APPENDIX 13-3

PHOTOMONTAGE VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

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1. PHOTOMONTAGE VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

The tables included in this Appendix detail a visual impact assessment of the 27 No. Viewpoints presented in EIAR Volume 2 Photomontage Booklet. This Appendix should be read in conjunction with viewing the Photomontage Booklet. The table below provides location information about the 27 no. Viewpoints assessed.

Viewpoint No.	Description	Grid Ref. (ITM)
01	View from a local road in front of Crosspatrick Cemetery in the townland of Ballintine, near the summit of Crosspatrick Hill, and is located approximately 6.60km east of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T01). The summit of Crosspatrick Hill is designated KCDP Hilltop View No. 16.	E: 676,173 N: 723,348
02	View from the R414 Regional Road in the townland of Lullymore West, located approximately 2.6km southeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46). The viewpoint is located on KCDP Scenic Route 34.	E: 671,278 N: 726,315
03	View from the R414 Regional Road in the townland of Lullymore East, located approximately 1.88km northeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T01). The viewpoint is located on KCDP Scenic Route 34.	E: 670,425 N: 725,091
04	View from the R401 Regional Road exiting the settlement of Clonbullogue, located approximately 2.47km west of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T20).	E: 660,978 N: 724,271
05	View from the R401 Regional Road in the townland of Ballydermot, located approximately 1.78km west of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T22).	E: 661,367 N: 725,635
06	View from the intersection of the L50210 and L50211 Local Roads in the townland of Ticknevin, located approximately 1.29km east of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T30).	E: 668,563 N: 730,469
07	View from Bond Bridge, along the R415 Regional Road, in the townland of Allenwood Middle, immediately south of the settlement of Allenwood, and is located approximately 6.9km southeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46). Bond Bridge is a designated KCDP Scenic View GC12, over the Grand Canal.	E: 676,109 N: 726,234
08	View from Flagstaff Hill at the Curragh, located approximately 17.4km southeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T01). The viewpoint is located approximately 2.46km northwest of Dún Ailinne, a tentative UNESCO World Heritage Site and KCDP Hilltop View No. 15.	E: 680,731 N: 710,035
09	View from the Blundell Aqueduct on the Grand Canal in the townland of Edenderry, located approximately 1.95km northwest of	E: 664,204

Viewpoint No.	Description	Grid Ref. (ITM)
	the nearest Proposed Turbine (T32). The viewpoint is located within an OCDP Area of High Amenity.	N: 731,335
10	View from Croghan Hill in the townland of Croghan Hill, located approximately 16.6km northwest of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T22).	E: 648,045 N: 733,136
11	View from a local access road in the settlement of Walsh Island, in the townland of Coolagary, located approximately 11.5km west of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T20).	E: 652,540 N: 721,106
12	View from the L3002 Local Road in the townland of Drinnanstown North, located approximately 3.86km southeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T01). The viewpoint is located on KCDP Scenic Route 08, near the summit of Boston Hill, KCDP Hilltop View No. 14.	E: 671,108 N: 719,879
13	View from the R401 Regional Road in the townland of Coolygagan, located approximately 1.74km southwest of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T13).	E: 663,435 N: 721,222
14	View from Blackshade Bridge on the Royal Canal, along the L8030 Local Road, in the townland of Blackshade, and is located approximately 16.6km north of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T32). Blackshade Bridge is a designated MCDP Protected View M-V83, over the Royal Canal.	E: 667,755 N: 746,857
15	View from Edenderry skate park, near Blundell Castle, in the settlement of Edenderry, located approximately 3.46km northwest of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T32).	E: 663,174 N: 732,515
16	View from the L3170 Local Road, south of the settlement of Portarlington, located approximately 15.3km southwest of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T14).	E: 654,675 N: 710,722
17	View from the L3002 Local Road in the townland of Ballynafagh, located approximately 12.7km east of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46). The viewpoint is located on KCDP Scenic Route 32.	E: 682,214 N: 729,588
18	View from Hamilton Bridge, along the L5026 Local Road, in the townland of Killinagh Lower, and is located approximately 2.2km east of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46). Hamilton Bridge is a designated KCDP Scenic View GC13, over the Grand Canal.	E: 671,771 N: 728,164
19	View from the Lullymore Cemetery in the townland of Lullymore East, located approximately 2.56km northeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T01). The viewpoint is located within the Ecclesiastical site at Lullymore East (KD012-006—).	E: 671,035 N: 725,521
20	View from St Patricks Graveyard, beside the L3001 Local Road on the northern outskirts of the settlement of Rathangan, located approximately 2.05km south of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T14).	E: 666,295 N: 720,149

Viewpoint No.	Description	Grid Ref. (ITM)
21	View from the Lodge Bog Nature Reserve Boardwalk in the townland of Lullymore East, located approximately 2.2km south of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46). The viewpoint is representative of the nearby KCDP Scenic Route 34.	E: 671,304 N: 726,286
22	View from Spainway Road, a local access road at the northeast perimeter of Lodge Bog in the townland of Allenwood South, located approximately 3.9km southeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46), and approximately 419m northeast of the Proposed Onsite Substation. The viewpoint is representative of the nearby KCDP Scenic Route 34, located 250m to the north.	E: 672,803 N: 726,089
23	View from the L6001 Local Road, immediately south of the settlement of Prosperous, in the townland of Curryhills, located approximately 13.9km east of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46), and approximately 699m north of the Proposed Offsite Substation.	E: 683,362 N: 726,652
24	View from the L6002 Local Road, immediately south of the settlement of Prosperous, in the townland of Killybegs, located approximately 14.2km east of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46), and approximately 330m northeast of the Proposed Offsite Substation.	E: 683,648 N: 726,166
25	View from the L70742 Local Road, south of the settlement of Carbury, in the townland of Ballyhagan, located approximately 4.26km north of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T30). The viewpoint is representative of KCDP Scenic Route 26, located 465m to the southwest.	E: 669,129 N: 734,007
26	View from High Bridge, along the L7049 Local Road, in the settlement of Monasterevin, located approximately 10.7km south of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T14). High Bridge is a designated KCDP Scenic View GC28, overlooking the Grand Canal (Barrow Line).	E: 662,740 N: 711,429
27	View from above the summit of Dun Ailinne which is designated as KCDP Hilltop View 15, located approximately 19.9km southeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T01). The viewpoint is not representative of the views experienced by ground-based receptors.	E: 681,955 N: 707,855

1.1 Viewpoint Selection

The locations chosen for photomontages follow a highly detailed and extensive process including review of baseline information, site visits and high-quality photo taking at multiple locations within the LVIA Study Area. Many locations, which based on desktop review had the potential for views of the Project Site, had complete intervening visual screening or were visually screened to such an extent that the development of photomontages was not considered useful in terms of the assessment process i.e. little or no visibility towards the Proposed Project. In certain instances, viewpoints were not selected for inclusion in the final EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet as a nearby viewpoint more appropriate

in relation to the nearby receptors was produced instead. The Photomontages presented in the Volume 2 Photomontage Booklet are assessed in the tables below therefore show some of the most open views of the Proposed Project from sensitive visual receptors.

*Note on Photomontage Viewpoints 03, 05, 06, 19 (west)

The Photomontage Booklet shows the Proposed Turbines within two slightly differing fields of view from photomontage viewpoints 03, 05, 06, 19 (west). The imagery presented for these viewpoints was captured from the same location but show an 'A' view in one direction and a 'B' view in the other direction. Photomontages were presented as such in order to ensure most of the Proposed Turbines are visible within a 53.5° photomontage. The differing 90°and 53.5° view extents for views A and B are marked on the key image sheet to show the differing directional (A and B) views. The descriptions of the differing fields of view have been kept within the same table. Assessment of visual effects from each viewpoint accounts for the full horizontal extent of both photomontages in corresponding A and B views.

1.2 Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

The Visual Impact Assessments reported in the tables below follow the 'Assessing Visual Effects' methodology set out in Section 1.8 of Appendix 13-1 – *LVIA Methodology*. The cumulative visual effects associated with other wind farms located within the LVIA Study Area and the Proposed Project are included in the assessment tables below.

Assessment of Cumulative Visual Effects

As reported in Section 13.7 and 13.8.3.2 of Chapter 13, the assessment of cumulative visual effects considers all other existing, permitted and proposed wind energy developments in the LVIA Study Area and their interactions with the Proposed Project. The descriptions of cumulative visual effects reported in this document use the photomontages in the Volume 2 Photomontage Booklet and are guided by the identification labels on the wireline views accompanying each photomontage view. Potential for cumulative visual effects is accounted for in the 'Magnitude of Change' row in each impact assessment table and are considered in the 'Residual Visual Effect' determination given for each Viewpoint.

1.3 Viewpoint Assessments

1.3.1 VP01: Crosspatrick Hill

Viewpoint 01: Crosspatrick Hill	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View from a local road in front of Crosspatrick Cemetery in the townland of Ballintine. › This viewpoint is located near the summit of Crosspatrick Hill, designated KCDP Hilltop View No. 16. › Located approximately 6.60km east of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T01). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 676,173; N 723,348. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 46 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 06 – The Six Hills: **Low**

Viewpoint 01: Crosspatrick Hill	
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	KCDP Hilltop View No. 16: **High.**
Description of 'Existing View'	The image is of a long-ranging panoramic view across a broad, flat lowland agricultural plain from the elevated vantage point of Crosspatrick Hill. The middle ground comprises a patchwork of pastoral fields divided by mature hedgerows and trees, with farm buildings scattered throughout the view. There are tracts of commercial forestry within the view. Croghan Hill is visible in the distant background of the view. The existing Mountlucas, Cloncreen, Cushaling, and Yellow River Wind Farms are seen in the centre background of the image. The existing Moanvane Wind Farm is seen to the right of the image.
Proposed Photomontage Description	All 46 no. Proposed Turbines are viewed above the horizon in the background of the view, occupying the full 53.5-degree field of view. There is a greater concentration of Proposed Turbines towards the left-hand side of the view, becoming progressively more dispersed towards the right. Some visual stacking occurs with some of the Proposed Turbines. The Proposed Met Masts are just about discernible as slender lattice structures in the distant background of the view. The permitted Clonarrow and Ballinla Wind Farms are seen in the centre background of the view, behind the Proposed Turbines. In a potential future receiving environment the proposed Derrynadarragh and Cushina Wind Farm would be seen to the left of the Proposed Turbines.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines will be viewed in combination with the existing Mountlucas, Cloncreen, Cushaling, Yellow River, Moanvane Wind Farms, as well as the Permitted Clonarrow and Ballinla Wind Farms and the proposed Cushina, and Derrynadarragh Wind Farms. The Proposed Turbines will be seen in closer proximity than the cumulative turbines and will be seen as of larger scale relative to the landscape. The Proposed Turbines add to the extent of turbines visible from this viewpoint. The large-scale and expansive nature of the view effectively accommodates the addition of the Proposed Turbines with other existing and permitted wind energy developments. From this viewpoint, the landscape is capable to effectively absorbing the Proposed Turbines and all other cumulative turbines. The cumulative visual effects that do arise have been incorporated into the determination of the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** The viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of the KCDP Hilltop View No. 16 of Crosspatrick Hill. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Moderate:** The Proposed Turbines are seen of a moderate scale comprising a large horizontal extent of views, comprising all the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet.

