

APPENDIX 11.4: VIEWPOINT ANALYSIS

Introduction

1. A viewpoint assessment has been carried out from a selection of key representative viewpoint locations to inform the assessment of the likely magnitude and significance of landscape and visual effects arising as a result of the Project for Assessment.
2. Following desk-top analysis and site survey work, a total of 25 viewpoint locations were selected to represent the main landscape and visual receptors found in the study area.
3. The locations of the selected viewpoints are shown on **Figures 11.1 – 11.16**. Details for each viewpoint are provided below. Panoramic photographs, wireline diagrams and photomontages (in most cases) are provided to illustrate the existing view at each viewpoint location and the likely extent of the Project for Assessment within the view (see **Viewpoints 1-25**). A summary of the viewpoint analysis is provided in **Table 11.7** in the main LVIA (see **Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual**).
4. The viewpoints presented at Scoping were incorporated into the final list with the numbers reordered by distance. Some adjustments have been made to the location of viewpoints following consultation responses, as well as some additional viewpoints added.
5. For the FEI, one further viewpoint was added to provide an illustration of the proposed substation (Viewpoint 25). The FEI also includes additional illustrative wirelines (**Appendix 11.7**) where it was requested by Consultees or deemed helpful to an interpretation of the assessment, but these have not been assessed in this appendix. In LUC's Review of the LVIA presented in the ES, there were several suggestions (originally made at Scoping) and below is table which illustrates how these have been incorporated into the LVIA.

Location / Description	Grid Reference	Reason for request / representative receptors	How this has been incorporated into the LVIA
Winter Hill	366210, 414676	Recreational visitors to Winter Hill, including users of PRoW network	Included as an illustrative wireline in Appendix 11.7 as part of this FEI.
Haslingden, B6232	374802, 423033	Users of key elevated vehicular route into Rossendale, and for recreational users of PRoW	Included as an illustrative wireline in Appendix 11.7 as part of the FEI.
Tandle Hill Country Park	390275, 409014	Recreational users of Country Park and recreational users of Oldham Way Long Distance Footpath	Included as an illustrative wireline in Appendix 11.7 as part of the FEI.
Pennine Way (East) / Blackstone Edge Fold	396486, 418209	Recreational users of PRoW including Pennine Way and local road users from elevated moorland location	Included as an illustrative wireline in Appendix 11.7 as part of the FEI.
Whitworth	389167, 418988	Community of Whitworth, recreational users of PRoW, local road users	Cultural Heritage VP01 is located at this suggested VP (389167E 418997N) which is within the churchyard above Whitworth. Whilst it is representative of PRoW above Whitworth, it is not as representative of local road users.

Location / Description	Grid Reference	Reason for request / representative receptors	How this has been incorporated into the LVIA
Bride Stones Moor (north of Todmorden)	392902, 426108	Community of Todmorden, recreational users of PRow including Calderdale Way in elevated location	There is no visibility from Todmorden and therefore this VP would not be representative. However, it located at the edge of the ZTV on the Calderdale Way. Included as an illustrative wireline in the FEI.
Hameldon Hill	380916, 428593	Recreational users of PRow at prominent elevated location	This location is on Burnley Way, but is already heavily influenced by infrastructure on the summit. This location lies directly in between ES VPs 15 and 24. Included as an illustrative wireline in the FEI.
Holcombe Moor	376679, 418746	Recreational users of open access National Trust Land and Rossendale Way in elevated location	This is the location of ES VP18 (376670E 418719N) on Bulls Hill, Holcombe Moor.
Edenfield Recreation Ground	379577, 419303	Community of Edenfield to the west of the Proposed Scheme, recreational users of Edenfield recreation ground and surrounding PRow network	LUC acknowledge that EIA VP13 (380103E 419046N) is near this location. EIA VP13 would represent this receptor.

- At each viewpoint, the design wireline (53.5 degrees) indicates which turbines would have lights on them. In addition to the wirelines, three dawn/dusk photomontages have been selected following Scoping. The night-time viewpoint analysis is presented below.
- This viewpoint assessment considers the nature of the predicted view and the scale of change. The wider extent of the effect (beyond the individual viewpoint considered) and its duration, are not captured in the viewpoint analysis (as a single viewpoint cannot capture extent or duration) and are considered in the main body of the assessment (see **Chapter 11**). Extent and duration are factors in the overall judgement on magnitude of change, therefore judgements on magnitude of change and overall level of effect and significance are also provided in the main assessment.
- The method of assessment used for the viewpoint analysis, which is described in **Appendix 11.1**, accords with current best-practice guidance for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management, 2013). Observations are made of the baseline landscape and visual characteristics at each of the representative viewpoints. Observations, computer modelling and professional judgement are applied to determine the scale of change attributable to the Project for Assessment (**Large, Medium, Small and Negligible**) upon landscape character and visual amenity at each individual viewpoint in order to determine the scale of effect.
- The visual assessment takes into account the screening effect of intervening landform, vegetation and built form and the potential for changes to those baseline features. It assumes excellent clear weather conditions; although the influence of different seasons, weather, sunlight and visibility conditions have been considered, where relevant.
- The cumulative assessment relates to the assessment of the effects of more than one development and is described in **Appendix 11.1**. It is important to differentiate between the assessment of cumulative effects arising from the Project for Assessment with other developments that are:

- **Scenario 1:** Operational or under construction, which have been included as part of the baseline assessed in the LVIA chapter;
 - **Scenario 2:** Consented, which can be considered as part of a scenario with some certainty; and
 - **Scenario 3:** Other Proposals (with validated planning applications or in this case a PEIR), of which there can be little certainty.
11. For the FEI, the operational and consented turbines are included in the visuals. Whilst there is one turbine within Scenario 2, given its distance it is not considered in the cumulative assessment, but it is shown in the visuals. The only scheme considered in Scenario 3 is Calderdale, which is illustrated in the visuals and considered in the viewpoint analysis where relevant.
12. The visualisations include the proposed wind turbines as well as proposed ground level infrastructure such as tracks, permanent hardstanding around the base of the turbines and the substation where visible, within approximately 5km radius where these features would be most noticeable. Beyond this radius, they would be much less noticeable and would have only a limited influence on the nature of the landscape or visual effects. Temporary features such as temporary hardstandings, construction compounds or laydown areas are not included in the photomontages, as these would only be present for a short duration. If these temporary features would be visible, they have been included in the assessment which follows. Where relevant, the proposed planting around the substation has been included and shown at Year 15 in order to appreciate the mitigation potential. The proposed moorland restoration as set out within the Moorland Restoration and Management Plan has not been illustrated in the visuals.

