

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT GENERATION ASSETS

Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Volume 4, annex 15.3: Visual baseline technical report



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FINAL

Image of an offshore wind farm

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
Visual receptors	People within the study area with potential views of the Morgan Generation Assets
Zone of Theoretical Visibility	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which, a development is theoretically visible.

Acronyms

Acronym	Description
GPS	Global Positioning System
HFoV	Horizontal Field of View
LI	Landscape Institute
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
NE	Natural England
NP	National Park
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRoW	Public Right of Way
SLR	Single Lens Reflex
SLVIA	Seascape Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
TGN	Technical Guidance Note
VP	Viewpoint
WHS	World Heritage Site
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Units

Unit	Description
A1	Paper size 594mm x 841mm
A3	Paper size 297mm x 420mm
km	Kilometres
m	Metres
mm	Millimetres
%	Percentage
km ²	Square kilometres

1 VISUAL RESOURCES BASELINE

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 This Seascape, landscape and visual resources Technical Report provides visual baseline information and analysis for the Morgan Offshore Wind Farm Generation Assets (hereafter referred to as the Morgan Generation Assets) that will form part of the assessment at volume 4, chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

1.2 Study area

1.2.1.1 The Morgan Generation Assets seascape, landscape and visual resources study area has been based on the findings of an analysis of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and is described below:

- The area of sea to be temporarily and permanently occupied during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the Morgan Array Area with an additional 50km buffer from the outer edge of the Morgan Array Area, which incorporates parts of mainland England and the Isle of Man, from where the array will be potentially visible. This distance threshold aligns with recommendations in the White Consultants report for Natural Resources Wales (NRW) '*Seascape and Visual Buffer Study for Offshore Wind Farms*' (2020) at section 9.19. This distance also accords with best practice.

1.2.1.2 The buffers used to define the seascape, landscape and visual resources study area (hereafter referred to as the Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment (SLVIA) study area) are based on the Maximum Design Scenario (MDS) set out in volume 4, chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the PEIR.

MORGAN OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT GENERATION ASSETS

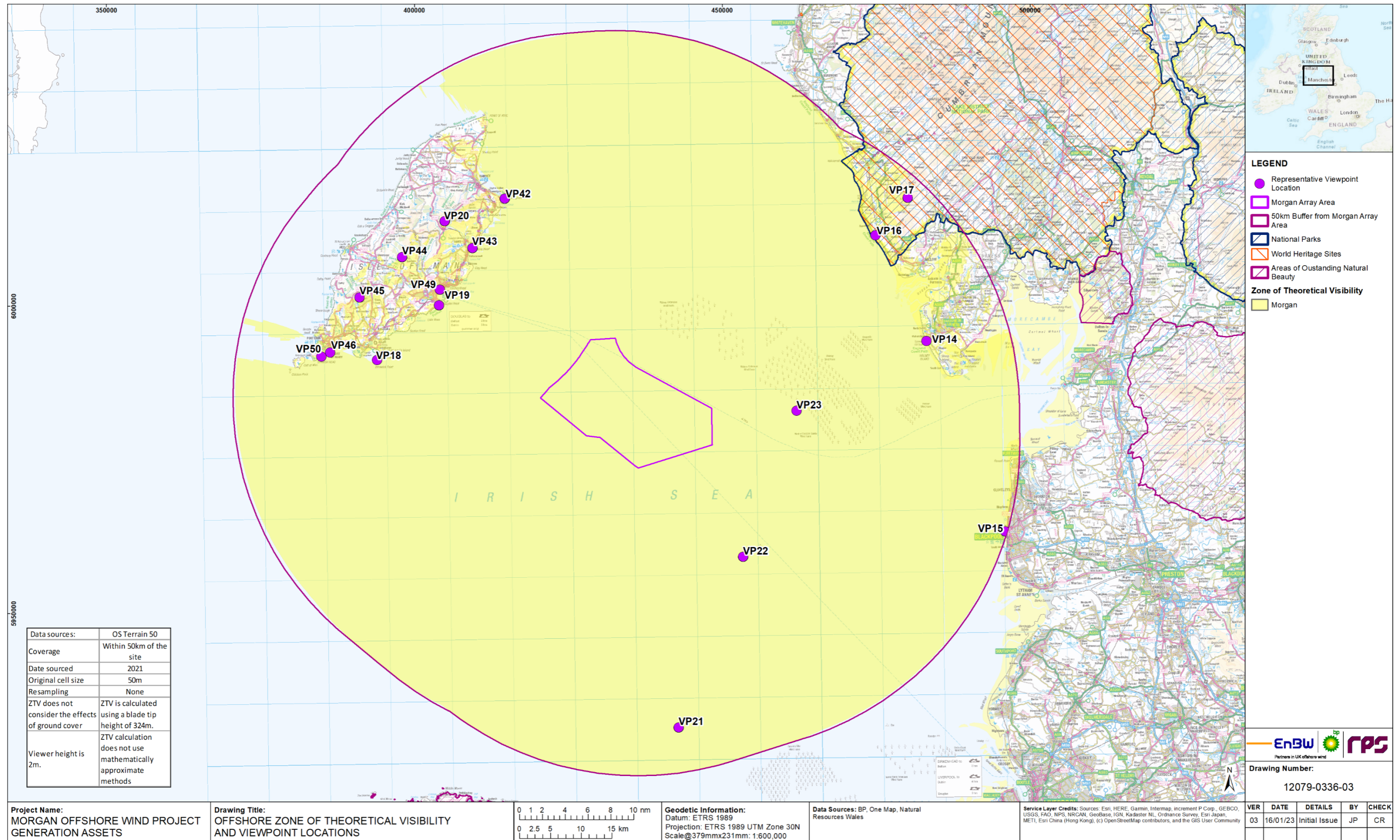


Figure 1.1: Morgan Generation Assets Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and representative viewpoint locations.

1.3 Consultation

1.3.1.1 A summary of the key issues raised during consultation activities undertaken to date specific to seascape, landscape and visual resources is presented in Table 1.1 below.

1.3.1.2 RPS undertook a desktop exercise to identify representative viewpoint locations within the Morgan Generation Assets SLVIA study area to form the basis for consultation with consultees, see Figure 1.1. ZTV's were generated for the Morgan Array Area and candidate representative viewpoint locations identified. Candidate representative viewpoint location plans were sent to the consultees with Figure 1.1 for comment. Some consultees responded with additional viewpoint locations which were combined to form a comprehensive viewpoint location plan which has formed the basis for the site survey work and photography, see Figure 1.1, above.

Table 1.1: Summary of key consultation topics raised during consultation activities undertaken for the Morgan Generation Assets relevant to seascape, landscape and visual resources.

Date	Consultee and type of response	Topics
17 February 2022	Natural England	Requesting discussion with Natural England on the viewpoints for the landscape photography. Feedback pending – Natural England have responded that they will provide advice following submission of the PEIR
22 February 2022	Blackpool Council	Requesting discussion on the viewpoints for the landscape photography Feedback pending
22 February 2022	Lake District National Park Authority	Provision of candidate viewpoints Feedback pending
23 February 2022	Isle of Mann Government	Provision of candidate viewpoints Feedback pending
8 March 2022	Isle of Mann Government	Follow up request for advice on candidate viewpoints
22 July 2022	Natural England	Response to Scoping report Requested that the SLVIA study area for the Morgan Generation Assets extends to 60km buffer around the Morgan Array Area

Date	Consultee and type of response	Topics
24 November 2022	<p>Morgan Generation Assets SLVIA Workshop</p> <p>RPS invited the following statutory consultees to an online SLVIA workshop to consult on two wind turbine array layout options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural England* Isle of Man Government (Emma Rowan, Abigail Morgan and Peter Duncan) Lake District National Park Authority (remit includes The English Lake District World Heritage Site)* Barrow in Furness Borough Council* Fylde Borough Council* Chorley Council* West Lancashire Council Preston City Council Sefton Council <p>* stakeholder invited but no representatives attended.</p>	<p>Requested feedback on which of the two layout options presented (by means of wireline visualisations from four key viewpoints) were likely to give rise to worst case seascape, landscape and visual impacts taking existing operational wind farms and future cumulative schemes into account.</p> <p>Feedback pending</p>

1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1.1 The fieldwork photography follows the Landscape Institute (LI) guidance set out in LI *Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19: Visual Representation of Development Proposals*, September 2019.
- 1.4.1.2 Following consultation 17 offshore representative viewpoint locations were identified for the Morgan Generation Assets array area. The representative viewpoints formed the basis for the offshore generation assets site surveys and photography. Locations have been identified which coincide with nationally/internationally designated landscapes, access land, national trails, public rights of way (PRoWs) and public open spaces to ensure the most sensitive visual receptors form the basis for the PEIR.

1.5 Site-specific surveys

- 1.5.1.1 A summary of the surveys undertaken to inform the seascape, landscape and visual resources visual baseline situation is outlined in Table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2: Summary of survey undertaken to inform Seascape, Landscape and Visual Resources to date.

Title	Extent of survey	Overview of survey	Survey contractor	Date	Reference to further information
SLVIA Photography	Isle of Man and Irish Sea	Offshore representative viewpoint photography	Katie Hegmann	22 March 2022 to 24 March 2022	N/A
SLVIA Photography	Isle of Man and Irish Sea	Offshore representative viewpoint photography	Katie Hegmann	19 July 2022 to 22 July 2022	N/A
SLVIA Photography	Lake District and North West England	Offshore representative viewpoint photography	Paul Owens	07 September 2022 to 08 September 2022	N/A
SLVIA Photography	Lake District and North West England	Offshore representative viewpoint photography	Gavin David	15 September 2022 to 17 September 2022	N/A

1.5.2 Methodology

Procedure for taking Photographs at representative viewpoints

- 1.5.2.1 Photograph locations are shown on Figure 1.1 and have been selected to inform the baseline situation for assessment within the PEIR.
- 1.5.2.2 The photographs were taken in favourable weather conditions and with clear visibility. This photography has been used as the baseline for the annotated photographs.
- 1.5.2.3 A fixed 50mm lens on a digital Single Lens Reflex (SLR) camera was used for the photography in a format equivalent to 35mm at eye level, approximately 1.75m above ground level from public viewpoints. A full frame sensor was used (as recommended in the Landscape Institute *Technical Guidance Note 06/19: Visual Representation of Development Proposals*, September 2019). The same exposure setting was used for all

the frames. viewpoint locations were recorded using a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS).

- 1.5.2.4 Photography was undertaken for a full 360° field of view for most viewpoint locations to ensure the maximum landscape context was captured. The panoramas were photographed with the horizon in the centre using a level tripod that was rotated on the same grid co-ordinate to ensure individual frames were aligned.
- 1.5.2.5 The horizontal field of view (HFoV), for photomontage and photowireline purposes, is 39.6°. However, wide panoramas were photographed to provide broad coverage of the seascape and landscape to be assessed. The panoramas were produced by splicing the photos together with specialist software. A 50% overlap was taken between frames to allow the sides of each photo to be removed when splicing, to minimise distortion.
- 1.5.2.6 The panoramas were generated using Adobe Photoshop imaging software. The digital photographs were put directly into the software and each frame combined cylindrically to form a panoramic view. The panoramic images show 180° for context and up to 90° HFoV, as recommended in TGN 06/09 and follow standard industry practice. Photographs are corrected for colour, brightness and/or contrast to ensure that the image quality was optimised. Where possible the representation of the proposed development is at the centre of the image and should be viewed at a comfortable reading distance printed on A1 paper, or at arms' length if printed at A1 width x A3 height.

1.5.3 Results

Offshore

- 1.5.3.1 Following the consultation process 17 Morgan Array Area representative viewpoint locations were identified for the baseline study and photography undertaken.

Photography

- 1.5.3.2 The photography undertaken during site surveys is presented as a series of panoramas in Appendix A: two for each viewpoint. The first 180° panorama shows the wider context of the landscape and seascape, whilst the second 90° panorama focuses on the Morgan Array Area and immediate context. The approximate locations of the Morgan Array Area are identified on the photos.

Viewpoint descriptions

- 1.5.3.3 Table 1.3 provides details of the viewpoint location and status, the visual receptor type and the nature and character of the view.

Table 1.3: Baseline representative viewpoint descriptions: Morgan Generation Assets.

