defined originally by The Landscape Assessment of the Shetland Islands, 1998. The capacity study sets out the sensitivity of the area to a range of landscape sensitivity criteria, which is reproduced in the following table:

Table 5.5.1 – South Mainland Spine, sensitivity to development (Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Wind Farm Development on The Shetland Islands (LUC, March 2009)

	Lower sensitivity	⟷	**Higher sensitivity**
Landform and Scale	The South Mainland Spine is a north-south orientated upland landscape made up of a series of large scale, gently rounded hills which rise above the surrounding landmass at up to 283m above ordnance datum (AOD).		
Land Cover	Landcover is dominated by peatland and heather moorland.		
Settlement and Man-made Influence	There are no settlements or roads within this area.		
Movement	East of the spine ridge, traffic on the A970 brings frequent movement to the landscape.		
Skylines	Skylines are open and simple, interrupted occasionally by MoD and telecommunication structures.		
Key Views, Vistas, Landmarks	Elevated, panoramic views of the surrounding landscape and the sea are available from these uplands.		

	Lower sensitivity		⟷		Higher sensitivity
Receptors					■
	This landscape will be mainly observed by residents of the surrounding lowlands and coastal areas, users of the local road system and receptors on board ships and ferries.				
Inter-visibility with Adjacent Landscapes			■		
	The landscape has a strong association with the settled lowlands and coast of the South Mainland.				
Natural and Cultural Heritage Features	■				
	This upland landscape has few historic remains.				
Perceptual Aspects			■		
	The frequent presence of developed features and presence of transport routes (A970) give a sense of activity and development to areas east of the spine ridge.				

5.2.38 The report defines the overall sensitivity to wind farm development as "Moderate" with the following commentary:

"This elevated landscape forms a division between the developed eastern side of the South Mainland and the more remote and less man influenced western side of the South Mainland. As such, it forms the background and skyline to a number of surrounding landscapes and is observed by numerous receptors. The large scale, simple land cover and existing developed features within this landscape lend a lower degree of sensitivity."

5.2.39 *"Towards the eastern areas of this landscape, the presence of existing manmade influences e.g. roads/ quarrying may allow scope for wind farm development, in association with concentrated settlements in adjacent landscapes. Indirect effects upon the NSA should be considered and reduced by careful siting, aiming to prevent intervisibility with the NSA through seeking to keep any development well east of the main ridge lines."*

5.2.40 The visual cells have been used in this assessment and are identified on **Figure 5.1.3**, Landscape/Coastal Character Areas Plan, with the following visual cells defined within the 40 km Study Area:

- E. Yell Sound and South Yell;
- F. North Roe / Yell Sound;
- G. North Roe and Ronas Voe;
- H. Sullom Voe;
- I. St Magnus Bay;
- J. West Kame;
- K. Lunnasting, North Nesting, Whalsay and Out Skerries; and
- M. Mid Kame and Whiteness.
- N. Central Mainland.
- O. South Mainland.
- P. South Mainland.

5.2.41 The Proposed Development falls into Visual Cell **N: Central Mainland – East**. Described in the sensitivity and capacity study as having:

"large scale upland ridges, rounded moorland and areas of coastal crofting and farming land fringing a number of sheltered voes."

"Views within this landscape are directed along the incised voes of Wadbister Voe, Laxfirth and Dales Voe to which the uplands provide a backdrop. This landscape will also be observed from approaching ships and ferries. This is a considerably developed landscape with frequent infrastructure, settlement and man-made features."

"Intervisibility with adjacent visual compartments is locally limited by a series of north east to south west orientated ridges. Frequent views of this landscape can be obtained from ships and ferries."

5.2.42 The Capacity Study provides the following table, setting out the visual compartments potential to accommodate development:

Table 5.2 - Visual Compartment N: Central Mainland – East, Overall Sensitivity to Development (Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Wind Farm Development on The Shetland Islands (LUC, March 2009)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Overall Sensitivity: Moderate</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">This is an expansive landscape, with a comprehensive pattern of upland moorland interspersed with settled farming and crofting land. The developed character and frequent presence of settlement lends an overall moderate sensitivity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicative Landscape Capacity

This visual compartment is likely to have capacity to accommodate several small wind farms or one medium wind farm. Due to its elevation, development in this landscape will potentially be widely visible from adjacent visual compartments.</td><td>Potentially Suitable Development Typology – The scale and simple landform of localised areas of higher ground may be suitable for development comprising Typologies A or B.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Landscape Guidance

The expansive character and developed nature of this landscape are considered suitable characteristics for accommodating wind farm development. The screening properties of a number of ridges suggest that wind farm developments may be accommodated without causing detrimental effects to the adjacent NSA, if sensitively sited and laid out. Wind farm developments should be sited away from the more sensitive coastal edge and set back on higher ground or in association with existing areas of development (i.e. roads and quarries). There may be scope for synergy between new developments and the existing wind farm at Burradale, if considered carefully in views. Care should be taken to avoid the direct juxtaposition of large scale turbines and small scale landscape features and scattered settlements at the coastal edge. Proposed development in this area needs to be carefully assessed in terms of potential cumulative effects with development in adjacent visual compartments, by examining the effects upon the Northern Mainland as a whole.</td></tr>
</table>

5.2.43 The Capacity Study refers to the following typologies:

A. Single turbine to a small group – a development of 1 turbine to a group of up to about 6 turbines, or with an installed capacity of less than 20MW

B. Medium group – a development of approximately 7-12 turbines, and/or with an installed capacity of up to 20MW

C. Medium-large group – a development of approximately 13-25 turbines, and/or with an installed capacity of 20-50MW

D. Large-very large group – a large development of approximately 25 or more turbines and/or an installed capacity in excess of 50MW

5.2.44 The Capacity Study, through a broad brush rather than site specific analysis of landscape character and visual sensitivity, indicates that the Visual Compartment described has a moderate sensitivity to development, with potential capacity for a small to medium to large wind farm. Following the detailed site specific analysis and fieldwork undertaken as part of this LVIA, it is considered that the proposed single turbine extension, viewed alongside the baseline of existing development, presents an appropriate scale of further development for the Site, which conforms with the recommendations of the strategic level Capacity Study.

5.3 Consultation

Scoping

5.3.1 Initial LVIA scoping was carried out in December 2020 as part of the formal scoping exercise described in **Chapter 2**. The information provided to consultees included a draft zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) and a list of sixteen suggested viewpoints with grid coordinates, which it was proposed would be assessed within the LVIA. A plan was provided as part of the EIA Scoping Report (**Appendix 2.1**) which indicated the location of constructed, permitted and proposed wind farms which would be included in the cumulative assessment. The formal consultee scoping responses are included in **Appendix 2.2**.

5.3.2 The scope of the assessment was discussed and further agreed with SIC and NatureScot through subsequent written correspondence in January 2022. This confirmed detail of the viewpoints to be assessed within the LVIA and the other existing and proposed wind farms to be assessed in terms of cumulative effects.

5.3.3 The additional scoping (via email) correspondence with Statutory Consultees is summarised in the following table.

Table 5.3 - Consultation Responses

Consultee	Consultation Response	Consultant Correspondence
Richard McNeill, SIC 12th January 2022	*"The Planning Service is content with the list of viewpoints and cumulative sites shown."*	
Rachel Cartwright, NatureScot 19th January 2022	*"Thank you for sending through the final scope of the assessment. We agree with the siting of the additional viewpoints at Reawick (19) and Skeld (20)."*	"*Thank you for your email. Yes, you are correct that the further wind farm optimisation has removed visibility from the proposed viewpoint 18 on West Burra."*

Consultee	Consultation Response	Consultant Correspondence
	"We have noted that the ZTV has a slightly altered area of visibility compared with the ZTV supplied in 2021. From the 2021 ZTV map, point 18 would have been in an area of visibility, but on the updated ZTV map, it appears not to be. Has there been a change through micro-siting? Could you please run a wireline from West Burra to illustrate the extent of visibility predicted, to help us determine whether this viewpoint is suitable or no longer required?"	*"Visibility from the Shetland NSA to the south of Hamnavoe is now limited to a very small area of blade visibility at the Hill of Sandwick to the west of the settlement at West Burra"* *"I suggest that we use this as an alternative viewpoint location to illustrate the effect on the southern extent of the NSA. Given the very limited visibility I propose that a wireframe is included in the assessment to confirm the limited visibility."*

5.4 Assessment Methods and Significance Criteria

5.4.1 This chapter is supported by **Appendix 5.1**, which contains a detailed description of the method of assessment.

Guidance

5.4.2 The Landscape and Visual Assessment methodology follows good-practice guidance and advice on the assessment of the impacts of development on landscape and visual resources. A key source of guidance is the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition, 2013) (GLVIA 3). Other documents specific to photography and visualisation techniques, and cumulative impacts have also been referred to. These are listed in full in **Appendix 5.1**.

Overview of Methodology and Limitations

The general approach to the LVIA includes the following key tasks:

- Desk study: A desk study was undertaken to define the baseline landscape and visual resource within the Study Area and identify the main users of the area, key viewpoints and key features. Refer to **Appendix 5.1** for further details;
- Field survey: The landscape and visual resource identified through the Desk Study was then verified through field survey work. This allowed the assessor to gain a full appreciation of the relationship between the Proposed Development and the landscape. Refer to **Appendix 5.1** for further details;
- Confirmation of scope, methodology and confirmation of the viewpoints to be included in the assessment was completed through correspondence with the Local Authority and NatureScot. Viewpoints are used as a proxy in order to understand effects across the Study Area, because it is not feasible to make an assessment of every visual receptor across an extensive area. This is standard practice.
- Baseline assessment of landscape and visual resources (consisting of desk study, field survey and reporting) reviews the existing landscape and visual resource of the Study Area in terms of its character, quality (i.e., the baseline condition) and establishes sensitivity of the resources/receptors. The baseline assessment forms the basis against which to assess the

magnitude and significance of the predicted landscape and visual effects arising from the Proposed Development;

- Layout and design optimisation, seeking to develop the design and layout of the Proposed Development based upon a combination of landscape and visual factors alongside, ecology, ornithology, telecommunications links and peat constraints;
- Assessment of landscape and visual effects (construction, decommissioning and, in particular, residual operational effects). The assessment describes the changes in the character and quality of the landscape and visual resources that are expected to result from the Proposed Development. In assessing landscape impacts, the potential direct effects on the fabric of the landscape are considered, together with the effects on the perception of landscape character. The baseline landscape character assessment together with an assessment of the effects on each character area is included in the assessment, along with consideration of the extent of potential significant effects. The visual assessment includes a viewpoint analysis which has been carried out to identify and evaluate the effects on visual amenity arising from the Proposed Development at specific representative locations in the Study Area;
- Assessment of cumulative landscape and visual effects sets out the scope of work undertaken for the assessment of the potential landscape and visual effects arising from the Proposed Development in conjunction with other built/permitted and application stage wind farm developments; and
- Limitations of the standard approach include the use of agreed viewpoints as a proxy in order to understand effects across a wide area, and the limitations of the ZTV modelling, which can only be as accurate as the underlying data and the resolution at which this is available (50m Digital Terrain Model).

Study Area

5.4.3 The Study Area for the LVIA is defined by a 40km radius *circle* offset from the Proposed Development, as shown in **Figure 5.1.1**. This extent of Study Area was determined as appropriate, given the height of the proposed wind turbine, and agreed in consultation with the relevant consultees.

Process of Assessing Residual Effects and their Significance

5.4.4 Once the baseline situation in relation to landscape and visual receptors has been reviewed, this information is combined with an understanding of the proposed change or development that is to be introduced, in order to identify and describe the landscape and visual effects. As the mitigation is embedded as part of the design, potential effects and residual effects will be the same. The assessment process determines whether the level of an effect would be significant or not through methodical consideration of, firstly, the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors relative to changes as a result of the Proposed Development and, secondly, the magnitude of change that they would experience.

5.4.5 A more detailed description of the principles used in assigning sensitivity to change to landscape and visual receptors and evaluating the likely magnitude of change that would be experienced in relation to the Proposed Development, and in the subsequent consideration of sensitivity and magnitude in determining the level and overall significance of resultant effects, as informed by GLVIA 3, is set out in **Appendix 5.1**.

Level of Effects and Determination of Significance

5.4.6 The level of any identified landscape or visual effect has been assessed as major, moderate, minor or no effect, or intermediate categories (e.g., major/moderate) between these. These categories have been determined by consideration of the sensitivity of landscape or visual receptor and the

predicted magnitude of change that would be experienced as a result of the Proposed Development, as summarised above and described in detail in **Appendix 5.1**. The following matrix in **Table 5.4** is used as a guide to correlating sensitivity and magnitude to determine the level of predicted effects and their significance.

Table 5.4 – Significance of Effects on Landscape and Visual Receptors

Sensitivity	**Magnitude of Change**			
	Substantial	**Moderate**	**Slight**	**Negligible**
High	Major	Major to Moderate	Moderate	Moderate to Minor
Medium	Major to Moderate	Moderate	Moderate to Minor	Minor
Low	Moderate	Moderate to Minor	Minor	Minor to None
Negligible	Moderate to Minor	Minor	Minor to None	Minor to None

5.4.7 This assessment has been calibrated such that the threshold of significance is major to moderate. In this assessment, moderate level effects, and those below this level are not considered to be significant. Where, for the purpose of this assessment, the landscape or visual effect has been classified as major or major/moderate, this is considered to be a significant effect in terms of the EIA Regulations. It is recognised that in some landscape and visual assessment methodologies a moderate level may be considered to be significant, but this is due to assessors calibrating their scale of effects differently, rather than because the threshold has been set high here. Essentially in an assessment where moderate is considered significant, the level of effect will be broadly similar to that which is described as major/moderate here. The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment require that each assessor develops and explains their methodology but do not set out a prescriptive approach. Variation between assessors is therefore common. It should be noted that effects are not always adverse and may also be beneficial, however this chapter assumes that the effect is adverse unless otherwise stated.

5.4.8 The table is not used as a prescriptive tool, and the methodology and analysis of effects at any particular location must make allowance for the exercise of professional judgement. Thus, in some instances, a particular parameter may be considered as having a determining effect on the analysis.

Supporting Graphics

5.4.9 The LVIA is supported by a range of figures including viewpoint photography. These have been prepared in adherence to the principles presented in the Landscape Institute's Advice Note 01/11 Photography, Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and GLVIA3, and NatureScot's, Visual Representation of Wind Farms, Version 2.2, 2017.

5.5 Baseline Conditions

5.5.1 This section provides a general description of the landscape and visual context of the Proposed Development Site and Study Area. It briefly describes the historical and cultural context within the Study Area, identifying both sensitive locations and receptors to be addressed in the subsequent impact assessment. Much of this information is presented in greater detail in other relevant sections

of this EIA Report (e.g. archaeology, socio-economics, etc.), but a review of the local area in relation to its amenity use and conservation designation status is briefly summarised below in order to provide a more accessible context for the baseline description of the landscape.

The Proposed Development Site

5.5.2 The Site is located within the Mainland of Shetland to the north of Lerwick within Dales Voe. The Site lies immediately to the south of the existing turbine at Luggie's Knowe on the southern continuation of the rising ridgeline above and to the west of the Valley of Keelhamar. The location proposed BESS is adjacent to the Site entrance beside Gremista Road. The Site is set back from the immediate coastal edge, positioned within the elevated interior moorland. The Site location is shown in **Figure 5.1.1**.

5.5.3 The Proposed Development Site lies within the Major Uplands Landscape Character Type (() 349, as identified on the NatureScot National Landscape Character Assessment (2019) online mapping database. It exhibits the typical characteristics of this LCT, with steeply rising rounded hills with uniform moorland landcover, uninhabited and difficult to access on foot or by road. Topographical elevations range locally from 0m to c.120m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

5.5.4 The Proposed Development is Site is bounded to the west by the sheltered waters of Dales Voe, with the Hill of Tagdale framing the voe to the south extending north east to the headland at Kebister Ness, with the Hill of Herrislee to the north defining the deep north east to south east aligned voe. The voe connects to the open bay to the north east of Bressay Sound, and the relatively sheltered waters to the east of the Mainland. Elongated headlands extend into the bay with a succession of ness', firths and voes to the north at Lax Firth, Wadbister Voe and then the more extensive, relatively well settled lowland of South Nesting to the north.

5.5.5 Lerwick lies to south, well separated by the Hill of Tagdale, with port and industrial uses extending to the north of the settlement at Gremista along the narrow coastal margin within the Sound of Bressay. A minor road extends to the north and crosses the headland of Kebister Ness and terminates at the pier and dismantling yard at Kebister. The access track to the existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe extends south from this minor road.

5.5.6 Germista Waste Management Facility lies immediately to the south of Luggie's Knowe within the void of a former quarry. The Hill of Gremista marks the local high point of the ridge to the south of the Site. The Loch of Kebister is set into the hillside to the west of the Hill of Gremista. The Site drains through the Burn of Kebister to the west of the Site.

5.5.7 The Site is mainly used for sheep farming and there are no residential properties within the Site boundary. The scheduled monument at Kebister, a former Viking settlement Site, lies beside the Burn of Kebister immediately to the south of the pier and dismantling yard. At the time of the fieldwork in autumn of 2021 a large rig platform was being dismantled in the yard at Kebister. The closest residential properties are located to the north west of Dales Voe at the hamlets of North and South Califf.

General Characteristics and Features of the Study Area

Extent of the Study Area

5.5.8 The Study Area extends to the southern extent of Yell in the north, Sumburgh Head in the south. To the west it encompasses the west of the Mainland including Walls, Sandness and Pappa Stour. To the north east it includes the larger islands of Whalsay and the Out Skerries amongst an archipelago of smaller islets. The inner Study Area encompasses the central southern Mainland, the island of Bressay to the east of Lerwick. Major areas of settlement within the inner Study Area include Lerwick to the south and Scalloway to the south west.

Topographical Features

5.5.9 The topography of the Study Area is complex, with interlocking voes, firths and headlands, and expansive areas of open water to the east and south east of Mainland, scattered with lower lying islands.

5.5.10 The main parallel ridgelines of Mainland form important topographical features in the Study Area, separating the Study Area into distinct visual cells. The South Mainland Spine is a north-south orientated upland landscape made up of a series of large scale, gently rounded hills which rise above the surrounding landmass at up to 283m above ordnance datum (AOD). The Site of the Proposed Development is located at the northern extent of this feature. Further north the large-scale landscape of rounded hills forms continues as the system of north south orientated ridges of East and West Kames, rising up to 281m AOD, either side of a linear inland valley through the north Mainland. This elevated upland landscape forms a large-scale backdrop to surrounding lowlands and coastal areas. It also forms a simple skyline to the inland valleys of Pettadale, Weisdale and Cuckron by containing and restricting views.

5.5.11 The large-scale upland ridges focus views within this landscape along the incised voes of Wadbister Voe, Laxfirth and Dales Voe to which the uplands provide a backdrop. Intervisibility with adjacent visual compartments is locally limited by the north east to south west orientated ridges. This landscape is observed from approaching ships and ferries.

Natural Heritage Features

5.5.12 The Study Area covers a diverse range of landscapes, encompassing coastal, maritime, lowland and upland areas that support a variety of flora and fauna. In addition, the geology of the region provides a broad range of sites of geological and geomorphological interest. The key natural heritage attributes can be broadly summarised as follows:

- upland/moorland habitats;
- rock outcrops;
- areas of acid grassland;
- littoral habitats;
- intertidal habitats; and
- maritime habitats.

5.5.13 The Shetland Islands are dominated by peatland, montane and heather moorland, with improved and rough grassland being concentrated along the coastal strip, around voes, inlets and along valleys. Improved grassland and good rough grassland are generally concentrated in the valleys of the central Mainland, along the east and south coasts of the southern Mainland.

5.5.14 Tree cover is almost absent, although small pockets have established where grazing has been removed, and there is capacity for the establishment of woodland within the sheltered voes, with species such as willow, downy birch, hazel and alder.

5.5.15 Further details of the ecology, geology and hydrogeology of the Study Area are provided in **Chapters 6**, and **Chapter 11**.

Archaeological Features

5.5.16 The Study Area has a long cultural history with evidence of man's actions extending over some 8000 years. Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement occurred in more favourable climatic conditions and as a result occupied diverse locations across the islands. Subsequent patterns of settlement and land use have exploited the most productive land on the lower slopes of sheltered coasts and voes, benefitting from access to both hills for grazing and the sea for fishing and transport.

5.5.17 There are 392 Scheduled Monuments in Shetland ranging from Bronze Age burial chambers to later medieval features. Locally the following are important Scheduled Monument sites:

- Teind barn, 120m N of Kebister: The monument consists of the excavated remains of a substantial post-medieval structure identified as a probable teind barn dating from the early 16th century. The lies close to the Proposed Development and will experience direct visibility to the Proposed Development.

- Clickimin Broch, broch and settlement: The broch of Clickimin, or Clickhimin, is a complex archaeological monument, with evidence dating from the Bronze Age (around 1000 BC) through to the late Iron Age (around AD 500). The site which lies to the west of central Lerwick, is sheltered from visibility to the site by North Staney Hill.
- Fort Charlotte, Lerwick: 17th century artillery fortification facing Bressay Sound to the east with intervisibility to the Proposed Development.
- Score Hill gun emplacement: The monument consists of a gun, gun emplacement, magazine and associated remains, dating to the First World War. The site will experience direct visibility to the Proposed Development.
- The Knab, coastal battery: The monument is a First World War coastal battery, comprising two gun emplacements, a munitions store and hut base. The site will experience visibility to the Proposed development, seen in the context of existing development within Lerwick.

5.5.18 A full Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment is detailed in **Chapter 8**, but these features are noted here as visitors will be attracted to them, and are potential visual receptors.

Built and other Heritage Features

5.5.19 Other important sites which may attract visitors, and hence be of relevance as potential visual receptors, within the Study Area include:

- Gardie House, Bressay: An early example of a formal 18th century designed landscape and classical house of 1724, with early 19th century 'model' farm and cottage. An example of the smaller Scottish country house, unique in Shetland. The grounds are included on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes. The grounds will experience some very limited intervisibility with the Proposed Development.

Settlement

5.5.20 The climatic conditions place a strong emphasis for settlement in areas where the landform affords shelter from the high winds. The adjoining productive low-lying land between the moorland hills and the sea, providing for grazing and fishing respectively.

5.5.21 The immediate setting of Dales Voe is largely uninhabited across the southern flank of the Hill of Tagdale and the steep north facing flank at the Bank of the Lees and across the northern side at the Hill of Herrislee. The lower lying northern extent of the sheltered voe, and the adjoining inland valleys where the terrain is gentler has been a focus for settlement and activity.

5.5.22 Locally settlement is focussed at the lower lying extent of Dales Voe and Laxfirth at North Califf, Breiwick and Gott. Further settlement extends across the low-lying landscape of South Nesting with a scattered pattern of settlement loosely focussed on Gletness, Vassa, Garth and Brough.

5.5.23 The principal focus for settlement within the Study Area is at Lerwick which extends around the lower lying sheltered coastline to the west of Bressay Sound and Brei Wick. The town is relatively compact and a combination of built form and the rising terrain to the north focusses the settlement to the sheltered coastline to the south and east. The northern edge of the settlement closer to the Site includes areas of industrial uses and the main ferry port.

5.5.24 The island of Bressay lies to the east of the sheltered Bressay Sound. Given its proximity to Lerwick, served by a regular ferry, it has also been a focus for settlement. A string of hamlets extends across the sheltered lowland to the west of the island beside the Bressay Sound.

5.5.25 Further south, the inlet at Gulber Wick provides shelter to the further suburb of Lerwick at Gulberwick.

5.5.26 Scattered settlement extends through the central mainland valley system, associated with the better quality agricultural land. Scalloway and the associated coastal settlements at Hamnavoe and Grunnasound lie to the west of the Mainland ridge.

5.5.27 Scattered settlement extends across the low-lying peninsulas at West Mainland again, associated with areas of better-quality agricultural land and sheltered bays.

Roads

5.5.28 Roads have replaced the sea as the main way of travel. In the recent past many of the smaller winding roads have been straightened and widened and the engineering works associated with road upgrades has had a considerable effect on the character of the landscape in places. The A970 upgraded road connects from Sumburgh in the south, through the Mainland and on to northern extent of Mainland at North Roe. The A971 spur leads off to West Mainland and the A698 spur continues on through to Yell and Unst connected by the inter-island ferries. A further spur of the A970 leads south to Scalloway and the B9073 provides a short cut between Scalloway and the A970 to Sumburgh.

5.5.29 The main A970 passes to the south of Dales Voe and connects to Tingwall through a low col on the Mainland ridge to the south of Veensgarth. Minor roads lead north from the A970 beside Laxfirth and link the scattered settlement to the north of Dales Voe. To the east of the Site a minor road, Gremista Road, leads north from Lerwick, providing access to the port and industrial estates which extend along the north western edge of Bressay Sound at Gremista. The minor road passes across the low-lying northern extent of the ridge at Luggie's Knowe and terminates at the dismantling yard beside Dales Voe to the north of the Site.

Ferries

5.5.30 The main ferry link to the Scottish mainland lands at Lerwick within the busy port at Holmsgarth in the northern industrial sector of the town. The coming and going of these large roll on/roll off ferries which pass through Bressay Sound is an important part of daily life in Lerwick.

5.5.31 SIC ferry network which includes the following key routes in the 40 km Study Area:

- Toft on north east of the Mainland connecting across Yell Sound to Ulsta on the southern edge of Yell.
- In the central Study Area ferries connect between Vidlin and Laxo on Mainland and Symbister on Whalsay and the Out Skerries.
- Lerwick and Bressay are connected by a regular ferry across the Bressay Sound.
- Papa Stour is connected to West Mainland by a ferry from West Burrafirth.

5.5.32 The ferry terminals form small foci of activity and infrastructure, with associated night time lighting.

Cycle Network

5.5.33 National Cycle Route 1 connects from Sumburgh in the south of the Mainland through to Skaw in north eastern Unst. The route follows the main road, A970, passing through Lerwick and to the south of Dales Voe. An alternative route passes through the edge of Scalloway and then north past the Loch of Tingwall.

Walking Routes

5.5.34 There are no national walking routes defined on Shetland however, there are extensive opportunities for walking throughout the islands. SIC has designated a core path network to provide a reasonable level of public access in the Shetland Core Paths Plan.

5.5.35 Key routes within the inner Study Area, relevant to the Proposed Development, include the core path CPPL04 which connects along the coastal edge of Lerwick and core paths CPPL05 and CPPL006 which provide access across Staneyhill.

Tourism and Recreation

5.5.36 The numerous museums, galleries and shops within Lerwick and nearby Scalloway provide an immediate focus for tourist visits.

5.5.37 Informal visitor attractions include the white Sands of Sound to the south west of Lerwick, Lerwick's main beach, and Noss National Nature Reserve to the east of Bressay an important area for bird watching. To the south of the Study Area Moussa Broch is focus for tourist visits.

5.5.38 Opportunities for tourism and recreation within the Study Area focus on outdoor pursuits such as walking, sea kayaking, bird watching, and visiting the numerous archaeological sites. These activities tend to take place in the coastal areas enjoying the dramatic contrasts between sea, sky and land.

Baseline Landscape Resources

5.5.39 The character and value of the Study Area has been reviewed in greater detail against existing landscape character assessments, landscape designations, and other relevant non-designated areas, as set out below.

