

Longcroft Wind Farm

Technical Appendix 6.4

Viewpoint Descriptions

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1.0 Technical Appendix 6.4 - Viewpoint Descriptions

1.1 Introduction

This Technical Appendix provides baseline viewpoint descriptions, a description of effects and judgement of the scale of effect for each viewpoint. This Technical Appendix should be read in conjunction with Figures 6.5 and 6.6 which show the viewpoint locations and the visualisations (Figures 6.13-6.42 presented in Volume 2b) for each viewpoint.

Turbines presented on the visualisations are coloured in accordance with their planning status, as shown on Figure 6.8:

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

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

1.2 Viewpoint Descriptions

1.2.1 VP1: Lylestone Hill, Core Path 16 (1.4km, south)

This viewpoint is located on Core Path 16, just south of the site and on the elevated ground around Lylestone Hill. The Core Path links the A697 in the south to Redstone Rig in the north-east. The route passes through the minor settlement of Burncastle before passing through the site and the operational wind turbines at Fallago Rig Wind Farm. The viewpoint provides a panoramic view and looks across the rolling plateau hills within the Lammermuir range towards the site. The blades and blade tips of Fallago Rig Wind Farm are visible behind the local hillside when looking towards the site. The view opens up to the west, where the land falls away and the operational wind farms of Dun Law I & II, Pogbie I & II and Keith Hill are visible as a group on the distant ridgeline. Toddleburn Wind Farm is also visible as a separate scheme within the more open lowland.

The full extent of the proposed development will be visible directly in front of the viewer and will be seen to recede behind the local hillside. From this location turbines 17, 18 and 19 will be clearly and openly visible on the lower hills atop the opposite valley. As the user moves along the Core Path they will pass directly through the proposed development and all turbines will be clearly and openly visible. The scale of effect will be Large and Adverse.

At night lighting on the nacelles will be clearly visible on all lit turbines. Users are unlikely to be walking along this route at night. The settlement of Oxton will form the main existing

light source within this view, along with traffic passing along the A68 and A697. There is no existing turbine lighting within the view. The scale of effect at night will be Large and Adverse.

Should it be consented, Ditcher Law Wind Farm, currently at the application stage, will form a new feature within the mid-ground of the view to the north-west, and will be seen as a larger element in front of the operational wind farms within the Dun Law/Pogbie group. Greystone Knowe and Scawd Law Wind Farms, both at the application stage, will form a new feature on the more distant hills; they will be seen as separate, discrete schemes to the left of Toddleburn Wind Farm. Blade tips of Dunside Wind Farm will be visible behind the local hillside to the right of the proposed development.

Cumulative effects from proposals at the planning stage will arise in combination with Ditcher Law, which will be visible as a separate scheme located away from and to the left of the proposed development. Due to the slight distance, the turbines at Ditcher Law, which are proposed at 200m tall, will be perceived as smaller than those within the proposed development. Cumulative effects will also arise with Dunside Wind Farm as the viewer moves along the core path and through the proposed development. At night, cumulative effects will arise with Ditcher Law, Greystone Knowe and Scawd Law, which will form a series of light clusters within the open landscape to the west. Cumulative night time effects will also arise with Dunside as the viewer moves through the site. During the day the cumulative effects arising from adding the proposed development in combination with the listed schemes will remain as assessed for the proposed development alone, Large and Adverse. At night this will remain Large and Adverse.

1.2.2. VP2: Station Road, Oxton (4.0km, west)

This viewpoint is located on Station Road in Oxton. This road is one of the primary roads through Oxton and is orientated on an east-west axis. The view looks across a field towards a row of houses and other structures; fields with strong woodland boundaries rise behind these properties and Addinston Hill is visible rising behind the fields. A tree-lined section of the A68 is also visible looking towards the site. Within the view properties within Oxton can be seen to the south and west. To the north-west there is more space between the properties and the turbines at Dun Law I & II Wind Farms can be seen above the undulating fields; these turbines are seen behind an overhead line which through the mid-ground of the view. Large mature trees are located in the field directly north of this viewpoint with farm buildings and coniferous trees behind which filter views towards the hills behind.

The proposed development will be primarily screened behind Addinston Hill and visibility will be limited to: the blade tips of four turbines (T4, T5, T17 & T18); the blades, nacelle and a short section of tower for two turbines (T3 & T19); and the blades, nacelle and approximately half the tower of two further turbines (T1 & T2). The scale of effect will be Medium-small and Adverse.

At night the turbine lighting on three turbines (T1, T3 & T19) will be visible above the hillside. Current lighting within the environment is limited to that arising from nearby properties and vehicles passing along the A68, although Station Road itself has street lights along it at night. Visibility of lighting in the wider countryside is more prominent in winter

when the trees along the road have lost their leaves. The scale of effect at night will be Medium-small and Adverse.

Should it be consented, Ditcher Law Wind Farm, which is currently at the application stage, will be visible in partial glimpsed views behind the mature trees and hills to the north. The majority of this wind farm will be screened by the landform and vegetation. Cumulative effects greater than Negligible are unlikely to arise in combination with Ditcher Law Wind Farm as a result. Should the wind turbine lighting be visible, it will not alter the scale of effects for the proposed development alone.

1.2.3. VP3: A68 North of Lauder (5.4km, south)

This viewpoint is located on the A68 opposite the junction with a minor road that connects the A68 to the A697. The view is typical of this section of the A68 road corridor, where the viewer is located at the base of a wide U-shaped valley with hills rising in the east and west, and more distantly in the north. Looking south, the view is limited by areas of woodland on either side of the road. Blocks and belts of woodland break this view into a patchwork of predominantly arable fields interspersed with small clusters of houses or agricultural buildings. Electricity pylons run along the hilltop to the west. The existing turbines at Dun Law I & II Wind Farms are visible across the horizon to the north, in some instances they are partially screened by the landform or trees.

The proposed development will be partially screened behind the local hills, with turbines in the west of the scheme more visible than those in the east. Visibility will range from the blades and part of the tower for T17 and T19 to mostly blades and blade tips around T3. The scale of effect will be Medium-Small and Adverse.

Existing lighting is most a result of vehicles passing along the road. There is no street lighting and users of the A68 will be largely focused on the road rather than the wider landscape. At night the turbine lighting on four turbines (T1, T3, T17 and T19) will be visible. The scale of effect at night will be Medium-Small and Adverse.

Should it be consented, Ditcher Law Wind Farm (Application) will be clearly visible on the hills to the north. These turbines will mostly be located on the front face of the hills. The blades of three of the proposed Dunside Wind Farm will also be visible above a saddle to the east.

