

5 Landscape and Visual

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5 Landscape and Visual

5.1 Executive Summary

- 5.1.1 Following on from Scottish Natural Heritage's (SNH's) consultation response to the Energy Consents Unit (ECU) of 15th July 2019, a reduction to the Proposed Development is proposed. SNH's main concerns related to the views of the wind farm from the Shetland National Scenic Area (NSA).
- 5.1.2 The proposed adjustment reduces the influence of the Proposed Development on sub units of the Shetland NSA at North Roe and Unst. The proposed reduction also simplifies the design of the wind farm in relation to the underlying landform, removing turbines from the flat coastal headland on Yell, and improves the relationship with the adjacent settlement pattern.
- 5.1.3 A conference call discussion took place between the representatives of Energy Isles Wind Farm and SNH on 7th October 2019 regarding the design and effects of the Proposed Development. An agreement was reached at that time to reduce the project by removing turbines. Subsequent design iteration took place and this exercise concluded, following further public information days, with the deletion of six turbines; 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 29, and the reduction in height of nine turbines; 5, 16, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 from 200 m to 180 m. Reducing the heights of these turbines, which lie at the periphery of the array, will assist in tapering the height of the wind farm at the transition to the surrounding landform, and also to the adjacent settlements to the south. The revised proposal is for 23 turbines; 14 at 200 m high to blade tip, (with indicative towers of 120 m and indicative 160 m rotor diameter); and 9 turbines at 180 m high to blade tip, (with indicative towers of 100 m and indicative 160m rotor diameter).
- 5.1.4 The comparative ZTVs, presented at Figures 5.2.1 to 5.2.4, indicate the areas where visibility has been reduced, and the revised visualisations, at Figures 5.3.1 to 5.3.21, illustrate the reduced influence of the turbines on key views and receptors within the study area.
- 5.1.5 The revision to the Proposed Development, most notably removing Turbines 1 to 5 and 7, takes development away from the lower lying headland area of Yell, thereby setting the influence of development back from the sensitive coastlines and away from the focus of coastal views. This reduction of the Proposed Development also positions the development within the moorland interior of Yell, associating the development more clearly with a single component of the landscape. The removal of Turbine 29 and the reduction in the heights of Turbines 5, and 24 to 28 further assists in relating the profile of the turbines to the flow of the underlying terrain. Moreover, the reduction in the heights of turbines 16, 19 and 20 on the southern edge of the development assists in reducing the variation in scale with the adjacent settlement pattern, around the head of Basta Voe.

5.2 Introduction

- 5.2.1 This chapter provides a revised assessment of the effects on landscape resources and visual amenity that would be likely to result from the construction, operation and maintenance (O&M), and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. This follows on from the reduction in the number of turbines proposed from 29 to 23, and also the associated reduction in height of nine turbines from a blade tip height of 200 m to 180 m. As mitigation is embedded into the design, all effects are residual.
- 5.2.2 The alteration to the Proposed Development follows on from the consultation response received from SNH in July 2019 and subsequent further consultation with SNH in October 2019. Details of the consultations are included in Appendix 2.1. The alteration to the Proposed Development is intended to alleviate the concerns regarding effects on the Shetland NSA.

5.2.3 The updated Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has been prepared to provide an understanding of the reduced effects of the revised proposals. The revised assessment is tabulated, with detailed assessment included where appropriate to examine the reduced effects.

5.2.4 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.

Reading Guide

5.2.5 The baseline landscape and visual conditions currently existing within the Proposed Development site and within the surrounding study area are fully described in Chapter 5: LVIA of the 2019 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report. For the purposes of this update to the assessment, the baseline previously described in the 2019 EIA Report is unchanged and all effects are assessed against this baseline.

5.2.6 This update to the LVIA concentrates on the key landscape and visual issues identified during the Scoping stage and through correspondence with Shetland Island Council (SIC) and SNH 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 land and sea, settlements, roads, footpaths and cycle routes, as a result of the Proposed Development.

5.2.7 The assessment of effects on some landscape and visual receptors set out in Chapter 5: LVIA of the 2019 EIA Report is superseded by the information contained within this SEI. The assessment for those landscape and visual receptors not reassessed, remains as presented in the 2019 EIA Report.

Methodology

5.2.8 In the 2019 EIA Report, the landscape methodology, as described in Chapter 5, Section 5.4, was based upon the *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (GLVIA), Third Edition, 2013. There have been no changes to the appropriate guidance since this time. The methodology used in this update of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment remains as set out in Appendix 5.1 of the 2019 EIA Report.

5.2.9 The assessment of effects on the special qualities of the Shetland NSA, set out in Appendix 1, is based on the draft SNH methodology, Guidance for Assessing the Effects on Special Landscape Qualities (Working Draft 11, November 2018), which was provided to the consultant team by SNH in the autumn of 2019. The SNH advice was that this guidance should be used for the assessment, notwithstanding its draft status.

Supporting Graphics

5.2.10 This update to the LVIA has been informed by the figures listed below and included in Volume 2 of the Supplementary Environmental Information, which illustrate the effects of removing turbines 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 29, and the reduction in height of turbines 5, 16, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

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

5.2.12 The assessment of landscape and visual effects is supported by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) maps in Figures 5.2.1 to 5.2.8, and viewpoint photographs and wireframes/ photomontages in Figures 5.3.1 a-d to 5.3.21 a-d.

- 5.2.13 The cumulative assessment is accompanied by the cumulative site location plan in Figure 5.4.1, cumulative ZTVs in Figures 5.5.1 to 5.5.2, and cumulative wireframes in Figures 5.6.1a-c to 5.6.4a-c.

5.3 Response to Consultation Responses

SNH

- 5.3.1 SNH's consultation response dated 15th July 2019 sets out their objection to the Proposed Development due to the "*significant adverse effects on the special qualities of the Shetland NSA such that the objectives of the designation and overall integrity of the area would be compromised.*"
- 5.3.2 In summary, the objection was raised in light of the effects of the proposal on the Shetland NSA. The components of the NSA which will be influenced by the Proposed Development are the northern part of Unst (Hermaness) and the North Roe sector of Mainland (Fethaland).
- 5.3.3 Chapter 5: LVIA of the 2019 EIA Report concluded the following with regard to the effects of the Proposed Development on the Shetland NSA, at paragraphs 5.6.36 to 5.6.43:

Table 5.1

<i>North Roe sub unit of the Shetland NSA</i>
The North Roe sub unit of the Shetland NSA includes the following specific special qualities, which are described within the SNH report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>"The North Roe peninsula further exhibits a range of skerries, stacks, islets, geos, caves, headlands and natural arches. Its complex geology lends the area distinctive variations in coastal landform and colour between Fugla Ness, Uyea Isle, Fethaland and the Ramna Stacks."</i> <p>Figures 5.2.1 – 5.2.8 illustrate the extent of theoretical visibility to the Proposed Development, indicating visibility over distances greater than 12.5km from north east facing slopes and hills along the northern coast of North Roe. Viewpoint 16, Point of Fethaland, Figure 5.3.16 and Viewpoint 17, Loch of Houllsquey, Figure 5.3.17, illustrate the nature of views from the headland and north east facing slopes within the NSA.</p> <p>The NSA includes parts of LCA C2 North Roe Undulating Moorland with Lochs, LCA E3 Coastal Crofting and Grazing Lands, LCA G1 Coastal Edge LCA, CCA 24 North Roe Coast, and CCA 27 Yell Sound, which fall within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCAs and CCAs finds no significant landscape effects on these areas, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative landscape effects. This is due to the addition of the Proposed Development, as a noticeable new element, being seen within very diverse and expansive views over separation distances greater than 12.5km. A Major/Moderate (Significant) effect was found to affect visual receptors at Viewpoint 16 and 17.</p> <p>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 significantly affect the special qualities and overall integrity, or the objectives for designation, of the Fethaland sub unit of the Shetland NSA.</p>
<i>Hermaness sub unit of the Shetland NSA</i>
The Hermaness sub unit of the Shetland NSA includes the following specific special qualities, which are described within the SNH report:

- “At Hermaness on Unst, the coastal topography varies from the 175m high cliffs at the Neap, to the sandy beach and machair at the head of the narrow Burrafirth.”
- Cultural landmarks include the western edge of the Hermaness area which contains the northerly military installations in the British Isles at Saxa Vord.”

Figures 5.2.1 – 5.2.8 illustrate the extent of theoretical visibility to the Proposed Development, indicating visibility over distances greater than 16.5km from the headland at Tonga and over c.19km from Hermaness Hill, with limited areas of intermittent visibility between. Viewpoint 18, Hermaness Hill, Figure 5.3.18 illustrates the nature of views from the headland within the NSA.

The sub unit of the NSA includes parts of LCA A4 Unst Uplands, LCA G1 Coastal Edge LCA, CCA 19 Hermaness, and CCA 13 Burrafirth, which fall within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCAs and CCAs finds no significant effects on these areas within the area of the NSA, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects. This is due to the Proposed Development being seen set back within the interior of Yell in the distance, in the context of the surrounding expansive coastal views, over separation distances greater than 16.5km. A Moderate (Not Significant) effect was found to affect receptors at Viewpoint 18.

The special qualities of the sub-unit of the NSA will not be altered by the Proposed Development, with the large landscape scale of the foreground, and the expansive coastal views beyond being well separated from the influence of the Proposed Development. There will be a limited influence on the perception of the coastal views to the north east, however these are not judged to affect the special qualities and overall integrity, or the objectives of designation, of the Hermaness sub unit of the Shetland NSA.

5.3.4 The 2019 EIA Report assessed in detail, effects of the Proposed Development on the component Landscape and Coastal Character Areas within the sub units of the NSA at Fethaland and Hermaness. The assessment identified no significant effects arising from the Proposed Development on landscape or coastal character areas within the NSA. This was due principally to the distance of the development from the LCA/CCA, the position of the wind farm substantially within the interior of Yell (in the main being set back from the sensitive coastal edge), and the relatively small component the Proposed Development would form within the very expansive 360° nature of coastal views. The assessment identified that the Proposed Development will be experienced as a noticeable new element, being seen within very diverse and expansive views over separation distances greater than 12.5km. The assessment of effects on LCAs and CCAs found no significant effects on areas within the Fethaland and Hermaness sub units of the NSA, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects.

5.3.5 Visual effects on the NSA were assessed through a detailed analysis of the ZTV and through the assessment of individual viewpoints. Viewpoints included in the LVIA were from the: Fethaland sub unit of the NSA at Viewpoint 16, Point of Fethaland, North Roe and Viewpoint 17, Loch of Houllsquey, North Roe; and from the Hermaness sub unit of the NSA at Viewpoint 18, Hermaness Hill. Viewpoint 14, Wood Wick lies beyond the southern boundary of the NSA but is a useful viewpoint to consider as it provides similar views to those experienced from the southern extent of the Hermaness sub unit of the NSA. The assessment of visual effects from these viewpoints concluded that a locally Major/Moderate (Significant) effect was found to affect receptors at Viewpoint 16, Point of Fethaland and Viewpoint 17, Loch of Houllsquey. Moderate Not Significant effects were identified on receptors at Viewpoint 18, Hermaness Hill, and locally Major/Moderate Significant effects were found on receptors visiting the coastal edge at Wood Wick.

5.3.6 It should be noted that there is a clear difference between landscape and visual effects. The assessment of landscape effects considers changes to the landscape as a resource whilst the assessment of visual effects considers changes in views and visual amenity. It is invariably the case

that levels of magnitude of change on landscape character receptors, including designated areas, are found to be lower than the magnitude of change on specific viewpoints that are located within the same landscape character area, given that viewpoints are selected from areas of LCAs with views of the Proposed Development.

5.3.7 The landscape character of the NSA is not determined specifically by the outlook over the Proposed Development, whilst other factors, both physical and perceptual combine to give an area its landscape character. Therefore, the influence of the Proposed Development on landscape character and vis a vis the special qualities of a designated area will be typically be less than the effect of the Proposed Development on a specific view. Effects on viewpoints are assessed within the context of a specific outlook towards the site of a Proposed Development and are usually selected to obtain a clear view towards the site. The Proposed Development is the principal consideration in the viewpoint assessment and other fields of view are considered to a lesser degree.

5.3.8 Whilst the conclusions of the 2019 EIA Report are that there are no overall significant landscape effects on the Fethaland and Hermaness sub units of the Shetland NSA, and that significant visual effects are localised, there are several statements in SNH's response, from 15th July 2019 pages 5 to 6, as underlined below, which indicate how the Proposed Development could be adjusted to reduce landscape and visual effects on the NSA:

- *"The very large vertical scale of the turbines will dominate over the low elevation of the Yell landform in particular where turbines are sited close to the northern edge of the moorland where it steps down transitions to much lower coastal character;*
- *changes to the development such that it appears more subservient in the landscape;*
- *a meaningful reduction in wind farm scale (turbine height and potentially turbine numbers), and*
- *removal/re-siting of turbines away from the sensitive coastal edge such that they sit within (as opposed to on the edge of) the moorland landscape, in a more contained grouping."*

5.3.9 The revision to the Proposed Development, removing Turbines 1 to 5 and 7, takes development away from the lower lying headland area of Yell, thereby setting the influence of development back from the sensitive coastlines and away from coastal views, as seen across the sea between the islands, and between the adjoining headlands. This reduction of the Proposed Development also contains the development within the moorland interior of Yell, associating the development more clearly with a single component of the landscape. The removal of Turbine 29 and the reduction in the heights of Turbines 5, 16, 19, 20 and 24 to 28 further assists in relating the profile of the turbines to the flow of the underlying terrain.

5.3.10 The updated LVIA set out below is accompanied by a separate Special Qualities Assessment, Appendix 5.1, of the effects of the Proposed Development, as revised, on the relevant sub units of the Shetland NSA. This assessment is based on emerging draft SNH methodology which was provided to the consultant team by SNH in the autumn of 2019: *Working Draft 11 – Guidance for Assessing the Effects of Special Landscape Qualities (November 2018)*.

