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Heather Morrison
Principal Planning Officer
Cumberland Council

Sent via email only to: Heather.Morrison@Cumberland.gov.uk

11th September 2024

Dear Ms Morrison

Proposed Repowering of an Existing 46.5m to blade tip Wind Turbine by installing a Replacement 77m to blade tip Wind Turbine, at land to the west of the Energy Coast Business Park, Haile

Further to our previous discussions and to the Review of the submitted Locogen Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment provided to the Council by Galpin Landscape Architecture ('Galpin') (dated July 2024) please find enclosed a response provided by Sitara Design & Landscape Assessment ('Sitara') which responds to the six points mentioned in paragraph 4.9 of the Galpin Review.

I have reviewed the Sitara response (including the additional viewpoint) and the findings within that do not alter the overall Planning Policy position within the submitted Planning Statement.

In relation to impacts upon residential amenity none of the impacts are of a level which would result in unsatisfactory living conditions which would lead to any property being regarded as an unattractive and unsatisfactory place in which to live.

It respect of landscape effects is noted that within the Galpin Review the Magnitude of Change in relation to Landscape Character Types, the Site and from the 8 viewpoints (within the table below paragraph 3.15) are 'Medium' at most. In relation to the viewpoints this was the case for 4 of the 8 viewpoints with the remaining viewpoints experiencing a 'Low' Magnitude of Change.

Whilst we consider the Galpin Review to overstate the effects in some regards the extent of the landscape impacts from the proposal are acceptable and do not conflict with any planning policies such that a refusal of Planning Permission should be forthcoming. Galpin's Review does not point towards the scheme conflicting with any planning policy requirements.

In addition to this the need for renewable energy has been heightened since the validation of this planning application in February 2024. In particular I would note as follows.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was updated following the Government's Policy statement on onshore wind dated 8th July 2024[1]. This removed the requirement for new wind turbine proposals to demonstrate local support. As you know our position was that this did not apply to this repowering proposal but in any event the position is now clear as per revised paragraph 163 of the NPPF.

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/policy-statement-on-onshore-wind/policy-statement-on-onshore-wind

Consultation is also ongoing in relation to a revised NPPF which the Government intends to publish in 2024. This states in paragraph 164 that (the strike throughs below reflect the deleted text from the December 2023 NPPF):

164. ~~In determining planning applications~~ Local planning authorities should support planning applications for all forms of renewable and low carbon development. When determining planning applications[58] for ~~renewable and low carbon~~ these developments, local planning authorities should:

a) not require applicants to demonstrate the overall need for renewable or low carbon energy, and give significant weight to the proposal's contribution to renewable energy generation and a net zero future;

b) recognise that even small-scale and community-led projects provide a valuable contribution to ~~significant~~ cutting greenhouse gas emissions;

c) in the case of applications for the repowering and life-extension of existing renewable sites, give significant weight to the benefits of utilising an established site.~~; and approve the application if its impacts are (or can be made) acceptable[59].~~

~~[58] Wind energy development involving one or more turbines can also be permitted through Local Development Orders, Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders. In the case of Local Development Orders, it should be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by the affected local community have been appropriately addressed and the proposal has community support.~~
~~[59] Except for applications for the repowering and life-extension of existing wind turbines, a planning application for wind energy development involving one or more turbines should not be considered acceptable unless it is in an area identified as suitable for wind energy development in the development plan or a supplementary planning document; and, following consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by the affected local community have been appropriately addressed and the proposal has community support.~~

The draft wording of the NPPF and the direction of travel of planning and energy policy (which is discussed further below) are relevant material considerations to take into account now for the purposes of determining this planning application.

The 8th July 2024 changes to the NPPF and the consultation version of the NPPF provide unequivocal support of this repowering project and confirms that significant weight is to be given to the benefits of utilising an established site.

In addition to this the Government's energy policy has identified the need to accelerate the UK's journey to net zero with the requirement to have zero carbon electricity by 2030.

Within the aforementioned announcement amending the NPPF on the 8th July 2024 the Policy statement on onshore wind confirmed that:

… We are therefore committed to doubling onshore wind energy by 2030. That means immediately removing the de facto ban on onshore wind in England, in place since 2015….