Cumulative effects will arise in combination with Ditcher Law Wind Farm, which will be perceived as a visually separate wind farm to the proposed development. The two schemes will introduce larger turbines to the mid-ground of the view, with Ditcher Law particularly prominent from this viewpoint due to its location in the direction of the road alignment. The proposed development will be most notable for users in the right turn lane located adjacent to this viewpoint. At night, lighting on Ditcher Law Wind Farm will be visible in the opposite direction to the proposed development. The two schemes will not be visible at the same time from this location. Day time cumulative effects will remain the same as those listed above, Medium-small and Adverse. At night, the cumulative effects will increase to Medium and Adverse.

1.2.4. VP4: Lammer Law (5.2km, north)

Viewpoint 4 is located at the summit of Lammer Law, a local hilltop popular with walkers. It provides panoramic 360-degree views across the Lammermuir Hills and wider landscape. Operational wind farms are visible in most directions within the views, although they are predominantly clustered to the east and south-west. The nearest and most visually prominent wind turbines are those at Fallago Rig Wind Farm.

The proposed development will be seen as a new feature within the mid-ground of the view, located to one side of Fallago Rig Wind Farm. The layout will appear generally well balanced, wind turbines only appearing 'stacked' in two locations within the scheme. All of the proposed wind turbines will be visible. The difference in scale and openness between the proposed development and Fallago Rig Wind Farm will create a sense of visual separation between the two schemes. The scale of effect will be Medium and Adverse.

Existing lighting will be limited within this view and is likely to be restricted to settlements and vehicles within the landscape, particularly when looking north west towards Edinburgh or north towards the southern coast of the Firth of Forth. However, there are likely to be relatively few walkers on Lammer Law at night. Lighting on the proposed development will be fully visible at night and will form a new feature within the view. The scale of effects at night will be Medium and Adverse.

Should they be consented, the proposed wind turbines at Dunside, Ditcher Law, Scawd Law, Greystone Knowe and Wull Muir Wind Farms will be visible within the view. Dunside Wind Farm will be seen behind the existing turbines at Fallago Rig Wind Farm and will form a minor addition to the view. The proposed turbines in the south-west will be most prominent, particularly Ditcher Law Wind Farm, which will form a large new feature within the foreground of the view of a similar scale to the proposed development.

Cumulative effects during the day will occur in combination with Dunside, Ditcher Law, Scawd Law, Greystone Knowe and Wull Muir Wind Farms. These schemes will all be perceived as separate schemes to the proposed development. However, should they all be consented they will notably increase the extent of wind farms within the view, particularly to the south-west. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will increase to Large-medium and Adverse. At night all of the listed schemes will be lit with the exception of Wull Muir Wind Farm which falls just below the 150m threshold. Turbine lighting will be seen in most directions around this viewpoint and the scale of cumulative effects at night will increase to Medium-large and Adverse.

1.2.5. VP5: A68 South of Dun Law Wind Farm (5.9km, west)

This viewpoint is located in a layby off the A68. The A68 passes through Dun Law Wind Farm in this location, this forms a prominent feature in the view to the north-east. Towards the site, the view looks across rolling hills covered within tussocky grassland, heather and blocks of woodland. Views are partially screened to the south and west by trees along the south of the layby and the west of the A68. However, glimpsed views along the valley to the south are possible and the blade tips at Toddleburn Wind Farm are visible above the hillside when looking south-west along the road. The view is restricted to the north-east by landform and vegetation.

The proposed development will be visible behind the local hills, which will mostly screen the proposed wind turbines up the level of the nacelles. The scale of effects will be Small and Adverse.

Existing lighting within the proximity is predominantly limited to vehicles passing along the A68. Aviation lighting on a transmitter mast in the vicinity of Selkirk can be glimpsed between trees when looking south. At night turbine lighting on three nacelles (T11, T14 & T17) will be just visible above the hillside. The scale of effects at night will be Medium-Small and Adverse.

Should it be consented, the proposed Ditcher Law Wind Farm will be located directly in front of the viewer in this location, between the viewer and the proposed development. Cumulative effects during both the day and night will arise in combination with Ditcher Law, which will form the dominant feature in views towards the site. Should both schemes be consented, the majority of effects will arise from Ditcher Law Wind Farm and the experience of the proposed development will be reduced to a minor element behind the hills. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will increase to Large-medium and Adverse. At night lighting on Ditcher Law Wind Farm will increase the scale of effects to Large-medium and Adverse.

1.2.6. VP6: Southern Upland Way, Twin Law Cairns (6.2km, east)

Viewpoint 6 is located on the Southern Upland Way at Twin Law Cairns, a pair of stone towers surrounding by a low mound of rocks. This panoramic view looks out across the landscape in all directions, across the flatter plateau of the Lammermuir Hills to the north and the rolling lowlands to the east, south and west. Existing operational wind farms are visible in most directions, with Fallago Rig Wind Farm being most prominent within the middle distance of this view.

The proposed development will be seen in the middle distance of the view located on the edge of the existing Fallago Rig Wind Farm. The difference in scale between these two wind farms will result in the proposed development being read as a separate scheme. The existing wind farms at Dun Law I & II, Pogbie I & II, Keith Hill and Toddleburn will remain visible at a distance behind the proposed development. The proposed development will be seen as a balanced scheme spread evenly across the hillside. From this location it will not sit behind the cairns in the view. The scale of effects will be Medium and Adverse.

At night this will be a predominantly dark landscape with few sources of light, other than existing settlements and roads that are generally located behind the viewpoint. However, there are likely to be relatively few users of the Southern Upland Way at night. The full extent of turbine lighting will be visible on the proposed development. The scale of effects at night will be Medium and Adverse.

The cumulative schemes of Blackburn, Dunside, Ditcher Law, Wull Muir, Greystone Knowe and Scawd Law Wind Farms will all be visible within the view should they be consented. Dunside and Ditcher Law Wind Farms will be the most prominent cumulative schemes, with Dunside Wind Farm located in the foreground of the view, in front of the operational Fallago Rig Wind Farm, and Ditcher Law Wind Farm being located behind the proposed development and in front of the operational Dun Law I & II Wind Farms.

Cumulative effects will arise in combination with Dunside and Ditcher Law Wind Farms. The three schemes will be read as separate schemes, however, they will increase the visual prominence of wind farm within the midground of the view. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will increase to Large-medium and Adverse. At night lighting on all three schemes will be visible and the scale of effects will increase to Large-medium and Adverse.