Viewpoint reference no.	Location/receptor	Viewpoint description
Representative viewpoint 14 Walney Island	Walkers on Cistercian Way/England Coast Path in Access Land	A shoreline panorama looking southwest from the settled coastal landscape of Walney Island within NCA 7 West Cumbria Coastal Plain. The informal recreation space fronting the shore is visible in the foreground. MCA 32 Walney Coastal Waters and Duddon Estuary forms the seascape in the middle/background with the characteristic gently shelving sandy shore in the foreground. The operational Barrow, Ormonde, West of Duddon Sands and Walney Offshore wind farms are visible on the near and far horizons.
Representative viewpoint 15 Blackpool North Pier	Visitors to public pier	This is an open view from an elevated location approximately 17m above the sea, on the end of the North Pier at Blackpool. Metal railings and buildings on the pier frame the view and form a developed, leisure context for the sea view. The viewpoint is located approximately 350m out to sea, away from the intensely developed promenade and provides a popular vantage point for visitors to Blackpool. The clusters of turbines at Barrow and West of Duddon Sands Offshore wind farms are visible on a section of the horizon, forming a distant element of the seascape of England.
Representative viewpoint 16 Cumbria Coastal Way, Gutterby Banks/Townend Bank	Walkers on Cumbria Coastal Way/England Coast Path in Access Land within Lake District National Park	A slightly elevated, shoreline panorama looking southwest from the coastal dunes within NCA 7 West Cumbria Coastal Plain. The characteristic, gently shelving, rocky/sandy shore makes up the foreground with MCA 31 St Bees to Haverigg Coastal Waters forming the seascape beyond. Ormonde and Walney/Walney Extension operational Offshore wind farms are visible on the near and far horizons with Barrow and West of Duddon Sands also in view to the south.
Representative viewpoint 17 Buck Barrow, Lake District National Park	Walkers in Access Land within Lake District National Park	A wide ranging, elevated panorama from Kinmount Buck Barrow, one of the peaks at the west edge of NCA 8 Cumbria High Fells. The southwest view takes in the characteristic rugged upland moor of the fells in the foreground descending to the settled lowland of NCA 7 West Cumbria Coastal Plain below. MCA 31 St Bees to Haverigg Coastal Waters and MCA 32 Walney Coastal Waters and Duddon Estuary form the seascape in the middle ground with MCA 38 Irish Sea South making up the background seascape. The operational Ormonde, Walney/Walney Extension, West of Duddon Sands and Barrow Offshore wind farms are visible spreading across both MCA 32 and MCA 38. The Isle of Man is in view on the far horizon right of frame.
Representative viewpoint 18 Herring Tower Trig Point, Langness Peninsula, Isle of Man	Walkers on PRoW at local landmark and Trig	This view was relocated slightly north from the previously agreed location at the Panoramic viewpoint at the Dreswick Point to allow a more open view of the sea. This is a panoramic, slightly elevated view from the Trig Point at the registered Herring Tower (1823) on the Langness Peninsula, in the south of the Isle of Man. The view looks out over the rugged and heathy coastline of this part of the island, with rocky outcrops, patches of heather and grassland forming the foreground to the view. There are likely to be views available in extremely clear weather to turbines at Walney Offshore Wind Farm and West of Duddon Sands Offshore Wind Farm, but these would be very long distance. Much of the middle distance and far distance view is open seascape, although punctuated by passing sea traffic and infrastructure. The lighthouse at Dreswick Point forms a feature within the view, as does the coastline of the island to the north.

Viewpoint reference no.	Location/receptor	Viewpoint description
Representative viewpoint 19 Panoramic viewpoint at Arch Southwest of Douglas Head, Isle of Man	Visitors to the binocular viewpoint, walkers and vehicle users	View was relocated slightly south from the Obscura at Douglas Head to allow a more open view. This is an open sea view from the viewing platform with information boards and binoculars at the "Arch" over the B80 southwest of Douglas Head. Aside from the feature stone wall within the foreground to part of the view, from this location there is an uninterrupted view to the sea. On days of excellent visibility, turbines at Walney Offshore Wind Farm and West of Duddon Sands would feature within on the distant horizon in a small part of the left side of the view. Other than the road, roadside fencing/walls and some development at Douglas Head, and the impressive stone-built arch behind the viewpoint, the view is mostly of vast seascape. There would be intermittent interruption to the view by passing vessels such as the passenger ferries servicing Douglas Port.
Representative viewpoint 20 Snaefell, summit station Trig Point	Walkers on PRoW at local landmark and Trig point	Open, elevated panoramic 360-degree view from Trig Point at Snaefell 621m, within the more mountainous central north half of the Isle of Man. The view looks south eastwards out over the foothills with the café/station of Snaefell Mountain Railway within the foreground towards the coastal landscape and sea. There is a similar view available from the café/station. In the direction of the Array Area, short grassland with rocky outcrops forms the foreground to the view on the top of Snaefell, before the land falls steeply, with steeply undulating landform featuring towards the sea. Nearer the sea in the view the land use changes from open grassland hill tops to more enclosed farmland and wooded blocks, as well as grouped settlement on the areas closest to the sea. The sea and horizon line to draw the viewers' eye, and being such an elevated view, the sea forms the distant view across the full width of the view. Turbines at Walney Offshore Wind Farm and West of Duddon Sands would feature on the distant horizon in a small part of the view on days of excellent visibility. Due to the distance, the turbines off the north Wales and Liverpool coastlines are unlikely to be visible. On both days of surveys, it was extremely windy at this viewpoint due to the height and exposure of the Trig Point. The path and scramble routh to the high point was very well used and with the railway access too, this viewpoint is popular.
Representative viewpoint 21 Liverpool to Dublin Ferry	Passengers on ferry	No photography undertaken. Viewpoint to be represented by an illustrative wireline for the purposes of assessment within the PEIR. Representative view within/looking across MCA 04 North Wales Open Waters/SCA 28 North-east of Anglesey. Located approximately 50km south of the Morgan Array Area, 15km north of Great Orme and 30km east of Point Lynas, Anglesey. The north Wales coast with Eryri mountain range beyond is visible to the south; on good days the north coast of Anglesey is in view further to the west. The Isle of Man is a distant presence on the horizon to the northwest in the most favourable conditions. Gwynt y Môr Offshore Wind Farm lies 10km to the east with oil and gas infrastructure and Burbo Bank Offshore Wind Farm visible beyond. The ferry route passes through/close to the north of these offshore wind farm groups, the influence of which diminishes further west travelling towards Dublin and vice versa on the return journey. Commercial shipping <i>en route</i> to/from Merseyside ports (some vessels moored waiting for Liverpool pilot) is a constant feature of the seascape at this point, and of the ferry route as a whole.

Viewpoint reference no.	Location/receptor	Viewpoint description
23 Heysham to Douglas Ferry	Passengers on ferry	<p>The Heysham Ferry has an open top deck with seating however, the sides are relatively high which restrict views across the seascape. More open views can be gained from the rear deck at the next level down. These decks are accessible to all passengers as opposed to reserved lounge users on the Liverpool Ferry. There are windows all around the vessel with sea views available.</p> <p>When departing from Heysham Port on the car ferry, there is one small onshore wind turbine that features alongside the large-scale buildings at Heysham Nuclear Power Plant on the other side of the port exit. The nuclear power plant due to its large scale forms a noticeable feature on the English coastline within the ferry views, for some time. As the ferry travels further the coastline at Blackpool also features, with Blackpool Tower being a noticeable landmark within views. Views from within the ferry looking forwards, or on the top deck looking through the screens, would include offshore wind turbines with first a small cluster at Barrow, with the more substantial West of Duddon Sands and Walney Offshore wind farms behind. From the deck with a rear view, wind turbines feature as a sequence within the seascape, forming a constant feature for much of the middle section of the ferry journey, particularly on clear days. Static marine infrastructure form distant features within views to the south however, wind turbines to the north draw the eye due to their proximity. Where the proposed Morgan Array Area is to be located there are views to the existing static infrastructure as the ferry passes existing wind turbines to the north. Wind turbines off the north Wales and Liverpool coastlines would only be discernible in very clear conditions and at a very long distance. On arrival at the Isle of Man, passengers experience minimal static infrastructure and occasional vessels. The rugged coastline of the Isle of Man, and upland interior, form a significant focus within the view at this point, drawing attention away from the wider open seascape.</p> <p>The return journey was undertaken at night, during the hours of darkness. All stationary and moving sea infrastructure had lit elements. Lighting on existing wind turbines nearest the ferry route consisted of red flashing lighting on the nacelles and green/white lighting on the associated infrastructure structures. During the section of the journey where the ferry passes close to the proposed Morgan Array Area there is visible lighting at offshore wind turbines and marine structures off the coast of Cumbria. Lighting on wind turbines off the coast of north Wales and Liverpool would only be visible in extremely clear weather.</p>
Representative viewpoint 42 Maughold Head/ Maughold Brooghs, Isle of Man	Walkers at highpoint on Maughold Head Fort Monument	<p>This viewpoint was relocated further northwest on the coastal trail from the carpark at Maughold Lighthouse to this high point due to the more open view available.</p> <p>Open, elevated view from a high point on a Maughold Head Fort monument looking south/southeast within the Maughold Brooghs, accessible by a footpath. Rocky outcrops and gorse, with some heather, makes up the foreground to the view with the land falling steeply to the sea. The jagged coastline of the island draws the viewers' attention through the view, following the coast into multiple coves, with steep rising cliffs up to a plateau of farmlands and sparse settlement.</p> <p>The open sea is prominent within this view with intermittent views of sea vessels being regular features and views towards the existing turbines being available in clear conditions also forming a more permanent features in the view. Although wind turbines are visible here, they are not overly dominant due to the expanse of open sea within the view.</p>

Viewpoint reference no.	Location/receptor	Viewpoint description
Representative viewpoint 43 Car Park/Beach Front at Old Laxey, Isle of Man	Walkers using pavement at entrance to the beach	<p>This is a mostly open view looking eastwards from the pavement at the stepped entrance down to the beach at the village of Laxey, next to the main car park for visitors. Laxey Head and associated lighthouses form prominent built elements within the far left of the view, as does the sea wall within the foreground to the view. The seafront of Laxey is quiet, feels local and less developed for tourism compared to the larger town of Douglas. The coastline of the Isle of Man to the south of Laxey at Clay Head frames the right-hand side of the view with buildings at the elevated villages of Baldrine also featuring. A large section of the view incorporates the open sea with some local boats and passing large vessels visible. The existing turbines at Walney Offshore Wind Farm are discernible within the left-hand side of the long-distance view only during extremely clear conditions.</p> <p>At night-time, lighting columns with downward angled light fittings are visible along the pavement and along Laxey Head pier. The small light houses provide flashing lit elements within the view. During clear nights the flashing red lights from the existing Walney Offshore Wind Farm feature within the night-time view. There is also residential and street lighting at Laxey and Baldrine within the view.</p>
Representative viewpoint 44 Sileau Ruy Cairn/Trig Point, Isle of Man	Walkers at Cairn/Trig Point	<p>This is an elevated view looking southeast from within a fairly remote area from a Cairn and Trig Point at Sileau Ruy, within the foothill range in the centre of the island, to the northwest of Douglas and southeast of the more mountainous areas.</p> <p>The foreground and much of the middle distance to the view includes the area of heathland on the plateaued top of Sileau Ruy, before the land drops out of the view down to the coastal part of the island. The town of Douglas features within the central left of the view, integrated into an area of woodland and farmland. There are also a few areas of woodland blocks in the middle to long distance. The coastline where land meets the sea is only visible in a few locations due to the landform here. The sea and horizon line form the backdrop to the view, with sea vehicles intermittently providing movement. The existing turbines at Walney Offshore Wind Farm are visible in very clear conditions from this viewpoint.</p>
Representative viewpoint 45 South Barrule Cairn/Trig Point, Isle of Man	Walkers at Cairn/Trig Point	<p>An elevated view looking southeast, from a Cairn and Trig Point at South Barrule, within the central south part of the island. The sea on the north side of the island is closer within this 360° view that the sea in the direction of the Morgan Array Area, as such the eye at this high point is actually more drawn to the view looking southwest and west from this viewpoint.</p> <p>The foreground to the view consists of a section of rough grassland with some heather also, before the landform drops away to a large section of the view being small to medium hedge enclosed farmland with some tree belts, woodland blocks and areas of settlement. The flat spur of land at Langness also attracts the eye as it extends into the sea, and Herring Tower (viewpoint 18) is visible in good visibility. Sea vessels intermittently feature within the view as would smaller boats and recreational water sporting activities in the bays at Langness and Castletown. In good, clear weather conditions, there are views to existing wind turbines at Walney Offshore Wind Farm.</p>

Viewpoint reference no.	Location/receptor	Viewpoint description
Representative viewpoint 46 TSS Mona's Queen III Anchor Memorial at Port St. Mary Point, Isle of Man	Walkers on the heritage trail and at the memorial	<p>Both day and night-time photos were collected from the car park at Port St. Mary Point. Further day time photos were taken from the nearby fixed binocular location on the Coast Path and from the TSS Mona's Queen III Anchor Memorial on a local heritage trail. The most open view towards the Morgan Array Area is from the memorial.</p> <p>The view looks southeast from the memorial over the foreshore of rocks to the open sea. The rocky beach area is under the sea at high tide. The memorial is well-visited and is located on the towns Heritage Trail. Within the open sea during the site visits, there was plenty of movement on the sea itself with boats and ships in the long distance of the view, and some local yachts closer to the viewer. Existing turbines at Walney Offshore Wind Farm are screened by the coastline at Castle Town and Langness. It is anticipated that, in extremely good conditions, views may be available to wind turbines of the coast of north Wales and at West of Duddon Sands, although this was not experienced during site work.</p> <p>At night-time the view was collected from the carpark as opposed to the memorial for safety reasons. Lighting columns with downward angled light fittings are visible along the pavement of Clifton Road behind the viewpoint. Residential and street lighting within the settlements of Port St. Mary and Castletown also provide lit elements within the view. During the conditions of the site survey, there wasn't any visibility to lighting associated with existing wind turbines within the night-time view.</p>
Representative viewpoint 49 Douglas Bay, Isle of Man	Visitors using Promenade	<p>This is a panoramic view looking southeast from Douglas Bay beach promenade in Douglas, the largest town on the Isle of Man. It is a wide promenade used by walkers, cyclists, roller skaters and skateboarders. The promenade also adjoins the main road which has a tram way in the centre between the lanes. The wide sand and shale beach, with some very limited rock outcrops, forms the foreground to the view. The view is framed either side by the coastline of the island, with the manmade structures at the port, and Tower of Refuge on St Marys Rock, featuring within the right of the view and the rocky edge of Onchan Head on the left of the view. The view includes the urban elements of the town on the edges but the focus of the view is out to the open sea. The existing wind turbines at Walney Offshore Wind Farm are discernible within the left-hand side of the long-distance view during extremely clear weather conditions. The ferries servicing Douglas, along with other vessels in the distance, provide intermittent movement in the view. Further regular beachside activity including swimmers, dog walkers, and the occasional small sailboat/dinghy, provide movement within the foreground and middle distance of the view.</p> <p>At night-time the promenade is well lit with downward light fittings on lighting columns. Lighting at the ferry port and at Douglas Head provide prominent lit elements within the night-time view. The lighting at the existing wind turbine clusters within the view provide a twinkling or shimmering effect during clear nights, as the lights turn on and off in sequence across the width of the arrays. With the exception of the wind turbines and passing ferries, much of the open sea is in darkness.</p>