5.3.11 The Special Qualities Assessment concludes that "*Whilst the Proposed Development may appear as a distant element in some coastal views, it will be seen over a long separation distance (at least 12.5 km), within a narrow field of view and will be set back from foreground coastal features. As such the Special Landscape Qualities of the sub areas 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.*"

Shetland Amenity Trust

5.3.12 Shetland Amenity Trust's consultation response is dated 18th July 2019. It sets out the Trust's objection to the Proposed Development. With regard to landscape and visual effects, the letter identifies the following two areas of concern:

- In referring to effects on the site area and the northern extent of Yell, the response states that the Proposed Development “will have a negative impact on an area that is the best example of ‘wilderness’ found in Shetland.”
- “The impact on landscape needs to be considered cumulatively with all the other consented and proposed wind farms in Shetland.”

Wild Land Areas

- 5.3.13 The Yell Peatlands already have some association with wind farm development, with Garth Wind Farm located in this LCA, 2km to the east of the Proposed Development. The *Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Wind Farm Development in the Shetland Islands* (LUC, March 2009) recognises the Yell Peatlands as having some capacity for this type of development. As stated in Policy DC1, of Supplementary Guidance Onshore Wind Energy (2014, adopted February 2018), “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.”
- 5.3.14 With regard to the direct effects on the landscape of the site itself, significant effects are identified in paragraphs 5.6.14 to 5.6.17 of Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report.
- 5.3.15 Effects on landscape character of the Yell Peatlands, the host landscape, are set out in Table 5.16 of Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report. The assessment is based on extensive fieldwork and the detailed descriptions of landscape character assessment set out in the *Shetland Landscape Character Assessment*, 1998, which acknowledges the “*The unenclosed extensive peatland and heather moorland of the Yell interior*” as a “barren and wild natural landscape.”
- 5.3.16 Locally significant effects on landscape character are identified within 3 km of the Proposed Development. With the effect of distance and topographic screening by the hills in mid and southern Yell, the influence of the wind farm will reduce and will not give rise to further significant effects. The assessment is consistent with the capacity statements for Visual Compartment C: Mid and North Yell, which are set out in the capacity study, as follows:
- “*Expansive areas of upland moorland are of moderate sensitivity, lending an overall moderate sensitivity.*”
 - “*This visual compartment is likely to have capacity to accommodate ... one medium-large wind farm.*”
 - “*The landscape extent, simple landform and lack of apparent scale references within this landscape provide scope for development of Typologies A, B or C.*” (Typology C covers a development of approximately 13-25 turbines).
 - “*Wind farm development could be accommodated within parts of this landscape, however this should avoid effects on areas of sensitive vegetation. Wind farm developments should be sited away from the more sensitive coastal edge and areas designated for their natural heritage value, focusing on the A968 corridor.*”
- 5.3.17 The findings of the LVIA corroborate that the revised 23 turbine scheme presents an appropriate scale of development for the site, consistent with the recommendations of the strategic level capacity study.
- 5.3.18 Wild Land Areas (WLAs) are identified on SNH’s current map of Wild Land, issued June 2014. The Yell Peatlands of northern Yell are not identified as a WLA, and as such no specific additional WLA assessment is required. Only one WLA is identified on Shetland, covering Ronas Hill and North Roe. A detailed assessment of effects on this WLA is included in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report in paragraphs 5.6.74 to 5.6.79. The Proposed Development is located 18 to 19km away from the northern part of the WLA (North Roe), and 20 to 24km away from the more southerly part (Ronas

Hill). The character of the WLA is not judged to be altered at this distance, and whilst there will be some change to perceptual (rather than physical) attributes and qualities, the reasons for classifying this area as Wild Land will not be compromised, and the level of change will not affect the WLA to the extent that its integrity would be reduced, either in whole or in part. The effect on the WLA will not be significant.

- 5.3.19 The Trust's response discusses the position of the site "*between, and within sight of, Fethaland and Hermaness*" sub units of the Shetland NSA, and goes on to state "*there will be a change in the sense of isolation or wilderness experienced.*" A Special Landscape Qualities Assessment – Assessment of Effects on the Shetland National Scenic Area is included in Appendix 5.1 of this SEI. It is based on SNH's draft guidance: Working Draft 11 – *Guidance for Assessing the Effects of Special Landscape Qualities* (November 2018) and assesses potential effects on the Shetland NSA.
- 5.3.20 As set out at paragraph 5.3.11 above, the Special Qualities Assessment concludes that "*Whilst the Proposed Development may appear as a distant element in some coastal views, it will be seen over a long separation distance (at least 12.5 km), within a narrow field of view and will be set back from foreground coastal features. As such the Special Landscape Qualities of the sub areas 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.*"

Cumulative Effects

- 5.3.21 The Trust comment on the scope of the study area used for cumulative landscape and visual effects, stating that "*it does not properly encompass the experience of those who move around the islands.*"
- 5.3.22 The cumulative assessment is embedded in the LVIA, with separate judgements for the cumulative effects being presented within each of the tables throughout, for each landscape and visual receptor. As discussed in Paragraphs 5.9.2 to 5.9.6 of Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report, the cumulative assessment focusses on the relationship between Garth and Beaw Field Wind Farms which form part of the built and consented baseline on Yell.
- 5.3.23 Other wind farms are located at considerable distance from the Proposed Development and the limited cumulative effects have been fully assessed. The wind farms would not be seen as associated developments and, except where noted, they would not interact with one another to a significant degree, with no more than one wind farm notably affecting the experience of landscape or views from any one place, or stretch of road or ferry journey.
- 5.3.24 The assessment comprehensively assesses cumulative effects on the main transport corridors within the study area. This includes: the A968 (route of National Cycle Route 1) which is the main north south route through Yell and Unst (assessed in Table 5.39); the A970, which connects through North Roe to the Mainland (assessed in Table 5.40); and the Bluemull Sound Ferry (assessed in Table 5.43). The findings of these assessments remain consistent in light of the revisions to the Proposed Development.
- 5.3.25 The "*immersive experience*" derived from passing through numerous wind farms, forming "*a continuous backdrop over many miles of roads*", as described in the Trust's response does not reflect the findings of the detailed cumulative assessment. Whilst locally significant effects are identified on receptors along short sections of these routes, the substantial separation distances between most of the cumulative wind farms combined with the changing terrain and orientation of views will limit the extent and influence of cumulative wind farm development on views. Despite this limited influence, wind farm development does have an established presence in the wider landscape.
- 5.3.26 Lastly, with regard to the concluding paragraph of the Trust's letter, it should be noted that the detailed assessment of landscape and visual effects draws upon the findings of the *Shetland Landscape Character Assessment 1998*, the *Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Wind Farm Development on the Shetland Islands*, 2009, and the *Guidelines for the Landscape Visual Impact Assessment*, Third Edition, 2013. The assessment, as updated in this SEI, is based on clear and transparent criteria. Effects on landscape and visual receptors, which include significant effects, are fully reported and clearly summarised. The LVIA has established that the proposed development

will change the existing landscape and visual baseline conditions. The proposed development strategy, and the revised proposal presented in this SEI have sought to reduce landscape and visual effects. Whilst significant effects will arise, the scale of development proposed is consistent with the capacity statements set out in the *Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Wind Farm Development on the Shetland Islands*, 2009, and the requirements of Policy DC1, of Supplementary Guidance Onshore Wind Energy (2014, adopted February 2018).

5.4 Updated Assessment of Residual Effects

- 5.4.1 Following the change in design of the Proposed Development, a re-assessment of the residual effects upon the receptors identified in the 2019 EIA Report, has been undertaken. This assessment assumes that all mitigation, detailed within the 2019 EIA Report, is undertaken.

Assessment of the revised Landscape and Visual Effects at the Construction Stage

- 5.4.2 Landscape and visual effects during construction/decommissioning phases will be as stated in the 2019 EIA Report with the exception that the Proposed Development is reduced by six turbines with a corresponding reduction in the length of access track and a reduction in the number of construction compounds from four to three. The construction stage effects will be temporary effects that will be relatively short-term in duration. The turbines will be erected incrementally and the construction phase of the Proposed Development will not have greater effects upon the landscape resource and visual amenity than the operational phase and no further re-assessment has been undertaken.

Assessment of the revised Residual Landscape Effects at the Operational Stage

- 5.4.3 Identification of residual effects has been undertaken following a review of the revised visibility mapping provided in Figures 5.2.1 to 5.2.8 and a review of the revised visualisations provided in Figures 5.3.1 to 5.3.21. This is in addition to original 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 the Revised Effects on the Landscape Resource

- 5.4.4 This section comprises the assessment of the residual effects on the landscape resource arising from the Proposed Development, as amended, 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 2 (Site Selection and Design Evolution).

Duration and Reversibility of Landscape Effects

- 5.4.5 The effects will continue for the permitted life of the Proposed Development, which is expected to be set at 30 years. Following this time period, and in the absence of a renewed consent, the turbines 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.

- 5.4.6 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 the revised Effects on Landscape Fabric

- 5.4.7 The extent of the revised Proposed Development site is shown in Figure 3.4. The baseline assessment identified a mosaic of grass and heather moorland as the context for the Proposed Development, which is of Medium sensitivity to change (medium susceptibility, medium value). The Proposed Development site remains focussed on an area of gently undulating moorland set

between Gloup Voe/Omand's Dale in the north and Basta Voe to the south. The description of the Proposed Development and estimated land take of the Proposed Development components as revised are provided in Chapter 3 (The Proposed Development) and Chapter 7 (Ecology and Nature Conservation).

- 5.4.8 Within the Proposed Development site, the turbines and associated infrastructure will lead to the physical loss of discrete areas of moorland through the creation of access tracks, bridges, turbine foundations, crane hardstandings, construction compounds, the formation of borrow pits and the erection of the substation. The works will lead to the loss of a very small proportion of the landscape features within the Proposed Development site. The overall extent of the area directly affected by the Proposed Development will be reduced owing to six fewer turbines being constructed along with associated hardstandings and 6.87 km less track to access them. Turbines, hardstandings and associated tracks will be removed from the Hill of Markamouth and the Hill of Vigon in the northwest of the site and also from the hill at Scordaback in the north.
- 5.4.9 The total extent of works will not significantly affect the majority of the existing moorland within the Proposed Development site, although the effects will be dispersed over a large area. Where elements are lost through temporary construction activity such as borrow pits and construction compounds, 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.
- 5.4.10 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 tracks, turbines and other infrastructure) at the 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 5.1: LCA: B1, Yell Peatlands LCA 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 the revised Effects on Landscape Character and Designations

- 5.4.11 An overview of the nature of the visibility of the revised wind turbine layout (the components most likely to be visible) within the Study Area is provided below.

General Appraisal of Visibility

- 5.4.12 Figures 5.2.5 and 5.2.6 illustrate the revised ZTV plans of the Proposed Development within a 20km radius, based on the visibility to the blade tip and hub height of the turbines respectively. The areas shaded in red on the ZTV plans indicate the areas of reduced visibility compared with the ZTV of the original 29 turbine layout.
- 5.4.13 The changes to the Proposed Development will consolidate the wind farm within the moorland interior of Yell, and slightly decrease the extent of visibility from the periphery of Yell including: the coastal edges along the west of Yell; the lower lying promontory of land to the north of the island; the settled coastal edge to the north east; and a small reduction in visibility from Hermaness Head. There will also be a larger reduction in visibility from Yell Sound. As such there are corresponding changes in the assessment for some landscape/coastal character areas and designations where a reduced magnitude of change has been assessed.

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

- 5.4.14 This section presents an updated assessment of effects upon LCAs/ CCAs within 20km of the Proposed Development, as defined in the *Shetland Isles Landscape Character Assessment*, 1998 and the *Shetland Coastal Character Assessment*, 2016.
- 5.4.15 The location of the LCAs/ CCAs is presented in Figure 5.1.3. Updated ZTV plans of the Proposed Development overlaid with the LCAs/ CCAs is shown to blade tip and hub height respectively in

Figure 5.2.5 and 5.2.6 to a 20km limit, and to the 40km extent of the wider study area in Figure 5.2.7 and 5.2.8, Volume III.

- 5.4.16 Table 5.2 lists and summarises the revised effects on Landscape and Coastal Character Areas. Whilst the stand-alone effects of the Proposed Development are reduced by the design changes, with a corresponding and proportional reduction in cumulative effects, the overall level of limited cumulative effects remain as stated in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Tables 5.14 to 5.26.