Also on 8th July 2024 a Message from Ed Miliband following his appointment as the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero confirmed, *inter alia*, that:

Our department will be at the heart of the new government's agenda, leading one of the Prime Minister's 5 national missions, to make Britain a clean energy superpower with zero carbon electricity by 2030, and accelerating our journey to net zero.

This is a significant step forward from the previous Government's commitment that by 2035 the UK will be powered entirely by clean electricity, subject to security of supply. The 2030 target is just over 5 years away. The doubling of onshore wind by 2030 also reflects the net zero target.

This proposal therefore fully supports the acceleration of supply which will be needed to deliver the Government's 2030 requirements. Indeed the wind turbine would increase its installed capacity from 0.4MW to 0.95MW which would over double the generation capacity. This responds directly to the need to double onshore wind.

In light of the consultation responses to date for the planning application, the comments above and the Sitara response attached I trust that the Council will now move this application forward to a positive resolution.

Should you though require any further information from me then please do contact me via abrand@taguk.co.uk or 07880 030078.

Yours Sincerely

A Brand

Andy Brand MRTPI
Planning Director

Enc Sitara Design & Landscape Assessment response

RESPONSE TO THE CUMBERLAND COUNCIL COMMENTS ON LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, JULY 2024

Introduction

This Response addresses the issues raised and suggested recommendations set out in the Landscape and Visual Assessment Review by Galpin Landscape Architecture (dated July 2024), for the proposed replacement of an existing turbine located west of The Energy Coast Business Park, off the A595.

The Galpin Review asserts that, whilst the methodology and baseline of the LVIA are correct, the findings are not supported by transparent justifications, and suggests the further information is supplied. The following information was requested:

1. A Landscape Architect to carry out a process of landscape and visual assessment;
2. Provide evidence of judgements given;
3. Show clarity and reasoning for effects;
4. Refer to the GLVIA guidance;
5. Include a viewpoint from the Lake District National Park; and
6. Provide a cumulative assessment.

To maintain proportionality[1], the assessment provided in this Response is focussed on establishing where there may be substantial or major landscape and visual effects.

This Response is prepared by a chartered landscape architect with over 15 years' experience (Sitara Keppie, BA DipLA MLI), with onshore wind projects in the UK. Her abbreviated curriculum vitae can be provided on request.

The structure of this Response is as follows:

- The Proposed Development is described in order as to be clear as to what is being assessed;
- The receptors within the LVIA are assessed for sensitivity (value and susceptibility) and magnitude of impact (landscape and visual);
- Receptors are assessed for landscape and visual effects;
- Cumulative assessment is addressed; and
- Resulting assessment is summarised and conclusions presented.

Proposed Development description and basis for assessment

The existing turbine is located on land west of The Energy Coast Business Park, off the A595. Near Haile in Cumbria. The proposal is for the existing turbine to be replaced with a more efficient turbine which is 77 metres to blade tip; that is 30.5m taller than the existing turbine.

In respect of potential effects, the key change to the landscape character and visual resource will result from the incremental increase from 46.5m overall height to 77m. However, the existing turbine forms an element within the landscape baseline. Therefore, the assessment is for a magnitude of

[1] Paragraph 6.2, page 98, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA), Third Edition 2013 (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment)

impact relative to the change from a 46.5m turbine to a 77m turbine. In the following assessment, the magnitude of impact on landscape character and landscape receptors will be judged against the incremental increase of 30.5m of an existing structure. The magnitude of impact on visual receptors will be predicted by addressing the level of change to visual amenity due to the change in height. In terms of cumulative assessment, the magnitude of cumulative impact will be directly related to the incremental increase geographical area from which the proposed turbine is visible in relation to other wind developments.

Landscape Assessment

LCT sub-type 5b 'Low Farmland'

This is the host Landscape Character Type (LCT) within which the Proposed Development is located.

The key characteristics of this LCT are noted as:

- Undulating and rolling topography;
- Dominated by intensely farmed pastoral agriculture;
- Patchy areas of woodland at contrast to the pasture;
- Woodland is sparse in the west, towards the coastal areas;
- Large, rectangular fields; and
- Hedges, hedgerow trees and fences enclosing the fields which criss-cross up and over the rolling landscape.

This is a medium to large scale landscape of low complexity, primarily defined by the large scale, regular pastoral fields covering the rolling landform. There are pockets of smaller, more intimate complexity relating to the wooded valleys and settlement. These are related to the lower ground. The existing turbine forms an element of this baseline landscape.