Viewpoint reference no.	Location/receptor	Viewpoint description
Representative viewpoint 50 Coast Path at Chasm/Sugarloaf, Isle of Man	Walkers using the Coastal Path (Raad Ny Foillan)	<p>This view was added during site work as it provides an open view to the south and southeast from the Coast Path at a footpath stile near to the Chasm and Sugarloaf towards the Morgan Array Area. Views to the sea from parts of the Chasm are restricted by the cliffs within the view. The footpath here is very well used and the Chasm and Sugarloaf are tourism features on the island, but locals also use this stretch of the coastal path.</p> <p>The view provides an open seascape, with the elevation of the land allowing uninterrupted views to the sea and along the southeast coast of the island within the left hand side of the view. The coastline at Port St. Mary Point, the bay at Castletown and the arc of Langness feature in the long distance left side of the view. In the foreground the view includes rough grassland to stone wall enclosed unimproved pasture with the open sea behind. Intermittent sea vessels pass through the view. During the survey, views to any of the existing wind turbines or fixed sea infrastructure were not available and given the distance to them, it is anticipated that views to these would be unlikely.</p>

1.6 Summary

1.6.1.1 Following a desktop exercise and consultation process representative viewpoint locations were identified. This has enabled a broad range of typically sensitive visual receptors within the study area to be identified for consideration within the assessment process of volume 2, chapter 15: Seascape, landscape and visual resources of the PEIR. Site surveys have been undertaken and photography captured at these representative viewpoint locations.

1.6.1.2 Table 1.4 below sets out the full range and origin of representative viewpoints. Initial analysis of the photography and site-based observations have informed recommendations for a preferred list of viewpoints and receptors to take through the assessment process within the PEIR, to provide a robust and balanced overview of potential effects on visual amenity as a result of the Morgan Generation Assets.

Table 1.4: Summary and Analysis of Offshore representative viewpoint.

Viewpoint reference no.	Agreed representative viewpoints following consultation	Additional representative viewpoints identified during surveys	Recommended representative viewpoints for assessment within PEIR
Representative viewpoint 14 Walney Island			Yes
Representative viewpoint 15 Blackpool North Pier			Yes
Representative viewpoint 16 Cumbria Coastal Way, Lake District National Park			Yes
Representative viewpoint 17 Buck Barrow, Lake District National Park			Yes

Viewpoint reference no.	Agreed representative viewpoints following consultation	Additional representative viewpoints identified during surveys	Recommended representative viewpoints for assessment within PEIR
Representative viewpoint 18 Dreswick Point, Isle of Man Representative viewpoint 18 Herring Tower Trig Point, Langness Peninsula, Isle of Man		Yes - this was Relocated north to allow more open view	Yes
Representative viewpoint 19 Douglas Head, Isle of Man Representative viewpoint 19 Panoramic viewpoint at Arch Southwest of Douglas Head, Isle of Man		Yes – this was relocated slightly south to allow more open view	Yes
Representative viewpoint 20 Snaefell summit station Trig Point. Isle of Man			Yes
Representative viewpoint 21 Liverpool to Dublin ferry			No. Location will be used to generate wirelines only for assessment purposes.
Representative viewpoint 22 Liverpool to Douglas Ferry			Yes
Representative viewpoint 23 Heysham to Douglas Ferry			Yes
Representative viewpoint 42 Maughold Head, Isle of Man Representative viewpoint Man Representative viewpoint 42 Maughold Head/Maughold Brooghs, Isle of Man		Yes – this was relocated slightly to allow more open view from an elevated location	Yes
Representative viewpoint 43 Car Park/Beach Front at Old Laxey, Isle of Man			Yes
Representative viewpoint 44 Sileau Ruy Cairn/Trig Point, Isle of Man			Yes
Representative viewpoint 45 South Barrule Cairn/Trig Point, Isle of Man			Yes
Representative viewpoint 46 Port St Mary Point, Isle of Man Representative viewpoint 46 TSS Mona's Queen III Anchor Memorial at Port St. Mary Point, Isle of Man		Yes – this was relocated to the war memorial to allow a more open view	Yes
Representative viewpoint 49 Douglas Bay, Isle of Man		Yes	Yes

Viewpoint reference no.	Agreed representative viewpoints following consultation	Additional representative viewpoints identified during surveys	Recommended representative viewpoints for assessment within PEIR
Representative viewpoint 50 Coast Path at Chasm/Sugarloaf, Isle of Man		Yes	Yes

1.6.2 Further Work

1.6.2.1 Additional representative viewpoint photography from Blackpool Tower and additional night-time photography is planned and will be incorporated into the assessment for the application stage. Additional work will be subject to stakeholder consultation/responses on the PEIR.

1.7 References

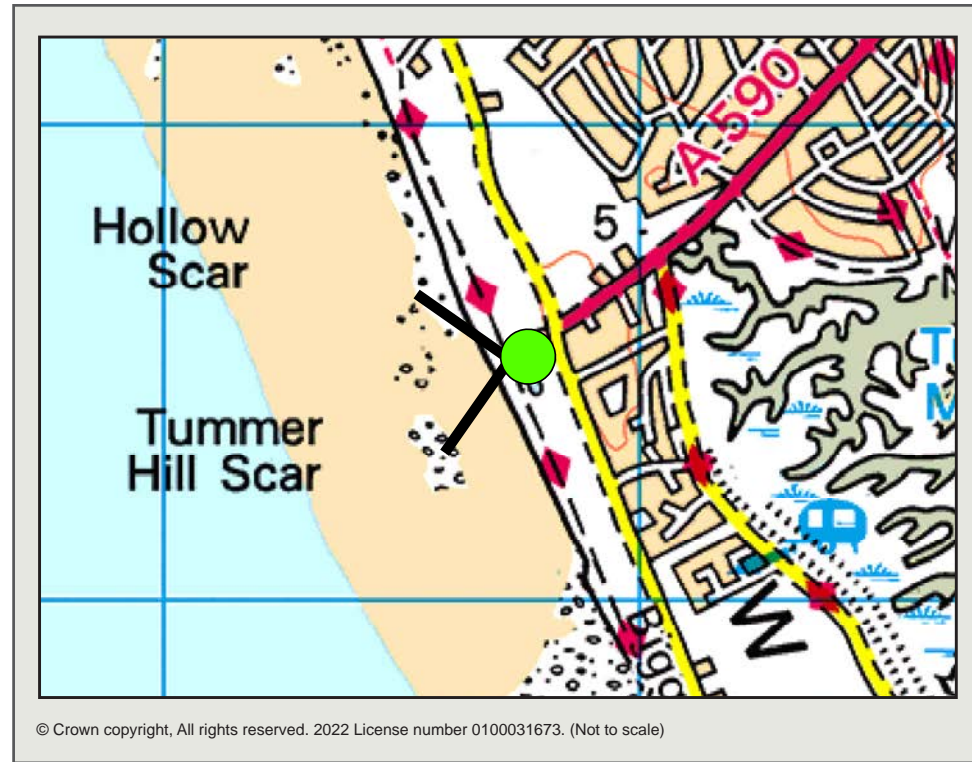
Landscape Institute (2019) Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19: Visual Representation of Development Proposals.

NRW (2020) *Seascape and Visual Buffer Study for Offshore Wind Farms*, The White Consultants.

Appendix A: Baseline Photography



Approximate location of Morgan Array Area

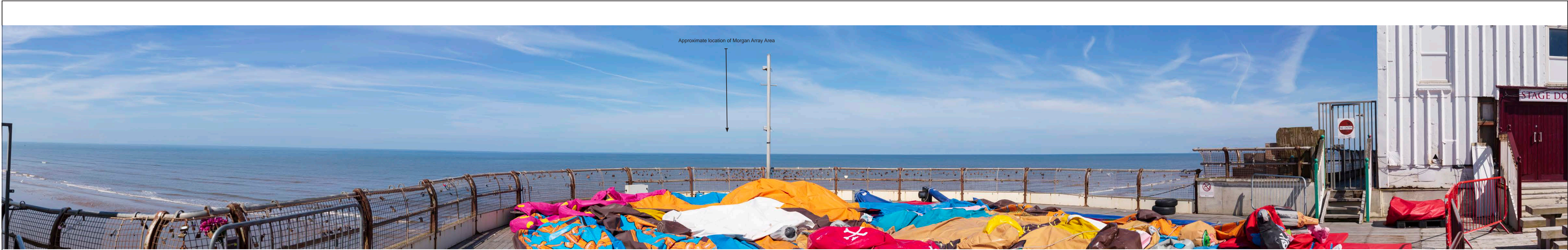


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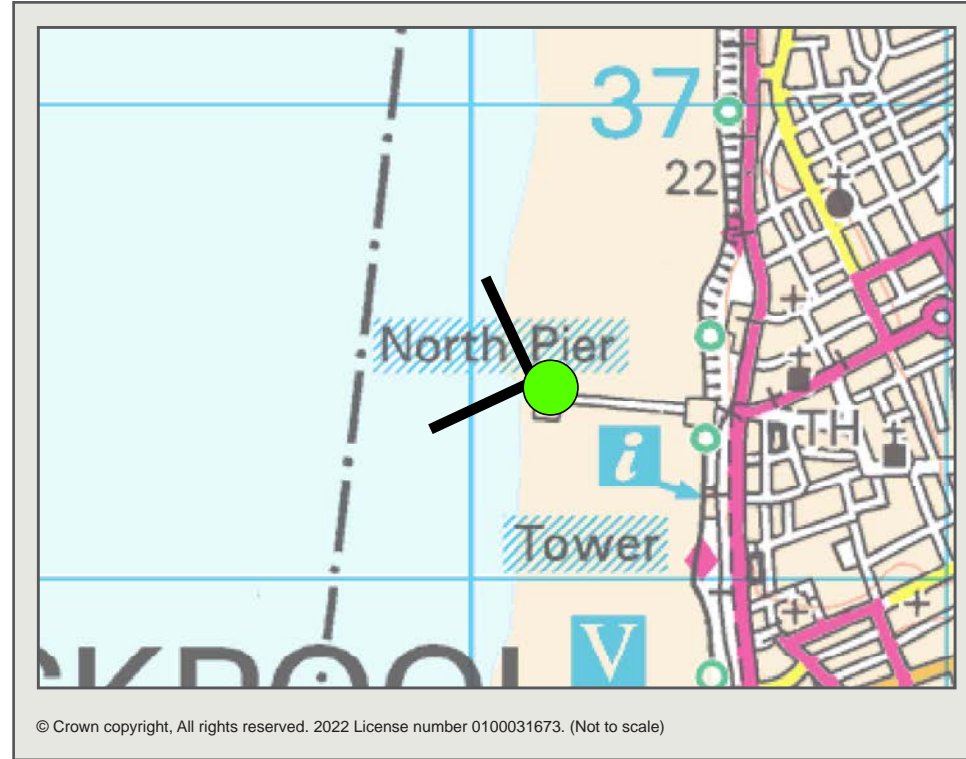
 < indicates the 90° field of view from the respective viewpoint



