

## Blair Hill Wind Farm Community Liaison Group (CLG)

27/08/24  
7pm - 9.30pm

### Attendees

#### Name

Clifford Smithers (CS)  
Hazel Matthews (HM)  
Mary Harkness (MH)  
Alan Howatson (AH)  
Jamie Hyslop (JH)  
Charles Marshall (CMa)  
Scott Jones (SJ)  
Nicola Garmory (NG)  
Craig McMilken (CM)  
Iain Service (IS)  
Linda Woodfield (LW)  
Sarah McArthur (SMc)  
Simon Cleary (SC)  
Dario Ewing (DE)

#### Representing

Cree Valley Community Council  
Kirkcowan Community Council  
Kirkcowan Community Council  
River Cree Hatchery & Habitat Trust SCIO  
River Cree District Salmon Fishery Board  
Cree Valley Area Development Trust  
Machars and Cree Valley Climate Action Network  
Machars and Cree Valley Climate Action Network  
Ditch the Blair Hill Project  
Ditch the Blair Hill Project  
Newton Stewart Initiative  
RES  
BiGGAR Economics  
Cavendish

### Apologies

#### Name

Cllr Katie Hagmann  
Cllr Jackie McCamon  
Cllr Richard Marsh  
Terence Flanagan (TF)  
Cllr David Inglis  
Sarah More

#### Representing

Ward member for Mid Galloway and Wigtown West  
Ward member for Mid Galloway and Wigtown West  
Ward member for Mid Galloway and Wigtown West  
River Cree Hatchery & Habitat Trust SCIO  
Ward member for Mid Galloway and Wigtown West  
Cree Valley Area Development Trust

Agenda Item	Activity	Actions
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Apologies	Apologies were noted from Sarah More (substituted by Charles Marshall).	
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Project Update	<p>SMc advised that the finalised viewpoint list for the LVIA had been circulated to CLG members and is appended to the minutes. A query was raised at the previous meeting regarding using the 3D video model for the LVIA; however, SMc clarified that it would not be possible to use it for assessment purpose in the LVIA does not meet the guidelines set by NatureScot. It will remain available on the project website for public viewing.</p>	
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SMc explained that the Shennanton Wind Farm would not be included in cumulative assessments submitted as part of the EIA as only operational, consented or in planning projects. Glenvernoch Wind Farm will be included due to being at a similar stage to Blair Hill.

SMc advised that the RES are working towards an application submission by the end of September, though stressed that a specific date cannot be committed to.

IS inquired about the submission process; SMc clarified that it would be submitted to both the Energy Consents Unit (ECU) and the local planning authority, with the validation period typically taking between 2-6 weeks. SMc advised that sufficient period for representations will be given and committed to updating the CLG on submission of the application when it is made.

JH inquired about the grid connection application status. No updates were available and SMc stated that a grid offer is expected to be made in October. IS cited the Carn na Saobhaidh Wind Farm example, highlighting the contrast as a grid connection offer had already been secured there. He explained that people should be able to understand the proposed route given its potential impact. SMc highlighted that RES identify the best time to submit an application based on each region. She noted that the grid route would most likely follow existing overhead lines to Glenlee.

Post Submission  
Drop-in Sessions

DE provided an overview of the plans to hold information sessions following submission of the application. He explained that the format will follow that of the exhibition, with details of the plans in their submitted form provided, and copies of the EIA document available to read.

JH stressed the importance of holding an event in Wigtown. DE clarified that this is the intention among the project team, following feedback on the second round of exhibitions whereby a venue in Wigtown was unavailable.

IS questioned how long a period for representation would be afforded. SMC clarified that it is typically four months, but there is potential for this to be extended at the request of statutory consultees.

SMc asked where the most appropriate venue to make hardcopies of the EIA available for public viewing. The CLG agreed on the suggestion of the Newton Stewart Library.

SMc highlighted that these events would be advertised in another community newsletter to residents. This would also provide details/links to the Cree Valley Community Council survey on the project.

## Guest Speakers - Socio Economics and Tourism

SC delivered a presentation on the socio economic and tourism assessment for Blair Hill wind farm. A copy of the presentation is appended to these minutes.

SC provided an overview of tourism drivers, and the socio-economic impacts assessed under National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4). He explained how natural capital can enhance other forms of capital in the region, such as human and financial capital. The economic impacts of the Blair Hill Wind Farm project have been provisionally assessed for Dumfries & Galloway (D&G) as a whole, with a projected gross value added (GVA) of £11 million and a peak employment of 60-70 jobs. Across Scotland, the project is expected to generate a GVA of £32 million and support 160-180 jobs.