1.2.7. VP7: Thirlestane Castle GDL, Southern Upland Way (7.2km, south)

Viewpoint 7 is located on the Southern Upland Way within the grounds of Thirlestane Castle Garden and Designed Landscape. The view looks across semi-formal parkland towards Lylestone and Addinston Hills. Mature trees within the parkland filter the majority of distant views and the upper roofs of the castle are visible above the trees. Visibility of any existing wind farms is not likely to occur from this viewpoint.

13 of the proposed turbines will be visible on and behind the open hills within this view. The majority of wind turbine towers will be screened. However, turbines 1, 2, 4, 13 and 19 will be more openly visible within the view. The scale of effects will be Medium-small and Adverse.

The existing night-time environment is largely dark, although lighting within the castle and at properties along the road behind the viewer is visible. However, there are likely to be relatively few users of the Southern Upland Way at night. At night, lighting on six of the proposed turbines (T1, T3, T13, T15, T17 & T19) will be visible above the hills. The scale of effects at night will be Medium-small and Adverse.

The cumulative scheme of Ditcher Law Wind Farm, currently at the application stage, will be located behind the trees within the view and visibility is unlikely to occur beyond very limited views of blade tips. No cumulative effects will arise with any of the proposals at planning stage.

1.2.8. VP8: B368 North-East Soutra Aisle (8.7km, west)

This viewpoint is located at Soutra Aisle, which is a former hospital and friary founded in the 12th century. A small stone building remains and the view looks out across rolling fields with areas of forestry towards the proposed development. The view looks across the existing turbines within Dun Law I & II, Pogbie I & II and Keith Hill Wind Farms. The existing wind turbines form a prominent feature with the view and spread across the width of the view when looking towards the site.

The full extent of the proposed development will be visible as an evenly spaced, balanced scheme behind the operational turbines. The scale will appear in keeping with the existing schemes and will fill a small gap within the existing layouts to create a more continuous band of turbines. The scale of effects will be Small and Neutral.

The existing night-time environment is predominantly dark, and lighting is limited to vehicles along the A68 running through the existing wind farms and infrequent vehicles passing along the B368 behind the viewer. The full extent of turbine lighting will be visible on the proposed development. The scale of effects at night will be Small and Adverse.

The cumulative developments of Ditcher Law and Dunside Wind Farms will be visible in this view, located behind the operational turbines. Ditcher Law will form a prominent feature within the view and will be taller than the existing wind turbines, creating a confusing sense of scale. The more distant turbines at Dunside Wind Farm will be visible behind the horizon and will form a minor, recessive feature within the view; these turbines will appear in keeping with the scale of the existing schemes. Wull Muir and Greystone Knowe Wind Farms will also be visible to the south-west of the viewpoint. They will read as separate schemes within the view and be partially screened by an existing belt of pines.

In combination cumulative effects will arise from Ditcher Law and Dunside Wind Farms. The majority of in combination effects will arise from Ditcher Law Wind Farm, which will be located behind the existing wind turbines but in front of the proposed development. This will be seen as a large element within the view, with the turbines seen to be approximately double the height of the existing turbines. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will increase to Medium and Adverse. At night lighting on all three schemes will be visible and the scale of effects will increase to Medium and Adverse.

1.2.9. VP9: Minor Road to Longformacus (9.3km, east)

Viewpoint 9 is located on the minor road to Longformacus which passes along the heather covered plateaus of the Lammermuir Hills. There are open views across the plateaus to the north and west, with local landform restricting the view to the east. Long distance views are available across the lowlands to the south, towards the distant hills. Existing wind turbines at Fallago Rig and Black Hill Wind Farms are visible.

The full extent of the proposed development will be visible in this view, albeit visibility will be limited to blades only for approximately six of the turbines. Visibility of the remaining turbines will vary, with those to the north of the scheme more visible than those to the south. The proposed development will be partly located behind the existing Fallago Rig wind turbines. The scale of effects will be Small and Adverse.

The existing night-time environment is largely dark and lighting will be limited to distant settlement and property lighting in the lowland to the south and lighting on vehicles using the minor road. The full extent of the proposed nacelle lighting will be visible, with the exception of the lights on Turbine 1 and Turbine 19, which will be screened behind the landform. The scale of effects at night will be Small and Adverse.

Should it be consented, Ditcher Law Wind Farm will form a prominent feature in the view to the west where it will be wholly visible in front of the existing Fallago Rig Wind Farm. The proposed Ditcher Law and Scawd Law Wind Farms will also be partially visible on the horizon; visibility of these schemes will be limited, and they will form a minor element within the background of the view.

In combination cumulative effects will arise with Dunside Wind Farm, which will be seen in front of the proposed development and will form a large feature within the mid-ground of the view. The full extent of lighting on the scheme will be visible. Distant lighting may also be visible on Scawd Law Wind Farm, however, this is unlikely to result in cumulative effects due to the distance. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will increase

to Medium and Adverse. At night lighting the scale of effects will increase to Medium and Adverse.

1.2.10. VP10: A6105 East of Gordon (15.7km, south-west)

This viewpoint is located on the A6105 between Gordon and East Gordon. The view looks out across gently rolling fields to the north, which are partially lined by trees or dry-stone walls. There are occasional individual properties or farmsteads in this direction. To the south the landform is more undulating and an area of woodland and residential properties is visible beyond a field on the opposite side of the road. The turbines at Fallago Rig Wind Farm extend across the distant hills to the north, with approximately three quarters of this development screened by buildings and trees on the local hills. Other operational wind farms are also largely screened by existing landform and vegetation from the vicinity of viewpoint 10.

The proposed development will be visible on the distant horizon, as a separate wind turbine development to Fallago Rig, with the lower parts of the turbines predominantly screened by the landform and woodland within the wider landscape. The scale of effects will be Medium-small and Adverse.

At night, small areas of existing lighting are visible across this view from the properties to the north and south, and from vehicles using the A6105. It is likely that the full extent of the proposed turbine lighting will be visible at night. The scale of effects at night will be Small and Adverse.

Should it be consented, Dunside Wind Farm will be visible behind trees on the local hillside, to the right (north east) of Fallago Rig. Visibility will be mostly limited to blades and the occasional nacelle. In combination cumulative effects greater than Negligible are unlikely to arise with any of the proposals at planning stage. Glimpsed visibility of Dunside Wind Farm will not be sufficient to alter the scale of effects.