Table 5.2 - Summary of revised Effects on Landscape Character Areas / Coastal Character Areas

LCA/CCA	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
LCA A3 Ronas Hill	Moderate (Not Significant)	<p>The LCA is of high sensitivity (medium susceptibility, high value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.14.</p> <p>The Ronas Hill LCA lies to the south west of the Yell Peatlands LCA. The Yell Peatlands LCA forms part of the background of expansive views to the diverse surrounding landscapes of coasts, sea and islands.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be seen as a relatively distant moderate-scale man-made feature within the network of settled coast, voes, sounds and the lower peatlands which form a simple backdrop to the expansive views from the uplands. Occurring at a minimum distance of approximately 17.5 km. The turbines will appear as contrasting elements, reducing the sense of scale.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>The potential for association extends across the north and north east facing flanks and the summit of Ronas Hill and the Beorgs of Skelberry, as shown in the blade tip ZTV in Figure 5.2.5. Whilst there will be negligible reductions in areas of association, the removal of turbines from the northern extent of the wind farm will reduce the influence on the outlook between the islands.</p> <p>The Proposed Development will be seen to be set back within, and more closely associated with, the interior of Yell.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Slight.</p>	Moderate (Not Significant)
LCA A4 Unst Uplands	Locally Major/ Moderate (Significant) from Valla Field	<p>The LCA is of high sensitivity (high susceptibility, high value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.15.</p> <p>The Unst Uplands LCA lies to the north and east of the Yell Peatlands LCA. There are areas of distant association from the south and west facing flanks of the LCA where the Yell Peatlands are seen in</p>	Locally Major/ Moderate (Significant) from Valla Field

LCA/CCA	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
	Elsewhere Moderate (Not Significant)	<p>the background of the wider outlook to the surrounding sea and coastal edge landscapes.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>From the ridgelines, the Proposed Development will be seen as a new large-scale man-made feature in the landscape, influencing the perception of scale in wider views. The turbines will be set back within the interior of Yell, above the Bluemull Sound, appearing in the context of the settled coastline of north Yell. The outlook of the LCA is greatest with the surrounding foreground of coastlines, cliffs and lowlands. It will be located a minimum distance of approximately 6.5 km from this LCA.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>There will be a reduction in outlook from the western flank of Hermaness Hill and on the eastern flanks of the hills at Mill Fiel and Mouselee Hill, as shown in the blade tip ZTV in Figure 5.2.5. The removal of turbines from the northern extent of the wind farm will position the wind farm away from the transitional landscapes on the headland of Yell. This reduces the variance in scale between the turbines and the landform of the interior of Yell, which is able to accommodate the scale of development proposed. Turbines will be removed from the Yell headland which lies in the middleground in the distant outlook to Ronas Hill on North Roe.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate locally from Valla Field, while elsewhere no greater than Slight.</p>	Elsewhere Moderate (Not Significant)
LCA B1 Yell Peatland	Locally Major/ moderate (Significant) within 3km Elsewhere moderate to slight (Not Significant)	<p>The LCA is of medium sensitivity (medium/low susceptibility, medium value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.16.</p> <p>The Proposed Development is located in this LCA.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>Within this open and largely featureless moorland landscape, in which scale is difficult to determine, the Proposed Development will be seen as a large-scale man-made element in the landscape.</p>	Locally Major/ moderate (Significant) within 3km Moderate within 3-5km, Not Significant

LCA/CCA	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>The turbines will contrast with the existing colour, texture and movement of the existing moorland.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>There will be a reduction in visibility from the north facing flanks of the Hill of Bakkalee, Hill of Vignon, Hill of Markamouth and Scordaback in the north of the LCA as the wind farm will be consolidated to the south, within the rolling moorland of central north Yell, as shown in the blade tip ZTV in Figure 5.2.5.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate within 3 to 5km, elsewhere no greater than Moderate/Minor.</p>	Elsewhere Moderate/ Minor (Not Significant)
LCA C2 Undulating Moorland with Lochs North Roe Refer to additional assessment in Appendix 5.2 .	Moderate/ Minor (Not Significant)	<p>The LCA is of medium sensitivity (medium to low susceptibility, high value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.1.1, Appendix 5.2.</p> <p>The internal plateau areas of the LCA are enclosed by the undulating terrain and the influence of external landscapes is often limited.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There are more expansive views from the elevated north and east facing slopes on Ronas Hill and at the edges of the plateau where the Proposed Development will be seen on the simple skyline. The Proposed Development will appear as a distant new moderate-scale man-made development, with influence on the perception of scale, at a minimum distance of approximately 16 km.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>The ZTV indicates intermittent, partial visibility. There will be limited areas with more direct visibility, often to all 23 turbines but over distances of greater than 16km, as shown in the blade tip ZTV in Figure 5.2.5.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will be Slight.</p>	Moderate/ Minor (Not Significant)
LCA E3 Coastal Crofting and	Locally Major/ Moderate	The LCA is of medium sensitivity within the context of Bluemull Sound and High elsewhere	Locally Major/ Moderate

LCA/CCA	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
Grazing Lands	<p>(Significant) from North Yell</p> <p>Elsewhere Moderate or Slight (Not Significant)</p>	<p>(medium susceptibility, high value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.17.</p> <p>The LCA occupies the outward facing more sheltered coastal edge, on sloping undulating ground, focussed along the coastal crofting lands and to the coastal landscapes and islands. Views back to the moorland interior of Yell are limited by terrain.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be partially seen from northern Yell as a new large-scale slowly moving turbine blades, within the interior of Yell, and away from coastal views.</p> <p>There will be a more distant association from parts of the LCA within northern Unst, North Roe and the smaller islands. The Proposed Development will form part of the outlook, as a new large-scale element, seen set within the interior of Yell, and influencing the perception of scale.</p> <p>The Proposed Development will be partially seen from northern Yell, at a minimum distance of approximately 1.3 km.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>There will be a removal of visibility along the western edge of Yell and a reduction in visibility from the north eastern edges of Yell at Gloop, the Haa of Houlland, Breckon Sands and Cullivoe.</p> <p>The turbines are set back from the strong foreground association with coastal margins. The influence on coastal character reduced by the increased containment of the turbines within the moorland hinterland.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain locally Moderate from north Yell, elsewhere no greater than Slight.</p>	<p>(Significant) from North Yell</p> <p>Elsewhere Moderate or Slight (Not Significant)</p>
LCA E4 Unst Coastal Crofting	Moderate (Not Significant)	The LCA is of medium sensitivity within the context of Bluemull Sound and High elsewhere (medium susceptibility, high value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.18.	Moderate (Not Significant)

LCA/CCA	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>The LCA lies to the west of Unst and views are directed across the Bluemull sound towards northern Yell, focussed on the sea and coastal landscapes. Views to the interior of Yell are limited by terrain with limited direct association.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be set back from the transitional coastal landscapes which have a greater association with the LCA, appearing within the interior of Yell, at a minimum distance of approximately 4.5 km. There is a limited relationship to directly scalable features in the landscape.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of visibility is the same, however the removal of turbines from the headland and transitional landscape of northern Yell and the consolidation of the wind farm back from the coastal edge into the interior moorland will reduce the extent and influence of the wind farm on the landscape character of Unst.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will be Moderate.</p>	
LCA F5 Scattered Settlement / Crofting and Grazing Lands Refer to additional assessment in Appendix 5.2.	Locally Major/ Moderate (Significant) Elsewhere Slight (Not Significant)	<p>The LCA is of medium sensitivity (medium susceptibility, medium value).</p> <p>The LCA includes areas of sheltered coastal settlement and crofting land on the south and east of Yell and North Roe. The outlook is focussed on the coastal edge and away from the interior of Yell and the Yell Peatlands LCA with which there is often limited association.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be seen as a large-scale man-made feature within the interior of Yell, away from the coastal edge landscape, at a minimum distance of approximately 1 km. It will be set back from the coastal crofting landscapes and will have less of a direct relationship to features which have a recognisable scale in the landscape.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p>	Locally Major/ Moderate (Significant) Elsewhere Slight (Not Significant)

LCA/CCA	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>There will be a reduction in the visual influence across local areas, from the Ness of Cullivoe and the foreshore beside Cunnister. The removal of turbines will set the Proposed Development further back into the moorland interior of Yell.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will give rise to a localised Substantial magnitude of change from the vicinity of Sellafirth and Cunnister. Elsewhere in the LCA, effects will be partial and moderated with no greater than a Moderate magnitude of change.</p>	
LCA G1 Coastal Edge	Moderate (Not Significant)	<p>The LCA is of high sensitivity (high susceptibility, medium value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.19. The landscape character areas extend along the coastal fringe of the Shetland Islands, comprising frequent cliffs, stacks and geo. This landscape has a strong association with the sea and forms a foreground to inland landscapes. The Yell Peatlands LCA contributes to the wider background in outlook from the east coast of Rona and the west coast of Unst.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development, where visible, will be set back from a close association with coastal edge landscape, and experienced as part of a varied coastal outlook. It will form a noticeable addition to the landscape. The influence will be tempered by the diversity of views, the intervening terrain, and the minimum separation distance of approximately 1.1 km.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>Removal of visibility along the western edge of Yell. Elsewhere no reduction in visibility however, the removal of turbines will reduce the extent of the wind farm influence in coastal views and removes turbines from the coastal headland.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Slight.</p>	Moderate (Not Significant)
CCA 12, Bluemull Sound	Locally Moderate from the eastern	The CCA is of medium sensitivity (low susceptibility, medium value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.20. The Yell Peatlands LCA is set back from the coastal	Locally Moderate from the eastern

LCA/CCA	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
	edge of Bluemull Sound (Not Significant)	<p>landscapes and contributes to the backdrop of wider views across the Bluemull Sound CCA. Direct association with the Yell Peatlands LCA is limited.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be seen as a new large-scale vertical man-made elements within the interior of Yell, separate to the expansive foreground views to the Bluemull Sound, at a minimum distance of approximately 2.9 km. It will extend across the skyline, beyond the diverse and dominant outlook to the coastal edge, with an influence on the perception of scale. The extent of change will be tempered by the existing presence of Garth Wind Farm.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>Small reduction in visibility from Culli Voe. There will be a reduction in the horizontal extent and apparent height of turbines, reducing the influence of the Proposed Development. which will appear more closely associated with the interior of Yell.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain locally Moderate from the eastern edge of Bluemull Sound, elsewhere Slight or Negligible.</p>	edge of Bluemull Sound (Not Significant) Elsewhere no greater than Moderate Minor, Not Significant
CCA 14, Colgrave Sound	Moderate from Basta Voe (Not Significant) Moderate/ Minor elsewhere (Not Significant)	<p>The CCA is of medium sensitivity (medium susceptibility, medium value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.21. The Yell Peatlands LCA is set back from the coastal edge landscapes and contributes to the backdrop of wider views from the Colgrave Sound CCA. Direct association with the Yell Peatlands LCA is limited.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be seen as a new large-scale man-made development within the interior of Yell, at a minimum distance of approximately 1.5 km from Basta Voe and 5 km to the north of the main body of Colgrave Sound. It will be seen in contrast to the low lying profile of Yell, extending across the skyline to the west of Colgrave Sound, beyond the immediate coastal</p>	Moderate from Basta Voe (Not Significant) Moderate/ Minor elsewhere (Not Significant)

LCA/CCA	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>setting. The Proposed Development will be viewed in the context of the expansive coastal views and will form a noticeable addition to the setting of Colgrave Sound.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>The turbine removal, and the reduction in height of some turbines, will set the position of the wind farm more firmly within the interior of Yell.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	
CCA 18, Gloup Breckon	Major/ Moderate Significant	<p>The CCA is of high sensitivity (high susceptibility, medium value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.22. The Yell Peatlands LCA is set back from the coastal landscapes and contributes to the backdrop of wider views from the Gloup-Breckon CCA. Direct association is limited.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be seen as a new large-scale man-made development within the interior of Yell, at a minimum distance of approximately 1.5 km. It will be partially visible in views to the south, with the majority of the turbines concealed by landform, with only the northernmost turbines partially influencing the expansive coastal outlook to the north.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>The removal of 5 turbines from the northern edge of the wind farm will reduce the influence on the character of the north eastern coastal margin. In areas such as Breckon Sands and the Wick of Breckon there will be areas of no direct association or only the limited influence of parts of turbine blades only. Within Gloup Voe and along the coastal edge of the Ness of Houlland there will remain an indirect influence on coastal character.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate in Gloup Voe and the Ness of Houlland, reducing to Moderate/Minor at the Wick of Breckon and Breckon Sands.</p>	Locally Major/ Moderate Significant Moderate/ Minor elsewhere Not Significant

LCA/CCA	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
CCA 19, Hermaness	Locally Major/ Moderate Significant south of Wood Wick Elsewhere Not Significant	<p>The CCA is of high sensitivity (high susceptibility, High/Medium value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.23. The Yell Peatlands LCA is set back from the coastal landscapes and contributes to the backdrop of distant views from the Hermaness CCA. Direct association is limited.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be seen as a new large-scale man-made development within the interior of Yell, in views to the south west, at a minimum distance of approximately 4.7 km.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>There will be a limited reduction in the influence on coastal character at Tonga and beneath Hermaness. The removal of turbines from the northern extent of the wind farm will position the wind farm away from the transitional landscapes on the headland of Yell. Turbines will be removed from the foreground of distant outlook to Ronas Hill on North Roe.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain locally Moderate south of Wood Wick, elsewhere Negligible.</p>	Locally Major/ Moderate Significant south of Wood Wick Elsewhere Not Significant
CCA 21, Whalefirth	Major/ Moderate Significant	<p>The CCA is of high sensitivity (high susceptibility, medium value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.24. The Yell Peatlands LCA is set back from the coastal landscapes and contributes to the backdrop of the wider outlook from the Whalefirth CCA. Direct association with the Yell Peatlands LCA is limited.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The removal of 5 turbines from the northern edge of the wind farm will consolidate the position of the wind farm within the interior of Yell and away from the western coastal margin. The Proposed Development will be seen as a new large-scale man-made development within the interior of Yell, at a minimum distance of approximately 1.2 km. It will have an influence on the coastal character of the north and north east facing flank</p>	Locally Major/ Moderate Significant Elsewhere Not Significant

LCA/CCA	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>of the headland at the Stuis of Graveland, reducing the perception of scale.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>Visibility will be removed along the western edge of Yell following the turbine reduction. Areas of direct visibility will also be reduced from Whalefirth. The influence of the Proposed Development on the west coast of Whale Firth and the Nev of Stuis remains locally Moderate.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate along the coastal edges of the north west side of Whalefirth and the Nev of Stuis, reducing to Slight or Negligible elsewhere within Whalefirth and the north west coastal edge of Yell.</p>	
CCA 24, North Roe Coast	Locally Moderate from the Point of Fethaland and North West Roe Not Significant	<p>The CCA is of high sensitivity (high susceptibility, high value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.25. The Yell Peatlands LCA is set back from the coastal landscapes and contributes to the outlook from the north east from the Fethaland and North West Roe CCA. Direct association with the Yell Peatlands LCA is limited.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be seen as a new large-scale man-made development within the interior of Yell, in distant views to the north from the exposed headlands of the CCA, at a minimum distance of approximately 12.4 km.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>There will be a slight reduction in the influence on Fethaland and The Breck. The removal of turbines from the coastal headland on Yell, will draw the wind farm back from the coastal headland, reducing the influence on the outlook to the northern isles and consolidates the wind farm within the interior of Yell.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain locally Slight from the Point of Fethaland and North West Roe, elsewhere Negligible.</p>	Locally Moderate from the Point of Fethaland and North West Roe Not Significant Elsewhere no greater than Minor, Not Significant

LCA/CCA	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
CCA 27, Yell Sound	Moderate from the north western extent of the CCA Not Significant	<p>The CCA is of high sensitivity (high susceptibility, medium value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.26.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will appear as a large-scale, man-made, vertical development within the interior of Yell, influencing the outlook from the north western extent of the CCA, with a moderate influence on coastal character and the perception of scale. It will be seen at a minimum distance of approximately 7 km.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>Reduction in visibility from the southern and eastern extent of Yell Sound. The removal of turbines from the coastal headland on Yell, will reduce the influence on the outlook to the northern isles and will consolidate the wind farm within the interior of Yell.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Slight from the north western extent of the CCA, elsewhere Negligible.</p>	<p>Moderate from the north western extent of the CCA Not Significant</p> <p>Minor or Negligible Elsewhere, Not Significant</p>

5.4.17 The removal of turbines from the north western extent of the wind farm and importantly from transitional landscapes on the headland of Yell, will consolidate the footprint of the wind farm within the interior of Yell. The influence on the character of the coastal landscapes to the north and west of Yell will be reduced, with a corresponding reduction in the magnitude of change on some landscape and coastal character areas. In summary the following LCAs/CCAs will experience reduced visibility of the Proposed Development with local reductions to the magnitude of change however, the overall assessment of significant effects remains the same as that reported in the EIA: LCA E3 Coastal Crofting and Grazing Lands; LCA G1 Coastal Edge; CCA 18, Gloup Breckon; CCA 21, Whalefirth; CCA 27, Yell Sound. There will be important reductions to the influence of the proposed development on the coastal character of the Gloup-Breckon and Whalefirth CCAs.