SC emphasised that the impacts of wind farms on tourism and recreation are generally more localised and depend on several factors, including the visibility and audibility of the turbines and whether they disrupt popular recreational paths. The assessment considers how environmental impacts might affect visitor experiences and behaviour, analysing how sensitive visitors might be to changes and how they might react to the presence of wind farms.

The presentation highlighted that since 2015 in Mid Galloway and Wigtown West, there has been an improvement in the Accommodation and Food services sectors in the region, which are key drivers of the local economy. Conversely, the education sector has experienced the largest decline, attributed to a decrease in the number of school-aged children and consequently, a reduction in teaching staff.

The specific impacts of the Blair Hill Wind Farm on tourism and recreation are still under evaluation, as the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has not yet been completed. However, SC noted that visibility of the turbines does not necessarily result in detrimental impacts on tourism.

IS raised concerns about the figures given for the Arecleoch wind farm in the BiGGAR Economics Report: Wind Farm and Tourism Trends in Scotland (2021). He highlighted that a local student had produced a report containing Venn diagrams which had been submitted to a previous CLG meeting. SC acknowledged that there was an error in the Arecleoch figures given in the BiGGAR Economics Report. He said that the ONS data for the postcode of the Local Authority Headquarters, Ayr, had been used in error and thanked members for spotting the error. He explained that the error would be rectified and an updated report would be issued, although not in time for the Blair Hill application. JH confirmed with SC that the report had not been peer reviewed and noted that this error might have been spotted if it had. JH and IS added that the ONS urges caution in the use of potentially inaccurate data extrapolated from its own estimated figures. SC clarified that as it was not academic research piece, a peer review is not typically undertaken. JH raised his concern that the error identified cast doubt on the validity of the Biggar report and that there may be further errors in the report. JH asked that the ECU be made aware of the error.

SC confirmed that the conclusions of the BIGGAR report would not change with the correct figures included and that the ECU would be made aware. It would not change any conclusions of the assessment relating to Blair Hill wind farm.

SJ noted the socio-economic impact assessment, suggesting that a different approach might be necessary for natural landscapes, in order to capture the “social” and “lived experience” of the land. Discussion followed on the possibility of conducting a social impact assessment, but SC and SMC clarified that whilst they agreed it may be a worthwhile assessment it is currently not part of the accepted guidance for assessing the impacts of onshore wind.

IS and SJ questioned whether a socio-economic assessment that is standalone from the EIA is as thorough. SC and SMC advised that including the socio-economic assessments outside of the EIA delivers allow for easier access, understanding and clarity. Traditional EIA formats are better suited to purely environmental assessments, such as on peat or ecology. National Planning Framework 4 has increased the focus on socio-economic issues for renewable energy development and the stand alone nature of the socio-economic assessment allows for a fuller assessment in line with this new policy.

CM questioned the nature of BiGGAR’s clients. SC clarified that their biggest contracts lie with the public sector or other public bodies reporting to the Scottish Government, focussing on research for policy evaluations and city or region deals.

There were inquiries regarding the impact of wind farms on house prices. SC cited research by the University of Edinburgh, which found no significant effect on house prices unless properties are in close proximity to the wind farm. IS further questioned why wind farm companies often provide compensation to nearby residents, to which SMC responded that compensation typically relates to properties affected by noise levels exceeding set threshold. This is not proposed for Blair Hill Wind Farm.

SC mentioned that the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is expected to be completed by the end of the week, with assessments to be made by BiGGAR Economics thereafter.

CM asked if local population opinions are considered in the assessments. SC stated that surveys of perception are not typically conducted because there is often a difference between perception and actual experience of change, and such surveys may not be representative of the data or community.

IS emphasised the importance of choosing viewpoints that align with where tourists frequently visit, suggesting that viewpoints should reflect popular cycling, walking, and tourist routes. SMV confirmed that the viewpoint list includes a range of these routes and will also be part of the cultural heritage considerations.

SJ inquired about how planning officials would handle information provided by groups critiquing data. SMC noted that Energy Consents Unit

would only consider such information if it is submitted as a formal representation once the application is made. The CLG agreed to consider including a formal representation in the application, outlining key points that the group has wants RES should address.

**AOB**

JH asked whether the establishment of a Galloway National Park would alter RES's approach to the Blair Hill Wind Farm project. SMC responded that it would not, as the designation has not been confirmed yet. NatureScot still needs to publish a report on the matter, and the Scottish Government must release further guidance. Until these steps are completed, the national park status would not be considered as a material consideration.

**Date and Time of Next meeting**

The next meeting will be scheduled approximately two weeks after the planned drop-in information sessions. Dates to be communicated by RES. **RES**

The meeting concluded at 9.15.