1.2.11. VP11: A1 North-East of Haddington (17.2km, north)

Viewpoint 11 is located on the road bridge above the A1, north east of Haddington. The view to the north, away from the site, is restricted by the vegetation lining the A1 to views of a single field opposite the bridge. To the south there are 180-degree wide open views that look across gently rolling fields to the Lammermuir Hills. Traprain Law is a notable, isolated hill rising within this lower land. There are trees across the landscape, particularly to the south-west, and these occupy a high proportion of the view within the lower land. The blades and blade tips of multiple operational windfarms are just visible above the Lammermuir Hills.

Visibility of the proposed development will be limited to blades above the hill line and it will be hard to perceive these as a new addition given the wider cumulative context. The scale of effects will be Small-Negligible and Adverse.

Lighting on the proposed development is unlikely to be visible at night and the scale of effects will be Negligible and Neutral.

Should they be consented, Dunside, Ditcher Law, Greystone Knowl and Wull Muir Wind Farms will be visible spread across the Lammermuir Hills. Visibility will be mostly limited

to blades and blade tips, except at Wull Muir Wind Farm where more of the proposed turbines will be visible. In combination cumulative effects greater than Negligible are unlikely to arise with any of the proposals at planning stage.

1.2.12. VP12: Minor Road South of Gorebridge (18.3km, west)

Viewpoint 12 is located on a minor road to the east of Gorebridge, through a gap in a roadside hedgerow. The view to the east is largely contained by hedgerows along the road, however, the break in the vegetation provides open views across the rolling fields and forestry towards the Lammermuir Hills. The turbines at Dun Law I & II, Pogbie I & II and Keith Hill are visible across the hills in this view. Blades of the operational wind turbines at Crystal Rig I, II, and III, as well as the consented Crystal Rig IV, and at Aikengall I, II and IIIa are also visible in the far distance. The view is more open to the south and the Moorfoot Hills are openly visible above rolling fields and a small settlement. Limited visibility of Carcant Wind Farm is available in this direction.

The proposed development will be seen behind the ridgeline and the bottom half of the proposed turbines will be screened behind the landform. Visibility of turbines within the south end of the group will be reduced to blades only. The scale of effects will be Small-Negligible and Neutral.

At night, lighting will be limited within this view to residential properties and vehicles travelling along the roads. This will be a largely dark landscape and the majority of the proposed turbine lighting will be visible. The scale of effects at night will be Small and Adverse.

Should they be consented, Dunside, Ditcher Law, Wull Muir and Greystone Knowe Wind Farms will be visible across the view. Ditcher Law Wind Farm will be seen as large wind turbines behind the operational turbines in the Dun Law Wind Farm group and visibility of Dunside Wind Farm will be limited to blades behind the Lammermuir Hills. The proposed Wull Muir Wind Farm will form a prominent new feature on the skyline in the view to the south, but won't be seen in the same view as the proposed development.

In combination cumulative effects will arise with Ditcher Law Wind Farm, which will be visible behind the Dun Law Wind Farm group and in front of the proposed development. The proposed Wull Muir Wind Farm will add to the cumulative effects by introducing new wind turbines in a different part of the view. Lighting will be visible on Ditcher Law Wind Farm. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will increase to Medium and Adverse. At night lighting the scale of effects will increase to Medium and Adverse.

1.2.13. VP13: B7007 & NCN1 near Broad Law (18.7km, west)

Viewpoint 13 is located on the B7007 along the route of National Cycle Route 1. The view looks towards the site across a series of undulating hills and composed of tussocky grassland and areas of woodland. The three turbines of Carcant Wind Farm are visible in the immediate foreground of the view and a small number of turbines at Toddleburn Wind Farm are visible from the nacelle upwards behind the hill. Turbines within the Dun Law I & II, Pogbie I & II and Keith Hill Wind Farm group are visible in the middle distance across and on the open hillside, with Fallago Rig visible behind these on the more distant hills.

The proposed development will be visible partially behind the operational turbines at Dun Law I & II Wind Farms, as well as the more visually prominent northern turbine of Carcant Wind Farm. From this area, the majority of each turbine will be visible; turbines within the southern extent of the wind farm will be more screened behind the landform where the turbines will be visible from the nacelle upwards. The scale of effects will be Small-negligible and Neutral.

This is a predominantly dark landscape and lighting at night will be limited to vehicles passing along the road by this viewpoint and isolated properties in the wider landscape. The majority of the proposed wind turbine lighting will be visible in this view. The scale of effects at night will be Small and Adverse.

Should they be consented the proposed turbines at Wull Muir and Greystone Knowe Wind Farms will be openly visible in the middle ground of the view, to either side of the operational Carcant Wind Farm; Ditcher Law and Dunside Wind Farms will also be visible as a more recessive element within the view, behind the operational turbines at Dun Law I & II (Ditcher Law) and Fallago Rig (Dunside) Wind Farms.

In combination cumulative effects will primarily arise with Wull Muir, Ditcher Law and Dunside Wind Farms. These schemes will be visible at varying distances directly in front or behind the proposed development and the existing turbines, creating a dense area of wind development. Lighting will not be present on Wull Muir Wind Farm, however, it will be visible on Ditcher Law and Dunside Wind Farms, and on the visually separate Greystone Knowe Wind Farm. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will increase to Medium and Adverse. At night lighting the scale of effects will increase to Medium and Adverse.

1.2.14. VP14: Eildon Hills (22.3km, south)

This view is located on Eildon Mid Hill to the south of Melrose. The view affords 360-degree panoramic views across a primarily agricultural landscape interspersed with areas of woodland and infrequent settlements. The hills are flatter in views to the south and taller in views to the north, towards the Lammermuir and Moorfoot Hills. Wind farms are visible across the view to the north, with Longpark Wind Farm the most visible scheme in the middle-distance and other schemes visible across the more distant Lammermuir Hills.

The proposed development will be visible on the distant hills, just to the left (south west) of Fallago Rig Wind Farm, with a slight overlap between the schemes towards the eastern end of the proposed development. The scale of effects will be Small-Negligible and Neutral.

At night, lighting within the large settlements of Galashiels and Melrose at the foot of hill is a dominant feature in the view. There will be infrequent lighting from small groups/ individual properties within the wider view, along with visibility of vehicles moving within the landscape. However, there are likely to be relatively few walkers on the Eildon Hills at night. The scale of effects at night will be Negligible and Adverse.

Should they be consented, the cumulative developments of Dunside, Ditcher Law, Scawd Law, Greystone Knowe and Wull Muir Wind Farms will be visible spread across the Lammermuirs. There will be no overlap between the proposed development and these cumulative schemes. In combination cumulative effects will have potential to arise with all

of these schemes in planning. Lighting will not be present on Wull Muir, however, it will be visible on Ditcher Law and Dunside to either side of the proposed development, and on the visually separate Scawd Law and Greystone Knowe Wind Farms. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will increase to Small and Adverse. At night lighting the scale of effects will increase to Small and Adverse.