Viewpoint 01: Crosspatrick Hill	
	(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)
Significance of Effect	**High × Moderate = Moderate = "Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.*
Mitigating Factors	› The Proposed Turbines are effectively absorbed in the expansive, flat landscape view, where they occupy a relatively small extent of the 180-degree field of view (approximately 28% of the 180-degree expansive view). › As set out in the WEDG 2006, Peatland landscape type has the capacity for a large-scale design and tall turbines. This is due to the *"visual openness with few, dominant geometric elements which provides a certain freedom in the siting and design of wind energy developments".* Where possible, the Proposed Turbine layout is in alignment with the grid-like structure and rhythm of the cutover peatland landscape. › The perceived scale (i.e. height and breadth) of the Proposed Turbines diminishes quickly with increasing distance owing to the flat, planar nature of the Proposed Wind Farm and surrounding landscape, thereby reducing the scale of visual impact from this vantage point. › The field structure and hedgerows seen throughout the view are a physical landscape buffer and provide a sense of scale in relation to the setback distance of the Proposed Turbines, with turbines viewed as sited beyond a distant treeline. The Proposed Project is strategically sited within a flat landscape of degraded cutover peatland, a landscape currently of low value and low sensitivity. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance within the view. › Photomontage visualisations of early turbine layouts at this location identified 4 No. turbines in Lodge Bog visually disconnected from the Proposed Wind Farm and which appeared larger in perceived scale relative to the landscape as they were much closer to this viewpoint. These turbines were consequently removed to mitigate discordant visual effects from scenic vistas and elevated vantage points to the east of the Project Site.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**"Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment".*

1.3.2 VP02: Lullymore West

Viewpoint 02: Lullymore West	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View west/southwest from the R414 Regional Road in the townland of Lullymore West. › The viewpoint is located on KCDP Scenic Route 34. › Located approximately 2.6km southeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 671,278; N 726,315. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 15 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 04 – Bog of Allen: **Medium.**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› KCDP Scenic Route 34: **High** › Residential Receptors: **High**
Description of 'Existing View'	This is a relatively short-range view overlooking an agricultural field from the regional road, delineated by treelines and mature boundary vegetation, restricting visibility into the adjoining field cells. Residential dwellings can be seen in the distant background of the view, and utility poles supporting overhead lines are also visible. The blades of some of the existing Cushaling turbines are visible behind the treeline in the centre background of the view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	a limited number of the Proposed Turbines are clearly seen beyond the treeline, occupying a relatively short horizontal extent. Many of the Proposed Turbines, are screened from view by intervening vegetation. **The Proposed Onsite Substation would be visible in Lodge Bog which is located in the opposing field of view to the Proposed Turbines. VP21 was captured from within Lodge Bog for assessment of visual effects arising from the Proposed Onsite Substation.*
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines are seen in combination with some of the existing Cushaling turbines. The existing Yellow River, Cloncreen, Mountlucas, Moanvane Wind Farms, as well as the Permitted Clonarrow and Ballinla Wind Farms, and the Proposed Derrynadarragh, Cushina Wind Farms are theoretically visible as seen in the wireline view, but are screened from view due to intervening vegetation. Cumulative effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of KCDP Scenic Route 34 and residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Turbines. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Slight:** The Proposed Turbines are partially seen, set back from the viewpoint and are of small scale, comprising a relatively small portion of the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet.

Viewpoint 02: Lullymore West	
	(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)
Significance of Effect	**High × Slight = Moderate/Minor = "Moderate" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.*
Mitigating Factors	› All Proposed Turbines exceed the minimum 500m set-back distance from residential properties as set out in the WEDG 2006 and also adheres to the recommended best practice 4-times-tip-height set-back distance from residential receptors explicitly set out for residential visual amenity by the Draft WEDG 2019. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance and allows these outer turbines to take greater advantage of existing visual screening within the landscape, such as intervening landform and vegetation. › This is one of the few locations along KCDP Scenic Route 34 where the absence of roadside vegetation permits momentary views towards the Proposed Turbines (See Route Screening – Section 13.3.2). › Site appraisals determined that the key scenic views from KCDP Scenic Route 34 are directed away from the Proposed Turbines, with long-ranging views focused in the opposing direction towards the Six Hills in County Kildare along the stretch of this route. › Photomontage visualisations of early turbine layouts at this location identified 4 No. turbines in Lodge Bog (to the south-east of this viewpoint) visually disconnected from the Proposed Wind Farm, which were consequently removed to mitigate discordant and surrounding visual effects arising from turbines for visual receptors at Lullymore. › Many residential properties in this area have mature boundary vegetation surrounding their properties, further reducing visibility of the Proposed Turbines. › The Proposed Turbines are sited within a flat, low-lying landscape, where turbine visibility diminishes with distance together with mature hedgerows and treelines further restrict visibility (See Section 13.3.2 of Chapter 13). Consequently, a limited number of the 46 Proposed Turbines are clearly visible from this viewpoint.
Residual Visual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities."*

1.3.3 VP03: Lullymore East

Viewpoint 03: Lullymore East (Views 3A, 3B)	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View west from the R414 Regional Road in the townland of Lullymore East. › The viewpoint is located on KCDP Scenic Route 34. › Located approximately 1.88km northeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T01). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 670,425; N 725,091. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 13 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 04 – Bog of Allen: **Medium**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› KCDP Scenic Route 34: **High.** › Residential Receptors: **High.** › Lullymore Heritage & Discovery Park: **Medium**
Description of 'Existing View'	This is a short-range view overlooking an adjacent agricultural field of pasture through a gap in roadside vegetation. Dense deciduous woodland delineating the field limits long-range views beyond. The visual setting is strongly influenced by existing residential buildings, overhead lines and network cables within the view. Mature boundary vegetation continues past this gap in roadside vegetation (see 3B). The blades of some of the existing Cushaling turbines are visible beyond the treelines the background of the view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The closest Proposed Turbines, T33, T34, T37 appear as large and prominent features within the view. The remaining visible turbines appear as moderately scaled features relative to the landscape beyond the distant treeline, partially screened by the intervening vegetation. A number of turbines are screened from view by dense roadside vegetation on the right-hand side of the image.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines are seen in combination with some of the existing Cushaling turbines. The existing Yellow River, Cloncreen, Mountlucas, Moanvane Wind Farms, as well as the Permitted Clonarrow and Ballinla Wind Farms, and the proposed Cushina Wind Farm are theoretically visible as seen in the wireline view, but are screened from view due to intervening vegetation. Cumulative effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of KCDP Scenic Route 34 and residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Turbines. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Moderate:** The Proposed Turbines are partially seen over a moderate scale comprising a relatively large horizontal extent of views, comprising all the 90-degree field of views shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*

Viewpoint 03: Lullymore East (Views 3A, 3B)	
Significance of Effect	**High × Moderate = Moderate = "Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigation Factors	› All Proposed Turbines exceed the minimum 500m set-back distance from residential properties as set out in the WEDG 2006 and also adheres to the recommended best practice 4-times-tip-height set-back distance from residential receptors explicitly set out for residential visual amenity by the Draft WEDG 2019. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance and allows these outer turbines to take greater advantage of existing visual screening within the landscape, such as intervening landform and vegetation. › Photomontage visualisations of early turbine layouts at this location identified 4 No. turbines in Lodge Bog (to the east of this viewpoint) visually disconnected from the Proposed Wind Farm, which were consequently removed to mitigate discordant and surrounding visual effects arising from turbines for visual receptors at Lullymore. › This is one of the few locations along KCDP Scenic Route 34 where the absence of roadside vegetation permits momentary views towards the Proposed Turbines (See Route Screening – Section 13.3.2 of Chapter 13). › Site appraisals determined that the key scenic views from KCDP Scenic Route 34 are directed away from the Proposed Turbines, with long-ranging views focused in the opposing direction towards the Six Hills in County Kildare along the stretch of this route. › Many residential properties in this area have mature boundary vegetation surrounding their properties, further reducing visibility of the Proposed Turbines. › The treelines on the other side of the adjacent field are a physical landscape buffer and provide a sense of scale in relation to the setback distance of the Proposed Turbines, with turbines viewed as sited beyond a distant treeline. › The grid-like layout of the Proposed Turbines within the flat landscape limits their overall spatial extent in the view, with the turbines occupying a relatively moderate horizontal extent. The perceived scale of the Proposed Turbines gradually reduces in height as they recede into the distance, with only the Proposed Turbines in close proximity fully visible.
Residual Visual Effect	**Moderate (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends."*

1.3.4 VP04: Clonbullogue

Viewpoint 04: Clonbullogue	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View east from the R401 Regional Road exiting the settlement of Clonbullogue. › Located approximately 2.47km west of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T20). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 660,978; N 724,271. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 22 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› OCDP Landscape Sensitivity: **Low.**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Residential Receptors: **High** › Settlement of Clonbullogue: **High** › Receptors travelling along the R401 Regional Road: **Low**
Description of 'Existing View'	The image is of a medium-range view overlooking a working agricultural landscape. An agricultural grassland field is seen in the foreground of the image, with dense forestry limiting long-range views into the distance. Residential dwellings and agricultural buildings can be seen scattered throughout the view. The character of the view is of a working, rural landscape. The existing Cushaling turbines are partially seen through the gaps in vegetation to the left of the view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	22 no. of the Proposed Turbines are visible within this view beyond the treeline, partially screened by intervening vegetation. Turbine T20, T19, T16, T15, T11 and T12 are seen as prominent features within the view. All other turbines are perceived as smaller scale features relative to the landscape in the distant background of the view.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines may be viewed in combination with the existing Cushaling Wind Farm. The existing Cloncreen Wind Farm is not visible in this photomontage, but would be visible further up the road along the R401 Regional Road. In combination successional visual effects would occur where the Cloncreen turbines would be visible with the Proposed Turbines but within a different field of view (see discussion in VP05). The Proposed Drehid Wind Farm is theoretically visible in the distant background of the view; however the turbines will not be visible due to distance and intervening vegetation. Cumulative visual effects that do occur, have been incorporated into the magnitude of change reported below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Turbines. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*

Viewpoint 04: Clonbullogue	
Magnitude of Change	**Slight:** The Proposed Turbines are seen but clearly set back from the viewpoint and are partially visible, they typically comprise a relatively small portion of the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Slight = Moderate/Minor = "Moderate" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigating Factors	› All Proposed Turbines exceed the minimum 500m set-back distance from residential properties as set out in the WEDG 2006 and also adheres to the recommended best practice 4-times-tip-height set-back distance from residential receptors explicitly set out for residential visual amenity by the Draft WEDG 2019. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance and allows these outer turbines to take greater advantage of existing visual screening within the landscape, such as intervening landform and vegetation. › This viewpoint is located on the outskirts of Clonbullogue. Visibility within Clonbullogue itself will be less due to screening from the built environment and setback distance in this flat landscape. › A photowire (an early-stage photomontage) was captured from a viewpoint within the village of Clonbullogue itself – See PWVP-D. It demonstrates that limited visibility of the Proposed Turbines occurs elsewhere in the village. › Whilst some sequential cumulative visual effects will occur in a journey scenario along the R401 Regional Road, with the Proposed Turbines and the existing Cushaling Wind Farm to the east and the existing Cloncreen Wind Farm to the west, views of either wind farm will inherently be intermittent due to the dense roadside vegetation that is characteristic of this very flat landscape. As illustrated by this viewpoint, a limited number of the 46 Proposed Turbines are clearly visible. This photomontage demonstrates how turbine visibility diminishes with distance and highlights the disproportionate screening effect of above-ground landscape features within this very flat landscape (see Section 13.3.2 in Chapter 13 for more information). › This is a view of a rural working landscape, typical of the Irish midlands, it is not a distinctive view comprising any special scenic qualities and is therefore not a view of local, county, regional or national value or sensitivity. › The perceived scale (i.e. height and breadth) of the Proposed Turbines diminishes quickly with increasing distance owing to the flat, planar nature of the Proposed Wind Farm and surrounding landscape, thereby reducing the scale of visual impact from this vantage point.

Viewpoint 04: Clonbullogue	
	› The lower towers of the Proposed Turbines are screened from view by features such as mature vegetation and buildings in the intervening landscape, reducing their visual prominence in this view. › Road users will be travelling at speeds close to the speed limit of 80 km/h. on this straight section of the road, where the turbines will be located in a direction perpendicular to the direction of travel along road. As a result, any views of the Proposed Turbines are likely to be brief and intermittent from local road users.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities."*

1.3.5 VP05: Ballydermot

Viewpoint 05: Ballydermot (Views 5A, 5B)	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View east from the R401 Regional Road in the townland of Ballydermot. › Located approximately 1.78km west of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T22). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 661,367; N 725,635. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 29 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› OCDP Landscape Sensitivity: **Low.**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Residential Receptors: **High.** › Receptors travelling along the R401 Regional Road: **Low.**
Description of 'Existing View'	This is a short-range view across a flat agricultural field delineated by extensive tracts of woodland which limit long-range views beyond. Residential dwellings and agricultural buildings are scattered throughout the view. The overall character of the landscape is of a modified rural working landscape. The existing Cushaling Wind Farm is seen in the left background of the existing view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The Proposed Turbines are viewed over a wide horizontal extent. The closest turbines, Proposed Turbines T22 and T20 appear as large and prominent features within the view, while the remaining turbines appear as moderately scaled features relative to the landscape, visually set-back from this viewpoint, beyond the deciduous tree line. Visual overlap occurs with some of the Proposed Turbines. Some of the Proposed Turbines are screened from view due to intervening vegetation.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines may be viewed in combination with the existing Cushaling Wind Farm. The existing Cloncreen Wind Farm is not visible in the direction of the Proposed Turbines, but would be visible in an opposing field of view. In combination successional visual effects would occur where the Cloncreen

Viewpoint 05: Ballydermot (Views 5A, 5B)	
	turbines would be visible with the Proposed Turbines but within an opposing field of view. The Proposed Drehid Wind Farm is theoretically visible in the distant background of the view, however the turbines will not be visible due to distance and intervening vegetation. Cumulative visual effects that do occur, have been incorporated into the magnitude of change reported below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Turbines. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Substantial:** The Proposed Turbines are seen of moderate scale, comprising a wide horizontal extent, occupying more than the 90-degree field of view. Cumulative Effects have been incorporated into the magnitude of change. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Substantial = Major/Moderate = "Very Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters most of a sensitive aspect of the environment."* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigating Factors	› All Proposed Turbines exceed the minimum 500m set-back distance from residential properties as set out in the WEDG 2006 and also adheres to the recommended best practice 4-times-tip-height set-back distance from residential receptors explicitly set out for residential visual amenity by the Draft WEDG 2019. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance and allows these outer turbines to take greater advantage of existing visual screening within the landscape, such as intervening landform and vegetation. › Whilst some sequential cumulative visual effects will occur in a journey scenario along the R401 Regional Road, with the Proposed Turbines and the existing Cushaling Wind Farm to the east and the existing Cloncreen Wind Farm to the west, views of either wind farm will inherently be intermittent due to the dense roadside vegetation that is characteristic of this very flat landscape. As illustrated by this viewpoint, a limited number of the 46 Proposed Turbines are clearly visible. This photomontage demonstrates how turbine visibility diminishes with distance and highlights the disproportionate screening effect of above-ground landscape features within this very flat landscape (see Section 13.3.2 in Chapter 13 for more information). › This is a short-range view of a rural working landscape, typical of the Irish midlands, it is not a distinctive view comprising any special scenic qualities and is therefore not a view of local, county, regional or national value or sensitivity.