VP	Location	Key Features of Existing View	Predicted Visual Change	Predicted Change to Landscape Character	Predicted Change to Designated Area
1	Pennine Bridleway, Rooley Moor Road Distance to nearest turbine: 0.3km	This view is located on the Pennine Bridleway (Rooley Moor Road) within the Assessment Boundary. This is an expansive and panoramic view across the vast open and upland moorland of Rooley Moor. The array of operational turbines of Scout Moor Wind Farm (SMWF) are prominent features in views spanning northwest to south. Knowl Hill is a distinctive summit within an otherwise gently undulating plateau. There are long-range views spanning east to south across the distant foothills beyond the settled valleys and urban conurbations of Greater Manchester. The view north the across open moor is truncated by localised landform. At night from this elevated location the lights in the surrounding settled valleys and larger towns to the south would be noticeable. Cumulative Scenario 1: The SMWF array is located within the immediate proximity to this viewpoint. Other more distant wind energy development visible on the skyline comprise of: Coal Clough 9.8km north, Todmorden 6.9 km northeast, Reaps Moss 5.km northeast and Crook Hill 6km east.	The Project for Assessment would introduce large-scale turbines in close range views. The proposed turbines would be apparent across the full 360 degrees of the view. There would be close range views of T6 within the context of existing turbines at SMWF and Knowl Moor. Proposed turbines would be a new introduction in the view north, east and southeast. The proposed turbines would extend the influence of wind energy development across the entire panoramic outlook The rotation of blades would become the dominant feature in the view and appear much larger and closer than existing turbines in the views. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number of turbines visible from this viewpoint. Some ground level infrastructure would be visible including turbine hardstanding at T6 and T8 and access tracks to several turbines. The construction compound would be screened by landform. The nacelle lights on T1, T4, T7, T10, T11, T14, T15 and T16 would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this VP. Cumulative Scenario 3: The Calderdale array would appear as a new but distant cluster of turbines within the same horizontal extent as closer operational schemes at Todmorden and Reaps Moss. Views northeast would result in an intensification of wind energy development, but not a new feature. The Project for Assessment would remain the most prominent feature in views, and the additional change would be no greater than what is reported for Scenario 1.	This viewpoint is located within LCA 24- Knowl and Rooley Moors, Fringes and Foothills. The Project for Assessment would very noticeably increase the presence of turbines within the moor and across the horizon in all directions. The proposed turbines would represent new large-scale infrastructure in this part of the landscape in some contrast with the scale of the smaller existing turbines, but would still accord with the scale of the largely open undulating moor. The turbines and associated infrastructure would result in notable additions to the physical character, scenic and remote qualities the landscape and would become a dominant characteristic feature at this location. At night from this elevated location, the lights from the surrounding settled valleys and larger towns to the south would be noticeable which would reduce the contrast with the baseline. Cumulative Scenario 3: The Calderdale array would appear as part of an enlarged cluster in a distant landscape of the same LCA unit. The separation distance between Calderdale and the Project for Assessment is approximately 15km. Assuming the prior presence of operational turbines and Calderdale, the addition of the Project for Assessment would result in limited additional change, no greater than what is reported for Scenario 1.	None

2	Prickshaw Lane, near Knacks Lane Distance to nearest turbine: 1.4km	This is a panoramic view with multiple outlooks to the east, south and north. Expansive views north towards the Assessment Boundary, from the Pennine Bridleway comprise of rising and moorland fringe and pasture at the bottom of Rooley Moor. The boundary between the undulating pasture and moorland fringes is defined by a network of stone walls. Lower slopes include small treelined valleys and tributaries. The rising landform defines the horizon interrupted by overhead line and pylons across the lower slopes. There are views of scattered settlement within the settled valleys set below the backdrop of rising hills to the south. Cumulative Scenario 1: Operational wind energy development visible from this location comprise of Crook Hill 5.4km northeast, Todmorden 8.4 km north and Reaps Moss -6.2.km north.	The Project for Assessment would introduce large-scale wind energy development occupying approximately 40 degrees of the view north. 8 hubs and a further single blade tip would be very apparent on the horizon. The rotation of blades would be clearly noticeable at this distance and draw the eye. T1 would be particularly prominent, in close proximity, whilst the other turbines would appear more set back on the skyline. There would be no ground level infrastructure visible. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. The nacelle lights on T1, T4,, T10, and T16, would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible.	This viewpoint is located within the host LCA 24-Knowl and Rooley Moors, Fringes and Foothills. The Project for Assessment would introduce new large-scale elements on the skyline in close proximity within this part of the landscape. The turbines would become new focal points in the landscape where there is no existing context of wind energy development. The introduction of the turbines would become a prominent addition to the backcloth of the moorland and fringes to the north resulting in notable impacts on the physical character and scenic quality in contrast with the existing landscape features visible from this location. At night the aviation lights would appear within a relatively dark part of the landscape, compared to the lights visible from the settled valley and larger towns.	None
3	Greenbooth Reservoir Car Park Distance to nearest turbine: 1.5km	This view is located at the car park and the start of several local trails. Wide-angle views with multiple outlooks are open and expansive towards Naden Middle Reservoir to the north and across the urban conurbations of Greater Manchester to the south. The view north is truncated by rising landform across the upland moor. The operational turbines at SMWF are prominent features on the skyline set within the core of the upland moor. More open and long-range views across the moor and fringe are interrupted by an overhead line with pylons. Cumulative Scenario 1: SMWF is visible 1.3km northwest.	The proposed turbines would be a very noticeable addition in views north. The proposed turbines would extend the presence of wind energy development in the view and appear as a separate but nearby grouping to the existing SMWF. Five hubs and two further blade tips would be visible. Three turbines (T7, T8 and T6) would be noticeable and larger than existing turbines where the rotation of blades of would draw the eye. T7 would be prominent located on a lower slope close to the moorland fringe and reservoir. T14 and T15 would appear together within a gap in the SMWF array to the northwest. Intervening landform would limit views of T1 and T3 to blade tips. Views of ground level infrastructure would be limited to the access track and hardstanding at the base of T7. The nacelle lights on T7, T14 and T15 would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this VP.	This viewpoint is located within LCA 24 Knowl and Rooley Moors, Fringes and Foothills. The Project for Assessment would introduce new large-scale elements in close proximity within the moorland core of the landscape. T7 would appear at the edge of the moor near the pastoral fringe. The proposed turbines would result in direct change to the physical character and extend the influence of wind energy development much larger in scale than the existing turbines in the landscape. The proposed turbines would become an additional focal point in the landscape from this location. At night the aviation lights would appear within a relatively dark part of the landscape to the north, compared to the lights visible from the larger towns to the south.	None

4	Knowl Hill Distance to nearest turbine: 1.6km	Panoramic views from this local summit span the vast open extents of Rooley Moor and Knowl Moor. Operational turbines at SMWF are prominent features in close range views spanning west, north, and east. The existing turbines sit within the upland core of the otherwise featureless moorland plateau. Other, more distant turbines at Crook Hill are visible on the skyline. Views south span across the urban conurbations of Greater Manchester. Cumulative Scenario 1: Several windfarms are noticeable in panoramic views and include: SMWF 400m north, Reaps Moss 7.6km northeast, Crook Hill 8.0km east, Stand Lees Farm 2.0 km southwest and Hyndburn 11.8km northwest.	The proposed turbines would be apparent across a wide horizontal extent of the view already affected by close-range views of operational turbines at SMWF. The full array of the proposed turbines would infill the gaps in the view and beyond the existing turbines of SMWF. The proposed turbines would appear greater in height than the existing turbines and intensify the presence of wind energy development set within the core of the upland moor, but would not appear discordant with the existing array from this location. Some of the ground level infrastructure including the access tracks and hardstanding at T6 and T7 would be visible within the moorland. The proposed turbines would intensify the presence of turbines but contained within the same extent of the view already influenced by existing turbines. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. The nacelle lights on T1, T4, T7, T10, T11, T14, T15 and T16 would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible.	This viewpoint is located within LCA 24 Knowl and Rooley Moors, Fringes and Foothills. The Project for Assessment would introduce additional large-scale elements in close proximity within this landscape. All of the turbines would appear to be contained within the core of the moorland part of the landscape. The proposed turbines would intensify the perception of wind turbines as one of the main features and characteristics of this landscape. However, the location of the Project for Assessment would not alter the appreciation and longer range views of other landscapes to the south and southwest. At night the aviation lights would appear within a relatively dark part of the landscape to the north, compared to the lights visible from the larger towns to the south.	None
---	---	---	---	--	------