Assessment of the revised Residual Effects on Designated Landscapes

5.4.18 This section considers the implications of the revised proposals on designated and designed landscapes and Wild Land Areas falling within the Study Area. The designated landscapes and designed landscapes 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 2019 EIA Report Section 5.7.20).

- Shetland National Scenic Area, Hermaness sub-unit (Unst);
- Shetland National Scenic Area, Fethaland sub-unit (North Roe);
- Ronas Hill Local Landscape Area;

- Wick of Tresta, Fetlar Local Landscape Area;
- Colvadale and Muness, Unst Local Landscape Area;
- Haroldswick and Skaw Local Landscape Area;
- Gloup Voe and Bluemull Sound Local Landscape Area;
- West Sandwick to Gloup Holm, Yell, Local Landscape Area;
- Belmont House, Garden and Designed Landscape; and
- Brough Lodge Garden and Designed Landscape.

- 5.4.19 The analysis of effects on Designated Landscapes cross references to the assessment of effects on landscape and coastal character, the assessment of visual effects and the cumulative assessment. A separate Special Landscape Qualities (SLQ) Assessment on the Special Qualities of National Scenic Areas based on the new draft SNH *Guidance for Assessing the Effects on Special Landscape Qualities*, Working Draft November 2018, is set out in Appendix 5.1, and is summarised in Table 5.3 below.
- 5.4.20 The location of the landscape designations is presented in Figure 5.1.2. Updated ZTV plans of the Proposed Development overlaid with the landscape designations is shown to blade tip and hub height respectively in Figure 5.2.5 and 5.2.6 to a 20km limit, and to the 40km extent of the wider study area in Figure 5.2.7 and 5.2.8, Volume III.
- 5.4.21 Table 5.3 lists and summarises the revised implications for landscape designations. Whilst the stand-alone effects of the Proposed Development are reduced by the design changes, with a corresponding and proportional reduction in cumulative effects, the overall level of limited cumulative effects remain as stated in the Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report paragraphs 5.6.34 to 5.6.69, 5.6.74 to 5.6.79, and Tables 5.28 and 5.29.

Table 5.3 - Summary of revised implications for Landscape Designations

Landscape Designation	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
Shetland National Scenic Area: Hermaness sub area	The special qualities of the sub area of the NSA will not be altered by the Proposed Development	<p>The sub areas of the NSA are located to the north east and the south west of the Proposed Development at minimum distances of approximately 11 km.</p> <p>The changes to the Proposed Development through the removal of turbines within the northern extent of the array and the reduction in the height of nine turbines will consolidate the wind farm within a single landscape character type. The changes will remove turbines from the northern headland of Yell and reduce the influence of the wind farm on coastal views</p>	<p>The sub unit of the NSA includes parts of LCA A4 Unst Uplands, LCA G1 Coastal Edge LCA and CCA 19 Hermaness which fall within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCAs and CCAs finds no significant effects on these areas within the area of the NSA, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects. A Moderate (Not Significant) effect was found to affect receptors at Viewpoint 18, Hermaness Hill.</p> <p>The Special Landscape Qualities of the Hermaness sub area of the Shetland NSA will not be at risk or</p>

Landscape Designation	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>and character. Turbines will be removed from views between the headlands of the islands and away from the foreground of views to noticeable hills and topography such Hermaness Hill/ Saxa Vord, as seen from: the Point of Fethaland at North Roe in the Fethaland sub area of the NSA; and to Ronas Hill as seen from Hermaness Hill on Unst in the Hermaness sub area of the NSA.</p> <p>Whilst the Proposed Development may appear as a distant element in some framed coastal views, it will be seen over a long separation distance, within a narrow field of view and will be set back from foreground coastal features. These factors will moderate the influence of the Proposed Development on the landscape and coastal character of the NSA sub-areas.</p>	<p>compromised by the Proposed Development and the overall integrity and objectives of the Shetland NSA will be maintained.</p> <p>The NSA includes parts of LCA C2 North Roe Undulating Moorland with Lochs, LCA E3 Coastal Crofting and Grazing Lands, LCA G1 Coastal Edge LCA, CCA 24 North Roe Coast, and CCA 27 Yell Sound, which fall within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCAs and CCAs finds no significant effects on these areas, and no potential significant <i>total or additional</i> cumulative effects. A Major/Moderate (Significant) effect was found to affect receptors at Viewpoint 16, Point of Fethaland, and Viewpoint 17, Loch of Houllsquey, North Roe.</p> <p>The Special Landscape Qualities of the Fethaland 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.</p>
Ronas Hill Local Landscape Area	The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered.	This LLA is located to the south west at a minimum distance of approximately 20 km. The removal of turbines from the coastal headland on north Yell will centre the wind farm within the interior of Yell, reducing the influence of the wind farm on the views between the islands and on the landscape character of the	<p>The LLA includes parts of LCA A3 Ronas Hill, and LCA C2 North Roe, which fall within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCAs finds no significant effects on these areas within the area of the LLA. A Major/Moderate (Significant) effect was</p>

Landscape Designation	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
		LLA.	found to affect receptors at Viewpoint 20, Ronas Hill, North Roe. The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered.
Wick of Tresta, Fetlar Local Landscape Area	The key characteristics and integrity of the LLA will not be altered.	This LLA is located to the south east at a minimum distance of approximately 13 km. In limited areas at the edge of the LLA the wind farm will have a limited influence on landscape character, reduced marginally by the slight reduction in density.	The LLA includes parts of LCA B2 Rounded Moorland Hills, and LCA F4 Fetlar Crofting and Grassland. The northern flank of the Lamb Hoga ridgeline within the Rounded Moorland Hills LCA falls partially within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCA B2 finds no significant effects on these areas within the area of the LLA, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects. The key characteristics and integrity of the LLA will not be altered.
Colvadale and Muness, Unst Local Landscape Area	The key characteristics and integrity of the LLA will not be altered.	This LLA is located to the east at a minimum distance of approximately 9.3 km. The wind farm will be visible from a limited sector at the western edges of the LLA. The linear extent of the wind farm will be reduced and seen to occupy a smaller proportion of the view.	The LLA includes parts of LCA B3 Unst Rocky Heathland, and LCA F4 Unst Crofting and Grassland. The eastern elevated edge of the LCA B3 Unst Rocky Heathland falls partially within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCA B3 finds no significant effects on these areas within the area of the LLA, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects. The key characteristics and integrity of the LLA will not be altered.
Haroldswick and Skaw	The key characteristics and integrity of	This LLA is located to the north east at a minimum distance of approximately 15	The LLA includes parts of LCA A4, Unst Uplands, LCA B3 Unst Rocky Heathland,

Landscape Designation	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
Local Landscape Area	the LLA will not be altered.	km. The limited influence on landscape character within the western extent of the LLA will be further reduced through the reduction in the linear extent of the array, as seen in views to the south west.	LCA E4, Unst Coastal Crofting, LCA F4 Unst Crofting and Grassland and LCA G1, Coastal Edge. The western flanks of the hills in LCA A4 and LCA B3 fall within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects finds no significant effects on these areas within the area of the LLA, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects. The key characteristics and integrity of the LLA will not be altered.
Gloup Voe and Bluemull Sound Local Landscape Area	The key characteristics and integrity of the LLA will be locally altered between Breckon Sands and Gloup Voe, with a reduction in the scenic qualities of the LLA.	This LLA abuts the northern edge of the Proposed Development. There will be a reduction in visibility across the north eastern extent of Yell with the removal of turbines from the transitional landscape on the coastal edge. The influence on views and landscape character will be reduced at Breckon Sands. The appearance of the wind farm will be improved from the areas around Westing at the south western extent of Unst by the removal of turbines from the coastal headland on north Yell and the centring of the wind farm within the interior of Yell.	The LLA includes parts of LCA E3, Coastal Crofting and Grazing Lands, LCA E4, Unst Coastal Crofting, LCA F4, Fetlar Crofting and Grassland and LCA F5, Scattered Settlement/Crofting and Grazing Lands. The assessment of effects on LCA E3, Coastal Crofting and Grazing lands identified locally significant effects in north Yell. Moderate not significant additional and total cumulative effects were predicted on the LCA E4, Unst Coastal Crofting component of the LLA. Across the majority of the LLA, the key characteristics and integrity will not be altered. There will be a local reduction in the scenic qualities experienced from within Gloup Voe.
West Sandwick to Gloup Holm, Yell, Local Landscape	The key characteristics and integrity of the LLA will be locally altered by the Proposed	This LLA extends from the north-west to the south-west at a minimum distance of approximately 900 m. There will be an appreciable	The LLA includes parts of LCA B1 Yell Peatland, LCA E3, Coastal Crofting and Grazing Lands, and LCA G1, Coastal Edge. The assessment of effects on

Landscape Designation	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
Area	Development between North Neaps and Whale Firth, with a reduction in the scenic qualities of the LLA	reduction in visibility along the western coastal edge of north Yell. Where visible the wind farm will be set back from the coastal headland and seen within the interior of Yell.	LCA B1, Yell Peatland and LCA E3, Coastal Crofting and Grazing Lands, identified locally significant effects, within 3 km of the Proposed Development on the LLA along the coastal edge. Moderate not significant additional and total cumulative effects were predicted on the LCA E4, Unst Coastal Crofting component of the LLA. The key characteristics and integrity of the LLA will be very locally altered by the Proposed Development at North Neaps and the Stuis of Graveland, with a reduction in the scenic qualities of the LLA
Belmont House, Garden and Designed Landscape	Major/ Moderate Significant	<p>The IGDL is of high sensitivity (medium susceptibility, high value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.28. This IGDL lies to the east at a minimum distance of approximately 2.67 km.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There will be a reduction in the size and scale of development seen however, the turbines will be seen as large-scale elements in the view.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>There will be a reduction in the visible extent of the wind farm in views west from the IGDL. The wind farm will be seen to be reduced in linear extent at c.28.5° (reduced by 4.5°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	Major/Moderate Significant

Landscape Designation	Effect (2019 Layout)	Summary of changes	Effect (2020 Layout)
Brough Lodge Garden and Designed Landscape	Major/ Moderate Significant	<p>The IGDL is of high sensitivity (medium susceptibility, high value) as set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Table 5.29. This IGDL lies to the south east at a minimum distance of approximately 8.35 km.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There are subtle changes to the height of the outlying turbines to the north of the array. The turbines will be seen to be set back further into the interior of Yell. The turbines of the reduced array will remain as large-scale elements in the view. Whilst the changes to the height of turbines will not be easily discernible from this viewpoint, the apparent density of the turbine spacing has been beneficially eased through the removal of turbines and the array will be seen to achieve a closer fit with the prevailing terrain.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>There will be a reduction in the visible extent of the wind farm to c.15.5° (reduced by 4°) angle of view, in views north west from the IGDL.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	Major/Moderate Significant

Wild Land

5.4.22

Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report reported on effects on the Ronas Hill and North Roe WLA, which is defined on Figure 5.1.2. The assessment concluded that the magnitude of change on the WLA will be Slight and Not Significant. The reduction in the Proposed Development will slightly reduce the magnitude of change on the WLA however there will remain a Slight influence on the identified attributes of “*the wider composition of islands, sea, voes, bays and sounds (sense of naturalness, awe inspiring)*”, essentially affecting part of the distant view to the north east. The effect will remain Not Significant.

Assessment of the revised Residual Effects upon the Visual Resource Effects at the Operational Stage

- 5.4.23 This section presents an updated assessment of the residual visual effects that will be likely to arise from the Proposed Development during the operational period.
- 5.4.24 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 the revised Effects on Settlements

- 5.4.25 Updated ZTV plans of the Proposed Development, which give 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 Volume III.
- 5.4.26 In accordance with the criteria outlined in the detailed methodology in Appendix 5.1 of the 2019 EIA Report, 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.
- 5.4.27 Table 5.4 lists and summarises an updated assessment of the predicted effects on the visual amenity that will be experienced by residents of principal settlements within the Study Area. Whilst the stand-alone effects of the Proposed Development are reduced by the design changes, with a corresponding and proportional reduction in cumulative effects, the overall level of limited cumulative effects remain as stated in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report, Tables 5.30 to 5.37.