Approximate location of Morgan Array Area

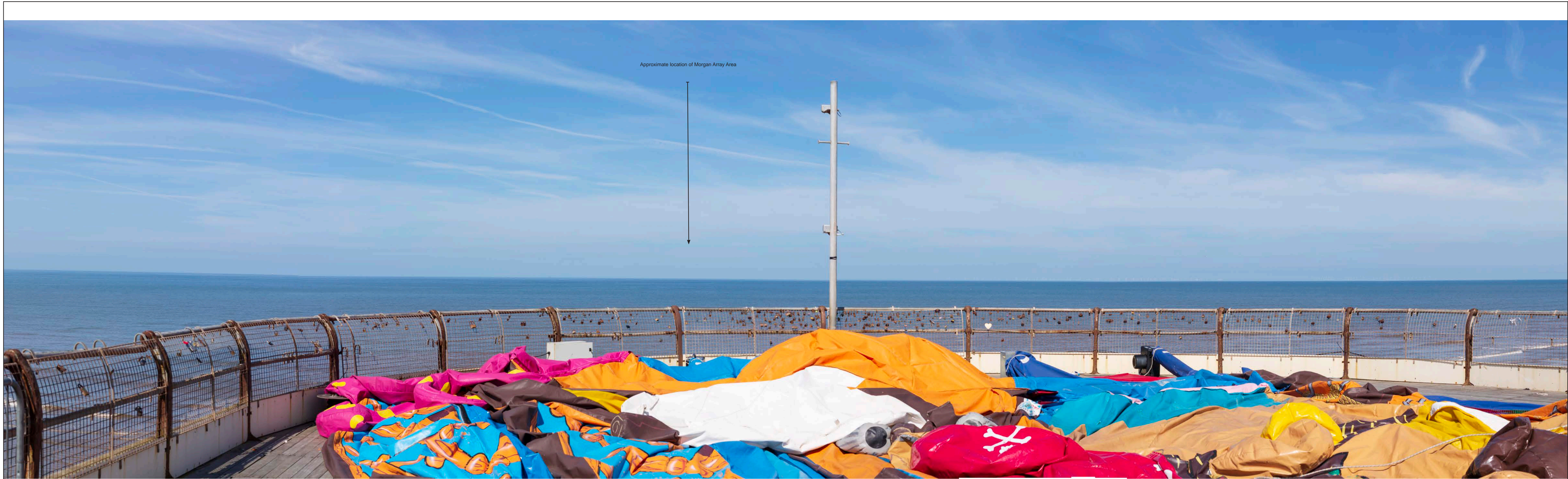


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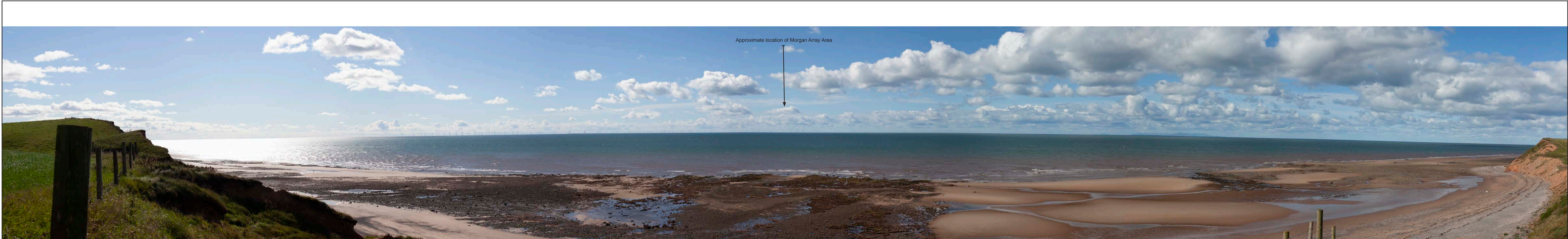
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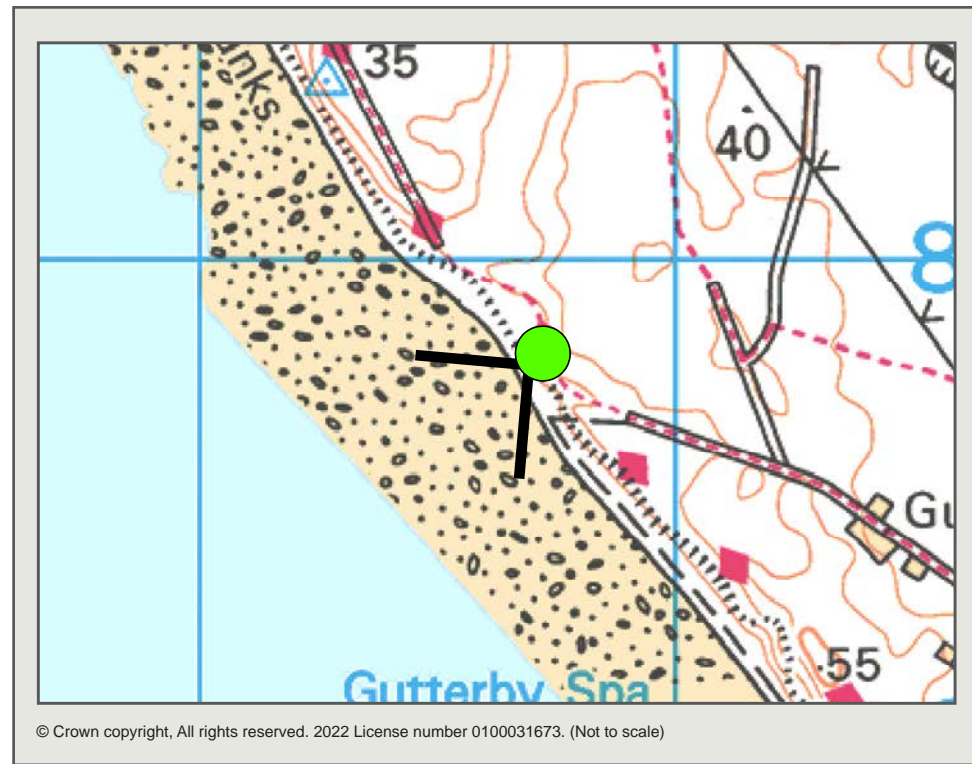


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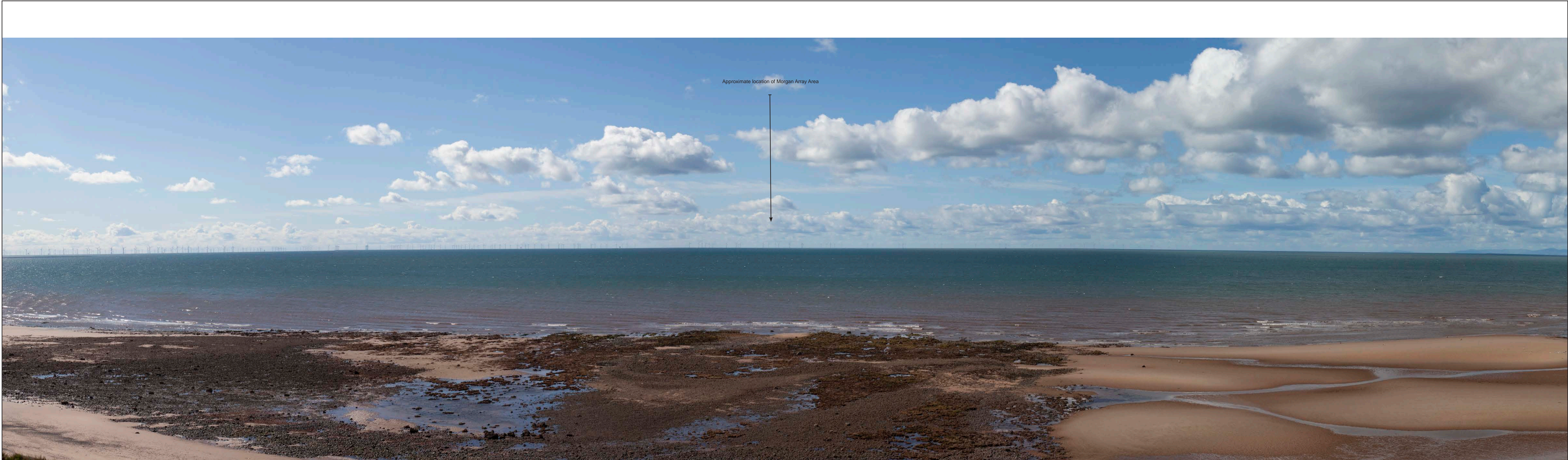




Approximate location of Morgan Array Area



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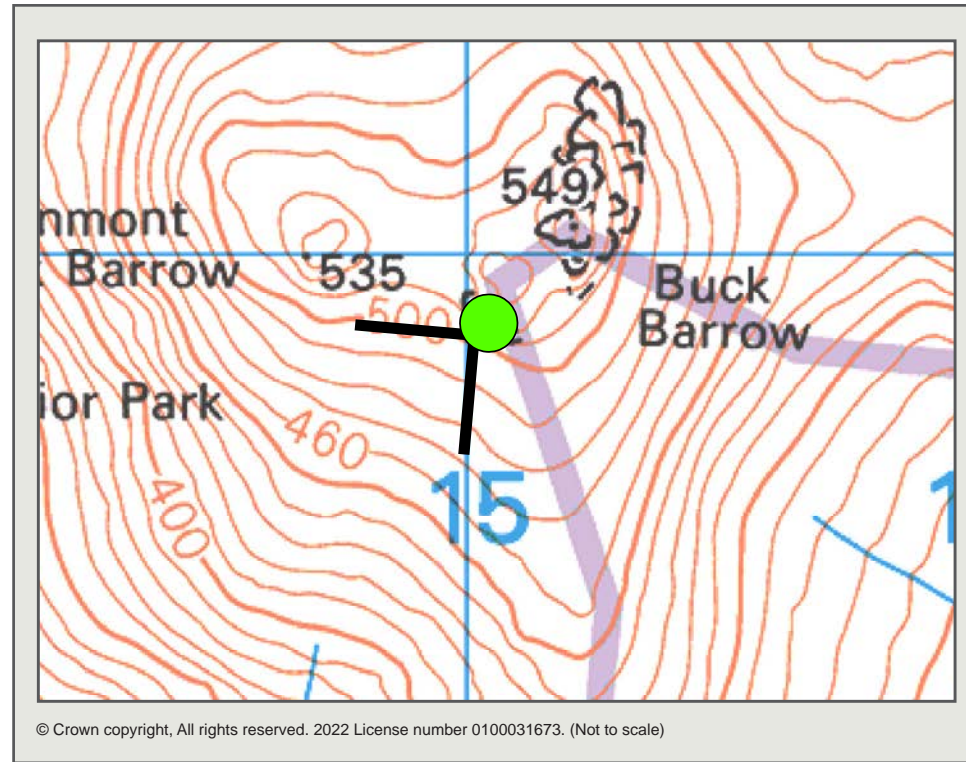


Approximate location of Morgan Array Area





Approximate location of Morgan Array Area



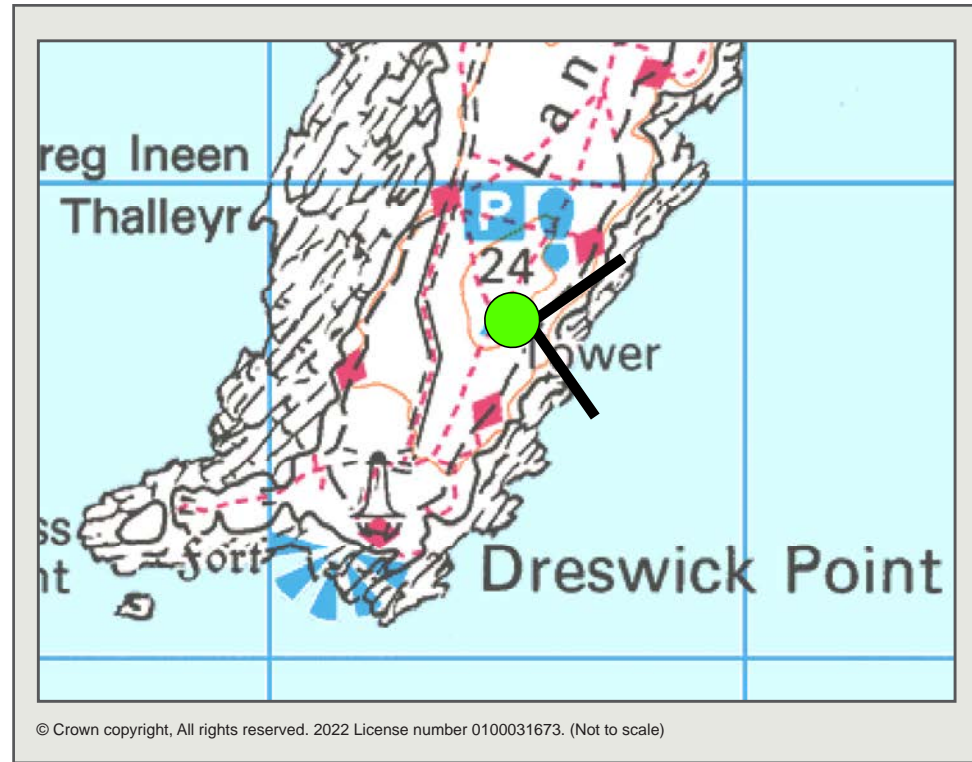
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Approximate location of Morgan Array Area



Approximate location of Morgan Array Area

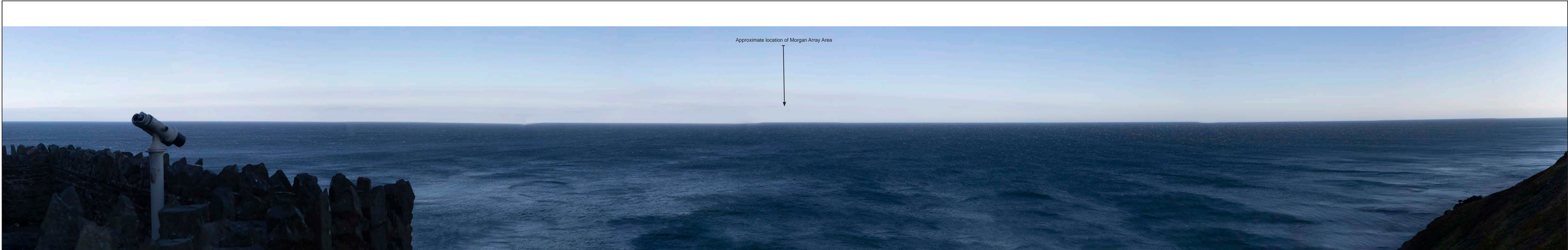


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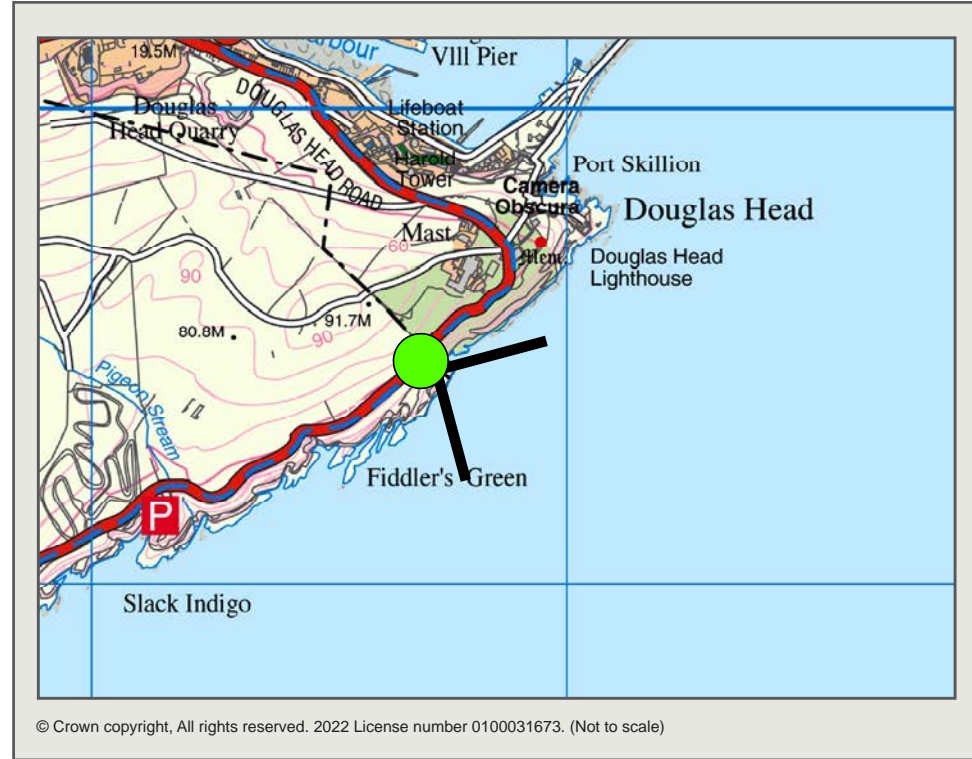


