

4

Landscape & Visual

4 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Introduction

Overview of the Proposed Unshinagh Wind Farm

- 4.1 An Environmental Statement for Unshinagh Wind Farm (hereinafter referred to as the Development) was submitted in 2022 and subsequently recommended for refusal by DFI Planning. The Development comprised 14 turbines with overall blade tip heights of 180 m. To mitigate some of the Planner's concerns about the potential environmental impacts of the proposed development, the developer, Renewable Energy Systems Ltd (hereinafter referred to as RES), is seeking permission to reduce the number of proposed turbines to 9 with some minor changes to the locations of the turbines. There is no proposed change to the proposed turbine dimensions.
- 4.2 This report is intended to be read as an addendum to Chapter 4 of the original Environmental Statement, the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. It is referred to throughout as the 'LVIA' where relevant. Both the LVIA and this report have been prepared by Shanti McAllister Landscape Planning and Design Ltd (hereinafter referred to as SMC Ltd) on behalf of RES. Shanti McAllister is an independent consultant and Chartered Landscape Architect with over 25 years' experience of preparing LVIAs for major development proposals including many wind farms in Northern Ireland.

Structure of this Report

- 4.3 This Addendum will address the following landscape and visual issues in the context outlined above:
- i. Identify any relevant changes to the baseline landscape and visual characteristics of the 30km Study Area, including any relevant changes to planning policy and guidance since the original LVIA;
 - ii. Identify and assess any significant landscape effects, including cumulative landscape effects, resulting from the proposed changes to the turbine layout;
 - iii. Identify and assess any significant visual effects, including cumulative visual effects, resulting from the proposed changes to the turbine layout.

LVIA Methodology

- 4.4 The methodology employed in the original LVIA adheres to the best practice and policy guidance that was current at that time is materially unchanged. It can be found starting at paragraph 4.33 of the original LVIA.
- 4.5 Figures produced to accompany the LVIA have been updated to reflect relevant changes to the baseline landscape and visual characteristics of the Study Area and the reduced turbine layout. These are listed below with a brief description of changes made.

- Figure 4.1 Landscape Designations and Classifications: Local Development Plan designation of Areas of Constraint on High Structures shown
- Figure 4.2 Landscape Character Areas: no changes except revised turbine layout shown
- Figure 4.3 Viewpoint Selection: updated ZTV shown
- Figure 4.4 Cumulative Baseline: updated status and number of wind farms shown
- Figure 4.5 Comparative Zone of Theoretical Visibility, 180 m vs. 150 m blade tip30 km radius: Second page added to include comparative ZTV of proposed 14-turbine vs. reduced 9-turbine layouts.
- Figures 4.6 – 4.8 Other Zones of Theoretical Visibility diagrams updated with reduced layout
- Figures 4.9 – 10 Cumulative Zone of Theoretical Visibility diagrams updated with current cumulative baseline
- Figures 4.11 - 30 Viewpoints 1 - 20: Wirelines update to show reduced layout and current cumulative baseline; photomontages updated to show reduced layout
- The LVIA Technical Appendix Table 4.5.1 has also been updated to reflect changes in the cumulative baseline.

Baseline Landscape and Visual Characteristics of the Study Area

- 4.6 The content of the original LVIA has been reviewed because there have been some changes to the baseline characteristics of the Study Area which are of relevance to the assessment of landscape and visual effects. This includes changes to the presence and status of cumulative wind farms and updates to planning policy. The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) was updated in December 2025. Mid and East Antrim Borough Council's Local Development Plan Strategy 2030 (LDPS) was adopted in October 2023 and contains policies in relation to development within the countryside and high structures.
- 4.7 An analysis of the effects of these changes is included below. No other substantial changes to the baseline landscape and visual characteristics of the Study Area have been identified that would materially affect the conclusions of the original LVIA. Therefore, the re-assessment of landscape, visual and cumulative effects in this Addendum refers largely to the baseline established in the original LVIA. This includes descriptions of other relevant legislation and planning policy, and physical conditions of the LVIA Study Area.

Strategic Planning Policy Statement Edition 2, 2025

- 4.8 The updated SPPS shifts the overall emphasis of policy from the facilitation to maximisation of renewable energy in response to challenging targets set in the Climate Change (NI) Act 2022 and Energy Strategy 2021. The SPPS places an expectation on local planning authorities to help optimise the delivery of renewable energy projects by carefully balancing local impacts with wider environmental benefits. However, it also requires a cautious approach to wind energy developments in designated areas and requires particular attention to be paid to landscape and visual impacts, including cumulative effects, in order to avoid unacceptable adverse impacts. The requirement for caution is reflective of the LVIA methodology to identify and assess the most significant potential landscape and visual effects, including cumulative effects.

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council's Local Development Plan Strategy 2030

4.9 Section 5.9 of the LDPS, Countryside Strategy recognises the countryside as an important location for a number of economic activities, of which renewable energy is one. It is also an environmental resource by virtue of its high-quality landscapes and seascapes, and stunning coastline in the east. The LDPS aims to provide links to the Community Plan by promoting good health and well-being through access to the countryside in conjunction with developing positive attitudes towards the environment. The LDPS also seeks to protect and enhance the rural environment whilst also promoting sustainable economic development that is appropriate in a rural context, and which can be a driver for economic prosperity.

4.10 An Areas of Constraint on High Structures (ACHS)¹ designation has been introduced to protect distinctive and vulnerable landscapes and the assets associated with the natural and historic environments of these areas. Structures above 25 m in height will only be permitted within these areas if it can be demonstrated that:

- a) they do not interrupt key views from public vantage points;
- b) there is a need for a structure of this height;
- c) there are no suitable alternative sites located outside of the designated area;
- d) appropriate mitigation measures are in place to minimise the impacts of the proposed structure on the designated area;
- e) the proposal is of such regional importance as to outweigh any detrimental impact on landscape character, any distinctive landscape features and/ or heritage interest in the designated area.

4.11 Whilst there are five ACHSs within the LVIA Study Area, it is noted that the designation and associated criteria relate to high structures located within the designated area only. The Development is partially located within The Eastern Garron Plateau and Scarp Slopes ACHS as detailed below. This, and other ACHS within the LVIA Study Area are now shown on LVIA figure 4.1 for ease of reference.

Eastern Garron Plateau and Scarp Slopes ACHS

4.12 Only the four northern most of the proposed turbines in the reduced turbine layout would be located within this ACHS as opposed to 5 turbines in the previously proposed layout. The remaining proposed turbines would be located outwith this designated area. These differences are illustrated in the revised Figure 4.1. The reduced layout represents a reduction of potential physical effects on this designated area which conforms with designation criteria d as listed above.

4.13 In relation to criteria a, which refers to the avoidance of interruption of key views from public vantage points within the ACHS, it is noted that Policy CS3 does not identify specific locations of public vantage points or key views and neither does the accompanying Landscape Character Assessment (LDP Technical Supplement 10). However, the latter does refer to various key characteristics within LCA 122 Garron Plateau, which are key considerations. These are not substantially different to the characteristics that were identified by the Northern Ireland

¹ LDP Strategy Policy CS3 with justification and amplification at paragraphs 5.9.17 – 5.9.27

Landscape Character Assessment, on which Technical Supplement 10 is based, and which have already been recognised in the LVIA as being a key consideration in the selection of representative viewpoints. These characteristics include the slopes and headlands which provide the backdrop to the A2 Coast Road and Carnlough village, Carnlough Harbour, and the A42 and A43 as main tourist routes. The LVIA viewpoint selection process, which takes account of these characteristics, is described in the LVIA from ES chapter 4, paragraph 4.145, in Technical Appendix 4.4 and on Figure 4.3. An updated version of the latter is included in this FEI submission. Viewpoints 7 and 8 were shortlisted for detailed analysis because they are representative of typical views from the coastal settlement, Carnlough. Detailed analysis of the visual effects of the Development on these viewpoints can be found from paragraph 4.170 of the LVIA. The overall conclusions were that, whilst visual receptors ranged from medium to high sensitivity in views represented by these viewpoints, the overall magnitude of visual effects would be low and not significant. In the original wirelines and photomontages only the two of the proposed turbines – T1 and T2, which were located on the highest part of the site - would have been clearly visible. From Viewpoint 7 the blade tips of T3 and T4 would also have been visible but less discernible. Both viewpoints have been reproduced for this FEI submission (FEI Figures 4.17 and 4.18). They illustrate that the proposed reduction in the number of turbines and layout refinements mean that only T1 would be clearly visible as a single turbine from these locations. Although the blade tips of T3 and 4 may protrude just above the skyline, they are unlikely to be easily discernible. These refinements to the proposed layout are considered to be appropriate mitigation measures that serve to minimise the effects of the Development on this ACHS. Whilst it is noted that LDP Technical Supplement 10 considers “any” impact on the visually exposed Garron plateau edge to be inappropriate (Appendix A, page 101) the subsequent guidelines in relation to wind energy development notes that turbines should be set back from plateau edges to “avoid significant adverse impacts” on undeveloped ridgelines. and it is the author’s opinion that the avoidance of significant effects on key views is achieved.

4.14 Several provisional viewpoints were selected from the coast road between Garron Point and Carnlough and from other vantage points within Carnlough village. Provisional viewpoints p10, p11 in proximity to Garron Point were not shortlisted due to the absence of visibility. Provisional viewpoints p36, p37, p52, p53, p54 p55, p56 and p57 were not shortlisted for the reasons listed in Technical Appendix 4.4, Table 4.4.1 including an absence of clear visibility or a better representation of clear visibility and more sensitive visual receptors present at the shortlisted viewpoint locations and the fact that many of these locations would be experienced from road corridors where traffic was fast-moving, stopping places were not typically available and views in the direction of the Development were therefore likely to be glimpsed, fleeting or screened by roadside vegetation.

4.15 Consideration of the effects of the development on historic aspects of this ACHS is detailed in the Cultural Heritage chapter of this submission (FEI Chapter 5). Consideration of need, alternative sites and regional importance is covered in the Planning Statement prepared by Turleys.

Landscape Effects

- 4.16 The assessment of landscape effects can be found starting at paragraph 4.79 of the original LVIA. The LVIA found that the Development was located in conformity to the Supplementary Planning Guidance for Landscape Character Area (LCA) 122, Garron Plateau within which it would be located. This LCA is noted as being suitable to wind energy development in theory and this is still acknowledged in the LDP and accompanying Technical Supplement 10. The latter doesn't contain any substantial differences in its overall description of landscape character elements to those described in the SPG. Although part of LCA 122 is now covered by an ACHS designation, the Technical Supplement also acknowledges that views within the LCA are often limited due to their elevated position in comparison to surrounding areas and a lack of public access to elevated landscapes can further restrict views. Scenic quality is noted as being generally high within LCA 122 but this quality is affected where there is proximity to forestry which is also noted as being an aid to visual integration. In this respect the effects of the Development, when viewed from north and western parts of the Study Area are reduced by large swathes of forestry, as illustrated by viewpoints 13 and 14 (FEI LVIA Figures 4.23 and 4.24). The Development's location was described in the SPG as being of medium and lesser sensitivity than other parts of LCA 122 and this is still the case. This is the lowest level of sensitivity included within the SPG (no LCA in Northern Ireland is deemed by the SPG to be of Low or no sensitivity). Therefore, whilst the Development would have a direct physical effect on the part of the LCA within which it is located, it would be well located and its overall effect on landscape character would be medium and not significant.
- 4.17 The LVIA also found that the Development may have indirect effects on the landscape character in small areas of four other LCAs and one Seascape Character Area (SCA) which are in proximity to it, or which contain viewpoints used in this LVIA. The SPG's description of these LCAs is very similar to LCA 122 in many respects including their value and levels of sensitivity to wind energy development. In relation to these other LCAs the magnitude of effects resulting from the Development would range from medium to negligible. Sensitivity would range from high to negligible depending on whether the LCAs would be located in relatively close proximity to the Development or at a greater distance and to what extent existing and consented wind farms define the physical landscape character of these LCAs and their settings. However, in no instances are the physical effects on landscape character deemed to be significant and there is no substantial change in landscape effects resulting from the reduced turbine layout.