The nature of the host LCT is identified by the consideration of the value of the landscape[2] as defined in the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA). The area is not covered by a scenic quality designation, and whilst the landscape has a pleasant scenic quality, it is not rare. In terms of perceptual qualities, the LCT is not notably wild nor tranquil. The susceptibility of the host LCT (as defined in paragraph 5.4, GLVIA) is considered to be medium to low, given turbines do not form a new feature in this LCT, and size and scale of these structures relate well to the medium to large scale of the host LCT. Therefore, the overall sensitivity of the host LCT is Medium to Low.

The magnitude of the impact of the change from a smaller turbine to a larger turbine are dependent upon the following factors (paragraph 5.49, GLVIA):

- The extent of landscape elements that will be lost, the proportion of the total extent that this represents and the contribution of that element to the character of the landscape;
- The degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered either by removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones;

[2] Box 5.1, page 84, GLVIA, Third Edition 2013 (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment)

- Whether the effect changes the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character.

In addition, the geographical extent of the area; that is, the area impacted by the change imposed by the Proposed Development requires to be considered. The GLVIA notes that:

"This is distinct from the size or scale of the effect – there may for example be moderate loss of landscape elements over a large geographical area, or a major addition affecting a very localised area." (paragraph 5.50)

In terms of the Proposed Development, the change to the landscape would be that an existing turbine is increased in height from 46.5m to 76m. This increase in height would result in the proposed turbine being theoretically visible from a slightly larger geographical area (ZTV - 002), and thereby extend its influence. The increase in potential visibility would be largely within 5km and actual visibility would be substantially reduced by the mature woodland and hedgerows within the landscape. Notably, there would be no loss of landscape elements that contribute to its character, and the perceptual aspects of the landscape would be barely altered.

The magnitude of impact on the landscape is Medium localised to within approximately 1km where the change in height and scale would be most obvious, and there are other structures which allow for a height comparison. The magnitude of impact would drop to Low to Negligible elsewhere, since there would be no discernible alteration to the landscape character and the key elements that contribute to its character remain intact. The change in scale would only be appreciated when compared to another element within the landscape, and the impact would diminish with distance.

The effect on the LCT sub-type 5b would be Moderate/Minor locally (within approximately 1km) reducing to Minor to None for the remainder of the LCT.

No other LCTs are further assessed given distance from the Proposed Development.

Lake District National Park

The Lake District National Park (LDNP) is situated approximately 2.5km east of the Proposed Development. The ZTV (Figure 008) demonstrates that potential visibility would be restricted to the west-facing slopes, the closest of which are: Cold Fell; Kinniside Common; Stone Pike and Ponsonby Fell. Any actual visibility would relate to the upper slopes of these landforms and the area of theoretical visibility would be reduced by existing mature woodland (south-eastern portion of the 10km study area, Figure 008).

Closest views of the Proposed Development would be from the western edge of the LDNP, as a distance of approximately 2.5km. To inform this Response, and as requested in the Galpin Review, a wireline with Google Streetview photography for reference, has been provided (Viewpoint 8: Cold Fell, Application LVIA). This illustrates the location of the Proposed Development relative to the edge of the LDNP demonstrating the panoramic and large-scale nature of the visibility available.

The sensitivity (susceptibly and value) of the LDNP is High given the designation and scenic quality. The magnitude of impact is Negligible since there would be restricted visibility from the edge of the

designated area. Views would be outward-looking towards the more developed area of Cumbria, including the view of Sellafield. Whilst the Proposed Development would be discernible on clear days, the composition of views from the edge of the LDNP would remain unaltered due to distance and the large-scale and panoramic nature of the views (refer to Viewpoint 8, Application LVIA). The special qualities of the LDNP would not be altered.

The resulting effect on the LDNP would be Minor to None.

Visual Assessment

As noted in the Introduction this assessment is focussed on the key issue of identifying whether the Proposed Development would result in substantial or major effects. The visualisations demonstrate that the size and scale of the Proposed Development is diminished sufficiently at around 1km that intervening buildings and vegetation can easily obstruct or filter visibility ensuring that possibility of substantial/major impacts is greatly reduced (Viewpoints 1 and 2, Application LVIA). For this reason, only the sensitive visual receptors within 1km of the Proposed Development are assessed. In addition, the closest five representative viewpoints are considered to ensure that key receptors have been adequately addressed, and to provide a cross-check to the 1km cut-off used in this focussed assessment.