5	Cowpe Recreation Ground Distance to nearest turbine: 1.4km	This view is from the local recreation ground in Cowpe. There are mid-range views across the fields and boundary vegetation to small scale residential settlement set within the valley floor. The view is enclosed by the steep-sided moorland fringes and upland pasture which form a sweeping backdrop wrapping around the settlement spanning east, south and west. Cumulative Scenario 1: One hub and one blade tip at SMWF is perceptible on the skyline 2km south.	The Project for Assessment would introduce large-scale turbines into the view and appear as an extended array above the moorland fringes on the skyline. Five proposed turbine hubs and a single blade tip would be visible across a wide extent of the view. T11 would appear as the most prominent turbine within a group to the southeast. T14 and T15 would appear as a separate grouping to the southwest. The scale of the proposed turbines and rotating blades would draw the eye and become a very noticeable feature in the view. The turbines would occupy approximately 90 degrees of the view north. There would be no ground level infrastructure visible. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number of turbines visible from this viewpoint and also reduced the lateral extent of the array by approximately 10 degrees. The nacelle lights on T11, T14 and T15 would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this VP.	This view is at the boundary between LCA F1- Settled Valleys and LCA D4 - Moorland Fringes/Upland Pastures and the boundary between the two is defined by the steep sided fringes. The Project for Assessment would introduce large-scale turbines within a distinctly separate landscape to LCA A1-South Pennine Moors to the south and clearly separate to the upland pastures and settled valley. From this location turbines would noticeably add to the presence of wind energy development in the backdrop of views, where wind energy development is not a readily influential feature. The turbines would appear in notable contrast with the existing landscape elements including the steep sided fringes across the view. There would be notable impacts on the scenic qualities and perceptual associations with this landscape. At night the aviation lights would appear within a dark part of the landscape to the south and locally set back from the main part of the settled valley.	None
---	--	--	--	--	------

6	Coppice Drive, Whitworth Distance to nearest turbine: 2km	This view is located on high ground in the residential settlement of Whitworth. Wide-angle and long range views take in the expanse of linear urban development across the settled valleys. The background view of rising landform is characterised by open pasture and the transition to upland moor to the west, towards the Assessment Boundary. The view east is truncated by residential development and steeply rising landform. Cumulative Scenario 1: Blade tips at SMWF are barely perceptible on the skyline 2km west.	The Project for Assessment would be a very noticeable addition, occupying approximately 45 degrees of the view. The proposed turbines would appear as a single grouping on the horizon mostly set within the core of the upland moor. There would be some overlapping of turbines T9 and T11. The rotation of blades would be clearly noticeable at this distance, draw the eye and become a prominent feature in the view. The proposed turbines would appear in the main outlook from properties on the eastern elevated slopes of Whitworth. Some access tracks and the hardstanding at T1 would be visible. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. As illustrated in the dawn visualisation, the nacelle lights on T1, T4, T7, T10, T11 and T16 would be visible (noting the lights on T14 and T15 would be screened by landform). The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this VP.	This view is located at an elevated location within LCA F1- Settled Valleys. The Project for Assessment would introduce large-scale turbines within open moorland and clearly separate to the settled valleys. However, T1 appears at the transition between the South Pennine Moors and the Moorland/Fringes and Upland Pastures LCA. The scale of the proposed turbines would appear in contrast with the smaller scale elements within the settled valleys and the rising pastoral fringe. From this location the turbines would introduce large-scale wind energy development into the backdrop of views where wind energy development is not an influential feature. There would be notable change to the scenic qualities and perceptual associations from this location. At night the aviation lights would appear above the dark moorland backdrop across the settled valley which already is characterised by occasional lights.	None
7	Cowm Reservoir, Whitworth Distance to nearest turbine: 2 km	This low-level view is located near the car park at the start of a local trail adjacent to Cowm Reservoir. Views spanning west and north extend across the waterbody of the reservoir and the valley floor. The rising landform across the backdrop is comprised of open pasture, small blocks of forestry, open quarries and the transition from moorland fringe to upland moor. An overhead line with pylons is a noticeable feature that extends across the pastoral fringe from the lower slopes to the north and on the skyline to the south. The view east is truncated by landform and established vegetation. Cumulative Scenario 1: None	The Project for Assessment would appear in close-range occupying a wide horizontal extent of approximately 75 degrees. The proposed turbines including five hubs and five blade tips would appear as an evenly spaced array of wind energy development on the skyline. The rotation of the blades would be very noticeable at this distance and draw the eye. The proposed turbines would appear as a prominent addition above or behind the existing landscape features. There would be no ground level infrastructure visible. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. The nacelle lights on T1, T4, T10 and T16 would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this VP.	This view is located within LCA D4- Moorland Fringes/Upland Pastures. The Project for Assessment would introduce large-scale turbines within open moorland of the adjacent landscape and clearly beyond the rising ground on the skyline. The scale of the proposed turbines would represent new large-scale features in views from this part of the landscape. The turbines would be well set back into the moorland, with the lower parts of the turbine partially screened. From this location the proposed turbines would introduce wind energy development into the backdrop of views where large-scale wind energy development is not a readily perceptible feature. At night the aviation lights would appear within a relatively dark part of the landscape to the west, relatively separated from much of the lighting within the settled valley.	None

8	Bankside Lane PRow, Bacup Distance to nearest turbine: 2.1km	This wide-angle and elevated view is located on a Public Right of Way (PRow) in Bacup adjacent to a row of residential properties where the main outlook is south towards the Assessment Boundary. Views beyond close-range vegetation includes urban development within the settled valleys of Stacksteads. A sweeping upland backcloth is comprised of rising landform with small linear bands of woodland, upland pasture rising to the moorland fringes. Cumulative Scenario 1: One hub and blade tips at SMWF are visible 3.7km south. Two turbines at Sheepfold are visible on the hillside 1.3km southwest. Reaps Moss is visible beyond vegetation 3.0km east, Crook Hill 5.3km E, visible beyond vegetation.	The Project for Assessment would appear as a new large-scale array on the skyline in the view south above the moorland fringes. The turbines would appear as a cluster to the east with a gap (where operational turbines are visible) between T14 and T15 further west. The scale contrast between the proposed turbines and operational turbines (SMWF and Sheepfold) would be very noticeable and intensify the presence of wind energy development in the upland moor on the horizon. The rotation of the blades would be very noticeable at just over 2km and draw the eye. The base of T9 and track would be visible, along with the highest parts of the substation compound which could include the top of control building and/or transformers on the skyline behind the two Sheepfold turbines. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the density and stacking of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. The nacelle lights on T4, T10, T11, T14, T15 and T16 would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this VP.	This view is located at the boundary of LCA C1- Enclosed Uplands and LCA F1- Settled Valleys. The Project for Assessment would introduce large-scale turbines within the upland core of the South Pennine Moors, clearly separate from this LCA and the Settled Valleys and Moorland Fringes/ Upland Pastures landscapes in the view. The proposed array would appear set back into the moorland. From this location the proposed turbines would substantially add to the presence of wind energy development into the backdrop of views. The contrast in turbine height compared to existing turbines would be clearly noticeable with notable influence on the scenic qualities and perceptual associations. At night the aviation lights would appear above the dark moorland backdrop across the settled valley which already is characterised by occasional lights.	None
---	--	--	---	--	------