Visual effects

- 4.18 The assessment of visual effects can be found in the original LVIA starting at paragraph 4.134, ZTV diagrams are summarised in Table 4.1 and illustrated in Figures 4.5 – 4.8. Effects on viewpoints summarised in Table 4.2 and illustrated in Figures 4.11 – 4.30.
- 4.19 A new comparative ZTV is included in Figure 4.5 to show the difference in visibility of the submitted 14-turbine layout compared to the proposed 9-turbine layout. The omission of five turbines would result in a 4.13% reduction in overall visibility of the Development, primarily to the west beyond 20 km, to the east within the seascape and on the south-facing side of Glenariff approximately 7 – 10 km to the north west.

- 4.20 The revised ZTVs (Figures 4.6 – 4.8) show that the proposed reduction in the number of turbines in the Development would result in a minor decrease in blade tip visibility of 2.39 % across a 15 km radius (from 53.84% to 51.45%) but, as was the case previously, a large proportion of visibility would be sea-based. Within a 30 km radius, blade tip visibility would reduce by 3.74% but the majority of this would also be sea-based. Land-based visibility would still be relatively minimal, as shown in the original LVIA figures.
- 4.21 The original LVIA identified six representative viewpoints that would experience significant visual effects. These were all located to the south of the Development and near Carnlough, but none are located within the ACHS. No significant visual effects were found to occur beyond approximately 3 km from the Development and other close-range viewpoints within Carnlough, along other parts of the A42 road corridor or from more elevated viewpoints overlooking Glenarm and Glencloy at higher elevations. From the majority of the Study Area and the majority of the AONB the Development would either have no visibility or no significant visual effects. There is a noticeable absence of visibility from coastal areas aside from Carnlough or from the lower parts of any of the Glens except Glencloy where visibility is also not widespread. Therefore, the effects of the Development on the AONB, as a whole, were found to be limited.
- 4.22 The revised viewpoint figures show that the proposed reduction in the number of turbines would result in a less dense collection of turbines overall and, crucially, the removal of T2 means that the Development is positioned further from the highest point of the site overlooking Carnlough. This change results in a substantial reduction in visibility of turbines from within the Eastern Garron Plateau and Scarp Slopes ACHS as previously noted. Furthermore, the reduced turbine layout increases the distance between 12 of the 20 representative viewpoints and maintains the distance rather than decreases it in all other instances which also decreases the visual prominence of the Development to a slight extent. However, the geographical extent of turbines and levels of visibility from other representative viewpoints is not changed to such an extent that conclusions on the overall significance of effects is altered from those made in the original LVIA.

Table 4.2: Summary of Changes to Visual Effects on Viewpoints

Viewpoint		Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km)	Visual Prominence	Sensitivity of key visual receptors	Magnitude of visual effect	Significance of visual effect
Category A: Views in close proximity to the site boundary						
1	Middle section of Slane Road	1.16km to T10, previously 0.88 km	Prominent (unchanged)	Medium (unchanged)	High (unchanged)	Significant (unchanged)

Viewpoint		Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km)	Visual Prominence	Sensitivity of key visual receptors	Magnitude of visual effect	Significance of visual effect
2	North eastern section of Slane Road	1.49 km to T10, previously 1.28 km	Prominent (unchanged)	High (unchanged)	Medium (unchanged)	Significant (unchanged)
3	Doonan Leap Carpark, A42 Glencloy	1.72 km to T5 (unchanged)	Visible (unchanged)	Medium to High (unchanged)	Low (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)
Category B: Views on approaches to coastal settlements						
4	Dickeystown Road, Glenarm	6.02 km to T1 (unchanged)	Visible (unchanged)	High to Low (unchanged)	Medium (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)
5	Approach into Carnlough on A42	2.17 km to T8, previously 2.01 km to T10	Prominent (unchanged)	Medium to High (unchanged)	High (unchanged)	Significant (unchanged)
Category C: Views from the coastal settlement of Carnlough						
6	Straidkilly Road, Carnlough	2.87 km to T1 (unchanged)	Prominent (unchanged)	High (unchanged)	Medium (unchanged)	Significant (unchanged)
7	Harbour Park, Carnlough	2.83 km to T1 (unchanged)	Visible (unchanged)	Medium (unchanged)	Low (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)
8	Lane to Cranny Falls, Carnlough	2.65 km to T1 (unchanged)	Visible (unchanged)	High (unchanged)	Low (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)
Category D: Views from the Antrim Glens						
9	Ballyvaddy Road overlooking Glencloy	2.33 km to T1 (unchanged)	Prominent (unchanged)	High to Low (unchanged)	High (unchanged)	Significant (unchanged)

Viewpoint		Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km)	Visual Prominence	Sensitivity of key visual receptors	Magnitude of visual effect	Significance of visual effect
10	Ulster Way at Crockandoo, Feystown Road	5.86 km to T5, previously 5.84 km to T10	Visible (unchanged)	High to Low (unchanged)	Medium (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)
11	Glenview Road, Glenarm	7.12 km to T11, previously 6.83 km to T10	Visible (unchanged)	Medium to Low (unchanged)	Medium (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)
12	Munie Road	3.02 km to T10, previously 2.73 km	Prominent (unchanged)	Medium to Low (unchanged)	High (unchanged)	Significant (unchanged)
Category E: Elevated views from the Antrim Plateau						
13	Moyle Way near Trostan summit	10.42 km to T4, previously 10.30 km to T13	Visible (unchanged)	High (unchanged)	Negligible (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)
14	Skerry East Road, Dungonnell Way	8.85 km to T4, previously 8.24 km to T13	Visible (unchanged)	High (unchanged)	Negligible (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)
15	Slemish summit	7.86 km to T11 (unchanged)	Visible (unchanged)	High (unchanged)	Medium (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)
16	Carnalbanagh	3.97 km to T11, previously	Prominent (unchanged)	Medium (unchanged)	Medium (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)

Viewpoint		Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km)	Visual Prominence	Sensitivity of key visual receptors	Magnitude of visual effect	Significance of visual effect
		3.89 km to T10				
17	Ulster Way at Scawt Hill	9.63 km to T10, previously 9.37 km	Visible (unchanged)	High (unchanged)	Medium (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)
18	Ulster Way at Knockdhu	10.74 km to T10, previously 10.45 km	Visible (unchanged)	High (unchanged)	Medium (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)
Category F: Views from the south-western edge of the AONB and wider Study Area						
19	Carnalbanagh Road near Broughshane	7.50 km to T11 (unchanged)	Visible (unchanged)	Medium to Low (unchanged)	Low (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)
20	Glenbuck Road, Long Mountain Ridge	24.48 km to T4, previously 23.13 km to T13	Not Visible (unchanged)	Low (unchanged)	Low (unchanged)	Not Significant (unchanged)

Cumulative Effects

4.23 The assessment of cumulative landscape effects can be found starting at paragraph 4.211 of the LVIA and the assessment of cumulative visual effects can be found starting at paragraph 4.215. The cumulative ZTVs (Figures 4.9 and 4.10), viewpoint wirelines in Figures 4.11 – 4.30 and LVIA Technical Appendix Table 4.5.1 has been updated to reflect changes in the cumulative baseline. In summary these changes include:

- the construction of the previously consented wind farm at Ballykeel, which is located approximately 13 km to the southeast of the Development;
- the consent of a 5-turbine re-powering scheme with 137 m high turbines which will eventually replace the operational Corkey wind farm which comprises 10 turbines with 53.5 m high

turbines located on the western edge of the AONB approximately 15 km from the Development. This would become visible on the distant skyline in Viewpoints 17 and 20 but would not be visible either sequentially or simultaneously with the Development in any of the other representative viewpoint;

- the withdrawal of a proposed 14-turbine wind farm at Ballygilbert which would have been located within the Knockdhu ACHS approximately 7.4 km to the southeast of the Development.

4.24 The revised cumulative ZTVs show that the proposed reduction in the number of turbines in the Development, combined with changes to the cumulative baseline would result in an increase in the percentage of the 30 km Study Area that would experience visibility of other wind farms (82.03% compared with 74.75% in the original LVIA). There would also be a small reduction in additional visibility of the Development alongside existing and consented wind farms (6.25% compared with 8.35%). However, visibility of other proposed wind farms has decreased from 64.22% to 38.47% and additional visibility of the Development has increased from 2.29% to 18.14%. The nearest proposed wind farm remains Carnalbanagh, but the only other proposed wind farm would be Whappstown, which is located over 15 km from the Development and the two would not be experienced within the same field of view.

4.25 The original LVIA found that wind farms were not an uncommon feature in approaches to the AONB and there was already a pattern of wind farms and single turbines across the Study Area. This has not changed and has instead been reinforced by the consent of Corkey Repower and the construction of Ballykeel wind farms. Existing and consented wind farms are still generally located along the southwestern and western edges of the AONB and closely associated with the lowlands around the A26 road corridor. The closest existing wind farms remain as Rathsherry/ Elginny Hill which are sometimes visible from the same locations as the Development but rarely in the same field of view and always with approximately 8 - 10 km separation distance. Ballykeel was noted in the original LVIA as being not clearly discernible from parts of the Study Area with clear views of the Development. However, it is located relatively close to the southern edge of the Knockdhu ACHS and is visible from the seascape to the east.

4.26 The overall magnitude of cumulative effects on both landscape and visual character was deemed in the LVIA to be of medium magnitude and not significant. Whilst the Development would be immediately apparent on a small part of the Garron Plateau LCA it would have no direct physical effects on adjacent LCAs in conjunction with other wind farms or turbines. Neither would it be significantly visible from adjacent LCAs in conjunction with any existing, consented or proposed wind farms that would cause indirect effects on landscape character of any more than low magnitude. There remain few instances where the Development would be visible in conjunction with other wind farms in the cumulative baseline and where this does occur it is from elevated viewpoints located at a greater distance from the Development where the Development itself is less visually prominent.