# Blair Hill Wind Farm: Socio-economics Assessment

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**August 2024**

Simon Cleary – Energy Transition Director

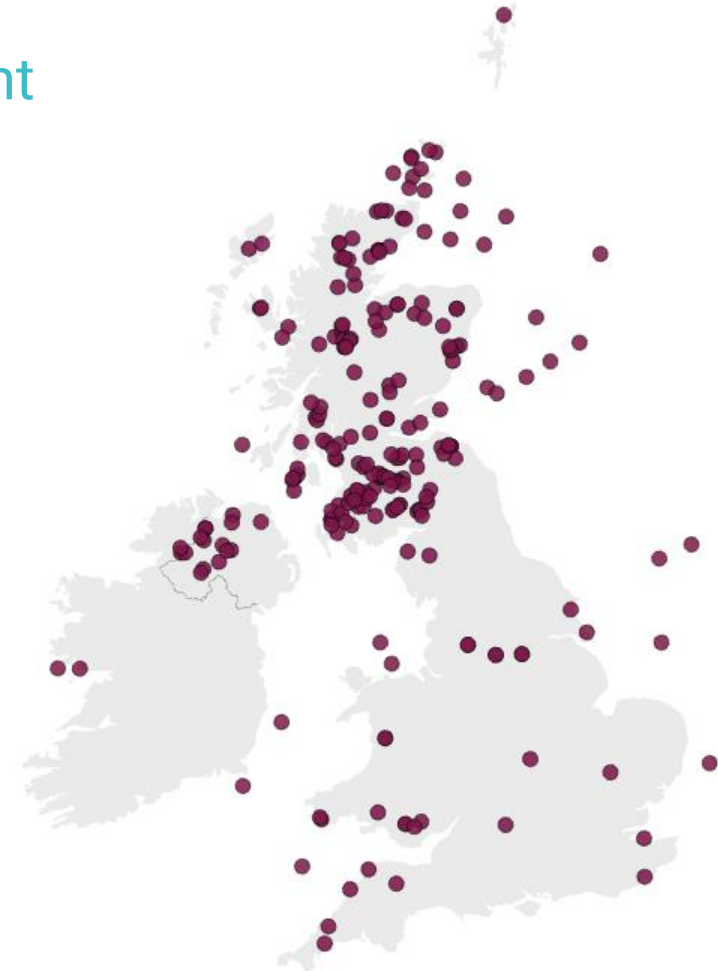




# BiGGAR Economics Experience – Energy Transition

BiGGAR Economics is the leading economic development consultancy in the UK for the energy transition

- Assessed the impact of over 200 energy projects
- Leading the development of guidance for the assessment of socio-economic impacts of onshore wind
- Have worked on onshore wind since 2004 and the construction of Clyde Wind Farm
- Have considered the impacts of projects prior to construction and then evaluated these impacts post construction







# BiGGAR Economics Experience - Tourism





# What are we doing for Blair Hill Wind Farm?





# What does the policy say?

National Planning Framework 4 has increased the focus on socio-economic issues for renewable energy developments

## Policy 11c

- Development proposals will only be supported where they **maximise net economic impact**, including local and community socio-economic benefits such as employment, associated business and supply chain opportunities

## Policy 25

- Development proposals which contribute to local or regional **community wealth building** strategies and are consistent with local economic priorities will be supported





# What is Community Wealth Building?

Community wealth building is an approach organisations and projects can take to maximise their socio-economic benefits by building up the four capitals of surrounding communities