9	Lobden Golf Course/ Rossendale Way Distance to nearest turbine: 2.5km	This elevated and panoramic view is located where the Rossendale Way and Pennine Bridleway coincide near the entrance to Lobden Golf Course. Open views west towards the Assessment Boundary are characterised by open pasture defined by stone walls, sloping to the valley floor and rising backcloth of moorland fringe. Built development at the western extent of Whitworth is contained within the valley floor and the church tower of St Bartholomew's Church, Whitworth is a distinctive feature in mid-range views set against the backdrop of upland pasture. Four hubs and six blade tips at SMWF are visible on the skyline. Cumulative Scenario 1: Turbines and blade tips at SMWF are visible on the skyline 4.4km west. Crook Hill is noticeable in views 3.5km northeast.	The Project for Assessment would appear as a new array of wind energy development on the skyline across a wide extent, approximately 45 degrees of the view. 11 of the proposed turbines and one blade tip would be apparent across the skyline within the upland moor. T1 would be visible at the outer edge of the moorland, but the other turbines would be further set back into the moorland. The contrast in scale between the proposed turbines and the existing turbines and other features including the St Bartholomew's Church tower would be very noticeable. The proposed turbines would become a very prominent feature in views. Some operational ground level infrastructure and construction activity at the bases of T1, T3 and T4 would be visible. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. The nacelle lights on T1, T4, T7, T10, T11, T14, and T16 would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this VP.	This view is located in LCA D4-Moorland Fringes/Upland Pasture. The Project for Assessment would introduce large-scale turbines into the uplands of the South Pennine Moors. The turbines would appear across the valley, clearly separate from this LCA. Project for Assessment would appear within the upland moor, noting that T1 would appear on the outer edge of the moor. From this location the proposed turbines would substantially add to the presence of wind energy development in views from this part of the landscape where wind energy development is already a characteristic. The rotation of the proposed turbines would reduce any more remote qualities experienced at this location. The scale of turbines would accord with the large scale moorland of the receiving landscape, but would contrast with the smaller scale features within the Settled Valley and Moorland Fringe. At night the aviation lights would appear above the dark moorland backdrop across the settled valley which already is characterised by occasional lights.	None
---	---	---	--	---	------

10	Maden Recreational Ground, Bacup Distance to nearest turbine: 2.7km	There are long-range and expansive views from the recreation ground across the open playing fields to the upland landscapes beyond. Landform largely conceals views of urban development in Bacup and the wider settled valleys landscape. Rising landform is characterised by the transition from upland pasture to moorland fringe and moorland plateau forms a sweeping backdrop across the view. Cumulative Scenario 1: Five operational turbines and six blade tips at SMWF are visible on the horizon and two smaller turbines at Sheepfold are visible on lower slopes of the upland pasture. The two turbines at Sheepfold are visible on the hillside 2.2km south. SMWF is visible 4.1km southwest and Crook Hill 5.6km southeast.	The Project for Assessment would result in a noticeable addition on the skyline across a wide extent occupying approximately 50 degrees of the horizontal extent in views south. The turbines would appear in two groups at varied heights. Turbines T14 and T15 would appear to the right (west) as a group of two, with similar height, in front of the smaller turbines at SMWF. The other proposed turbines would be closer with turbines T10, T16, T4 and T3 forming a cluster. The proposed turbines would appear in front and adjacent to the SMWF array, which is both smaller and further away thereby exaggerating the scale difference between the different turbine sizes from this location. The contrast between the two arrays would be very noticeable within the view. Some ground level infrastructure including access tracks between T9, T10 and T11 would be visible. The control building transformers and woodland planting at the proposed substation would also be perceptible against the moorland backdrop near the base of T11 (no mitigation planting illustrated). Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the density and stacking of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. The nacelle lights on turbines T1, T4, T10, T11, T14, T15 and T16 would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible.	This view is located within LCA C1- Enclosed Uplands. The Project for Assessment would introduce large-scale turbines into the uplands of the South Pennine Moors across the valley in a clearly separate landscape unit. The proposed turbines would occur within a landscape which is partly characterised by wind energy development. The contrast in turbine height compared to existing turbines would be clearly noticeable. From this location the proposed turbines would substantially add to the presence of wind energy development into views in this part of the landscape. The Project for Assessment would notably intensify the presence and influence of wind energy development with an impact on the scenic and perceptual qualities experienced from this part of the landscape. At night the aviation lights would appear above the dark moorland backdrop across the settled valley and moorland fringe which already is characterised by occasional lights.	None
----	---	---	---	---	------

11	Edenfield Road Distance to nearest turbine: 2.8km	Views from Edenfield Road (A680) are focussed on the direction of travel northwest to southeast. There are open views north across Knowl Moor, moorland fringes and foothills to the southwest. The landform of Knowl Hill and operational turbines at SMWF array are the most distinctive features to the north. The view further to the east illustrates the transition from moorland to upland pasture across the lower slopes interspersed with pockets of woodland and farmsteads set within the low foothills. Cumulative Scenario 1: SMWF is visible 1.3km north. Blade tips at Crook Hill are perceptible 9.0km northeast. The turbine at Stand Lees Farm is visible 980m southwest adjacent to Ashworth Moor Reservoir.	The Project for Assessment would appear as a noticeable addition occupying 65 degrees of the horizontal extent of the view north. Six hubs and four blade tips would appear as large-scale elements on the skyline behind operational turbines at SMWF, either side of Knowl Hill. The proposed turbines would appear within and adjacent to the SMWF array, but more distant, whereby the size difference between the different turbine sizes would be less noticeable from this location. The introduction of the proposed turbines would have a similar relationship with the existing landscape, but extend and intensify the appearance of wind energy development in the view. There would be no ground level infrastructure visible. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. The nacelle lights on T14, T7,, T4, and T1 would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this VP.	This view is located within one of the host landscapes LCA 24 - Knowl and Rooley Moors, Fringes and Foothills at the transition between moors and fringes. The proposed turbines would be a notable addition on the skyline reinforcing the influence of wind energy development within the moorland landscape, within the same context as SMWF and no greater in scale. At night the aviation lights would appear within a dark part of the landscape to the north and in the context of lights from settlement to the south.	None
----	---	---	--	--	------