Conclusion

4.27 The proposed reduction from 14 to 9 turbines would reduce the landscape and visual effects on the Study Area but not to a level where this has a material effect on the conclusions of the

original LVIA in relation to landscape, visual and cumulative effects overall. There would be a reduction in the number of turbines located within the Garron Plateau ACHS. Whilst this is regarded as positive it is also noted that the proposed development is not deemed to have a significant effect on the purposes of this designation in any case, and it is located in a manner that conforms to the designation criteria.



UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURES 4.1 - 4.4

BASELINE ASSESSMENT
FIGURES

PURPOSE AND UNDERSTANDING OF THESE FIGURES:

These map-based Figures provide information on the baseline conditions within the 30 km Study Area that has been used for this Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. They must be viewed in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement and the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2.

For ease of reference, the Reverse Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) is shown on Figure 4.3. The shaded areas indicate parts of the Study Area which would experience no visibility of the Development. The same is illustrated in Figure 4.7, page 5/5 and the means of understanding each of the ZTV diagrams is further explained on Figures 4.5 – 4.10.

Figure 4.1 illustrates the location of statutory landscape designations defined by planning policy and Development Plans. These provide evidence of the value placed on various parts of the Study Area for landscape and/ or visual characteristics and which may be subject to particular development control or planning policies. Non-statutory classifications, such as tourist routes and visitor attractions within the Study Area are also mapped on this figure. These give an indication of the wider value of the Study Area to society although these classifications may not equate to any statutory protection.

Landscape and Seascape Character Areas (LCAs and SCAs) are presented separately on Figure 4.2. These are defined by published documents: the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment for Northern Ireland (NILCA) defines areas of distinct, recognisable or common character; the Northern Ireland Regional Seascape Character Assessment (NIRSCA) defines similar areas along the coast; The Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA) defines broader areas of similar character and has been more recently updated than the NILCA. LCAs are further analysed by site survey and, where they are not deemed to be of relevance to this Development, this is indicated on the figure.

Figure 4.3 illustrates the location of Provisional Viewpoints that were used to gain an initial understanding of the visual characteristics of the Development within the Study Area. It also illustrates the location of final Viewpoints that were shortlisted via the viewpoint selection process to provide a representative sample of viewers (visual receptors) and types of views of the Development across the Study Area and, most importantly, to demonstrate potential views of the Development rather than to show the screening effect of landscape features. A full and detailed description of the viewpoint selection process is provided in Technical Appendix 4.4 and should be referred to in conjunction with this Figure.

Figure 4.4 illustrates the locations of other wind farms and single turbines that are considered to form the 'Cumulative Baseline' for this LVIA which comprises existing, consented and proposed (in-planning) wind farms and single turbines which are likely to be visible from the selected Viewpoints (see Figures 4.11 – 4.30). A full description of the Cumulative Baseline is provided in Technical Appendix 4.5.

Shanti McAllister
landscape planning
and design ltd.

FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL
IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURES 4.5 - 4.10

ZONE OF THEORETICAL
VISIBILITY DIAGRAMS

PURPOSE AND UNDERSTANDING OF THESE FIGURES:

These map-based figures provide information on the baseline conditions within the 30 km Study Area that has been used for this Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. They must be viewed in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement and the detailed methodology for the LVIA that is described in Technical Appendix 4.2.

A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) is a map-based diagram showing where the Development and other wind farms in the Cumulative Baseline would theoretically be visible from within the Study Area. They are created using computer-generated contour data and are useful in providing an initial indication of visibility within the Study Area that allows for more detailed assessment in the field. They do not illustrate actual visibility because they do not take account of above-ground features such as vegetation or buildings, or contour variations between 50 m intervals. A number of ZTV scenarios are assessed in this LVIA and categories of theoretical visibility are indicated using different colours, for example, areas with theoretical visibility of all the proposed turbines would be indicated by one colour, and areas with visibility of lesser numbers of turbines would be indicated by contrasting colours. The coverage of these areas is expressed as a percentage of the overall Study Area.

Blade tip visibility illustrates any parts of the Study Area where at least one blade tip would theoretically be visible without taking account of screening provided by contour variations or land cover elements such as trees and hedgerows. It shows the highest potential levels of theoretical visibility but not necessarily the most realistic because blade tips may be counted even where they protrude only a small amount above a skyline and this type of visibility will change continuously as the turbines rotate. This approach is in accordance with the SNH recommendation to err on the side of over-representation of potential effects. Hub height ZTV diagrams represent a more realistic illustration because they show theoretical visibility of all points of the turbines to the hub/ nacelle, and therefore also include the upper parts of the turbine blades as a minimum. Reverse ZTV diagrams are used as a clear means of illustrating the parts of the Study Area where no turbines would be visible; 15 km and 30 km reverse blade tip ZTVs can be found in Figure 4.8.

The Study Area for this Development includes a large proportion of open sea and the ZTV diagrams, confirmed via site analysis, indicate that visibility of the Development from much of the coastal part of the Study Area would be screened by rising ground between the coast and the uplands on which the Development would be located. Sea-based visibility is largely restricted to open water where the number of visual receptors, and perception of the Development, are likely to be minimal. Therefore, ZTV diagrams have been produced to illustrate only land-based visibility on the basis of 15 km and 30 km radii using both blade tip and hub height calculations. These can be found in Figures 4.6 and 4.7.

Shanti McAllister
landscape planning
and design ltd.

FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL
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UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURES 4.11 - 4.30

VIEWPOINT FIGURES

PURPOSE AND UNDERSTANDING OF THESE FIGURES:

These Figures are intended to accompany the detailed written descriptions of the final 20 Viewpoints that have been included to represent views of the Development from various parts of the Study Area. They include computer-generated wirelines and photomontages for Viewpoints 1 - 19 and a wireline-only visualisation of Viewpoint 20 because it is located in excess of 20 km from the Development and the turbines are therefore unlikely to be easily discernible. The purpose of these figures is to help the assessor establish visual effects by providing a 'snapshot' of what the Development would look like from various parts of the Study Area. They must always be viewed in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement and the detailed methodology for the LVIA that is described in Technical Appendix 4.2 as well as a visit to all of the viewpoints in appropriate weather conditions. Detailed descriptions of the final Viewpoints are an integral part of the Visual Impact Assessment section of Chapter 4, LVIA. Viewpoint locations are shown on Figure 4.3 and all other map-based Figures for ease of reference. Wirelines are not intended to be visually representative images but they are generally accepted as an illustrative digital imaging tool. They provide a good indication of the location of the Development within the landscape and its relationship with other wind farms and single turbines in the Study Area. If these limitations are recognised, visualisations can be accepted as adequate representations for the purpose of the LVIA. The methodology for producing these visualisations is described in detail in Technical Appendix 4.2 and conforms with relevant parts of the best practice guidance documents listed in Technical Appendix 4.1.

On the wireline diagrams the turbine blades are displayed at an angle of 0°, i.e. the uppermost blade is always shown pointing directly upwards, in order to demonstrate the highest possible level of visibility. Random blade angles are shown on the photomontages because this is more realistic. All cumulative wind farms, including any which may appear within the view but which are located beyond the field of view that it is possible to illustrate on A3-sized figures, are also labelled on the wireline. However, only existing wind farms and single turbines are shown on the photomontages (i.e. those that are already present within the photographs). This is in accordance with best practice guidance.

In many scenarios wind farms are visible as elements of wide angle views which can only be appreciated if viewers turn their heads from side to side or move through the landscape. Wirelines and photomontages show the turbines in accurate proportion to other visual elements. However, the overall scale of the view is reduced by the practical need to illustrate the view on a single sheet of paper that allows as many people as possible to have fair and easy access to the published Environmental Statement. Features that are of note in wider views, but which are beyond the angle that can be illustrated in the viewpoint figures, such as other wind farms, are included in the detailed written descriptions of viewpoints in the LVIA report and considered in the assessment of effects.

Visualisations are prepared in accordance with the SNH best practice guidance as far as practical and SNH's best practice guidance recommends that the following information on the limitations of visualisations is included in all LVIA methodologies:

"Visualisations of wind farms have a number of limitations which you should be aware of when using them to form a judgement on a wind farm proposal. These include:

- A visualisation can never show exactly what the wind farm will look like in reality due to factors such as: different lighting, weather and seasonal conditions which vary through time and the resolution of the image;
- The images provided give a reasonable impression of the scale of the turbines and the distance to the turbines, but can never be 100% accurate;
- A static image cannot convey turbine movement, or flicker or reflection from the sun on the turbine blades as they move;
- The viewpoints illustrated are representative of views in the area, but cannot represent visibility at all locations;
- To form the best impression of the impacts of the wind farm proposal these images are best viewed at the viewpoint location shown;
- The images must be printed at the right size to be viewed properly (The visualisations in this LVIA should be printed at A3); You should hold the images flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing these images on a wall or board at an exhibition, you should stand at arm's length from the image presented to gain the best impression.
- It is preferable to view printed images rather than view images on screen. If you do view images on screen you should do so using a normal PC screen with the image enlarged to the full screen height to give a realistic impression. Do not use a tablet or other device with a smaller screen to view the visualisations described in this guidance."

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pNIRuns034

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UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURE 4.1

LANDSCAPE DESIGNATIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

KEY

-  Unshinagh proposed turbines
-  LVIA Viewpoint locations
(see Figure 4.3 for more detail)
- Statutory Designations**

 Antrim Coast and Glens
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

 Registered Parks, Gardens and
Demesnes

 Areas of Constraint on High Structures

Non-Statutory Classifications

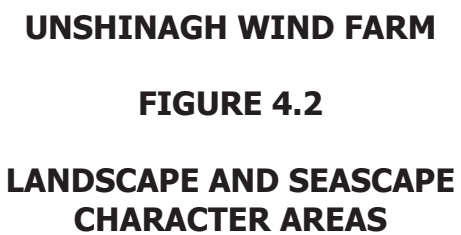
 Scenic drives

 Footpaths

 National Cycle Networks

 Visitor attractions and destinations
- NOTE: This Figure must be viewed in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022 and the FEI 2026
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- SMc/ 25 051 03/ SMCDwgs...indd





- Antrimagh proposed turbines
- LVIA Viewpoint locations
(see Figure 4.3 for more detail)
- Landscape Character Area containing the Development
- Other LCAs assessed in the LVIA
- Regional Landscape Character Area containing the Development
- Seascape Character Area assessed in the LVIA
- Other LCAs not assessed in the LVIA
- Other SCAs not assessed in the LVIA
- Antrim Coast and Glens
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

NOTE: This Figure must be viewed in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022 and the FEI 2026