Landscape Character Assessment

Scottish Landscape Character Types Map and Descriptions Online (Nature Scot, 2020)

5.5.40 NatureScot has used a system of landscape character assessment to identify, describe, classify and map Shetland. Using accepted, systematic methods of landscape character assessment, the countryside has been subdivided into different Landscape Character Types (LCTs), each with a distinctive character based upon local patterns of geology, land form, land use, cultural and ecological features. These provide information that can be used to guide landscape change and provide a baseline against which to make judgements on the likely effects of the Proposed Development upon landscape character.

Shetland Coastal Character Assessment, NAFC Marine Centre (NAFC), 2016

5.5.41 In addition to the landscape character areas, the NAFC Marine Centre has prepared the Shetland Coastal Character Assessment, 2016 which provides a characterisation of the Shetland seascape. The coastal character assessment identifies and maps different Coastal Character Areas (CCAs).

5.5.42 These studies provide an assessment of the landscape and coastal character of the area, and consider the likely pressures and opportunities for change in the landscape / seascape. The LCTs and CCAs that fall within the 40km Study Area are illustrated in **Figure 5.1.3** and described in detail in **Appendix 5.2** and **Appendix 5.3** respectively.

5.5.43 The Proposed Development Site is situated within the South Mainland Spine LCA forming part of the Major Uplands LCT as identified in the Landscape assessment of the Shetland Isles, described as follows:

"This upland area is orientated north-south. It defines and forms the backbone of the south Mainland. The landform is made up of a series of gently rounded hills which rise prominently above the surrounding landmass. The vegetative cover is predominantly peatland with areas of heather moorland. This upland area divides the surrounding low-land landscape by containing and restricting views."

"The landscape character is of a large scale, exposed, natural landscape which is relatively plain with a subtle interplay of colours and textures provided by the exposed peat areas, rock, peaty mires, standing water and heather moorland. This landcover contrasts with the striking elevated views of the more rich and varied colours of the surrounding lowlands, coast, islands, voes and sounds."

5.5.44 Key characteristics of the Major Uplands LCT relevant to the Site are described as follows:

- *Rounded hills, occurring either in series connected by high level rounded ridges along a linear band, or as isolated single hills or hill groups.*
- *Often steep slopes at the coast, or cliff edges with dramatic natural coastal landforms.*
- *Mainly simple landcover of peat bog and heather moorland grading to rough grassland on some lower slopes, contrasting with the ordered fields of adjoining lowlands and the intricate coastline.*

- *Hill grazing and low-key peat cutting.*
- *Mainly uninhabited and often difficult to access on foot or by road, with roads mainly absent on higher land.*
- *In some areas tracks ascend to hillside or hilltop features such as masts, wind turbines, isolated farms and peat cuttings.*
- *Exposed high land with panoramic views, forming landmark features which themselves are often visible for miles.*
- *Relatively expansive, although scale is difficult to discern and reduced by the presence of manmade structures.*
- *A sense of remoteness and wild character in places.*

5.5.45 In undertaking the preliminary assessment and review of baseline material against the visibility mapping of the Proposed Development, and through subsequent fieldwork, it is considered that beyond a 20km radius from the turbine of the Proposed Development would be seen as a distant element in the landscape and that there would be only a limited influence on the characteristics, defining features and/or special qualities of the LCTs/ CCAs. Although there may be some effects on landscape character beyond a 20km radius from the Site, these are not likely to be significant and, in this regard, LCTs/ CCAs (as well as National Scenic Areas (NSAs), Wild Land Areas (WLAs) and Local Landscape Areas (LLAs)) beyond 20km of the Proposed Development Site have not been assessed further. LCTs/ CCAs within a 20km radius of the Proposed Development have been reviewed in detail and provide an appropriate basis to describe the landscape / coastal character of the area surrounding the Proposed Development.

5.5.46 There are 19 LCTs/CCAs within the detailed 20km of the Proposed Development. Of these CCA 28 Clift Sound; CCA 37, West Burra and Tronda; CCA 39, Muckle Roe; and CCA 44, Whiteness and Weisdale will experience limited or no visibility to the Proposed Development and have therefore not been considered further in this assessment.

5.5.47 The following six LCTs/CCAs will experience limited areas of potential visibility of the Proposed Development, however the effects of the Proposed Development on these LCTs/CCAs will not be sufficient to give rise the significant effects and these areas are not included in the detailed reporting: LCT 355, Coastal Edge; CCA 4, Nesting Bay; CCA 6 West Linga; CCA 31, Mousa; CCA 32, Quarff; and CCA 40 Skeld.

5.5.48 The ten remaining LCTs/CCAs have the potential to be significantly affected by the Proposed Development, as listed in **Table 5.5** and are included in the detailed assessment reporting in **Section 5.7**.

Table 5.5 - Summary of LCTs / CCAs within 20 km of the Proposed Development and within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Landscape Character Type (LCT) / Coastal Character Area (CCA)	Source	Value	Susceptibility	Overall Sensitivity to Change Associated with the Proposed Development
LCT 349 Major Uplands	NatureScot Online Maps and Descriptions	High	High	High

Landscape Character Type (LCT) / Coastal Character Area (CCA)	Source	Value	Susceptibility	Overall Sensitivity to Change Associated with the Proposed Development
LCT 350 Peatland and Moorland	NatureScot Online Maps and Descriptions	Medium	High - Low	Medium
LCT 351 Undulating Moorland with Lochs	NatureScot Online Maps and Descriptions	High	Medium	High - Medium
LCT 352 Inland Valleys	NatureScot Online Maps and Descriptions	Medium	Medium	Medium
LCT 353 Farmed and Settled Lowlands and Coast	NatureScot Online Maps and Descriptions	High	Medium	High - Medium
LCT 354 Farmed and Settled Voes and Sounds	NatureScot Online Maps and Descriptions	Medium	Medium	Medium
CCA 1, Bressay Sound	SCCA, NAFC 2016	Medium	Medium	Medium
CCA 2, Eswick - Bressay	SCCA, NAFC 2016	High	Medium	High - Medium
CCA 5, Noss	SCCA, NAFC 2016	High	High	High
CCA 40, Skeld	SCCA, NAFC 2016	High	High	High

Landscape Designations and Other Relevant Areas

5.5.49 Landscape designations are important in the context of the LVIA with regard to the effects of the Proposed Development on the landscape quality and visual amenity of designated areas within the Study Area.

5.5.50 Landscapes designated at the national scale include National Scenic Areas (NSAs). Local Landscape Areas (LLAs) are designated by SIC. The location and extent of these designations within the Study Area are shown in **Figure 5.1.2** and are described below.

National Scenic Areas

5.5.51 Within Scotland, NSAs are areas of outstanding scenic value in a national context. There are 40 designated NSAs in Scotland, which cover approximately 13% of Scotland, with policies for protecting the NSAs set out in development plans. In 2007 and 2008 NatureScot, working in partnership with Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), surveyed all NSAs to list the landscape qualities that make each

special, as set out in The Special Qualities of the National Scenic Areas, NatureScot Commissioned Report No.374, 2010.

5.5.52 Seven small areas of coastal landscape in Shetland have been identified as being of outstanding scenic interest. These designated areas that make-up the Shetland NSA comprise Shetland's scenic highlights and epitomise the range of coastal forms varying across the island group.

5.5.53 One NSA sub unit, South West Mainland, falls into the Zone of Theoretical Visibility within the Study Area. The identified special qualities of the South West Mainland sub-unit are as follows:

- *The stunning variety of the extensive coastline*
- *Coastal views both close and distant*
- *Coastal settlement and fertility within a large hinterland of unsettled moorland and coast*
- *The hidden coasts*
- *The effects and co-existence of wind and shelter*
- *A sense of remoteness, solitude and tranquillity*
- *The notable and memorable coastal stacks, promontories and cliffs*
- *Northern light*

5.5.54 The following additional notes relevant to the special qualities for the South West Mainland NSA sub-unit are set out in the report:

The stunning variety of the extensive coastline

- *South West Mainland, stretching from Fitful Head (Old Norse hvitfugla, white birds) to the Deeps, displays greatly contrasting coastlines:*
  - *Cliffed coastline of open aspect in the south to long voes at Weisdale and Whiteness.*
  - *Numerous small islands and stacks, notably in the area west of Scalloway.*
  - *St. Ninian's Isle with its fine tombolo.*

Coastal views both close and distant

- *views of St Ninian's Isle from South West Mainland.*

Coastal settlement and fertility within a large hinterland of unsettled moorland and coast

- *Within South West Mainland the larger islands of Burra and Trondra show the underlying crofting settlement pattern, although this is now tending to be lost through modern development. The areas adjacent to Bigton and the Loch of Spiggie show crofting farmland, and are a more fertile, enclosed and humanised landscape. Bigton Farm is recorded in the early 18th century, and was noted for its productivity even then. St Ninian's Isle is renowned for its early medieval chapel and silver hoard found on the island.*

Local Landscape Areas

5.5.55 In 2014 SIC published the Current Local Landscape Areas, as draft supplementary planning guidance. This document which follows on from the Shetland Local Landscape Designation Review, 2011, sets out for each of the proposed Local Landscape Areas (LLAs): the location and boundaries; the key characteristics; a designation statement; and provides development guidelines.

5.5.56 Twelve locally designated LLAs are identified within the 40 km Study Area. Analysis of the ZTV indicates that there is very limited very long-distance visibility (in excess of c.20km), or no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from eight of the LLAs that lie within or overlap with the Study Area, as follows:

- Lunna Ness and Lunning LLA: Distant areas of visibility from high ground just within 19 km. The Proposed development will be seen within the context of the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine.
- Vementry and West Burrafirth LLA: Limited blade visibility from West Burrafirth over c.24 km.
- Walls and Vaila LLA: Limited blade visibility from east facing high ground beyond 20 km.
- Papa Stour and Sandness LLA: Patches of distant blade visibility beyond c.32 km.
- Nibon and Mangaster LLA: No visibility.
- No Ness and Mousa LLA: Limited blade visibility from north facing ground beyond 20 km.
- Scatness and Sumburgh LLA: Limited blade visibility from north facing ground beyond 35 km.
- Ronas Hill LLA: Distant visibility to hub height from the summit are of Ronas Hill beyond 40 km.

5.5.57 Owing to the very limited and long-distance nature of visibility, or absence of visibility, these LLAs will not be affected by the Proposed Development to a level that could result in significant effects; therefore, they have not been considered further as part of this assessment. The draft designation statements for the remaining four LLAs taken from Current Local Landscape Areas, 2014 are set out below.

Proposed LLA6: Culswick and Westerwick

5.5.58 *"Key characteristics:*

- *Rugged, intricate coastline with tall cliffs, dramatic caves, and rocky coves expressing the granite geology*
- *High variety of coastal features*
- *Inland topography of gently undulating moorland interspersed with a high concentration of lochs and water courses*
- *Intact crofting landscapes*

Designation statement:

This candidate area represents an intricate section of coastline that expresses its granite geology in tall cliffs, dramatic caves, and rocky coves. The variety of coastal features gives this coast high visual and natural interest. This is a rugged south-east facing coast, open and directly exposed to the sea, and composed of complex headlands and intimate rocky bays, such as the enclosed Wester Wick, from which an array of offshore stacks and skerries extend. The high cliffs east and west are pitted with caves, and deep geos, Inland the landform is undulating, rising to the high point of Ward of Culswick (118m), which is prominent in views from the west."

Proposed LLA7: Weisdale

5.5.59 *"Key characteristics:*

- *Unique in Shetland as the location of the only substantial woodlands*
- *An enclosed valley landscape, opening out to wide voe*
- *Panoramic views across Weisdale Voe to the south, taking in an attractive composition of the islands and sea towards Fitful Head*

Designation statement:

Weisdale is enclosed by prominent ridges of low moorland running north-south, which define the linear valleys of central Shetland. The open and undeveloped moorland provide an important setting to the lower-lying settled valley and shore. As such, they are integral to the sense of remoteness

within the valley itself, particularly in the north. Weisdale is unique in Shetland as the location of the only substantial area of woodland."

Proposed LLA10: Aith Ness and Noss

5.5.60 *"Key characteristics:*

- *Dramatic seascapes: high cliffs; rocky headlands; sheltered bays*
- *Landmark cliffs of the Noup of Noss*
- *Relict landscapes both ancient and modern*

Designation statement:

In contrast to the busy western side of Bressay, the eastern half of the island is undeveloped and intact. The long, low-lying but complex and rugged headlands of Aith Ness and Rules Ness extend northwards, enclosing the sheltered Voe of Cullingsburgh. The scores at the north of Aith Ness in turn enclose the white sand beach of Score Minni. Relict crofting patterns are apparent amongst the rolling landscape of heather moors... The uninhabited island of Noss is separated from Bressay by a narrow sound."

Proposed LLA11: Gletness and Skellister

5.5.61 *"Key characteristics:*

- *An intact, settled area, whose character has been preserved through a sympathetic approach to development;*
- *An understated beauty of intricate and generally sheltered coast, rocky islands and ayres;*
- *Rich in wildlife, a quiet tranquil area.*

Designation statement:

This area is an intact example of a settled coastal landscape. Although close to Lerwick, and actively settled, unlike other similar landscapes it remains largely unaffected by adverse development. It has time-depth in the relict crofting pattern of the landcover, and numerous planticrubs and other relict features. More recent development has been generally sympathetic, including the renovation of traditional buildings, and its character has not been eroded."

Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes

5.5.62 The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland is a list of nationally important Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs) that meet the criteria published in Historic Scotland's 2011 publication, Scottish Historic Environment Policy.

5.5.63 There are two Inventory sites found within the Study Area, as summarised in **Table 5.6** below. A description of the location and setting of each is set out in **Appendix 5.4**, and their locations relative to the application Site are illustrated in **Figure 5.1.2**.

Table 5.6 - Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes within the Study Area within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Inventory Garden / Designed Landscape	Approximate Distance and Direction from the Proposed Development
Gardie House	3.9 km to the south east.
Lunna House	24 km to the north.

5.5.64 Lunna House lies c.24 km from the Proposed Development and is substantially screened from direct views, with distant partial views to part of the blades of the Proposed Development away from the core of the designed landscape. Effects on Lunna House will not be significant and have not been considered further in this assessment.

5.5.65 **Table 5.7** below sets out a summary of the designated landscapes considered in the assessment and their sensitivity to the Proposed Development.

Table 5.7 - Summary of Landscape Designations within the Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Landscape Designation	Value	Susceptibility	Overall Sensitivity to Change Associated with the Proposed Development
Shetland National Scenic Area sub unit: South West Mainland	High	High	High
Proposed Local Landscape Area 6: Culswick and Westerwick	High/ Medium	Medium	Medium
Proposed Local Landscape Area 7: Weisdale	High/ Medium	High	High/ Medium
Proposed Local Landscape Area 10: Aith Ness and Noss	High/ Medium	High	High/ Medium
Proposed Local Landscape Area 11: Gletness and Skellister	High/ Medium	Medium	Medium
Gardie House, Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	High	High	High

Other Relevant Landscape Areas

5.5.66 In addition to the above nationally and regionally important landscape designations, other areas that are not landscape designations but are of potential sensitivity to the Proposed Development have been taken into account.

Wild Land Areas

5.5.67 Wild Land is a concept introduced by NatureScot in their 2002 policy statement Wildness in Scotland's Countryside (Policy Statement 02/03). Published in 2023, National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) sets out the Scottish Government's development priorities.

5.5.68 NPF4: Policy 4g) States that:

- *"Development proposals in areas identified as wild land in the Nature Scot Wild Land Areas map will only be supported where the proposal:*
  - *i. will support meeting renewable energy targets; or,*
  - *ii. is for small scale development directly linked to a rural business or croft or is required to support a fragile community in a rural area.*

- *All such proposals must be accompanied by a wild land impact assessment which sets out how design, siting, or other mitigation measures have been and will be used to minimise significant impacts on the qualities of the wild land, as well as any management and monitoring arrangements where appropriate. Buffer zones around wild land will not be applied, and effects of development outwith wild land areas will not be a significant consideration."*

5.5.69 Current Wild Land Areas (WLAs) are identified on the NS map of Wild Land (NS, June 2014). These areas are not landscape designations but are a consideration in the LVIA. There is one Wild Land Area within the Study Area, as listed below:

- Area 42: Ronas Hill and North Roe: 40 km to closest area of visibility from the summit and southern flank of Ronas Hill.

5.5.70 Owing to the very limited and long-distance nature of visibility, the WLA will not be affected by the Proposed Development to a level that could result in significant effects on its attributes or qualities; therefore, it has not been considered further as part of this assessment.

Baseline Visual Resources

5.5.71 A key component of the visual assessment is the effect on views from key locations within the Study Area. These include settlements, route corridors and specific agreed viewpoints which are representative of typical views to the Proposed Development. This part of the assessment is undertaken through comprehensive field work, through analysis of visibility mapping and confirmation of the extent of visibility, including the preparation of wireframes and photomontages visualisations. These are used in the field to establish the extent of visibility to the Proposed Development.

Settlements

5.5.72 Beyond the town of Lerwick, settlement within the Study Area is mainly located in sheltered locations close to sheltered voes, and sounds, typically comprising dispersed aggregations of crofts.

5.5.73 In accordance with the criteria outlined in the detailed methodology in **Appendix 5.1**, residential receptors, within settlements have a high susceptibility to change as views are experienced regularly for prolonged periods. Residential receptors are generally considered to have a high sensitivity overall to the Proposed Development.

5.5.74 The following table lists the principal areas of settlement within the zone of theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development where significant effects may arise, as illustrated in **Figures 5.2.1** to **5.2.8**. **Table 5.8** below identifies which settlements require further assessment.

Table 5.8 - Review of visibility from Settlements within the Study Area

Settlement	Distance and Direction to Proposed Development	Theoretical Visibility of the Proposed Development
Within 5km		
North and South Califf, Breiwick	c.1.7 km - 2.1 km to the south east.	Direct visibility. **Included in the detailed assessment.**
Laxfirth	c.3.4 km to the south east.	Visibility to hub height. **Included in the detailed assessment.**
Lerwick	Visibility between c.2.5 – 5 km to the north.	Visibility ranging from direct views to partial views. **Included in the detailed assessment.**

Settlement	Distance and Direction to Proposed Development	Theoretical Visibility of the Proposed Development
Within 5km		
Sound – Lerwick suburbs	Visibility between c.4.6 – 5 km to the north.	Partial visibility to part of the turbine blades, substantially contained by built form. **Not considered further, as there is no potential for significant effects.**
Hamlet at Heogan, Bressay	1.9 km to the north west.	Direct visibility. **Included in the detailed assessment.**
Beosetter and Gunnista, northern Bressay	Visibility between c.2.9 – 4 km to the north west.	Direct visibility. **Included in the detailed assessment.**
Maryfield cluster, Bressay	4.2 km to the north west.	Visibility to hub height experienced within diverse developed views in the context of existing development. **Not considered further, as there is no potential for significant effects.**
Within 5-10 km		
Girlsta	6.2 km to the south east.	Visibility to hub height. **Included in the detailed assessment.**
South Nesting Settlement Cluster		
Catfirth/Freester	9 km to the south.	Direct visibility. **Included in the detailed assessment.**
Skellister/Benston	8.8 km to the south.	Partial visibility to part of the turbine blades, substantially contained by terrain. **Not considered further, as there is no potential for significant effects.**
Gletness	6.2 km to the south.	Direct visibility. **Included in the detailed assessment.**
South Bressay Settlement Cluster		
Glebe/Midgarth/ Grindiscol/Kirkabister	5.7 – 7.5 km to the north.	Direct visibility. **Included in the detailed assessment.**
Tingwall		
South Setter/ North Setter	5.5 km to the east.	Direct visibility. **Included in the detailed assessment.**

Settlement	Distance and Direction to Proposed Development	Theoretical Visibility of the Proposed Development
Within 5km		
Within 10-15 km		
Reawick, West Mainland	14 km to the east.	Partial visibility to part of the turbine blades, substantially contained by terrain. **Not considered further, as there is no potential for significant effects.**
Brettabister/ Housabister/ Kirkabister, North Nesting	12.5 – 13.6 km to the south.	Visibility ranging from direct views to partial views. **Included in the detailed assessment.**
Cunningsburgh Cluster		
Fladdabister	12.8 km to the north.	Direct visibility. **Included in the detailed assessment.**
Aithsetter	14.6 km to the north.	Visibility to hub height. **Included in the detailed assessment.**
Beyond 15 km		
Symbister, Whalsay	18.5 km to the south.	Direct distant visibility within the context of existing development. **Not considered further, as there is no potential for significant effects.**
Skeld, West Mainland	16.7 km to the east.	Direct distant visibility within the context of existing development. **Not considered further, as there is no potential for significant effects.**

Routes

5.5.75 Vehicular and non-vehicular route corridors within the Study Area, include roads, ferry routes, and designated cycle routes. The following table lists route corridors within 20km of the Proposed Development, falling within the zone of theoretical visibility, as illustrated in **Figures 5.2.1** to **5.2.8**. **Table 5.9** identifies which routes or parts of routes require further assessment.

Table 5.9 - Review of Visibility from Routes within the Study Area

Route	Theoretical Visibility of the Proposed Development
Roads	
A970 (National Cycle Route 1)	**South of Lerwick:** ▪ Sections of intermittent visibility from the route in views north as the route passes from Helliness to Lerwick - **Included in the detailed assessment.** **Scalloway spur:** ▪ Negligible visibility – **Not included in the detailed assessment.**
A971 (National Cycle Route 1)	Section of visibility to hub height, for c.1.5 km, as the route passes across the Hill of Linkster west of Tingwall - **Included in the detailed assessment.**
Ferries	
Bressay Ferry	Direct visibility along the Bressay Sound over 4km - **Included in the detailed assessment.**
Out Skerries Ferry	Direct visibility along the Bressay Sound and the open sea beyond between c.1.3 – 34 km - **Included in the detailed assessment.**
Ferry to Mainland Scotland	Direct visibility from the Bressay Sound to Sumburgh Head between c.2.9 – 37 km - **Included in the detailed assessment.**
Whalsay Ferry	C.2km section of distant visibility west of Whalsay. **Not considered further, as there is no potential for significant effects.**
Core Paths	
CPPL04 which connects along the coastal edge of Lerwick.	Sections of direct visibility as the route passes along the coastal edge of Lerwick between Garthspool and The Knab - **Included in the detailed assessment.**
CPPL05-06 which provide access across Staneyhill.	Sections of direct visibility as the routes pass across the plateau summit areas of North and South Staneyhill - **Included in the detailed assessment.**

Viewpoint Selection

5.5.76 Viewpoints for the visual assessment were identified following production of the ZTV and a list of viewpoints were selected and confirmed with consultees as part of the scoping exercise, as summarised in Section 5.3. Additional viewpoints were added following correspondence between HEPLA, SIC and NS during 2021. The types of receptors considered included the following:

- different LCTs/CCAs;
- designated and other sensitive landscapes;
- Inventory Listed Gardens and Designed Landscapes;
- settlements (towns and villages, as well as smaller groups of residential properties);

- roads (main and minor);
- footpaths and cycle routes including Core Paths and the National Cycle Network (NCN) Routes;
- marked/ popular viewpoints;
- other outdoor recreational resources (including frequently visited historical and archaeological sites); and
- visitor/ tourist facilities such as camp sites, hotels and visitor attractions.

5.5.77 In order to confirm the appropriateness of the viewpoint selection, field survey verification was carried out. This involved checking the viewpoint grid references on the ground, to ensure that there would be views of the Proposed Development from these locations.

5.5.78 The viewpoints taken forward for full assessment include 20 viewpoints that cover a range of representative landscape and visual receptors, distances from the Proposed Development, altitudes and directions, with the aim of achieving a reasonable distribution at compass points around the application Site. Viewpoints were visited as part of the baseline visual assessment, and panoramic photographs of the existing views were taken. The final list of the 20 viewpoints, agreed through written correspondence with SIC and NS, is set out in Table 5.10 below, and their locations are illustrated in **Figure 5.1.4**. Photographs of the existing views from these viewpoints are shown in **Figures 5.3.1** to **5.3.20**. The existing and predicted views of the Proposed Development are described in the assessment of residual effects in Section 5.6.

Table 5.10 - Agreed Viewpoints

No.	Viewpoint Location	Distance and Direction to Proposed Development	Receptors	Grid Ref.
1	North Califf, Dales Voe	1.85 km to the south east.	Residents	444882, 1146340
2	Gremista Brae, Holmsgarth, Lerwick	2.95 km to the north.	Residents	446239, 1142260
3	North Ness Business Park, Lerwick	3.45 km to the north.	Visitors and Workers	447501, 1141975
4	Gilbertson Park, Lerwick	3.9 km to the north.	Residents and Visitors	447034, 1141370
5	Fort Charlotte, Lerwick	3.9 km to the north.	Visitors	447615, 1141553
6	Bressay Ferry	4 km to the north.	Travellers and Visitors	448090, 1141615
7	Gardie House, Bressay	4 km to the north west.	Residents and Visitors	444882, 1146340
8	The Knab, Lerwick	5 km to the north.	Walkers and Visitors	447954, 1140498

No.	Viewpoint Location	Distance and Direction to Proposed Development	Receptors	Grid Ref.
9	Beosetter, Bressay	3.15 km to the north west.	Residents	449311, 1144150
10	Girlsta / A970	6.6 km to the south east.	Residents, Road Users and Cyclists	442793, 1150810
11	Nesbister Hill	6 km to the east.	Walkers	440412, 1145940
12	Loch of Tingwall	5 km to the north east.	Walkers and Visitors	441676, 1143392
13	Gletness	6.15 km to the south.	Residents	446749, 1151387
14	Kirkabister Ness, Bressay	8 km to the north.	Residents and Walkers	448947, 1137646
15	Freester near Loch Benson, South Nesting	8.25 km to the south.	Residents	445444, 1153412
16	Helli Ness	16.5 km to the north.	Walkers	446099, 1128718
17	Score Hill, Aithness, Bressay	4.95 km to the west.	Walkers	451296, 1144771
18	West Burra NSA	15.85 km to the north east.	Walkers and Road Users	436921, 1132456
19	Reawick NSA	13.7 km to the east.	Residents and Visitors	432653, 1145154
20	Skeld NSA	16.65 km to the east.	Residents and Visitors	429770, 1143831

Other Baseline Built/ Permitted Wind Farms

5.5.79 At the time of writing, there were six commercial-scale wind farm developments within the 40km radius Study Area that were operational/ under construction/ planning permission granted. As these wind farms are either already part of the current landscape and visual baseline resource or will become part of the predicted baseline conditions in the near future, they have been considered as an integral part of the baseline within the main assessment of landscape and visual effects in Section 5.6. Sometimes it may appropriate to consider smaller non – commercial schemes under c.50 m in height. In the context of the Proposed Development, it was appropriate to confine the assessment to larger commercial schemes in the absence of significant smaller scale developments.

5.5.80 Other proposed wind farms within the Study Area that are within the planning system but yet to be determined have been considered separately when gauging the cumulative impact of the Proposed Development alongside proposed wind farm development that is presently the subject of a planning application, in the assessment of cumulative effects.

5.5.81 Details of the baseline built/ permitted wind farms are given in Table 5.11 below and their locations relative to the Proposed Development are illustrated in **Figure 5.4.1b**. **Figure 5.4.1a** illustrates the wider cumulative context with cumulative wind farm sites shown within a 60 km radius. The cut-off date for the inclusion of new schemes in the cumulative assessment was the 3rd September 2022. A ZTV plan showing the existing visibility of the built and permitted sites plus the Proposed Development is illustrated in **Figure 5.5.1**.