12	St Nicholas Church, Newchurch Distance to nearest turbine: 2.7km	There are relatively open views south from the church across the graveyard and close-range boundary vegetation which filters the view of the settled valleys. The rising upland pasture and moorland fringe spans across the background and forms a sweeping horizontal backcloth. A few existing turbines at SMWF are visible on the skyline above the moorland fringe. The view in other directions is enclosed by vegetation and adjacent residential buildings. Cumulative Scenario 1: SMWF is visible on the skyline 3.2km south. The two Sheepfold turbines are perceptible beyond intervening vegetation 2.5km southeast.	The Project for Assessment would appear as a noticeable addition in the moorland background occupying 60 degrees of the horizontal extent of the view. Nine proposed turbines would be clearly visible on the skyline less than 3km south. The Project for Assessment would noticeably extend the presence of large-scale wind energy development in the view. The proposed turbines would appear evenly spaced, either side of the existing Scout Moor turbines, with a few more set back on the horizon. The rotation of the turbines would draw the eye and very noticeable. The proposed turbines would appear in front and adjacent to the SMWF array which is both smaller and further away thereby exaggerating the scale difference between the different turbine sizes from this location. The control building at the proposed substation would be visible on the skyline above woodland planting near T9 (mitigation planting not shown). Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. The nacelle lights on T10, T11, T14, T145 and T16 would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this VP.	This view is located within LCA F1- Settled Valleys. The Project for Assessment would introduce large-scale turbines into the uplands of the South Pennine Moors and appear clearly separate in the adjacent landscape. Although this would occur in a landscape which is already influenced by some wind energy development, the increase in turbine height and numbers compared to existing turbines would be very noticeable. The Project for Assessment would intensify the perception of wind energy development within the adjacent South Pennine Moors landscape, which would lead to the influence on views and perceptual qualities of the adjacent moorland fringe and settled valleys. At night the aviation lights would appear above the dark moorland backdrop within the settled valley which already is characterised by lights.	None
----	--	---	--	--	------

13	Rochdale Road, Edenfield Distance to nearest turbine: 3km	This view is located at the southern extent of Edenfield. The view north and southeast are channelled along the road corridor. Views east towards the Assessment Boundary are channelled by residential properties and boundary vegetation as landform steeply dips at the edge of the village. Views across the background, feature the steep rising hillside at the transition from pasture/ moorland fringe to upland moor. There are existing views of the access track to SMWF on the hillside. Cumulative Scenario 1: Two turbines and four blade tips at SMWF are clearly visible on the skyline 2.2km south set within the upland moor.	Only one of the proposed turbines and one blade tip would be visible on the skyline within the same context as the existing turbines. Landform would screen views of most of the Project for Assessment. The turbines would be visible but would not draw the eye or be readily noticeable, considering the presence of turbines at SMWF which appear similar in scale. The Project for Assessment would appear as a slight extension of turbines in the existing view. The movement of the blades above the horizon would be noticeable from more static receptors such as residents. Earthworks associated with the existing and new site access track into the quarry, temporary laydown area, and the movement of plant and materials from the site access past the quarry would be visible during construction. However, given that the quarry is still active, the change against the baseline would be less. There would be no other ground level infrastructure visible. Over time earthworks associated with the existing site access track would be less conspicuous. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. The nacelle light on T15 would be visible. The light would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of it depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but it would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this VP.	This view is located towards the southern edge of LCA F1- Settled Valleys. One turbine would be visible but not readily noticeable on the skyline to the east, within the adjacent 24- Knowl and Rooley Moors, Fringes and Foothills. Given the presence of SMWF already a feature on this skyline, there would be limited influence on key characteristics from this LCA at this location. At night the aviation lights would appear above the dark moorland backdrop within the settled valley which already is characterised by lights.	None
----	---	---	--	--	------

14	Norden Cricket Club Distance to nearest turbine: 3km	This view is located next to the local cricket club in Norden. There are wide-angle views north beyond the cricket field beyond boundary vegetation to band of built development at the northern extent of Norden on rising landform. The background is characterised by the distinctive peak of Knowl Hill to the northwest and step rising hillside towards Top of Nabs and Hunger Hill to the north. Operational turbines at SMWF and an overhead line are clearly visible on the skyline. Cumulative Scenario 1: The nearest turbines at SMWF are 2.7km north.	The Project for Assessment would increase the extent of wind energy development on the skyline. Five turbines would be theoretically visible however built development and vegetation would filter views of T14 and T15. These turbines would also be contained within the same context and appear smaller than turbines at SMWF. T7, , T8, and T6 would appear as a separate and evenly spaced group to the north, beyond the lower slopes of the steep rising landform near Hunger Hill. This separate group would appear similar in overall height to the existing turbines. The turbines would be visible but would not be as readily noticeable on the horizon due to the existing context of turbines and other landscape elements across the background. There would be no ground level infrastructure visible. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. The nacelle light on T7 would be visible. The light would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of it depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but it would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this VP.	This view is located with the Urban context of Rochdale. The addition of the Project for Assessment would be located in a clearly separate landscape within the adjacent 24-Knowl and Rooley Moors, Fringes and Foothills. The proposed turbines would be a small but noticeable addition on the skyline and would extend the perception of wind energy development with the adjacent landscape. Given the presence of SMWF already a feature on this skyline, there would be limited influence on landscape character of LCA 24 or the Urban area at this location. At night the aviation lights would appear above the dark moorland backdrop within the settled landscape which already is characterised by lights.	None
----	--	---	---	--	------

15	Haslingden Old Road, Rawtenstall Distance to nearest turbine: 4.2km	Views from this settlement include several main outlooks including along the Haslingden Road corridor (east-west) and south across the settled valleys towards the moorland fringe and plateau. Built development is contained within the valley floor and lower slopes with some more isolated bands of woodland and farmsteads on rising landform to the south. Long-range-views span across the background of upland pasture and moorland fringe to the south, and more distant views of low foothills to the southeast. One existing turbine and two blade tips at SMWF are visible 4.3km south on the skyline above the moor. Cumulative Scenario 1: Turbines at SMWF are visible 4.2km south. Crook Hill is visible on the distant skyline 11.2km east. One turbine and one blade tip are perceptible 8.8km east. Intervening vegetation screens views of the two Sheepfold turbines 5.4km southeast.	The Project for Assessment would extend the presence of wind energy development on the skyline. Four proposed turbines and three blade tips would be visible on the skyline. Landform would screen views of other turbines. There would be more open views of T10, which would appear alongside T11, T9 and T16 as one cluster to the southeast. T15 and T14 would appear a separate cluster adjacent to the blade tips at SMWF. The turbines would be visible on the horizon but not overly obtrusive due in part to the influence of existing turbines as well as screening by landform. The movement of the blades above the horizon would be noticeable from more static receptors such as residents, compared with road users. There would be no ground level infrastructure visible. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. The nacelle lights on T10, T11, and T15 would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this viewpoint.	This view is located towards the southern edge of LCA F1- Settled Valleys. The proposed turbines would be noticeable on the skyline and would clearly extend the perception of wind energy development on the horizon within LCA A1- South Pennine Moors in addition to the existing influence of SMWF. The proposed turbines would result in limited scale of change to the perceptual and scenic qualities of LCA F1 at this location where operational turbines are a characteristic feature. At night the aviation lights would appear above the dark moorland backdrop within the settled valley which already is characterised by lights.	None
----	---	--	---	---	------