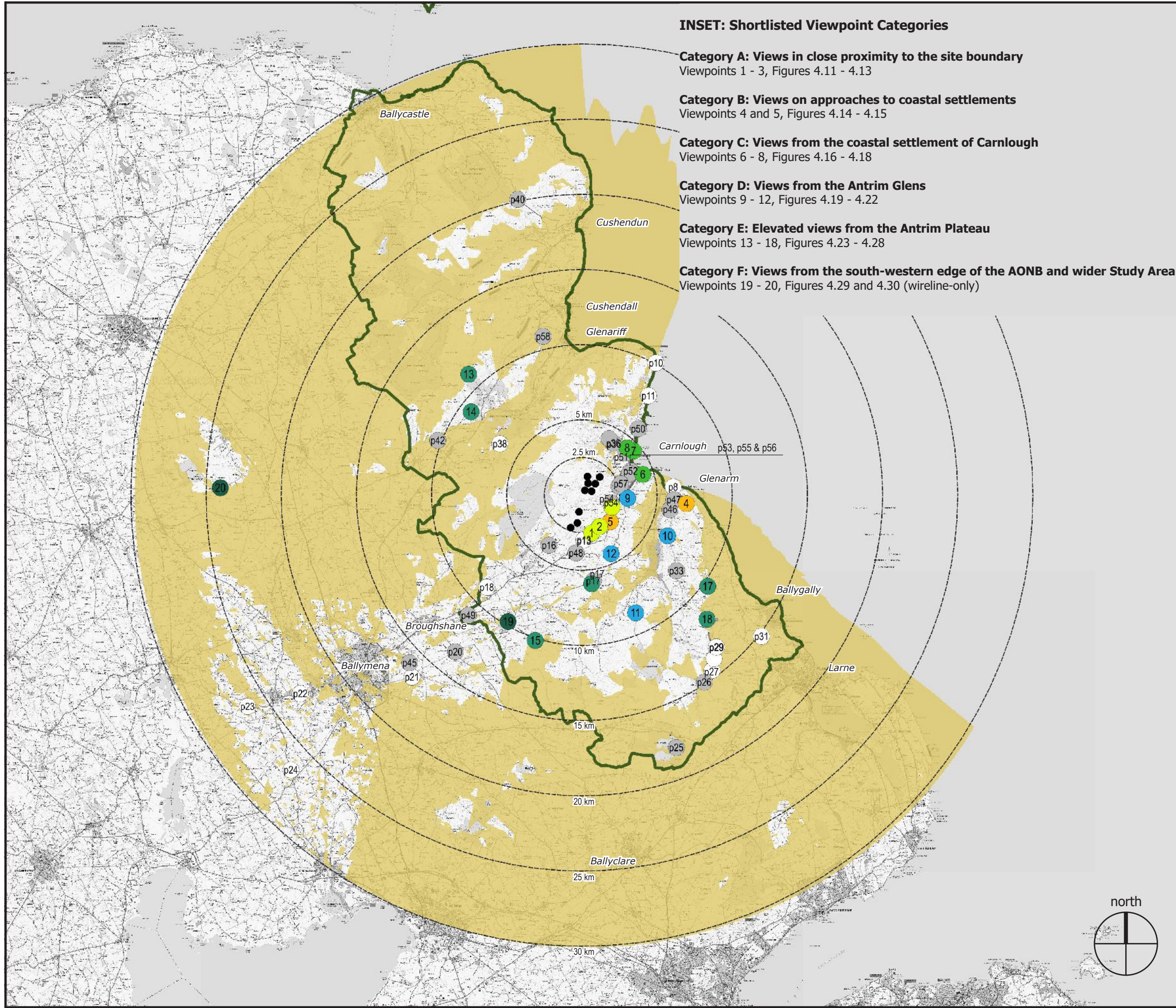
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TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034	
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INSET: Shortlisted Viewpoint Categories

Category A: Views in close proximity to the site boundary
Viewpoints 1 - 3, Figures 4.11 - 4.13

Category B: Views on approaches to coastal settlements
Viewpoints 4 and 5, Figures 4.14 - 4.15

Category C: Views from the coastal settlement of Carnlough
Viewpoints 6 - 8, Figures 4.16 - 4.18

Category D: Views from the Antrim Glens
Viewpoints 9 - 12, Figures 4.19 - 4.22

Category E: Elevated views from the Antrim Plateau
Viewpoints 13 - 18, Figures 4.23 - 4.28

Category F: Views from the south-western edge of the AONB and wider Study Area
Viewpoints 19 - 20, Figures 4.29 and 4.30 (wireline-only)



UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURE 4.3

VIEWPOINT SELECTION

KEY

- Unshinagh proposed turbines
- Shortlisted viewpoint (see 'inset'):
Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category D
- Category E
- Category F
- Provisional Viewpoint location not shortlisted because it is represented by another Viewpoint
- Provisional Viewpoint location not shortlisted due to absence of/ limited view
- Antrim Coast and Glens Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Reverse Zone of Theoretical Visibility (see Figures 4.6 and 4.7 for detail)

NOTE: This Figure must be viewed in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022 and the FEI 2026

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UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURE 4.4

CUMULATIVE BASELINE

KEY

-  Unshinagh proposed turbines
-  LVIA Viewpoint locations
(see Figure 4.3 for more detail)
-  Other wind farms within 30 km Study Area:
Existing shown in red;
Consented shown in orange;
Proposed shown in green;
Single turbines shown in pink
-  Antrim Coast and Glens
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

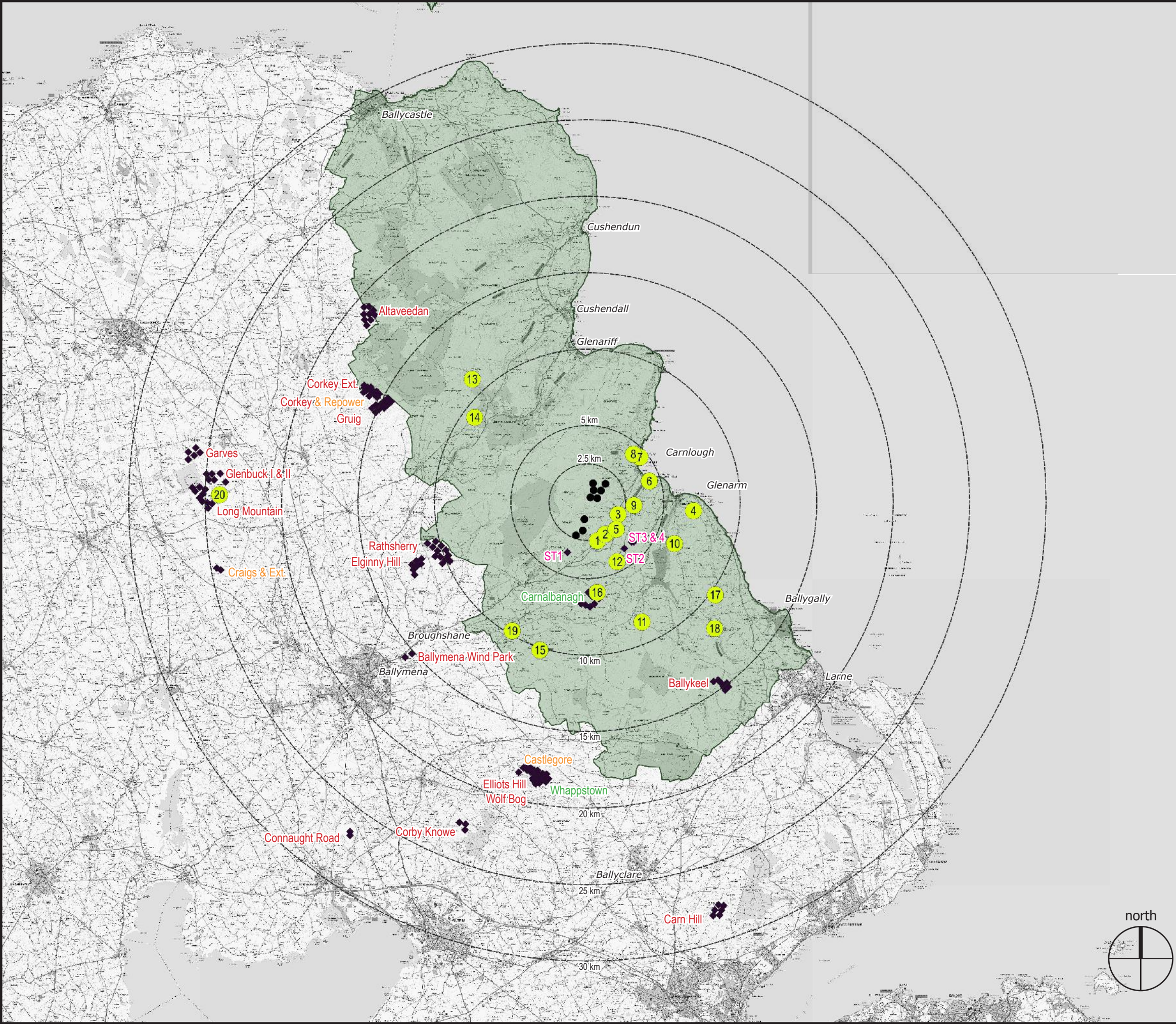
NOTE: This Figure must be viewed in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022 and the FEI 2026

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UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURE 4.5 (page 2 of 2)

COMPARATIVE ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY, PROPOSED VS REDUCED LAYOUT BLADE TIP HEIGHT, 30km RADIUS

KEY

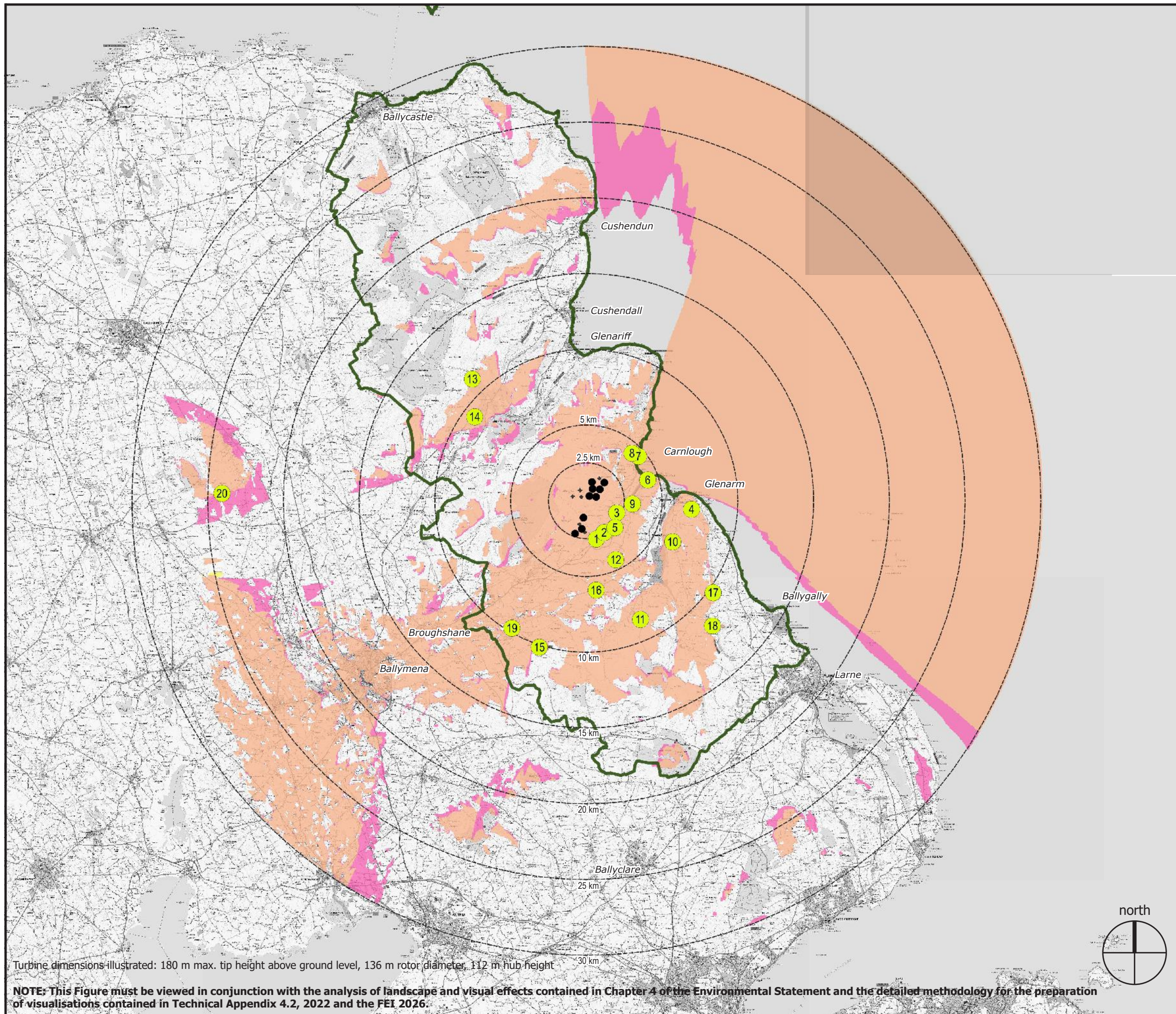
- Unshinagh proposed turbines
- LVIA Viewpoint locations (see Figure 4.3 for more detail)
- Zone of Theoretical Visibility of:
 - Visibility of proposed 9-turbine layout & submitted 14-turbine layout across 41.11 % of Study Area
 - Additional visibility of submitted 14-turbine layout across 4.13 % of Study Area
- Total reduction in theoretical visibility: 4.13 %
- Areas with no visibility of either layout are unshaded: 54.76 %
- Antrim Coast and Glens Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