Viewpoint 05: Ballydermot (Views 5A, 5B)	
	› The variations in scrub and tree vegetation in the foreground softens the visual impact of the Proposed Turbines within the view as they provide varying levels of visual screening. › Road users will be travelling at speeds close to the speed limit of 80 km/h on this straight section of the road, where the turbines will be located in a direction perpendicular to the direction of travel along road. As a result, any views of the Proposed Turbines are likely to be brief and intermittent from local road users. › The Proposed Turbines appear visually set back from this viewpoint, beyond multiple treelines , giving a sense of set back and spatial separation from the viewpoint. › This location represents one of the few areas along this road where such open views toward the Proposed Turbines occur. Many receptors in the surrounding area, such as residences, will not experience comparable levels of visibility and visual impact due to mature boundary vegetation surrounding their properties, which will further reduce visibility of the Proposed Turbines and effects on their visual amenity.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Significant (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment."*

1.3.6 VP06: Ticknevin

Viewpoint 06: Ticknevin (Views 6A, 6B)	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View south from the intersection of the L50210 and L50211 Local Roads in the townland of Ticknevin. › Located approximately 1.29km east of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T30). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 668,563; N 730,469. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 21 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 04 – Bog of Allen: **Medium** › KLCA Area of High Amenity (Grand Canal) - **High**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Residential Receptors: **High** › Walkers along the Grand Canal: **High.**
Description of 'Existing View'	The image is of a medium-range view overlooking a working agricultural landscape. An agricultural grassland field is seen in the foreground of the image, with a scatter of mature trees throughout. Residential dwellings can be seen in the centre of the view. The character of the view is of a working, rural landscape. Some blades and hubs of the existing Cushaling Wind Farm is seen in the centre right background of the view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The closest Proposed Turbines (T29 and T30) are seen as tall, prominent features within the view, while the remaining turbines appear as moderately scaled features within the view relative to the landscape. The lower bases of all

Viewpoint 06: Ticknevin (Views 6A, 6B)	
	the Proposed Turbines are fully screened from view. Many of the Proposed Turbines to the left-hand side of the 6A as well as the turbines further set back from this viewpoint are screened from view by intervening vegetation and built form. In a potential future receiving environment the proposed Cushina Wind Farm and permitted Ballinla Wind Farm would be seen in the distant background of the view behind the Proposed Turbines.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines will be seen in combination with the some of the existing Cushaling Wind Farm turbines, though many are screened by intervening vegetation and built form. The existing Cloncreen and Moanvane Wind Farms, as well as the Permitted Clonarrow Wind Farm, and the Proposed Derrynadarragh are theoretically visible as seen in the wireline view, but are screened from view due to intervening vegetation. In a potential future receiving environment, the proposed Cushina Wind Farm and permitted Ballinla Wind Farm would be seen in combination with the Proposed Turbines. Cumulative effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Turbines, as well receptors along the Grand Canal Way. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Moderate:** The Proposed Turbines are partially seen over a moderate scale comprising a relatively large horizontal extent of views, comprising all the 90-degree field of views shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Moderate = Moderate = "Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment."* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigating Factors	› All Proposed Turbines exceed the minimum 500m set-back distance from residential properties as set out in the WEDG 2006 and also adheres to the recommended best practice 4-times-tip-height set-back distance from residential receptors explicitly set out for residential visual amenity by the Draft WEDG 2019. › A minimum setback from the Proposed Turbines was implemented to mitigate effects related to the canal, the 4x-tip-height set back distance (880m) typically used for residential amenity was deemed appropriate and was implemented for the Proposed Project, with T32 (the nearest Proposed Turbine) sited approximately 880m from the southern edge of the canal.

Viewpoint 06: Ticknevin (Views 6A, 6B)	
	› The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance and allows these outer turbines to take greater advantage of existing visual screening within the landscape, such as intervening landform and vegetation. › The Proposed Turbines are strategically sited in a flat landscape bound by mature hedgerows and treelines. › The perceived scale (i.e. height and breadth) of the Proposed Turbines diminishes quickly with increasing distance owing to the flat, planar nature of the Proposed Wind Farm site and surrounding landscape, thereby reducing the scale of visual impact from this vantage point. › The Proposed Turbines are sited within a flat, low-lying landscape, where turbine visibility diminishes with distance together with mature hedgerows and treelines further restrict visibility (See Section 13.3.2 of Chapter 13). Consequently, a limited number of the 46 Proposed Turbines are clearly visible from this viewpoint. › The Proposed Turbines are viewed above the distant horizon, visible beyond distant treelines and agricultural buildings and do not obstruct or intrude upon scenic views of county, regional or national sensitivity from this viewpoint, and they are not designated or protected views. › The lower towers of the Proposed Turbines are screened from view by features such as mature vegetation and buildings in the intervening landscape, reducing their visual prominence in this view. › Many receptors in the surrounding area, such as residences, will not experience comparable levels of visibility due to further set-back distance and mature boundary vegetation surrounding their properties, which will further reduce visibility of the Proposed Turbines and effects on the perceived visual amenity.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Moderate (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends."*

1.3.7 VP07: Bond Bridge

Viewpoint 07: Bond Bridge	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View west from Bond Bridge, along the R415 Regional Road, in the townland of Allenwood Middle, immediately south of the settlement of Allenwood. › The viewpoint is located on Bond Bridge, KCDP Scenic View GC12, over the Grand Canal. › Located approximately 6.9km southeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 676,109; N 726,234. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 34 (out of 46)

Viewpoint 07: Bond Bridge	
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 04 – Bog of Allen: **Medium.** › KLCA Area of High Amenity (Grand Canal) - **High**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› KCDP Scenic View GC12: **High.** › Receptors travelling along the Grand Canal Way: **High.** › Settlement of Allenwood: **High.**
Description of 'Existing View'	This is a medium to long range view from Bond Bridge overlooking along the Grand Canal Way in the foreground. Mature boundary vegetation delineates the canal on either side. A residential dwelling is seen on the right-hand side of the view. To the left-hand side of the canal, dense tracts of shrubbery and extensive tracts of dense deciduous and commercial forestry extend into the distant background. Residential dwellings are scattered throughout the view, and utility poles supporting overhead lines are also visible. The character of the view is that of a rural, agricultural landscape. The blades of the existing Cushaling Wind farm are just about discernible in the background of the view above the distant treelines.
Proposed Photomontage Description	Majority of the Proposed Turbines are visible from mid-tower upwards, seen as small-scale elements relative to the landscape in the distant background, occupying a relatively short horizontal extent.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines will be seen in combination with the existing Cushaling Wind Farm, where the existing Cushaling turbines are seen of smaller scale relative to the landscape. The Proposed Derrynadarragh, Cushina Wind Farms and the Permitted Clonarrow and Ballinla Wind Farms are theoretically visible as seen in the wireline view, but are screened from view due to intervening vegetation. Cumulative effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was deemed to be High sensitivity on account of the designated KCDP Scenic View GC12, residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Turbines, and walkers along the Grand Canal Way. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Slight:** The Proposed Turbines are seen but clearly set back from the viewpoint and are of small scale, comprising a relatively small portion of the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Slight = Moderate/Minor = "Moderate" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.*

Viewpoint 07: Bond Bridge	
Mitigating Factors	› All Proposed Turbines exceed the minimum 500m set-back distance from residential properties as set out in the WEDG 2006 and also adheres to the recommended best practice 4-times-tip-height set-back distance from residential receptors explicitly set out for residential visual amenity by the Draft WEDG 2019. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance and allows these outer turbines to take greater advantage of existing visual screening within the landscape, such as intervening landform and vegetation. › The Proposed Turbines are located at a substantial distance from the viewpoint and are substantially screened by intervening vegetation. › Photomontage visualisations of early turbine layouts at this location identified 4 No. turbines in Lodge Bog which appeared larger in perceived scale relative to the landscape as they were much closer to this viewpoint. These turbines were consequently removed to mitigate discordant visual effects from scenic vistas and elevated vantage points to south of the Project Site. › This view was captured from an elevated vantage point on Bond Bridge and is not representative of the typical views from ground level along the Grand Canal Way. As discussed in Section 13.8.3.1.3 and 13.8.3.2.3 of Chapter 13, the canal follows the low-lying contours of the landscape, with dense vegetation along its banks, providing substantial visual enclosure within the canal corridor and visual screening in the direction of the Proposed Turbines along most of the route. › The field structure, vegetation, and other landscape elements seen throughout the view act as a physical landscape buffer and provide a sense of scale in relation to the setback distance of the Proposed Turbines, with Proposed Turbines viewed as sited in the distant background of the view beyond dense vegetation. › Views within the low-lying settlement of Allenwood itself will be significantly more limited due to the screening provided by the built environment and vegetation within the settlement itself.
Residual Visual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities."*

1.3.8 VP08: The Curragh

Viewpoint 08: The Curragh	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View northwest from Flagstaff Hill at the Curragh. › Located approximately 17.4km southeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T01). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 680,731; N 710,035. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 27 (out of 46).

Viewpoint 08: The Curragh	
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 07 – The Curragh Plains: **High** › KCDP Area of High Amenity: **High**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Recreational Users of the Curragh: **Medium.**
Description of 'Existing View'	This is a long-ranging, panoramic view across the Curragh, comprising gently undulating expanses of unenclosed grassland and heath in the foreground and extensive tracts of deciduous woodland in the central midground. Dispersed residential dwellings can be seen throughout the view. Red Hill, Dunmurry Hill and Grange Hill that form part of the 'Six Hills' form the backdrop of the view. The existing Moanvane Wind Farm is just about discernible in the distant left background of the view. The existing Cushaling Wind Farm is just about discernible in the distant centre background of the view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The Proposed Turbines are primarily situated within a saddle of lower ground enclosed by Dunmurry Hill and Grange Hill either side of the Proposed Turbines. The Proposed Turbines are seen as small-scale elements in the distant background of the view relative to the landscape, occupying an overall short horizontal extent. Some visual stacking occurs between some of the Proposed Turbines. The blades of turbines T14, T13, T12, T15, and T16 are just about discernible to the left of the peak Dunmurry Hill. In a potential future receiving environment the proposed Derrynadarragh and proposed Cushina Wind Farm would be visible in the far-left hand side of the view.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines would be seen in combination with the existing Cushaling Wind Farm. The existing Moanvane Wind Farm would be seen in the same field of view, though there is a visual separation between these turbines and the Proposed Turbines. In an uncertain future receiving environment, the Proposed Turbines may be seen in combination with the proposed Derrynadarragh and Cushina Wind Farms, though there is a degree of separation between these turbines and the Proposed Turbines. The proposed Drehid Wind Farm is theoretically visible, but is screened from view due to intervening vegetation. Cumulative visual effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity owing to its designation as an Area of High Amenity in the KCDP. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Slight:** The Proposed Turbines are seen but clearly set back from the viewpoint and are of small scale, comprising a relatively small portion of the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*

Viewpoint 08: The Curragh	
Significance of Effect	**High × Slight = Moderate/Minor = "Moderate" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigating Factors	› At a setback distance of >17km, the Proposed Turbines are visible as small features relative to the landscape in the distant background, located within a saddle of lower ground between two elevated peaks, achieving visual balance within the landscape. › The Proposed Turbines and other cumulative turbines comprise a relatively small horizontal extent of the 360 panoramic views available from this location. › The substantial set back distance in combination with intervening features of the landscape such as the rolling landform, varied field patterns and the abundance of mature vegetation provide a physical landscape buffer between the Proposed Turbines and the Curragh landscape and the setting of the important cultural heritage monuments (e.g. Dún Ailinne) at this location. › The Proposed Turbines will not fundamentally detract from the visitor experience of the Curragh, its landscape and monuments, or any visual connectivity with other landmarks (e.g. Dún Ailinne) or places of significance elsewhere in the wider landscape.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**"Slight" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities".*

1.3.9 VP09: Blundell Aqueduct

Viewpoint 09: Blundell Aqueduct	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View southeast from the Blundell Aqueduct on the Grand Canal in the townland of Edenderry. › The viewpoint is located within an OCDP Area of High Amenity. › Located approximately 1.95km northwest of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T32). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 664,204; N 731,335. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 20 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› OCDP Area of High Amenity: **High.**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Receptors travelling along the Grand Canal Way: **High.** › Residential Receptors: **High.**
Description of 'Existing View'	This image is of a medium range view from the Grand Canal, which is seen in the foreground of the view. The Blundell Aqueduct is seen on the right-hand side of the image, with the L1001 Local Road extending into the background.