Routes and cycleways are scoped out of this assessment as these are transitory receptors and duration of impacts would be relatively short. It is unlikely that there would be substantial/major impacts. Viewpoint 2 from Blackbeck roundabout and Viewpoint 5 from Oaklands provides verification of this (application LVIA).

Residential Properties

Twelve properties/clusters of dwellings with potential views of the Proposed Development were identified in the supporting LVIA. Of these, five, are within 1km. These are assessed in the following paragraphs.

1 – Residents of six properties along Hardgates Road

There are views of the existing turbine from parts of the roundabout.

Location, Distance and Direction (relative to the Proposed Development)	Located 0.9km to the east and south, along Hardgates Road between Blackbeck roundabout and Haile.
Description /Baseline views	The 5 properties near the Blackbeck roundabout are on southern bank of Kirk Beck. There are mature trees along the northwestern side of the dwellings which would severely limit visibility of the proposed turbine. There would be no view to the proposed turbine during summer months. During the winter, any view would be heavily filtered. The 6th property on Hardgates Road is a farmhouse which currently has clear visibility of the existing turbine.
Sensitivity	High
Magnitude of Impact	There would be no discernible change to the views from the 5 properties near Blackbeck roundabout due to the screening/filtering effect of the mature trees.

	For the farmhouse near Haile, the replacement turbine would be taller than the existing. This would increase the presence of the replacement turbine, with the hub of the replacement turbine reaching the full height of the existing turbine and blades extending further. There would be no increase in the number of turbines. This would appear as if the turbine were slightly closer. Therefore, the resulting magnitude of impact is Low.
Predicted Effect	Moderate

2 – Yeorton Hall Farmstead

Location, Distance and Direction (relative to the Proposed Development)	Located 0.59km to the south-east.
Description /Baseline views	There are 3 dwellings within the group of buildings associated with the farmstead which is situated on low-lying ground (elevation of approximately 50m above ordinance datum). There are no views of the existing turbine from this location.
Sensitivity	High
Magnitude of Impact	There is a possibility that the blade tips of the replacement turbine would be visible. Any such views would be filtered by the intervening mature tree planting. Magnitude of impact is predicted to be Low
Predicted Effect	Moderate

3 – Haile Village

Location, Distance and Direction (relative to the Proposed Development)	Located approximately 1km to the east.
Description /Baseline views	This village comprises 40 plus dwellings located within a well-treed setting. The roads on approach to the village are lined by mature hedgerows. The existing mature vegetation provides considerable screening/filtering ensuring that the existing turbine is only visible from elevated areas where there is less vegetation.
Sensitivity	High
Magnitude of Impact	The replacement turbine would be slightly more visible since it is slightly taller. However it is likely that the mature hedgerows and copious tree planting would heavily filter the turbine tower and much of the blade. Magnitude of impact is predicted to be Low
Predicted Effect	Moderate

4 – Old Reservoir and Winscales

Location, Distance and Direction (relative to the Proposed Development)	Located approximately 0.65km to the to the north-west.
Description /Baseline views	This collection of properties includes several farmsteads at Winscales and a dwelling at the Old Reservoir. There is no view of the existing turbine from the farmsteads at Winscales due to intervening mature trees and farm buildings. From the Old Reservoir there are clear views of the top of the existing turbine and its blades at a distance of approximately 650m.
Sensitivity	High
Magnitude of Impact	The replacement turbine would be taller, the top of the hub reaching the top of the blades of the existing turbine. Given the increase in height and proximity, the change to the view would be magnitude of impact is predicted to be Medium
Predicted Effect	Major/Moderate

5 – Dwellings on Oaklands Residential Estate
These dwellings are referred to as 'no 7' in Table 6 of the LVIA supporting the application)

Location, Distance and Direction (relative to the Proposed Development)	Located approximately 0.7km to the to the south-west.
Description /Baseline views	This is a linear group of properties situated parallel to the A595. The north-most properties have a substantial woodland to their rear which screen views of the existing turbine. The dwellings within the southern portion of this group have a line mature tree planting to the rear which filters existing views.
Sensitivity	High
Magnitude of Impact	The replacement turbine would be taller; however, it likely that the woodland belt/line of trees would screened/filtered the replacement turbine substantially, given the distance. Therefore the magnitude of impact is predicted to be Low.
Predicted Effect	Moderate

All other property groupings and settlement are over 1km and whilst sensitivity remains High, the magnitude of impact would be much reduced. Therefore, these are not considered in this assessment.