**Natural  
Capital**



**Financial  
Capital**



**Social  
Capital**



**Human  
Capital**



# How does this relate to onshore wind?

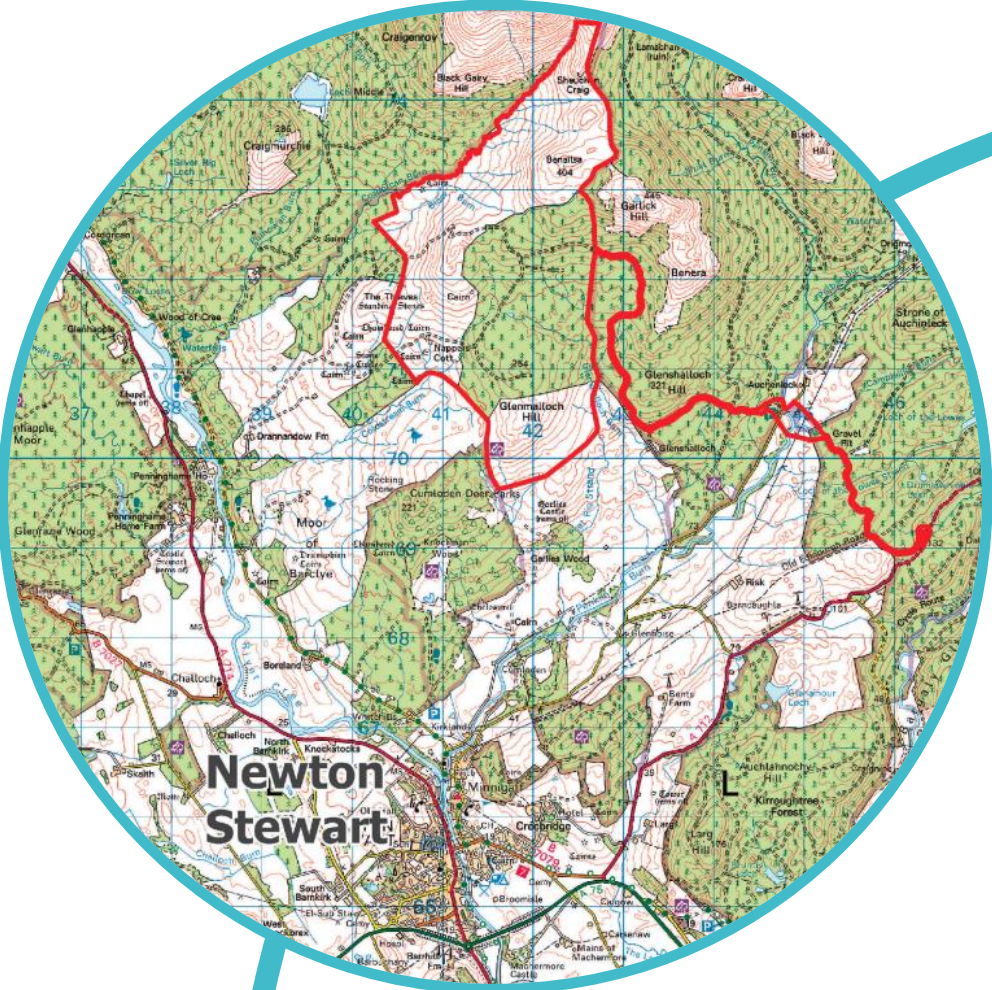
Onshore wind developments can utilise the Natural Capital of an area (wind) to build up capitals in other areas







# What have we found?





# Economic Impacts

## Economic impacts have been quantified for Dumfries and Galloway and Scotland

### Inputs

- Economic impacts are determined by expenditure
- Distribution of contracts is estimated by considering current capacity in relevant sectors and previous D&G experience;
- Opportunities for growth

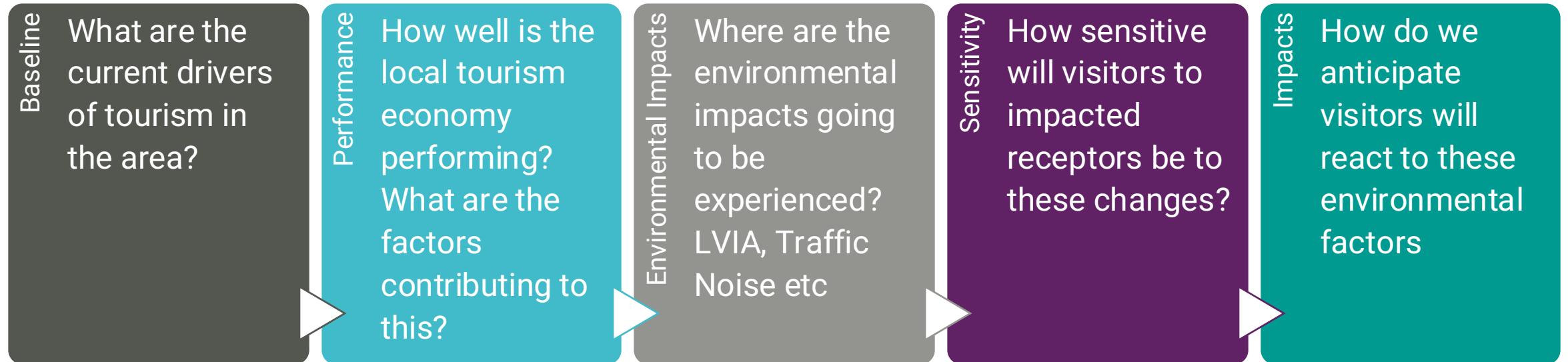
### Emerging Findings

- The primary opportunity during the construction phase will be in the construction sector and supporting services
- In D&G construction is estimated to support:
  - £11m Gross Value Added; and
  - Peak employment of 60 – 70 jobs
- Across Scotland, the construction will support:
  - £32m Gross Value Added; and
  - Peak employment of 160 – 180 jobs.