Viewpoint 09: Blundell Aqueduct	
	A residential dwelling and agricultural sheds are visible in the midground, with utility poles supporting overhead lines also seen within the view. The character of the view is that of a rural, agricultural landscape. Dense tracts of woodland are seen along the Grand Canal on the left-hand side of the image and across the distant background, restricting long-range visibility. The turbines of the existing Cushaling Wind Farms are partially visible through the gaps in vegetation to the right-hand side of the view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The closest Proposed Turbine (T32) is seen as a prominent feature within the view, while the remaining turbines appear as moderately scaled features relative to the landscape. Turbine T32, T31, T45, T28, T43, T27, T42, T37, T36 and T40 are seen from half tower upwards, whilst the remaining turbines are either partially or fully screened from view due to the dense woodland. Some visual stacking occurs between turbines T45 and T28, as well at T43 and T27.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines will be seen in combination with the turbines of the existing Cushaling Wind Farm. The existing Cloncreen Wind Farm is located to the right of the Proposed Turbines, but are not visible from this viewpoint due to the intervening vegetation. The Proposed Derrynadarragh Wind Farm is theoretically visible on the far right-hand side of the view (as seen in the 90-degree field of view), however, due to intervening vegetation – is not visible to the naked eye. Cumulative effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was deemed to be High sensitivity on account of the designated OCDP Area of High Amenity, residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Turbines, and walkers along the Grand Canal. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Slight:** The Proposed Turbines are partially visible, clearly set back from the viewpoint, comprising a relatively small portion of the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Slight = Moderate/Minor = "Moderate" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigation Factors	› All Proposed Turbines exceed the minimum 500m set-back distance from residential properties as set out in the WEDG 2006 and also adheres to the recommended best practice 4-times-tip-height set-back distance from residential receptors explicitly set out for residential visual amenity by the Draft WEDG 2019. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the

Viewpoint 09: Blundell Aqueduct	
	potential for visual dominance and allows these outer turbines to take greater advantage of existing visual screening within the landscape, such as intervening landform and vegetation. › The Proposed Turbines are sited within a flat, low-lying landscape, where turbine visibility diminishes with distance together with mature hedgerows and treelines further restrict visibility (See Section 13.3.2 of Chapter 13). Consequently, only 20 of the 46 Proposed Turbines are visible from this viewpoint. › This is one of few locations from the Grand Canal that permits open views in the direction of the Proposed Turbines. As discussed in Section 13.8.3.1.3 and 13.8.3.2.3 of Chapter 13, the canal follows the low-lying contours of the landscape, with dense vegetation along its banks, providing substantial visual enclosure within the canal corridor and visual screening in the direction of the Proposed Turbines along most of the route. › All turbine components are viewed above the distant horizon and do not obstruct or intrude upon views of any valuable or unique landscape features of county, regional or national sensitivity from this viewpoint. › Many residential properties in this area have mature boundary vegetation surrounding their properties, further reducing visibility of the Proposed Turbines. › Many of the Proposed Turbines are screened from view by features such as mature vegetation and buildings in the intervening landscape, reducing their visual prominence in this view.
Residual Visual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities."*

1.3.10 VP10: Croghan Hill

Viewpoint 10: Croghan Hill	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View southeast from Croghan Hill in the townland of Croghan Hill. › Located approximately 16.6km northwest of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T22). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 648,045; N 733,136. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 43 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› OCDP Area of High Amenity: **High.**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Visitors to Croghan Hill: **High.**
Description of 'Existing View'	This image comprises a long-ranging and expansive, panoramic view overlooking a flat landscape comprising peatlands and agricultural fields delineated by trees and other mature boundary vegetation. A sparse scattering of residential dwellings and farms are visible amongst the abundance of mature woodland existent throughout the landscape. A historic graveyard can be seen in the centre foreground of the view.

Viewpoint 10: Croghan Hill	
	The existing Cloncreen and Cushaling Wind Farms are seen in the centre background of the view. Part of the existing Yellow River Wind Farm is seen in the left of the 90-degree field of view, whilst part of the existing Mount Lucas Wind Farm is seen in the right side of the view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The Proposed Turbines are seen as small-scale elements relative to the landscape in the distant background, amongst the existing Cushaling and Cloncreen Wind Farms, occupying a relatively short horizontal extent. Some visual stacking occurs between some of the Proposed Turbines. Turbines T13 and T14 appear visually separated from the remaining turbines. The Proposed Met Masts and Proposed Relay Mast are just about discernible as slender lattice structures in the distant background of the view. In a potential future receiving environment, the permitted Ballinla Wind Farm would be seen in the centre of the view, as taller elements in front of the Proposed Turbines. The proposed Derrynadarragh and Drehid Wind Farms would be visible in the distant right and left background of the view, respectively.
Cumulative Effects	In combination simultaneous visual effects will occur as the existing Cushaling and Cloncreen Wind Farms would be seen in the same line of sight as the Proposed Turbines. The existing Yellow River and Mountlucas Wind Farms would be seen in the same field of view, although there would be a large visual separation between these turbines and the Proposed Turbines. In combination successional visual effects will occur as the existing Moanvane Wind Farm would be seen to the right, beyond the 90-degree field of view. In an uncertain future receiving environment, the permitted Ballinla Wind Farm may potentially be seen in the centre of the view, in closer proximity than the Proposed Turbines. The proposed Derrynadarragh and Drehid Wind Farms would be visible within the same field of view, although there is a degree of separation between these turbines and the Proposed Turbines. The Proposed Turbines add to the extent of turbines visible from this viewpoint. The large-scale and expansive nature of the view effectively accommodates the addition of the Proposed Turbines with other existing and permitted and proposed wind energy developments. From this viewpoint, the landscape is capable to effectively absorbing the Proposed Turbines and all other cumulative turbines. The cumulative visual effects that do arise have been incorporated into the determination of the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** The viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of the OCDP Area of High Amenity at Croghan Hill, the quality of the views available from Croghan Hill, and visual receptors here in a recreational capacity. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Moderate:** The Proposed Turbines are seen but clearly set back from the viewpoint and are of small scale, comprising a relatively small portion of the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. Cumulative Effects have been incorporated into the magnitude of change.

Viewpoint 10: Croghan Hill	
	(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)
Significance of Effect	**High × Moderate = Moderate = "Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.*
Mitigating Factors	› The OCDP does not identify any designated views from Croghan Hill. Instead, it protects views towards Croghan Hill, and the Proposed Turbines will not be visible within those protected views. › The Proposed Turbines are effectively absorbed in the expansive, flat landscape view, where they occupy a very small horizontal extent of the panoramic views from this location. › There is no easily accessible right of way to this viewpoint. The walk to the top of the hill is not a way-marked or well-trafficked trail and the viewpoint is not a recreational or tourism hotspot. › The field structures and constituent elements of the expansive landscape provide a sense of scale in relation to the large setback distance of the Proposed Turbines, with Proposed Turbines viewed as sited beyond many fields and features, in the distant background, occupying a very short horizontal extent. › The Proposed Turbines and other cumulative turbines comprise a relatively small horizontal extent of the 360 panoramic views available from this location. › The Proposed Turbines will not fundamentally detract from the visitor experience of the Hill, its landscape, or any visual connectivity with other landmarks or places of significance elsewhere in the wider landscape.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**"Moderate" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends".*

1.3.11 VP11: Walsh Island

Viewpoint 11: Walsh Island	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View east from a local access road in the settlement Walsh Island, in the townland of Coolagary. › Located approximately 11.5km west of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T20). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 652,540; N 721,106. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 1 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› OCDP Landscape Sensitivity: **Low.**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Settlement of Walsh Island: **Medium.**

Viewpoint 11: Walsh Island	
Description of 'Existing View'	This is a short-range view overlooking an agricultural setting of fields delineated by mature boundary vegetation limiting long-range views. No existing wind farms are visible in this view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The Proposed Turbines are largely screened by intervening vegetation. Turbine T14 is primarily the only visible turbine within the view.
Cumulative Effects	The existing Cushaling and Cloncreen Wind Farms, and the proposed Drehid Wind Farm are theoretically visible as seen in the wireline view, however, are not visible to the naked eye due to intervening vegetation.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**Medium:** This viewpoint was given a Medium sensitivity on account of the settlement of Walsh Island. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Negligible:** The Proposed Turbines are partially visible as small features at great distance from the viewpoint, comprising a very small portion of the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**Medium × Negligible = Minor/Negligible = "Not Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.*
Mitigating Factors	› The Proposed Turbines are located a substantial distance from the viewpoint and are substantially screened by intervening vegetation. › This photomontage was captured in winter, visibility will be further constrained during the summer months when trees are in full foliage. › Visibility within Walsh Island itself will be far less due to visual screening from the built environment and setback distance in this flat landscape.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**"Not Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences".*

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1.3.12 VP12: Boston Hill

Viewpoint 12: Boston Hill	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View northwest from the L3002 Local Road in the townland of Drinnanstown North.

Viewpoint 12: Boston Hill	
	› The viewpoint is located on the KCDP Scenic Route 08, and near the summit of Boston Hill, KCDP Hilltop View No. 14. › Located approximately 3.86km southeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T01). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 671,108; N 719,879. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 35 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 06 – The Six Hills: **Low.**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› KCDP Hilltop View No. 14: **High.** › KCDP Scenic Route 08: **High.** › Residential Receptors: **High**
Description of 'Existing View'	This image comprises a long-ranging and expansive panoramic view overlooking a flat landscape comprising agricultural fields and large tracts forestry. A sparse scattering of residential dwellings and agricultural buildings are visible amongst the abundance of mature woodland also existent throughout the landscape. Two large trees are seen in the foreground of the image. The existing Cushaling, Yellow River, Cloncreen and Mountlucas Wind Farms can be seen in the background of the view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The closest turbines (T02 and T01) are seen as tall vertical features within the landscape, with the remaining turbines appearing smaller in size and scale relative to the landscape as they recede into the distance. Some of the Proposed Turbines are partially screened from view by the intervening trees in the foreground, though would be visible from a different angle. Turbines T44 and T46 look partially visually disconnected from the remaining turbines. The permitted Clonarrow Wind Farm and in an uncertain future receiving environment, the permitted Ballinla Wind Farm would be seen behind the Proposed Turbines, in the distant background of the view.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines will be seen in combination with the existing Cushaling, Yellow River and Cloncreen Wind Farms and the permitted Clonarrow Wind Farms. The permitted Ballinla Wind Farm will be seen beyond the Proposed Turbines in an uncertain future receiving environment. The Proposed Turbines do add to the extent of turbines potentially visible from this viewpoint. The large-scale and expansive nature of the view effectively accommodates the addition of these cumulative developments. Cumulative visual effects that do arise have been accounted for in the determination of the magnitude of change presented below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** The viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of the KCDP Scenic Route 08, the KCDP Hilltop View No. 14 of Boston Hill, and residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Turbines.