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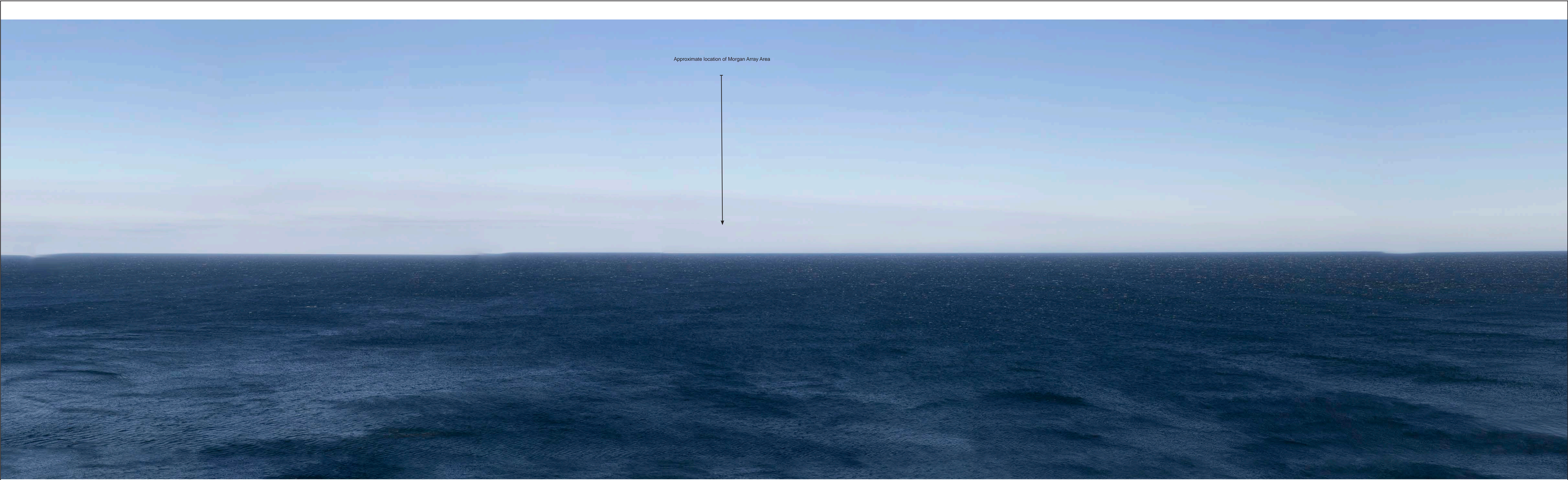


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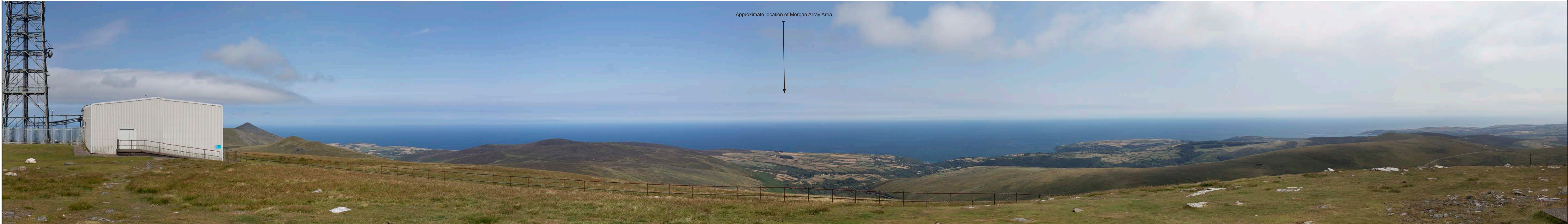


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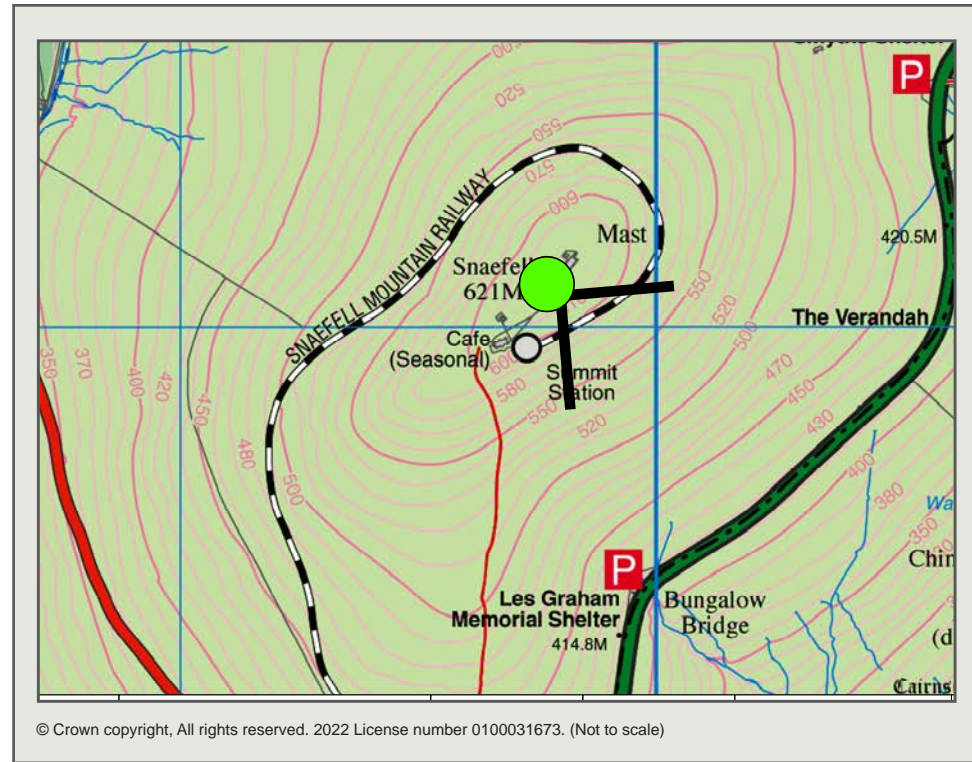




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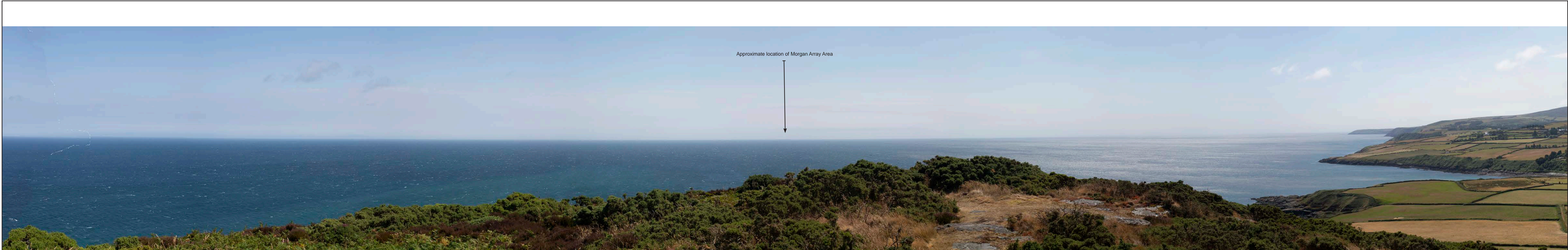


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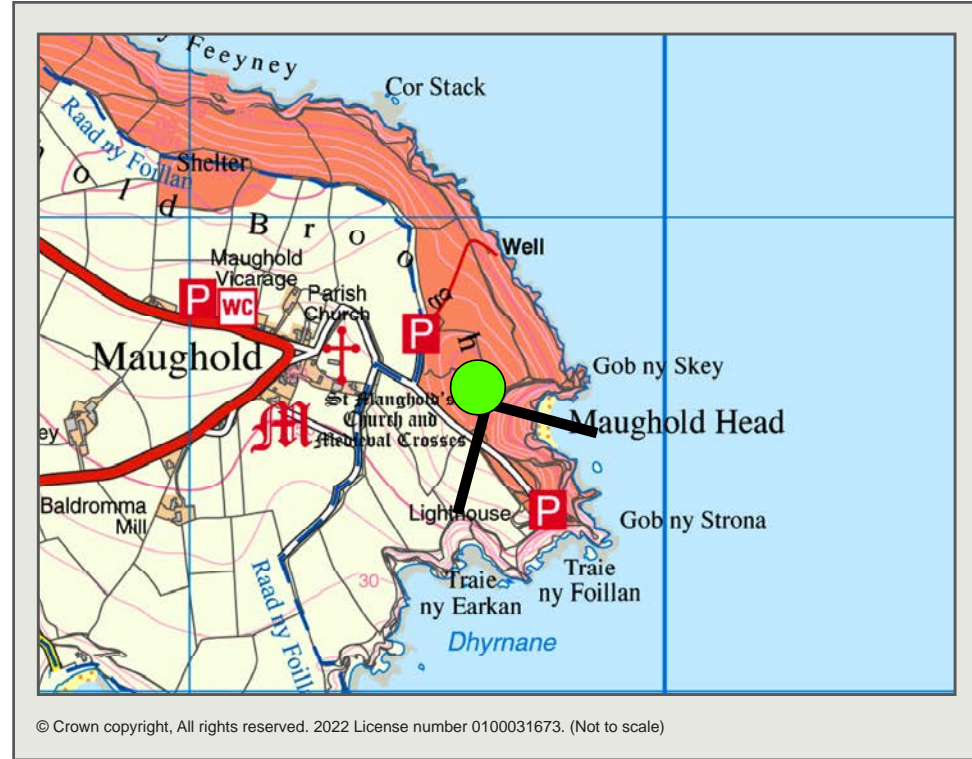


Approximate location of Morgan Array Area





Approximate location of Morgan Array Area

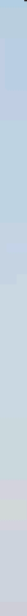


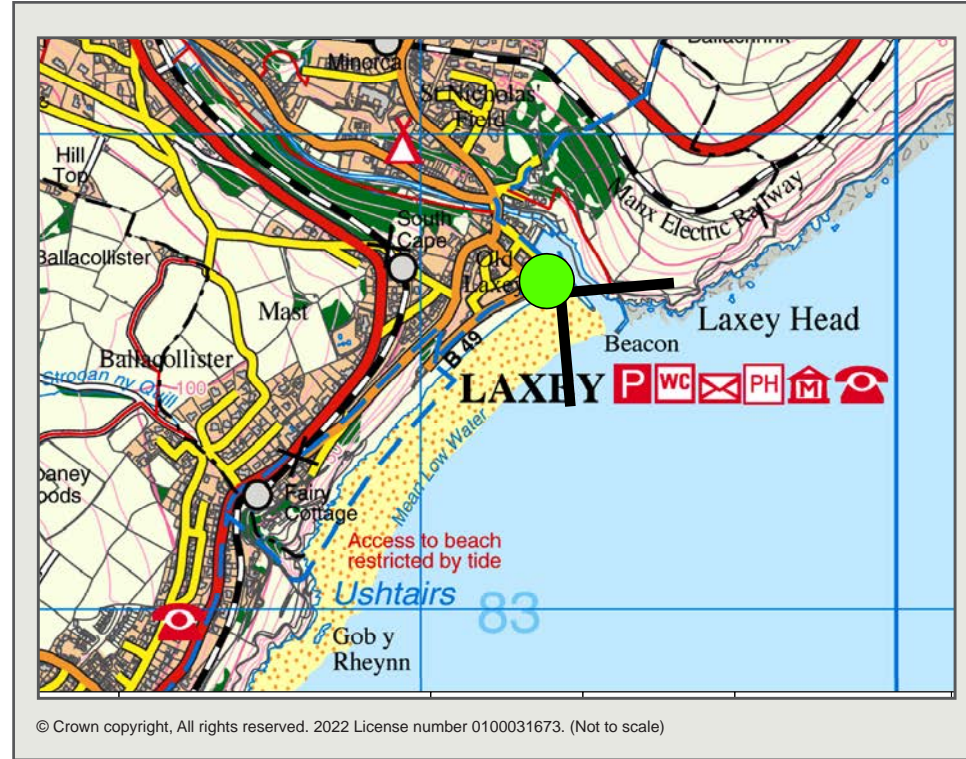
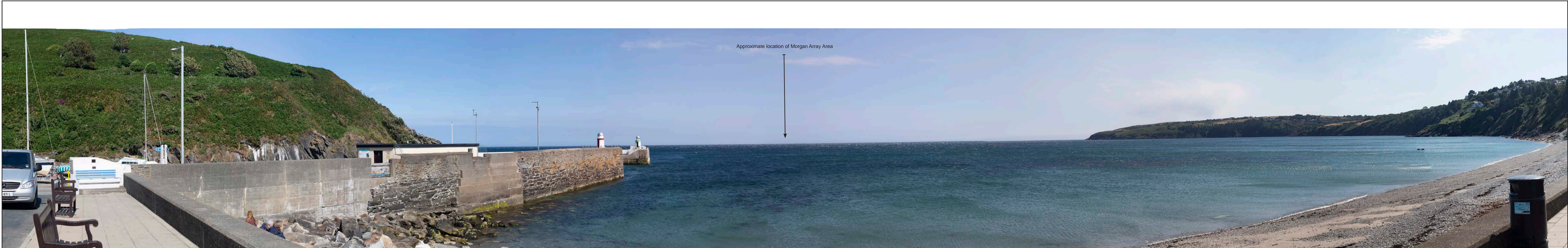
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Approximate location of Morgan Array Area