# Tourism and Recreation Impacts Approach

Tourism and Recreation impacts are focused more locally, determined by where other environmental impacts are experienced







## Change in Employment

Total change in employment by Sector since 2015 in Mid Galloway and Wigtown West

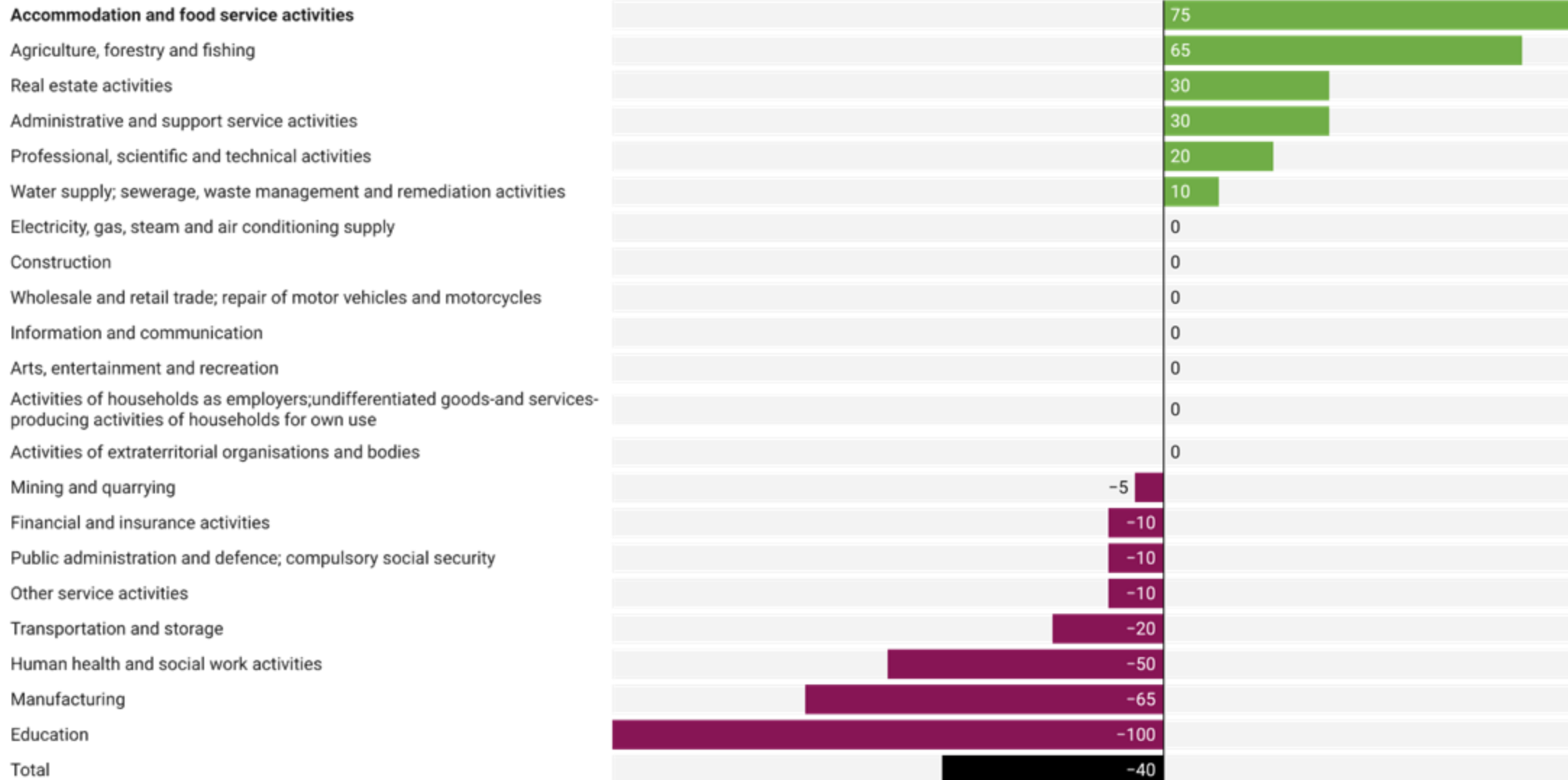


Chart: BiGGAR Economics - Source: ONS - Created with Datawrapper



# Tourism and Recreation Impacts Next Steps

The tourism and recreation impact assessment is ongoing

## Impacts considered

- Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment has not been completed yet, so unable to assess specifics;
- However likely turbines will be visible from tourism and recreation receptors across the region;
- Visibility of turbines does not necessarily mean detrimental impacts on tourism
- Awaiting LVIA findings before reaching conclusions, particularly on more sensitive receptors such as Galloway Dark Skies