1.2.15. VP15: North Berwick Law (25.9km, north)

Viewpoint 15 is located on North Berwick Law, an elevated hill formed by a volcanic plug to the south of North Berwick. This viewpoint provides 360-degree panoramic views. The views look across North Berwick and the Firth of Forth to the north, and across low lying, gentle rolling farmland towards the in the south. The ridgeline of Lammermuir Hills extends across the view in this direction and the elevated position affords views of the operational wind turbines visible across the Lammermuirs.

The proposed development will form a minor feature on the hills and visibility of the turbines will be limited mostly to blades and blade tips. The occasional nacelle will be visible. The scale of effects will be Small-negligible and Neutral.

At night, this will be a largely dark landscape when looking north. However, vehicles and properties will be visible within the view and there will be views of the settlements along the southern coast of the Firth of Forth to the north and extending towards Edinburgh to the south west. There are likely to be relatively few walkers on North Berwick Law at night. Turbine lighting will be limited to a small number of nacelles and at this distance will form a very minor feature within the view. The scale of effects at night will be Negligible and Neutral.

Should they be consented, Dunside, Ditcher Law and Wull Muir Wind Farms will be visible spread across the Lammermuir Hills. Visibility will be limited due to the distance between this viewpoint and the proposed wind farms, and these will form a minor feature on the hills. In combination cumulative effects greater than Negligible are unlikely to arise with any of the proposals at the planning stage.

1.2.16. VP16: A6112/B6470 Junction East of Swinton (29.6km, east)

Viewpoint 16 is located at the junction of the A6112 and the B6470, to the east of the site. The view looks across hedgerows located on either side of the road, towards the undulating hills around the proposed development. Looking towards the site, the view consists of foreground and distant views, with the middle-distance views semi-screened by the topography and vegetation. This is a rural view consisting of fields and trees with the occasional isolated property or group of properties. Visibility of existing turbines within this view is limited and where they are seen they form a minor element on the distant hills. Aikengall I-IIa, Crystal Rig I-IV and Fallago Rig Wind Farms form the most notable operational developments within the view.

The proposed development will form a minor feature on the hills adjacent to the existing Fallago Rig Wind Farm. Visibility of the turbines will be limited mostly to blades and blade tips, with some nacelles visible. The scale of effects will be Negligible and Neutral.

At night this will be a largely dark landscape, with visibility of lighting limited to that from properties and vehicles within the view. Nacelle lighting will be visible on a small number of turbines within this view, however due to the distance the scale of effects will be Negligible and Neutral.

Should they be consented, Dunside and Scawd Law Wind Farms will be visible as additional minor features on the distant hillside. Dunside Wind Farm will be visible as a larger scheme in front of the existing Fallago Rig Wind Farm and Scawd Law will form a completely separate development. Visibility of other schemes in planning will be limited to occasional blade tips.

In combination cumulative effects will arise with Dunside Wind Farm, which will be visible as the largest new scheme within the view. Dunside Wind Farm will be seen in front of turbines at Fallago Rig Wind Farm and partially in front of turbines within the northern end of the proposed development. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will increase to Small-Negligible and Neutral. At night lighting the scale of effects will increase to Small-Negligible and Adverse.

1.2.17. VP17: Arthur's Seat (31.0km, north-west)

This popular viewpoint is located at the summit of Arthur's Seat, within Holyrood Park in Edinburgh. The viewpoint affords 360-degree panoramic views across the Firth of Forth to the north, the Pentland Hills to the south and the distant Moorfoot and Lammermuir Hills to the south-east. Edinburgh forms a prominent feature around the base of the hill. In views towards the site, much of the fore- and midground of the view is occupied by urban areas on the outskirts of Edinburgh. The landscape becomes increasingly rural in the distant views towards the Lammermuirs, where arable land and woodland form the dominant land cover. On days with excellent visibility the existing operational schemes across the Lammermuir and Moorfoot Hills are visible as very minor elements on the horizon.

The proposed development will form a very minor element on the distant hills and over half of the turbines will be screened below the nacelle level. The scale of effects will be Negligible and Neutral.

At night Edinburgh and the surrounding suburbs will form the dominant lighting within the foreground of the view. Lighting on the proposed development will be visible as a barely perceptible feature on the distant hills. The scale of effects at night will be Negligible and Neutral.

Should they be consented, additional cumulative schemes will be visible across the distant hillside where they will be seen as a very minor element within the view. In combination cumulative effects are unlikely to give rise to more than Negligible scale effects with any of the proposals at planning stage.

1.2.18. VP18: Allermuir Hills, Pentland Hills Regional Park (32.5km, west)

VP18 is located at the summit of Allermuir Hill within the Pentland Hills. The jagged, barren Pentland Hills form the dominant feature in this view to the south. To the north, the expansive spread of the City of Edinburgh and the Firth of Forth are dominant within the

view. Views towards the site look across settlements on the edge of Edinburgh towards a rural landscape set at the foot of the Lammermuir Hills. Existing turbines are visible across the Moorfoot and Lammermuir Hills, however they form a very minor element within the distant view.

The proposed development will form a very minor element on the distant hills with the majority of the scheme fully visible. The scale of effects will be Negligible and Neutral.

At night Edinburgh and the surrounding suburbs will form the dominant lighting within the foreground of the view. Lighting on the proposed development will be visible as a barely perceptible feature on the distant hills. The scale of effects at night will be Negligible and Neutral.

Should they be consented, additional cumulative schemes will be visible across the distant hillside where they will also be seen as a very minor element within the view. In combination cumulative effects are unlikely to give rise to more than Negligible scale effects with any of the proposals at the planning stage.

1.2.19. VP19: Southern Upland Way, Edgarhope Wood (5.6km, south)

Viewpoint 19 is located on the Southern Upland Way, on a local hill adjacent to Edgarhope Wood. The view looks across a grassy field used for cattle grazing towards the more tussocky, heather covered hills within the Lammermuir range. The existing wind turbines at Fallago Rig Wind Farm are clearly visible in this direction across the rear of the hill top. The wider view becomes more open to the south-west, west and north-west to the Moorfoot Hills and the opposite end of the Lammermuir Hills. Existing operation schemes such as Dun Law I & II, Toddleburn and Longpark Wind Farms are visible within the view; these schemes are visually separated from Fallago Rig Wind Farm by Edgarhope Wood, which rises across a local hill.