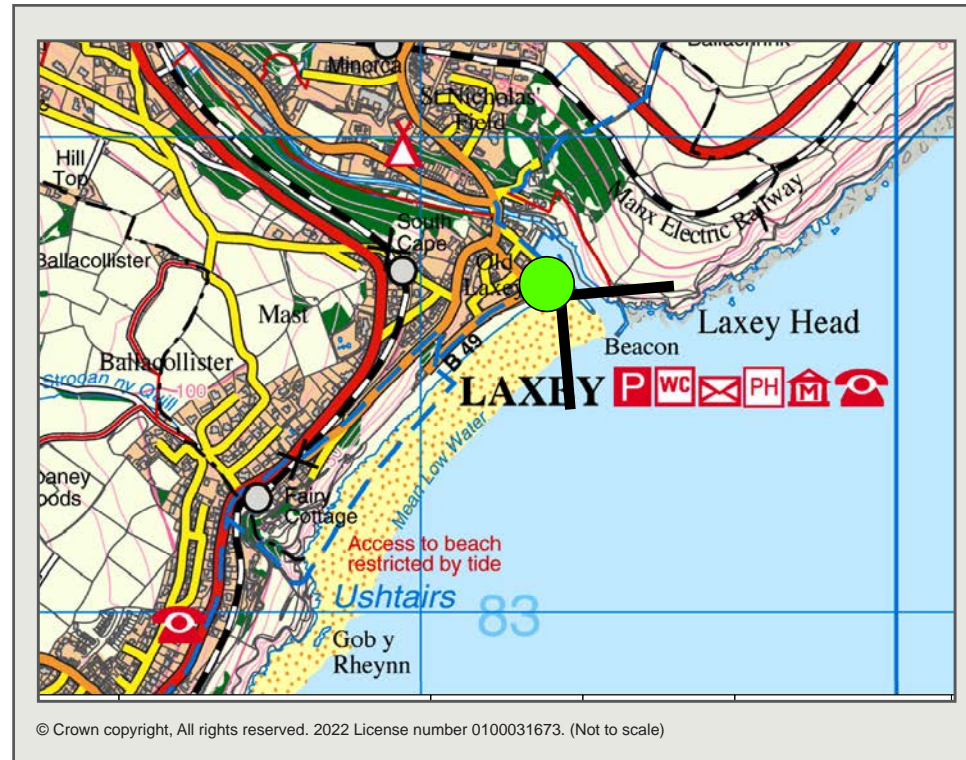
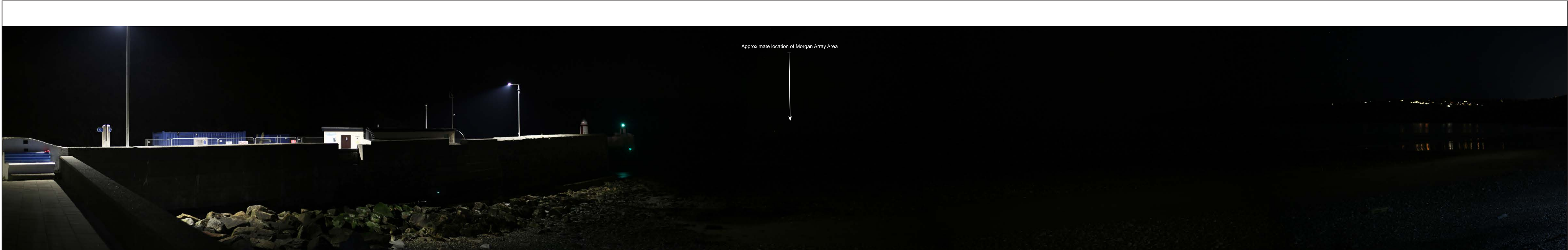
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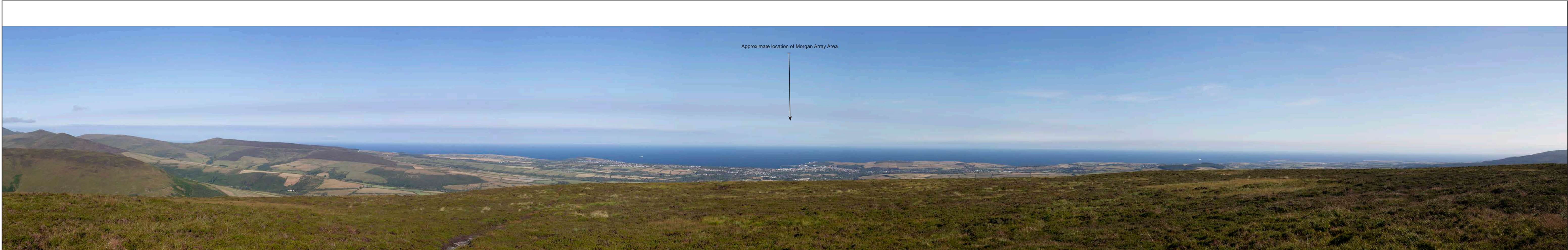
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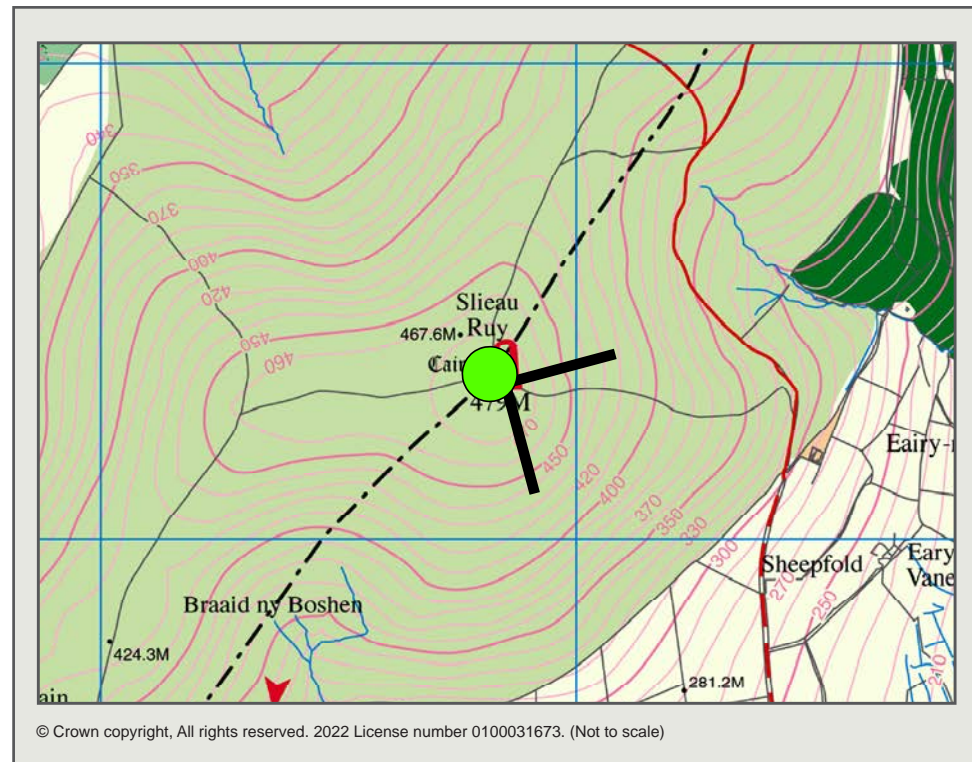


Approximate location of Morgan Array Area





Approximate location of Morgan Array Area

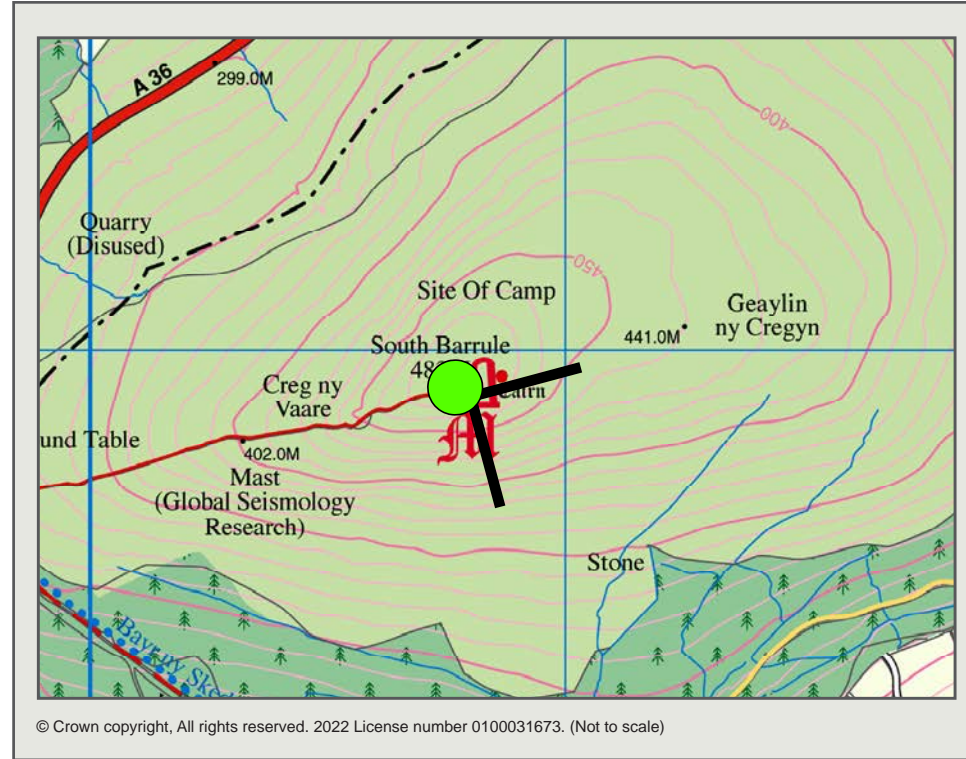
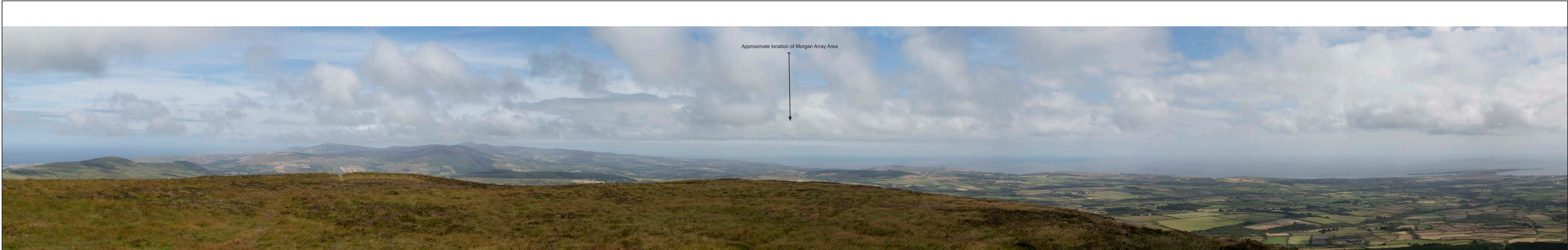