Viewpoint 12: Boston Hill	
	(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)
Magnitude of Change	**Moderate:** The Proposed Turbines are seen of a moderate scale comprising a large horizontal extent of views, comprising all of the 53.5- degree field of view shown in the Photomontage Booklet. While turbine visibility may increase slightly during winter months due to reduced foliage, the magnitude of change remains Moderate. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Moderate = Moderate = "Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*
Mitigating Factors	› All Proposed Turbines exceed the minimum 500m set-back distance from residential properties as set out in the WEDG 2006 and also adheres to the recommended best practice 4-times-tip-height set-back distance from residential receptors explicitly set out for residential visual amenity by the Draft WEDG 2019. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance and allows these outer turbines to take greater advantage of existing visual screening within the landscape, such as intervening landform and vegetation. › This is one of few locations along the KCDP Scenic Route 08 where the absence of roadside vegetation permits momentary views towards the Proposed Turbines (See Route Screening – Section 13.3.2). › The Proposed Turbines are not seen against the backdrop of any designated landscape features and do not obstruct or intrude upon views of any valuable or unique landscape features of this long-ranging panoramic view. › The field structure and hedgerows seen throughout the view are a physical landscape buffer and provide a sense of scale in relation to the setback distance of the Proposed Turbines, with turbines viewed as sited in the distant background, beyond large tracts of vegetation. › This is an open and expansive view, where the Proposed Turbines occupy a 38% of the 180-degree field of view. › The perceived scale (i.e. height and breadth) of the Proposed Turbines diminishes quickly with increasing distance owing to the flat, planar nature of the Proposed Wind Farm site and surrounding landscape, thereby reducing the scale of visual impact from this vantage point. › As set out in the WEDG 2006, Peatland landscape type has the capacity for a large-scale design and tall turbines. This is due to the *"visual openness with few, dominant geometric elements".* Where possible the Proposed Turbine layout is in alignment with the grid-like structure and rhythm of the cutover peatland landscape.

Viewpoint 12: Boston Hill	
	› Photomontage visualisations of early turbine layouts identified 4 No. turbines in Lodge Bog visually disconnected from the Proposed Wind Farm which were consequently removed to mitigate discordant visual effects from scenic vistas and elevated vantage points to the south and east of the Project Site.
Residual Visual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**"Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment".*

1.3.13 VP13: Coolygagan

Viewpoint 13: Coolygagan	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View east from the R401 Regional Road in the townland of Coolygagan. › Located approximately 1.74km southwest of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T13). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 663,435; N 721,222. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 31 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 5 – Barrow Grand Canal Corridor: **Low**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Residential Receptors: **High** › Receptors travelling along the R401 Regional Road: **Low**
Description of 'Existing View'	The image is of a medium-range view overlooking a working agricultural landscape. An agricultural grassland field is seen in the foreground of the image, with a tract of woodland in the centre midground limiting long range views into the distant background. Two residential dwellings can be seen scattered throughout the landscape. The character of the view is of a working, rural landscape. The turbines of the existing Cushaling Wind Farm are seen in the left background of the view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	Proposed Turbine T13 is seen as prominent features within the view, while the remaining turbines appearing smaller in size and scale relative to the landscape as they recede into the distance beyond multiple treelines.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines are seen in combination with the existing Cushaling Wind Farm. Cumulative visual effects that do occur, have been incorporated into the magnitude of change reported below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Turbines. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*

Viewpoint 13: Coolygagan	
Magnitude of Change	**Moderate:** The Proposed Turbines are seen of a moderate scale comprising a large horizontal extent of views, comprising more than the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Moderate = Moderate = "Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*
Mitigating Factors	› All Proposed Turbines exceed the minimum 500m set-back distance from residential properties as set out in the WEDG 2006 and also adheres to the recommended best practice 4-times-tip-height set-back distance from residential receptors explicitly set out for residential visual amenity by the Draft WEDG 2019. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance and allows these outer turbines to take greater advantage of existing visual screening within the landscape, such as intervening landform and vegetation. › This is a view of a rural working landscape, typical of the Irish midlands, it is not a distinctive view comprising any special scenic qualities and is therefore not a view of local, county, regional or national value or sensitivity. › The lower towers of the Proposed Turbines are screened from view by features such as mature vegetation and buildings in the intervening landscape, reducing their visual prominence in this view. › Many receptors in the surrounding area, such as residences, will not experience comparable levels of visibility due to further set-back distance and mature boundary vegetation surrounding their properties, which will further reduce visibility of the Proposed Turbines and effects on the perceived visual amenity. › This photomontage was captured in winter, visibility will be further constrained during the summer months when trees are in full foliage.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Moderate (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends."*

1.3.14 VP14: Royal Canal

Viewpoint 14: Royal Canal	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View south from Blackshade Bridge on the Royal Canal, along the L8030 Local Road, in the townland of Blackshade. › The viewpoint is located near the MCDP Protected View M-V83.

Viewpoint 14: Royal Canal	
	› Located approximately 16.6km north of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T32). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 667,755; N 746,857. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 34 (out of 46)
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› MLCA 15 – South West Lowlands: **Medium.**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Nearby MCDP Protected View M-V83: **High.** › Receptors travelling along the Royal Canal Way: **High.**
Description of 'Existing View'	This is a long-ranging view across a gently undulating, working rural landscape comprising agricultural pasture fields. The fields are enclosed by mature, dense hedgerows and treelines, with extensive tracts of woodland forming the distant backdrop. Numerous residential dwellings are dispersed throughout the landscape. The overall character of the landscape is of a modified rural working landscape. The existing Cushaling and Cloncreen Wind Farms are just about discernible in the distant background of the view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The Proposed Turbines are seen in the background of views, occupying a relatively short horizontal extent. Some visual stacking occurs with some of the Proposed Turbines. In a potential future receiving environment, the proposed Drehid Wind Farm would be visible in the left of the view, beyond the treelines. The permitted Ballinla Wind Farm and proposed Cushina Wind Farm would be visible to the right of the view.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines would be seen in combination with the existing Cushaling Wind Farm. The existing Cloncreen, Moanvane and Mountlucas wind farms, whilst not visible in this photomontage may be visible in the distant background to the right of the image, along with the permitted Clonarrow and Ballinla Wind Farms and the proposed Cushina Wind Farm, visually separated from the Proposed Turbines. Cumulative visual effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was deemed to be High sensitivity on account of designate MCDP Protected View M-V83 and the Royal Canal Way. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Negligible:** The Proposed Turbines are seen as small features at great distance from the viewpoint, comprising a very small portion of the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*

Viewpoint 14: Royal Canal	
Significance of Effect	**High × Negligible = Minor = "Slight" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigating Factors	› This viewpoint was captured from the bridge over the railway line. The designated scenic view is located further back (approximately. 80m), with the protected view directed over the Royal Canal rather than the railway corridor. Visibility of the Proposed Turbines would be even more limited from the designated scenic viewpoint due to dense intervening vegetation. › Typically, views from bridges over the canal are directed along the corridor of the canal itself (east-to-west from this Viewpoint), which are in a direction perpendicular to the Proposed Turbines (south). The Proposed Turbines do not impact the visual integrity of linear views along the canal and with a setback of >16km from the Proposed Turbines, do not significantly impact the setting of the canal. › The Proposed Turbines are located >16km south from Blackshade Bridge, at a significant distance from this viewpoint, where they are seen as very small features in the distant landscape.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** ***"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities."***

1.3.15 VP15: Edenderry

Viewpoint 15: Edenderry	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View southeast from Edenderry skate park, near Blundell Castle, in the settlement of Edenderry. › Located approximately 3.46km northwest of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T32). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 663,174; N 732,515. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 45 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› OCDP Landscape Sensitivity: **Low.**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Settlement of Edenderry: **Medium.** › Residential Receptors: **High.** › Blundell Castle: **Medium**
Description of 'Existing View'	This image is of a long-ranging view from an elevated vantage point overlooking a residential estate in Edenderry. A skatepark can be seen in the foreground of the image, below the elevated terrain from which this viewpoint was captured. Dense deciduous woodland can be seen on the right-hand side of the image, extending towards more extensive tracts of woodland in the distant

Viewpoint 15: Edenderry	
	background. The Six Hills form the backdrop of the view. The character of the view is of a suburban landscape. The existing Cushaling Wind Farm is visible in the background of the view, seen against the backdrop of the Six Hills.
Proposed Photomontage Description	43 no. of the Proposed Turbines are seen to their full extent, beyond the mature woodland, amongst the existing Cushaling and existing Cloncreen Wind Farms, occupying a large horizontal extent as seen in the 90-degree field of view. Proposed Turbines T30 and T46 are either largely or fully screened from view by houses in the foreground. There is some partial visual stacking between some of the Proposed Turbines. The closest Proposed Turbines, T32 and T31, appear as the most prominent features, with the remaining turbines appearing smaller in size and scale relative to the landscape as they recede into the distance. In an uncertain future receiving environment, the proposed Derrynadarragh Wind Farm is seen in the very right-hand side of the 90-degree field of view.
Cumulative Effects	Cumulative visual effects will occur as the Proposed Turbines are seen in combination with the existing Cloncreen Wind Farm, where both developments are seen as one collective wind farm beyond the dense woodland. In an uncertain future receiving environment, the Derrynadarragh Wind Farm will be seen within the same field of view as the Proposed Turbines. The Proposed Turbines add to the extent of turbines visible from this viewpoint. From this viewpoint, the large-scale, expansive landscape is capable to effectively absorbing the Proposed Turbines and all other cumulative turbines. The cumulative visual effects that do arise have been incorporated into the determination of the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**Medium:** This viewpoint was given a Medium sensitivity on account of the proximity of the settlement of Edenderry to the Proposed Turbines. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Substantial:** The Proposed Turbines are very prominent within the view, comprising a large horizontal extent of views, comprising all of the 90-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**Medium × Substantial = Moderate = "Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.*
Mitigation Factors	› All Proposed Turbines exceed the minimum 500m set-back distance from residential properties as set out in the WEDG 2006 and also adheres to the recommended best practice 4-times-tip-height set-back distance from

Viewpoint 15: Edenderry	
	residential receptors explicitly set out for residential visual amenity by the Draft WEDG 2019. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance within the wider landscape. › This is not a distinctive view comprising any special scenic qualities protected in local planning policy, and is not a view of county, regional or national value or sensitivity. › This view was captured from an elevated vantage point and represents one of few open views available towards the Proposed Turbines from an elevated location in Edenderry. Visibility towards the Proposed Turbines from within Edenderry itself will be far less due to visual screening from the built environment and intervening vegetation. › The Six Hills are not a designated Area of High Amenity (AHA) in local planning policy and are not landscapes of national or international renown. Potential impacts on the setting of this view are considered reversible, given the Proposed Turbines are Long-Term in nature and have a defined operational lifespan of 35 years (see Operational Effects, Section 13.8). › The perceived scale (i.e. height and breadth) of the Proposed Turbines generally diminishes with increasing distance owing to the flat, planar nature of the Proposed Wind Farm and surrounding landscape. This variation in perceived scale creates a perception of the more distant Proposed Turbines progressively smaller relative to the landscape as they recede into the distance.
Residual Visual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Significant (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment*

1.3.16 VP16: Portarlington

Viewpoint 16: Portarlington	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View northeast from the L3170 Local Road, south of the settlement of Portarlington. › Located approximately 15.3km southwest of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T14). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 654,675; N 710,722. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 39 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› LLCA 02 – Lowland Agricultural Areas: **Low.**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Settlement of Portarlington: **Medium.**

Viewpoint 16: Portarlington	
Description of 'Existing View'	This is a medium view from an elevated vantage point overlooking the settlement of Portarlington. The built-up environment of the settlement limits long-range views, with mature treelines in the distant background of the view. The existing Cloncreen and Cushaling Wind Farms are visible in the distant background of the view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	Nearly all of the Proposed Turbines are seen as small vertical features relative to the landscape in the distant background, beyond distant treelines, arranged in a staggered linear array and occupying a relatively short horizontal extent. In a potential future receiving environment the proposed Derrynadarragh and Drehid Wind Farms would be visible adjacent the Proposed Turbines, larger in perceived scale than the Proposed Turbines, due to closer proximity.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines would be seen in combination with the existing Cushaling Wind Farm, and the proposed Drehid and Derrynadarragh Wind Farms in an uncertain future receiving environment. The existing Cloncreen wind farm, the permitted Ballinla Wind Farm, and the proposed Cushina Wind Farm would be seen within the same field of view with a degree of visual separation between these turbines and the Proposed Turbines. The existing Yellow River wind farm is theoretically visible as seen in the wireline view, however, is not visible to the naked eye due to intervening vegetation. Cumulative visual effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**Medium:** This viewpoint was given a Medium sensitivity on account of the settlement of Portarlington. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Slight:** The Proposed Turbines are seen but clearly set back from the viewpoint and are of small scale, they comprise a relatively small portion of the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**Medium × Slight = Minor = "Slight" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigating Factors	› The Proposed Turbines are located a substantial distance from the viewpoint and are seen as small elements relative to the landscape in the distant background, occupying a small horizontal field of view. › This location represents one of the few areas along an elevated vantage point where such open views toward the Proposed Turbines occur. Visibility within the settlement of Portarlington itself will be far less due to

Viewpoint 16: Portarlington	
	visual screening from vegetation and the built environment within the settlement itself. › The Proposed Turbines are perceived as small-scale elements relative to the landscape, with an overall even height profile. › The Proposed Turbines are viewed above and beyond the horizon, and they do not obstruct or intrude upon any scenic views of county, regional or national renown.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**"Not Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences".*

1.3.17 **VP17: Ballynafagh**

Viewpoint 17: Ballynafagh	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View west from the L3002 Local Road in the townland of Ballyfanagh. › The viewpoint is located on the KCDP Scenic Route 32. › Located approximately 12.7km east of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 682,214; N 729,588. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 44 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 04 – Bog of Allen: **Medium**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› KCDP Scenic Route 32: **High** › Nearby Settlement of Prosperous: **Medium.**
Description of 'Existing View'	This is a medium range view overlooking an agricultural field enclosed by mature boundary vegetation. Dense woodland forms the background, with occasional residential dwellings and agricultural buildings partially visible among the intervening vegetation. The existing Cloncreen and Cushaling Wind Farms are just about discernible in the distant background of the view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The Proposed Turbines are seen as small-scale elements relevant to the landscape, in the background of views, occupying a relatively short horizontal extent. Some visual stacking occurs with some of the Proposed Turbines. The proposed Cushina and Derrynadarragh Wind Farm and permitted Ballinla Wind Farm would be seen in the distant background of views in an uncertain future receiving environment.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed turbines are seen in combination with the existing Cushaling, Cloncreen wind farms, as well as the proposed Cushina, Ballina and Derrynadarragh wind farms.