## Enhancement

- What are the sensitivities and opportunities in the local tourism sector that could be supported by Blair Hill Wind Farm?
  - Examples of capacity building
  - Enhancing the human and financial capital in the tourism sector using Community Benefit Funding
  - Maximising Impact of Worker Accommodation Income
- Enhancing the visibility of and recreational enjoyment of on-site heritage assets as part of the core project

# 1 Landscape and Visual

## 1.1 Introduction

Following the receipt of scoping responses from consultees in relation to the proposed Blair Hill Wind Farm, including additional comments received from D&G dated 2 February 2024, the proposed LVIA viewpoints set out in the scoping report have been reviewed and a finalised list prepared.

Updated ZTV studies based on an updated scheme layout have been used to review suggested viewpoint locations for use in the LVIA. Consideration has been given to D&Gs 2020 Supplementary Guidance ‘Part 1 Wind Energy Development: Development Management Considerations Appendix ‘C’ D&G Wind Farm Landscape Capacity Study’ and South Ayrshire’s 2018 ‘Landscape Wind Capacity Study’ which identify key viewpoints and landmark hills within the study area. Consideration has also been given to viewpoints identified within the recent Arecleoch Variation (ECU ref: ECU00001864) and South Kyle II (ECU ref: ECU00003429) applications, alongside the Artfield Forest application (ECU ref: ECU00003245), for potential cumulative effects.

It is proposed that the 26 locations set out below are included as viewpoints in the LVIA. The locations, which are illustrated on the revised ZTV, included with this document, represent visual receptors, character types and designative/sensitive landscapes at a range of distances and directions from the Site. These representative viewpoints will be used as ‘samples’ on which to base judgements of the scale of effects on visual receptors and represent a wide range of receptors - including not only those actually at the viewpoint, but also those nearby, at a similar distance and/or direction. It is anticipated that some viewpoints may be subject to localised micro-siting when investigated on site, as well as alternative suggested locations being reviewed to ensure that worst case scenarios are selected. Where this is relevant comment is made within the table below.

Locations that have been selected for heritage visualisations are also shown on the updated ZTVs for information.

*Proposed LVIA Viewpoints*

Viewpoint	Distance and direction from closest turbine	and from proposed turbine	View / receptors represented	Type of visualisation to be prepared
VP1: Drumwhirn Cairn, Moor of Barclye (239370, 568878)	2.6 km, south-west		Represents users of the RSPB moorland and users of NCR7 along to minor road to the south-west of the Site. Within RSA and LLA. Requested by Cree Valley Community Council. Viewpoints discounted - alternative location at Mill Hill within Moor of Barclye to allow heritage asset to be covered by viewpoint.	Photomontage
VP2: Corsbie Road, Newton Stewart (240445, 565633)	4.5 km, south west		Represents the experience of visitors and residents along the northern edge of Newton Stewart. On edge of RSA and LLA. Close to viewpoint requested by Cree Valley Community Council. Viewpoints discounted - viewpoint closer to Douglas Ewart High School/The Merrick Leisure Centre as foreground buildings would largely obscure proposed turbines.	Photomontage Night-time photomontage

Viewpoint	Distance and direction from closest proposed turbine	View / receptors represented	Type of visualisation to be prepared
VP3: Cycleway adjacent to A714 south of Newton Stewart (241883, 563672)	6.4 km, south	<p>Represents users of the A75, visitors and residents on the outskirts of Newton Stewart and users of NCR73 which passes below the A75.</p> <p>Within RSA and LLA.</p> <p>Viewpoints discounted - A75 south of Newton Stewart as views from the bridge over the River Cree would be relatively restricted by riverside vegetation, and further south on the A714 near Causeway End as suggested by D&amp;G as roadside vegetation would frequently obscure views towards the Proposed Development in this vicinity and safe stopping places to undertake photography were not readily available.</p>	Photomontage
VP4: Glenvernoch Fell / Hill of Ochiltree (232711, 574115)	8.7 km, west	<p>Represents recreational users of the Southern Upland Way around Glenverloch Fell.</p> <p>Requested by Cree Valley Community Council.</p>	Photomontage
VP5: NCR7 on Minor Road North of Glentrool Village (236126, 579128)	8.2 km, north-west	<p>Represents visitors and residents of Glentrool Village, users of NCR7 and recreational users of Glentrool Forest.</p> <p>On edge of RSA and LLA. Within Galloway Forest Park boundary.</p> <p>Viewpoints discounted - locations closer to the Glentrool visitor centre as views towards the proposed development were largely obscured by trees.</p>	Wireline