Table 5.11 - Built and Permitted Commercial-Scale Wind Farms within the 40km Study Area

Wind Farm	Stage	Distance and Direction from the Proposed Development	No. Wind Turbines	Blade Tip Height
Beaw Field	Planning permission granted	37 km north east	17	145 m
Burradale	Operational	4.5 km west	5	70 m
Gremista, Hoo fields	Operational	2.6 km north east	1	65 m
	Planning permission granted	2.6 km north east	1	77 m
Luggie's Knowe	Operational	415 m north	1	121 m
Mossy Hill	Under Construction	2.2 km to the north east	12	145 m
Viking (Variation)	Under Construction	11.3 km to the south east	103	155 m

5.6 Residual Effects

5.6.1 The assessment of landscape and visual effects follows the methodology presented in **Appendix 5.1**, and is based on the project description outlined in **Chapter 4** . This section reports on landscape and visual effects during construction/decommissioning phases and also separately during the operational phase.

Assessment of Landscape and Visual Effects at the Construction Stage

5.6.2 The construction phase of the Proposed Development is expected to last approximately 12 months. During this phase, the following activities and elements have the potential to affect the landscape and visual amenity of the Study Area:

- construction of new Site access track and watercourse crossings;
- excavations for underground cables and the turbine foundation;
- machinery and material storage;

- plant and vehicle movements;
- short-term use of tall cranes;
- local vegetation trimming/ clearance;
- HGV and abnormal load deliveries to Site and vehicle movements onsite;
- construction site lighting in winter months;
- construction of the turbine foundation and erection of the turbine;
- erection of new built forms on the BESS; and
- reinstatement work, including removal of temporary accommodation.

5.6.3 The location and management of these features will be carefully considered to minimise effects on the landscape resource and visual receptors.

5.6.4 All ground disturbance on the Proposed Development Site will be restricted as far as practicable to the new section of access track and new watercourse crossings, hardstanding area, turbine foundation, routes for underground cables, and the substation. The location of these elements is shown in **Figure 1.2**. Whilst there may be some substantial local magnitudes of change, physical disturbance will be limited to a relatively small proportion of the overall application Site, defined in detail in **Chapter 4**, with the excavations for the turbine foundation, cable trenches, etc. being reinstated on completion of the works and therefore being temporary in duration.

5.6.5 Restoration of replanted areas, such as re-vegetation of track verges could take several years to establish. Restoration will be pro-active, using proven restoration techniques, to ensure no construction-related erosion features appear along the access tracks. During re-growth, areas of repaired sward will have a different appearance to surrounding undisturbed areas but, over time, the species balance will change and plants typical of undisturbed areas will become established.

5.6.6 The turbine will be erected over a relatively short period and the appearance of the construction crane(s) in views of the application Site will therefore be of short duration.

5.6.7 Measures that have been or will be taken to mitigate landscape and visual effects during construction include:

- layout design to minimise land take;
- layout design to minimise moorland and other vegetation removal;
- protection of existing landscape features within the Proposed Development boundary;
- control of after-dark construction lighting to minimise effects on sensitive views;
- maintenance of tidy and contained construction compound and laydown area; and
- the spreading of overburden and reseeding and planting on areas to be restored as soon as possible after sections of work are complete.

5.6.8 Within 1 to2 km of the Proposed Development, there will be a range of mainly localised effects arising during the construction phase. These will vary from negligible to minor, through to potentially more substantial magnitudes of change, for example with regard to visibility of tall cranes or construction lighting during winter months. However, all of these will be temporary effects that will be relatively short-term in duration, and therefore it is not considered that the construction phase of the Proposed Development would have significantly greater effects upon the landscape resource and visual amenity than the operational phase and no further assessment has been undertaken.

Operational Stage Effects & their Mitigation

5.6.9 The proposed Site plan has been finalised to present a coherent development form which will be seen to fully integrate with its setting.

Embedded Mitigation

5.6.10 Design iteration of the Proposed Development was undertaken as part of the Landscape Assessment to reduce the landscape and visual effects. The subsequent assessment has, therefore, been completed taking into account the following embedded mitigation measures which will be adopted within the design.

Topography and Landform

5.6.11 Aside from the ground modelling required to accommodate the Proposed Development platform and built form, the existing levels will be substantially retained across the Site reducing the extent to which the existing landform is altered within the Site. This will have the added benefit of reducing, or indeed, negating the need to remove surplus material from the Site.

Massing and Form

5.6.12 Visual integration will be secured through orientation, positioning of buildings and structures, profile, colour and facade treatments, design detailing, fencing, use of materials, all selected to give cohesion to the Development and create an appropriate response to the components of the surrounding landscape. The BESS containers and ancillary components will be painted in a dark receding shade of green and the fencing will also be painted in a dark green powder coated finish.

Lighting

5.6.13 A sympathetic lighting strategy will be prepared within the context of the design of the storage containers to minimise any potential adverse effects. A number of measures will be introduced within the context of the operational requirements of the Site to minimise the unwanted effects associated with light sources. These will include:

- Cowls/shielding of lights to prevent glare;
- Minimisation of light spread through the use of directional lighting;
- Minimising the potential for sky glow by avoiding the potential for upward reflected light;
- Reducing the operational hours of the lighting to reduce the potential for disturbance; and
- In some areas intelligent dimming technology may be used to activate lighting through activity.

5.6.14 These measures are proposed to minimise light pollution and reduce night time glare, while providing limited temporary night time illumination within the Development when required. There will be no permanent security lighting left on during hours of darkness.

Services

5.6.15 All services associated with the Development will be routed underground and therefore, any visual effects, once construction is completed, will be limited to directional flood lighting units.

5.6.16 The Site drainage strategy will, subject to the necessary agreements, be based upon drainage via buried pipes/culverts as necessary, providing inflow to a SuDS system.

Assessment of Residual Landscape Effects at the Operational Stage

5.6.17 Identification of residual effects has been undertaken following a review of the visibility mapping provided in **Figures 5.2.1 to 5.2.11** and a review of the visualisations provided in **Figures 5.3.1** to **5.3.20**. This is in addition to field work assessment, and the use of computer-generated visualisations in order to inform the judgements made by the Landscape Architects undertaking the assessment.

Assessment of Effects on the Landscape Resource

5.6.18 This section comprises the assessment of the residual effects on the landscape resource arising from the Proposed Development during the operational period. The effects are residual because they

take into account the layout and design optimisation and mitigation measures discussed in Section 5.2 and in **Chapter 3**.

5.6.19 Landscape character and designated areas can be affected physically by a wind farm development. This will normally occur where it lies within and causes changes to the fabric of the landscape through the introduction of new features or the removal of existing ones (although off-site physical changes from, for example, widening of access roads at a distance from a site to allow construction traffic, can also less commonly occur). In general, however, changes to the landscape from wind farm development mainly occur in relation to how the existing character and designated areas are perceived, through people's visual experience of them being affected. These changes in perception of character, quality or value can affect both the areas and designated landscapes that a wind farm may lie within, as well as those surrounding it, within the Study Area.

Duration and Reversibility of Landscape Effects

5.6.20 The effects will continue for the permitted life of the Proposed Development, which is expected to be set at 25 years. Following this time period, in the absence of a renewed planning permission, the turbine will be removed, and the landscape reinstated – with the majority of the proposed changes being fully reversible upon de-commissioning. The duration and reversibility of landscape effects will be the same with regard to all landscape receptors. This has been taken into account in determining the magnitude of change that would be experienced by each landscape receptor and has therefore not been explicitly re-stated with regard to each individual landscape receptor below, to avoid repetition.

5.6.21 Any landscape effects that may remain after decommissioning and reinstatement are considered further below, with regard to landscape fabric, character and designations respectively.

Assessment of Effects on Landscape Fabric

5.6.22 The extent of the Proposed Development Site is shown in **Figure 1.2**. The baseline assessment identified a mosaic of grass and heather moorland as the context for the Proposed Development comprising landscape features commonly found within the local Study Area. The Proposed Development Site is positioned on a moorland ridge, at 92 m AOD, above the Valley of Keelhamar which lies to the west of the coastal bay at the Bight of Vatsland. The existing turbine lies c.416 m due north on the continuation of the ridgeline, at a lower altitude of 65 m AOD, immediately west of the knoll on the ridge at Luggie's Knowe.

5.6.23 The ridgeline lies between the northern extent of Bressay Sound, which is marked by the headland at Kebister Ness, and the protected waters of Dales Voe to the west. The ridgeline widens to the south, rising to the Hill of Gremista at 105 m AOD. The Hill of Greenhead bulges south east above the portside industry at Gremista and provides a degree of local visual separation with the Site. The main ridgeline continues to gently rise to the south west above Dales Voe to a high point at the Hill of Tagdale.

5.6.24 The steeper sections of the ridge are relatively well drained with the Burn of Kebister collecting drainage to the west of the ridge. Numerous small pools have formed in the moorland across the gentler sections of the ridge, dissected by further watercourses, with the large Loch of Kebister set within a hollow to the north of the ridge to the west of the Hill of Gremista.

5.6.25 The description of the Proposed Development and estimated land take of the Proposed Development components are provided in **Chapter 4** and **Chapter 6**. The turbine and associated infrastructure will lead to the physical loss of discrete areas of moorland through the creation of the access track, the turbine foundation, crane hardstanding and BESS. The works will lead to the loss of a very small proportion of the landscape features within the Proposed Development Site.

5.6.26 Where elements are lost through temporary construction activity these will be subject to restoration and will recover during the operational life span of the Proposed Development. Further reinstatement activity would follow when the wind farm is decommissioned.

5.6.27 There will be a **Moderate** to **Substantial** magnitude of change to the fabric of the landscape (the moorland vegetation and peatland in the location of the proposed track, turbine and other

infrastructure) at operational stage of the Proposed Development on the Site, which is of Medium sensitivity. Therefore, there will be a **Major/Moderate** level of effect, which is considered to be **Significant**. **Table 5.12**: LCT 349 Major Uplands, provides further information and assessment of the effects on the landscape character of the host landscape, within which the Proposed Development is proposed.

Assessment of Effects on Landscape Character and Designations

5.6.28 People's perceptions of the effects of a wind farm on landscape character and designated or other relevant landscape areas are closely related to the potential extent and nature of visibility of the turbines and ancillary infrastructure. An overview of the nature of the visibility of the wind turbine (the component most likely to be visible) within the Study Area is therefore provided below.

General Appraisal of Visibility

5.6.29 The potential visual influence of the wind turbine is closely related to a range of parameters, the most important of which is distance. It is considered that within 20 km, a turbine with a blade tip height of 149.9 m will be visible element in the landscape. Although it may not necessarily be intrusive or prominent, the turbine has the potential to be an important and/ or readily noticeable element in the landscape. Beyond 20 km, the relative size of the turbine as a component in the wider landscape will be much reduced, becoming less distinct, and appearing as a new element set in the context of wider views.

5.6.30 **Figures 5.2.7** and **5.2.8** indicate the ZTV of the Proposed Development within a 20km radius, based on the visibility to the blade tip and hub height of the turbine respectively.

5.6.31 The turbine layout has been carefully optimised to balance the prevailing constraints with the desire to maximise wind yield, whilst positioning the turbine in a visually logical position upon the underlying terrain. The turbine positioning follows the natural continuation of the ridge to the south, located at an appropriate offset to the existing turbine. The turbine is therefore closer to Lerwick and given its higher position along the ridge and that the proposed turbine is taller, there will be a slight increase in visibility when compared to the existing turbine at Luggie's Knowe. **Figures 5.2.9** and **5.2.10** indicate the comparative ZTV of the Proposed Development compared with the existing turbine within a 20km and 40 km radius respectively, based on the visibility to the blade tip of the turbines. **Figures 5.11** to **5.2.11** compares visibility of the proposed wind turbine to hub and blade tip with the proposed BESS.

5.6.32 Within 5 km of the Proposed Development visibility to hub height extends across the northern sector of the Bressay, extending through Bressay Sound with theoretical visibility shown across the industrial areas at Gremista to the north of Lerwick, across the main ferry terminal and port at Holmsgarth and across central Lerwick. Local terrain and existing built form considerably reduce the extent of visibility within the town, and areas with direct visibility will be more limited. To the west of Lerwick visibility extends across the containing ridges to the north at Hoo Fields, the Hill of Dale, 175 m AOD, and South Staney Hill, 128 m AOD. Visibility extends to the north west of the Proposed Development through Dales Voe and across the south east facing flank of the Hill of Herrislee, 137 m AOD, and the headland to the north, and to the south west the east facing flank of Burra Dale, 148 m AOD. The lowland to the north west including the settlements at Veensgarth and Gott lie in the visual shadow of the Hill of Herrislee. As the ridgeline continuing to the north east of the Hill of Herrislee lowers a further band of visibility opens across the settled farmland at Laxfirth and the eastern flank of Ward Hill, 97 m AOD.

5.6.33 Between 5 and 10 km of the Proposed Development visibility is picked up across the south facing flanks of the undulating lowlands to the north east at South Nesting with visibility to hub seen from the scattered settlements at Gletness to the south, Eswick to the north east, Skellister to the north and Freester/Catfirth to the north west. To the south east visibility extends across north west facing flank of mid Bressay encompassing the settled lowlands that face towards Bressay Sound, and the containing arc of hills including the high points of Ander Hill to the east, 144 m AOD, Virdick, 100 m AOD, West Hill, 150 m AOD, the Ward of Bressay, 226 m AOD, and South Hill, 156 m AOD, to the south. Fragmented visibility is picked up across the ridge of the south Mainland spine to the south west of the Proposed Development. The Hill of Shurton, 177 m AOD, and associated ridges, screen

visibility from Gulberwick and the adjoining bay at Gulber Wick. Similarly, the Hill of Steinswall, 129 m AOD, and the Mainland spine, shield visibility from Scalloway. To the west and north west a band of visibility extends from to the lowland settlement to the west of the Loch of Tingwall and through the plateau uplands at Whiteness, north to the Hill of Skurron, 143 m AOD.

5.6.34 Between 10-15 km visibility is increasingly fragmented and, in the main, restricted to higher ground. To the north visibility is picked up across the ridges of East, West and Mid Kame, whilst the intervening lower sheltered dales are in visual shadow. To the north east visibility extends across the high ground at North Nesting and across the coastal settlement at south Nesting Bay, focussed on Kirkabister. To the south fragmented visibility is picked up across the south Mainland Spine with some visibility across north facing coastal settlement at Cunningsburgh. Within West Mainland visibility extends across the coastal settlements around Reawick and Easter Skelda, and elevated east facing flanks to the north. Visibility extends across the long north - south ridge to the west of Weisdale, between Weisdale Hill, 260 m AOD, the West Hill of Weisdale, 230 m AOD and Scalla Field at 281 m AOD.

5.6.35 Further afield, between 15-20 km visibility is greatly reduced, with small areas of distant visibility shown from the southern tip of Whalsay to the north, the peninsula at Helli Ness in the south, from areas around Skeld within West Mainland, and the northern extent of the elevated ridge at West Kame, 259 m AOD, to the north west.

Assessment of Effects upon Landscape and Coastal Character Areas (LCAs/CCAs)

5.6.36 This section assesses effects upon LCTs/ CCAs within 20km of the Proposed Development, as defined in the NatureScot web-based dataset, the 2019 LCT map and associated descriptions, and the Shetland Coastal Character Assessment, 2016.

5.6.37 The location of the LCTs/ CCAs is presented in **Figure 5.1.3**. The ZTV of the Proposed Development overlaid with the LCAs/ CCAs is shown in **Figure 5.2.5** to a 20km limit, and to the 40km extent of the wider Study Area in **Figure 5.2.7**. The visibility indicated within these figures is derived from computer modelling and represents a bare-earth environment, i.e., the modelling does not include built development or localised changes in landform, all of which may screen the development, either in full or in part.

5.6.38 Beyond 20km, due to the effect of distance, the Proposed Development will be a less visible element in the landscape. It is not considered that the resulting changes to perception of landscape character could give rise to significant effects beyond 20km, and therefore no further assessment of LCTs/ CCAs beyond 20km has been made. This section describes the operational and cumulative effects on landscape and coastal character resulting from the Proposed Development, where potentially significant effects may occur, as set out in Tables 5.12 – 5.21.

Table 5.12 - Operational Effects on LCT: 349, Major Uplands (host landscape of the Proposed Development)

Location
The landscape character type covers two main areas of upland within the 20 km of the Proposed Development: A1 - South Mainland Spine; and A2 - East and West Kames beyond 10 km. The Proposed Development is located within located within the northern sector of A1 - South Mainland Spine. The LCT has been the focus for an emerging pattern of wind farm development. The following development, which is within the LCT, currently influences the existing baseline landscape character within the core 20 km Study Area: ▪ Gremista/Hoo Fields, within subunit A1, 2.68 km to the south; ▪ Burradale, within subunit A1, 4.52 km to the southwest; ▪ Viking (tip extension), within subunit A2, 10 km to the north;

The following permitted developments will also influence the LCA once operational:

- Mossy Hill, within subunit A1, 2.35km to the south west;

The following planning stage developments will also influence the LCA, if permitted:

- Culterfield, within subunit A1, 16.3 km to the south.

Determination of Landscape Sensitivity

The sensitivity is considered to be **Medium** within the northern sector of sub unit A1 and also within A2 and **High** in the southern extent of sub unit A1. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Value - Medium

- Sub unit A1 lies immediately to the east of the South West Mainland sector of the Shetland NSA.

Susceptibility to Change – High - Low

- Very large-scale landscape;
- Long exposed mountain with steep sides;
- Low moorland vegetation; and
- Perceptual Qualities: sense of remoteness due to the lack road access and settlement, contrasting with the presence and influence of existing wind turbines within parts of the LCT.
- The presence of existing wind farm development within the northern sector of A1 and within A2 reduces the susceptibility to further change in these areas.

Magnitude of Change

The magnitude of change to the Major Uplands LCT caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Moderate** locally on the ridgeline to the south of Luggie's Knowe, where the turbines will be viewed over a short distance. Distance, angle of view and the presence of existing wind farm development will act together to reduce the magnitude of change to **Slight** within c.3-5 km. In wider views beyond 5 km the Proposed Development will be seen within the context of existing wind farm development and the magnitude of change is **Negligible**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Size or Scale

Within the open moorland landscape, the Proposed Development, where visible, will be seen as a large-scale man-made feature in the landscape, with the turbine and, to a lesser degree, the associated track, BESS and other infrastructure, contrasting with the existing colour, texture and movement of the existing moorland.

The landscape is characterised by expansive 360° views experienced from the exposed summits and flanks. From the ridgelines of the LCT, the Proposed Development will be seen as a new large-scale man-made feature in the landscape. The immediate foreground infrastructure of the wind farm will be contained from view by the intervening local terrain. The prominence of the turbine will vary with light conditions, often receding against pale skies or haze but more visible on clear sunny days. The Proposed Development will be viewed in the context of the large-scale, expansive character of the landscape, and it will be seen within the context of the existing wind

farm development as a visible addition to the landscape in views to the north of Lerwick, slightly influencing the perception of scale in wider views. Viewpoint 11, **Figure 5.3.11** from Nebister Hill, is representative of the typical nature of views.

Geographical Extent

The ZTV indicates that there will be visibility of the turbine from the summit areas and flanks of the LCT that face towards the Proposed Development. The existing wind turbine at Luggies's Knowe, to the north, the turbines at Burradale to the west and Gremista to the south already have a strong influence on the character of the LCT, and the further permitted development at Mossy Hill Wind Farm will reinforce this locally as a component of the prevailing landscape character. The Proposed Development will not alter the openness and expansiveness of the upland or substantially affect the majority of views to the surrounding landscape and moorland, or the visual relationships to the surrounding islands. However, some views immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development will be interrupted by the large new vertical structure.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects

The built and permitted cumulative schemes would be visible over varying distances in combined views with the Proposed Development, extending slightly the influence of wind turbines within the northern sector of the LCT sub unit A1.

The *addition* of the proposal to the in-planning Culterfields application will result in **Negligible** and **Not Significant** cumulative combined effects from the exposed hill summits of the South Shetland Spine. These effects will not influence the key characteristics of the LCT.

The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes would result in **Slight** and **Not Significant** cumulative effects from this LCT due to the effect of distance and the presence of existing built and permitted development.

Significance of Effect

The combination of the individual judgements of **Medium** sensitivity and a locally **Moderate** magnitude of change from within 2 km of the Proposed Development, are considered to result in a **Moderate** local effect on the perception of the landscape, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Effects on the LCT within 2-5 km will give rise to a **Slight** magnitude of change, with **Moderate/Minor** and **Not Significant** effects on the perception the landscape.

In wider views from the Major Uplands LCT the influence on the perception of landscape character will reduce to a **Negligible** magnitude of change, resulting in a **Minor** effects on the perception of the landscape, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**. With distance and the topographic screening, the influence of the Proposed Development will reduce and will not give rise to any further significant effects on this LCT.

Table 55.13 - Operational Effects on LCT: 350, Peatland and Moorland

Location
The landscape character type includes two sub types found within the Study Area: B2 - Rounded Moorland Hills, and B4 - South Mainland Coastal Moorland. The following wind farm development, which is located beyond the LCT, currently weakly influences the existing baseline landscape character, within the core 20 km Study Area: ▪ Gremista/Hoo Fields; ▪ Burradale; ▪ Viking (tip extension); The following permitted developments will also influence the LCT once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill; The following planning stage developments will also influence the LCT, if permitted: ▪ Culterfield.
Determination of Landscape Sensitivity
Landscape sensitivity is considered to be **Medium**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: *Value - Medium* ▪ Small areas of the Rounded Moorland Hills sub unit intersect with the South West Mainland sector of the Shetland NSA and the Culswick and Westerwick LLA within west Mainland. *Susceptibility to Change – Medium/Low* ▪ Medium-scale landscape, contrast between contained internal views and expansive coastal views, with few reference points or features against which to judge scale and perspective; ▪ Low moorland vegetation; and ▪ Perceptual Qualities: sense of remoteness due to the lack road access and settlement.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the Peatland and Moorland LCT caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Moderate** locally within the northern extent of the B2 sub unit of the LCT on Bressay, where the turbine will be viewed over distances of 2-5 km. Distance, angle of view and the presence of other development and infrastructure in the landscape will act together to reduce the magnitude of change to **Slight** within c.5-10 km. In wider views beyond 10 km the Proposed Development will be seen within the context of existing wind farm development and the magnitude of change is **Negligible**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be partially seen from northern Bressay as a new large-scale man-made development on the Mainland, seen in the context of existing development and infrastructure to the north of Lerwick.

There will be more distant views from the coastal edges of the Mainland and the west of Mainland, with the Proposed Development seen as a new element, seen within expansive views.

The landscape is characterised by expansive 360° views experienced from the exposed summits and flanks. From the ridgelines of the LCT, the Proposed Development will be seen as a new large-scale man-made feature in the landscape. The immediate foreground infrastructure of the wind farm will be contained from view by the intervening local terrain. The prominence of the turbine will vary with light conditions, often receding against pale skies or haze but more visible on clear sunny days. The Proposed Development will be viewed in the context of the large-scale, expansive character of the landscape, and it will be seen within the context of the existing wind farm development as a visible addition to the landscape in views to the north of Lerwick, slightly influencing the perception of scale in wider views. hodsViewpoint 11, **Figure 5.3.11**, from Nebister Hill, is representative of the typical nature of views.

Geographical Extent

The ZTV indicates that there will be direct visibility of the turbine from the elevated northern area of Bressay however, the existing wind turbine at Luggies's Knowe, to the north, influences the character of the LCT from this sector of the LCT.

The ZTV indicates intermittent, partial visibility to the LCT from the Ness of Trebister to the south of Lerwick, and from the Hill of Brunt Hamarsland by Cat Firth, both within 10 km. There will be distant partial visibility, over distances of greater than 10km, from the coastal edges of west Mainland to the west and to the south of Easter Quarff in the south.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects

The built and permitted cumulative schemes would be visible over varying distances in combined views with the Proposed Development, extending slightly the influence of wind turbines within the northern sector of the LCT.

The *addition* of the proposal to the in-planning Culterfields application will result in **Negligible** and **Not Significant** sequential cumulative effects. These effects will not influence the key characteristics of the LCT.

The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes would result in **Slight** and **Not Significant** cumulative effects from this LCT due to the effect of distance and the presence of existing built and permitted development.

Significance of Effect

The combination of the individual judgements of **Medium** sensitivity and a locally **Moderate** magnitude of change from within 2-5 km of the Proposed Development across north Bressay, are considered to result in a **Moderate** local effect on the perception of the landscape, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Effects on the LCT within 5-10 km will give rise to a **Slight** magnitude of change, with **Moderate/Minor** and **Not Significant** effects on the perception the landscape.

In wider views from the LCT the influence on the perception of landscape character will reduce to a **Negligible** magnitude of change, resulting in a **Minor** effects on the perception of the landscape, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.13 - Operational Effects on LCT: 351, Undulating Moorland with Lochs

Location
Intervisibility with the Proposed development occurs across LCT on the peninsula at Gletness and Skellister. The following wind farm development, which is located beyond the LCT, currently weakly influences the existing baseline landscape character, within the core 20 km Study Area: ▪ Gremista/Hoo Fields; and ▪ Burradale; The following permitted developments will also influence the LCT once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Determination of Landscape Sensitivity
Landscape sensitivity is considered to be **Medium**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: *Value - Medium* ▪ The sub unit is within the Gletness and Skellister Local Landscape Area. *Susceptibility to Change – Medium* ▪ Small-scale intimate landscape with undulating rough grazing with small hillocks, knolls, depressions; ▪ the complex, organic patterns of vegetation, knolls, lochs and coastline create a complex and landscape; ▪ the south facing coastal edges are more open with expansive views.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the Undulating Moorland with Lochs LCT caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Slight** locally along the south facing flank of the LCT, where the turbine will be viewed over distances greater than 5 km. The presence of other closely sited development and infrastructure including the existing turbine at Luggie's Knowe and the pier/quarry/dismantling yard at Kebister will act together to reduce the magnitude of change. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen as a new large-scale man-made development in the context of existing development and infrastructure to the north of Lerwick, seen within expansive views. The change will be tempered by the presence of the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine and by the permitted Mossy Hill Wind Farm when it is constructed. The elevated areas of the LCT are open to views to the distant headland at Kebister Ness to the south which form part of the wider and diverse backdrop to the LCT. The introduction of the Proposed Development on the peninsula to the north will contribute to the existing elements beyond the immediate setting of LCT, adding a new feature in distant views to the south.

Viewpoint 13, **Figure 5.3.13**, from Gletness, illustrates the nature of views from the exposed southern coastal edge of the LCT. ***Geographical Extent*** The ZTV indicates that visibility is fragmented, with an influence on the elevated ground and exposed southern flank of the LCT which is already influenced by the existing wind turbine at Luggies's Knowe.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The built and permitted cumulative schemes would be visible over varying distances in combined views with the Proposed Development, increasing the influence of wind turbines in the wider setting of the LCT. The *addition* of the proposal, closely sited with the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine, will result in no greater than **Moderate /Minor** and **Not Significant** cumulative effects. These effects will not influence the key characteristics of the LCT. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes would result in a **Moderate** and **Not Significant** cumulative effect from this LCT due to the effect of distance and the presence of existing built and permitted development.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **Medium** sensitivity and a locally **Slight** magnitude of change within the Gletness sub unit, are considered to result in a **Moderate/Minor** local effect on the perception of the landscape, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.14 - Operational Effects on LCT: 352, Inland Valleys

Location
Within the Study Area the Inland Valleys landscape character type include areas of incised land form located: to the west at the southern extent of Dales Voe; beside the Loch of Tingwall; and to the north west along the extended feature of the Loch of Strom/ Petta Dale/Valley of Kergord. The following wind farm development, which is located beyond the LCT, currently influences the existing baseline landscape character, within the core 20 km Study Area: ▪ Gremista/Hoo Fields; ▪ Burradale; ▪ Viking (tip extension); The following permitted developments will also influence the LCT once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.