The proposed development will be openly visible to the left of Fallago Rig. The majority of the turbines will be clearly visible, with the exception of three turbines (T1, T17 & T18) where approximately half of the tower will be screened, and one turbine (T19) which will be predominantly screened behind Edgarhope Wood. The scale of effects will be Medium and Adverse.

At night this is a dark landscape with limited distant visibility of lighting on properties and of vehicles travelling along roads within the lowland to the west. However, there are likely to be relatively few users of the Southern Upland Way at night. The full extent of wind turbine lighting on the proposed development will be visible, with the exception of the lighting on T19 which will be screened. The scale of effects at night will be Medium-Small and Adverse.

Should they be consented, Dunside, Wull Muir, Scawd Law and Greystone Knowe Wind Farms will be visible across the Lammermuir and Moorfoot Hills. Dunside Wind Farm will be the only scheme visible in the same direction as the proposed development and will be openly visible as a taller scheme directly to the right of Fallago Rig Wind Farm.

In combination cumulative effects will arise with Dunside Wind Farm, which will be openly visible on the opposite side of the Fallago Rig to the proposed development. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will remain Medium and Adverse. At

night the lighting on Dunside will be seen in combination with that on the proposed development and the scale of effects will increase to Medium and Adverse.

1.2.20. VP20: Corepaths west of Oxton (6.0km, south-west)

Viewpoint 20 is located to the south-west of Oxton on Core Path 22. The path rises from Oxton and in this location the path runs along a thin, grassed strip between a low wall and fencing. The elevated position affords wide views across the rolling farmland, with the hills becoming more prominent and the valleys more incised when looking towards the proposed development. There are areas of trees across the view and evidence of early-stage tree planting adjacent to the path; once this planting matures parts of the view to the north will be screened. The existing wind farms of Toddleburn, Dun Law I & II, Pogbie I & II, Keith Hill and Fallago Rig are visible across the view. Toddleburn Wind Farm is the more prominent, being located closest to the viewer. Electricity pylons are a prominent feature within the foreground of the view, and the view towards the site looks through the overhead electricity cables and lower telegraph cables.

The proposed development will form a notable addition within this view and will be visible across the hills on the opposite side of the valley, partially in front of the turbines at Fallago Rig Wind Farm. The full extent of the scheme will be visible. The scale of effects will be Medium and Adverse.

At night this will be a mostly dark landscape with some lighting visible at Oxton and on individual farmsteads across the view. Users are unlikely to be walking along this route at night. The full extent of wind turbine lighting will be visible. The scale of effects at night will be Medium and Adverse.

Should they be consented, the proposed Dunside, Ditcher Law, Wull Muir and Greystone Knowe Wind Farms will be visible within the view. Looking towards the site, Dunside Wind Farm will appear adjacent to, and partially in front of, the existing turbines at Fallago Rig, but behind the proposed development. Ditcher Law Wind Farm will appear as a large scheme close to the Dun Law Wind Farm group.

In combination cumulative effects will arise with the four aforementioned schemes, with Greystone Knowe and Wull Muir located in a different area of the view to the proposed development. Together these schemes will increase the extent of wind farms visible across the wider view. Ditcher Law Wind Farm will be seen as a nearby, but separate entity to the proposed development, whilst Dunside Wind Farm will be located mostly behind the proposed development and will form a discrete cluster with the existing Fallago Rig Wind Farm. In combination effects during the day will increase to Large-Medium and Adverse. At night lighting will be visible on all three cumulative schemes and the scale of effects will increase to Large-Medium and Adverse.

1.2.21. VP21: Redstone Rig (7.0km, north)

Viewpoint 21 is located at Redstone Rig on the minor road between Longformacus and Gifford. This viewpoint on the plateau landscape within the Lammermuir Hills looks across the heather covered hilltops towards the turbines at Fallago Rig Wind Farm, which are openly visible descending behind the hillside. The hills fall away to the north, giving

expansive views across the lowland and the Firth of Forth. Traprain Law and North Berwick Law are visible in this view. Blades of wind turbines at Crystal Rig II are visible to the north west.

The proposed development will form a minor addition within this view and views will be limited to approximately four turbines seen behind Fallago Rig Wind Farm. T7 will be visible from the nacelle upwards; T8, T1 and T13 will be visible as blade tips only. The scale of effects will be Negligible and Neutral.

At night this will be a predominantly dark landscape and lighting will most likely occur from vehicles passing along the road and houses and vehicles within the lowland landscape to the north. No turbine lighting will be visible within the view. The scale of effects at night will be Negligible and Neutral.

Should it be consented, Dunside Wind Farm will be partially visible to the left of Fallago Rig Wind Farm. For the majority of these proposed wind turbines, visibility will be of the blades and the occasional nacelle. Two turbines appear slightly higher within the view and will offer greater views of the towers. Dunside Wind Farm will not overlap with Fallago Rig Wind Farm and the schemes will be relatively proportionate in scale.

Due to the negligible scale of effects arising from the proposed development, in combination cumulative effects will not arise with Dunside Wind Farm. The scale of effects from both schemes will solely reflect the effects of Dunside Wind Farm which will be Medium scale and Adverse during the day and Small-Negligible and Adverse at night due to the lighting on proposed the Dunside wind turbines.

1.2.22. VP22: Lauder Common (10.0km, south-west)

Viewpoint 22 is located on one of the highest points within Lauder Common and affords open, panoramic views in all directions. In most directions the view is of rolling, agricultural land interspersed with belts and blocks of trees. Existing operational wind farms are visible across the view, notably: Longpark Wind Farm visible to the south partially behind the hillside; Toddleburn Wind Farm, visible in the mid-distance to the north; Dun Law I & II, Pogie I & II and Keith Hill Wind Farms, visible on the distant ridgeline to the north and Fallago Rig Wind Farm, openly visible across the hillside to the north-east. Blade tips of Crystal Rig IV and Aikengall IIa are also visible behind the ridgeline to the right (north east) of Fallago Rig Wind Farm and Black Hill is visible as an isolated wind farm on the lower lying land in the distance to the north east.

The proposed development will be openly visibly on the hillside in front of Fallago Rig Wind Farm. The turbines will be fully visible and appear evenly spaced. The scale of effects will be Medium and Adverse.

At night this will be a predominantly dark landscape, with lighting limited to infrequent property lights and vehicles moving within the landscape. The full extent of lighting on the proposed development will be visible and the scale of effects at night will be Small and Adverse.