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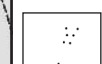


UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURE 4.6 (page 1 of 4)

ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY, 15 km RADIUS, BLADE TIP HEIGHT

KEY

 Unshinagh proposed turbines

 LVIA Viewpoint locations
(see Figure 4.3 for more detail)

Zone of Theoretical Visibility of:

-  1 - 3 turbines across 7.46% of Study Area
-  4 - 6 turbines across 8.74 % of Study Area
-  7 - 9 turbines across 35.28 % of Study Area

Total area with theoretical visibility of
at least 1 blade tip: 51.45% (previously
14no. turbines with 53.84 % visibility)

Areas with no visibility are unshaded:
48.55% (prev. 46.16 %)

 Antrim Coast and Glens
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

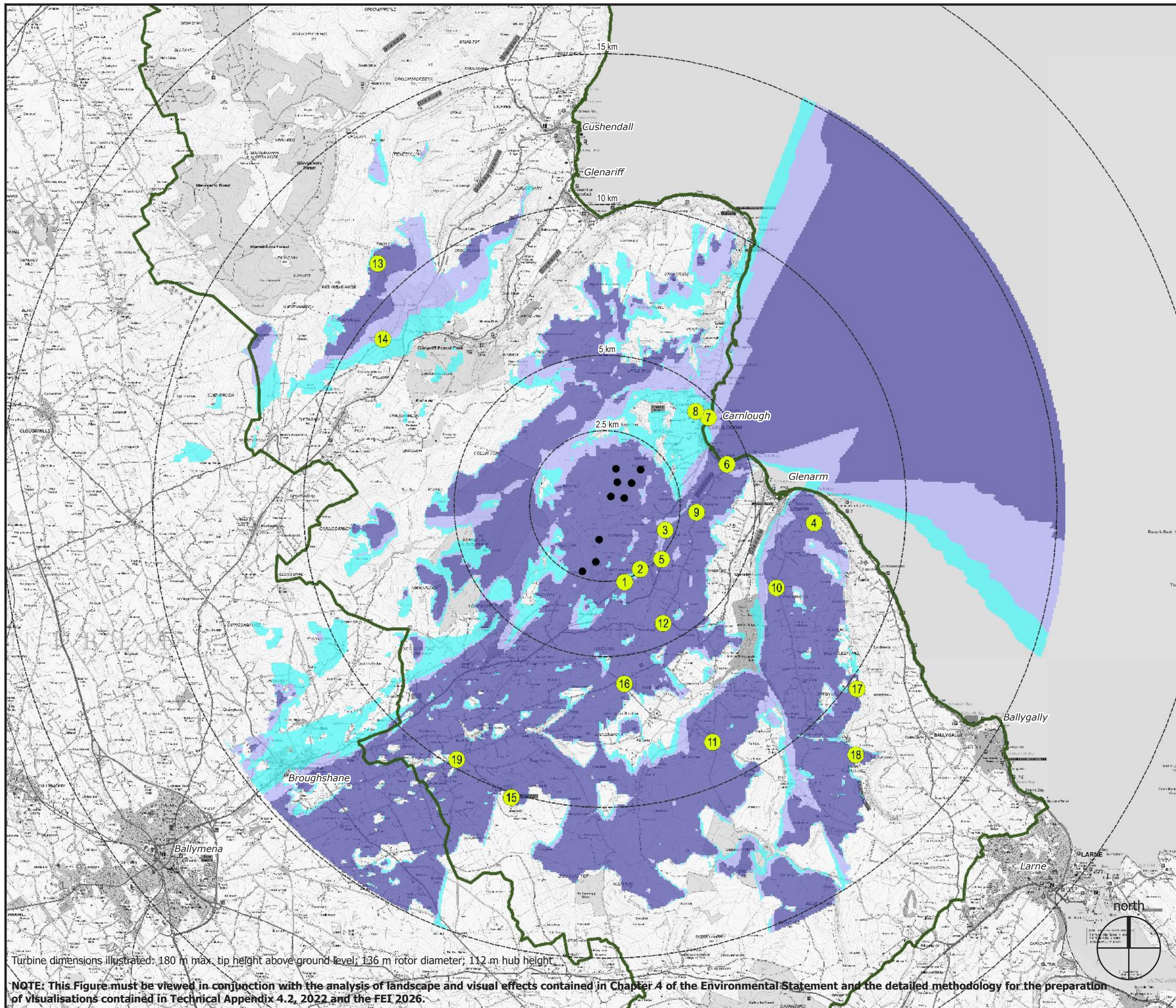
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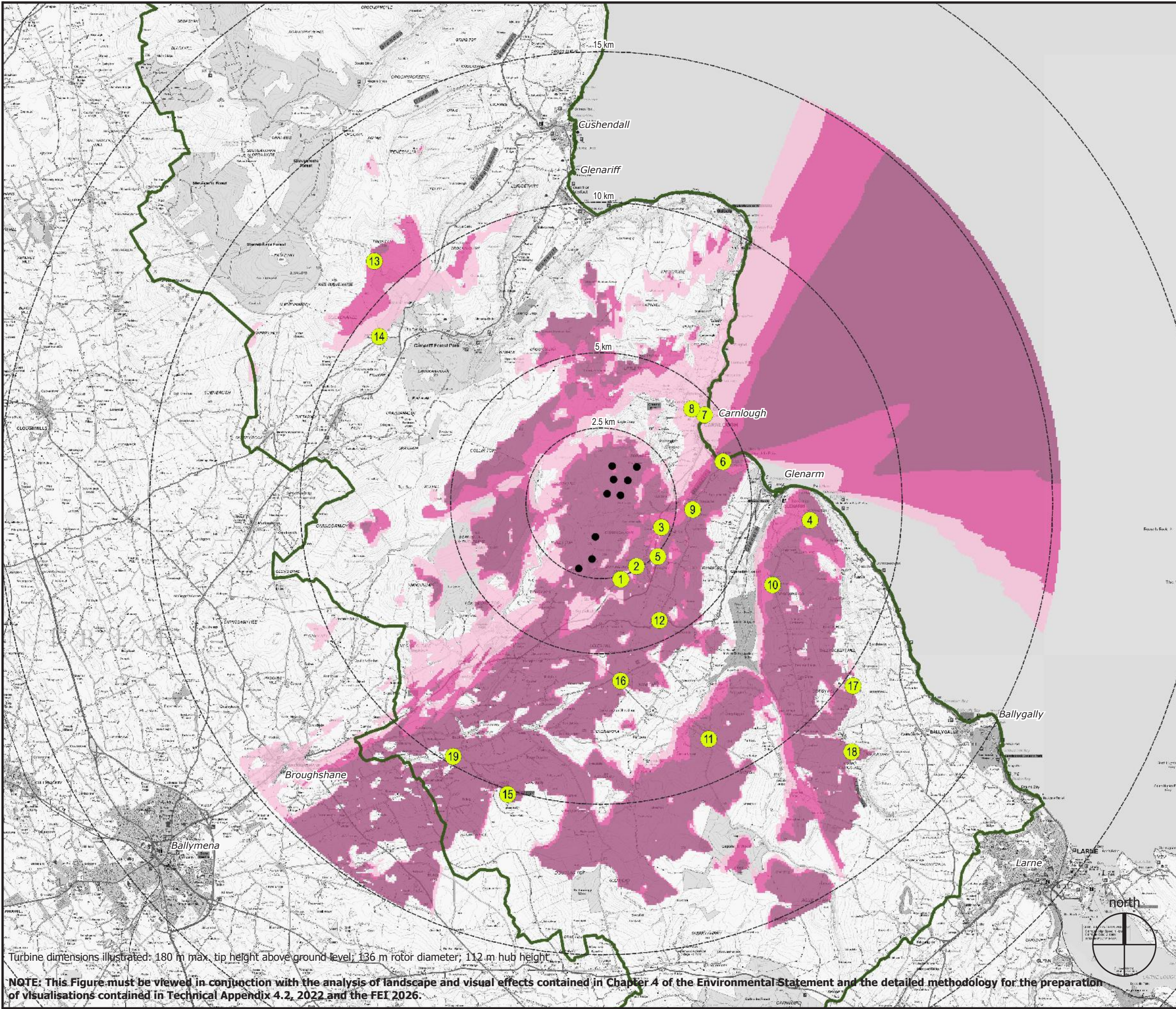
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TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034	0	5km
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UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURE 4.6 (page 3 of 4)

**ZONE OF THEORETICAL
VISIBILITY, 15 km RADIUS,
HUB HEIGHT**

KEY

 Unshinagh proposed turbines

 LVIA Viewpoint locations
(see Figure 4.3 for more detail)

Zone of Theoretical Visibility of:

-  1 - 3 turbines across 9.29% of Study Area
-  4 - 6 turbines across 9.45 % of Study Area
-  7 - 9 turbines across 26.39 % of Study Area

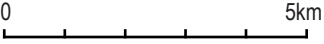
Total area with theoretical visibility of at
least 1 hub: 45.13% (previously 14no.
turbines with 47.66 % visibility)

Areas with no visibility are unshaded:
54.87% (prev. 52.34 %)

 Antrim Coast and Glens
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

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TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034			

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Turbine dimensions illustrated: 180 m max tip height above ground level; 136 m rotor diameter; 112 m hub height

NOTE: This Figure must be viewed in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement and the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, 2022 and the FEI 2026.



UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURE 4.7 (page 1 of 4)

ZONE OF THEORETICAL
VISIBILITY, 30 km RADIUS,
BLADE TIP HEIGHT

KEY

Unshinagh proposed turbines

LVIA Viewpoint locations
(see Figure 4.3 for more detail)

Zone of Theoretical Visibility of:

- 1 - 3 turbines across 6.86 % of Study Area
- 4 - 6 turbines across 6.83 % of Study Area
- 7 - 9 turbines across 27.75 % of Study Area

Total area with theoretical visibility of
at least 1 blade tip: 41.44% (previously
14no. turbines with 45.18 %)

Areas with no visibility are unshaded:
58.56% (prev. 54.82 %)

Antrim Coast and Glens
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

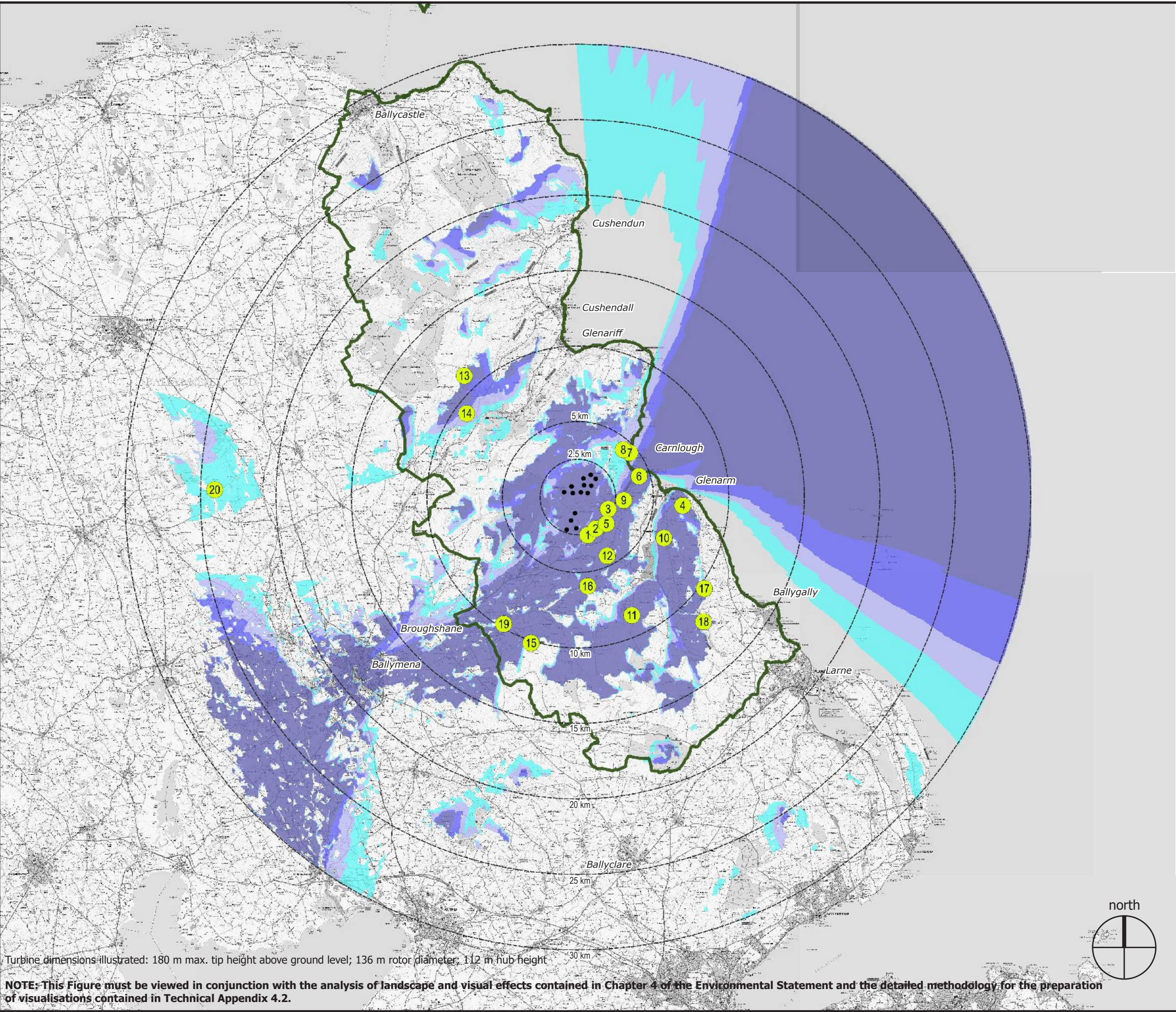
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TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns024	0 5 10km
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UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURE 4.7 (page 3 of 4)

ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY, 30 km RADIUS, HUB HEIGHT

KEY

 Unshinagh proposed turbines

 LVIA Viewpoint locations
(see Figure 4.3 for more detail)

Zone of Theoretical Visibility of:

-  1 - 3 turbines across 5.41% of Study Area
-  4 - 6 turbines across 8.81 % of Study Area
-  7 - 9 turbines across 20.07 % of Study Area

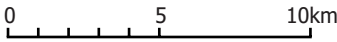
Total area with theoretical visibility of at
least 1 hub: 34.29% (previously 14no.
turbines with 36.94 % visibility)

Areas with no visibility are unshaded:
65.71% (prev. 63.06 %)

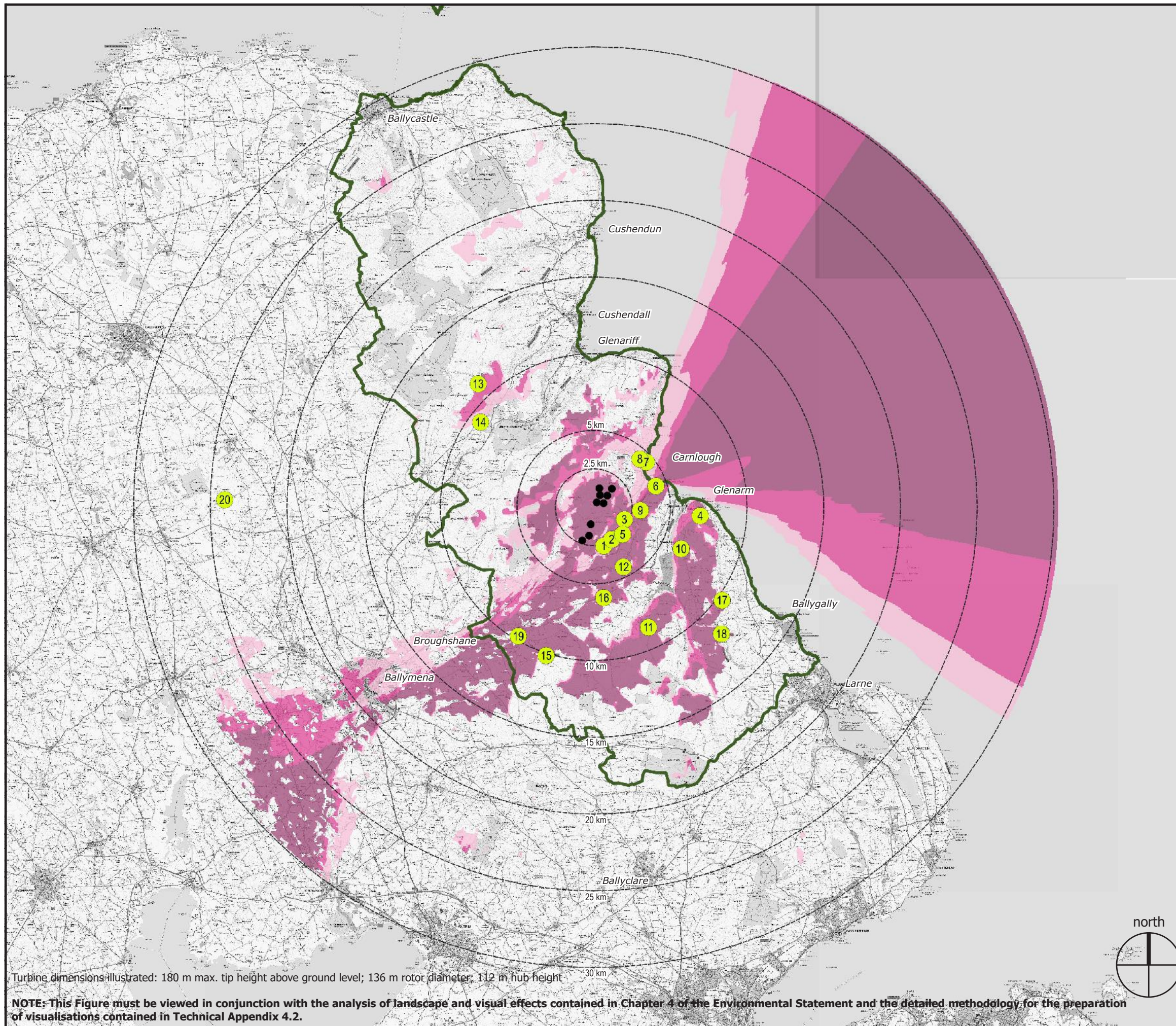
 Antrim Coast and Glens
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