Determination of Landscape Sensitivity
Landscape sensitivity is considered to be **Medium**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: *Value – Low* ▪ These landscapes which are not settled have been the focus of communications infrastructure and more recently they are directly affected by the construction of Viking Wind Farm. *Susceptibility to Change – Medium/Low* ▪ Medium scaled landscapes with channelled views, contained by the adjoining uplands; and ▪ Simple palette of land uses and very limited settlement.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the Inland Valleys LCT caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Slight** locally within the southern extent of the D4 sub unit of the LCT within Burradale, where the turbine will be viewed over distances of 3-4 km. Distance, angle of view and the presence of other development and infrastructure in the landscape will act together to reduce the magnitude of change. In wider views beyond 10 km the Proposed Development will be only partially visible and seen within the context of existing wind farm development and the magnitude of change is **Negligible**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen from Burradale as a new large-scale element. The change will be tempered by the presence of the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine and by the permitted Mossy Hill Wind Farm when it is constructed alongside the existing development and infrastructure to the north of Lerwick. The hill flanks surrounding the incised valleys reveal extended funnelled views to the adjacent landscapes. The simple character of the Inland Valleys gives way to the diverse landscapes of the coastlines and cultivated lowlands beyond. The introduction of new built form on the headland at Luggie's Knowe will be seen within the diverse landscapes beyond the Inland Valleys in distant views. Viewpoint 12, **Figure 5.3.12** beside the Loch of Tingwall, is representative of the typical nature of limited views. ***Geographical Extent*** The ZTV indicates that there will be direct visibility of the turbine from within Burradale, however, the existing wind turbine at Luggies's Knowe, to the north, influences the character from this sector of the LCT. The ZTV indicates limited, partial visibility elsewhere within the LCT, with very, limited visibility from beside the Loch of Tingwall. There will be distant partial visibility, over distances of greater than 10km, from the upper valley sides to the west of Stromfirth and to the west of Weisdale, Mid Kame and West Kame.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The built and permitted cumulative schemes would be visible over varying distances in combined views with the Proposed Development, extending slightly the influence of wind turbines within the LCT. The *addition* of the Proposed Development will result in no greater than **Moderate/Minor** and **Not Significant** local cumulative effects. These effects will not influence the key characteristics of the LCT. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes would result in **Major** and **Significant** cumulative effects from this LCT due to the dominant presence of Viking wind Farm within the northern sector of the LCT.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **Medium** sensitivity and a locally **Slight** magnitude of change from within 3-4 km of the Proposed Development at Burradale, are considered to result in a **Moderate/Minor** local effect on the perception of the landscape, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**. In wider views from the LCT the influence on the perception of landscape character will reduce to **Negligible** magnitudes of change, with **Minor** and **Not Significant** effects on the perception the landscape.

Table 5.15 - Operational Effects on LCT: 353 Farmed and Settled Lowlands and Coast

Location
Within the Study Area the Farmed and Settled Lowlands and Coast LCT includes: the areas farmland to the north and east of Bressay; at South Nesting Bay to the north; along coastal edge of Cunnigsburgh to the south; and at the south western edges of South West Mainland at Reawick and Skeld. The following wind farm development, which is located beyond the LCT, currently influences the existing baseline landscape character, within the core 20 km Study Area: ▪ Gremista/Hoo Fields; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted developments will also influence the LCT once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill. The following planning stage developments will also influence the southern sub units of the LCT, if permitted: ▪ Culterefield.

Determination of Landscape Sensitivity
Landscape sensitivity is considered to be **Medium**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: *Value – Medium- High* ▪ The south western edges of South West Mainland fall within the sub unit of South West Mainland NSA. ▪ The sub unit falls within parts of the Gletness and Skellister, Aithness and Noss, and Culswick and Westerwick Local Landscape Areas. *Susceptibility to Change – Medium* ▪ This landscape is characterised by a small-scale crofting landscape, strongly associated with the sheltered voes and bays. ▪ The limited modern development and significant historic interest in this landscape, lend a higher degree of sensitivity.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the Farmed and Settled Lowlands and Coast LCT caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Negligible**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The introduction of new built form will be partially seen in distant views beyond the immediate setting of the LCT, adding a minor new element to the distant skyline. Viewpoint 12, **Figure 5.3.12**, beside the Loch of Tingwall, Viewpoint 19, **Figure 5.3.19**, Reawick and Viewpoint 20, **Figure 5.3.20**, Skeld, are representative of the typical nature of limited views. ***Geographical Extent*** The ZTV indicates very small areas of distant visibility from the sub units of the LCT.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The built and permitted cumulative schemes would be visible over varying distances in combined views with the Proposed Development, extending slightly the influence of wind turbines within the LCT. The *addition* of the Proposed Development will result in no greater than **Moderate/Minor** and **Not Significant** local cumulative effects. These effects will not influence the key characteristics of the LCT. The *total* cumulative effect of built, permitted and planning stage schemes will contribute to a **Negligible** and **Not Significant** cumulative effect on the LCT due to the effect of topography, the diversity of the landscape and the separation with the larger schemes.

Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **Medium** sensitivity and a locally **Negligible** magnitude of change are considered to result in **Minor** local effects on the perception of the landscape, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.16 - Operational Effects on LCT: 354 Farmed and Settled Voes and Sounds

Location
Within the core 20km Study Area the sub units of the Farmed and Settled Voes and Sounds LCT with visibility of the Proposed Development include Lerwick and the western coastal edge of Bressay, the settled lowland beside Dales Voe and Laxfirth to the north, Wadbister and south Nesting. The following wind farm development, which is located beyond the LCT, currently influences the existing baseline landscape character, within the core 20 km Study Area: ▪ Gremista/Hoo Fields; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted developments will also influence the LCT once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill. The following planning stage developments will also influence the southern sub units of the LCT, if permitted: ▪ Culterfield.
Determination of Landscape Sensitivity
Landscape sensitivity is considered to be **Medium**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: *Value - Medium* ▪ Parts of the sub unit fall within the Gletness and Skellister Local Landscape Areas. *Susceptibility to Change – Medium* ▪ This landscape is of a small scale with occasional settlements maintaining the traditional pattern of crofting settlement. There is a strong association with the coastal fringe and significant historic interest. Overall, the LCA has a medium sensitivity to development.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the Farmed and Settled Voes and Sounds LCT caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Moderate** at Girlsta, the settled landscapes beside Dales Voe and Lax Firth as well as the north extent of Bressay Sound reducing

to **Slight** from sub units of the LCT at Bressay and Lerwick and locations between 5-10 km. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The open coastal settled farmlands around Dales Voe, Laxfirth and Bressay Sound are open to views to the headland at Kebister Ness and Luggie's Knowe to the south which form part of the wider and diverse backdrop to the LCT. The introduction of the Proposed Development will be seen as new prominent element beyond the immediate setting of the LCT, adding an additional turbine in close proximity to the existing single turbine at Luggie's Knowe and the associated BESS within the context of the existing quarry and dismantling yard at Kebister. Viewpoint 1, **Figure 5.3.1**, beside Dales Voe, viewpoint 3, North Ness, Lerwick and Viewpoint 10 at Girlsta, are representative of the typical nature of views. ***Geographical Extent*** Direct visibility will extend across the settled landscape beside Dales Voe Laxfirth and the eastern edges of Bressay Sound.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The built and permitted cumulative schemes would be visible over varying distances in combined views with the Proposed Development, extending the influence of wind turbines within the LCT. The *addition* of the proposal in the context of Mossy Hill will result in a **Moderate** and **Not Significant** cumulative combined effects from the settled landscapes at Dales Voe and Laxfirth. These effects will not influence the key characteristics of the LCT. The *total* cumulative effect of built, permitted and planning stage schemes will contribute to a **Moderate** and **Not Significant** cumulative effect on the LCT due to the proximity of the Proposed Development.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **Medium** sensitivity and Moderate magnitudes of change within 5 km are considered to result in **Moderate** effects on the perception of the landscape, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**. Further afield, beyond 5 km, the influence on the perception of landscape character will reduce to a **Slight** magnitude of change, resulting in a **Moderate/Minor** effect on the perception of the landscape, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.17 - Operational Effects on CCA: 1, Bressay Sound

Location
Bressay Sound lies immediately to the east of the Proposed Development and extends for c.10 km to the south. The following wind farm development, which is located beyond the CCA, currently influences the existing baseline landscape character:

- Gremista/Hoo Fields; and
- Burradale.

The following permitted developments will also influence the CCA once operational:

- Mossy Hill.

The following planning stage developments will also form a distant influence on the CCA, if permitted:

- Culterfield.

Determination of Landscape Sensitivity

The sensitivity is considered to be **Medium**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Value - Medium

- The CCA is overlooked by Gardie House, Garden and Designed Landscape.

Susceptibility to Change - Low

- Bressay Sound is a busy area with a variety of marine traffic and is bounded by the settled edge of Lerwick to the west with industrial areas to the north at Gremista. Bressay by contrast to the eats is relatively undeveloped.

Magnitude of Change

The magnitude of change to the Bressay Sound CCA caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Moderate** in the north, reducing to **Slight** further south at locations between 5-10 km. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Size or Scale

Bressay Sound CCA is open to views to the headland at Kebister Ness and Luggie's Knowe to the south which form part of the wider and diverse backdrop to the CCA. The introduction of the Proposed Development will be seen as new prominent element, adding an additional turbine in close proximity to the existing single turbine at Luggie's Knowe and within the context of the existing quarry and dismantling yard at Kebister.

Viewpoint 3, **Figure 5.3.3**, North Ness, Lerwick and Viewpoint 6 taken from the Bressay Ferry, are representative of the typical nature of views.

Geographical Extent

Direct visibility will extend across the northern sector of Bressay Sound. Visibility reduces to the south as terrain and built form partially screen views towards the Proposed Development.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects

The built and permitted cumulative schemes would be visible over varying distances in combined views with the Proposed Development, extending the influence of wind turbines within the CCA.

The *addition* of the proposal in the context of Mossy Hill, Gremista/Hoo Fields and Viking, will result in a **Moderate** and **Not Significant** cumulative combined effects from Bressay Sound. These effects will not influence the key characteristics of the CCA. The *total* cumulative effect of built, permitted and planning stage schemes will contribute to a **Moderate** and **Not Significant** cumulative effect on the CCA due to the proximity of the Proposed Development.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **Medium** sensitivity and **Moderate** magnitudes of change within 5 km are considered to result in **Moderate** effects on the perception of coastal character, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**. Further afield, beyond 5 km, the influence on the perception of coastal character will reduce to a **Slight** magnitude of change, resulting in a **Moderate/Minor** effect on the perception of the coast, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.18 - Operational Effects on CCA: 2 Eswick - Bressay

Location
The Eswick- Bressay Coastal Character Area is on the east of the Shetland mainland. It runs from the Moul of Eswick to Aith Ness on Bressay. The following wind farm development, which is located beyond the CCA, currently influences the existing baseline coastal character, within the core 20 km Study Area: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Gremista/Hoo Fields; ▪ Burradale; and ▪ Viking. The following permitted development will also influence the LCT once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Determination of Landscape Sensitivity
Coastal sensitivity is considered to be **Medium**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: *Value - Medium* ▪ The CCA is bounded to the north east by the Gletness and Skellister Local Landscape Area. *Susceptibility to Change – Medium* ▪ The CCA is diverse. The southern extent is influenced by diverse development including wind farms. The northern sector is sheltered and is of higher sensitivity.

Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the Eswick - Bressay CCA caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Moderate** within the vicinity of Dales Voe, reducing to Slight beyond 3km. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The introduction of new built form will be seen locally as a prominent new element in close proximity to the existing turbine at Luggie's Knowe. Beyond c.3 km the Proposed development will be seen against the developed setting at the edges of Lerwick and in the context of existing built and permitted wind farm development. Viewpoint 1, **Figure 5.3.1**, at North Califf, Dales Voe, is representative of the typical nature of local views. Viewpoint 13, **Figure 5.3.13**, at Gletness illustrates the nature of wider views across the CCA. ***Geographical Extent*** The ZTV indicates extensive visibility across the southern extent of the CCA, reducing to the north a distance and terrain reduce the extent of visibility.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The built and permitted cumulative schemes would be visible over varying distances in combined views with the Proposed Development, extending slightly the influence of wind turbines within the CCA. The *addition* of the proposal in the context of Mossy Hill, Burradale, Gremista/Hoo Fields and Viking, will result in a **Moderate/Minor** and **Not Significant** cumulative effect. These effects will not influence the key characteristics of the CCA. The *total* cumulative effect of built, permitted and planning stage schemes will contribute to a **Moderate** and **Not Significant** cumulative effect on the CCA due to the dominant presence of Viking to the north of the CCA.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **Medium** sensitivity and a locally **Moderate** magnitude of change are considered to result in **Moderate** local effect on the perception of the coast within Dales Voe, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**. Further afield, beyond 3 km, the influence on the perception of coastal character will reduce to a **Slight** magnitude of change, resulting in a **Moderate/Minor** effect on the perception of the coast, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.19 - Operational Effects on CCA: 5 Noss

Location
The Noss Coastal Character Area (CCA) is along the east coast of Bressay from Loder Head down to Bard Head and includes the island of Noss. The following wind farm development, which is located beyond the CCA, currently influences the existing baseline coastal character, within the core 20 km Study Area: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Gremista/Hoo Fields; ▪ Burradale; and ▪ Viking The following permitted development will also influence the LCT once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Determination of Landscape Sensitivity
Coastal sensitivity is considered to be **High**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: *Value - Medium* ▪ The CCA is bounded to the south and west by the Aithness and Noss Local Landscape Area. *Susceptibility to Change – High* ▪ The CCA is undeveloped.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the Noss CCA caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Slight** within the northern sector of the CCA, reducing to **Negligible** elsewhere. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed development will be seen against the developed setting at the edges of Lerwick and in the context of existing built and permitted wind farm development. Viewpoint 17, **Figure 5.3.17**, at Score Hill, Aithness, Bressay, is representative of the typical nature of wider views across the CCA. ***Geographical Extent*** The ZTV indicates visibility across the northern extent of the CCA, reducing to the south as distance and terrain reduce the extent of visibility.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The built and permitted cumulative schemes would be visible over varying distances in combined views with the Proposed Development, extending slightly the influence of wind turbines within the northern sector of the CCA. The *addition* of the proposal in the context of Mossy Hill, Burradale, Gremista/Hoo Fields and Viking, will result in a **Minor** and **Not Significant** cumulative effect. These effects will not influence the key characteristics of the CCA. The *total* cumulative effect of built, permitted and planning stage schemes will contribute to a **Moderate**, **Not Significant** cumulative effect on the CCA.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a locally **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in **Moderate** local effect on the perception of the coast within northern sector of the CCA, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**. Further afield, beyond 5 km, the influence on the perception of coastal character will reduce to a **Negligible** magnitude of change, resulting in a **Moderate/Minor** effect on the perception of the coast, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.20 - Operational Effects on CCA 40, Skeld

Location
The Skeld Coastal Character Area is in the West Mainland. It covers the area of coastline from Skelda Ness to Russa Ness and includes a range of skerries and holms just offshore. The following wind farm development CCA, currently weakly influences the existing baseline landscape character, within the core 20 km Study Area: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Gremista/Hoo Fields; ▪ Burradale; ▪ Viking (tip extension); The following permitted developments will also influence the CCA once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill; The following planning stage developments will also influence the CCA, if permitted: ▪ Culterfield.
Determination of Landscape Sensitivity
Coastal sensitivity is considered to be **High**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Value - High

- The CCA is within the South West Mainland sector of the Shetland NSA.

Susceptibility to Change – Medium

- Built and permitted wind farm development on the Mainland spine already influence the CCA.
- The foreground is scenic and undeveloped.

Magnitude of Change

The magnitude of change to the Skeld CCA caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Slight** locally within The Deeps area of the CCA, to the south of Roe Ness and the east of Skeld Ness, where the turbine will be partially visible over distances of 12-17 km. Distance, angle of view and the presence of other development and infrastructure in the landscape act together to reduce the magnitude of change. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Size or Scale

There will be distant views from the coastal edges on the west of Mainland, with the Proposed Development seen as a new element, seen within expansive views.

The Proposed Development will be viewed in the context of the existing wind farm development as a visible addition to the landscape in views, slightly influencing the perception of scale in wider views. Viewpoint 20, **Figure 5.3.20**, from Skeld, is similar to the nature of views that will be experienced from the CCA.

Geographical Extent

There will be distant partial visibility, over distances of greater than 12 km, from the coastal edges of west Mainland to the west.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects

The built and permitted cumulative schemes would be visible over varying distances in combined views with the Proposed Development, extending slightly the influence of wind turbines within the northern sector of the LCT.

The *addition* of the proposal in the context of Mossy Hill, Burradale, Gremista/Hoo Fields and Viking, will result in a **Minor** and **Not Significant** cumulative effect. These effects will not influence the key characteristics of the CCA.

The total cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes would result in **Negligible** and **Not Significant** cumulative effects from this LCT due to the effect of distance and the presence of existing built and permitted development.

Significance of Effect

The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a locally **Slight** magnitude of change from within beyond 12 km will give rise to a **Moderate** and **Not Significant** effect on the perception the coastline.

Summary of Effects on Landscape and Coastal Character Areas

5.6.39 Table 5.22 lists and summarises effects on Landscape Types and Coastal Character Areas assessed above. It sets out their sensitivity to change, the magnitude of change that would arise as a result of the Proposed Development, and the level of resultant effects and their significance.

Table 5.21 - Summary of Effects on Landscape Character Types / Coastal Character Areas

LCT / CCA	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Significance
LCT 349, Major Uplands	Medium	Moderate	No greater than Moderate	Not Significant
LCT 350, Peatland and Moorland	Medium	Moderate	No greater than Moderate	Not Significant
LCT 351, Undulating Moorland with Lochs	Medium	Slight	No greater than Moderate/Minor	Not Significant
LCT 352, Inland Valleys	Medium	Slight	No greater than Moderate/Minor	Not Significant
LCT 353, Farmed and Settled Lowlands and Coast	Medium	Negligible	No greater than Minor	Not Significant
LCT 354, Farmed and Settled Voes and Sounds	Medium	Moderate	No greater than Moderate	Not Significant
CCA1, Bressay Sound	Medium	Moderate	No greater than Moderate	Not Significant
CCA2, Eswick - Bressay	Medium	Moderate	No greater than Moderate	Not Significant
CCA5, Noss	High	Slight	No greater than Moderate	Not Significant
CCA40, Skeld	High	Slight	No greater than Moderate	Not Significant

Assessment of Effects on Designated Landscapes

5.6.40 This section considers the implication of the Proposed Development on designated and designed landscapes falling within the Study Area. The designated landscapes and designed listed below have been considered in more detail, following the preliminary analysis of visibility of the Proposed Development, with some designated landscape having been scoped out of the assessment because of the absence of visibility (see Section 5.5).

- Shetland National Scenic Area sub unit: South West Mainland
- Proposed Local Landscape Area 6: Culswick and Westerwick
- Proposed Local Landscape Area 7: Weisdale
- Proposed Local Landscape Area 10: Aith Ness and Noss
- Proposed Local Landscape Area 11: Gletness and Skellister
- Gardie House, Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape

5.6.41 The analysis cross references to the assessment of landscape and coastal character, the assessment of visual effects and the cumulative assessment, and has given regard to the special qualities and features for which each receptor has been designated. Designated landscapes are shown on **Figure 5.1.2** and are shown overlaid with the Blade Tip and Hub Height ZTV to 20km in **Figures 5.2.7** and **5.2.8** respectively.

Shetland NSA

5.6.42 The Shetland NSA includes seven designated areas. Of these the South West Mainland sub-areas fall into the zone of theoretical visibility within 20km of the Proposed Development. The overall special qualities of the Shetland NSA are described within The Special Qualities of the National Scenic Areas, NatureScot commissioned report, 2010, as:

- *The stunning variety of the extensive coastline*
- *Coastal views both close and distant*
- *Coastal settlement and fertility within a large hinterland of unsettled moorland and coast*
- *The hidden coasts*
- *The effects and co-existence of wind and shelter*
- *A sense of remoteness, solitude and tranquillity*
- *The notable and memorable coastal stacks, promontories and cliffs*
- *The distinctive cultural landmarks*
- *Northern light*

5.6.43 Some special qualities are generic to all the identified NSA areas, others are specific to each area within the NSA.

South West Mainland sub unit of the Shetland NSA

5.6.44 **Figures 5.2.1** to **5.2.8** illustrate the extent of theoretical visibility to the Proposed Development, indicating partial visibility over distances greater than c.13 km from east facing slopes and hills along the coast of South West Mainland. Viewpoint 19, Reawick, **Figure 5.3.19** and Viewpoint 20, Skeld, **Figure 5.3.20**, illustrate the nature of views from the east facing slopes within the NSA.

5.6.45 The NSA includes parts of LCT 353, Farmed and Settled Lowlands and Coast, LCT 350 Peatland and Moorland, and CCA 40, Skeld, which fall within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCTs and CCAs finds no significant effects on these areas, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects. This is due to the addition of the Proposed Development, as a partially visible distant new element, within very diverse and expansive views over separation distances greater than 13 km. **Minor**, **Not Significant** effects were found to on receptors at Viewpoint 19 and 20.

5.6.46 A separate Special Landscape Qualities (SLQ) Assessment on the Special Qualities of National Scenic Areas based on the new draft NatureScot Guidance for Assessing the Effects on Special Landscape Qualities Working Draft November 2018, is set out in **Appendix 5.5**.

5.6.47 In summary the special qualities of the sub-unit of the NSA will not be altered by the Proposed Development, with the key foreground and coastal views being well separated from influence of the Proposed Development. There will some limited effects associated with the addition of the Proposed Development on the perception of the coastline seen in views to the north east, however these are not judged to affect the overall qualities and integrity of the South West Mainland sub unit of the Shetland NSA.

Local Landscape Areas

5.6.48 Designation statements for Local Landscape Areas (LLAs) in Shetland are set out in the SIC Report, Local Landscape Designations Review (LLDR), 2011.

Proposed Local Landscape Area 6: Culswick and Westerwick

5.6.49 Culswick and Westerwick LLA lies within 20km to the south west of the Proposed Development, encompassing the southern edge of South West Mainland.

5.6.50 **Figures 5.2.1** to **5.2.8** illustrate the extent of theoretical visibility to the Proposed Development, indicating very limited areas of partial intermittent visibility over distances greater than 16 km from the undulating peninsula around Skeld. Visibility is limited to the east facing elevated ground within the LLA.

5.6.51 The LLA includes parts of LCT 353 Farmed and Settled Lowland and Coast, and LCT 350 Peatland and Moorland. The assessment of effects on these subunits of the LCTs found no significant effects on these areas within the area of the LLA, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects. This is due to the Proposed Development being located to the east of the Mainland spine in the distance, and with the main focus of views being within the LLA and to the surrounding coastline.

5.6.52 The key characteristics and integrity of the LLA will not be altered, due to the separation distance to the Proposed Development.

Proposed Local Landscape Area 7: Weisdale

5.6.53 Weisdale LLA lies c.10 km to the north west of the Proposed Development, encompassing the northern extent of Weisdale Voe and Weisdale.

5.6.54 **Figures 5.2.1** to **5.2.8** illustrate the extent of theoretical visibility to the Proposed Development, indicating very limited areas of visibility over distances greater than 10 km from the east facing flanks of Hostaberg 197 m AOD, Weisdale Hill 260 m AOD and the West Hill of Weisdale 244 m AOD. Visibility is limited to elevated ground along the east facing ridgeline that defines the western edge of the LLA.

5.6.55 The LLA includes parts of LCT 349 Major Uplands that coincides with areas of visibility to the Proposed Development from the LLA. The assessment of effects on this LCT found no significant effects on these areas within the area of the LLA, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects. This is due to the Proposed Development being located to the east of the Mainland spine in the distance, and with the main focus of views within the LLA being along Weisdale and Weisdale Voe. The key characteristics and integrity of the LLA will not be altered.

Proposed Local Landscape Area 10: Aith Ness and Noss

5.6.56 The LLA comprises an area of rocky headlands and sheltered bays to the west of Bressay including the island of Noss. **Figures 5.2.1** to **5.2.8** illustrate the extent of theoretical visibility to the Proposed Development, indicating a swathe of visibility across elevated western flanks including Score Hill on Aith Ness, 66 m AOD, Anders Hill, 144 m AOD, and Noss Head, 181 m AOD.

5.6.57 The LLA includes parts of LCT 349 Major Uplands on Noss, and LCT 353 Farmed and Settled Lowlands and Coast, which experience areas of visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCTs found not significant effects on each of the LCTs within the area of the LLA, and no potential *significant total or additional cumulative effects.* This is due to the influence of the Proposed Development which will be seen as a new relatively prominent development on the headland to the north of Lerwick at Luggie's Knowe being seen in the context of coastal views to the industrial northern edge of Lerwick.

5.6.58 The key characteristics and integrity of the LLA will be locally altered by the Proposed Development across the headland at Aithness, with an influence on the perception of landscape scale in the LLA.

Proposed Local Landscape Area 11: Gletness and Skellister

5.6.59 The LLA comprises an area of settled coastal landscape with the sheltered bays to the south east of South Nesting. **Figures 5.2.1** to **5.2.8** illustrate the extent of theoretical visibility to the Proposed Development, indicating visibility along the southern coastal edge and south facing flanks.

5.6.60 The LLA includes parts of LCT 351 Undulating Moorland with Lochs, and LCT 353 Farmed and Settled Lowlands and Coast, which experience areas of visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCTs found no significant effects on each of the LCTs within the area of the LLA, and no potential significant cumulative effects. This is due to the influence of the Proposed Development which will be seen beyond 5 km development on the headland to the north of Lerwick at Luggie's Knowe, in the context of coastal views to the industrial northern edge of Lerwick and the existing footprint of wind energy development in wider views from the LLA.

5.6.61 The key characteristics and integrity of the LLA will not be altered by the Proposed Development.

Gardens and Designed Landscapes

5.6.62 The baseline assessment identified the presence of two Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs) within the wider Study Area. The location of GDLs in relation to the Proposed Development is illustrated in **Figure 5.1.2**.

5.6.63 There are no physical effects on any of the GDLs identified within the Study Area. With regard to indirect effects on their perceived qualities, analysis of the ZTV indicates that there is theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from Gardie House GDL which is assessed in more detail in Table 5.23 below.