Viewpoint Assessment

This section considers the impacts on residential receptors and selected viewpoints.

Viewpoint 1: from Haile Park (residential estate within village)

Location, Distance and Direction (relative to the Proposed Development)	Located approximately 1.14km to the to the south-west.
Receptors represented	Residential and road users
Description /Baseline views	The view of the existing turbine is glimpsed through a gap in dwellings and garden vegetation. The existing turbine is perceived as distant due to the size and scale relative to the structures/vegetation at the viewpoint location. It is easily screened from views along the street.
Sensitivity	Residential – High / Road users - Medium
Magnitude of Impact	The replacement turbine would be taller; however, the overall scale and size remains small enough that that the buildings and garden vegetation would be able to screen/filter it from view. The change would be discernible at this distance. Therefore the magnitude of impact is predicted to be Low.
Predicted Effect	Residential – Moderate / Road users - Minor

Viewpoint 2: from Blackbeck Roundabout

Location, Distance and Direction (relative to the Proposed Development)	Located approximately 1.25km to the to the south.
Receptors represented	Tourists and road users (NB there are no dwellings on or by the roundabout so this location is not representative of residents)
Description /Baseline views	The view across the roundabout shows that blades of the existing turbine are visible peeking out above the belt of mature woodland planting around the roundabout. The motion of the turbine blades draw attention to it; however, it is easy to miss and only glimpsed for a short duration of time whilst directly opposite it (as illustrated by the viewpoint).
Sensitivity	Tourists – High / Road users - Medium
Magnitude of Impact	The nacelle of the replacement turbine would be visible at around the same height as the tops of the mature tree planting. The change to the view would be a slight increase in blade length. The overall scale of the replacement turbine remains compatible with the elements within the view. The Proposed Development would remain visible for a short duration whilst at the location of the viewpoint. Therefore the magnitude of impact is predicted to be Low to Negligible.
Predicted Effect	Tourists – Moderate/Minor / Road users – Minor

Viewpoint 3: from Old Reservoir

This viewpoint is 638m north-west of the Proposed Development. As assessed in the *Residential Assessment* above the sensitivity is High; magnitude of impact is Medium and the Visual effect is predicted to be Major/Moderate.

This viewpoint does not represent any other receptor; therefore it is not assessed further.

Viewpoint 4: on approach to the Energy Coast Business Park industrial estate

This viewpoint is not representative of Yeorton Hall Farm since the farm buildings are situated on a lower elevation. The residences at Yeorton Hall Farm have been assessed in the *Residential Assessment* above.

Location, Distance and Direction (relative to the Proposed Development)	Located approximately 787km south.
Receptors represented	Industrial estate users
Description /Baseline views	The view is across open farmland defined by mature woodland with four turbines. The existing turbine is set behind the woodland and appears larger than the other three, which appear to be more distant. The existing turbine is visible over the existing tree belt.
Sensitivity	Industrial estate users - Low
Magnitude of Impact	The replacement turbine would be taller than the existing. The change to the view would be a perceptible increase in overall height which would draw the turbine closer to the viewpoint. However, there would be no change to the composition of the view, and the change to the scale and size would not be sufficient to alter the relationship of the components within the view. Therefore the magnitude of impact is predicted to be Low.
Predicted Effect	Industrial estate users – Minor

Viewpoint 5: from Oaklands

This viewpoint is 740m south-west of the Proposed Development and appears to be taken from the junction of the A595 and the B5345, which is a north of the Oaklands Residential Estate, too far from the dwellings to represent them. As assessed in the *Residential Assessment* above the sensitivity is High; magnitude of impact is Low, and the Visual effect is predicted to be Moderate.

This viewpoint is assessed for impacts on road users.