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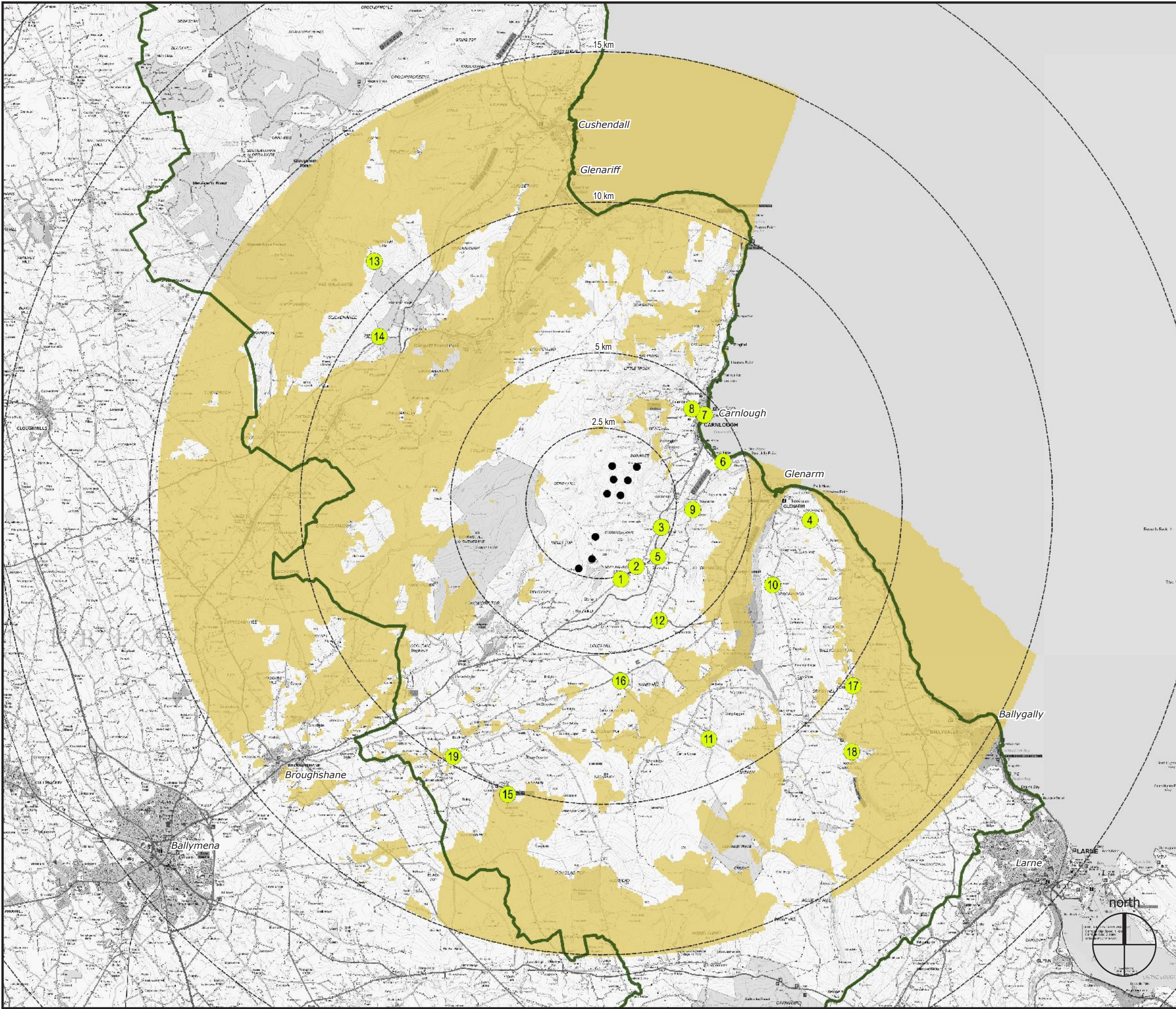
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UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURE 4.8 (page 1 of 2)

**REVERSE ZONE OF
THEORETICAL VISIBILITY,
15 km RADIUS,
BLADE TIP HEIGHT**

KEY

- Unshinagh proposed turbines
- LVIA Viewpoint locations
(see Figure 4.3 for more detail)
- Parts of Study Area with no visibility of
the Development: 48.55% (previously
46.16 %)
- Antrim Coast and Glens
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Turbine dimensions illustrated:
180 m max. tip height above ground level
136 m rotor diameter
112 m hub height

NOTE: This Figure must be viewed in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement and the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, 2022 and the FEI 2026.

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TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034		0 5km	

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UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURE 4.8 (page 2 of 2)

REVERSE ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY, 30 km RADIUS, BLADE TIP HEIGHT

KEY

-  Unshinagh proposed turbines
-  LVIA Viewpoint locations
(see Figure 4.3 for more detail)
-  Parts of Study Area with no visibility of
the Development: 58.86% (previously
54.82 %)
-  Antrim Coast and Glens
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Turbine dimensions illustrated:
180 m max. tip height above ground level
136 m rotor diameter
112 m hub height

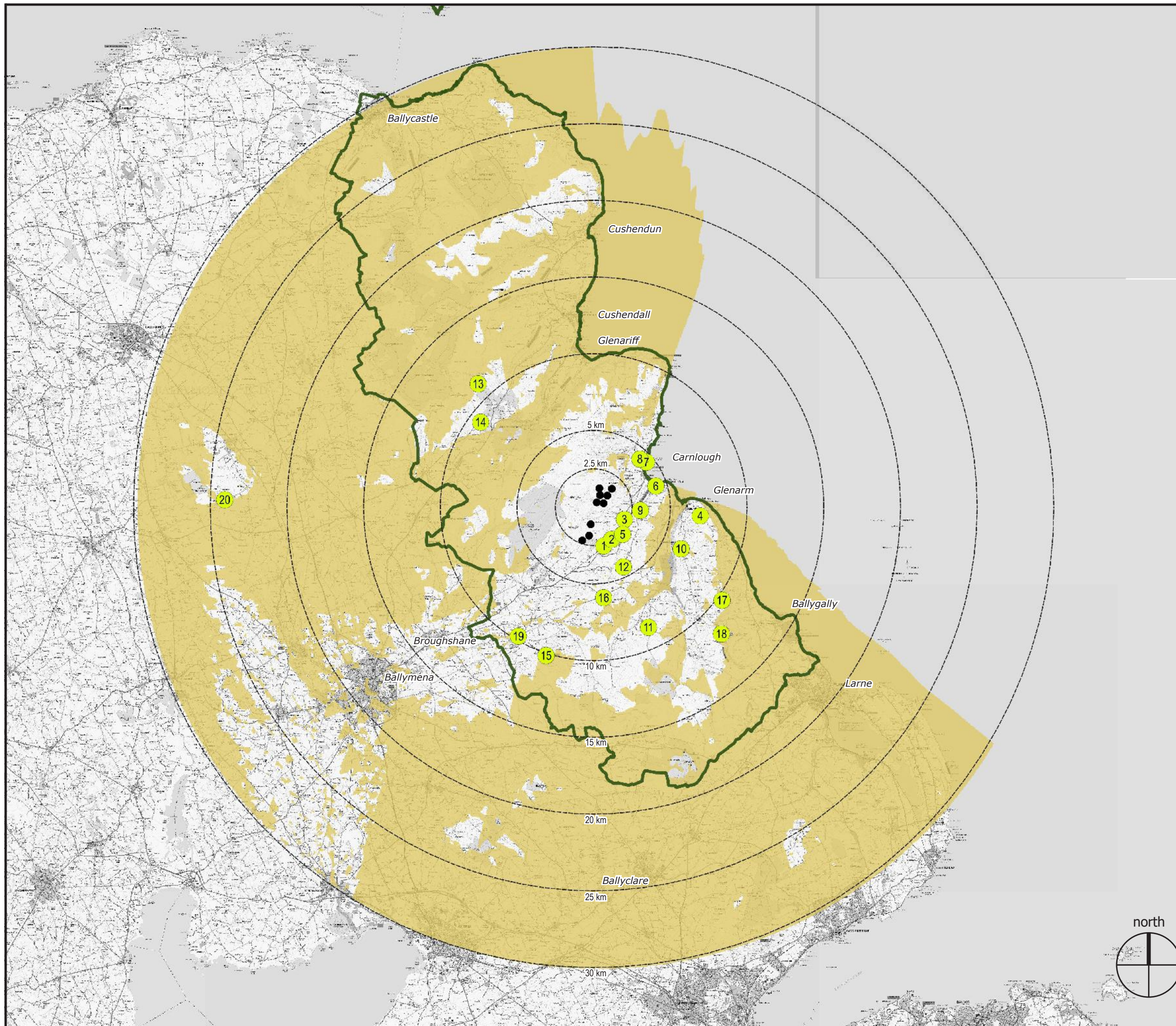
**NOTE: This Figure must be viewed in conjunction
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UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURE 4.10

CUMULATIVE ZTV,
PROPOSED WIND FARMS,
30km RADIUS, BLADE TIP

KEY

Unshinagh proposed turbines



LVIA Viewpoint locations
(see Figure 4.3 for more detail)



Proposed wind farms
(see Figure 4.4 for detail)



Zone of Theoretical Visibility of:
Proposed wind farms where Development is
not visible: 15.17 (previously 21.33 %)



the Development where there is already
visibility of other wind farms: 23.30% (prev.
42.89 %)



Total area within 30 km with theoretical
visibility of other wind farms: 38.47%
(prev. 64.22 %)

Additional theoretical visibility of
Development where there is no visibility of
other wind farms: 18.14% (Prev. 2.29 %)



Total area within 30 km with theoretical
visibility of Development: 41.44% (prev.
45.18 %)

Parts of Study Area with no visibility
of wind farms are unshaded: 43.39%
(prev. 33.49 %)



Antrim Coast and Glens
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

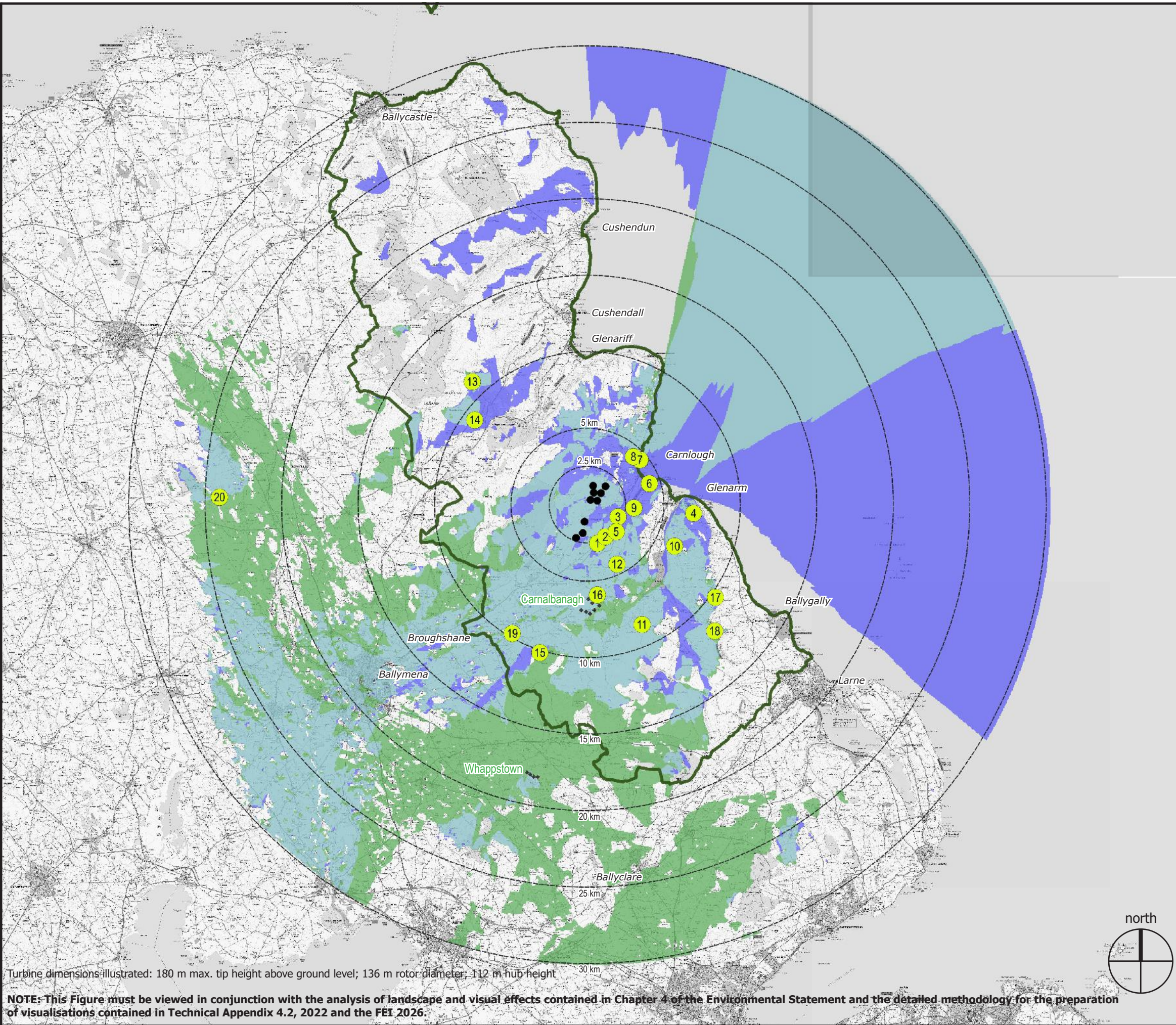
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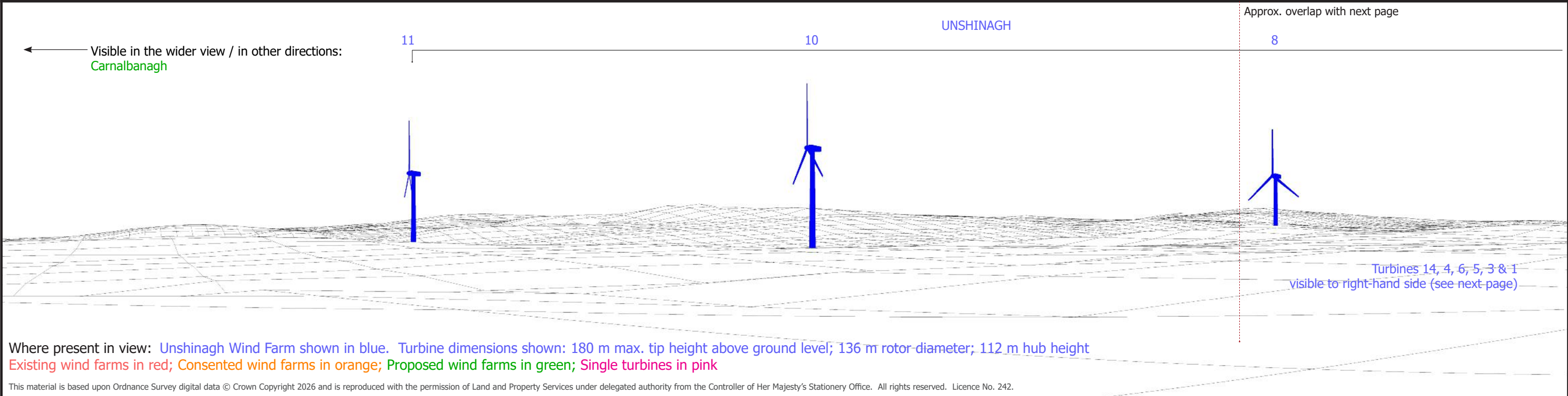
TURBINE LAYOUT NO:	0	5	10km
pNIRuns034			