Table 5.22 - Operational Effects on Gardie House GDL

Location
Gardie House GDL is located on the western edge of Bressay, close to the Bressay Ferry, approximately 3.8 km to the south east of the Proposed Development. The designed landscape is situated on gently rising ground with Gardie's main front facing the Sound and Lerwick, which are intervisible. The house, the formal gardens and small parkland are sheltered to the north by the rising land from of Hill of Cruester. The following wind farm development influences the existing baseline: ▪ Gremista/Hoo Fields; ▪ Burradale; The following permitted developments will also influence the GDL once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill; The following planning stage developments will also influence the GDL, if permitted: ▪ Culterfield.
Determination of Landscape Sensitivity
Gardie House is of **High** sensitivity. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Value - High ▪ The value of Gardie House GDL is considered to be High through designation. *Susceptibility to Change – Medium - Low* ▪ Relative simplicity of landform with smooth and rounded pastures and expansive views. ▪ Existing influence of wind farm development. ▪ The developed foreground of Lerwick.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the Gardie House GDL caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Negligible**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** Part of the blade of the Proposed development will be visible on the horizon to the north, viewed in the context of the existing wind farm development as a minor addition to the landscape in views. Viewpoint 7, **Figure 5.3.7**, from the pier at Gardie House, illustrates the minor extent of visibility. ***Geographical Extent*** There will be very limited visibility, over 3.8 km, from the coastal edge of the GDL. The core of the GDL is protected from visibility by terrain.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The built and permitted cumulative schemes would be visible over varying distances in sequential views with the Proposed Development, extending slightly the influence of wind turbines to the north of GDL. The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of Mossy Hill, Burradale, and Gremista/Hoo Fields will result in a **Minor** and **Not Significant** cumulative effect. These effects will not influence the key characteristics of the GDL. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes would result in **Moderate/Minor** and **Not Significant** cumulative effects from the GDL due to the effect of distance and the presence of existing built and permitted development.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a locally **Negligible** magnitude of change will give rise to a **Minor** and **Not Significant** effect on the GDL.

Assessment of Residual Visual Resource Effects at the Operational Stage

5.6.64 The following sections provide an assessment of the residual visual effects that would be likely to arise from the Proposed Development during the operational period. The effects are residual because they take into account the layout and design optimisation and mitigation measures discussed above and in Chapter 3.

5.6.65 The following assessment addresses effects on the visual amenity of people, through assessing:

- effects on settlements;
- effects on key transport routes; and
- effects on viewpoints.

Assessment of Effects on Settlements

5.6.66 The following section provides an assessment of the predicted effects on the visual amenity that would be experienced by residents of principal settlements within the Study Area. The assessment has been undertaken through field survey and the analysis of mapping, ZTV and wireframe views, in order to confirm the likely nature of visibility.

5.6.67 In accordance with the criteria outlined in the detailed methodology in **Appendix 5.1**, residential receptors, within settlements in the Study Area, have a high susceptibility to change as views are experienced regularly for prolonged periods, and are generally considered to have a high sensitivity overall to the Proposed Development.

5.6.68 An indication of the predicted extents of visibility (both blade tip and hub height) across the settlements is provided within the visibility mapping in **Figures 5.2.1** to **5.2.8**. All ZTV drawings are based on bare-ground conditions, in accordance with current good practice as indicated in GLVIA 3. For those settlements where the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility, buildings and, to a small degree, vegetation are likely to provide a degree of containment between receptors and the Proposed Development. Buildings, localised topography and vegetation do not register on the ZTV and, therefore, views to the Proposed Development will tend to be more restricted and more intermittent than the ZTV indicates.

5.6.69 The settlements in the Study Area with potential views of the Proposed Development, as identified in Table 5.8, are assessed below in Tables 5.24 to 5.2.

Table 5.23 - Operational Effects on North and South Califf and Breiwick

Location
The scattered linear settlement on the farmland to the northern extent of the Dales Voe includes North and South Califf and Breiwick within 1.7 – 2.1 km. The properties are mainly orientated facing the coast, with their principal views facing to the south east to Dales Voe. Views are funnelled to the south along Dales Voe to the south, contrasting with expansive views to the open sea to the north. The following wind farm development influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; The following permitted developments will also influence the settlement once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The settlement cluster is of **High** sensitivity. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value*** *- High* Residents are highly likely to be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity.

Susceptibility to Change *– Low* ▪ Relative simplicity of landform with smooth and rounded pastures and expansive views; ▪ Orientation of buildings towards the coast. ▪ Existing influence of wind farm development. ▪ The developed foreground with the dismantling yard at Kebister.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to North and South Califf/ Breiwick cluster caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Moderate**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen as a new large-scale man-made development within in views to the south. The BESS will be seen in the foreground, seen in the context of existing development at the northern extent of Dales Voe. The Proposed Development will be viewed away from the expansive coastal views to the north. There will be widespread visibility across the dispersed settlement. ***Geographical Extent*** Viewpoint 1, **Figure 5.3.1**, from North Califf, illustrates the typical extent of visibility to the south at 1.9 km.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will not result in a **Moderate**, **Not Significant**, cumulative effect on the North and South Califf and Breiwick Cluster. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate**, **Not Significant** cumulative effects on the Settlement Cluster.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Moderate** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Major/Moderate** effect on the North and South Califf and Breiwick Settlement Cluster, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Significant**.

Table 5.24 - Operational Effects on Laxfirth

Location
Scattered linear settlement extends along the minor road running through the farmland to the west of Lax Firth c.3.5 km to the north west of the Proposed Development. Views are funnelled north east to south west by the land form. The properties are orientated with their principal views facing to the south east to the settled farmland beside Lax Firth.

The following wind farm development influences the existing baseline:

- Luggie's Knowe;
- Burradale.

The following permitted developments will also influence the settlement once operational:

- Mossy Hill.

Determination of Visual Sensitivity

The settlement cluster is of **High** sensitivity. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Value *- High*

Residents are highly likely to be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity.

Susceptibility to Change *– Medium*

- Relative simplicity of landform with smooth and rounded pastures and expansive views;
- Orientation of buildings towards the firth.
- Existing influence of wind farm development.

Magnitude of Change

The magnitude of change to the Laxfirth Settlement Cluster caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Slight**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Size or Scale

The Proposed Development will be seen as a distant element in views to the south east, seen beyond the immediate setting of Lax Firth, away from the expansive views across the coastal farmland.

There will be widespread visibility across the dispersed settlement.

Geographical Extent

The ZTV in **Figure 5.2.8** indicates partial visibility to hub height within 5 km from the north west side of Lax Firth.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects

The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Moderate/Minor, Not Significant**, cumulative effect on Laxfirth.

The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate/Minor, Not Significant**, cumulative effect on Laxfirth.

Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on settlement at Laxfirth, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.25 - Operational Effects on Lerwick

Location
Settlement at Lerwick extends across the headland between Bressay Sound and Breiwick between 2.5 to5 km to the south of the Proposed Development. The following wind farm development influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; ▪ Burradale. The following permitted developments will also influence the settlement once operational: Mossy Hill. The following planning stage developments will also influence the settlement, if permitted: ▪ Culterfield.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The settlement cluster is of **High** sensitivity. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value*** *- High* Residents are highly likely to be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity. ***Susceptibility to Change*** *– Low* ▪ The diverse built-up setting of the busy port town. ▪ Existing influence of wind farm development.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the Southern Settlement Cluster caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be no greater than **Slight** from the northern edges of the settlement. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen as a large new element in views to the wider setting of the town, seen in the context of the existing port and industrial uses to the north of the town. There will be intermittent visibility across the settlement.

Geographical Extent
The ZTV in **Figure 5.2.8** indicates partial visibility to hub height within 5 km. Visibility across the western sector of the settlement is restricted by Staney Hill to the north west. Visibility across central Lerwick is reduced by built form. There are a range of open direct views from the northern edge of the built form where there are more open views across Bressay Sound and also from elevated northern edge of the settlement at Hoofields. The following viewpoints illustrate those limited areas with more direct visibility within Lerwick: Viewpoint 2, **Figure 5.3.2**, Holmsgarth; Viewpoint 3, **Figure 5.3.2**, Ness Business Park; Viewpoint 4, **Figure 5.3.4**, Gilbertson Park; and Viewpoint 5, **Figure 5.3.5**, Fort Charlotte.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Moderate/Minor, Not Significant**, cumulative effects on Lerwick. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on Lerwick.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a no greater than **Slight** magnitude of change is considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on parts of Lerwick, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.26 - Operational Effects on Heogan, Bressay

Location
The isolated properties on farmland at Heogan to the north of the port at Heogan lies within 2.2 km of the Proposed Development. The properties are orientated to face onto Bressay Sound to the south west, sheltered from the exposed open sea to the north by the Hill of Beosetter. The following wind farm development influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; ▪ Burradale; ▪ Viking. The following v developments will also influence the settlement once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill. The following planning stage developments will also influence the settlement, if v: ▪ Culterfield.

Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The settlement cluster is of **High** sensitivity. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value*** *- High* Residents are highly likely to be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity. ***Susceptibility to Change*** *– Low* ▪ Relative simplicity of landform with smooth and rounded pastures and expansive views; ▪ Orientation of buildings towards the coast. ▪ Existing influence of wind farm development. ▪ The developed edge of Lerwick and the associated industrial port area of Gremista seen across the Bressay Sound.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the property cluster at Heogan caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Slight**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen as a new large-scale man-made development within in views to the north west seen in the context of existing industrial development at Gremista and the Wind Turbine at Luggie's Knowe. ***Geographical Extent*** The ZTV in **Figure 5.2.8** indicates direct visibility across the northern extent of Bressay.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will not result in a **Moderate, Not Significant**, cumulative effect on the property cluster. The *total* cumulative effect of built v and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on the Heogan property cluster.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on the Heogan Property Cluster, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.27 - Operational Effects on Beosetter and Gunnista, northern Bressay

Location
The scattered farmsteads across the northern extent of Bressay will experience a range of visibility to the north of the port at Heogan lies within 3-4 km of the Proposed Development. The properties are arranged to face across the local bays and coastline. The following wind farm development influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; ▪ Burradale; ▪ Viking. The following v developments will also influence the settlement once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The settlement cluster is of **High** sensitivity. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value*** *- High* Residents are highly likely to be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity. ***Susceptibility to Change*** *– Medium* ▪ Relative simplicity of landform with smooth and rounded pastures and expansive views; ▪ Orientation of buildings towards the coast. ▪ Existing influence of wind farm development.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the settlement at northern Bressay caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Moderate** at Beosetter reducing to **Slight** elsewhere. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen as a noticeable development within in views to the north west seen in the context of the existing Wind Turbine at Luggie's Knowe. ***Geographical Extent*** The ZTV in **Figure 5.2.8** indicates direct visibility across the northern extent of Bressay. Viewpoint 9, **Figure 5.3.9**, at Beosetter illustrates the locally open nature of views to the north west across the northern extent of Bressay Sound.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Moderate, Not Significant**, cumulative effect on the settlements. The *total* cumulative effect of built v and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on settlement in north Bressay.

Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a locally **Moderate** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Major/Moderate** effect on the settlement at Beosetter, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Significant**. Elsewhere built form and terrain reduce effects to a **Slight** magnitude of change with a no greater than **Moderate** effect on the further settlement.

Table 5.28 - Operational Effects on Girlsta

Location
The scattered farming settlement at Girlsta faces across Wadbister Voe seen against the backdrop of successive ridgelines to the south, within 6.4 km of the Proposed Development. The properties are arranged to face across the local bay and coastline. The following wind farm development influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Burradale; and ▪ Viking. The following permitted developments will also influence the settlement once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The settlement cluster is of **High** sensitivity. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value*** *- High* Residents are highly likely to be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity. ***Susceptibility to Change*** *– Medium* ▪ Relative simplicity of landform with smooth and rounded pastures and expansive views; ▪ Orientation of buildings towards the coast. ▪ Existing influence of wind farm development.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the settlement at Girlsta caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Slight**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen as a noticeable development within in views to the south east seen in the context of the existing Wind Turbine at Luggie's Knowe and the telecommunications masts at the Ward of Bressay.

Geographical Extent
The ZTV in **Figure 5.2.8** indicates direct visibility to hub height. Viewpoint 10, **Figure 5.3.10**, at Girlsta illustrates the locally open nature of views to the south east across Wadbister Voe.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Moderate**, **Not Significant**, cumulative effecs on the settlements. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate/Minor, Not Significant** cumulative effect on settlement at Girlsta.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a locally **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on the settlement at Girlsta, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.29 - Operational Effects on Catfirth

Location
The scattered farming settlement at Catfirth faces across Cat Firth seen against the backdrop of successive ridgelines to the south, within 9.2 km of the Proposed Development. The properties are arranged to face across the local bay and coastline. The following wind farm development influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Burradale; and ▪ Viking. The following permitted developments will also influence the settlement once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The settlement cluster is of **High** sensitivity. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value*** *- High* Residents are highly likely to be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity. ***Susceptibility to Change*** *– Medium* ▪ Relative simplicity of landform with expansive views; ▪ Orientation of buildings towards the coast. Existing influence of wind farm development.

Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the settlement at Catfirth caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Slight**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen as a noticeable development within in views to the south east seen in the context of the existing Wind Turbine at Luggie's Knowe. ***Geographical Extent*** The ZTV in **Figure 5.2.8** indicates direct visibility to hub height. Viewpoint 15, **Figure 5.3.15**, at Freester illustrates a similar local view.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Moderate/Minor, Not Significant**, cumulative effect on the settlement. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on settlement at Catfirth.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a locally **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on the settlement at Catfirth, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.30 - Operational Effects on Gletness

Location
The scattered farming settlement at Gletness faces across the South Voe of Gletness with relatively open views to the northern extent of Bressay Sound and the ridgelines beyond, within 6.3 km of the Proposed Development. The properties are arranged to face across the local bay and coastline. The following wind farm development influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Burradale; and ▪ Viking. The following permitted developments will also influence the settlement once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.

Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The settlement cluster is of **High** sensitivity. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value*** *- High* ▪ Residents are highly likely to be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity. ▪ The settlement is located within the Gletness and Skellister LLA. ***Susceptibility to Change*** *– Medium* ▪ Relative simplicity of landform with expansive views; ▪ Orientation of buildings towards the coast. ▪ Existing influence of wind farm development.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the settlement at Gletness caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Slight**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen as a noticeable development within in views to the south east seen in the context of the existing Wind Turbine at Luggie's Knowe and the industrial development at Kebister Pier. ***Geographical Extent*** The ZTV in **Figure 5.2.8** indicates direct visibility to hub height. Viewpoint 13, **Figure 5.3.13**, at Gletness illustrates the direct but distant nature of views to the Proposed Development.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Moderate, Not Significant**, cumulative effect on the settlement. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on settlement at Gletness.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a locally **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on the settlement at Gletness, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.31 - Operational Effects on Glebe, Midgarth, Grindiscol and Kirkabister, western Bressay

Location
The scattered settlement across the western coastline of Bressay will experience a range of visibility to the north, between within 5.7 to7.5 km of the Proposed Development. The properties are typically arranged to face to the west across Bressay Sound. The following wind farm development influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista ▪ Burradale. ▪ Viking. The following permitted developments will also influence the settlement once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The settlement cluster is of **High** sensitivity. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value*** *- High* Residents are highly likely to be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity. ***Susceptibility to Change*** *– Medium* ▪ Relative simplicity of landform with smooth and rounded pastures and expansive views; ▪ Orientation of buildings towards the coast. ▪ Existing influence of wind farm development.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the settlement at western Bressay caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be no greater than **Slight**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen as a new element within in views to the north west seen in the context of the existing Wind Turbine at Luggie's Knowe and the permitted development at Mossy Hill. The Proposed Development will be seen in the context of the diverse views across Bressay Sound to the extensive developments at Lerwick. ***Geographical Extent*** The ZTV in **Figure 5.2.8** indicates direct visibility across western Bressay. Viewpoint 14, Figure **5.3.14**, at Kirkabister illustrates the locally open nature of views to the north west towards Lerwick across Bressay Sound.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Minor, Not Significant**, cumulative effect on the settlements. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will not result in a **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on the scattered settlement in western Bressay.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on the scattered settlement across western Bressay.

Table 5.32 - Operational Effects on South Setter/ North Setter

Location
The scattered farming settlement at South Setter/ North Setter face east across the Loch of Tingwall, which is seen against the ridgeline of the Mainland spine beyond, within c.5.3 km of the Proposed Development. The following wind farm development influences the existing baseline: ▪ Burradale; and ▪ Viking. The following permitted developments will also influence the settlement once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The settlement cluster is of **High** sensitivity. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value*** *- High* ▪ Residents are highly likely to be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity. ***Susceptibility to Change*** *– Medium* ▪ Relative simplicity of landform with expansive views; ▪ Orientation of buildings to the east towards the Loch of Tingwall. ▪ Existing influence of wind farm development.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the settlement at Gletness caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Slight**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Size or Scale The Proposed Development will be seen as a noticeable development within in views to the east seen within a dip in the ridgeline to the east the context of direct views to the existing Burradale and the permitted Mossy Hill wind farms. ***Geographical Extent*** The ZTV in **Figure 5.2.8** indicates direct visibility to hub height from North and South Setter. Viewpoint 12, **Figure 5.3.12**, beside the Loch of Tingwall illustrates the character of local views.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Minor, Not Significant**, cumulative effect on the settlement. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate, Significant** cumulative effect on settlement at North and South Setter due to the influence of Mossy Hill and Burradale Wind Farms.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a locally **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on the settlement at North and South Setter, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.33 - Operational Effects on Brettabister/Housabister/Kirkabister, North Nesting

Location
The scattered settlement at Brettabister/Housabister/Kirkabister, North Nesting face south across South Nesting Bay with relatively open views to the northern extent of Bressay Sound and the ridgelines beyond, within 12.5 km of the Proposed Development. The properties are arranged to face across the local bay and coastline. The following wind farm development influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields; ▪ Burradale; and ▪ Viking. The following permitted developments will also influence the settlement once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The settlement cluster is of **High** sensitivity. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Value *- High* ▪ Residents are highly likely to be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity. ***Susceptibility to Change*** *– Medium* ▪ Relative simplicity of landform with expansive views; ▪ Orientation of buildings towards the coast. ▪ Existing influence of wind farm development.
Magnitude of Change
The magnitude of change to the settlement at Brettabister/Housabister/Kirkabister, North Nesting caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Negligible**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen as a distant element within expansive coastal views to the south, seen in the context of the existing wind turbines at Luggie's Knowe and Hoo Fields, Burradale Wind Farm and the permitted Mossy Hill Wind Farm. ***Geographical Extent*** The ZTV in **Figure 5.2.8** indicates direct visibility to hub height.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Minor, Not Significant**, cumulative effect on the North Nesting settlement cluster. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in a **Moderate/Minor, Not Significant** cumulative effect on the North Nesting settlement cluster.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a locally **Negligible** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate/Minor** effect on the scattered settlement at Brettabister/Housabister/Kirkabister, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.34 - Operational Effects on Fladdabister/Aithsetter, Cunningsburgh

Location
The scattered settlement at Fladdabister/Aithsetter, Cunningsburgh face north along the western coastline of the Mainland to the southern extent of Bressay Sound between 12 to 15 km of the Proposed Development. The properties are arranged to face across the coastline. The following wind farm development influences the existing baseline:

- Luggie's Knowe;
- Hoo Fields; and
- Burradale.

The following permitted developments will also influence the settlement once operational:

- Mossy Hill.

Determination of Visual Sensitivity

The settlement cluster is of **High** sensitivity. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Value *- High*

- Residents are highly likely to be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity.

Susceptibility to Change *– Medium*

- Relative simplicity of landform with expansive views;
- Orientation of buildings towards the coast.
- Existing influence of wind farm development.

Magnitude of Change

The magnitude of change to the settlement at Fladdabister/Aithsetter, Cunningsburgh caused by the introduction of the Proposed Development is considered to be **Negligible**. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Size or Scale

The Proposed Development will be seen as a distant element within expansive coastal views to the north, seen in the context of the existing wind turbines at Luggie's Knowe and Hoo Fields, Burradale Wind Farm and the permitted Mossy Hill Wind Farm.

Geographical Extent

The ZTV in **Figure 5.2.8** indicates direct visibility to hub height.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects

The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Minor, Not Significant**, cumulative effect on the settlement.

The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in a **Moderate/Minor** not significant cumulative effect on settlement at Fladdabister/Aithsetter, Cunningsburgh.

Significance of Effect

The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a locally **Negligible** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate/Minor** effect on the scattered settlement at Fladdabister/Aithsetter, Cunningsburgh, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Summary of Effects on Settlements

5.6.70 Table 5.36 below lists and summarises effects on the settlements assessed above. It sets out their sensitivity to change, the magnitude of change that would arise as a result of the Proposed Development, and the level of resultant effects and their significance.

Table 5.35 - Summary of Effects on Settlements

Settlements	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Significance
North and South Califf and Breiwick	High	Moderate	Major/Moderate	**Significant**
Laxfirth	High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
Lerwick	High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
Hamlet at Heogan, Bressay	High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
Beosetter and Gunnista, northern Bressay	High	Moderate	Major/Moderate	**Significant**
Girlsta	High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
Catfirth	High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
Gletness	High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
Glebe, Midgarth, Grindiscol and Kirkabister, western Bressay	High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
North and South Setter	High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
Brettabister/ Housabister/ Kirkabister	High	Negligible	Moderate/Minor	Not Significant
Fladdabister/ Aithsetter, Cunningsburgh	High	Negligible	Moderate/Minor	Not Significant

Assessment of Effects on Routes

5.6.71 The following section provides an assessment of the predicted effects of the Proposed Development on visual amenity that would be experienced by travellers using vehicular and non-vehicular route corridors within the Study Area, including roads and designated cycle routes. The assessment has been undertaken through field survey and the analysis of mapping, ZTV and wireframe views, in order to confirm the likely nature of visibility.

5.6.72 In accordance with the criteria outlined in the detailed methodology in **Appendix 5.1**, the sensitivity of receptors from cycle routes is generally considered to be high. Receptors using road routes (i.e., motorised vehicle users of cars/ motorbikes/ buses) are considered to range from low or low to medium (e.g., for trunk and main roads) through to medium (for B-roads, minor roads etc.) sensitivity, although vehicle users of routes promoted or noted for scenic value may be of medium to high sensitivity. There may also be value attached to specific views along the routes or particular stretches where they pass through or overlook designated landscapes.

5.6.73 An indication of the predicted extents of visibility (both blade tip and hub height) route corridors is provided within the visibility mapping in **Figures 5.2.1** to **5.2.8.**

5.6.74 The principal effects on these routes with potential views of the Proposed Development, as identified in Tables 5.37 to 5.41, are assessed below.

Table 5.36 - Operational Effects on A970 / National Cycle Route 1

Route Description
The A970 connects through the wider 40 km Study Area between Sumburgh in the south to the southern extent of Yell in the north. Within the core 20 km Study Area the route passes through sections of visibility to the Proposed Development between Leebitten in the south, to South Nesting in the north. The section of the route to the north of Lerwick passes within 2 km of the Proposed Development. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ *Leebitten-Helli Ness-Fladdabister Visual Compartment* - Luggie's Knowe, Hoo Fields/Gremista and Burradale over distances between 15 – 20 km to the north of the route at Lerwick. ▪ *Hill of Shurton Visual Compartment* - Luggie's Knowe, Hoo Fields/Gremista and Burradale over distances between 2 – 6 km to the north of the route. ▪ *West of Lerwick Visual Compartment* - Hoo Fields/Gremista. ▪ *Dales Voe Visual Compartment* - Luggie's Knowe and Burradale. ▪ *Wadbister Voe to South Nesting Visual Compartment* - Luggie's Knowe, Hoo Fields/Gremista and Burradale over distances between 5 – 7.5 km to the south of the route; and Viking 1.5 – 6.5 km to the north of the route. The following permitted development will also influence sequential views from the route once operational: ▪ *Leebitten-Helli Ness-Fladdabister Visual Compartment* – Mossy Hills 15 km to the north of the route at Lerwick. ▪ *Hill of Shurton Visual Compartment* - Mossy Hills 2 km to the north of the route. ▪ *West of Lerwick Visual Compartment* - Mossy Hills west of the route. ▪ *Dales Voe Visual Compartment* - Mossy Hills south of the route. ▪ *Wadbister Voe to South Nesting Visual Compartment* – Mossy Hills south of the route.

The following planning stage development will also weakly influence sequential views from the route if permitted:

- *Leebitten-Helli Ness-Fladdabister Visual Compartment* – Culterfield 3 km to the west of the route at Cunningsburgh.

Determination of Visual Sensitivity

People in motorised vehicles using the route are considered to be of **Medium** sensitivity to changes resulting from the Proposed Development. Cyclists using the route are considered to be of **High** sensitivity to changes resulting from the Proposed Development. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Value – *Medium*

Susceptibility to Change – *Medium/High*

- Motorists travelling through or past the landscape on roads will focus on the route corridor;
- Cyclists are likely to be using the route for recreation and tourism purposes and will be aware of views to the surrounding landscape;
    - Relative simplicity of landform with expansive coastal views.

Magnitude of Change

There will be no greater than **Slight** magnitudes of change as the route passes through Cunningsburgh and the north flank of the hill of Shurton to the south. As the route passes to the north of Lerwick will be a locally **Moderate** magnitude of change for a short c.2km section of the route as it passes to the south of the Hill of Tagdale, and briefly as the route passes through Dales Voe. There will be a **Slight** magnitude of change through Wadbister Voe to South Nesting.

Size or Scale

Leebitten - Helli Ness - Fladdabister Visual Compartment – The ZTV plan indicates intermittent section of visibility across north facing terrain as the route passes along the open coastline. There will be distant views to the turbine which will be seen as a small element within the context of the development around Lerwick.

Hill of Shurton Visual Compartment – For a short section of the route the Proposed Development will be noticeable as a new element in the backdrop of hills to the north of Lerwick.

West of Lerwick Visual Compartment - As the route rises up from Gremista there will be direct views to the Proposed Development which will be seen as a prominent large-scale element in views to the north set within the loose framework of moorland hills. The turbines will be seen between distances of 2 – 3 km.

Dales Voe Visual Compartment – For a brief section of the route the Proposed Development will be seen as a large-scale new element to the east within funnelled views along Dales Voe, adjacent to the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine.

Wadbister Voe to South Nesting Visual Compartment – As route passes through rolling terrain between Wadbister Voe and South Nesting the extent of views will vary as the local terrain screens views. Where visible the Proposed Development will be seen as a noticeable new element, in the backdrop of expansive views across the coastline to the south east.

Geographical Extent

Leebitten - Helli Ness - Fladabister Visual Compartment - The photomontage in Viewpoint 16, **Figure 5.3.16d***,* at Helli Ness is representative of the typical nature of partial, distant views towards the Proposed Development as the route follows the coastal edge to the south.

Hill of Shurton Visual Compartment – 500 m section of visibility 5.8 km to the north east of the route corridor.

West of Lerwick Visual Compartment - The turbine will be seen between distances of 2 – 3 km over a c.1.5 km section to the route. The photomontage in Viewpoint 2, **Figure 5.3.2d**, Gremista Brae, Holmsgarth Lerwick, is representative of the typical nature of views towards the Proposed Development from the northern edge of Lerwick.

Dales Voe Visual Compartment – The turbine will be seen to the east between distances of 3.5 – 5 km over a c.2 km section to the route.

Wadbister Voe to South Nesting Visual Compartment – The turbine will be seen intermittently over distances of 5.5 – 9 km to the south east of the route. The photomontage in Viewpoint 10, **Figure 5.3.10d**, at Girlsta is representative of the typical nature of views towards the Proposed Development which will be seen adjacent to the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects

The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in locally **Moderate, Not Significant**, cumulative sequential effects.

The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate, Significant** sequential cumulative effects on the A970 as the route passes through Dales Voe.