Table 5.4 - Summary of revised Effects on Settlements

Settlement	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes <i>(Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)</i>	Effect (2020 Layout)
Southern Cluster: Sellafirth; Cunnister.	Major Significant	<p><i>Size or Scale</i> The Proposed Development will be seen as a new large-scale man-made development within the interior of Yell in views to the north, away from the immediate setting of Basta Voe. It will be seen at a minimum distance of approximately 1.5 km.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i> Negligible reduction in the extent of visibility. The reduction in the height of Turbines 16, 19 and 20 will reduce the apparent turbine height and achieve a greater fit with the scale of the underlying land form. Turbine removal will also achieve a more open array. The extent of the array will remain at c.60°.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Substantial.</p>	Major Significant
Eastern Cluster: Stronganess	Major/ Moderate Significant	<p><i>Size or Scale</i> The Proposed Development will be seen in partial views as a new large-scale man-made</p>	Moderate/ Minor Not Significant Stronganess

Settlement	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes <i>(Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)</i>	Effect (2020 Layout)
; Cullivoe; Greenbank.		<p>development within the interior of Yell in views to the west. It will be seen at a minimum distance of approximately 2.3 km. The Proposed Development will be viewed in the opposite direction to the principal direction of views from the settlement which face across Bluemull Sound to the east. The more prominent turbines will be reduced in height however they will remain as large, new, elements in views to the west.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>Reduction in visibility throughout Greenbank and Stronganess with visibility reduced to parts of blades in many instances. Reduction in the extent of visibility from Cullivoe, although visibility will remain of five turbines to hub height. The turbines will be less prominent and closer to the profile of the underlying land form. The extent of the visible array will be c.46° (reduced by 10°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain locally Moderate from the centre of Cullivoe and generally Slight elsewhere.</p>	and Greenbank Major/ Moderate Significant Cullivoe
North Eastern Cluster: Haa of Houlland; Midbrake; North and South Brough; Breckon.	Major/ Moderate Significant	<p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be seen in partial views as a new large-scale man-made development within the interior of Yell in views to the south west. It will be seen at a minimum distance of approximately 2.3 km. The Proposed Development will be viewed in the opposite direction to the principal direction of views from the settlement which face across Bluemull Sound to the east.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>Reduction in the extent of visibility from the north eastern settlement cluster with turbines seen to be less prominent and closer to the profile of the underlying landform. Up to six turbines will be removed in views from the northern edge of the wind farm. The extent of the visible array will be c.50° (reduced by 15°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will reduce to Slight from Breckon, remaining Moderate elsewhere.</p>	Moderate/ Minor Not Significant Breckon Elsewhere Major/ Moderate Significant

Settlement	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
Northern Cluster: Gloop; The Kirks	Major Significant	<p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be seen in partial views as a new large-scale man-made development within the interior of Yell in views to the south, at a minimum distance of approximately 1.8 km. The closer and larger turbines, at the north edge of the wind farm will be removed, with the remaining turbines seen to be set back in the distance, within the interior of Yell. The Proposed Development will be viewed in the opposite direction to the principal direction of views from the settlement which face towards the Atlantic to the north.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The removal of the northern turbines will greatly reduce the extent of visibility, with turbines seen to the south closely associated with the interior of Yell, and seen in framed views along Gloop Voe. The visible extent of the array will be reduced to c.44-47° (reduced by 29-34°).</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Substantial.</p>	Major/ Moderate Significant
Belmont	Major/ Moderate Significant	<p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be partially seen in views across Bluemull Sound as a new large-scale man-made development within the interior of Yell. It will be seen at a minimum distance of approximately 4.7 km. The Proposed Development will be viewed to the west, away from the principal orientation of views from the settlement which face south towards the Wick of Belmont and Bluemull Sound to the south.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>There will be a reduction in the extent of visibility from Belmont following the removal of the northern turbines. The profile of the adjusted array will be seen to follow the underlying land form. The wind farm will be seen to be reduced in linear extent at c.28.5° (reduced by 4.5°) angle of view. The incremental change reduces the visible extent of the wind farm however, it will not alter the overall magnitude of change.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	Major/ Moderate Significant
Westing Cluster: Burragarth;	Major/ Moderate Significant	<i>Size or Scale</i>	Major/ Moderate Significant

Settlement	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
Underhoull; Houllnan; Westing; Newgord		<p>The Proposed Development will be seen in direct views across Bluemull Sound as a new large-scale man-made development within the interior of Yell, at a minimum distance of approximately 5.8 km. The Proposed Development will be viewed within the principal direction of views from the settlement towards Bluemull Sound.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>There will be a reduction in the extent of visibility from the Westing Cluster following the removal of the northern turbines. The profile of the adjusted array will be seen to closely follow to the profile of the underlying land form, with some prominent turbines. The extent of the visible array will be c.25° (reduced by 6°) angle of view. The incremental change reduces the visible extent of the wind farm however, it will not alter the overall magnitude of change.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	
Mid Yell	Moderate Not Significant	<p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be seen towards the interior of Yell as a noticeable, new man-made development, located away from the expansive views to Mid Yell Voe to the east, at a minimum distance of approximately 9.7 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The wind farm will be partially visible only from the higher ground at the southern edge of the settlement. There will be minor changes, slightly reducing the number of visible turbines by three however, the extent of visibility will remain at c.17°.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Slight.</p>	Moderate Not Significant
North Roe beside Burra Voe	Moderate Not Significant	<p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The Proposed Development will be seen in distant views as a noticeable, new man-made development on the ridgeline of Yell, beyond Yell Sound, at a minimum distance of approximately 17.3 km. The Proposed development will only be visible from properties at the southern edge of Burra Voe, further north local terrain on the north side of Burra Voe provides containment.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>There will be minor changes, through the removal of the six northern turbines, slightly reducing the</p>	Moderate Not Significant

Settlement	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>extent of the array. The extent of the visible array will be c.10.5° (reduced by 2.5°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain locally Slight from the south of the settlement.</p>	

Assessment of the revised Effects on Routes

5.4.28 The effects on routes and receptors, including the limited cumulative effects, remain unchanged from the assessment grades recorded in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report, Tables 5.39 - 43. The turbines removed in the north of the windfarm are distant from the transport routes and, therefore, the extent of visibility to the reduced wind farm remains broadly the same. The reduction in height of turbines in the southern extent of the wind farm introduces incremental change, assisting integrating the array with the prevailing landform, however, the overall magnitude of change in views is unchanged. Whilst there will be sections of routes where visibility will be reduced, the overall magnitude of change and effect on the route corridors will not change.

Assessment of the revised Residual Effects at Viewpoints

- 5.4.29 Updated wireframes and photomontages illustrating the predicted views from each of the 21 viewpoint locations are illustrated in Figures 5.3.1 to 5.3.21.
- 5.4.30 For the purposes of assessing the effects on visual amenity, the sensitivity of the receptors is as defined in Appendix 5.1 of the 2019 EIA Report and as defined in detail in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Tables 5.44 to 5.65.
- 5.4.31 Table 5.5 lists and summarises an updated assessment of the predicted effects on the visual amenity of receptors at the viewpoints. The limited cumulative effects remain as stated in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA Report Tables 5.44 to 5.65.

Table 5.5 - Summary of revised Effects on Viewpoints

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
Viewpoint 1, Tittyans Hill, Yell	Major effect on walkers, and a Major/ Moderate effect on crofters. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: All 29 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p>2020 Layout: All 23 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Walkers – High</p> <p>Crofters – Medium</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The turbines will remain very large in the view, seen at a minimum distance of approximately 0.55 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will remain at c.81° angle of view.</p>	Major effect on walkers, and a Major/ Moderate effect on crofters Significant

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>The turbines removed are at the northern extent of the array and will not alter the prominence of the wind farm and the magnitude of change seen in this local view from the south east.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Substantial.</p>	
Viewpoint 2, Fishermen's Memorial, Gloup, Yell	<p>Major effect on residents, walkers and visitors. Significant</p>	<p>2019 Layout: 14 turbines to Hub Height, 4 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p>2020 Layout: 7 turbines to Hub Height, 6 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i> Residents/ Walkers/ Visitors – High Crofters – Medium As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i> The prominent turbines at the northern extent of the array will be removed. The turbines will be seen within the interior of Yell, away from the coastal edge, at a minimum distance of approximately 1.85 km. There will be a reduction in the apparent scale of development seen due to topographic screening however, a medium scale influence will remain on the framed view to the south along Gloup Voe.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i> The extent of the visible array will be c.48° (reduced by 34°) angle of view.</p> <p>There will be a reduction in the magnitude of change from Substantial to Moderate. The effect reduces to Major/Moderate but remains significant.</p>	<p>Major/ Moderate effect on residents, walkers and visitors. Significant</p>
Viewpoint 3, Haa of Houlland, Yell	<p>Major/ Moderate effect on residents. Significant</p>	<p>2019 Layout: 15 turbines to Hub Height, 13 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p>2020 Layout: 8 turbines to Hub Height, 14 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i> Residents – High As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p>	<p>Major/ Moderate effect on residents. Significant</p>

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes <i>(Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)</i>	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>The most northerly six turbines in the original layout will be removed. The containment by the intervening landform will mean the turbines will appear to be set back further into the interior of Yell. The turbines will remain very large in the view, seen at a minimum distance of approximately 2.47 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will be c.50° (reduced by 15°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	
Viewpoint 4, Cullivoe	Major/ Moderate effect on residents and visitors. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 9 turbines to Hub Height, 11 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p>2020 Layout: 5 turbines to Hub Height, 14 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Residents / Visitors – High</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The more prominent turbines will be reduced in height however, they will remain as very large elements in the view, seen at a minimum distance of approximately 2.40 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will be c.46° (reduced by 10°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	Major/ Moderate effect on residents and visitors. Significant
Viewpoint 5, Sands of Breckon	Major/ Moderate effect on walkers and visitors. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 6 turbines to Hub Height, 5 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p>2020 Layout: 1 turbine to Hub Height, 4 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Walkers / Visitors – High</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The prominent turbines which were visible to hub height over a relatively short distance will be removed from the coastal headland. This will</p>	Moderate effect on walkers and visitors. Not Significant

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes <i>(Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)</i>	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>reduce the remaining visibility to parts of turbine blades only, greatly reducing the direct influence on the viewpoint. The viewpoint is located a minimum distance of approximately 3.13 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will be c.36° (reduced by 15°) angle of view.</p> <p>There will be a reduction in the magnitude of change from Moderate to Slight. The effect reduces to Moderate, Not Significant.</p>	
Viewpoint 6, A968 Colvister, Yell	Major/ Moderate effect on road users and a Major effect on cyclists Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 28 turbines to Hub Height, 1 turbine to parts of blades</p> <p>2020 Layout: All 23 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Cyclists – High</p> <p>Road users – Medium</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The turbines will remain as very large-scale elements in the view, seen at a minimum distance of approximately 3.26 km from this viewpoint.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will remain at c.40° angle of view, despite the removal of six turbines from this view and the resultant reduction in overall density of turbines.</p> <p>Whilst the changes to the height of turbines will not be easily discernible from this viewpoint, the array will be seen to achieve a closer fit with the prevailing terrain within the interior of Yell - positioning the wind farm within a single landscape type. This change subtly integrates the wind farm with the prevailing landscape features and improves the composition of the wind farm in views.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Substantial.</p>	Major/ Moderate effect on road users and a Major effect on cyclists Significant
Viewpoint 7, Cunnister, Basta Voe, Yell	Major effect on residents Significant	<p>2019 Layout: All 29 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p>2020 Layout: All 23 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p>	Major effect on residents Significant

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>Residents – High</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The turbines will remain as very large-scale new elements in the view, seen at a minimum distance of approximately 3.61 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will remain at c.35° angle of view, despite the removal of six turbines from this view.</p> <p>Whilst the changes to the height of turbines will not be easily discernible from this viewpoint, the apparent density of the turbine spacing will be beneficially eased through the removal of six turbines and the array will be seen to achieve a closer fit with the prevailing terrain. The wind farm will be seen set back within the interior of the Yell Peatland Landscape, framed by the surrounding low hills, which provide a level of containment and setting.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Substantial.</p>	
Viewpoint 8, Nev of Stuirs, Yell	Major/ Moderate effect on walkers. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 15 turbines to Hub Height, 14 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p>2020 Layout: 8 turbines to Hub Height, 15 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Walkers – High</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The number of visible turbines will be reduced from 29 to 23, removing five prominently positioned turbines from the north of the array. The majority of the remaining turbines will be partly concealed by the intervening landform. The turbines will appear to be set back further into the interior of Yell. The turbines of the reduced array will remain as large-scale elements in the view, seen at a minimum distance of approximately 4.23 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p>	Major/ Moderate effect on walkers. Significant

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>The extent of the visible array will be c.32° (reduced by 11°) angle of view. The removal of six turbines will notably reduce the horizontal extent of the Proposed Development and ensure it appears set back further from the coastal edge.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Substantial.</p>	
Viewpoint 9, Belmont House, Unst	Major/ Moderate effect on visitors. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 18 turbines to Hub Height, 11 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p>2020 Layout: 12 turbines to Hub Height, 11 turbines to parts of blades</p>	Major/ Moderate effect on visitors. Significant
		<p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Visitors – High</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There will be a reduction in the size and scale of development. However, the turbines will still be seen as large-scale elements in the view, at a minimum distance of approximately 4.69 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will be c.28.5° (reduced by 4.5°) angle of view. There will be six fewer turbines visible in this view, such that the overall density of the Proposed Development will be eased.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	
Viewpoint 10, Westing, Unst	Major/ Moderate effect on residents. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 28 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p>2020 Layout: 23 turbines to Hub Height</p>	Major/ Moderate effect on residents. Significant
		<p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Residents – High</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There will be a reduction in the size and scale of development seen, including the removal of prominent and outlying turbines however, the remaining turbines will be seen as large-scale elements in the view, at a minimum distance of approximately 6.65 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p>	

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>The extent of the visible array will be c.25° (reduced by 6°) angle of view. With six fewer turbines visible, the overall density of the Proposed Development will be eased.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	
Viewpoint 11, Grimster, Whale Firth, Yell.	Minor effect on residents. Not Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 5 upper parts of turbine blades 2020 Layout: 3 upper parts of turbine blades</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i> Residents – High</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There will be a reduction in the size and scale of development seen. Parts of three turbine blades will be seen as very minor elements in the view, at a minimum distance of approximately 7.44 km, with most of the Proposed Development screened by the intervening landform.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will be c.3° (reduced by 4°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Negligible.</p>	Minor effect on residents. Not Significant
Viewpoint 12, Brough House, Fetlar	Major/ Moderate effect on visitors. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 28 turbines to Hub Height 2020 Layout: 23 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i> Visitors – High</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There are subtle changes to the height of outlying turbines to the north of the array. The turbines will be seen to be set back further into the interior of Yell. The turbines of the reduced array will remain as moderately scaled elements in the view, seen at a minimum distance of approximately 9.95 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will be c.15.5° (reduced by 4°) angle of view.</p>	Major/ Moderate effect on visitors. Significant