Viewpoint 17: Ballynafagh	
	The existing Moanvane, Mountlucas, Yellow River, permitted Clonarrow and propose Drehid wind farms are theoretically visible as seen in the wireline view, however are not discernible to the naked eye due to intervening vegetation. Cumulative visual effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of KCDP Scenic Route 32. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Slight:** The Proposed Turbines are seen but clearly set back from the viewpoint and are of small scale, they comprise a relatively small portion of the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Slight = Moderate/Minor = "Moderate" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.*
Mitigating Factors	› Site visits found that this is one of few locations along the KCDP Scenic Route 32 with open visibility in the direction of the Proposed Turbines. › The Proposed Turbines are seen primarily above the horizon, and they do not obstruct any scenic views of county, regional or national renown. › Where they are visible, the Proposed Turbines are seen well set-back in the view, as small-scale elements relative to the landscape over a short horizontal extent. › The field structure, vegetation, and other landscape elements seen throughout the view act as a physical landscape buffer and provide a sense of scale in relation to the setback distance of the Proposed Turbines, with Proposed Turbines viewed as sited in the distant background of the view beyond dense vegetation.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**"Slight" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities."*

1.3.18 VP18: Hamilton Bridge

Viewpoint 18: Hamilton Bridge	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View west from Hamilton Bridge, along the L5026 Local Road, in the townland of Killinagh Lower.

Viewpoint 18: Hamilton Bridge	
	▸ The viewpoint is located on Hamilton Bridge, KCDP Scenic View GC13, over the Grand Canal. ▸ Located approximately 2.2km east of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46). ▸ Grid Reference (ITM): E 671,771; N 728,164. ▸ No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 46 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	▸ KLCA 04 – Bog of Allen: **Medium.** ▸ KLCA Area of High Amenity (Grand Canal) - **High**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	▸ KCDP Scenic View GC13: **High** ▸ Receptors travelling along the Grand Canal Way: **High.** ▸ Residential Receptors: **High.**
Description of 'Existing View'	This is a medium range view from Hamilton Bridge over a working rural landscape comprising large tracts of scrub vegetation and woodland. Residential dwellings and agricultural buildings are seen within the view, with utility poles supporting overhead lines also seen in the foreground of the image. Dense vegetation limits long-range views into the distant background. The existing Cushaling and Cloncreen Wind Farms are seen beyond the treelines in the background of views.
Proposed Photomontage Description	Nearly all Proposed Turbines are visible across a large horizonal extent, beyond the dense vegetation, set-back from the viewpoint. Proposed Turbine T46 is seen as tall, prominent feature within the view, while the remaining turbines appear smaller in size and scale relative to the landscape as they recede into the distance. The proposed Derrynadarragh and Cushina Wind Farms and permitted Ballinla Wind Farm would be seen in the distant background of views in an uncertain future receiving environment.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines will be seen in combination with the existing Cushaling and Cloncreen Wind Farms, the permitted Ballinla Wind Farm, as well as the proposed Derrynadarragh and Cushina Wind Farms. The existing Moanvane, Mountlucas, Yellow River and permitted Clonarrow wind farms are theoretically visible as seen in the wireline view, however, are not discernible to the naked eye due to intervening vegetation. Cumulative visual effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was deemed to be High sensitivity on account of the designated KCDP Scenic View GC13, residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Turbines, and walkers on the Grand Canal Way. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Moderate:** The Proposed Turbines are seen of a moderate a scale comprising a large horizontal extent of views, comprising all the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet.

Viewpoint 18: Hamilton Bridge	
	(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)
Significance of Effect	**High × Moderate = Moderate = "Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.*
Mitigating Factors	› All Proposed Turbines exceed the minimum 500m set-back distance from residential properties as set out in the WEDG 2006 and also adheres to the recommended best practice 4-times-tip-height set-back distance from residential receptors explicitly set out for residential visual amenity by the Draft WEDG 2019. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance and allows these outer turbines to take greater advantage of existing visual screening within the landscape, such as intervening landform and vegetation. › Photomontage visualisations of early turbine layouts at this location identified 4 No. turbines in Lodge Bog visually disconnected from the Proposed Wind Farm and which appeared larger in perceived scale relative to the landscape as they were much closer to this viewpoint. These turbines were consequently removed to mitigate discordant visual effects from scenic vistas and elevated vantage points to the east of the Project Site. › This view was captured from an elevated vantage point on Hamilton Bridge and is not representative of the typical views from ground level along the Grand Canal Way. As discussed in Section 13.8.3.1.3 and 13.8.3.2.3 of Chapter 13, the canal follows the low-lying contours of the landscape, with dense vegetation along its banks, providing substantial visual enclosure within the canal corridor and visual screening in the direction of the Proposed Turbines along most of the route. › All turbine components are viewed above the distant horizon and do not obstruct or intrude upon views of any valuable or unique landscape features of regional or national sensitivity from this viewpoint. › The field structure, vegetation, and other landscape elements seen throughout the view act as a physical landscape buffer and provide a sense of scale in relation to the setback distance of the Proposed Turbines, with Proposed Turbines viewed as sited in the distant background of the view beyond dense vegetation. › Typically, views from bridges over the canal are directed along the corridor of the canal itself (north-to-south from this Viewpoint), which are in a direction perpendicular to the Proposed Turbines (west). The Proposed Turbines do not impact the visual integrity of linear views along the canal. › The perceived scale (i.e. height and breadth) of the Proposed Turbines generally diminishes with increasing distance owing to the flat, planar nature of the Proposed Wind Farm and surrounding landscape. This variation in perceived scale creates a perception of the more distant

Viewpoint 18: Hamilton Bridge	
	Proposed Turbines progressively smaller relative to the landscape as they recede into the distance. › Many residential properties in this area have mature boundary vegetation surrounding their properties, further reducing visibility of the Proposed Turbines. › The lower towers of the Proposed Turbines are screened from view by features such as mature vegetation and buildings in the intervening landscape, reducing their visual prominence in this view. › The 60.7 ha of commercial forestry that is to be felled at Killana bog as part of the Proposed Project is located beyond the deciduous woodland seen within this photomontage, and would barely be discernible from this location.
Residual Visual Effect	**"Moderate" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends".*

1.3.19

VP19: Lullymore Cemetery

Viewpoint 19: Lullymore Cemetery (Views 19 East, 19 West (A) and (B))	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› Views from the Lullymore Cemetery in the townland of Lullymore East. › This viewpoint is located within the Ecclesiastical site at Lullymore East (KD012-006—). › Located approximately 2.56km northeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T01), and approximately. 1.3km west of the Proposed Onsite Substation. › Grid Reference (ITM): E 671,035; N 725,521. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 30 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 04 – Bog of Allen: **Medium.**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Lullymore Ecclesiastical site: **High**
Description of 'Existing View'	**19 East:** This is a short-ranging view from the Lullymore Cemetery looking east, overlooking a grassland field enclosed by mature treeline and boundary vegetation. A pile of stones is seen in the centre of the image. **19 West:** This image is of a short-ranging view overlooking Lullymore Cemetery in the foreground, enclosed by an old stone wall. Dense mature vegetation can be seen just beyond the cemetery to the left hand-side of the image. A rise in elevation can be seen to the right of the view (as seen in 19 west B). The blades of some of the existing Cushaling and Cloncreen turbines are discernible behind the vegetation in the centre right background of the view 19 west.
Proposed Photomontage Description	**19 East:** The Proposed Onsite Substation is located beyond the distant treelines, visually screened from view. It is **not visible**.

Viewpoint 19: Lullymore Cemetery (Views 19 East, 19 West (A) and (B))	
	19 West: The closest turbine, turbine T01 appears as tall vertical features within the landscape, while the remaining turbines appear as moderately scaled elements relative to the landscape, reducing in scale and height as they recede into the distance. A number of turbines are screened from view by the intervening trees and elevated terrain seen to the left-hand side of the 18 West (B) field of view. Some minor visual overlap occurs with some turbines.
Cumulative Effects	The existing Cushaling and Cloncreen Wind Farms are partially seen in combination with the Proposed Turbines as seen in 19a. In a potential future receiving environment, the proposed Derrynadarragh, and Cushina Wind Farms, as well as the Permitted Clonarrow and Ballinla Wind Farms would be theoretically visible behind the Proposed Turbines in the distant background, though are visually screened from view by intervening vegetation.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of receptors visiting Lullymore Ecclesiastical site.
Magnitude of Change *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*	**Moderate:** The Proposed Turbines are seen of a large scale comprising a large horizontal extent of views, set-back beyond treelines. Some of the Proposed Turbines are partially screened from view by intervening vegetation. The Proposed Onsite Substation is not visible in this photomontage. On balance, the magnitude of change is deemed to be Moderate.
Significance of Effect	**High × Moderate = Moderate = "Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigating Factors	› Photomontage visualisations of early turbine layouts identified 4 No. turbines in Lodge Bog visually disconnected from the Proposed Wind Farm which were consequently removed to mitigate discordant and surrounding visual effects from nearby visual receptors. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance and allows these outer turbines to take greater advantage of existing visual screening within the landscape, such as intervening landform and vegetation. › The Proposed Onsite Substation is not visible from this location.

Viewpoint 19: Lullymore Cemetery (Views 19 East, 19 West (A) and (B))	
	› The Proposed Turbines are not situated within the immediate visual context of the ecclesiastical site, as they are seen beyond intervening treelines, and as such, do not result in Significant visual effects on visual receptors experiencing the ecclesiastical site. An impact assessment on the Cultural Heritage and setting of Lullymore Cemetery is included in Chapter 14. › Potential visual impacts on the setting of the ecclesiastical site are considered reversible, given that the Proposed Turbines are Long-Term in nature and have a defined operational lifespan of 35 years (see Operational Effects, Section 13.8). › The perceived scale (i.e. height and breadth) of the Proposed Turbines generally diminishes with increasing distance owing to the flat, planar nature of the Proposed Wind Farm and surrounding landscape. This variation in perceived scale creates a perception of the more distant Proposed Turbines progressively smaller relative to the landscape as they recede into the distance. › The Proposed Turbines are sited within a flat, low-lying landscape, where turbine visibility diminishes with distance together with mature hedgerows and treelines further restrict visibility (See Section 13.3.2 of Chapter 13).
Residual Visual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Moderate (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends."*

1.3.20 VP20: Rathangan

Viewpoint 20: Rathangan	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View north from St Patricks Graveyard, beside the L3001 Local Road on the northern outskirts of the settlement of Rathangan. › Located approximately 2.05km south of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T14). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 666,295; N 720,149. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 22 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 5 – Barrow Grand Canal Corridor: **Low**
Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity	› Residential Receptors: **High** › Settlement of Rathangan: **Medium.** › Visual Receptors visiting St Patrick's Graveyard: **Low.**
Description of 'Existing View'	The image is of a short-range view from within St Patrick's Graveyard in the foreground. Beyond the cemetery, the view primarily consists of agricultural fields, dense hedgerows, and trees, which limit long-range views. The visual setting is strongly influenced by existing residential buildings, overhead lines, and network cables within the view. The existing Cushaling Wind Farm is just about discernible beyond the treelines in the left background of the view.