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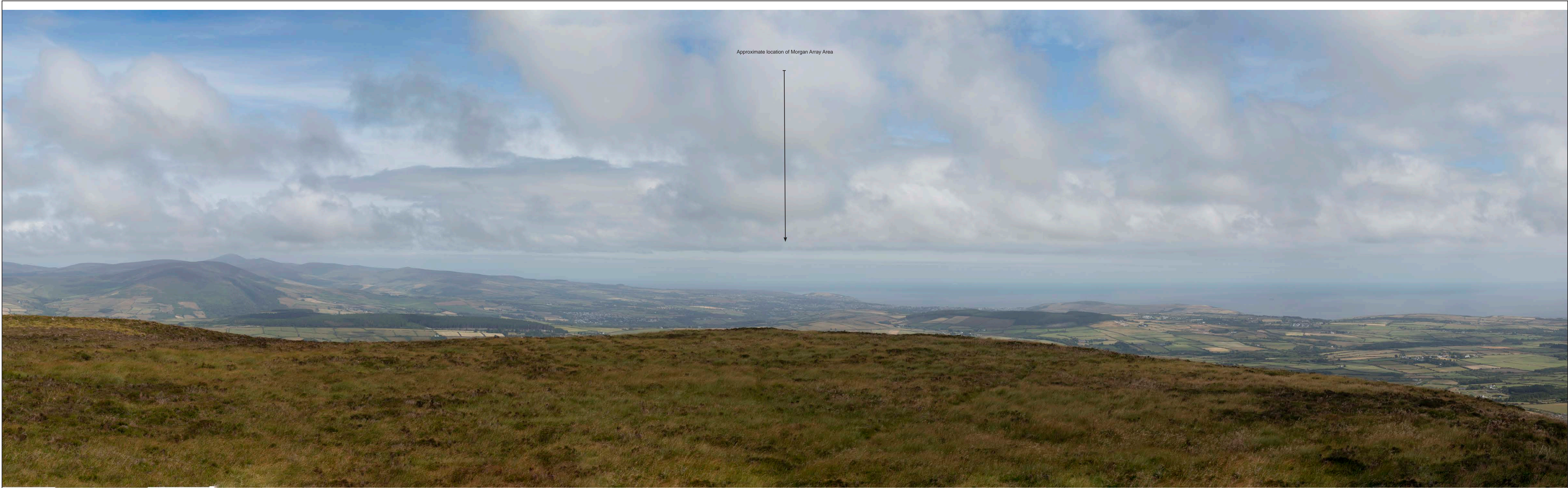
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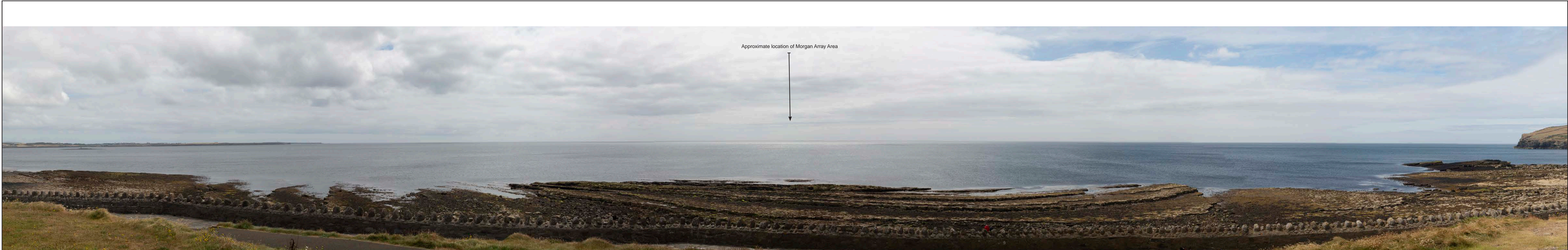
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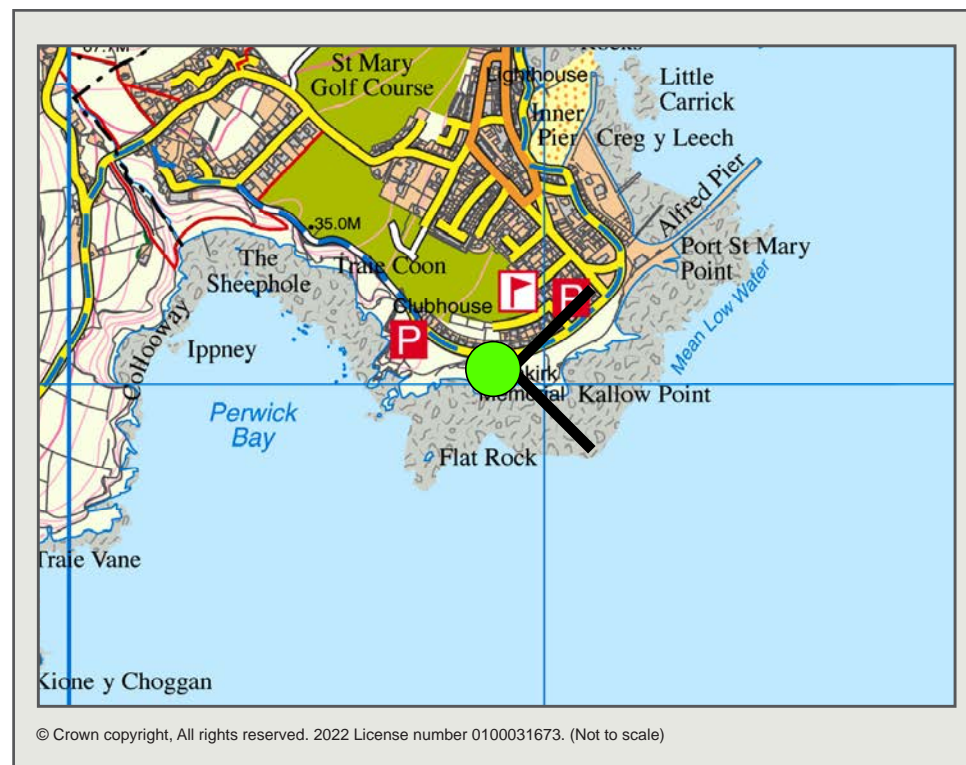


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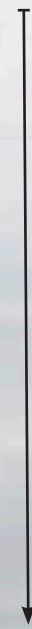


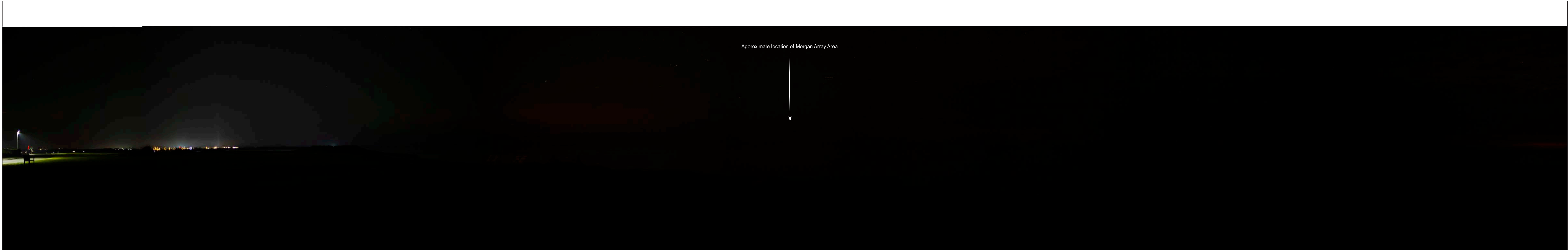
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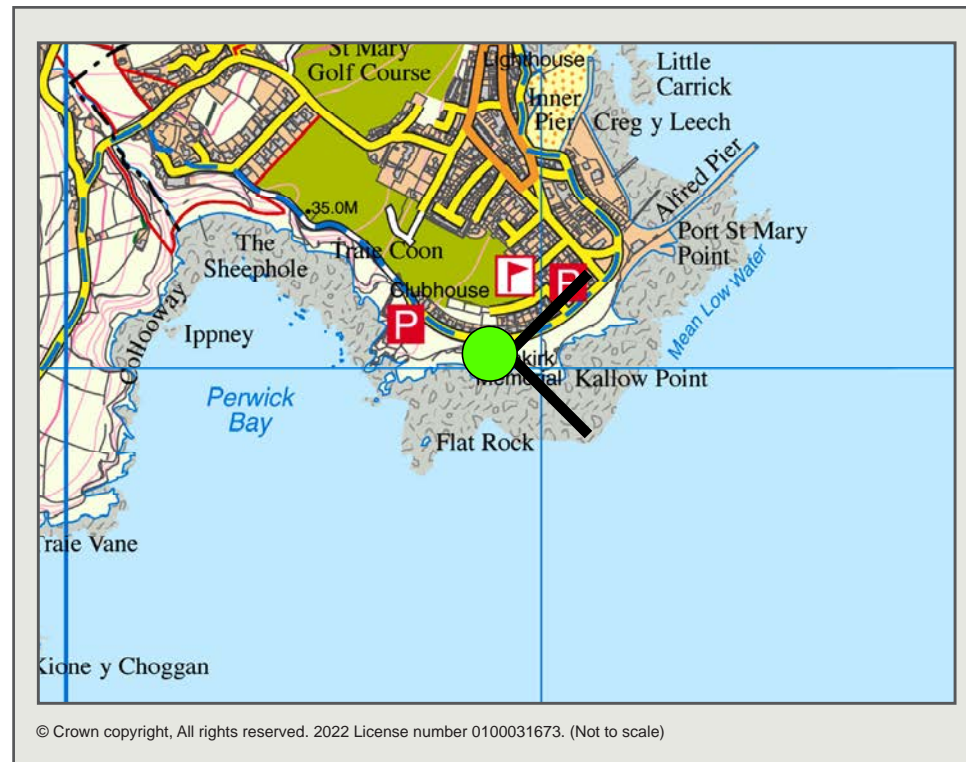


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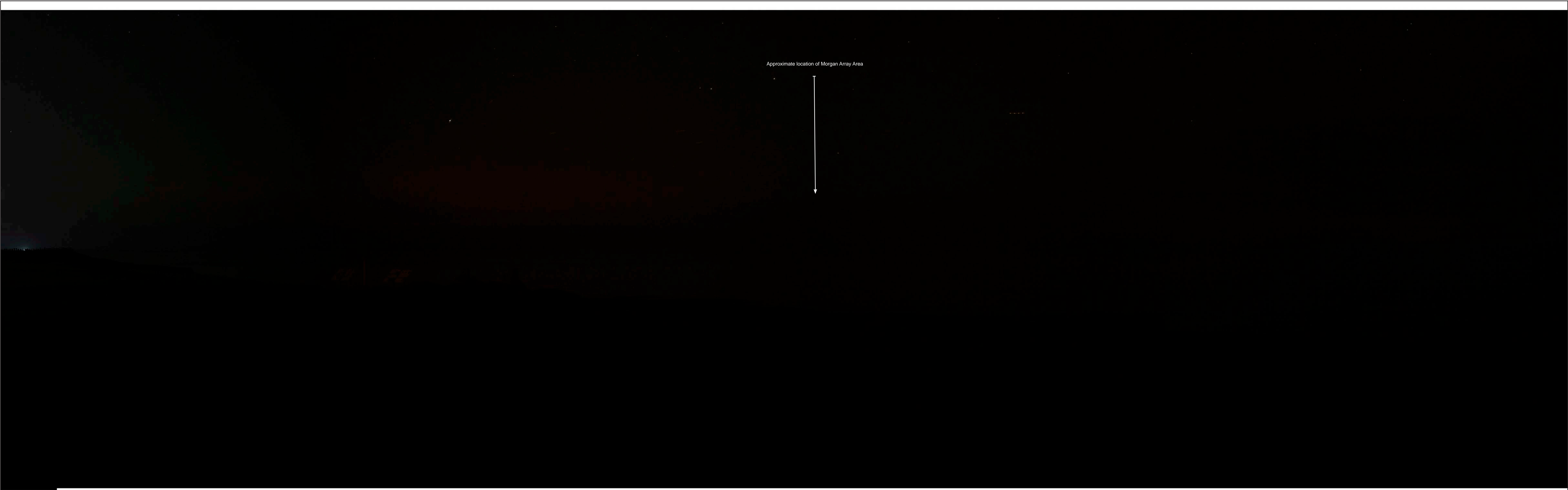


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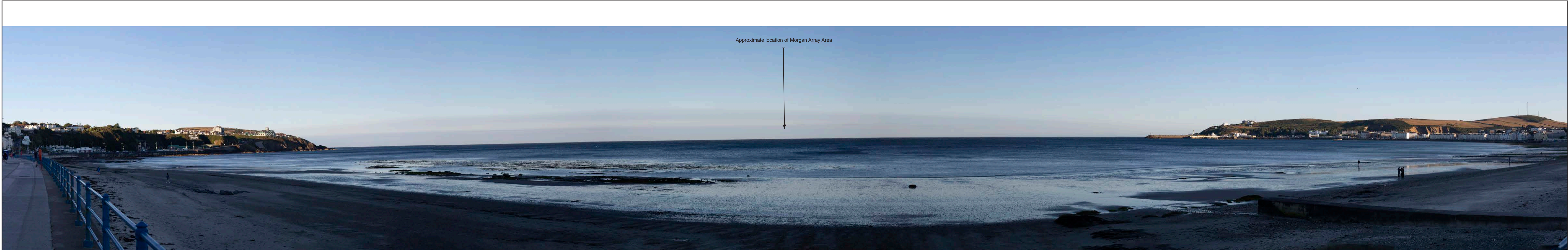
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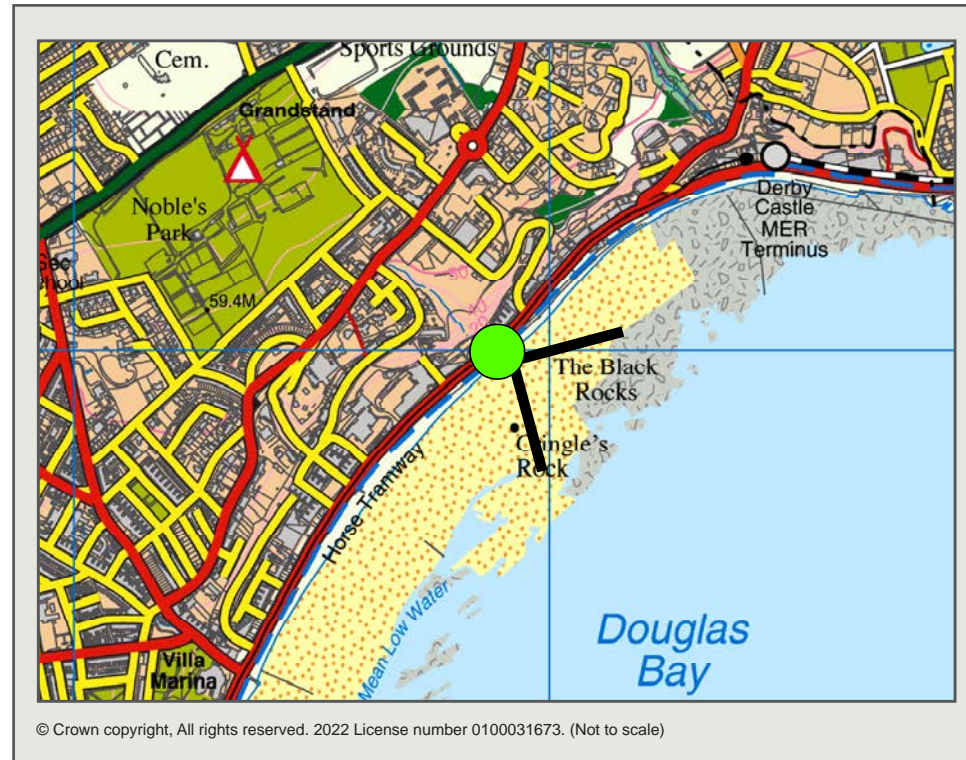