16	Todmorden Road Distance to nearest turbine: 4.4km	This view is located on Todmorden Road adjacent to residential properties at the northern, more elevated, edge of Bacup. Several outlooks include the view east across open fields and southwest across upland moor and towards the Assessment Boundary. Nearby vegetation and intervening landform prevent views of built development within the settled valleys. Open and long-range views southwest to the upland pasture and moorland fringe span a wide extent of the background. Six turbines and four blade tips at SMWF are visible on the skyline. Two smaller turbines at Sheepfold are also visible on the lower slopes below turbines at SMWF. Cumulative Scenario 1: SMWF is visible 6.2km south. Other visible turbines include two turbines at Sheepfold 4.3km southwest. Intervening vegetation screens views of Todmorden 1.5km northeast and Reaps Moss 1.5km southeast	The Project for Assessment would introduce large-scale wind energy development across approximately 40 degrees of the horizontal extent in views southwest. From this elevation, all 12 proposed turbines would appear adjacent to the SMWF array which are both smaller and further away, exaggerating the scale difference between the different turbine sizes from this position. The rotating turbines would draw the eye and become an additional focal point in the outlook across the valley. Some ground level infrastructure would be visible including several access tracks, hardstanding at turbine bases T9, T10, T11 and T16. The proposed substation would be perceptible but set against the moorland backdrop (proposed mitigation planting not shown). Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. The nacelle lights on all eight turbines would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible.	This view is located towards the northern edge of LCA F1- Settled Valleys. The Project for Assessment would extend and intensify the perception of wind energy development on the horizon and the proposed turbines would be very noticeable within the moorland backdrop of the Settled Valley in addition to the existing influence of SMWF. The proposed turbines would result in some influence on the perceptual and scenic qualities of LCA F1 at this location. At night the aviation lights would appear above the dark moorland backdrop within the settled valley which already is characterised by lights.	None
----	---	--	--	---	------

17	Peel Tower Distance to nearest turbine: 6.2km	Panoramic and long-range views from Peel Tower monument, which is one of the most distinctive high points within the local landscape of Holcombe to Greenmount and Higher Summerseat LCA. It is also part of the Holcombe Moor and Stubbins Estate. The view northeast and east towards the Assessment Boundary includes built development across Ramsbottom and the open Yorkstone quarrying activities at Fletcher Bank Quarry. Operational turbines at SMWF are large-scale and noticeable features on the horizon contained within the upland plateau of the South Pennine Moors. Knowl Hill appears a distinctive peak within the upland moor. The view north extends across the Moorland Hills. The urban conurbations of Greater Manchester and the distinctive cluster of tall buildings in Manchester are visible in long-range views southeast to southwest. There are regular guided night walks from Peel Tower. Cumulative Scenario 1: SMWF is located within same extent at the Stie for Assessment. A single turbine at Stand Lees Farm is visible 5.3km to the southeast. One blade tip at Todmorden is perceptible 14.8km northeast.	All of the proposed turbines would be visible as an enlarged array on the skyline spanning approximately 25 degrees northeast to east. The full array would be contained within the same context of the existing SMWF array. The proposed turbines would appear greater in scale compared with the existing turbines, in particular T15 and T14 . However, the remaining turbines would not appear higher on the horizon than the existing SMWF. The rotating turbines would be clearly visible and vary between the large proposed and the smaller SMWF turbines, which may draw the eye. The Project for Assessment appearing behind the existing context of SMWF would limit the extent to which the proposed turbines would otherwise be readily noticeable within the wider panorama. Earthworks associated with the new site access track into the quarry, temporary laydown area, and the movement of plant and materials from the site access past the quarry would be during construction. However, given that the quarry is still active, the change against the baseline would be less. There would be no other ground level infrastructure visible. Over time earthworks associated with the site access track would be less conspicuous. As illustrated in the dusk visualisation, the nacelle lights on seven lights would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. <u>Cumulative Scenario 3:</u> Up to four blade tips at Calderdale appear as a separate in distant views to the northeast and the additional change would be very limited.	This view is located within LCA 22- Holcombe to Greenmount and Higher Summerseat. The Project for Assessment would be noticeable within the upland core LCA A1- South Pennine Moors. The turbines would be located within the same context as SMWF on the horizon where wind energy development is a distinctive characteristic. The proposed turbines would intensify the influence of wind energy development within views but would not extend the overall presence of such development in views. The degree of contrast in scale is somewhat reduced for most of the array except for T15 and T14 . At night the aviation lights would appear within the dark moorland across the Settled Valley which already is characterised by lights. Lighting from the Manchester conurbation is visible to the south. <u>Cumulative:</u> The blade tips of four turbines at Calderdale in a distant and separate landscape are unlikely to result in any noticeable additional change in landscape character from this viewpoint.	None
----	---	--	--	--	------

18	Bulls Hill Distance to nearest turbine: 6.4km	Panoramic and long-range views from the summit of Bulls Hill, which is one of the highpoints within the Holcombe to Greenmount and Higher Summerseat LCA. It is also within the Holcombe Moor and Stubbins Estate. To the east, landform restricts views of the lower settled valleys. The moorland fringe and the South Pennine Moor form an upland backcloth where the Fletcher Bank Quarry is a contrasting feature on the hillside. Operational turbines at SMWF are clearly visible on the horizon. The view north extends across the Moorland Hills. Wider views include the low foothills of the Manchester Pennine Fringe and urban conurbations of Greater Manchester to the southeast and south. Cumulative Scenario 1: The turbines at SMWF are 5.4km east. The full array at Hyndburn is visible on the skyline 5.6km north. Several blade tips are perceptible on the skyline at Wooley Lane Farm 8km north, Todmorden 14km northeast and Doughty 23km northeast.	The Project for Assessment would increase the presence of large-scale wind energy development within part of the view already affected by operational turbines, contained within the upland moor, and beyond SMWF. All of the proposed turbines would be visible as a large array on the skyline to the east. The northernmost turbines would be noticeable and much larger in scale than the existing SMWF turbines. The northern most turbines (T15 and T14) would be more noticeable and the rotation of the turbines would draw the eye to the enlarged cluster of wind energy development. Earthworks associated with the site access track into the quarry, temporary laydown area, and the movement of plant and materials from the site access past the quarry would be during construction. Over time earthworks associated with the site access track would be less conspicuous. The nacelle lights on all eight nacelles would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. <u>Cumulative Scenario 3:</u> The Calderdale array would be visible on the skyline as a separate and more distant group of wind energy development to the northeast behind operational turbines at Coal Clough. The additional change would be no greater than reported for Scenario 1.	This view is located within LCA B2: West Pennine Moors. The Project for Assessment would be noticeable within the upland core LCA A1- South Pennine Moors. The turbines would be located be adjacent to SMWF on the horizon where wind energy development is a distinctive characteristic. The proposed turbines would notably extend the influence of wind energy development within views but as part of an enlarged array of wind energy development on the skyline. The turbines would be larger and result in a degree of contrast between existing turbines and T15 and T14. The Project for Assessment would result in only limited change to the scenic and remote qualities from this location where wind energy development is already a characteristic feature. At night the aviation lights would appear within the dark moorland. Lighting within the Settled Valley would be more screened from this part of the moorland, but distant lighting from the Manchester conurbation is visible to the south. <u>Cumulative Scenario 3:</u> Assuming the presence of the Calderdale array, it would establish an increased influence of wind energy in a distant landscape, rather than influencing local landscape character. The additional change with the Project for Assessment would increase wind energy as reported for Scenario 1.	None
----	---	--	---	--	------