Location, Distance and Direction (relative to the Proposed Development)	Located approximately 740km south-west
Receptors represented	Road users

Description /Baseline views	The view is from a give-way to roadside planting on the A595. This is a busy junction where a B road joins an A road. Blade tips of the existing turbine would be visible, filtered through roadside vegetation. This is a transitory view.
Sensitivity	Road users - Low
Magnitude of Impact	The view is of short duration as the road curves round to meet the A road. The replacement turbine would be taller than the existing. The change to the view would be a perceptible increase in overall height, and the replacement turbine would appear to be closer to the viewpoint. Given the short duration of the view, and its transitory nature, the magnitude of impact is predicted to be Low.
Predicted Effect	Road users – Minor

Viewpoint 8: from the edge of the LDNP

This viewpoint is illustrated with a Google Streetview photograph and a wireline. This is sufficient to appreciate the large scale of the views available from the limited areas of potential visibility on the elevated slopes of the LDNP. The change in scale and height from the existing to the replacement turbine would be barely discernible in views from the edge of the LDNP, and only available in good visibility. It is noted that Sellafield is a clearly defined feature within this view.

The visualisation supports the assessment in the Landscape Assessment section above that the effect on the LDNP will be Minor-None.

Cumulative

Cumulative effects may be cumulative landscape effects or cumulative visual effects. Cumulative landscape effects occur when the combined effect with other wind developments impact on the physical fabric, or the character of the landscape. Cumulative visual effects may be:

- Combined cumulative effects, where the proposed turbine is seen in combination with other wind developments from one location, or
- Sequential cumulative effects, where the observer has to move to a different viewpoint to see different developments. Turbines are visible in different directions from the same viewpoint.

The magnitude of cumulative change is considered to be Low to Negligible since the replacement turbine does not increase the footprint of the existing wind development and the increase to size is not sufficient to be registered beyond approximately 1km.

The closest wind development to the Proposed Development is the three small turbine scheme at Yeorton Hall, situated approximately 600m south-east of the existing turbine. These are visible in combined views with the existing turbine whilst travelling around the local area. However, the Yeorton Hall turbines are smaller and on low-lying land. This limits cumulative viability, both combined and sequential. There are other single turbines in the wider area, but these are also relatively small in scale and at greater distances from the replacement turbine. Therefore there would be negligible change to the cumulative situation.

Summary and Conclusions

This Response provides a focussed assessment to ascertain the potential for *Substantial* or *Major* landscape and visual effects.

The assessment of potential impacts on the landscape and visual resource, is directly related to the likely change to the existing baseline conditions as a result of the Proposed Development. This is essentially a repowering development that consists of a replacing an existing turbine that is 46.5m to blade tip by a more efficient turbine with a greater wind yield that reaches 77m to blade tip. So the change that is being assessed is that of the increase to the scale and size of the turbine.

The viewpoint visualisations provided in support of the planning application demonstrate how this change would appear from key vantage points that were agreed with the Cumberland Council. These demonstrate how the effect of the change to size of the turbine reduces with distance, and establishes the following points:

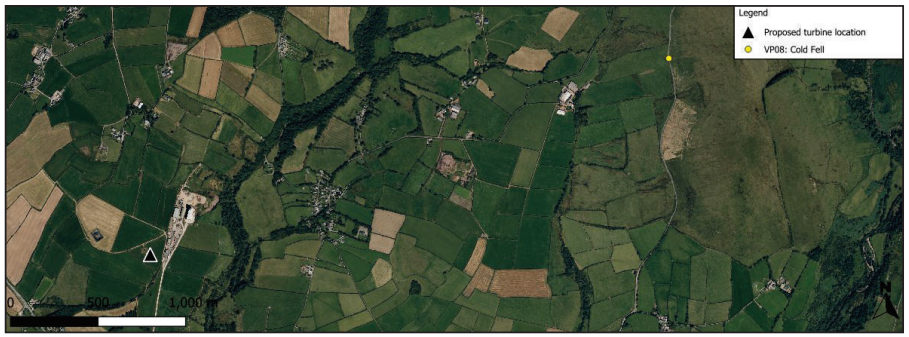
- Up to a distance of approximately 750m the magnitude of landscape and visual impact is greatest since the proximity to the Proposed Development allows for direct scale comparisons with existing structures/vegetation within the landscape/view.
- At distances of approximately 1km the size and scale of the replacement turbine reduces sufficiently for it to be easily screened/filtered by intervening buildings and mature vegetation.