Viewpoint	Distance and direction from closest proposed turbine	View / receptors represented	Type of visualisation to be prepared
VP6: Cairnsmore of Fleet (250121, 567049)	8.6 km, east	Represents users of the recreational landscape to the east. Endorsed by Mountaineering Scotland. Within RSA and LLA. Requested by Cree Valley Community Council.	Photomontage
VP7: Merrick (242760, 585539)	11.3 km, north	Represents recreational users of the landscape to the north, including the Dark Sky Park. Consideration has been given to views from the approach via Benyellary, but the view from Merrick represents the worse case scenario. Within RSA, LLA, Wild Land Area and Dark Sky Park Core Area. Within Galloway Forest Park boundary. Endorsed by Mountaineering Scotland. Requested by Cree Valley Community Council. Viewpoints discounted - Benyellary summit as visibility would be less than the already limited visibility from the summit of Merrick.	Photomontage
VP8: A75 near Creetown (247182, 558175)	13.1 km, south	Represents users of the A75 travelling towards the Proposed Development and visitors and residents on the outskirts of Creetown. Within RSA and LLA. Viewpoints discounted - layby at Point Fishery as suggested by D&G and Cree Valley Community Council as foreground vegetation would largely obscure views towards the Proposed Development.	Photomontage Night-time photomontage

Viewpoint	Distance and direction from closest proposed turbine	View / receptors represented	Type of visualisation to be prepared
VP9: Kirkcowan (233244, 560488)	12.7 km, south-west	<p>Represents visitors and residents of Kirkcowan and users of the neighbouring minor roads.</p> <p>Close to viewpoint requested by Cree Valley Community Council.</p> <p>Viewpoints discounted - location near church in Kirkcowan as the Proposed Development would be partially obscured by built development in the village.</p>	<p>Photomontage</p> <p>Night-time photomontage</p>
VP10: NCR73 on Minor Road North of Wigtown (243498, 556203)	14.0 km, south	<p>Represents visitors and residents on the outskirts of Wigtown and users of NCR73.</p> <p>Within RSA and LLA.</p> <p>Viewpoints discounted - Martyr's Monument as only a channelled view that isn't representative of the surrounding views is possible; near the bird hide at Wigtown Harbour as views from a single side of the hide are not representative of surrounding views; Kirkland Hill/Lover's Walk, as only single location along Lover's walk with potential views of the Proposed Development; and the A714/B7005 Junction north of Wigtown as although there would be views of the Proposed Development, visual receptors would be less sensitive than those at the chosen location.</p>	<p>Photomontage</p> <p>Night-time photomontage</p>
VP11: Bennigineia Lookout (256619, 575944)	14.1 km, east	<p>Represents users of the recreational landscape to the east.</p> <p>Within RSA, LLA and Dark Sky Park. Within Galloway Forest Park boundary.</p> <p>Endorsed by Mountaineering Scotland.</p>	Wireline

Viewpoint	Distance and direction from closest proposed turbine	View / receptors represented	Type of visualisation to be prepared
VP12: Mochrum Lochs LLA, Moor of Drumwall (230701, 554249)	19.2 km, south-west	Represents the LLA and users of the minor roads to the south-west around Gargrie Moor. Within RSA and LLA. Viewpoints discounted - core path to the north but access through Craigeach was not possible.	Wireline
VP13: Minor Road near Barhill Station (222672, 581317)	20.5 km, north-west	Represents visibility to the north-west from areas around Barhill. On edge of LLA. Close to viewpoint requested by Cree Valley Community Council. Viewpoints discounted - Barhill Station as visibility from the station or the platforms would be very restricted.	Wireline
VP14: Southern Upland Way near Artfield Fell (221186, 568010)	20.6 km, west	Represents recreational users of the Southern Upland Way to the west. Requested by Cree Valley Community Council.	Wireline
VP15: A76 North of Whithorn (244468, 541031)	29.1 km, south	Represents users of the A76 and residents and visitors to Whithorn, south of the Site. Requested by Cree Valley Community Council.	Wireline
VP16: Byne Hill (217864, 594554)	31.9 km, north-west	Represents users of the recreational landscapes to the north-west near Girvan. Within LLA. Requested by Cree Valley Community Council.	Wireline
VP17: A712 east of Corsock (278887, 573612)	36.2 km, east	Represents users of the A712 to the east.	Wireline