Should they be consented, the proposed Dunside, Ditcher Law, Scawd Law, Greystone Knowe and Wull Muir Wind Farms will be visible in the view. Most notable of these will be Ditcher Law Wind Farm, which will be seen openly to the right of Dun Law I & II Wind

Farms on the front face of the hill, and Dunside Wind Farm which will be openly visible to the right of Fallago Rig. Scawd Law, Greystone Knowe and Wull Muir Wind Farms will appear as discrete wind farms in the landscape at a similar distance from the viewpoint to the proposed development. Consequently, in combination cumulative effects will arise with all of these proposed wind farms in planning. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will increase to Large-Medium and Adverse. At night lighting on Ditcher Law and Dunside Wind Farms will be fully visible in the same area of the view as the proposed development and the scale of effects will increase to Medium and Adverse.

1.2.23. VP23: A68 near The Roan (9.6km, south)

Viewpoint 23 is located at the southern end of a layby on the A68, just north of the The Roan. This view is relatively narrow and looks north along the A68 corridor. Fields bounded by trees lie to the west of this view, with the view to the east largely screened by a hedgerow along the side of the road. Longer views are available to the north, towards the site, where fields and trees cover the local hills. Views from this location are generally short, due to the vegetation and landform, and similar in character to the north and south of the viewpoint location.

Visibility of the proposed development will be limited to six blade tips seen behind the trees and landform, with up to a further three blade tips potentially visible in some locations further north and south of the viewpoint. Visibility of nacelles is unlikely to occur at this location. The scale of effects will be Small-Negligible and Neutral.

At night, lighting within the landscape will be limited to vehicles passing along the A68. Turbine lighting is unlikely to be visible at this location and the scale of effects at night will be Negligible and Neutral.

No cumulative schemes will be visible from this location. In combination cumulative effects will not arise at this location.

1.2.24. VP24: Southern Upland Way, Chester Hill (7.9km, south)

This view is located on the Southern Upland Way directly to the south-west of Lauder. This viewpoint is located adjacent to a bench that looks towards the site, across the town of Lauder at the base of a broad U-shaped valley and towards the low hills on the opposite side. The existing wind turbines within the Dun Law I & II, Pogbie I & II and Keith Hill Wind Farm group are visible to the north. Blades and the occasional nacelles at Fallago Rig are visible behind the hills in the north-east, and a small number of domestic turbines are visible to the south-east.

The proposed development will be visible beyond the hill tops on the far side of the valley, in front of the existing Fallago Rig Wind Farm. The turbines will be predominantly visible with some towers partially screened behind the hills. All nacelles will be clearly visible. The scale of effects will be Medium and Adverse.

At night, lights within Lauder will be a notable feature within the foreground of the view. The wider landscape will be predominantly dark with lighting mostly limited to that at individual properties. However, there are likely to be relatively few users of the Southern

Upland Way at night. The full extent of turbine lighting on the proposed development will be visible and the scale of effects will be Medium-Small and Adverse.

Should they be consented, the cumulative schemes of Ditcher Law and Dunside Wind Farms will be visible. Ditcher Law Wind Farm will be openly visible on the hillsides to the north, where it will form a new group of turbines within the view. Dunside Wind Farm will be seen predominantly behind the hills as a mixture of blades, nacelles and the occasional tower; the scheme will be visually separate from the existing turbines at Fallago Rig Wind Farm.

In combination cumulative effects will arise with Ditcher Law and Dunside Wind Farms. Both schemes will be visually separate from the proposed development. However, they will notably increase the presence of turbines across the hillside. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will increase to Large-Medium and Adverse. At night lighting on Ditcher Law Wind Farm will be fully visible with some lighting on Dunside Wind Farm also seen above the hillside. The scale of effects at night will increase to Medium and Adverse.

1.2.25. VP25: B6456 near A697 Junction (8.8km, south)

Viewpoint 25 is located on the B6456 and utilises a break in the roadside vegetation, formed by a field gate, to look out across an agricultural landscape that gently falls before rising to form low hills on the opposite side of the valley. A small number of turbines at Fallago Rig Wind Farm are visible on the horizon on the opposite side of the valley, and three domestic turbines are visible on the lower land in views south west along the valley.

The proposed development will be seen to the left of the turbines at Fallago Rig Wind Farm. All of the nacelles will be visible, except for T5 which will be just screened behind the hills side. Visibility of the proposed wind turbines will vary, but most will be clearly visible. The scheme will appear balanced and evenly spaced across the hillside. The scale of effects will be Medium and Adverse.

At night this will be a largely dark viewpoint, with lighting limited to that at the isolated dwellings within the view and vehicles passing behind the viewer along the road. The full extent of turbine lighting on the proposed development will be visible as a minor feature on the hillside and the scale of effects will be Small and Neutral.

Should they be consented Ditcher Lawn and Dunside Wind Farms will be visible in this view. Ditcher Law Wind Farm will be seen as a minor feature behind the hills, with visibility mostly limited to blade tips and the occasional nacelle. Dunside Wind Farm will be more openly visible on the opposite side of the valley, with most of the turbines clearly visible above the hills.

In combination cumulative effects will mostly arise with Dunside Wind Farm, which will be seen to the right of the proposed development. There will be a visual break between the two schemes, and they will read as separate developments. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will remain Medium and Adverse due to the distance of the proposed wind turbines from the viewpoint, despite the increased spread in the view. At night lighting on Dunside Wind Farm will be visible and the scale of effects at night will increase to Medium-small and Adverse.

1.2.26. VP26: B6456 near Camp Moor (16.5km, east)

Viewpoint 26 is located to the east of the site on the B6456 and looks out across an open landscape that conveys a sense of barren remoteness. There are a few areas of woodland within the fore- and mid-ground of the view, with two conical hills in the distance. The typical agricultural landscape of the area is visible in the distance of this view. However, it forms a minor recessive element. Visibility of existing turbines is limited to the turbines at Black Hill Wind Farm to the north of the viewpoint and Longpark Wind Farm which can be seen in the more agricultural landscape to the south-west. The operational Fallago Rig Wind farm is screened behind existing woodland and landform to the right of the road.

The proposed development will be seen to the left of the conical hill immediately to the right of the B6456 in the view. Visibility will be limited to 11 of the 19 proposed turbines and will vary between blade tips only, blades and nacelles and the occasional short section of tower. The scale of effects will be Small and Adverse.

At night this is a predominantly dark landscape and lighting will be limited to isolated properties within the landscape and vehicles passing through. A small number of nacelle lights will be visible on the proposed development and will be perceived as a very minor feature in the view. The scale of effects at night will be Small-Negligible and Adverse.