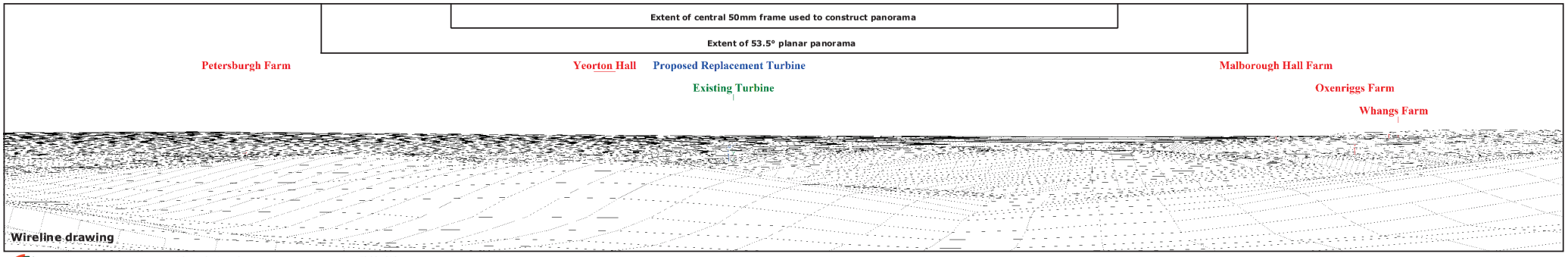
The nature of the landscape and visual receptors also requires to the considered, addressing the susceptibility and value of said receptors, and expressing this as *sensitivity* to the Proposed Development.

The assessment of the landscape or visual effect is predicted by considering both the sensitivity and the magnitude of impact.

Key receptors were assessed and residual effects of the operational replacement turbine are summarised as follows:

- Landscape effect on the host landscape – LCT sub-type 5b – is predicted to be Moderate/Minor locally within approximately 1km, reducing to Minor to None for the remainder of the LCT.
- Landscape effect on the LDNP is predicted to be Minor to None.
- Visual effect on residents is predicted to be Major/Moderate for Old Reservoir, and Moderate for the other residents within 1km.
- Cumulative effects on the landscape and visual resource remain as per the baseline conditions since the magnitude of cumulative change is negligible.





Loco2gen

Viewpoint Location:	E305318 N509442	Field of View:	90° (cylindrical)
Viewpoint Elevation:	219m AOD	Principal Distance:	522mm
View Direction:	252.4		
Nearest Turbine:	3167m		

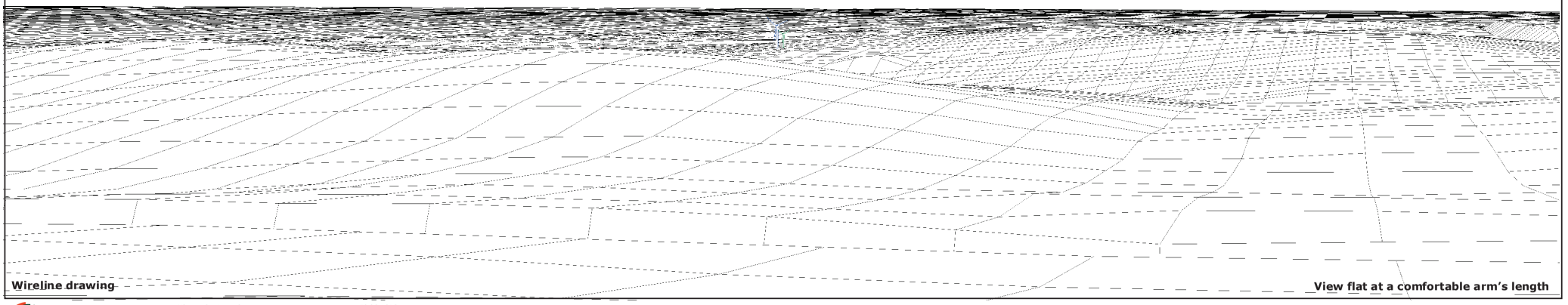
WFPM-0001a

Viewpoint 08: Cold Fell

Proposed Replacement Turbine

Yeorton Hall

Existing Turbine



Wireline drawing

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

Loco2gen

Viewpoint Location:	E305318 N509442	Field of View:	53.5° (planer)
Viewpoint Elevation:	219m AOD	Principal Distance:	522mm
View Direction:	252.4°		
Nearest Turbine:	3167m		

WFPM-0001b

Viewpoint 08: Cold Fell