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>Whilst the changes to the height of turbines will not be easily discernible from this viewpoint, the apparent density of the turbine spacing will be beneficially eased through the removal of five turbines. Through the containment of the array away from the coastal edge, it will be seen to achieve a closer fit with the prevailing terrain.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	
Viewpoint 13, A968 / NCR1 Mid Yell.	Moderate/ Minor effect on road users and a Moderate effect on cyclists. Not Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 13 turbines to Hub Height, 15 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p>2020 Layout: 4 turbines to Hub Height, 19 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i> Road Users – Medium Cyclists – High As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i> There are subtle changes to the height, density and extent of the array. The visual influence of the Proposed Development is reduced with the removal of five turbines and the majority of the visible turbines being partly screened by the intervening landform. The turbines of the reduced array will remain as moderately scaled elements in the view, seen at a minimum distance of approximately 10.33 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i> The extent of the visible array will be c.15.5° (reduced by 4.5°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Slight.</p>	Moderate/ Minor effect on road users and a Moderate effect on cyclists, Not Significant
Viewpoint 14, Wood Wick, Unst.	Major/ Moderate effect on walkers. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 29 turbines to Hub Height 2019 Layout: 23 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i> Walkers – High As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i> There will be visible changes to the height, density and extent of the array, with in particular the</p>	Major/ Moderate effect on walkers. Significant

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes <i>(Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)</i>	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>removal of six turbines from the coastal headland. The turbines of the reduced array will remain as moderately scaled elements in the view, positioned within the upland interior of Yell away from the coastal headland, and seen at a minimum distance of approximately 11.35 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will be c.15° (reduced by 5°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	
Viewpoint 15, B9081, Hill of Reafirth, Yell	Moderate effect on road users. Not Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 29 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p>2020 Layout: 23 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Road Users – Medium</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There will be subtle changes to the height, density and extent of the array. The turbines of the reduced array will remain as moderately scaled elements in the view seen at a minimum distance of approximately 11.85 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will be c.13.5° (reduced by 1°) angle of view. There will be six fewer turbines visible in this view and while the horizontal extent will remain largely unchanged, the density of the Proposed Development will be eased.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	Moderate effect on road users. Not Significant
Viewpoint 16, Point of Fethaland, North Roe.	Major/ Moderate effect on walkers. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 29 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p>2020 Layout: 23 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Walkers – High</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There are noticeable changes to the extent of the array, with the removal of six turbines at the northern extent. The turbines of the reduced</p>	Major/ Moderate effect on walkers. Significant

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>array will remain as moderately scaled elements in the view, seen at a minimum distance of approximately 12.46 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will be c.14° (reduced by 4.5°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	
Viewpoint 17, Loch of Houllsquey, North Roe.	Major/ Moderate effect on walkers. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 29 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p>2020 Layout: 23 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Walkers – High</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There will be noticeable changes to the array, with the removal of six turbines at the northern extent. The turbines of the reduced array will remain as moderately scaled elements in the view, seen at a minimum distance of approximately 14.72 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will be c.12° (reduced by 4°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	Major/ Moderate effect on walkers. Significant
Viewpoint 18, Hermaness Hill, Unst.	Moderate effect on walkers. Not Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 29 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p>2020 Layout: 23 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Walkers – High</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There will be noticeable changes to the array, with the removal of six turbines at the northern extent. The turbines of the reduced array will remain as moderately scaled elements in the view, seen at a minimum distance of approximately 17.75 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p>	Moderate effect on walkers. Not Significant

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>The extent of the visible array will be c.9.5° (reduced by 3.5°) angle of view. The turbines will be removed from the middleground in views between Hermaness and Ronas Hill, positioned within the uplands of Yell and away from the coastal headland.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Slight.</p>	
Viewpoint 19, Burra Voe, A970, North Roe.	Moderate effect on residents, Moderate/ Minor effect on road users. Not Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 23 turbines to hub height, 4 turbines parts of turbine blades</p> <p>2020 Layout: 23 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Residents – High</p> <p>Road Users - Medium</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There will be subtle changes to the array, with the removal of turbines at the northern extent. The location of the viewpoint and the position of local terrain the north of Burra Voe means that the removal of the six turbines at the northern extent of the wind farm, whilst beneficial around Burra Voe, will not give rise to such an apparent change from the immediate viewpoint location. The turbines of the reduced array will remain as distant and moderately scaled elements in the view, seen at a minimum distance of approximately 17.38 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will be c.10.5° (reduced by 2.5°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	Moderate effect on residents, Moderate/ Minor effect on road users. Not Significant
Viewpoint 20, Ronas Hill, North Roe, Mainland.	Major/ Moderate effect on walkers. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 29 turbines to hub height</p> <p>2020 Layout: 23 turbines to Hub Height</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Walkers – High</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There will be subtle changes to the array, with the removal of turbines at the northern extent,</p>	Major/ Moderate effect on walkers. Significant

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>setting the wind farm back from the coastal headland. The turbines of the reduced array will remain as distant moderately scaled elements in the view, seen at a minimum distance of approximately 25.22 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will be c.7.5° (reduced by 2°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	
Viewpoint 21, A968 Hill of Swinster.	Minor effect on road users and a Moderate/ Minor effect on cyclists. Not Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 16 turbines to Hub Height, 13 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p>2020 Layout: 2 turbines to Hub Height, 19 turbines to parts of blades</p> <p><i>Receptors and Sensitivity</i></p> <p>Road Users - Medium</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 5 of the 2019 EIA LVIA Report Table 5.65.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>There will be a slight reduction in the number of turbines visible, with the removal of three turbines which will be visible to blades only. The turbines will be seen at a minimum distance of approximately 27.70 km.</p> <p><i>Geographic Extent</i></p> <p>The extent of the visible array will be c.6° (reduced by 1.5°) angle of view.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Negligible.</p>	Minor effect on road users and a Moderate/ Minor effect on cyclists. Not Significant

Revised Residual Night Time Lighting Assessment

- 5.4.32 A detailed assessment of the operational effects of night time lighting is set out in Appendix 5.5 of the 2019 EIA Report. The following table lists and summarises an updated assessment of the predicted effects on the visual amenity of receptors at the selected viewpoints taken from neighbouring areas of settlement.
- 5.4.33 Updated wireframes and photomontages illustrating the predicted views from each of the three night time lighting viewpoints are illustrated in Figures 5.7.1 to 5.7.3, and a comparative ZTV indicates the extent of the nacelle and tower lighting.
- 5.4.34 For the purposes of assessing the effects on visual amenity, the sensitivity of residential receptors is high as defined in Appendix 5.1 of the 2019 EIA Report and as defined in detail in Appendix 5.5 of the 2019 EIA Report, Tables 5.1 – 5.3.
- 5.4.35 It should be noted that the assessment of the operational effects of night time lighting takes precautionary approach and is based on a very worst-case scenario of all the turbines being

mounted with medium intensity (2000 candela) steady red warning lights at the top of the turbine hubs and three low-intensity (32 candela) lights mounted on the turbine towers. The Aviation Lighting Report, included as Appendix 13.1 of the SEI, recommends the following four options to reduce the extent of turbine lighting:

- 1. By reducing the number of obstruction lights,
- 2. The inbuilt beam focusing of Air Navigation Order compliant lighting,
- 3. Controlled attenuation in good visibility.
- 4. Radar controlled lighting.

5.4.36 These four options for mitigation would greatly reduce the extent and visibility of the Aviation Lighting. As set out in Appendix 13.1 it is very likely that not all turbines will be lit, they will only be at 2000 candela for a very short period and due to beam focussing they are unlikely to be seen from most areas of settlement.

Table 5.6 - Summary of revised Effects on Night Time Lighting Assessment Viewpoints

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
Viewpoint 1, Haa of Houlland, Yell	Major/ Moderate effect on residents. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 15 turbines to Hub Height, 13 turbines to parts of blades.</p> <p>2020 Layout: 8 turbines to Hub Height, 14 turbines to parts of blades.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The proposed aviation lighting is illustrated at a distance of 2.47 km from the settlement at the Haa of Houlland. The extent of lighting will vary from being dimly visible at low light, more resolved and noticeable at dusk, to being seen as a clear red light at darkness.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>Turbines 4 and 29 have been removed and Turbines 26 to 28 have been reduced in height. As such the aviation lighting visible from this location will reduce to only the tower lighting on turbine 26.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	Major/ Moderate effect on residents. Significant
Viewpoint 2, Cunnister, Yell	Major effect on residents. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 28 turbines to Hub Height.</p> <p>2020 Layout: 22 turbines to Hub Height, 1 turbine to parts of blades.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The proposed aviation lighting is illustrated at a distance of 2.67 km from the settlement at Cunnister. The extent of lighting will vary from being dimly visible at low light, more resolved and</p>	Major effect on residents. Significant

Viewpoint	Effect (2019 Layout)	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (Size or Scale and Geographical Extent)	Effect (2020 Layout)
		<p>noticeable at dusk, to being seen as a clear red light at darkness.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>The aviation lighting visible from this location will be tower lighting on turbines 10, 12, 14, 15, 20, 24 and nacelle lighting of turbines 10, 22, 27 and 28. The terrain masks the tower lighting on the other turbines and the angle of view prevents further visibility of the nacelle lighting.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Substantial.</p>	
Viewpoint 3, Westing, Unst	Major effect on residents. Significant	<p>2019 Layout: 28 turbines to Hub Height.</p> <p>2020 Layout: 22 turbines to Hub Height, 1 turbine to parts of blades.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>The proposed aviation lighting is illustrated at a distance of 6.65 km from the settlement at Westing. The extent of lighting will vary from being dimly visible at low light, more resolved and noticeable at dusk, to being seen as a clear red light at darkness.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>The aviation lighting visible from this location will be tower lighting on turbines: 5, 6, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and lighting on the nacelles of all the turbines with the exception of T16 which is hidden by the foreground. The terrain masks the tower lighting on the other turbines.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Moderate.</p>	Major/ Moderate effect on residents. Significant

Revised Residential Visual Amenity Assessment

- 5.4.37 A Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) was prepared for properties within a radius of 2 km to the Proposed Development to determine whether the RVAA Threshold (RVAAT) had been reached, as set out in Appendix 5.6 of the 2019 EIA Report. The RVAA concluded that none of the properties had reached the RVAAT.
- 5.4.38 For the purposes of assessing the effects on Residential Visual Amenity the detailed methodology is as set out in Appendix 5.6 of the 2019 EIA Report which draws upon the guidance set out in Technical Guidance Note 2/19, Residential Visual Amenity Assessment, Landscape Institute, 2019. The purpose of RVAA is to provide an informed, well-reasoned answer to the question: 'is the effect of the development on Residential Visual Amenity of such nature and / or magnitude that it potentially affects 'living conditions' or Residential Amenity'? This is referred to in the guidance document as the Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Threshold (RVAAT).
- 5.4.39 The following table lists and summarises an updated assessment of the predicted effects on the properties within the selected settlement clusters and reviews whether the RVAAT threshold is reached.

- 5.4.40 Updated plans and wireframes illustrating the predicted views from each of the five selected settlement clusters are illustrated in Figures 5.8.1a to 5.8.5d.

Table 5.7 - Summary of revised Residential Visual Amenity Assessment

RVAA Property Cluster	Effect (2019 Layout) and RVAA Conclusion	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (<i>Size or Scale and Geographical Extent</i>) and Analysis of RVAA Threshold	Effect (2020 Layout) and RVAA Conclusion
Property Cluster 1: New House, Up House, Sellafirth House, School House/Old School House, Sellafirth Road	Major effect on residents. Significant The RVAA threshold is not reached.	<p>2019 Layout: 28 turbines to Hub Height.</p> <p>2020 Layout: 23 turbines to Hub Height.</p> <p>The proposed development is illustrated in a wireframe visualisation, in Figure 5.8.1c at a distance of 1.61 km from the settlement at Sellafirth.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>All 23 turbines will be visible in views looking northwest from this location, seen as large-scale new elements within the expansive open moorland to the north west. Turbines 5, 16, 19, 20, and 24 to 28 will be reduced in height which assists in reducing the variance between the scale of the turbines and the scale of the landform.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>Turbines will be removed to achieve a more open array. The extent of the array remains at c.60°.</p> <p>The magnitude of change will remain Substantial.</p> <p>The RVAA threshold will not be reached.</p>	<p>Major effect on residents. Significant</p> <p>The residents will not experience impacts on the visual component of residential amenity or living conditions. The RVAA threshold is not reached. (see table end note)</p>
Property Cluster 2: Heath Cottage, Innhouse, Sellafirth Road (A968)	Major effect on residents. Significant The RVAA threshold is not reached.	<p>2019 Layout: 20 turbines to Hub Height, 8 turbines to parts of blades only.</p> <p>2020 Layout: 16 turbines to Hub Height, 7 turbines to parts of blades only.</p> <p>The proposed development is illustrated in a wireframe visualisation, in Figure 5.8.2c at a distance of 1.86 km from the settlement at Sellafirth.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>Parts of all 23 turbines will be visible in views looking northwest from this location, seen as large-scale new elements within the expansive open moorland to the north west.</p>	<p>Major effect on residents. Significant</p> <p>The residents will not experience impacts on the visual component of residential amenity or living conditions. The RVAA threshold is not reached. (see table end note)</p>