Viewpoint 20: Rathangan	
Proposed Photomontage Description	The closest Proposed Turbines, T05 and T04 appear as a prominent feature within the landscape, while the remaining turbines appear smaller in size and scale relative to the landscape as they recede into the distance. Some visual stacking occurs with some of the Proposed Turbines.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines will be seen in combination with the existing Cushaling Wind Farm. The existing Yellow River and Cloncreen Wind Farm are theoretically visible as seen in the wireline view, but are screened from view due to intervening vegetation. Cumulative effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Turbines. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Moderate:** The Proposed Turbines are seen of a moderate scale comprising a large horizontal extent of views, comprising more than the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Moderate = Moderate = "Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigating Factors	› All Proposed Turbines exceed the minimum 500m set-back distance from residential properties as set out in the WEDG 2006 and also adheres to the recommended best practice 4-times-tip-height set-back distance from residential receptors explicitly set out for residential visual amenity by the Draft WEDG 2019. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance and allows these outer turbines to take greater advantage of existing visual screening within the landscape, such as intervening landform and vegetation. › Photomontage visualisations of early turbine layouts identified 4 No. turbines in Lodge Bog visually disconnected from the Proposed Wind Farm which were consequently removed to mitigate discordant visual effects and reduce the horizontal extent of the Proposed Turbines. › The Proposed Turbines are sited within a flat, low-lying landscape, where turbine visibility diminishes with distance together with mature hedgerows and treelines further restrict visibility (See Section 13.3.2 of Chapter 13). Consequently, a limited number of the 46 Proposed Turbines are clearly visible from this viewpoint. › The perceived scale (i.e. height and breadth) of the Proposed Turbines diminishes quickly with increasing distance owing to the flat, planar nature

Viewpoint 20: Rathangan	
	of the Proposed Wind Farm site and surrounding landscape, thereby reducing the scale of visual impact from this vantage point. › This viewpoint is representative of residences in this area at the very northern extent of Rathangan. Visibility within Rathangan itself will be far less due to screening from the built environment and setback distance in this flat landscape (See Section 13.3.2 – Route Screening of Chapter 13). › A photowire (an early-stage photomontage) was captured from within Rathangan – See PWVP-C. It demonstrates that limited visibility of the Proposed Turbines occurs elsewhere in the village. › This photomontage was captured in winter, visibility will be further constrained during the summer months when trees are in full foliage. › The lower towers of the Proposed Turbines are screened from view by features such as mature vegetation and buildings in the intervening landscape, reducing their visual prominence in this view.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Moderate (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends."*

1.3.21 VP21: Lodge Bog Nature Reserve

Viewpoint 21: Lodge Bog Nature Reserve	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› The viewpoint is located on Lodge Bog Nature Reserve Boardwalk in the townland of Lullymore East. › This viewpoint is representative of the nearby KCDP Scenic Route 34 (230m north of the viewpoint). › This viewpoint was selected to show the Proposed Onsite Substation and ancillary infrastructure. › Located approximately 2.2km south of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 671,304; N 726,286. › This is a rendered view of the Proposed Onsite Substation.
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 04 – Bog of Allen: **Medium** › Lodge Bog Nature Reserve - **High**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Nearby KCDP Scenic Route 34: **High** › Visitors to Lodge Bog Nature Reserve Boardwalk: **Medium** (230m north of the viewpoint)
Description of 'Existing View'	This view is captured from a boardwalk within Lodge Bog Nature Reserve, overlooking a flat, raised bog landscape. Stretches of dense shrubbery and forestry are visible in the midground of the image. Rolling agricultural fields and Hill of Allen form the backdrop of the view. There are no existing wind farms visible within this image.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The Proposed Onsite Substation and towers are visible in the centre background of this image, beyond the tract of shrub vegetation within this peatland, set-back from the viewpoint.

Viewpoint 21: Lodge Bog Nature Reserve	
	The Proposed Turbines are primarily not visible in the Photomontage, and are located in the opposing direction where tall, mature boundary vegetation visually screens the Proposed Turbines from this viewpoint location.
Cumulative Effects	No existing, permitted or proposed wind farms are visible in this proposed view.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of Lodge Bog Nature Reserve, and the nearby KCDP Scenic Route 34. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Slight:** The Proposed Onsite Substation is seen, but is of small scale relative to the landscape and is set back from the viewpoint. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Slight = Moderate/Minor = "Moderate" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigating Factors	› LVIA mitigation includes cladding and colour treatment of the Proposed Onsite Substation, comprising a graduated palette of horizontal bands with darker, muted earth tones at the base transitioning to lighter tones above, finished in non-reflective matte materials to reduce glare. This treatment is intended to break up the perceived massing of the GIS substation buildings and assimilate it with the flat, open character of the receiving landscape in the view. › From this location, the Proposed Turbines are nearly entirely visually screened from view by the dense intervening vegetation (see Photowire PWVP-G) › The Proposed Onsite Substation is seen in a very small portion of an open expansive view. › Photomontage visualisations of early turbine layouts identified 4 No. turbines in Lodge Bog visually disconnected from the Proposed Wind Farm which were consequently removed to mitigate discordant visual effects from nearby visual receptors. › The Proposed Substation is situated within cutover peatlands at a lower elevation than receptors using the boardwalk at this viewpoint. Consequently, the intervening landform and vegetation provide visual screening of the lower components of the substation compound. › The Proposed Onsite Substation is physically and visually set-back from the Lodge Bog 'Nature Reserve', and does not alter the physical fabric of this landscape receptor.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities."*

1.3.22 VP22: Allenwood South

Viewpoint 22: Allenwood South	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View southwest from Spainway Road, a local access road at the northeast perimeter of Lodge Bog in the townland of Allenwood South. › Representative of nearby Scenic Route 34 (250m north of this viewpoint) › Located approximately 3.9km southeast of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46). › Located approximately 419m northeast of the Proposed Onsite Substation. › Grid Reference (ITM): E 672,803; N 726,089. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 31 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 04 – Bog of Allen: **Medium**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Residential Receptors: **High.** › Nearby KCDP Scenic Route 34: **High** (250m north of the viewpoint)
Description of 'Existing View'	This image is of a long-range open view over Lodge Bog, an expanse of bare-cutover flat peatland, with mature boundary vegetation seen throughout. Overhead lines are seen throughout the entire peatland. The character of the view is of an industrialised cutover peatland landscape. No existing wind farms are visible in this view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The Proposed Onsite Substation, towers and masts are visible in the centre left hand-side of this image, beyond the intervening shrub vegetation. The Proposed Turbines are seen to the right of the Proposed Onsite Substation. The Proposed Turbines reduce in scale and size as they recede into the distance. Some minor visual stacking occurs with some of the turbines.
Cumulative Effects	The existing Moanvane, Mountlucas, and Cushaling wind farms are theoretically visible as seen in the wireline view, but are screened from view due to intervening vegetation. In a potential future receiving environment, the proposed Derrynadarragh and Cushina Wind Farms, as well as the Permitted Clonarrow and Ballinla Wind Farm would be located behind the turbines in the distant background, though visually screened from view by intervening vegetation.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Onsite Substation *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Moderate:** The Proposed Turbines are seen comprising a large horizontal extent of views in the background, physically and visually set-back from the viewpoint beyond the bog and multiple treelines. Some of the Proposed Turbines are partially screened from view by intervening landform and vegetation. The Proposed Onsite Substation is clearly seen in combination with the Proposed Turbines.

Viewpoint 22: Allenwood South	
	(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)
Significance of Effect	**High × Moderate = Moderate = "Significant" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration, or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.*
Mitigating Factors	› The location of this viewpoint was selected to represent open views available of the Proposed Onsite Substation, where in reality there will be no residential receptors in proximity with such open visibility of the Proposed Onsite Substation due to mature boundary vegetation. › LVIA mitigation included cladding and colour treatment of the Proposed Onsite Substation, comprising a graduated palette of horizontal bands with darker, muted earth tones at the base transitioning to lighter tones above, finished in non-reflective matte materials to reduce glare. This treatment is intended to break up the perceived massing of the building and assimilate it with the flat, open character of the receiving landscape. › This is an open long-ranging view comprising a cutover peatland, where the Proposed Onsite Substation is seen within a small portion of the proposed view. They are not seen with a view comprising any unique special qualities, and it is not a view of local, regional or national renown. › This viewpoint is located 250m south from the KCDP Scenic Route 34. In reality, visibility from KCDP Scenic Route 34 in the direction of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Turbines is limited due to mature roadside vegetation (See Route Screening Section 13.3.2 in Chapter 13) › The view is of a vast planar extent of peatland, where the open and expansive, flat nature of the peatland has the capability to effectively absorb and accommodate the scale of the Proposed Project. › Many residential properties in this area have mature boundary vegetation surrounding their properties, further reducing visibility of the Proposed Onsite Substation and Proposed Turbines. › Photomontage visualisations of early turbine layouts identified 4 No. turbines in Lodge Bog visually disconnected from the Proposed Wind Farm which were consequently removed to mitigate discordant visual effects from nearby visual receptors. › The perceived scale of the Proposed Turbines gradually reduces in height as they recede into the distance, with only the Proposed Turbines in close proximity fully visible.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Moderate (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends."*

1.3.23 VP23: Prosperous

Viewpoint 23: Prosperous	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View west/southwest from the L6001 Local Road, immediately south of the settlement Prosperous, in the townland of Curryhills. › This viewpoint was selected to show the Proposed Offsite Substation and associated grid infrastructure. › Located approximately 699m north of the Proposed Offsite Substation. › Located approximately 13.9km east of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 683,362; N 726,652. › This is a rendered view of the Proposed Offsite Substation.
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 04 – Bog of Allen: **Medium**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Residential Receptors: **High.** › Settlement of Prosperous: **Medium.**
Description of 'Existing View'	The view is short ranging overlooking agricultural fields delineated by mature treelines and boundary vegetation which restrict long-range visibility into the adjoining fields. Residential dwellings are seen on the right-hand side of the image along the L6001 Local Road.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The upper portions of the Proposed Offsite Substation and the mast is visible in the background of the view, behind the mature treeline.
Cumulative Effects	There are no cumulative wind farms visible from this viewpoint.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Offsite Substation. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Slight:** The Proposed Offsite Substation will be partially visible, occupying a short horizontal extent within the view. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Slight = Moderate/Minor = "Moderate" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.*
Mitigating Factors	› LVIA mitigation includes cladding and colour treatment of the Proposed Offsite Substation, comprising a graduated palette of horizontal bands with darker, muted earth / dark green tones at the base transitioning to lighter tones above, finished in non-reflective matte materials to reduce glare. This treatment is intended to break up the perceived massing of the GIS

Viewpoint 23: Prosperous	
	substation buildings and assimilate it with the receiving agricultural landscape. › This viewpoint represents a trafficked local road beside residences of Prosperous, one of the few locations where the Proposed Offsite Substation and OHL will be visible. Visibility of the Proposed Offsite Substation from residential receptors located adjacent to other areas of this local road will be limited given the intervening mature boundary vegetation. › The Proposed Offsite Substation are seen within a short-range view comprising rural working landscape, it is not a distinctive view comprising any special scenic qualities and are not seen with a view comprising any unique special qualities, and it is not a view of local, regional or national renown. › Many residential properties in this area have mature boundary vegetation surrounding their properties, further reducing visibility of the Proposed Offsite Substation.
Residual Visual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities."*

1.3.24 VP24: Killybegs

Viewpoint 24: Killybegs	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View west/southwest from the L6002 Local Road, immediately south of the settlement Prosperous, in the townland of Killybegs. › This viewpoint was selected to show the Proposed Offsite Substation and associated grid infrastructure. › Located approximately 330m northeast of the Proposed Offsite Substation. › Located approximately 14.2km east of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T46). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 683,648; N 726,166. › This is a rendered view of the Proposed Offsite Substation.
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 03 – River Liffey Valley & Plains: **Medium.**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Residential Receptors: **High.** › Settlement of Prosperous: **Medium.** › Transport Receptors travelling along the L6002 Local Road: **Low**
Description of 'Existing View'	This is a short-range view overlooking into the adjacent agricultural field. Tall, mature boundary vegetation and treelines enclose the agricultural field, limiting long-range visibility. A pylon and overhead lines are seen within the view. A residential dwelling is seen in the far-left hand side of the image.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The Proposed Offsite Substation, towers and overhead lines are visible within the agricultural field visible in the centre foreground of the photomontage, set-back from the viewpoint. 2 proposed pylons are just about discernible behind the treelines to the left of the Proposed Offsite Substation.