19	Bodiam Road, Greenmount Distance to nearest turbine: 7.2km	This view is located on a residential street in Greenmount. There are views of the upland moor fringes and foothills on the skyline beyond the immediate context of built development. The full SMWF array is noticeable on the horizon to the northeast within the upland moor, north of Knowl Hill. There are also views north of Peel Tower Monument, which is a distinctive landmark in views across most of Greenmount. Cumulative Scenario 1: The nearest turbine at SMWF is 6.3km northeast. No other operational turbines are visible.	The Project for Assessment would intensify the presence of wind energy development on the distant horizon. Up to 11 of the proposed turbines would occupy approximately 25 degree horizontal extents within this same part of the view as operational SMWF turbines. Turbines T15 and T14 would appear greater in height next to the existing turbines. The other proposed turbines would appear at a similar overall height. There would be no ground level infrastructure visible. Although, the enlarged cluster of turbines would draw the eye further, this would be limited to the same part of the view already affected by wind energy development. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. The nacelle lights on T4, T11, T14 and T15 would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this VP.	This view is located within an urban area at the edge of LCA 22- Holcombe to Greenmount and Higher Summerseat LCA. The enlarged cluster of wind energy development would add to the influence of turbines in views from this landscape. The Project for Assessment would be visible on the skyline within the same context as SMWF. Considering the presence of the existing turbines and the more limited difference in scale perceived from this location there would be only a slight change to the influence on key characteristics of this LCA. At night the aviation lights would appear within the dark moorland across an urban area which is already characterised by lights.	None
----	--	---	--	--	------

20	A58 Distance to nearest turbine: 7.4km	This view is taken between Heywood and Bury. There are open and long-range views north beyond the gap in the hedgerow across lowland farmland, scattered settlement and woodland belts. The full array of turbines at SMWF is noticeable in the background above the low foothills and moorland fringe. Knowl Hill is a distinctive landscape feature in front of SWMF turbines. The main outlook for road users is west or east along the road and direction of travel. The main outlook for residents is north towards Knowl Hill. Cumulative Scenario 1: The full SMWF array is visible 6.1km north alongside the blade tip at Stand Lees Farm 4.6km north.	The full array of 12 turbines of the Project for Assessment would appear on the skyline on the upland moor occupying approximately 25 degrees of the horizontal extent in views north. The proposed turbines would appear at an even height and regularly spaced behind turbines at SMWF and Knowl Hill. T15 and T14 would be visible within the existing SMWF array to the west of Knowl Hill. The proposed turbines would appear larger than the SMWF turbines at this location and the contrast between the two arrays would be noticeable as would the increase in the horizontal extent of wind energy development on the sweeping horizon. There would be no ground level infrastructure perceptible. For residents, the Project for Assessment would appear across the main outlook north. For road users the Project for Assessment would appear oblique to the direction of travel. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. All eight nacelle lights would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. The secondary mitigation of vertical directional intensity reduction would reduce the brightness even further at this VP.	This view is located within LCA 26 - Prettywood, Pilsworth and Unsworth Moss. The Project for Assessment would appear clearly within the moorland backdrop. The proposed turbines would extend the presence and perception of wind energy development in views which are already characterised by wind energy development. The increase in turbine height, compared to the existing wind turbines, would also be clearly noticeable. The Project for Assessment would intensify the perception of wind energy development with the upland moors and foothills of LCA 24 to the north. At night the aviation lights would appear within the dark moorland across a settled landscape which is already characterised by occasional lights.	None
----	--	---	---	--	------

21	Recreation ground near Allendale Avenue, Sunnybank Distance to nearest turbine: 11.3km	This viewpoint is located in a recreational greenspace within Sunnybank, Whitefield. There are open and long-range views north beyond the edge of settlement and woodland belts towards the South Pennine Moors. Knowl Hill and operational turbines at SMWF are noticeable features on the skyline. Cumulative Scenario 1: SMWF is visible 9.7km north. Intervening vegetation screens views of other operational distant turbines.	The Project for Assessment would be a notable addition on the skyline occupying approximately 20 degrees of the horizontal extent in views north, with most of that behind the existing array. The full array of proposed turbines would be visible above the upland moors and fringe to the north. The proposed turbines would appear as an extension to SMWF. The proposed turbines would appear much larger than the SMWF turbines from this location. There would be no ground level infrastructure perceptible at this distance. Since the design submitted as part of the 2025 ES, the change to the Project for Assessment assessed as part of this FEI has reduced the number / density of turbines visible from this viewpoint, however, the lateral extent of the array would be similar. All eight nacelle lights would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible.	This view is located at the boundary between the urban conurbations of Greater Manchester and LCA 25- River Roach. The Project for Assessment would appear clearly within in a separate landscape and form a notable feature on the skyline. The increase in turbine height, compared to the existing wind turbines, would also be perceptible. The Project for Assessment would extend the perception and influence of wind energy development within the moorland backdrop to the north. At night the aviation lights would appear within the dark moorland across an urban area which is already characterised by lights.	None
----	--	---	--	--	------

22	Studley Pike, Pennine Way Distance to nearest turbine: 11.9km	This is a panoramic and long-range view from one of the more elevated locations within the Calderdale SLA. There are views across an irregular pattern of agricultural enclosures, wooded and linear settlement through the valleys rising up to the moorland fringe and the vast high moorland plateaux where operational turbines are visible on the otherwise open skyline. Cumulative Scenario 1: The full Crook Hill array is a notable feature on the skyline 6.1km southwest. Reaps Moss is visible 8.1km west and SMWF is 13.8km southwest. Todmorden is visible 7.2km to the west and Coal Clough is visible 8.1km to the northwest. Hyndburn is difficult to perceive on the skyline 22km west.	The Project for Assessment would be visible over 11km southwest within the same context as SMWF on the horizon of the South Pennine Moors. The full array of the proposed turbines would be visible and appear at a similar height above the horizon at Crook Hill and Reaps Moss, but much larger than SMWF. The Project for Assessment would add to the presence of wind energy development on the skyline. The rotation of the blades would be noticeable but in keeping with the existing character of operational turbines, which would limit the overall scale of change from this viewpoint. There would be no ground level infrastructure perceptible at this distance. The nacelle lights on all eight nacelles would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. Cumulative Scenario 3: The full Calderdale array would be clearly visible, c.8km away, on the skyline as a separate group in successive views north, in a different quadrant of the view as the Project for Assessment and other operational turbines. Assuming the prior presence of Calderdale, the addition of the Project for Assessment would increase the presence of wind energy development in to an area already affected, and the scale of change would be no greater than reported for Scenario 1. However the total combined change could to be greater.	This viewpoint is located within one of the eastern units of LCA A1- South Pennine Moors, which has a comparable relationship with the host unit of LCA A1. The proposed turbines would appear in the separate upland moor unit to the southeast and clearly separate to the fringes and settled valleys of the intervening landscapes. However, given the influence of existing wind energy development the proposed turbines would result in a more limited influence on the scenic qualities and perceptual associations in this unit of LCA A1. The proposed turbines would appear as an intensification of the wind energy development in the upland moor of a less distinctive skyline. At night the aviation lights would appear within the dark moorland across a settled landscape which is already characterised by occasional lights. Cumulative Scenario 3: The presence of Calderdale would establish a new cluster of wind energy development within the upland moor landscape. The addition of the Project for Assessment would intensify the influence of wind energy in a landscape already affected. There would be no additional change greater than reported for Scenario 1. However the total combined change could to be greater.	This viewpoint is located within the SLA 6- Southern Calderdale Moorland and Fringes, part of the Calderdale Special Landscape Area (SLA). The Project for Assessment would be visible within the same context as several operational wind energy developments. There would be some limited increase in the influence of wind energy development on the scenic qualities. Cumulative Scenario 3: The presence of Calderdale would have some influence on the scenic aspects of this SLA from this location. In its own right, the Project for Assessment would result in very limited additional change, no greater than reported for Scenario 1. However, the combined cumulative effect has the potential to be greater, due to the influence of the Calderdale array across part of the view. However the total combined change could be greater.
----	---	---	--	--	--