Significance of Effect

Section of A970/NCR 1	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Significance
Leebitten - Helli Ness - Fladdabister Visual Compartment	Motorists – Medium Cyclists - High	Slight	Moderate / Minor Moderate	Not Significant
Hill of Shurton Visual Compartment	Motorists – Medium Cyclists - High	Slight	Moderate / Minor Moderate	Not Significant
West of Lerwick Visual Compartment	Motorists – Medium Cyclists - High	Moderate	Moderate Major/Moderate	Not Significant **Significant**
Dales Voe Visual Compartment	Motorists – Medium Cyclists - High	Slight	Moderate / Minor Moderate	Not Significant

Wadbister Voe to South Nesting Visual Compartment	Motorists – Medium Cyclists - High	Slight	Moderate / Minor Moderate	Not Significant

Table 5.37 - Operational Effects on A971 / National Cycle Route 1

Route Description
The A971 connects from the A970 to the west of the Mainland. Within the core 20 km Study Area the route passes the Mainland Spine at the Hill of Wormdale there is direct visibility to the Proposed Development over a distance of 5 km. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also influence sequential views from the route once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
People in motorised vehicles using the route are considered to be of **Medium** sensitivity to changes resulting from the Proposed Development. Cyclists using the route are considered to be of **High** sensitivity to changes resulting from the Proposed Development. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value –*** *Medium* ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *Medium/High* ▪ Motorists travelling through or past the landscape on roads will focus on the route corridor; ▪ Cyclists are likely to be using the route for recreation and tourism purposes and will be aware of views to the surrounding landscape;   ▪ Relative simplicity of landform with expansive views.
Magnitude of Change
There will be a locally **Moderate** magnitude of change as it passes over the southern flank of the Hill of Wormdale. ***Size or Scale*** The ZTV plan indicates a section of direct visibility to hub across open moorland to the south of the Hill of Wormdale. There will be direct views to the turbine which will be seen as a prominent element adjacent to Luggie's Knowe, seen above the settled lowlands at Tingwall.

Geographical Extent *The photomontage in* Viewpoint 11, **Figure 5.3.11d**, at Nebister Hill *is representative* of the typical nature of views towards the Proposed Development as the route passes across the Mainland spine for a short c.2km section of the route.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on cyclists travelling on NCR1 who are of High sensitivity to change. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in local **Major/Moderate, Significant** sequential cumulative effects on cyclists as the route crosses the Mainland spine west of Tingwall.

A971/NCR 1	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Significance
Hill of Wormdale	Motorists – Medium Cyclists - High	Moderate	Moderate Major/Moderate	Not Significant **Significant**

Table 5.38 - Operational Effects on the Bressay Ferry

Route Description
The Bressay Ferry connects between the Mainland and Bressay to the south east of the Proposed Development. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; ▪ Burradale; and ▪ Viking. The following permitted development will also influence sequential views from the route once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
People in vehicles using the ferry are considered to be of **High** sensitivity overall to changes resulting from the Proposed Development. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value –*** *Medium* ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High*

▪ Whilst the majority of ferry users are likely to be regular commuters who remain in their cars for the duration of the crossing, there are also many people using the route for recreation and tourism who will be and will be aware of views to the surrounding landscape/seascape; ▪ Expansive views along Bressay Sound and to the surrounding islands.
Magnitude of Change
There will be a **Moderate** magnitude of change from much of the ferry route. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north of the Bressay Sound, seen in close juxtaposition with the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine. The turbine will appear as a new large-scale element, seen upon the hills framing the setting to Lerwick, set back away from immediate foreground views along the coastline. ***Geographical Extent*** Viewpoint 6, **Figure 5.3.6d**, taken from the ferry is representative of the typical nature of views that will be experienced during the crossing, indicating visibility to the north, at c.4 km for the duration of the 1 km crossing.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on travellers who are of High sensitivity to change. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effects on travellers.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Moderate** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Major/Moderate** effect on ferry users, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Significant.**

Table 5.39 - Operational Effects on the Out Skerries Ferry

Route Description
The Out Skerries Ferry connects between the Mainland and the Out Skerries to the north of the Proposed Development. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; ▪ Burradale; and

- Viking.

The following permitted development will also influence sequential views from the route once operational:

- Mossy Hill.

Determination of Visual Sensitivity

People in vehicles using the ferry are considered to be of **High** sensitivity overall to changes resulting from the Proposed Development. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Value – *Medium*

Susceptibility to Change – *High*

- Whilst the majority of ferry users are likely to be regular commuters who remain in their cars for the duration of the crossing, there are also many people using the route for recreation and tourism who will be and will be aware of views to the surrounding landscape/seascape;
    - Expansive views to the surrounding coastlines and islands.

Magnitude of Change

There will be a locally **Moderate** magnitude of change from within Bressay Sound, reducing with distance beyond c.7 km to a no greater than **Slight** magnitude of change.

Size or Scale

The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the south west of Bressay Sound, seen in close juxtaposition with the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine. In local views from the immediate setting of Bressay Sound the turbine will appear as a new large-scale new element, seen upon the hills framing the setting to Lerwick, set back away from immediate foreground views along the coastline.

Geographical Extent

There will be direct visibility along the Bressay Sound and the open sea beyond between c.1.3 to 34 km. Viewpoint 17, **Figure 5.3.17d**, taken from the northern extent of Bressay provides a view similar to that which will be experienced from the ferry during the crossing within Bressay Sound.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects

The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on travellers who are of High sensitivity to change.

The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate, Significant** sequential cumulative effects on travellers in the context of Viking.

Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a locally **Moderate** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Major/Moderate** effect on ferry users, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Significant.** Beyond c.7 km the influence of the Proposed Development will reduce when experienced in diverse coastal views, with no greater than a **Slight** magnitude of Change with a **Moderate** and **Not Significant** effect.

Table 5.40 - Operational Effects on the Lerwick-Aberdeen Ferry

Route Description
The Lerwick Mainland Ferry connects between Lerwick and mainland Scotland via Bressay Sound and the open waters to the east of the Mainland, to the south of the Proposed Development. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; ▪ Burradale; and ▪ Viking. The following permitted development will also influence sequential views from the route once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill. The following planning stage development will also influence sequential views from the route if permitted: ▪ Culterfield.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
People in vehicles using the ferry are considered to be of **High** sensitivity overall to changes resulting from the Proposed Development. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value –*** *Medium* ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High* ▪ Whilst the majority of ferry users are likely to be regular travellers, there are also many people using the route for recreation and tourism who will be and will be aware of views to the surrounding landscape/seascape; ▪ Expansive views to the surrounding coastlines and islands.

Magnitude of Change
There will be a locally **Moderate** magnitude of change from within Bressay Sound, reducing with distance beyond c.7 km to a no greater than **Slight** magnitude of change. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north of Bressay Sound, seen in close juxtaposition with the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine and in the context of diverse development with Lerwick. In local views from the immediate setting of Bressay Sound the turbine will appear as a new large-scale new element, seen upon the hills framing the setting to Lerwick, set back away from immediate foreground views along the coastline. ***Geographical Extent*** There will be direct visibility along the Bressay Sound and the open sea to the south beyond between c.2.9 to 37 km. Viewpoint 14, **Figure 5.3.14d**, taken from Kirkabister Ness on Bressay provides a view similar to that which will be experienced from the ferry within the southern sector of Bressay Sound. Viewpoint 16, **Figure 5.3.16d**, taken from Helli Ness provides a view similar to that which will be experienced from the ferry in more distant views on the approach to Lerwick.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on travellers who are of High sensitivity to change. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate**, **Significant** cumulative effects on travellers within the vicinity of Bressay Sound.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a locally **Moderate** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Major/Moderate** effect on ferry users, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Significant.** Beyond c.7 km the influence of the Proposed Development will reduce when experienced in diverse coastal views, with no greater than a **Slight** magnitude of Change with a **Moderate** and **Not Significant** effect.

Table 5-40 Operational Effects on core path CPPL04

Route Description
The core path connects around the coastal edge of Lerwick from the mainland Bight of Clickimin to the ferry terminal at Holmsgarth, to the south of the Proposed Development. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe;

- Hoo Fields/Gremista;
- Burradale; and
- Viking.

The following permitted development will also influence sequential views from the route once operational:

- Mossy Hill.

Determination of Visual Sensitivity

Local walkers using the route are considered to be of **Medium** sensitivity to changes resulting from the Proposed Development. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows:

Value – Medium

- The landscape is not designated.

Susceptibility to Change – Medium

- Walkers will be engaged in the experience of the landscape whilst exercising in familiar local surroundings at the edge of the settlement.
- The presence of the existing Luggie's Knowe, Burradale and Hoo Fields/Gremista turbines, as well as the port and industrial infrastructure within Lerwick have a noticeable influence on views.

Magnitude of Change

As the route passes around the headland at North Ness the Proposed Development will have a direct influence on the route with a **Moderate** magnitude of change. Elsewhere built form and topography curtail direct views with no greater than a **Slight** magnitude of change.

Size or Scale

The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north of Bressay Sound, seen in close juxtaposition with the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine and in the context of diverse development with Lerwick. In local views from the immediate setting of Bressay Sound the turbine will appear as a new large-scale new element, seen upon the hills framing the setting to Lerwick, set back away from immediate foreground views along the coastline.

Geographical Extent

There will be direct visibility from North Ness across the northern extent of Bressay Sound. Viewpoint 3, **Figure 5.3.3d**, illustrates the locally direct nature of views across Bressay Sound from the core path at North Ness. Viewpoint 8, **Figure 5.3.8d**, taken from The Knab illustrates a more typical view of the turbine in partial glimpsed views across the built form of Lerwick.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects

The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a no greater than **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on local walkers who are of Medium sensitivity to change.

The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on local walkers within Lerwick.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **Medium** sensitivity and a locally **Moderate** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on local walkers which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant.**

Table 5.41 - Operational Effects on core path CPPL05-06

Route Description
The core path connects across North and South Staneyhill, west of Lerwick, to the south west of the Proposed Development. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also influence sequential views from the route once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
Local walkers using the route are considered to be of **Medium** sensitivity to changes resulting from the Proposed Development. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value*** – Medium ▪ The landscape is not designated. ***Susceptibility to Change*** – Medium ▪ Walkers will be engaged in the experience of the landscape whilst exercising in familiar local surroundings at the edge of the settlement. ▪ The presence of the existing Luggie's Knowe, Burradale and Hoo Fields/Gremista turbines, as well as the port and industrial infrastructure within Lerwick have a noticeable influence on views.
Magnitude of Change
As the route passes across the elevated plateau between South and North Staneyhill the Proposed Development will have a direct influence on the route with a **Slight** magnitude of change. Elsewhere built form and topography screen views.

Size or Scale
The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north of Lerwick, seen in close juxtaposition with the existing Luggie's Knowe and Hoo Fields turbines, in the context of diverse development with Lerwick. The turbine will appear as a noticeable new element, set back away from immediate foreground views.
Geographical Extent
There will be direct visibility over c.1 km of the route.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a no greater than **Moderate/Minor, Not Significant** cumulative effect on local walkers who are of Medium sensitivity to change.
The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on local walkers within Lerwick.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **Medium** sensitivity and a locally **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate/Minor** effect on local walkers which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant.**

Assessment of Residual Effects at Viewpoints at the Operational Stage

5.6.75 The viewpoint assessment has been carried out to identify and evaluate the effects on visual amenity arising from the Proposed Development at specific representative locations in the Study Area. The selection of viewpoints is discussed in Section 5.5.

5.6.76 The predicted views from each of the 20 viewpoint locations are illustrated using the wireframes or photomontages in **Figures 5.3.1** to **5.3.20**, which are accurate graphic representations in terms of the positioning, spatial distribution and size of the turbines.

5.6.77 For the purposes of assessing the effects on visual amenity, the sensitivity of the receptors is as defined in **Appendix 5.1**.

5.6.78 The following detailed analysis of the 20 viewpoints includes a description of the existing and predicted view, an assignment of receptor sensitivity (including confirmation of receptor susceptibility and the value applied to the viewpoint), an analysis of the magnitude of change, and an assessment of the level of predicted effects on visual amenity, and a determination of their significance.

5.6.79 The supporting figures include: a viewpoint location plan; existing photographic view with wireframes illustrating the position of all built and permitted wind farms. Viewpoints are also supported by photomontage visualisations. Visualisations have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of NatureScot's Visual Representation of Windfarms, Guidance, Version 2.2, February 2017, as described in **Appendix 5.1**.

Table 5.42 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 1, North Califf, Dales Voe

Viewpoint 1, North Califf, Dales Voe, Figures 5.3.1a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	1.9 km to the south east
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 354: Farmed and Settled Voes and sounds
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Residents – High
Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is located on the coastal headland to the north of Dales Voe, beside the hamlet at North Califf. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on local residents. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.	
Description of Existing View	
The existing view looks south east, from the minor road at north Califf across the surrounding fields of pasture to Dales Voe beyond. The voe is framed by the ridgeline of the Hill of Gremista which lies between the voe and Lerwick. The former quarry at Kebister has been repurposed as the Dales Voe dismantling yard with an offshore rig platform seen within the quarry void. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen on the ridgeline to the left of the image. The view is expansive to the north across the northern extent of Bressay Sound.	
Determination of Visual Sensitivity	
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for residents: ***Value –*** *Medium* ▪ The landscape is not designated. ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *Medium* ▪ Restricted view to the south west, into the tightly contained by land form of Dales Voe, contrasting with expansive views to the inshore waters to the north. ▪ The presence of the existing Luggie's Knowe and Burradale turbines, as well as the industrial infrastructure at Kebister have a noticeable influence on views.	

Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Substantial.** ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the south east, within the extent of Dales Voe. The large-scale vertical element, with slowly rotating blades will contrast with the dramatic land form of Dales Voe, altering the perception of landscape scale. The BESS will be seen as a minor element in the foreground, seen in the context of existing development at the northern extent of Dales Voe. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbines will introduce prominent local change, and a large new focal point to the view. The turbine will affect views to the south and will be seen in a position which is set back from the immediate coastal edge on the ridgeline and in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The access track and other infrastructure would be contained from view by the land form.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a no greater than **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on local residents who are of High sensitivity to change. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate, Significant** cumulative effect on residents in the context of the permitted Mossy Hill Wind Farm.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Substantial** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Major** effect on residents, which in the context of this assessment are considered to be **Significant**.

Table 5.43 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 2, Gremista Brae, Holmsgarth, Lerwick

Viewpoint 2, Gremista Brae, Holmsgarth, Lerwick, Figures 5.3.2a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	3 km to the north
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 354: Farmed and Settled Voes and sounds
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Residents – High
Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility

Location and Rationale for Selection
The viewpoint is located within the residential area at Gremista Brae on the northern edge of Lerwick. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on local residents. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Description of Existing View
The existing view looks north between the houses on Stocketgaet from Lady Drive. The view looks across the industrial estates at Gremista and beyond to the Hill of Greenhead, framed by the backdrop of the Hill of Gremista. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen beyond the ridgeline to the centre of the image.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for residents: ***Value –*** *Medium* ▪ The landscape is not designated. ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High/Medium* ▪ Residents are highly likely to be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity; ▪ The presence of existing commercial scale renewable energy infrastructure of the existing Luggie's Knowe and Burradale turbines reduces the sensitivity to additional development; ▪ The industrial infrastructure at Gremista has a noticeable influence on views.; and ▪ The main focus of scenic views is to the foreground views within the settlement.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Moderate.** ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north. The large-scale vertical element, with slowly rotating blades, seen beyond the diverse foreground view at the northern edge of Lerwick. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbines will introduce prominent local change, and a large new focal point to the view. The turbine will affect views to the north, in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The access track and other infrastructure would be contained from view by the land form.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate/Minor**, **Not Significant** Cumulative Effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Moderate**, **Not Significant** cumulative effect when seen in the context of the Mossy Hill permitted site.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Moderate** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Major/Moderate** effect on residents, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Significant**.

Table 5.44 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 3, North Ness Business Park, Lerwick

Viewpoint 3, North Ness Business Park, Lerwick, Figures 5.3.3a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	3.45 km to the north
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 354: Farmed and Settled Voes and sounds
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Residents and Visitors – High
Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is located on pedestrian walkway beside North Ness Business Park, which forms part of core path CPPL04 which follows the coastal edge of Lerwick. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on local visitors. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Viking; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.	
Description of Existing View	
The existing view looks north across Bressay Sound, past the navigation buoys to the port at Holmsgarth and the industrial buildings at Gremista. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen beyond on the ridgeline of the Hill of Gremista to the centre of the image. The smaller port at Heogan on Bressay is seen to the right of the image.	

Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for visitors: ***Value –*** *Medium* ▪ The landscape is not designated. ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High/Medium* ▪ Visitors will be engaged in the experience of the townscape, with a strong awareness of their surroundings ▪ The presence of existing commercial scale renewable energy infrastructure of the existing Luggie's Knowe and Burradale turbines reduces the sensitivity to additional development; ▪ The port infrastructure, vessels and the industrial buildings at Gremista has a noticeable influence on views; and ▪ The main focus of scenic views is to the dynamic activity of shipping within the port and Bressay Sound.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Moderate.** ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north. The large-scale vertical element, with slowly rotating blades, seen beyond the activity within the busy port setting. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbines will introduce prominent local change, and a large new focal point to the view. The turbine will affect views to the north, seen in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The access track and other infrastructure would be contained from view by the land form.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate**, **Not Significant** Cumulative Effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Moderate**, **Not Significant** cumulative effect when seen in the context of the Mossy Hill permitted site.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Moderate** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Major/Moderate** effect on visitors, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Significant**.

Table 5.45 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 4, Gilbertson Park, Lerwick

Viewpoint 4, Gilbertson Park, Lerwick, Figures 5.3.4a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	3.9 km to the north
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 354: Farmed and Settled Voes and sounds
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Residents and Visitors – High
Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is located at the elevated south western edge of Gilbertson Park. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on local residents and visitors to the park. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Viking; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also weakly influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.	
Description of Existing View	
The existing view looks north across the Gilbertson Games Hall in the foreground and beyond to the central residential areas of Lerwick. Bressay Sound is seen to the right of the image, the port at Holmsgarth and Gremista extends around the northern edge of Lerwick, set against the rising flank of the Hill of Gremista and the ridgeline extending south to the Hill of Tagdale. The rocky pastures at North Staneyhill frame the view to the left. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen beyond on the ridgeline of the Hill of Gremista to the centre of the image.	
Determination of Visual Sensitivity	
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for visitors: ***Value –*** *Medium* ▪ The landscape is not designated. ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High/Medium* ▪ Residents will be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity. ▪ Visitors will be engaged in the experience of the townscape, with a strong awareness of their surroundings ▪ The presence of existing commercial scale renewable energy infrastructure of the existing Luggie's Knowe and Burradale turbines reduces the sensitivity to additional development;	

▪ The port infrastructure, vessels and the industrial buildings at Gremista has a noticeable influence on views; and ▪ The main focus for views is to immediate setting of the park and the areas of formal and informal recreation.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Moderate**. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north. The large-scale vertical element, with slowly rotating blades, will be seen as new element beyond the foreground of the park and the surrounding residential districts, within the context of the busy port and industry. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbines will introduce prominent local change, and a large new focal point to the view. The turbine will affect views to the north, seen in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The access track and other infrastructure would be contained from view by the land form.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate**, **Not Significant** Cumulative Effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Moderate**, **Not Significant** cumulative effect when seen in the context of the Mossy Hill permitted site.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Moderate** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Major/Moderate** effect on visitors, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Significant**.

Table 5.46 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 5, Fort Charlotte, Lerwick

Viewpoint 5, Fort Charlotte, Lerwick, Figures 5.3.5a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	3.9 km to the north
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 354: Farmed and Settled Voes and sounds
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Residents and Visitors – High
Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility

Location and Rationale for Selection
Fort Charlotte overlooks the strategic Sound of Bressay. The viewpoint is located at the north eastern edge of the bastion walls looking north along the Esplanade towards North Ness. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on local residents and visitors to the park. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; and ▪ Viking.
Description of Existing View
The existing view looks north across the bastion of the Fort, between the harbour side warehouses and the tall tenement block on Harbour Street to the distant hills framing Bressay Sound. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen beyond on the ridgeline of the Hill of Gremista to the centre of the image, through a gap in the built form.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for visitors: ***Value –*** *High* ▪ The fort is a Scheduled Monument located within the Lerwick Conservation Area. ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High/Medium* ▪ Visitors will be engaged in the experience of the townscape, with a strong awareness of their surroundings. ▪ The presence of existing commercial scale renewable energy infrastructure of the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine reduces the sensitivity to additional development; ▪ The adjoining port related warehouses and distant views to the industrial buildings at Gremista has a noticeable influence on views; and ▪ The main focus for views is to immediate setting of the fort and to Bressay Sound to the east.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Slight**. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north. The prominent new element, with slowly rotating blades, will be seen through the break in the built form within a narrow angle of view within the context of the busy port and industry, away from the main views across Bressay Sound to the east. The apparent turbine scale is moderated by the diverse nature of views across the existing built form.

Geographical Extent
The turbines will introduce local change to a secondary view, seen in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The access track and other infrastructure would be contained from view by the land form.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate**, **Not Significant** Cumulative Effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Moderate**, **Not Significant** cumulative effect when seen in the context of Viking.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on visitors, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.47 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 6, Bressay Ferry

Viewpoint 6, Bressay Ferry, Figures 5.3.6a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	4 km to the north
LCA/CCA and Designations	CCA 1: Bressay Sound
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Visitors – High Regular Travellers - Medium
Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is taken at mid channel in the Bressay Sound from the Bressay Ferry. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on travellers using the ferry. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; ▪ Viking; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also weakly influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.	

Description of Existing View
The existing view looks north along Bressay Sound to Lerwick Harbour framed by the industrial setting of the port. The rising flank of the Hill of Gremista and the ridgeline extending south to the Hill of Tagdale frame the view to the west and the northern headland of Bressay funnels views to the right. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen beyond on the ridgeline of the Hill of Gremista to the centre of the image.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
People in vehicles using the ferry are considered to be of **High** sensitivity overall to changes resulting from the Proposed Development. The factors which have contributed to this judgement are as follows: ***Value –*** *Medium* ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High* ▪ Whilst the majority of ferry users are likely to be regular commuters who remain in their cars for the duration of the crossing, there are also many people using the route for recreation and tourism who will be aware of views to the surrounding landscape/seascape; ▪ Expansive views to the surrounding coastlines and islands; ▪ The presence of existing commercial scale renewable energy infrastructure of the existing Luggie's Knowe and Burradale turbines reduces the sensitivity to additional development; and ▪ The port infrastructure, vessels and the industrial buildings at Gremista has a noticeable influence on views.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Moderate**. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north. The large-scale vertical element, with slowly rotating blades, will be seen as new element beyond the foreground context of the busy port and industry. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbine will introduce prominent local change, and a large new focal point to the view. The turbine will affect views to the north, seen in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The access track and other infrastructure would be contained from view by the land form.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate/Minor**, **Not Significant** Cumulative Effect.

The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Moderate**, **Not Significant** cumulative effect when seen in the context of the Mossy Hill permitted site.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Moderate** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Major/Moderate** effect on ferry travellers, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Significant**.

Table 5.48 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 7, The Pier at Gardie House, Bressay

Viewpoint 7, Gardie House, Bressay, Figures 5.3.7a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	4 km to the north west
LCA/CCA and Designations	CCA 1: Bressay Sound
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Visitors/Residents – High
Theoretical visibility	Partial visibility to blade tip
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is taken from the western edge of the Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape on Gardie Pier. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on visitors to the gardens and the residents of Gardie House. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also weakly influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.	
Description of Existing View	
The existing view looks north west along Bressay Sound framed by the Hill of Cruester on Bressay to the east. The shipping within Lerwick Harbour frames the edge of Bressay Sound to the west, set against the backdrop of the ridgeline of the Hill of Tagdale. The existing single turbine at Hoo Fields/Gremista is seen on the hill beyond the port.	
Determination of Visual Sensitivity	
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be High for Residents and Visitors to Gardie House:	

Value - High ▪ The viewpoint is within the Gardie House Garden and Designed Landscape. ***Susceptibility to Change*** – Medium/High ▪ Visitors will be focussed on the surrounding scenery and views; ▪ Relative simplicity of landform and expansive coastal views; ▪ The presence of existing commercial scale renewable energy infrastructure of the existing Hoo Fields/Gremista turbines reduces the sensitivity to additional development; and ▪ The port infrastructure, vessels and the industrial buildings at Gremista have a noticeable influence on views.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Negligible**. ***Size or Scale*** The blade tip of the Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbine will be difficult to discern.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will not contribute to cumulative effects. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Major/Moderate**, **Significant** cumulative effect when seen in the context of the Mossy Hill permitted site.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Negligible** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Mainor** effect on Residents and Visitors, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.49 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 8, The Knab, Lerwick

Viewpoint 8, The Knab, Lerwick, Figures 5.38 – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	5 km to the north
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 354: Farmed and Settled Voes and sounds
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Residents and Visitors – High
Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility

Location and Rationale for Selection
The popular viewpoint lies at the southern extent of the Lerwick Peninsula, which forms part of core path CPPL04 which follows the coastal edge of Lerwick. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on local visitors. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; and ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista. The following permitted development will also weakly influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Description of Existing View
The existing view looks north across the southern extent of central Lerwick. The buildings and mast of the coastguard office is seen at the top of the low hill beyond the golf course. The eastern flank of The Knab forms the grounds of the Lerwick Cemetery. The existing single turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen beyond the built form.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for visitors: ***Value –*** *High* ▪ The Knab coastal battery is a Scheduled Monument. ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High/Medium* ▪ Visitors will be engaged in the experience of the townscape, with a strong awareness of their surroundings; ▪ The presence of existing commercial scale renewable energy infrastructure of the existing Luggie's Knowe and Hoo Fields/Gremista turbine reduces the sensitivity to additional development; and ▪ The main focus for views is to Bressay Sound to the south.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Slight**. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north. The prominent new element, with slowly rotating blades, will be seen through the break in the built form within a narrow angle of view within the context of the built-up areas of central Lerwick, away from the main views across Bressay Sound to the south. The apparent turbine scale is moderated by the diverse nature of views across the existing built form.

Geographical Extent
The turbines will introduce local change to a secondary view, seen in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The access track and other infrastructure would be contained from view by the built form.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate**, **Not Significant** Cumulative Effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Moderate**, **Not Significant** cumulative effect when seen in the context of Viking.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on visitors, which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.50 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 9, Beosetter, Bressay

Viewpoint 9, Beosetter, Bressay Figures 5.3.9a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	3.2 km to the north east
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 354: Farmed and Settled Lowland and Coast
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Residents – High
Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is located at the northern edge of Bressay beside the Farm at Beosetter. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on local residents. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; and ▪ Viking. The following permitted development will also influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.	

Description of Existing View
The existing view looks north west, across Beosetter Ness to the cliffs at White Hill and the northern extent of Bressay Sound. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen on the ridgeline at the Hill of Tagdale to the centre of the view. The view is expansive to the north across the northern extent of Bressay Sound.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for residents: ***Value –*** *Medium* ▪ The landscape is not designated. ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High* ▪ Expansive views to the inshore waters to the north; and ▪ The presence of the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine has an influence on views.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Moderate**. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north west on the ridgeline at the Hill of Gremista. The large-scale vertical element, with slowly rotating blades will contrast with simple moorland ridges, altering the perception of landscape scale. The BESS will be substantially hidden by the existing terrain. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbine will introduce prominent local change, and a further large new focal point to the view. The turbine will affect views to the north west and will be seen in a position which is set back from the immediate coastal edge on the ridgeline and in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The access track and other infrastructure would be contained from view by the land form.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on residential receptors at Beosetter. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate Significant** cumulative effect on residents when seen in the context of Viking and the Mossy Hill permitted site.

Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Moderate** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Major/Moderate** effect on residents, which in the context of this assessment are considered to be **Significant**.

Table 5.51 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 10, Girlsta/A970

Viewpoint 10, Girlsta/A970 Figures 5.3.10a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	6.6 km to the south
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 354: Farmed and Settled Voes and Sounds
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Residents – High
Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is located beside the A970 trunk road at Wadbister Voe beside the small settlement at Girlsta. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on local residents, road users and cyclists. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Burradale; and ▪ Viking. The following permitted development will also influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.	
Description of Existing View	
The existing view looks south across the sheltered water of Wadbister Voe. Girlsta is nestled into the left of the view. The settlement at Wadbister is seen beyond Wadbister Voe beneath Stova Hill. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen beyond the ridgeline at the Ward of Breiwick to the centre of the view and the cluster of telecommunications masts on the Ward of Bressay on Bressay are seen immediately behind in the distance.	
Determination of Visual Sensitivity	
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **Medium** for road users and **High** for Cyclists and Residents: ***Value –*** *Medium* • The A970 forms part of National Cycle Route 1.	

Susceptibility to Change – *High* ▪ Residents will be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity. ▪ Motorists travelling through or past the landscape on roads will focus on the route corridor; ▪ Cyclists are likely to be using the route for recreation and tourism purposes and will be aware of views to the surrounding landscape; and ▪ The presence of the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine has an influence on views.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Slight**. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the south beyond the ridgeline of the Ward of Breiwick. The large-scale vertical element, with slowly rotating blades will contrast with simple moorland ridges, altering the perception of landscape scale and emphasising the presence of distant development in this field of view. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbine will introduce noticeable change, and a further new focal point to the view. The turbine will affect views to the south and will be seen in a position which is set back from the immediate coastal edge beyond the intervening ridgelines and in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe and the masts at the Ward of Bressay. The access track and other infrastructure would be contained from view by the land form.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate/Minor, Not Significant** cumulative effect on residential receptors at Girlsta. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on residents.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **Medium** and **High** sensitivity and a **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate/Minor** effect on road users and a **Moderate** effect on Residents and Cyclists which in the context of this assessment are considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.52 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 11, Nebister Hill

Viewpoint 11, Nesbister Hill, Figures 5.3.11a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	6 km to the east
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 349: Major Uplands

Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Walkers – High
Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility

Location and Rationale for Selection

The viewpoint is located at the summit of Nebister Hill on the Mainland spine to the south the trunk of the A971 trunk road. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on Walkers.

The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline:

- Luggie's Knowe;
- Burradale; and
- Viking.

The following permitted development will also influence views once operational:

- Mossy Hill.

Description of Existing View

The existing view looks east across the valley at Tingwall to the rising hill beyond at the Hill of Herrislee. The settled valley includes the Tingwall Airport, the main north-south trunk road and settlements at Veensgarth, Gott and Laxfirth. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen beyond the ridgeline at the Hill of Herrislee, to the centre of the view. The inshore waters to the east of the Shetland Mainland are seen to the left of the view.

Determination of Visual Sensitivity

The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for Walkers:

Value – *Medium*

- The landscape is not designated.

Susceptibility to Change – *High*

- Walkers will be engaged in the experience of the landscape, with a strong awareness of their surroundings and an expectation of remoteness in this area; and
- The presence of the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine has an influence on views.

Magnitude of Change

The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Slight**.

Size or Scale

The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the east beyond the ridgeline of the Hill of Herrislee. The new vertical element, with slowly rotating blades will contrast with simple moorland ridge, further altering the perception of landscape scale and increasing visible development in this field of view.

Geographical Extent
The turbine will introduce noticeable change, and a further new focal point to the view. The turbine will affect views to the east beyond the intervening ridgelines and in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The access track and other infrastructure would be contained from view by the land form.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on walkers. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate, Significant** cumulative effect on walkers in the context of the Viking and Mossy Hill Wind Farms.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on Walkers which in the context of this assessment is considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.53 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 12, Loch of Tingwall

Viewpoint 12, Loch of Tingwall, Figures 5.3.12a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	5 km to the north east
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 352: Inland Valleys
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Walkers and Visitors – High
Theoretical visibility	Partial visibility to blade tip
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is located beside the Loch of Tingwall. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on Visitors and Walkers. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.	

Description of Existing View
The existing view looks west across the Loch of Tingwall to the bounding ridgeline of the Mainland spine to the east of this inland valley. The Scheduled Monument of The Law Ting Holm is seen in the middle ground as a low-lying promontory within the loch. The setting is scenic with smooth flowing ridges. Tingwall Manse is seen on low hill to the left of the view.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for Visitors and Walkers: ***Value –*** *High* • The surrounding landscape is not designated however, the Scheduled Monument is important to the composition of the view. ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High* ▪ Walkers and Visitors will be engaged in the experience of the landscape, with a strong awareness of their surroundings; and ▪ The presence of the existing Burradale turbines have an influence on views.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Negligible**. ***Size or Scale*** The blade tip of the Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the west as a very minor element beyond the ridgeline of the Mainland spine. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbine will not introduce noticeable change. The turbine will as a minor element within the dip in the ridgeline at Windy Grind, at the crossing point of the A970 which is marked by the adjacent line of pole mounted wires.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Minor, Not Significant** cumulative effect on residential receptors at the Loch of Tingwall. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate, Significant** cumulative effect on residents as a result of the combined influence of Burradale and Mossy Hill Wind Farms.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Negligible** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Minor** effect on Visitors and Walkers which in the context of this assessment are considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.54 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 13, Gletness

Viewpoint 13, Gletness, Figures 5.3.10a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	6.2 km to the south
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 351: Undulating Moorland and Lochs
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Residents – High
Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is located beside the small settlement at Gletness. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on local residents. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.	
Description of Existing View	
The existing view looks south across the sheltered water of the South Voe of Gletness. The headland at Hawks Ness is seen to the right of the view. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen at the base of the ridgeline at Gremista Hill, the dismantling yard within the former quarry at Kebister is seen within Dales Voe in the distance to the left of Hawks Ness. The masts at the Ward of Bressay are seen to the left of the view.	
Determination of Visual Sensitivity	
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for Residents: ***Value –*** *Medium* • The viewpoint is within the Gletness and Skellister Local Landscape Area. ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High* ▪ Residents will be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity; and ▪ The presence of the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine has an influence on views.	

Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Slight**. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the south in close proximity to the existing turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The new noticeable vertical element, with slowly rotating blades will contrast with simple moorland ridges, altering the perception of landscape scale and emphasising the presence of distant development in this field of view. The BESS will be seen in the foreground, as minor and distant element, seen in the context of existing development at the northern extent of Dales Voe. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbine will introduce visible change, and a further new focal point to the view. The turbine will affect views to the south and will be seen in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe and the masts at the Ward of Bressay in wider views.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate/Minor, Not Significant** cumulative effect on residential receptors at Gletness. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on residents.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on Residents which in the context of this assessment are considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.55 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 14, Kirkabister Ness, Bressay

Viewpoint 14, Kirkabister Ness, Bressay, Figures 5.3.14a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	8 km to the north
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 354: Farmed and settled Voes and Sounds
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Residents – High
Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility

Location and Rationale for Selection
The viewpoint is located beside the lighthouse at Kirkabister Ness. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on local Residents and Walkers. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Burradale; and ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista The following permitted development will also influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Description of Existing View
The existing view looks north across the southern extent of the Sound of Bressay, edged to the right by the coastline of Bressay. The Knab headland to the south of Lerwick extends into the sound, with the bulk of the former Anderson High School visible on the local ridgeline. The development to the south of Lerwick extends around the bay at Breiwick to the left of the view. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen above the built form of Lerwick to the centre of the view.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for Residents: ***Value –*** *Medium* • The landscape is not designated. ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High* ▪ Residents will be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity; and ▪ The presence of the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine has an influence on views.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Slight**. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north in close proximity to the existing turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The new noticeable vertical element, with slowly rotating blades will be seen in partial views above the built form of Lerwick. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbine will introduce visible change, and a further new focal point to the view. The turbine will affect views to the south and will be seen in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate/Minor, Not Significant** cumulative effect on residential receptors at Kirkabister Ness. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate, Significant** cumulative effect on residents due to the influence Mossy Hill Wind Farm.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on Residents which in the context of this assessment are considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.56 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 15, Freester near Loch Benson, South Nesting

Viewpoint 15, Freester near Loch Benson, South Nesting, Figures 5.3.15a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	8.3 km to the south
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 353: Farmed and Settled Lowlands and Coast
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Residents – High
Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is located beside the small settlement at Freester near Loch Benson. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on local residents. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.	
Description of Existing View	
The existing view looks along the minor road leading south through flat open moorland to the settlement at Freester from south Nesting. A narrow sliver of the sheltered water of Catfirth is seen in the distance. The undulating moorland terrain beside Loch Benson rises to the left of the view. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen on the distant ridgeline at Gremista Hill.	

Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for Residents: ***Value –*** *Medium* • The viewpoint is within the Gletness and Skellister Local Landscape Area. ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High* ▪ Residents will be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity; and ▪ The presence of the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine has an influence on views.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Slight**. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the south in close proximity to the existing turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The new noticeable vertical element, with slowly rotating blades will contrast with simple moorland ridges, altering the perception of landscape scale and emphasising the presence of distant development in this field of view. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbine will introduce visible change, and a distant focal point in the view. The turbine will affect views to the south and will be seen in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate/Minor, Not Significant** cumulative effect on residential receptors at Gletness. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on residents.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on Residents which in the context of this assessment are considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.57 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 16, Helli Ness

Viewpoint 16, Helli Ness, Figures 5.3.16a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	16.5 km to the north
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 353: Farmed and Settled Lowland and Coast
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Walkers – High
Theoretical visibility	Direct distant visibility
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is located on the peninsula at Helli Ness. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on Walkers accessing the coastal landscape. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Viking; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill. The following planning stage development will also influence views if permitted: ▪ Culterfield.	
Description of Existing View	
The existing view looks north across the open sheltered coastline to the east of the Shetland Mainland and beyond into Bressay Sound. Bressay frames the view to the east, with the masts at the Ward of Bressay are seen to the right of the image. The distant headlands at the Ness of Trebister and Ness of Sound break up direct views to Lerwick, with the dispersed suburbs of Lerwick at Trebister and Sound visible along the coastal edges. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen on the ridgeline at Gremista Hill to the centre of the image and Burradale Wind Farm is seen on the Mainland ridge to the left of the view. Further telecommunications masts are seen at the Hill of Shurton to the west of Lerwick.	
Determination of Visual Sensitivity	
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for Residents: ***Value** – Medium* • The landscape is not designated.	

Susceptibility to Change – *High* ▪ Walkers will be engaged in the experience of the landscape, with a strong awareness of their surroundings and an expectation of remoteness in this area; and ▪ The presence of the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine and Burradale Wind Farm have a distant influence on views.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Slight**. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the distant skyline to the north of Lerwick in close proximity to the existing turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The new noticeable vertical element, with slowly rotating blades will contrast with simple moorland ridges, altering the perception of landscape scale and emphasising the presence of distant development in this field of view. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbine will introduce further visible change, and a new point of focus to the view. The turbine will affect views to the south and will be seen in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe and the masts at the Ward of Bressay in wider views.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate/Minor, Not Significant** cumulative effect on walkers accessing Helli Ness. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on walkers due the influence of the Mossy Hill site and the distant visibility of Viking.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on Walkers which in the context of this assessment are considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.58 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 17, Score Hill, Aithness, Bressay

Viewpoint 17, Score Hill, Aithness, Bressay, Figures 5.3.17a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	5 km to the west
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 355: Coastal Edge
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Walkers – High

Theoretical visibility	Direct visibility
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is located on the peninsula at Aithness. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on Walkers accessing the coastal landscape. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Luggie's Knowe; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; ▪ Burradale; and ▪ Viking. The following permitted development will also influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.	
Description of Existing View	
The existing view looks west, across Aith Voe, to the northern extent of Bressay Sound. The existing wind turbine at Luggie's Knowe is seen on the ridgeline at the Hill of Tagdale to the centre of the view and the Burradale Wind Farm is seen in the distance on the mainland spine to the left of the view. The industrial development at Gremista on the northern outskirts of Lerwick follows the coastal edge. The view is expansive to the north across the northern extent of Bressay Sound.	
Determination of Visual Sensitivity	
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for walkers: ***Value –*** *Medium* ▪ The viewpoint is within the Aithness and Noss Local Landscape Area. ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *High* ▪ Expansive views to the inshore waters to the north; ▪ Walkers will be engaged in the experience of the landscape, with a strong awareness of their surroundings and an expectation of remoteness in this area; and ▪ The presence of the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine has an influence on views.	
Magnitude of Change	
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Slight**. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the north west on the ridgeline at the Hill of Gremista. The large-scale vertical element, with slowly rotating blades will contrast with simple moorland ridges, further altering the perception of landscape scale. The BESS will be seen towards the coastal edge at the northern extent of the ridgeline of the Hill of Gremista, as	

minor and distant element, seen in the context of existing development at the northern extent of Dales Voe. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbine will introduce noticeable local change, and a further new focal point to the view. The turbine will affect views to the west and will be seen in a position which is set back from the immediate coastal edge on the ridgeline and in close juxtaposition with the slightly smaller and lower lying turbine at Luggie's Knowe. The access track and other infrastructure would be contained from view by the land form.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on Walkers at Aithness. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate**, **Significant** cumulative effect on Walkers due the influence of the Mossy Hill site and the distant visibility of Viking.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Slight** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Moderate** effect on Walkers, which in the context of this assessment are considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.59 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 18, West Burra NSA

Viewpoint 18, West Burra NSA, Figures 5.3.18a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	15.9 km to the north east
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 354: Farmed and Settled Voes and Sounds South West Mainland sub unit of the Shetland National Scenic Area
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Road Users – Medium Walkers – High
Theoretical visibility	No visibility
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is located on elevated ground at Mid Field on West Burra. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on Walkers and Road Users. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Viking; and	

- Burradale.

The following permitted development will also influence views once operational:

- Mossy Hill.

Description of Existing View

The existing view looks north from the high point at Midfield on West Burra, along the coastline of Lang Sound between West Burra and East Burra to the west of the Shetland Mainland. The Mainland spine frames the view to the east. The distant profile of West Mainland is seen to the left of the image. The isthmus and bridge and settlement at Bridgend between East and West Burra is seen in the middle ground. The existing Burradale Wind Farm is seen in the distance on the Mainland spine at the Hill of Steinswall to the centre of the image.

Determination of Visual Sensitivity

The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for Walkers and **Medium** for Road Users:

Value – *High*

- The viewpoint is within the South West Mainland sub unit of the Shetland National Scenic *Area.*

Susceptibility to Change – *Medium - High*

- Walkers will be engaged in the experience of the landscape, with a strong awareness of their surroundings;
- Motorists travelling through or past the landscape on roads will focus on the route corridor;
- Views are focussed along the sheltered corridor of the voe; and
- The presence of the existing Burradale Wind Farm has a distant influence on views.

Magnitude of Change

There will be no effect on this view as the Proposed Development is screened by the Mainland spine.

Potential for Future Cumulative Effects

There will be no cumulative effects arising from the Proposed Development from this viewpoint.

Significance of Effect

There will be no effect on this Viewpoint.

Table 5.60 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 19, Reawick NSA, Figures 5.3.19a – d

Viewpoint 19, Reawick NSA, Figures 5.3.19a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	13.7 km to the east
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 353: Farmed and Settled Lowland and Coast South West Mainland sub unit of the Shetland National Scenic Area
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Residents/Visitors – High
Theoretical visibility	38 m of the turbine blade visible over 13.7 km.
Location and Rationale for Selection	
The viewpoint is located on elevated ground above the scattered coastal properties at Reawick Mid Field on West Burra. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on Residents and Visitors. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Viking; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.	
Description of Existing View	
The existing view looks east from a high point close the B9071 at Reawick on West Mainland, across the sheltered coastal waters to the west of the Shetland Mainland. The Mainland spine frames the view to the east. The headland at For a Ness is seen to the left of the view. The existing Burradale Wind Farm and the turbine at Hoo Fields/Gremista are seen in the distance on the Mainland spine to the right of the image.	
Determination of Visual Sensitivity	
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for Residents and Visitors: ***Value –*** *High* • The viewpoint is within the South West Mainland sub unit of the Shetland National Scenic *Area.* ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *Medium - High* ▪ Visitors will be engaged in the experience of the landscape, with a strong awareness of their surroundings;	

▪ Residents will be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity; ▪ Views are focussed along the sheltered coastal waters; and ▪ The presence of the existing Hoo Fields/Gremista turbine and Burradale Wind Farm have a distant influence on views.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Negligible**. ***Size or Scale*** A 38 m length of the turbine blade of the Proposed Development will be seen on the skyline to the east as a minor distant element beyond the ridgeline of the Mainland spine. ***Geographical Extent*** The turbine will not introduce noticeable change. The turbine will be seen as a minor element on the ridgeline over a distance of 13.7 km.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Minor, Not Significant** cumulative effect on receptors at Reawick. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on residents as a result of influence of Viking and Mossy Hill Wind Farms.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Negligible** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Minor** effect on Residents and Visitors which in the context of this assessment are considered to be **Not Significant**.

Table 5.61 - Operational Effects on Viewpoint 20, Skeld NSA

Viewpoint 20, Skeld NSA, Figures 5.3.20 a – d	
Distance and Direction to the Proposed Development	16.7 km to the east
LCA/CCA and Designations	LCA 353: Farmed and Settled Lowland and Coast South West Mainland sub unit of the Shetland National Scenic Area
Receptor and Sensitivity to Change	Residents/Visitors – High
Theoretical visibility	Visibility to hub height.

Location and Rationale for Selection
The viewpoint is taken from the Cemetery at Wester Skeld which has open view to the east. It has been selected to illustrate the effects on Residents, Walkers and Road Users. The following wind farm development currently influences the existing baseline: ▪ Viking; ▪ Hoo Fields/Gremista; and ▪ Burradale. The following permitted development will also influence views once operational: ▪ Mossy Hill.
Description of Existing View
The existing view looks east from the cemetery across the farmland framing the northern extent of Skelda Voe and the spur of the headland at Reawick beyond. The Ward of Reawick frames the view to the north. The Mainland spine frames the view in the distance to the east. The existing Burradale Wind Farm and the turbine at Hoo Fields/Gremista are faintly seen in the distance on the Mainland spine.
Determination of Visual Sensitivity
The sensitivity to change associated with the Proposed Development at this location is considered to be **High** for Residents and Visitors: ***Value –*** *High* • The viewpoint is within the South West Mainland sub unit of the Shetland National Scenic Area. ***Susceptibility to Change –*** *Medium - High* ▪ Visitors will be engaged in the experience of the landscape, with a strong awareness of their surroundings; ▪ Residents will be aware of any changes to their existing visual amenity; ▪ Views are focussed along the surrounding farmland and the sheltered waters of Skelda Voe; and ▪ The presence of the existing Hoo Fields/Gremista turbine and Burradale Wind Farm have a distant influence on views.
Magnitude of Change
The overall magnitude of change on receptors at this viewpoint will be **Negligible**. ***Size or Scale*** The Proposed Development will be seen to hub height on the skyline to the east as a minor distant element beyond the ridgeline of the Mainland spine.

Geographical Extent
The turbine will not introduce noticeable change. The turbine will be seen as a minor element on the ridgeline over a distance of 16.7 km.
Potential for Future Cumulative Effects
The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Minor, Not Significant** cumulative effect on receptors at Skeld. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate, Not Significant** cumulative effect on residents as a result of influence of Viking and Mossy Hill Wind Farms.
Significance of Effect
The combination of the individual judgements of **High** sensitivity and a **Negligible** magnitude of change are considered to result in a **Minor** effect on Residents and Visitors which in the context of this assessment are considered to be **Not Significant**.

Summary of Effects on Viewpoints

5.6.80 **Table 5.63** lists and summarises effects on the viewpoints assessed above. It sets out their sensitivity to change, the magnitude of change that would arise as a result of the Proposed Development, and the level of resultant effects and their significance.

Table 5.62 - Summary of Effects on Viewpoints

Viewpoint	Receptor and Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Significance
1. North Califf, Dales Voe	Residents - High	Substantial	Major	**Significant**
2. Gremista Brae, Holmsgarth, Lerwick	Residents - High	Moderate	Major/Moderate	**Significant**
3. North Ness Business Park, Lerwick	Visitors/ Walkers - High	Moderate	Major/Moderate	**Significant**
4. Gilbertson Park, Lerwick	Residents / Visitors - High	Moderate	Major/Moderate	**Significant**
5. Fort Charlotte, Lerwick	Visitors - High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
6. Bressay Ferry	Travellers - High	Moderate	Major/Moderate	**Significant**
7. Gardie House, Bressay	Residents / Visitors - High	Negligible	Minor	Not Significant

Viewpoint	Receptor and Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Significance
8. The Knab, Lerwick	Walkers / Visitors - High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
9. Beosetter, Bressay	Residents - High	Moderate	Major/Moderate	**Significant**
10. Girlsta / A970	Residents / Cyclists - High Road Users - Medium	Slight	Moderate Moderate/Minor	Not Significant Not Significant
11. Nesbister Hill	Walkers - High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
12. Loch of Tingwall	Walkers / Visitors - High	Negligible	Minor	Not Significant
13. Gletness	Residents - High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
14. Kirkabister Ness, Bressay	Residents and Walkers	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
15. Freester near Loch Benson, South Nesting	Residents - High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
16. Helli Ness	Walkers - High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
17. Score Hill, Aithness, Bressay	Walkers - High	Slight	Moderate	Not Significant
18. West Burra NSA	Walkers - High Road Users - Medium	No Change	None	None
19. Reawick NSA	Residents / Visitors - High	Negligible	Minor	Not Significant
20. Skeld NSA	Residents / Visitors - High	Negligible	Minor	Not Significant

5.7 Comparison of Effects

5.7.1 The following text summarises the changes in the overall effects between the 2011 permitted development for three turbines at 121 m to blade tip at Luggie's Knowe, of which only one the permitted turbines was built, and the revised turbine location for the Proposed Development at Luggie's Knowe.

Landscape Fabric

5.7.2 The direct effects on the host LCT: 349, Major Uplands, within which the Proposed Development is located, remain significant. However, the direct effects on the landscape resource and the overall extent of the area directly affected by the Proposed Development will be smaller with the removal of 1 turbine and the associated track. The footprint of the Proposed Development will be removed from the western extent of the Site beside the burn of Kebister.

Landscape and Coastal Character

5.7.3 Landscape Character Areas and Coastal Character Areas will experience some very limited reductions in visibility of the Proposed Development; however, the overall effects will be comparable with that reported in the 2011 LVIA.

National Scenic Areas

5.7.4 The limited effects on the South West Mainland sub unit of the Shetland NSA where there will be the potential for limited indirect effects, will be comparable with that of the three turbine permitted scheme.

5.7.5 The detailed assessment of effects on the Shetland NSA as set out in Appendix 5.5 concludes that the Special Landscape Qualities of the sub area of the Shetland NSA will not be at risk or compromised by the Proposed Development and the overall integrity and objectives of the Shetland NSA will be maintained.

Local Landscape Areas

5.7.6 There will be no additional effects on the proposed Shetland Local Landscape Areas (LLA) arising from the Proposed Development compared with the 2011 permitted scheme. There will be no change to the key characteristics, which will not be altered by the Proposed Development.

Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes

5.7.7 For Gardie House House, IGDL there will be a reduction in the size and scale of development visible with the Proposed Development compared with the with the 2011 permitted scheme.

Settlement

5.7.8 Visual effects on settlements will be reduced but the overall magnitude of change will remain largely unchanged.

Route Corridors

5.7.9 The effects on routes and receptors, including cumulative effects, remain unchanged. Whilst there will be sections of routes where visibility will be slightly reduced, it is unlikely that the overall effect on the route corridors will change.

Viewpoints

5.7.10 The effects on viewpoints are reduced due the presence of the single turbine at Luggie's Knowe which already influences the baseline conditions; however, the overall magnitudes of change broadly accord with those predicted in the 2011 LVIA.

5.8 Cumulative Assessment

5.8.1 The existing and proposed wind farms are shown on the following Figures:

- Site Location Plans:
  - **Figure 5.4.1a**: Cumulative Wind Farm Site Location Plan (60 km)
  - **Figure 5.4.1b**: Cumulative Wind Farm Site Location Plan (40 km)
  - **Figure 5.5.1**: Cumulative Blade Tip ZTV: Luggie's Knowe with all Built and Permitted Sites (40 km)
  - **Figure 5.5.2**: Cumulative Blade Tip ZTV: Luggie's Knowe with all Built and Permitted Sites and Sites at Planning Application Stage (40 km)
- Cumulative Viewpoint 1: (Viewpoint 11) Nesbister Hill -
  - **Figure 5.6.1a**: Cumulative Viewpoint Location Plan
  - **Figure 5.6.1b**: View North and view South
  - **Figure 5.6.1c**: View East and View West
- Cumulative Viewpoint 2: (Viewpoint 17) Score Hill, Aithness, Bressay
  - **Figure 5.6.2a**: Cumulative Viewpoint Location Plan
  - **Figure 5.6.2b**: View North and view South
  - **Figure 5.6.2c**: View East and View West

5.8.2 The cumulative assessment is incorporated into the main LVIA, with separate judgements as the cumulative effects being presented within each of the tables throughout, for each landscape and visual receptor. The reason for this is that the key cumulative wind farms of relevance to this assessment are either built (Luggie's Knowe, c.430 m to the north of the turbine; Hoo Fields/Gremista, c.2.7 km to the south west; Burradale, c.4.6 km to the south west), under construction (Viking, c.11.3 km to the north) or permitted (Mossy Hill, c.2.3 km to the south west), and have therefore been considered as part of the baseline for the assessment. This section therefore summarises the key issues, informed by the analysis and assessment which has already been presented.

5.8.3 The small three turbine Culterfield Wind Farm is proposed on the Mainland spine, c.16.2 km to the south west of the Proposed Development and has been carefully considered in respect of its contribution to future cumulative effects should it receive planning permission.

5.8.4 Other wind farms on the Shetland Islands are located at considerable distance from the Proposed Development Site, with Beaw Field being permitted over 36.5 km to the north east on southern Yell, and Yell Wind Farm being proposed over 55km away to the north, again on Yell. Whilst people travelling the length of the Shetland Islands, by car and boat, would see one wind farm, then the next sequentially as part of a long journey, the distance between the wind farms and travel time from the north of Shetland to the south is considerable, for example it would take around 1.5 hours to travel the 55.5 km between Gremista beside Luggie's Knowe Wind Farm to Burravoe near Beaw Field Wind Farm.

5.8.5 With the exception of Burradale, Mossy Hill, Hoo Fields and Luggie's Knowe (considered separately below), the other cumulative wind farms would not be seen as associated developments. Except where noted, they would not interact with one another to a significant degree, with no more than one notably affecting the experience of landscape or views from any one place, or stretch of road or ferry journey. Again, with the exception of the wind farms listed above, the existing and proposed wind farms would lie too far apart to enable a comparison to be made between differing turbine heights or types.