RVAA Property Cluster	Effect (2019 Layout) and RVAA Conclusion	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (<i>Size or Scale and Geographical Extent</i>) and Analysis of RVAA Threshold	Effect (2020 Layout) and RVAA Conclusion
		<p>Turbines 5, 16, 19, 20, and 24 to 28 will be reduced in height which assists in reducing the extent to which the Proposed Development will be visible.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>Whilst the visible extent of the array remains at c.55°, the eastern sector of the array will be set back behind the foreground houses, an effect which will be enhanced by the reduction in hub heights of some turbines. The directly visible western portion of the wind farm will extend to c.30°.</p> <p>Whilst the effect of the Proposed Development will be reduced, the magnitude of change will remain Substantial.</p> <p>The RVAA threshold will not be reached.</p>	
Property Cluster 3: Easterhouse and Gloup Haa, South Gloup	Major effect on residents. Significant The RVAA threshold is not reached.	<p>2019 Layout: 11 turbines to Hub Height, 7 to parts of blades only.</p> <p>2020 Layout: 7 turbines to Hub Height, 6 to parts of blades only.</p> <p>The proposed development is illustrated in a wireframe visualisation, in Figure 5.8.3c at a distance of 1.85 km from the settlement at South Gloup.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>Parts of all 13 turbines will be visible in views looking northwest from this location, seen as large-scale new elements set back above Gloup Voe to the south. The removal of the six northernmost turbines will assist in setting the Proposed Development back into the moorland interior.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>The visible extent of the array will be reduced to c.47° (reduced by 31°).</p> <p>The magnitude of change will be reduced to Moderate.</p> <p>The RVAA threshold will not be reached.</p>	<p>Major/ Moderate effect on residents. Significant</p> <p>The residents will not experience impacts on the visual component of residential amenity or living conditions. The RVAA threshold is not reached. (see table end note)</p>

RVAA Property Cluster	Effect (2019 Layout) and RVAA Conclusion	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (<i>Size or Scale and Geographical Extent</i>) and Analysis of RVAA Threshold	Effect (2020 Layout) and RVAA Conclusion
Property Cluster 4: New House and The Kirks, Group	Major effect on residents. Significant The RVAA threshold is not reached.	<p>2019 Layout: 11 turbines to Hub Height, 7 to parts of blades only.</p> <p>2020 Layout: 8 turbines to Hub Height, 6 to parts of blades only.</p> <p>The proposed development is illustrated in a wireframe visualisation, in Figure 5.8.4c at a distance of 2.14 km from the settlement at Group.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>Parts of 14 turbines will be visible in views looking south from this location, seen as large-scale new elements set back above Group Voe to the south. The removal of the six northernmost turbines will increase the association of the remaining turbines with the moorland interior rather than coastal edge.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>The visible extent of the array is reduced to c.44° (reduced by 34°).</p> <p>The magnitude of change is reduced to Moderate.</p> <p>The RVAA threshold will not be reached.</p>	<p>Major/ Moderate effect on residents. Significant</p> <p>The residents will not experience impacts on the visual component of residential amenity or living conditions. The RVAA threshold is not reached. (see table end note)</p>
Property Cluster 5: Torvaugh and Niaroo East Group	Major effect on residents. Significant The RVAA threshold is not reached.	<p>2019 Layout: 5 turbines to Hub Height, 3 turbines to parts of blades only.</p> <p>2020 Layout: 2 turbines to parts of blades only.</p> <p>The proposed development is illustrated in a wireframe visualisation, in Figure 5.8.5c at a distance of 1.88 km from the settlement at East Group.</p> <p><i>Size or Scale</i></p> <p>Parts of 2 turbine blades will be visible in views looking south from this location, seen as large-scale new elements within the moorland to the south. The removal of the six northernmost turbines will increase the association of the remaining turbines with the moorland interior rather than coastal</p>	<p>Moderate effect on residents. Not Significant.</p> <p>The residents will not experience impacts on the visual component of residential amenity or living conditions. The RVAA threshold is not reached. (see table end note)</p>

RVAA Property Cluster	Effect (2019 Layout) and RVAA Conclusion	Theoretical visibility and Summary of changes (<i>Size or Scale and Geographical Extent</i>) and Analysis of RVAA Threshold	Effect (2020 Layout) and RVAA Conclusion
		<p>edge. The reduction in the height of Turbine 5 will assist in setting the Proposed Development back into the moorland interior.</p> <p><i>Geographical Extent</i></p> <p>The visible extent of the array will be reduced to c.10° (reduced by 58°).</p> <p>The magnitude of change will be reduced to Slight.</p> <p>The RVAA threshold will not be reached.</p>	
<p>Table End Note: A concluding judgement is made on whether the predicted effects on visual amenity and views at the property, even if significant in EIA terms, are such that it has reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold, therefore potentially becoming a matter of Residential Amenity. This considers whether the effect of the Proposed Development becomes overwhelming such that the properties would become unattractive places in which to live. Examples described in Landscape Institute Technical Guidance, Note 2/19 include ‘blocking the only available view from a property’, or ‘overwhelming views in all directions’; and ‘unpleasantly encroaching’ or being ‘inescapably dominant from the property’.</p>			

- 5.4.41 The Residential Visual Amenity Assessment, considers residential properties within a 2 km radius study area. The purpose of the revised assessment, taking account of the detailed assessment set out in Appendix 5.6 of the EIA Report, was to review the updated nature of these effects, and examine whether the RVAA Threshold had been reached.
- 5.4.42 When considering the changes in visual amenity from these properties ‘in the round’ it is noted that the principally occupied rooms are orientated away from the Proposed Development. In this regard the experience of the turbines would not be overwhelming such that the properties would become unattractive places in which to live. Whilst some of the properties will experience significant visual effects, the RVAA threshold will not be reached. The revised assessment concludes that at none of the properties assessed will residents experience impacts on the visual component of residential amenity or living conditions.
- 5.4.43 It is concluded that the potential relationship between residential properties in proximity to the Proposed Development whilst in some instances giving rise to significant visual effects, will not give rise to adverse effects on Residential Visual Amenity.

5.5 Assessment of Cumulative Effects

- 5.5.1 The baseline of cumulative wind farm sites remains unchanged from that reported in the 2019 EIA Report with the exception that the Viking Variation proposal (c.37.5 km to the south) has been approved and the Hillhead (c.22.5 km to the south west) and Brae (c.33.5 km to the south west) small single turbines have been approved on Mainland. The key cumulative wind farms of relevance to the assessment are either built (Garth Wind Farm, c.2km to the east of the nearest turbine) or consented (Beaw Field, c.17km to the south of the nearest turbine), which have been considered as part of the baseline.
- 5.5.2 The existing and proposed wind farms are shown on the following updated Figures:

- Site Location Plans:
 - Figure 5.4.1: Cumulative Wind Farm Site Location Plan (60 km)
 - Figure 5.4.2: Cumulative Wind Farm Site Location Plan (40 km)
 - Figure 5.5.1: Yell with all Built and Consented Sites (40 km)
 - Figure 5.5.1: Yell with all Built and Consented Sites and Sites in Planning
- Cumulative Viewpoint 1: (Viewpoint 12) Brough Lodge, Fetlar
 - 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 15) B9081, Hill of Reafirth
 - 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
- Cumulative Viewpoint 3: (Viewpoint 18) Hermaness Hill
 - Figure 5.6.3a: Cumulative Viewpoint Location Plan
 - Figure 5.6.3b: View North and view South
 - Figure 5.6.3c: View East and View West
- Cumulative Viewpoint 4: (Viewpoint 21) A968 Hill of Swinster
 - Figure 5.6.4a: Cumulative Viewpoint Location Plan
 - Figure 5.6.4b: View North and view South
 - Figure 5.6.4c: View East and View West.

5.5.3 The cumulative assessment was incorporated into the 2019 EIA Report, with separate judgements as to the cumulative effects being presented within each of the tables throughout, for each landscape and visual receptor. The reason for this was that the key cumulative wind farms of relevance to the assessment are either built (Garth Wind Farm, c.2km to the east of the nearest turbine) or consented (Beaw Field, c.17km to the south of the nearest turbine), and were, therefore, considered as part of the baseline for the assessment. These relationships, and the resulting limited cumulative effects, remain as reported and as summarised below.

5.5.4 The consenting of the Viking Wind Farm tip height extension, located over 35 km to the south, will not cause any change to the level of effects reported in paragraph 5.9.3 of the 2019 EIA Report. The sequential effects on a journey through Shetland will remain as stated. The addition of the small-scale developments at Hillhead and Brae on the mainland will be seen to be of a domestic scale, associated with existing settlement clusters. The wind farms forming part of the built and consented baseline would not be seen as associated developments. Except where noted in the 2019 EIA Report, 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. The existing and proposed wind farms would lie too far apart to enable a comparison to be made between differing turbine heights or types.

5.5.5 The influence of Garth Wind Farm and Beaw Field Wind Farm and cumulative effects with the Proposed Development will remain as stated in paragraphs 5.9.4 and 5.9.5 respectively, of the 2019 EIA Report.

5.5.6 The conclusions of the cumulative assessment remain as stated in paragraph 5.9.6 of the 2019 EIA Report, with limited cumulative effects arising from the interaction of the Proposed Development with Garth Wind Farm in local combined views. There will also be some locations where the Proposed Development will be seen in combined or successive distant views with Beaw Field Wind Farm.

5.6 Assessment of Effects at Decommissioning and Post-Operational Stages

- 5.6.1 The decommissioning of the Proposed Development and the extent of restoration works will be agreed with SIC in consultation with appropriate statutory bodies.
- 5.6.2 At the end of the 30-year operational lifetime of the Proposed Development, the turbines and other structures will be removed, and the landscape and application site would be returned to their 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 each turbine). There will therefore be a temporary effect from the activities on the 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 site will be returned to rough grazing uses, with the only structures remaining onsite being underground ones.
- 5.6.3 Accordingly, the decommissioning and post-operational 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.

5.7 Comparison of Effects

- 5.7.1 The following text summarises the changes in the overall effects between the 2019 layout and the 2020 layout.

Landscape Fabric

- 5.7.2 The direct effects on the host LCA: B1, Yell Peatlands LCA, 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 6 turbines and 6.87 km of associated tracks. The footprint of the Proposed Development will be removed from the Hill of Markamouth and the Hill of Vigon in the northwest of the site and also from the hill at Scordaback in the north.

Landscape and Coastal Character

- 5.7.3 Landscape Character Areas and Coastal Character Areas will experience reductions in visibility of the Proposed Development, with local reductions to the magnitude of change however, the overall assessment of effects remains the same as that reported in the 2019 EIA Report. These changes will be most evident in the following LCAs/CCAs: LCA E3 Coastal Crofting and Grazing Lands; LCA G1 Coastal Edge; CCA 18, Gloup - Breckon; CCA 21, Whalfirth; and CCA 27, Yell Sound. The extent of the areas significantly affected by the Proposed Development will be notably reduced in CCA 18 at Breckon and in CCA 21 along the north west coast of Yell where the removal of turbines at the northern edge of the array beneficially reduces the influence of turbines on these coastal character areas.

National Scenic Areas

- 5.7.4 The Fethaland sub area in North Roe and the Hermaness sub area on north Unst, are two sub areas of the Shetland NSA where there will be the potential for indirect effects. Yell lies between the two

- sub areas, with the Proposed Development set into the moorland interior of the north sector of the island.
- 5.7.5 The changes to the Proposed Development, through the removal of turbines within the northern extent of the array and the reduction in some turbine heights, have consolidated the wind farm within a single landscape character type. The changes have removed turbines from the northern headland of Yell and reduced the influence of the wind farm on coastal views.
- 5.7.6 The detailed assessment of effects on the Shetland NSA as set out in Appendix 5.1 concludes that the Special Landscape Qualities of the sub areas 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

- 5.7.7 For the majority of the Shetland Local Landscape Areas (LLA) there will be no change to the key characteristics, which will not be altered by the Proposed Development.
- 5.7.8 The local effects on the Gloup Voe and Bluemull Sound, LLA will be reduced with less visibility across the north eastern extent of Yell, owing to the removal of turbines from the transitional landscape on the coastal edge. The influence on coastal views and landscape character will be reduced at Breckon Sands. The view will be improved from the areas around Westing at the south western extent of Unst by the removal of turbines from the coastal headland on north Yell and the centring of the wind farm within the interior of Yell. Across the majority of the LLA, the key characteristics and integrity will not be altered. There will be a local reduction in the scenic qualities experienced from within Gloup Voe. In the West Sandwick to Gloup Holm, Yell, LLA there will be an appreciable reduction in visibility along the western coastal edge of north Yell. Where visible the wind farm will be set back from the coastal headland and seen within the interior of Yell.

Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes

- 5.7.9 For both Belmont House, IGDL and Brough Lodge, IGDL there will be a reduction in the size and scale of development however, the turbines will be seen as large-scale elements in views. There will also be a reduction in the visible extent of the wind farm in views west and north west respectively from the IGDLs. Effects will remain Major/Moderate and Significant.

Wild Land

- 5.7.10 The reduction in the Proposed Development will slightly reduce the magnitude of change on the Ronas Hill and North Roe Wild Land Area (WLA). The effect on the wildness qualities of the WLA will be Slight and Not Significant.

Settlement

- 5.7.11 Visual effects on settlements will be reduced but the overall magnitude of change will remain unchanged from the assessment grades recorded in the 2019 EIA Report summary Table 5.38. At Breckon within the North Eastern Settlement Cluster, and at Stronganess and Greenbank in the Eastern Settlement cluster effects are reduced from Significant to Not Significant.

Route Corridors

- 5.7.12 The effects on routes and receptors including the limited cumulative effects, remain unchanged from the assessment grades recorded in the 2019 EIA Report, Tables 5.39 to 5.43. Whilst there will be sections of routes where visibility will be reduced, it is unlikely that the overall effect on the route corridors will change.

Viewpoints

- 5.7.13 The effects on viewpoints will be reduced, however, the overall magnitude of change will remain unchanged from the assessment grades recorded in the 2019 EIA Report summary Table 5.65. This

is with the exception of effects on walkers and visitors to Breckon Sands where prominent turbines are removed from the coastal headland and the extent of turbines that are visible is also greatly reduced. The effect will reduce to Moderate, Not Significant.