23	Pennine Way, nr Black Moss Reservoir Distance to nearest turbine: 18.5km	This view is located at an elevated location near Black Moss Reservoir. Panoramic and long range views include the vast sweeping grassland of the moorland plateaux. The upland and plateau-like nature of this location would restrict views of the settled and urban valleys between. Operational turbines at SMWF are perceptible features in the distant background within a much larger upland landscape. Cumulative Scenario 1: SMWF is visible in good conditions 19.7km northwest. Ovenden Moor is not perceptible 22.5km north. The single turbine at Stand Lees is barely perceptible 21km northeast.	The full array of the proposed turbines would be visible on the horizon adjacent to operational turbines at SMWF. The Project for Assessment would read as a slight intensification of the presence of wind energy development across the skyline and as a lateral extension and appear larger in scale than SMWF. At this distance, the rotation of turbine blades is unlikely to draw attention. There would be no ground level infrastructure perceptible at this distance. The nacelle lights on all eight nacelles would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. Cumulative Scenario 3: Two blade tips of the Calderdale array would be theoretically visible in distant and successive views north. Cumulative interactions with the Project for Assessment would be barely discernible. There would be no additional change greater than reported for Scenario 1.	This view is located in LCA D7 – Peak Fringe Upland Pasture. The Project for Assessment would introduce wind energy development in a distant landscape over 18km northwest. Considering the existing context of wind energy development at SMWF, the location the scale of change to the key characteristics of this LCA would be limited. At night the eight aviation lights would be visible and their influence would be mitigated by distance. Given this location is set back within a localised plateau, the lights from the Manchester conurbation are likely to be screened and therefore these lights would be a very distant feature. Cumulative Scenario 3: The very limited theoretical visibility of two blade tips at Calderdale. Cumulative interactions with the Project for Assessment would be barely discernible. There would be no additional change greater than reported for Scenario 1.	This view is located at the northwestern edge of the Peak District National Park. The Project for Assessment would add to the presence of wind energy development in views and on the more remote qualities and sense of isolation experienced within this part of the landscape. There would be a very limited increase in the influence of wind energy development on the scenic or remote qualities. Cumulative Scenario 3: There would be no additional change greater than reported for Scenario 1.
24	Barley Moor, Pendle Hill Distance to nearest turbine: 21.8km	This viewpoint is located at the summit of Pendle Hill. There are long-range and panoramic views from this viewpoint within the Forest of Bowland National Landscape. The view south extends across the settled Lancashire Valleys to the South Pennines. The uplands of the South Pennine Moors form a consistent horizontal backcloth to the view. Operational wind energy development is visible in distant views in several clusters across the background and on the skyline. Cumulative Scenario 1: Several operational wind energy developments would be visible closer than SMWF and the Project for Assessment including the following: Hameldon Hill 10.5km south, Wooley Lane Farm 14.1km south, Hyndburn 16.7km south, Coal Clough 15.3km southeast, Todmorden 18.2km southeast, Reaps Moss 19.9km southeast and Sheepfold 20.6km south. SMWF is located 21.7km south. More distant wind energy development and single turbines are perceptible on the skyline Crook Hill 23.3km southeast.	The proposed turbines would be visible in excellent weather condition in distant views south on the horizon adjacent to SMWF. The distance to the Project for Assessment and the context of operational turbines would result in limited perceptible change in the composition of views. There would be no ground level infrastructure perceptible at this distance. The nacelle lights on all eight nacelles would be visible. The lights would appear to blink, when the blades pass in front of them depending on the wind direction. The mitigation of automatic dimming in good visibility would reduce the brightness of the light, but they would remain visible. Cumulative Scenario 3: The full Calderdale array would be visible c. 14km away on the skyline as a separate group in successive views southeast by at least 45 degrees. Assuming the prior presence of Calderdale, and operational/consented schemes, the addition of the Project for Assessment would only marginally increase the presence of wind energy development in the Pennine Moors and would be no greater than the scale of change reported for Scenario 1. However the total combined change could be greater.	This view is located in LCA 80- Unenclosed Moorland Hills. The Project for Assessment would add to the presence of wind energy development in a very distant landscape over 21km south. Considering the existing context of wind energy development, the proposed turbines would result in very limited change to the key characteristics of this LCA from this location. At night the aviation lights would appear within the dark moorland across a settled landscape which is already characterised by occasional lights. Cumulative Scenario 3: The full Calderdale array would form a new cluster of wind energy within a separate unit of LCA A1 (host unit for the Project for Assessment). Assuming the prior presence of Calderdale and the operational/consented schemes, the addition of the Project for Assessment would marginally increase the presence of wind energy and would be no greater than for Scenario 1. However the total combined change could be greater.	This view is located within the Forest of Bowland National Landscape. The Project for Assessment would add to the presence of wind energy development in views south where existing turbines are already a feature on the distant horizon. The proposed turbines would result in very limited change to the special qualities related to the wild qualities and views of the landscape from recreational pursuits at this location. Cumulative Scenario 3: Calderdale would have some influence on views from this location within the designated landscape. Assuming the prior presence of Calderdale and the operational/consented schemes, the addition of the Project for Assessment would result in a marginal increase of wind energy development in long range views, but the scale of additional change would be no greater than what was reported for Scenario. However, the total combined change could be greater.

25	View from public footpath above proposed substation Distance to nearest turbine: 140m	This viewpoint was chosen to illustrate the proposed substation which is part of the Project for Assessment. It is located on a public footpath within Brandwood Moor that connects to Rooley Moor Road to the south, overlooking the site of the proposed substation. There are expansive and panoramic views from and across the open moorland, with only limited patches of woodland within the upland fringes. From this part of the moor, there are long range views north across Rossendale Valley with Bacup and Rawtenstall visible. As this viewpoint location is focussed on the substation, wider effects are not included.	The Project for Assessment would introduce a new electrical substation views north. Whilst not illustrated, there would be views to some of the turbines, partially screened by rising landform to the south. The proposed substation and access track would be visible on a relatively flat area of open moorland across, in front a young conifer woodland on the descending slope. Initially the appearance of substation infrastructure would be a noticeable and represent an incongruent addition within the open moor. However, once established, mitigation woodland would largely screen views of the substation infrastructure, especially in summer months, with views being filtered in winter.	This viewpoint is located within LCA A1 South Pennine Moors. The Project for Assessment would introduce substation infrastructure on the edge of this landscape type. The substation would introduce electrical infrastructure on the boundary between the open moorland and the moorland fringe. The proposed substation and mitigation planting would not affect the appreciation of longer range views beyond this landscape which are part of the recreational qualities at this location.	None
----	---	--	---	---	------