Should it be consented Dunside Wind Farm will be a notable feature on the skyline, where it will be seen behind and to the right of the conical hill. This wind farm will be perceived to be a similar height to the landform. Some turbines will be partially screened behind the hill and the woodland. The two schemes will frame the conical hill and reduce its isolated nature within the landscape. Cumulative in combination effects during the day will increase to Medium and Adverse. At night lighting on Dunside Wind Farm will be visible and will be more notable within the view due to the elevated height of turbines. The scale of effects at night will increase to Medium-Small and Adverse.

1.2.27. VP27: Fa'Side Hill Viewpoint (21.6km, north-west)

This viewpoint is located at the Fa'Side Hill Viewpoint, which is comprised of a layby off a minor road between Tranent and Wallyford. The visualisation at **Figure 6.39** is produced as a wireline only, without an existing photograph, to demonstrate the limited potential for views. This viewpoint is primarily oriented to look north-west where there are views towards the Firth of Forth and Edinburgh. Views are also present towards the proposed development; in this direction the view looks out across rolling agricultural fields intersperse with hedgerows and areas of trees. Overhead electricity pylons form a prominent feature within the midground of this view and cut across the view from east to west. The Lammermuir Hills are visible as a minor feature within the background of this view. Existing turbines are just perceptible across this range of the hills.

The proposed development will be visible as a minor feature on the distant hills, perceived as similar in character to the existing turbines across the hills. Visibility will largely consist of blades and blade tips only, although approximately two nacelles may be seen above the hills. The scale of effects will be Small-Negligible and Adverse.

At night the view towards the site will be largely dark, with lighting limited to that of mostly individual properties within the view. To the north west lighting in Edinburgh and

its satellite settlements will be a notable feature in the view, and to the north the settlements along the southern shore of the Firth of Forth are well lit. Turbine lighting may be perceptible on one of the nacelles visible above the horizon. The scale of effects will be Negligible and Adverse.

Should it be consented, the proposed Ditcher Law Wind Farm will be the most notable new scheme along the Lammermuir Hills, where it will be predominantly visible behind the existing Dun Law I & II, Pogie I & II and Keith Hill group. Both the turbine blades and towers of this scheme will be visible.

In combination cumulative effects will arise with Ditcher Law Wind Farm, above and behind existing turbines as described above. Ditcher Law Wind Farm will be a prominent feature on the hills and will be notable larger in scale than the existing turbines. Seen together, Ditcher Law Wind Farm and the proposed development will connect the turbines at Fallago Rig to those within the Dun Law Wind Farm Group. In combination effects during the day will increase to Small and Adverse. At night a small number of lights on Ditcher Law Wind Farm will be seen in combination with that on the proposed development and the scale of effects will increase to Small-Negligible and Adverse.

1.2.28. VP28: B6369 north of Gifford (11.4km, north)

Viewpoint 28 is located on the B6369 to the north of Gifford. The view looks south along the road across a largely agricultural landscape towards the Lammermuir Hills. The visualisation at **Figure 6.40** is produced as a wireline only, without an existing photograph, to demonstrate the limited potential for views. Trees within the landscape create a large belt of woodland across the mid-ground of the view and houses at Gifford are just visible on the edge of these trees. Eleven blade tips at Fallago Rig Wind Farm are just visible as a very minor feature above the hills.

Visibility of the proposed development will be limited to four blade tips visible above the distant hillside to the right of those at Fallago Rig Wind Farm. The extent of visibility will be limited, and the proposed development will be perceived as similar in character to those at Fallago Rig Wind Farm, albeit the blades of the proposed development will be slightly more visible than those existing. The scale of effects will be Negligible and Adverse.

At night, lighting within the landscape will be limited to vehicles passing along the B6369 and of some properties on the edge of Gifford. Turbine lighting will not be visible at this location and the scale of effects at night will be Negligible and Neutral.

No cumulative schemes will be visible from this location. In combination cumulative effects will not arise at this location.

1.2.29. VP29: Elie Harbour (41.9km, north)

Viewpoint 29 is located at the viewpoint on Elie Harbour. The visualisation at **Figure 6.41** is produced as a wireline only, without an existing photograph, to demonstrate the limited potential for views. The view looks out across the Firth of Forth and the Lammermuir Hills can just be perceived as an area of elevated land beyond the lowland plain of the opposite coast. The wider view looks over the harbour towards the beach and properties within Elie.

The proposed development, cumulative developments and turbine lighting is unlikely to be perceptible from the location except on days with the very best visibility. The scale of effects during the day and night will be Negligible and Neutral.

In combination cumulative effects will not arise with any of the proposals at planning stage.

1.2.30. VP30: A198 at Dirleton (25.8km, north)

Viewpoint 30 is located on the edge of Dirleton, at the junction between the A198 and the B1345. The view looks south across low lying arable fields towards the Lammermuir and Moorfoot Hills, which rise up in the distance; three domestic scale wind farms are visible within the fields in this direction. Looking east, a further four domestic wind turbines are visible in the middle ground of the view. The prominent North Berwick Law is visible in the middle-distance, and Bass Rock is visible in the distance. To the north, away from the proposed development, the houses on the edge of Dirleton can be seen. Existing wind farms are visible across the distant Lammermuir and Moorfoot Hills.

The proposed development will be visible to the right of Fallago Rig Wind Farm, with only one turbine (T11) overlapping the existing scheme. Approximately 15 of the proposed 19 turbines will be visible in this view, of which seven turbines (T11, T10, T12, T9, T13, T14 & T3) will be visible from the nacelle upwards and eight turbines will be visible as blades and blade tips only. The scale of effects will be Negligible and Neutral.

At night this is a dark landscape, with the main sources of light arising from vehicles passing along the A198, the properties behind the viewer and lighting on and around individual properties within the wider view. At worst, lighting on three turbines (T11, T13 & T3) will be visible as distant, minor points on the hills. The scale of effects at night will be Negligible and Adverse.

Should they be consented, Dunside, Ditcher Law, Wull Muir and Greystone Knowe Wind Farms will be visible spread across the Lammermuir and Moorfoot Hills. All four schemes will form minor elements on the distant hillside and will be in keeping with the scale of the existing developments.

In combination cumulative effects will arise with Dunside Wind Farm, which will be visible to the left of Fallago Rig Wind Farm. Seen together, the proposed development and Dunside Wind Farm will be perceived to extend the existing group of turbines at Fallago Rig Wind Farm across a wider extent of the hillside. Dunside Wind Farm will be visible at a similar scale to the proposed development and visibility will be largely limited to blade tips and some nacelles. In combination effects during the day will increase to Small and Adverse. At night a small number of lights on Dunside Wind Farm will be seen in combination with that on the proposed development and the scale of effects will increase to Small-Negligible and Adverse.