Night Time Lighting Assessment

- 5.7.14 The effects on the night time lighting viewpoints will be reduced however, the overall magnitude of change and significant effects will remain unchanged from the assessment grades recorded in Appendix 5.1 of the 2019 EIA Report. It should be noted that the assessment is based on a worst-case scenario of all the turbines being lighted whereas as set out Appendix 13.1 an alternative strategy is proposed whereby: not all turbines will be lighted; they will only be at 2000 candela for a very short period according to the prevailing light condition; and, due to beam focusing, they are unlikely to be seen from most areas of settlement.

Residential Visual Amenity

- 5.7.15 Effects on Property Cluster 1 and 2 will reduce, however the overall magnitude of change will remain as stated in the 2019 EIA Report. Effects on Property Cluster 3 and 4 will reduce with an associated reduction in the overall magnitude of change, however effects will remain significant. Effects on Property 5 will reduce with a reduction in magnitude of change, with effects becoming not significant.
- 5.7.16 Whilst some of the properties will experience significant visual effects, the RVAA threshold will not be reached. The revised assessment concludes that, at none of the properties assessed will residents experience impacts on the visual component of residential amenity or living conditions.

Cumulative Effects

- 5.7.17 The conclusions of the cumulative assessment remain as stated in paragraph 5.9.6 of the EIA LVIA Report, with limited cumulative effects arising.

5.8 Summary

- 5.8.1 A revised Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment was undertaken for the amended Proposed Development. It sets out the revised effects on the Shetland landscape, and also includes effects on coastal character.
- 5.8.2 The revised assessment has considered the effects upon designated landscapes including the Shetland National Scenic Area, the draft Local Landscape Areas and Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
- 5.8.3 From a visual perspective, the revised assessment considers effects upon residents at settlements, users of roads, ferries and recreational routes, which include locals and tourists. A revised residential visual amenity assessment is also included.
- 5.8.4 The assessment of cumulative effects has also been reviewed. Some cumulative interactions will occur, with Garth Wind Farm and the Proposed Development appearing as separate, contrasting wind farms.
- 5.8.5 The turbines will need to be lighted at night for reasons of aviation safety. As such, a revised Night Time Lighting Assessment has also been prepared.
- 5.8.6 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. Following on from the Public Information Days and feedback from consultees, including SNH, the wind farm layout was reviewed and amended to take account of concerns.
- 5.8.7 Six turbines were removed from the northern sector of the Proposed Development, taking development away from the coastal headland and the transitional landscapes at the northern extent

of Yell. The reduction to the north has placed the wind farm more definitively within a single landscape type, that being the moorland interior of northern Yell. The reduction in the turbines to the north also reduces the horizontal extent of the wind farm visible in views from the east and west. As such, the wind farm has a more coherent appearance in wider views. Turbines have been removed from views between the headlands of the islands and away from the fore of views to noticeable hills and topography.

- 5.8.8 The removal of six turbines and the reduction in height of nine turbines, Turbines 5, 16, 19, 20, 24 to 28, has reduced the visible extent of the wind farm in some views, in particular from nearby settlement, and the profile of the wind farm more closely relates to the flow of the underlying landscape, with less occurrences of prominent turbines. The reduction in the number of turbines has also reduced the occurrences of overlapping turbines in views.
- 5.8.9 Significant landscape and visual effects are to be expected for any commercial scale wind farm, and this is no exception. 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. The removal of six turbines and associated infrastructure marks a 20% reduction in the number of turbines. These changes to the layout have reduced the magnitude of change for the majority of receptors, with a removal of significant effects in some instances. In particular the magnitude of change will be reduced for some landscape and visual receptors to the north and west of the wind farm. However, these changes, whilst removing significant effects for many landscape and visual receptors are insufficient to alter the overall assessment ratings for some LCA and CCA sub units and some significant effects will remain. As an example, whilst significant effects will be removed from large areas of the Gloop Voe-Breckon CCA and Whaefirth CCA there will remain small areas within those CCAs where there will be locally significant effects.
- 5.8.10 The large-scale open landscape of Yell 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, March 2009). The Proposed Development is an appropriate scale of development, focussed away from the scattered settlement and coastal crofting land within the expansive landscape of the interior which has a simple landform and an absence of development. This is a remote landscape with a simple landform. Whilst the effects will be significant locally to the site, and for some visual receptors in middle range views to the site, it is considered that these can be accommodated in this open windswept upland moorland landscape.

Table 5.8 - Summary of Residual Landscape and Visual Effects

Summary of Residual Effects	
Receptor	Nature of Effect
Operational Landscape Effects	
LCA A3 Ronas Hill	Moderate, Not Significant
LCA A4 Unst Uplands	Locally Major/Moderate from Valla Field, Significant Elsewhere no greater than Moderate, Not Significant
LCA B1 Yell Peatland	Major/Moderate within 3km, Significant Moderate within 3-5km, Not Significant Elsewhere no greater than Moderate/Minor, Not Significant

<i>Summary of Residual Effects</i>	
Receptor	Nature of Effect
LCA C2 Undulating Moorland with Lochs North Roe	Moderate/Minor Not Significant
LCA E3 Coastal Crofting and Grazing Lands	Major/Moderate , Significant from north Yell Elsewhere Moderate or Slight, Not Significant
LCA E4 Unst Coastal Crofting	Moderate, Not Significant
LCA F5 Scattered Settlement / Crofting and Grazing Lands	Locally Major/ Moderate Significant Elsewhere Slight, Not Significant
LCA G1 Coastal Edge	Moderate, Not Significant
CCA 12, Bluemull Sound	Moderate from the eastern edge of Bluemull Sound, Not Significant Elsewhere no greater than Moderate Minor, Not Significant
CCA 14, Colgrave Sound	Moderate from Basta Voe, Not Significant Moderate/Minor elsewhere, Not Significant
CCA 18, Gloup Breckon	Locally from Gloup Voe Major/Moderate , Significant Moderate/Minor elsewhere Not Significant
CCA 19, Hermaness	Major/Moderate locally south of Wood Wick, Significant Elsewhere Minor, Not Significant
CCA 21, Whalfirth	Locally Major/Moderate from the west coast of Whale Firth and the Nev of Stuis, Significant Elsewhere Not Significant
CCA 24, North Roe Coast	Locally Moderate from the Point of Fethaland and North West Roe, Not Significant Elsewhere no greater than Minor, Not Significant
CCA 27, Yell Sound	Moderate from the north western extent of the CCA, Not Significant Minor or Negligible Elsewhere, Not Significant
Hermaness NSA	The sub unit of the NSA includes parts of LCA A4 Unst Uplands, LCA G1 Coastal Edge LCA and CCA 19 Hermaness which fall within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCAs and CCAs

<i>Summary of Residual Effects</i>	
Receptor	Nature of Effect
	<p>finds no significant effects on these areas within the area of the NSA, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects. A Moderate (Not Significant) effect was found to affect receptors at Viewpoint 18, Hermaness Hill.</p> <p>The Special Landscape Qualities of the Hermaness sub area of the Shetland NSA will not be at risk or damaged by the Proposed Development and the integrity of the Shetland NSA will be maintained.</p>
Fethaland NSA	<p>The NSA includes parts of LCA C2 North Roe Undulating Moorland with Lochs, LCA E3 Coastal Crofting and Grazing Lands, LCA G1 Coastal Edge LCA, CCA 24 North Roe Coast, and CCA 27 Yell Sound, which fall within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCAs and CCAs finds no significant effects on these areas, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects. A Major/Moderate (Significant) effect was found to affect receptors at Viewpoint 16, Point of Fethaland, and Viewpoint 17, Loch of Houllsquey, North Roe.</p> <p>The Special Landscape Qualities of the Fethaland sub area of the Shetland NSA will not be at risk or damaged by the Proposed Development and the integrity of the Shetland NSA will be maintained.</p>
Ronas Hill, LLA	<p>The LLA includes parts of LCA A3 Ronas Hill, and LCA C2 North Roe, which fall within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCAs finds no significant effects on these areas within the area of the LLA. A Major/Moderate (Significant) effect was found to affect receptors at Viewpoint 20, Ronas Hill, North Roe.</p> <p>The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered by the Proposed Development.</p>
Wick of Tresta, Fetlar, LLA	<p>The LLA includes parts of LCA B2 Rounded Moorland Hills, and LCA F4 Fetlar Crofting and Grassland. The northern flank of the Lamb Hoga ridgeline within the Rounded Moorland Hills LCA falls partially within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCA B2 finds no significant effects on these areas within the area of the LLA, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects.</p> <p>The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered by the Proposed Development.</p>

<i>Summary of Residual Effects</i>	
Receptor	Nature of Effect
Colvadale and Muness, Unst, LLA	<p>The LLA includes parts of LCA B3 Unst Rocky Heathland, and LCA F4 Unst Crofting and Grassland. The eastern elevated edge of the LCA B3 Unst Rocky Heathland falls partially within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects on LCA B3 finds no significant effects on these areas within the area of the LLA, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects.</p> <p>The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered by the Proposed Development.</p>
Haroldswick and Skaw, LLA	<p>The LLA includes parts of LCA A4, Unst Uplands, LCA B3 Unst Rocky Heathland, LCA E4, Unst Coastal Crofting, LCA F4 Unst Crofting and Grassland and LCA G1, Coastal Edge. The western flanks of the hills in LCA A4 and LCA B3 fall within the visual influence of the Proposed Development. The assessment of effects finds no significant effects on these areas within the area of the LLA, and no potential significant total or additional cumulative effects.</p> <p>The key characteristics of the LLA will not be altered by the Proposed Development.</p>
Gloop Voe and Bluemull Sound, LLA	<p>The LLA includes parts of LCA E3, Coastal Crofting and Grazing Lands, LCA E4, Unst Coastal Crofting, LCA F4, Fetlar Crofting and Grassland and LCA F5, Scattered Settlement/Crofting and Grazing Lands. The assessment of effects on LCA E3, Coastal Crofting and Grazing lands identified locally significant effects in north Yell. Moderate not significant additional and total cumulative effects were predicted on the LCA E4, Unst Coastal Crofting component of the LLA.</p> <p>Across the majority of the LLA, the key characteristics and integrity will not be altered. There will be a local reduction in the scenic qualities experienced from within Gloop Voe.</p>
West Sandwick to Gloop Holm, Yell, LLA	<p>The LLA includes parts of LCA B1 Yell Peatland, LCA E3, Coastal Crofting and Grazing Lands, and LCA G1, Coastal Edge. The assessment of effects on LCA B1, Yell Peatland and LCA E3, Coastal Crofting and Grazing Lands, identified locally significant effects, within 3 km of the Proposed Development on the LLA along the coastal edge. Moderate not significant additional and total cumulative effects were predicted on the LCA E4, Unst Coastal Crofting component of the LLA.</p> <p>The key characteristics and integrity of the LLA will be very locally altered by the Proposed Development at North Neaps and the Stuis of Graveland, with a reduction in the scenic qualities of the LLA</p>

<i>Summary of Residual Effects</i>	
Receptor	Nature of Effect
Belmont House, GDL	Major/Moderate , Significant
Brough Lodge, GDL	Major/Moderate , Significant
Ronas Hill and North Roe Wild Land Area	Slight and Not Significant There will be a Slight influence on the identified attributes of the “ <i>the wider composition of islands, sea, voes, bays and sounds (sense of naturalness, awe inspiring)</i> ”, essentially affecting part of the distant view to the north east.
<i>Operational Visual Effects - Settlements</i>	
Southern Cluster: Sellafirth; Cunnister.	Major , Significant
Eastern Cluster: Stronganess; Cullivoe; Greenbank.	Cullivoe Major/Moderate , Significant Moderate/Minor, Not Significant Stronganess and Greenbank
North Eastern Cluster: Haa of Houlland; Midbrake; North and South Brough; Breckon.	Breckon Moderate/Minor Not Significant Elsewhere Major/Moderate , Significant
Northern Cluster: Gloup; The Kirks	Major/Moderate , Significant
Belmont	Major/Moderate , Significant
Westing Cluster: Burragarth; Underhoull; Houllnan; Westing; Newgord.	Major/Moderate , Significant
Mid Yell	Moderate, Not Significant
Burra Voe	Moderate, Not Significant
<i>Operational Visual Effects – Viewpoints</i>	
1. Tittyans Hill, Yell	Walkers – Major , Significant Crofters – Major/Moderate , Significant
2. Fishermen's Memorial, Gloup	Residents / Walkers / Visitors – Major/Moderate , Significant

<i>Summary of Residual Effects</i>	
Receptor	Nature of Effect
3. Haa of Houlland	Residents, Major/ Moderate , Significant
4. Cullivoe	Residents / Visitors, Major/ Moderate , Significant
5. Sands of Breckon	Walkers / Visitors, Moderate, Not Significant
6. A968 / NCR1 Colvister	Road Users - Major / Moderate , Significant Cyclists - Major , Significant
7. Cunnister, Basta Voe	Residents, Major , Significant
8. Nev of Stuis, Yell	Walkers, Major/Moderate , Significant
9. Belmont House, Unst	Visitors, Major/ Moderate , Significant
10. Westing, Unst	Residents, Major/ Moderate , Significant
11. Grimster, Whale Firth, Yell	Residents, Minor, Not Significant
12. Brough Lodge, Fetlar	Visitors, Major / Moderate , Significant
13. A968 / NCR1, middle Yell	Road Users – Moderate/Minor, Not Significant Cyclists – Moderate, Not Significant
14. Wood Wick, Unst	Walkers, Major / Moderate , Significant
15. B9081, Hill of Reafirth	Road Users, Moderate, Not Significant
16. Point of Fethaland, North Roe	Walkers, Major / Moderate , Significant
17. Loch of Houllsquey, North Roe	Walkers, Major / Moderate , Significant
18. Hermaness Hill	Walkers, Moderate, Not Significant
19. Settlement at Burra Voe, A970, North Roe	Residents - Moderate, Not Significant Road Users – Moderate/Minor, Not Significant
20. Ronas Hill	Walkers - Major/ Moderate , Significant
21. A968 / NCR 1 Hill of Swinster	Road Users – Minor, Not Significant Cyclists – Moderate/ Minor, Not Significant

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