Viewpoint 24: Killybegs	
Cumulative Effects	There are no cumulative wind farms visible from this viewpoint.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of residential receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Offsite Substation. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Slight:** The Proposed Offsite Substation, pylons and overhead lines are seen, occupying a relatively short horizontal extent within the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Slight = Moderate/Minor = "Moderate" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigating Factors	› LVIA mitigation includes cladding and colour treatment of the Proposed Offsite Substation, comprising a graduated palette of horizontal bands with darker, muted earth / dark green tones at the base transitioning to lighter tones above, finished in non-reflective matte materials to reduce glare. This treatment is intended to break up the perceived massing of the GIS substation buildings and assimilate it with the receiving agricultural landscape. › This is one of the few locations along this local road where a gap in the otherwise dense, mature roadside vegetation permits momentary views towards the Proposed Offsite Substation. On-site visibility appraisals confirmed that views from the majority of the road would be substantially screened by intervening roadside vegetation, with visibility towards the Proposed Offsite Substation generally limited to occasional gaps. › The Proposed Offsite Substation are seen within a short-range view comprising rural working landscape, is not a distinctive view comprising any special scenic qualities and are not seen with a view comprising any unique special qualities, and it is not a view of local, regional or national renown. › Many residential properties in this area have mature boundary vegetation surrounding their properties, further reducing visibility of the Proposed Offsite Substation.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities."*

1.3.25 VP25: Carbury

Viewpoint 25: Carbury	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View south from the L70742 Local Road, south of the settlement Carbury, in the townland of Ballyhagan. › The viewpoint is representative of KCDP Scenic Route 26 (located 465m southwest of this viewpoint). › Located approximately 4.26km north of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T30). › Grid Reference (ITM): E 669,129; N 734,007. › No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 27 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 01 – Carbury Boyne Lowlands: **Low**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› Nearby KCDP Scenic Route 26: **High.** › Settlement of Carbury: **Medium.**
Description of 'Existing View'	This is an open, long-ranging view from the regional road overlooking the agricultural grassland fields delineated by mature treelines. There is a pocket of mature woodland to the right of the view. The existing Cushaling and Cloncreen Wind Farms are partially visible to the right of the 90-degree view.
Proposed Photomontage Description	The Proposed Turbines are visible across a moderate horizontal extent of the view, beyond the distant treeline, with varying setback distances. The pocket of trees on the right-hand side of the view largely screens the Proposed Turbines within this part of the view, with only the blades of Turbines T42, T28, T39, T29, T30, T27, T23, and T31 visible above the treeline. Some visual stacking occurs between some of the Proposed Turbines. Turbine T32 appears visually set-back from the other turbines. The Proposed Met Mast is just about discernible as a slender lattice structure in the distant background of the view. The proposed Cushina wind farm would be visible to the right of the image, in the distant background of views, in an uncertain future receiving environment.
Cumulative Effects	The existing Cushaling, Cloncreen wind farms and the proposed Cushina wind farms will be visible within the same field of view as the Proposed Turbines, but will be visually separated by the tract of deciduous woodland in the centre of the image. The existing Moanvane and proposed Derrynadarragh wind farms are theoretically visible as seen in the wireline view, but are screened from view due to intervening vegetation. Cumulative effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of the nearby KCDP Scenic Route 26 (located 465m southwest of this viewpoint). *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*

Viewpoint 25: Carbury	
Magnitude of Change	**Slight:** The Proposed Turbines are partially visible, and are set back from the viewpoint. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Slight = Moderate/Minor = "Moderate" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigating Factors	› This viewpoint was captured from a more open location, closer to the Proposed Turbines than the designated KCDP Scenic Route 26 itself, where views are generally more restricted by roadside vegetation. It was selected to represent a reasonable worst-case view of the Proposed Turbines, with visibility from the Scenic Route expected to be more limited due to the greater degree of roadside vegetation. › The layout adopts two turbine tip heights. The Proposed Turbines at the outer perimeter of the Proposed Wind Farm, which are closest to surrounding visual receptors, have a tip height of 200m, while those turbines toward the centre rise to 220m. This graduated profile reduces the potential for visual dominance and allows these outer turbines to take greater advantage of existing visual screening within the landscape, such as intervening landform and vegetation. › Photomontage visualisations of early turbine layouts identified 4 No. turbines in Lodge Bog visually disconnected from the Proposed Wind Farm which were consequently removed to mitigate discordant visual effects and reduce the horizontal extent of the Proposed Turbines. › The field structure and hedgerows seen throughout the view are a physical landscape buffer and provide a sense of scale in relation to the setback distance of the Proposed Turbines, with turbines viewed as sited beyond a distant treeline. › Visibility towards the Proposed Turbines from within Carbury itself will be far less due to visual screening from the built environment and intervening vegetation. › Road users will be travelling at speeds close to the speed limit of 60 km/h. on this straight section of the road. As a result, any views of the Proposed Turbines are likely to be brief and momentary from local road users.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities."*

1.3.26 VP26: Monasterevin

Viewpoint 26: Monasterevin	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View north from High Bridge, along the L7049 Local Road, in the settlement of Monasterevin.

Viewpoint 26: Monasterevin	
	➢ The viewpoint is located on High Bridge, KCDP Scenic View GC28, overlooking the Grand Canal (Barrow Line). ➢ Located approximately 10.7km south of the nearest Proposed Turbine (T14). ➢ Grid Reference (ITM): E 662,740; N 711,429. ➢ No. of turbines visible (including blades/tips): 8 (out of 46).
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	➢ KLCA 5 – Barrow Grand Canal Corridor: **Low** ➢ KLCA Area of High Amenity (Grand Canal) - **High**
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	➢ KCDP Scenic View GC28: **High** ➢ The Barrow Way: **High** ➢ Settlement of Monasterevin: **Medium**
Description of 'Existing View'	This is a medium to long range view from High Bridge overlooking the Grand Canal (Barrow Line) in the foreground. There is a footpath either side of the canal bordered by mature boundary vegetation. Residential dwellings are seen in the far right-hand side of the view. To the left, the landscape becomes more open, with longer-ranging views across agricultural pasture fields, scattered with agricultural buildings and extensive tracts of dense deciduous and commercial forestry. Utility poles supporting overhead lines are seen within the view. The existing Yellow River, Cloncreen and Cushaling Wind Farms are just about discernible in the distant background of views.
Proposed Photomontage Description	Proposed Turbines T20, T19 and T26 are the most visible turbines within this view, seen as small-scale elements relative to the landscape in the distant background. All other Proposed Turbines are either fully or largely screened by the intervening treelines that delineate the Grand Canal (Barrow Line), with only blades or blade tips visible. In a potential future receiving environment, the permitted Ballinla Wind Farm would be seen in the distant background of the view, to the left of the Proposed Turbines.
Cumulative Effects	Cumulative visual effects occur as the visible Proposed Turbines will be viewed in combination with the existing Cloncreen turbines, as well as the permitted Ballinla turbines in a potential future receiving environment. Due to the difference in distance, the turbines are clearly separate developments, and they comprise a very small portion of the overall view from this vantage point. Cumulative visual effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High:** This viewpoint was deemed to be High sensitivity on account of designate KCDP Scenic View GC28 and the Barrow Way. *(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Magnitude of Change	**Negligible**: The Proposed Turbines are seen as small features at great distance from the viewpoint and are partially visible, comprising a very small portion of the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet.

Viewpoint 26: Monasterevin	
	(See definition in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)
Significance of Effect	**High × Negligible = Minor = "Slight" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.*
Mitigating Factors	› The Proposed Turbines are located at a substantial distance from the viewpoint and are substantially screened by intervening vegetation. › This view was captured from an elevated vantage point on High Bridge and is not representative of the typical views from ground level along the Barrow Way. As discussed in Section 13.8.3.1.3 and 13.8.3.2.3 of Chapter 13, the canal follows the low-lying contours of the landscape, with dense vegetation along its banks, providing substantial visual enclosure within the canal corridor and visual screening in the direction of the Proposed Turbines along most of the route. › Views within the low-lying settlement of Monastervin itself will be significantly more limited due to the screening provided by the built environment and vegetation within the settlement itself. › All turbine components are viewed above the distant horizon and do not obstruct or intrude upon views of any valuable or unique landscape features of regional or national sensitivity from this viewpoint. › The field structure, vegetation, and other landscape elements seen throughout the view act as a physical landscape buffer and provide a sense of scale in relation to the setback distance of the Proposed Turbines, with Proposed Turbines viewed as sited in the distant background of the view beyond dense vegetation. › This photomontage was captured in winter, visibility will be further constrained during the summer months when trees are in full foliage.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Not Significant (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences."*

1.3.27 VP27: Dun Ailinne

Viewpoint 27: Dun Ailinne	
Viewpoint Description and Details	› Drone Photomontage from atop Dún Ailinne (not representative of views experienced by ground-based receptors) › View from KCDP Hilltop View 15 › Grid Reference (ITM): E: 681,955 N: 707,855 › Number of Proposed Turbines visible (including blades/tips): 40 (out of 46)
Landscape Receptor Sensitivity	› KLCA 07 – The Curragh Plains: **High** › KCDP Area of High Amenity: **High** › Tentative UNESCO World Heritage Site: **Very High**

Viewpoint 27: Dun Ailinne	
Visual Receptors and Sensitivity	› KCDP Hilltop View 15: **High** › Cultural Heritage Destination: **High**
Description of Existing View	The image is of a long-ranging view showing the expansive, long-ranging views of undulating agricultural farmland comprising patchwork of fields delineated by hedgerows and clusters of mature woodland with one-off residential dwellings and agricultural buildings. A quarry is seen in the centre foreground of the image. Red Hill, Dunmurry Hill and Grange Hill that form part of the 'Six Hills' form the backdrop of the view. The existing Mountlucas Wind Farm is just about discernible in the distant left background of the view. The existing Cloncreen and Cushaling Wind Farms are just about discernible in the distant centre background of the view.
Description of Rendered Wireline Proposed View	The Proposed Turbines are seen as very small features relative to the landscape in a linear array across the background of this view, comprising an overall small horizontal extent in the panoramic landscape view. The hubs of the Proposed Turbines are vertically aligned in the landscape giving the Proposed Turbines an organised and coherent form. The proposed Cushina and Drehid wind farms are discernible in the distant background to the far left- and right-hand sides of the view. The permitted Clonarrow and Ballinla Wind Farms are theoretically visible as seen in the wireline view but are screened from view due to intervening vegetation.
Cumulative Effects	The Proposed Turbines would be seen in combination with the existing Cushaling and Cloncreen Wind Farms. The existing Yellow River Wind Farm and permitted Ballinla Wind Farm are theoretically visible (as seen in the wireline view), however are screened from view due to distance and intervening vegetation. In an uncertain future receiving environment, the Proposed Turbines may be seen in combination with the proposed Drehid and Cushina Wind Farms, though there is a degree of visual separation between these turbines and the Proposed Turbines. Cumulative visual effects that do occur have been incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High** - Dun Ailinne, as a landscape receptor is considered to be of 'Very High' sensitivity. The sensitivity of visual receptors must balance the value and quality of the view with the activity of people involved. This location is identified as a hilltop view in the KCDP and affords wide-ranging panoramic views across the surrounding landscape (although these views are already influenced by human modification, including agricultural land uses and nearby development such as the existing quarry). As such, given the designation in the KCDP, this viewpoint was assigned a 'High' sensitivity. It is to be noted that this viewpoint is located on **private land**, has **no safe public access** and is neither a recognised tourist destination nor a well-frequented location, with attendance estimated at approximately one day per year (annual Open Day hosted by the landowner). *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*

Viewpoint 27: Dun Ailinne	
Magnitude of Change	**Slight:** The Proposed Turbines are seen but clearly set back from the viewpoint and are of small scale, comprising a relatively small portion of the 53.5-degree field of view shown in the EIAR Volume 2: Photomontage Booklet. *(See Definitions in LVIA Methodology Appendix 13-1)*
Significance of Effect	**High × Slight = Moderate/Minor = "Moderate" (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends".* Refer to Section 1.8.4 Visual Effects Assessment Matrix in *Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology*.
Mitigating Factors	› The Proposed Turbines are located 20km north-west from Dun Ailinne, at a significant distance from this viewpoint, where they are seen as very small features in the distant landscape. › The substantial set back distance in combination with intervening features of the landscape such as the varied field patterns and the abundance of mature vegetation provide a physical landscape buffer between the Proposed Turbines and the landscape of Dun Ailinne, and the setting of the important cultural heritage monuments at this location. › The Proposed Turbines do not obstruct intervisibility between any heritage sites and Dún Ailinne and do not compromise the integrity of any visual links between the Hill and the wider cultural landscape. › Potential visual impacts are considered reversible, given the Proposed Turbines are Long-Term in nature and have a defined operational lifespan of 35 years (see Effects on Tentative UNESCO Landscape Receptors, Section 13.8.3.1.5). › The Proposed Turbines will not fundamentally detract from the visitor experience of Dun Ailinne, its landscape and monuments, or any visual connectivity with other landmarks (e.g. the Curragh) or places of significance elsewhere in the wider landscape.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** *"An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities."*