Viewpoint	Distance and direction from closest proposed turbine	View / receptors represented	Type of visualisation to be prepared
VP18: Southern Upland Way near Stranraer (205814, 558888)	37.5 km, south-west	Represents recreational users of the Southern Upland Way, recreational landscapes and minor roads near Stranraer. Requested by Cree Valley Community Council.	Wireline
VP19: Sandhead (209777, 549724)	37.8 km, south-west	Represents residents and visitors of Sandhead, users of the beach and other recreational landscapes. Requested by Cree Valley Community Council.	Wireline
VP20: Monigaff Parish Church (241019, 566638)	3.5km, south west	Represents the experience of visitors and residents along the northern edge of Minnigaff. Within RSA and LLA. Requested by Cree Valley Community Council.	Photomontage
VP21: Lamachan Hill (243510, 577015)	3.0km, north east	Represents users of the recreational landscape to the north east. Located slightly off the summit in area of greater visibility. Within RSA, LLA and Dark Sky Park Core Area. Within Galloway Forest Park boundary. Proposed by Mountaineering Scotland.	Wireframe only (no photography)
VP22: Millfore (247803, 575448)	5.4km, north east	Represents users of the recreational landscape to the north east. Within RSA, LLA and Dark Sky Park Core Area. Within Galloway Forest Park boundary. Proposed by Mountaineering Scotland.	Wireframe only (no photography)

Viewpoint	Distance and direction from closest proposed turbine	View / receptors represented	Type of visualisation to be prepared
VP23: Meikle Millyea (251536, 582539)	12.3km, north east	Represents users of the recreational landscape to the north east. Located slightly off the summit in area of greater visibility. Within RSA, LLA and Dark Sky Park. Within Galloway Forest Park boundary. Replacement for viewpoint proposed by Mountaineering Scotland at Corserine as revised layout has resulted in almost no visibility from Corserine.	Wireframe only (no photography)
VP24: Innerwell Fishery approach (247607, 549209)	21.7km, south	Represents users of core path and minor roads north of Garliston. Within RSA and LLA. Requested by D&G.	Wireline
VP25: Penninghame Estate pond, Castle Stewart (237471, 569247)	4.3km, west	Represents visitors to recreational space to the east and local design landscape. Requested by D&G.	Photomontage
VP26: Challoch Church (238565, 569247)	4.0km, south	Represents visitors to church and road users. Requested by D&G. Replacement for viewpoint at Knockman Woods where visibility would be very limited.	Photomontage

### Proposed Heritage Viewpoints

Viewpoint	Location	Distance and direction from closest proposed turbine	Type of visualisation to be prepared
VP H1: The Thieves, Standing Stones (SM1044)	240439, 571598	1.2km, west	Photomontage
VP H2: Drumfern, Cairn (SM1019)	239965, 570984	1.6km, west	Photomontage
VP H3: Nappers Cottage, Cairn (SM5676)	240852, 571351	700m, west	Photomontage
VP H4: Dalvaird, Cairn (SM1015)	240758, 572991	600m, north west	Photomontage
VP H5: Drannadow, Farmhouse (LB17056)	238858, 570193	2.8km, west	Photomontage
VP H6: Garlies Castle (SM7916)	242157, 569120	1km, south	Photomontage from approach to the Castle.
VP H8: Drumwhirn, Cairn (SM1021)	239352, 568852	2.6km, south west	Photomontage as also LVIA viewpoint
VP H9: Cordorcan, Cairn (SM10385)	239621, 572433	1.6km, west	Photomontage
VP H11: White Cairn (SM1048), White Cairn (SM1049)	234234, 579093	9.5km, north west	Wirelines
VP H12: Deil's Dike (SM1966)	232589, 573924	8.7km, north west	Wirelines
VP H13: Cairnsmore of Fleet, Cairn (SM2316)	250121, 567049	8.6km, south east	Photomontage

### 1.1.1 Visualisations

Visualisations will be prepared in accordance with NatureScot’s ‘Visualisation of Wind Farms Best Practice’. Wirelines and photomontage visualisations will be used to aid the assessment. These will be generated from a 3-dimensional (3D) model of the proposed wind turbines, site and surrounding topography, using key landmarks and compass bearings to match the modelled views to the photographs.

Photographs, wirelines and photomontages will be shown on figures supporting the LVIA. It is anticipated that a baseline panorama and wireline (including cumulative schemes) and a wireline of the Proposed Development will be provided for all suggested viewpoints, unless indicated otherwise above. Photomontages will be prepared for all viewpoints within 5 km of the Proposed Development, and a selection of the more distant viewpoints, which includes most viewpoints within 15 km. Night-time photomontages will be prepared to support the night-time assessment, utilising a selection of the daytime viewpoints as indicated above.