5.8.6 The following wind farms are located within the same landscape character type, LCT: 349, Major Uplands, and are located within relative proximity to Lerwick, forming a loose association: Burradale, Mossy Hill, Hoo Fields and Luggie's Knowe. The existing Luggie's Knowe turbine lies to the north of Lerwick beside the port at Gremista, extending to 120 m to blade tip. The Proposed Development lies c.460 m to the south on slightly higher ground. The majority of visual receptors are located to the south and the effect of perspective will reduce the perception of the modest differences between these turbines. Similarly, the single constructed turbine at Hoo Fields/Gremista, which is closer to the settled northern edge of Lerwick, is a relatively small turbine at 77m high to tip. It is some 2.5 km to the south of the Proposed Development. Visual receptors in Lerwick will see a smaller existing wind turbine in the foreground of the larger Proposed Development to the north.

5.8.7 Mossy Hill Wind Farm is permitted within the same landscape character type, LCT: 349, Major Uplands, and will comprise 12 relatively large turbines in a north east to south west orientated arc to the north west of Lerwick, 144.5m high to tip. Mossy Hill extends from the Hill of Tagdale in the north to Mossy Hill in the south following the curving ridge of high ground. The closest turbine is c.2.2km to the south west of the Proposed Development. Visual receptors located in and around Lerwick will see Mossy Hill as two main clusters of development: 3 turbines to the north at Hill of Tagdale seen in close association with Hoo Fields/Gremista; and 5 of the more visible Mossy Hill Turbines on the ridge between Run Hill - Mossy Hill - Hill of Dale. The Proposed Development would be seen as a third smaller cluster to the north alongside the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine. People to the west on Bressay, where there are more open views across Bressay Sound, will see Mossy Hill Wind Farm as well as the Proposed Development, in slightly different fields of view. This cumulative effect is illustrated in the wireframe in **Figure 5.6.3b**, with a similar elevated view at Aithness illustrated in the cumulative wireframes in Figures **5.6.2a-c**.

5.8.8 Receptors within the scattered coastal farmland to the north will also experience the wind farms as separate clusters for example at Viewpoint 13, Gletness, 5.3.13b, and Viewpoint 15: Freester near Loch Benson, South Nesting. Luggie's Knowe, Mossy Hill and Burradale will be seen as distinct schemes. Here the differences in size will be perceptible however, the small Burradale Wind Farm will be seen in the distance beyond Mossy Hill and the Proposed Development, with the effects of perspective reducing the perception of the different turbine sizes.

5.8.9 Similarly, transitory receptors on the A970 and A971 crossing the Mainland spine between Scalloway, Lerwick and West Mainland will experience views to the older a smaller Burradale Wind Farm sequentially and in successive views with the Proposed Development/Luggie's Knowe, Mossy Hill and Hoo Fields/Gremista.

5.8.10 The key consideration in terms of cumulative effects is the immediate relationship between the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine and the Proposed Development as experienced within Dales Voe. The visual compartment N as defined in the Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Wind Farm Development in the Shetland Islands (LUC, March 2009) already has some association with wind farm development, with the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine. Some cumulative visual effects will occur, particularly where both the existing and proposed wind turbines Luggie's Knowe are seen at relatively close distances in combined views (i.e., when a viewer will see both wind farms in the same field of view).

5.8.11 The wider relationship between the Proposed Development and the emerging pattern of built and permitted development in the vicinity of Lerwick, within the Major Uplands landscape character type also gives rise to important cumulative effects. There are locations where the Proposed Development will be seen in combined or successive views with Mossy Hill and Burradale Wind Farms. Mossy Hill Wind Farm and the Proposed Development will appear at a similar scale, with large scale three bladed modern wind turbines, contrasting with the smaller turbines at Burradale.

5.8.12 In conclusion, whilst localised cumulative effects will occur, the Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study recognises that there is some further capacity for development within the vicinity of Lerwick.

Comparison of Cumulative Effects

5.8.13 The assessments of cumulative effects are comparable between the Proposed Development and those assessed for the permitted scheme, accepting the variance due to the presence of the constructed Luggie's Knowe turbine within the baseline, with otherwise the presence of Gremista, Burradale and Viking acting to a similar extent and forming the main contributors to cumulative landscape and visual effects. The contribution of the additional Mossy Hill permitted scheme to the updated cumulative assessment gives rise to some limited additional landscape and visual effects but, as summarised below the main cumulative effect arises from the interaction between built Luggie's Knowe turbine and additional effects due to the Proposed Development. The effects are substantially the same as those reported for the permitted development compared with those cumulative effects arising between the constructed turbine and the Proposed Development.

5.9 Mitigation

5.9.1 Mitigation of landscape and visual effects is embedded in the design of the layout for the Proposed Development, the turbine height and colour which is to be used, and the design, layout and proposed recessive colours to be used in the BESS, as detailed in **Chapter 2**. These measures will help protect, manage and restore the landscape and habitats during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

5.10 Assessment of Effects at Decommissioning

5.10.1 The decommissioning of the Proposed Development and the extent of restoration works will be agreed with SIC in consultation with appropriate statutory bodies.

5.10.2 At the end of the 25-year operational lifetime of the wind turbine, the turbine and other structures will be removed, and the landscape of the application Site would be returned to its present condition. Decommissioning is expected to be shorter than the construction phase, with the dismantling of all above-ground structures and the reinstatement of disturbed ground taking around 12 months; however, below-ground structures are likely to be left in place to avoid further disturbance (with the exception of the top metre of the foundation base of the turbine). There will therefore be a temporary effect from the activities on the application Site to remove structures, but this will be of relatively short duration. Some evidence of the past presence of the Proposed Development will remain visible in short-range views during the post-decommissioning restoration period. Over the short-to-medium term the application Site will be returned to rough grazing uses, with the only structures remaining onsite being underground ones.

5.10.3 Accordingly, the decommissioning phases are considered to have a short-term effect on the landscape and visual amenity of the locality, similar but less substantial than those effects described for the construction phase. This will be Not Significant.

5.11 Summary

5.11.1 A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment was undertaken for the Proposed Development. It sets out effects on the landscape, which in the context of Shetland and this assessment also includes effects on the coastal character and on seascapes.

5.11.2 The assessment includes consideration of effects upon designated landscapes including the Shetland National Scenic Area and other locally designated landscapes such as the Supplementary Guidance, Local Landscape Areas, Consultation Draft 2014.

5.11.3 From a visual perspective, the assessment considers effects upon residents at settlements, users of roads, ferries and recreational routes, which include tourists. This was informed by assessment of visual effects at a series of representative viewpoints, which were agreed with NatureScot and the SIC.

5.11.4 The assessment of cumulative effects is incorporated into the main assessment of landscape and visual effects as the key other wind farms with which interaction will occur as built sites which exist

as part of the baseline or are permitted. Some cumulative interactions will occur, with the emerging cluster of built and permitted development extending the influence of wind energy development within the vicinity of Lerwick. However, this is a considerably developed landscape with frequent infrastructure, settlement and man-made features which are considered to be suitable characteristics for accommodating wind farm development.

5.11.5 Whilst it is always necessary to take account and to balance the wide range of technical and environmental requirements, it is also a requirement to seek to optimise the layout design and choice of turbine from a landscape and visual perspective, in order to achieve mitigation which is embedded into the project design. Landscape and visual input into the turbine positioning has been provided through the design development stages of the project, through a series of design workshops.

5.11.6 Significant landscape and visual effects are to be expected for any commercial scale wind energy development. A number of significant effects are predicted including significant landscape effects on the landscape character of the Site and its surroundings, visual effects on residents at settlements and tourists including recreational walkers, as detailed in the summary table below. The Proposed Development will also be observed from approaching ships and ferries.

5.11.7 The well-defined visual compartment of Dales Voe, bound inland by a number of ridges and hills, and the northern parts of Bressay is considered to have attributes which are suited to wind farm development, as recognised in the Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Wind Farm Development in the Shetland Islands (LUC, 2009). The Proposed Development takes advantage of the screening properties of these adjoining ridgelines that reduce detrimental effects on the adjacent NSA.

5.11.8 The Proposed Development is focussed away from the scattered settlement and coastal crofting land and sited away from the more sensitive coastal edge and set back on higher ground. The Proposed Development, including the BESS, will be seen in association with existing areas of development at Gremista and in local views in association with the former quarry and dismantling yard at Dales Voe. Whilst the effects will be significant locally to the Site, and for some visual receptors in and around Lerwick, it is considered that these can be accommodated within this developed landscape.

Table 5.64 – Summary of Effects

Description of Effect	Significance of Potential Effect		Mitigation Measure	Significance of Residual Effect	
	Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse		Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse
Operational Landscape Effects					
Landscape Types / Coastal Character Areas					
LCT: 349, Major Uplands	Within 2 km locally Moderate, Not Significant Within 2-5 km Moderate/Minor, Not Significant Elsewhere no greater than Minor, Not significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Within 2 km locally Moderate, Not Significant Within 2-5 km Moderate/Minor, Not Significant Elsewhere no greater than Minor, Not significant	Adverse
LCT: 350, Peatland and Moorland	Moderate locally within the northern extent of the B2 sub unit of the LCT on Bressay, Not Significant Within 5-10 km Moderate/Minor, Not Significant Elsewhere no greater than Minor, Not significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Moderate locally within the northern extent of the B2 sub unit of the LCT on Bressay, Not Significant Within 5-10 km Moderate/Minor, Not Significant Elsewhere no greater than Minor, Not significant	Adverse

Description of Effect	Significance of Potential Effect		Mitigation Measure	Significance of Residual Effect	
	Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse		Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse
LCT: 351, Undulating Moorland with Lochs	Locally Moderate/Minor, within the Gletness subunit, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Locally Moderate/Minor, within the Gletness subunit, Not Significant	Adverse
LCT: 352, Inland Valleys	Locally Moderate/Minor, within Burradale, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Locally Moderate/Minor, within Burradale, Not Significant	Adverse
LCT: 353 Farmed and Settled Lowlands and Coast	No greater than Minor, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	No greater than Minor, Not Significant	Adverse
LCT 354, Farmed and Settled Voes and Sounds	No greater than Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	No greater than Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
CCA1, Bressay Sound	No greater than Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	No greater than Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
CCA2, Eswick - Bressay	No greater than Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	No greater than Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
CCA5, Noss	No greater than Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	No greater than Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse

Description of Effect	Significance of Potential Effect		Mitigation Measure	Significance of Residual Effect	
	Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse		Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse
CCA40, Skeld	No greater than Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	No greater than Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
Landscape Designations					
South West Mainland sub unit of the Shetland NSA	The overall special qualities and integrity of the sub-unit of the NSA will not be altered by the Proposed Development	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	The overall special qualities and integrity of the sub-unit of the NSA will not be altered by the Proposed Development	Adverse
Proposed Local Landscape Area 6: Culswick and Westerwick	The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered by the Proposed Development.	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered by the Proposed Development.	Adverse
Proposed Local Landscape Area 7: Weisdale	The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered by the Proposed Development.	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered by the	Adverse

Description of Effect	Significance of Potential Effect		Mitigation Measure	Significance of Residual Effect	
	Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse		Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse
				Proposed Development.	
Proposed Local Landscape Area 10: Aith Ness and Noss	The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered by the Proposed Development.	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered by the Proposed Development.	Adverse
Proposed Local Landscape Area 11: Gletness and Skellister	The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered by the Proposed Development.	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered by the Proposed Development.	Adverse
Gardie House GDL	Minor, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Minor, Not Significant	Adverse
Operational Visual Effects					
Settlements					
North and South Califf and Breiwick	**Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	**Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse
Laxfirth	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
Lerwick	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse

Description of Effect	Significance of Potential Effect		Mitigation Measure	Significance of Residual Effect	
	Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse		Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse
Hamlet at Heogan, Bressay	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
Beosetter and Gunnista, northern Bressay	**Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	**Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse
Girlsta	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
Catfirth	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
Gletness	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
Glebe, Midgarth, Grindiscol and Kirkabister, western Bressay	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
North and South Setter	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
Brettabister/ Housabister/ Kirkabister	Moderate/Minor, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Moderate/Minor, Not Significant	Adverse
Fladdabister/ Aithsetter, Cunningsburgh	Moderate/Minor, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Moderate/Minor, Not Significant	Adverse

Description of Effect	Significance of Potential Effect		Mitigation Measure	Significance of Residual Effect	
	Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse		Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse
Operational Visual Effects – Route Corridors					
Route Corridors					
A970/National Cycle Route 1 – West of Lerwick Visual Compartment	Cyclists - **Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Cyclists - **Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse
A971 / National Cycle Route 1 - Hill of Wormdale	Cyclists - **Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Cyclists - **Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse
Bressay Ferry	Ferry Users - **Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Ferry Users - **Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse
Out Skerries Ferry – within c.7 km of the Proposed Development	Ferry Users - **Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Ferry Users - **Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse
Aberdeen - Lerwick Ferry – within c.7 km of the Proposed Development	Ferry Users - **Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Ferry Users - **Major/Moderate, Significant**	Adverse
Core Path CPPL04	Walkers - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Walkers - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
Core Path CPPL05-06	Walkers - Moderate/Minor, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Walkers - Moderate/Minor, Not Significant	Adverse

Description of Effect	Significance of Potential Effect		Mitigation Measure	Significance of Residual Effect	
	Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse		Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse
Operational Visual Effects					
Viewpoints					
1. North Califf, Dales Voe	Residents - Major, Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Residents - Major, Significant	Adverse
2. Gremista Brae, Holmsgarth, Lerwick	Residents - Major/Moderate, Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Residents - Major/Moderate, Significant	Adverse
3. North Ness Business Park, Lerwick	Visitors/ Walkers - Major/Moderate, Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Visitors/ Walkers - Major/Moderate, Significant	Adverse
4. Gilbertson Park, Lerwick	Residents / Visitors - Major/Moderate, Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Residents / Visitors - Major/Moderate, Significant	Adverse
5. Fort Charlotte, Lerwick	Visitors – Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Visitors – Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
6. Bressay Ferry	Travellers - Major/Moderate, Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Travellers - Major/Moderate, Significant	Adverse
7. Gardie House, Bressay	Residents / Visitors - Minor, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Residents / Visitors - Minor, Not Significant	Adverse
8. The Knab, Lerwick	Walkers / Visitors - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Walkers / Visitors - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse

Description of Effect	Significance of Potential Effect		Mitigation Measure	Significance of Residual Effect	
	Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse		Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse
9. Beosetter, Bressay	Residents - Major/Moderate, Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Residents - Major/Moderate, Significant	Adverse
10. Girlsta / A970	Residents / Cyclists - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Residents / Cyclists - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
11. Nesbister Hill	Road Users – Moderate/Minor, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Road Users – Moderate/Minor, Not Significant	Adverse
12. Loch of Tingwall	Walkers – Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Walkers – Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
13. Gletness	Walkers / Visitors - Minor, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Walkers / Visitors - Minor, Not Significant	Adverse
14. Kirkabister Ness, Bressay	Residents - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Residents - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
15. Freester near Loch Benson, South Nesting	Residents and Walkers - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Residents and Walkers - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
16. Helli Ness	Residents - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Residents - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
17. Score Hill, Aithness, Bressay	Walkers - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Walkers - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse

Description of Effect	Significance of Potential Effect		Mitigation Measure	Significance of Residual Effect	
	Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse		Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse
18. West Burra NSA	Walkers - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Walkers - Moderate, Not Significant	Adverse
19. Reawick NSA	Walkers/Road Users - None	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Walkers/Road Users - None	Adverse
20. Skeld NSA	Residents / Visitors - Minor, Not Significant	Adverse	Layout Design Optimisation and Embedded Mitigation	Residents / Visitors - Minor, Not Significant	Adverse

Table 5.65 – Summary of Cumulative Effects

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
Landscape Types / Coastal Character Areas					
LCT: 349, Major Uplands	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects	The *addition* of the proposal to the in-planning Culterfields application will result in Negligible cumulative combined effects. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		stage schemes would result in Slight cumulative effects.			
LCT: 350, Peatland and Moorland	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects	The *addition* of the proposal to the in-planning Culterfields application will result in Negligible cumulative combined effects. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes would result in Slight cumulative effects.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance
LCT: 351, Undulating Moorland with Lochs	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects	The *addition* of the proposal, closely sited with the existing Luggie's Knowe turbine, will result in no greater than Moderate /Minor cumulative effects. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes would result in a Moderate cumulative effect	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
LCT: 352, Inland Valleys	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects	The addition of the Proposed Development will result in no greater than Moderate/Minor local cumulative effects. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes would result in Major cumulative effects from this LCT due to the dominant presence of Viking wind Farm within the northern sector of the LCT.	Not Significant **Significant**	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance No change in significance
LCT: 354 Farmed and Settled Voes and Sounds	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of Mossy Hill will result in **Moderate** cumulative combined effects. The *total* cumulative effect of built, permitted and planning stage schemes will contribute to a Moderate cumulative effect on the LCT.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
CCA: 1, Bressay Sound	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of Mossy Hill, Gremista/Hoo Fields and Viking, will result in **Moderate** cumulative combined effects. The *total* cumulative effect of built, permitted and planning stage schemes will contribute to a Moderate and cumulative effect.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance
CCA: 2 Eswick - Bressay	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of Mossy Hill, Burradale, Gremista/Hoo Fields and Viking, will result in a **Moderate/Minor** cumulative effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built, permitted and planning stage schemes will contribute to a Moderate cumulative effect on the CCA due to the dominant presence of Viking to the north of the CCA.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
CCA: 5 Noss	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of Mossy Hill, Burradale, Gremista/Hoo Fields and Viking, will result in a **Minor** cumulative effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built, permitted and planning stage schemes will contribute to a **Moderate** cumulative effect on the CCA.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance
CCA 40, Skeld	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of Mossy Hill, Burradale, Gremista/Hoo Fields and Viking, will result in a **Minor** cumulative effect. The total cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes would result in **Negligible** cumulative effects.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
Landscape Designations					
South West Mainland sub unit of the Shetland NSA	Operational Cumulative Effects on Special Landscape Qualities	The assessment of effects on the component LCTs and CCAs within the NSA found no potential for significant *total* or *additional* cumulative effects.	No significant cumulative effects are predicted on the on the Special Qualities of the NSA.	Adverse	No change in significance
Proposed Local Landscape Area 6: Culswick and Westerwick	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects on Key Characteristics	The assessment of effects on the LCT 349 Major Uplands, within the LLA, found no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects.	No significant cumulative effects are predicted on the on the Key Characteristics of the LLA.	Adverse	No change in significance
Proposed Local Landscape Area 7: Weisdale	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects on Key Characteristics	The assessment of effects found no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects on each of the LCTs within the area of the LLA.	No significant cumulative effects are predicted on the on the Key Characteristics of the LLA.	Adverse	No change in significance
Proposed Local Landscape Area 10: Aith Ness and Noss	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects on Key Characteristics	The assessment of effects found no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects on each of the LCTs within the area of the LLA.	No significant cumulative effects are predicted on the on the Key Characteristics of the LLA.	Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
Proposed Local Landscape Area 11: Gletness and Skellister	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects on Key Characteristics	The assessment of effects found no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects on each of the LCTs within the area of the LLA.	No significant cumulative effects are predicted on the on the Key Characteristics of the LLA.	Adverse	No change in significance
Gardie House GDL	Operational Cumulative Landscape Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of Mossy Hill, Burradale, and Gremista/Hoo Fields will result in a **Minor** cumulative effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes would result in **Moderate/Minor** cumulative effects.	No significant cumulative effects are predicted on the on the Key Characteristics of the GDL.	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance
Settlements					
North and South Califf and Breiwick	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in **Moderate**,	Not Significant	Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		cumulative effects on the North and South Califf and Breiwick Cluster. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate** cumulative effects on the Settlement Cluster.	Not Significant	Adverse	The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Laxfirth	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in **Moderate/Minor** cumulative effects on Laxfirth. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate/Minor** cumulative effects on Laxfirth.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Lerwick	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative	Not Significant	Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		schemes will result in **Moderate/Minor,** cumulative effects. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than a **Moderate** cumulative effect.	Not Significant	Adverse	The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Hamlet at Heogan, Bressay	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in **Moderate,** cumulative effects. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate** cumulative effect.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Beosetter and Gunnista, northern Bressay	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in **Moderate,**	Not Significant	Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		cumulative effects on the settlements. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate** cumulative effects on settlement in north Bressay.	Not Significant	Adverse	The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Girlsta	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in **Moderate**, cumulative effects on the settlements. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate/Minor, Not Significant** cumulative effects on settlement at Girlsta.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Catfirth	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a	Not Significant	Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		Moderate/Minor cumulative effects on the settlement. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate** cumulative effects on settlement at Catfirth.	Not Significant	Adverse	The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Gletness	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Moderate** cumulative effect on the settlement. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in no greater than **Moderate** cumulative effect on settlement at Gletness.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Glebe, Midgarth, Grindiscol and	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative	Not Significant	Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
Kirkabister, western Bressay		schemes will result in a **Minor** cumulative effect on the settlements. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will not result in a **Moderate** cumulative effect on the scattered settlement in western Bressay.	Not Significant	Adverse	The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
North and South Setter	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Minor** cumulative effect on the settlement. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate** cumulative effect on settlement at North and South Setter due to the influence of Mossy Hill and Burradale Wind Farms.	Not Significant **Significant**	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
Brettabister/ Housabister/ Kirkabister	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Minor** cumulative effect on the North Nesting settlement cluster. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in a **Moderate/Minor** cumulative effect on the North Nesting settlement cluster.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Fladdabister/ Aithsetter, Cunningsburgh	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Minor,** cumulative effect on the settlements. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in a **Moderate/Minor** cumulative effect on the settlements.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
Operational Visual Effects					
Route Corridors					
A970/National Cycle Route 1 - Dales Voe Visual Compartment	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in locally **Moderate** cumulative sequential effects. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in localised **Major/Moderate, Significant** sequential cumulative effects on cyclists using the A970 as the route passes through Dales Voe.	Not Significant **Significant**	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites within the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
A971 / National Cycle Route 1 -	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in no greater than a **Moderate** cumulative	Not Significant	Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		effect on cyclists travelling on NCR1. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in local **Major/Moderate, Significant** sequential cumulative effects on cyclists as the route crosses the Mainland spine west of Tingwall.	**Significant**	Adverse	The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Bressay Ferry	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Moderate** cumulative effect on travellers. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate** cumulative effects on travellers.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Out Skerries Ferry	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative	Not Significant	Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		schemes will result in a **Moderate** cumulative effect on travellers. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate, Significant** sequential cumulative effects on travellers in the context of Viking.	**Significant**	Adverse	The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Aberdeen – Lerwick Ferry	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a **Moderate** cumulative effect on travellers. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate**, **Significant** cumulative effects on travellers within the vicinity of Bressay Sound.	Not Significant **Significant**	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Core Path CPPL04	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a no	Not Significant	Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		greater than a **Moderate** cumulative effect on local walkers. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate** cumulative effects on local walkers within Lerwick.	Not Significant	Adverse	The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
Core Path CPPL05-06	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a no greater than **Moderate/Minor** cumulative effects on local walkers who are of Medium sensitivity to change. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in a **Moderate** cumulative effect on local walkers within Lerwick.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
Operational Visual Effects					
Viewpoints					
1. North Califf, Dales Voe	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the Proposed Development in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will result in a no greater than a **Moderate** cumulative effect on local residents. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate** cumulative effect on residents in the context of the permitted Mossy Hill Wind Farm.	Not Significant **Significant**	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
2. Gremista Brae, Holmsgarth, Lerwick	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate/Minor** Cumulative Effect.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Moderate** cumulative effect when seen in the context of the Mossy Hill permitted site.			The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
3. North Ness Business Park, Lerwick	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate** Cumulative Effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Moderate** cumulative effect when seen in the context of the Mossy Hill permitted site.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
4. Gilbertson Park, Lerwick	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate** Cumulative Effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Moderate** cumulative effect when seen in the context of the Mossy Hill permitted site.			The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
5. Fort Charlotte, Lerwick	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate** Cumulative Effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Moderate** cumulative effect when seen in the context of Viking	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
6. Bressay Ferry	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate/Minor** Cumulative Effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Moderate** cumulative effect when seen in the context of the Mossy Hill permitted site.			baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
7. Gardie House, Bressay	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will not contribute to cumulative effects. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Moderate** cumulative effect when seen in the context of the Mossy Hill permitted site.	Not Significant Not Significant	No Change Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
8. The Knab, Lerwick	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate** Cumulative Effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Moderate** cumulative effect	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		when seen in the context of Viking			cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
9. Beosetter, Bressay	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate** Cumulative Effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Major/Moderate** cumulative effect when seen in the context of Viking and Mossy Hill	Not Significant **Significant**	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
10. Girlsta / A970	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate/Minor** cumulative effect on residential receptors at Girlsta. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		Moderate, cumulative effect on residents.			
11. Nesbister Hill	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will contribute to a locally **Moderate** Cumulative Effect. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted, planning and scoping stage sites will contribute to a **Major/Moderate** cumulative effect when seen in the context of Viking and Mossy Hill	Not Significant **Significant**	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
12. Loch of Tingwall	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Minor** cumulative effects on residential receptors at the Loch of Tingwall. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate** cumulative effect on residents as a result of	Not Significant **Significant**	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		the combined influence of Burradale and Mossy Hill Wind Farms.			
13. Gletness	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate/Minor** cumulative effect on residential receptors at Gletness. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in a **Moderate** cumulative effect on residents.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
14. Kirkabister Ness, Bressay	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate/Minor** cumulative effect on residential receptors at Kirkabister Ness. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning	Not Significant **Significant**	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate** cumulative effect on residents due to the influence Mossy Hill Wind Farm.			baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
15. Freester near Loch Benson, South Nesting	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate/Minor** cumulative effect on residential receptors at Gletness. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate** cumulative effect on residents.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
16. Helli Ness	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate/Minor** cumulative effect on walkers accessing Helli Ness.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate** cumulative effects on walkers due the influence of the Mossy Hill site and the distant visibility of Viking.			The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
17. Score Hill, Aithness, Bressay	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Moderate,** cumulative effect on Walkers at Aithness. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Major/Moderate** cumulative effect on Walkers due the influence of the Mossy Hill site and the distant visibility of Viking.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
18. West Burra NSA	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	There will be no cumulative effects arising from the Proposed Development from this viewpoint.	None	No Change	No Change

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
19. Reawick NSA	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Minor** cumulative effect on receptors at Reawick. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate** cumulative effect on residents as a result of influence of Viking and Mossy Hill Wind Farms.	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.
20. Skeld NSA	Operational Cumulative Visual Effects	The *addition* of the proposal in the context of potential future cumulative schemes will give rise to no greater than a **Minor** cumulative effect on receptors at Skeld. The *total* cumulative effect of built permitted and planning stage schemes will result in **Moderate,** cumulative effects on residents as a result of influence	Not Significant Not Significant	Adverse Adverse	No change in significance The addition of new built and permitted sites to the baseline has introduced new

Receptor	Effect	Cumulative Developments	Significance of Cumulative Effect		Comparison in Residual Effect Significance from 2011 Permitted Development
			Significance	Beneficial/ Adverse	
		of Viking and Mossy Hill Wind Farms.			cumulative effects on this receptor since 2011.

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