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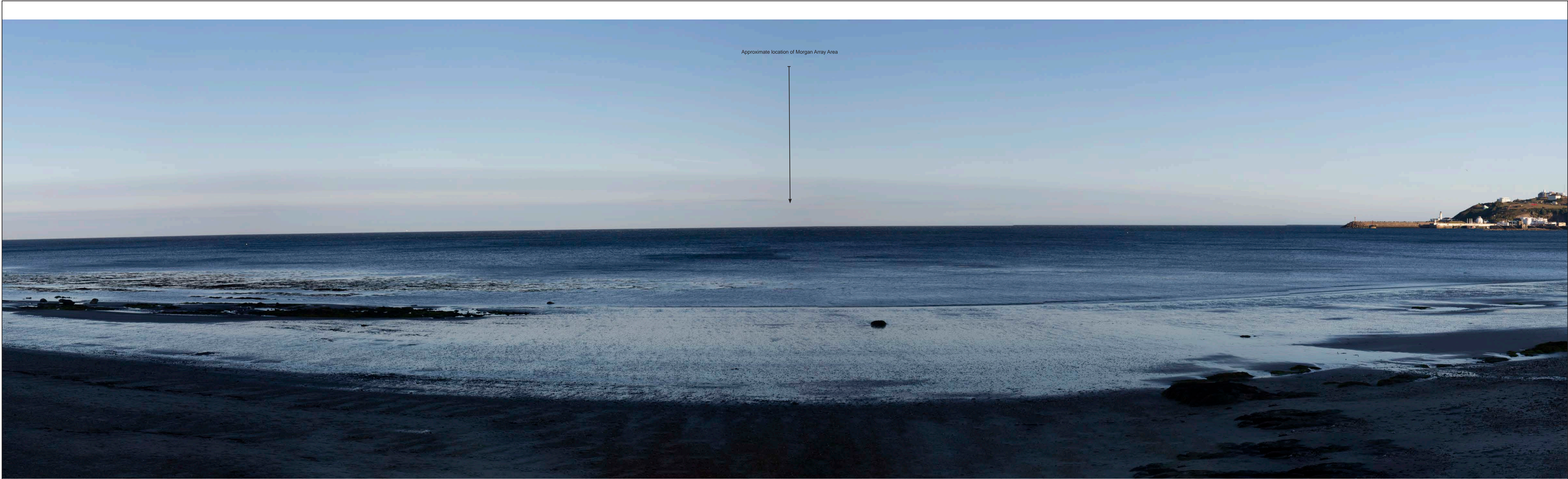




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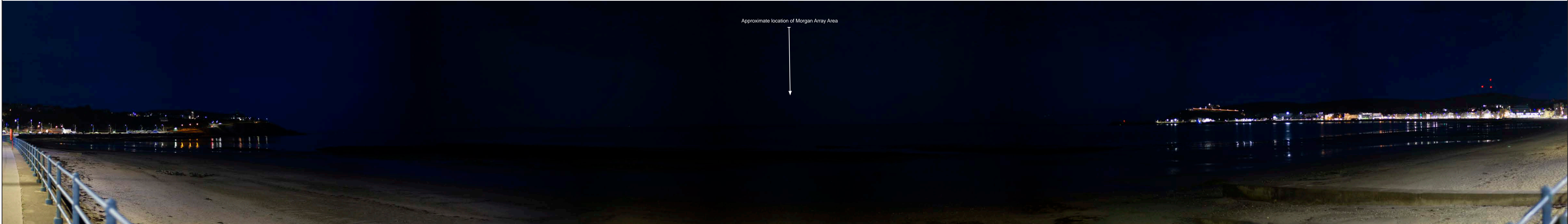


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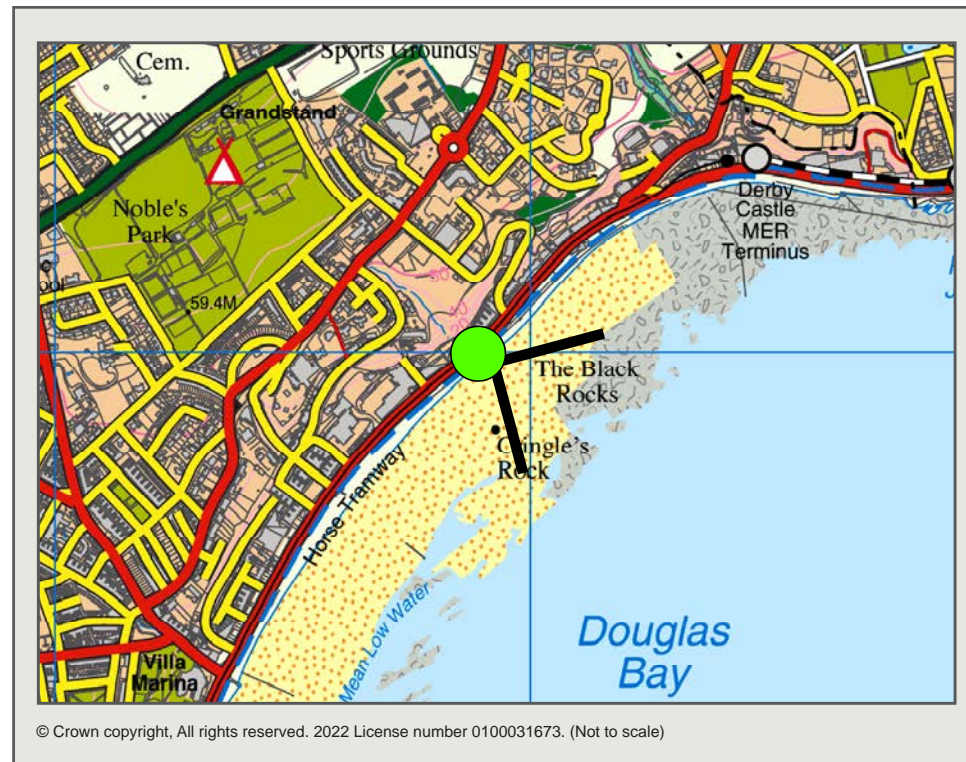


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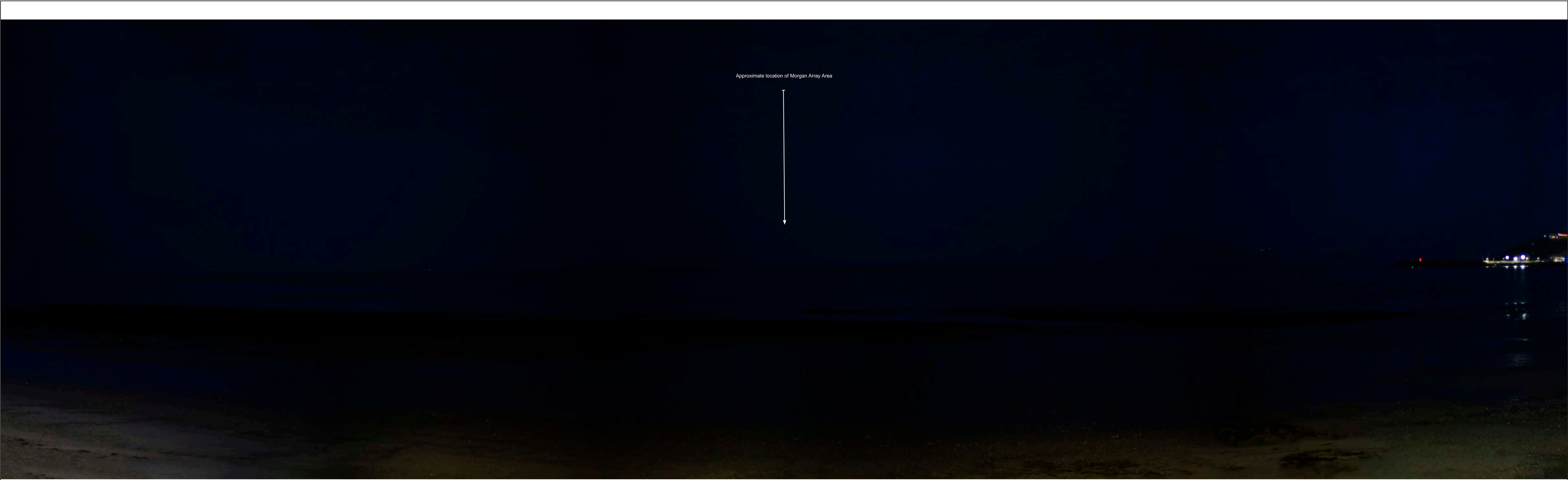
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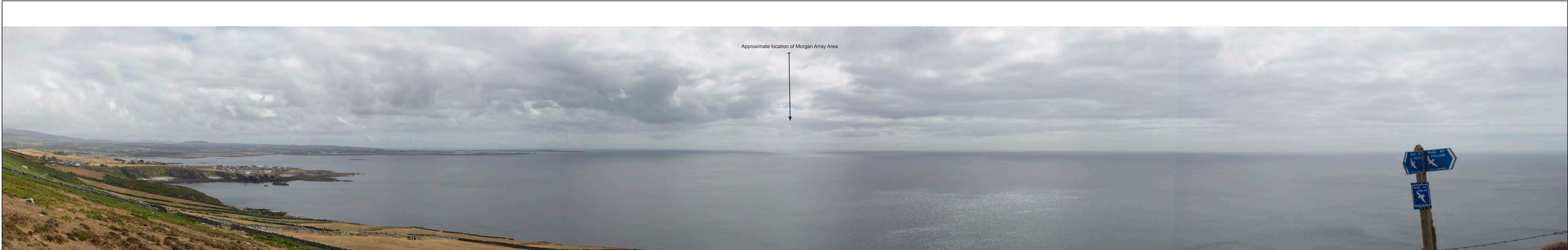
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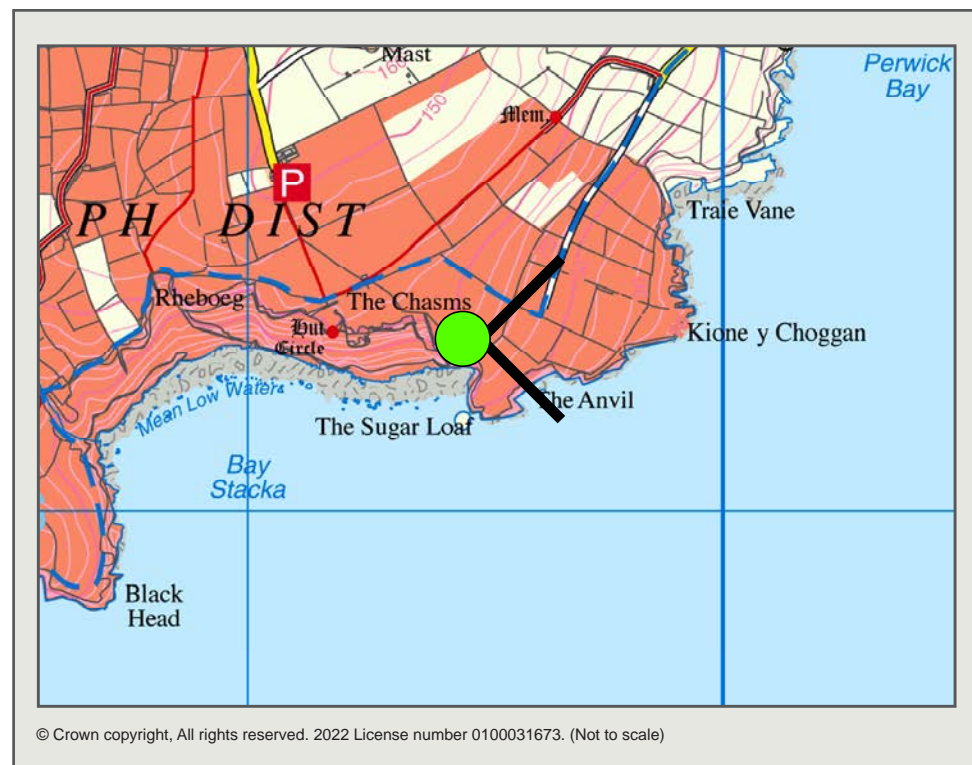


Approximate location of Morgan Array Area





Approximate location of Morgan Array Area



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Approximate location of Morgan Array Area