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Turbine dimensions illustrated: 180 m max. tip height above ground level; 136 m rotor diameter; 112 m hub height

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UNSHINAGH WIND FARM

FIGURE 4.11 (page 1/3)

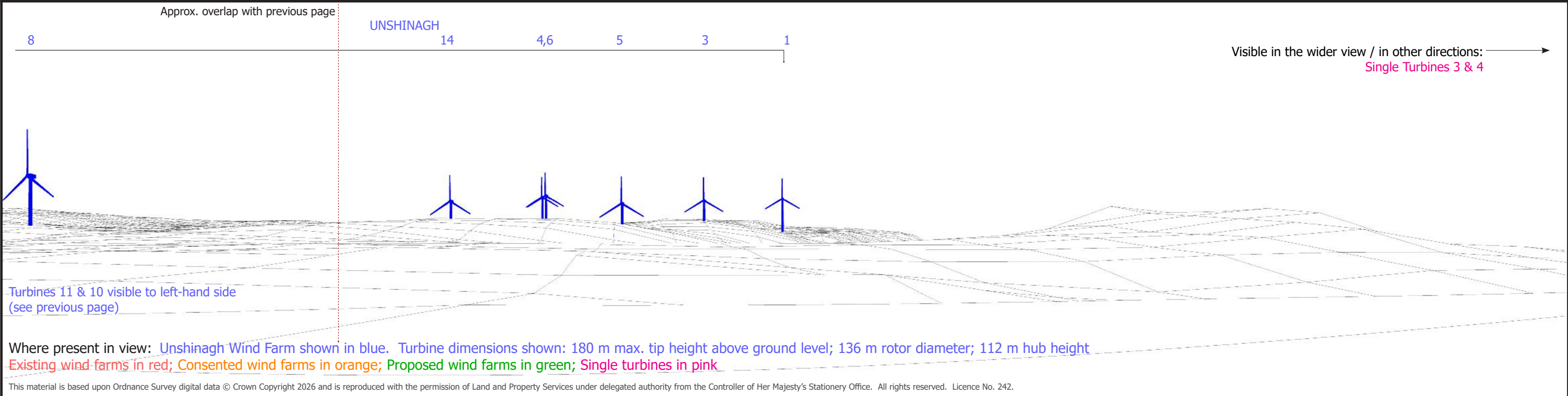
VIEWPOINT 1

Middle Section of Slane Road (left-hand side)

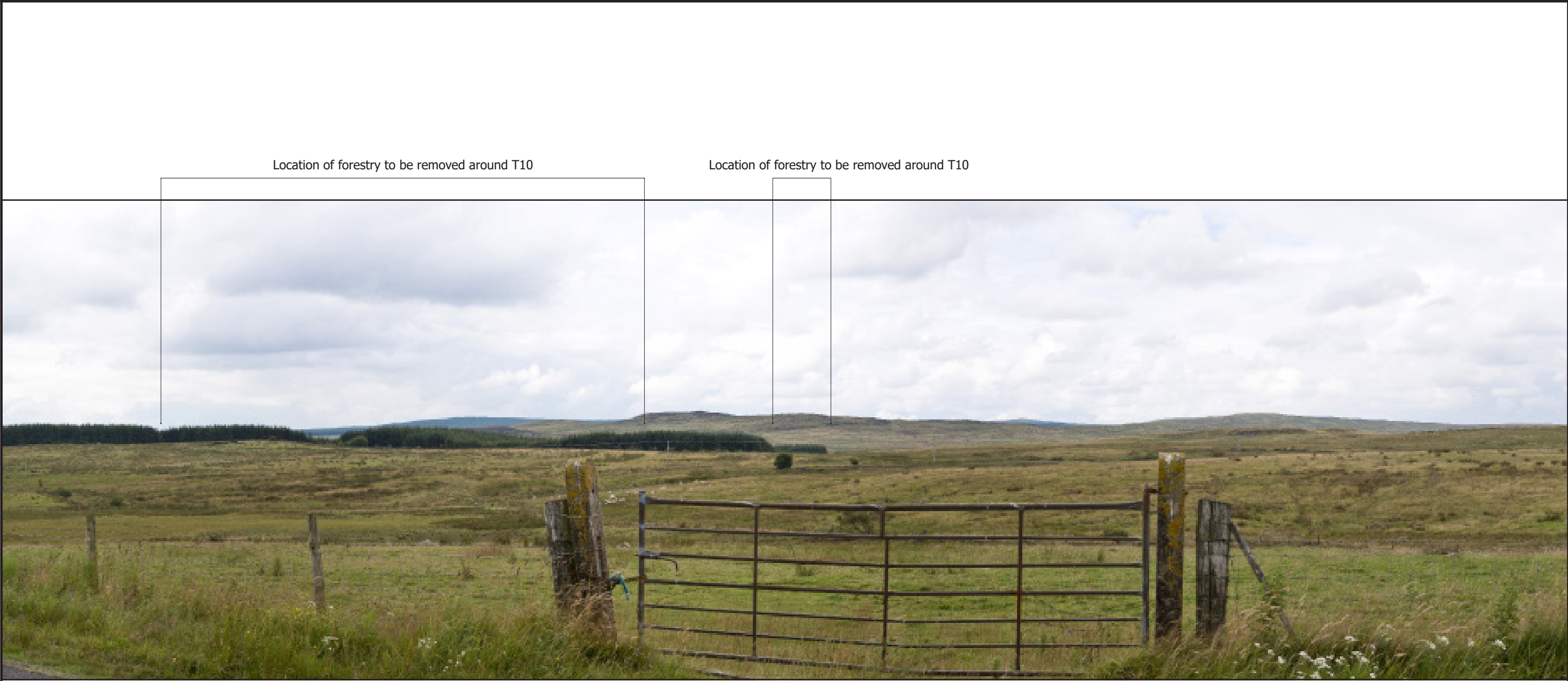
Wireline and Photomontage

NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.

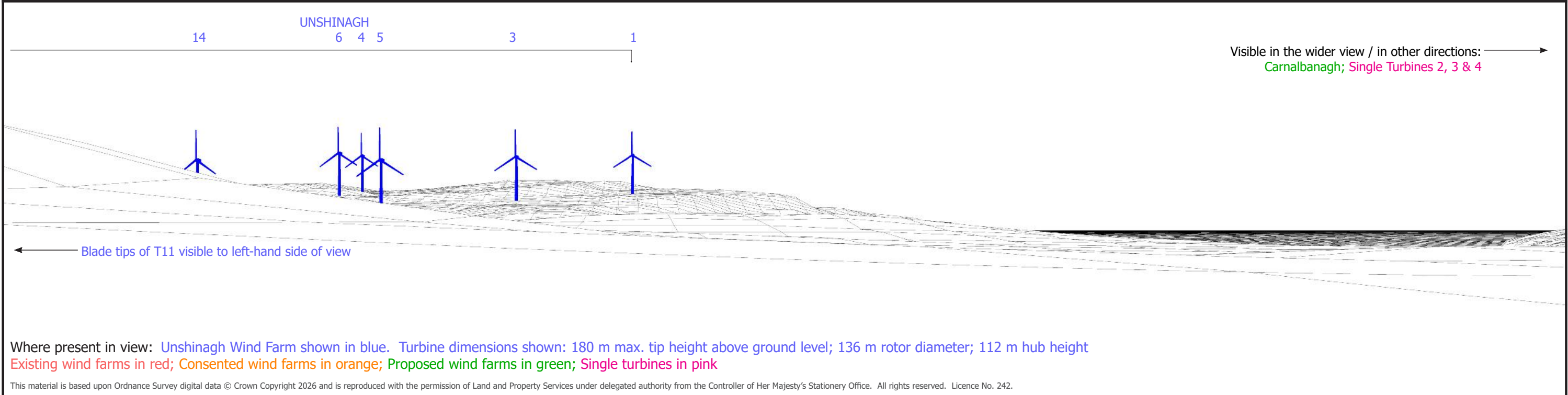
Easting: 325960
Northing: 412532
Elevation A.O.D 213 m
Bearing: 347.70 °
Approx. Included Angle: 80 °
Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 1.16 km to T10 (previously 0.88 km)



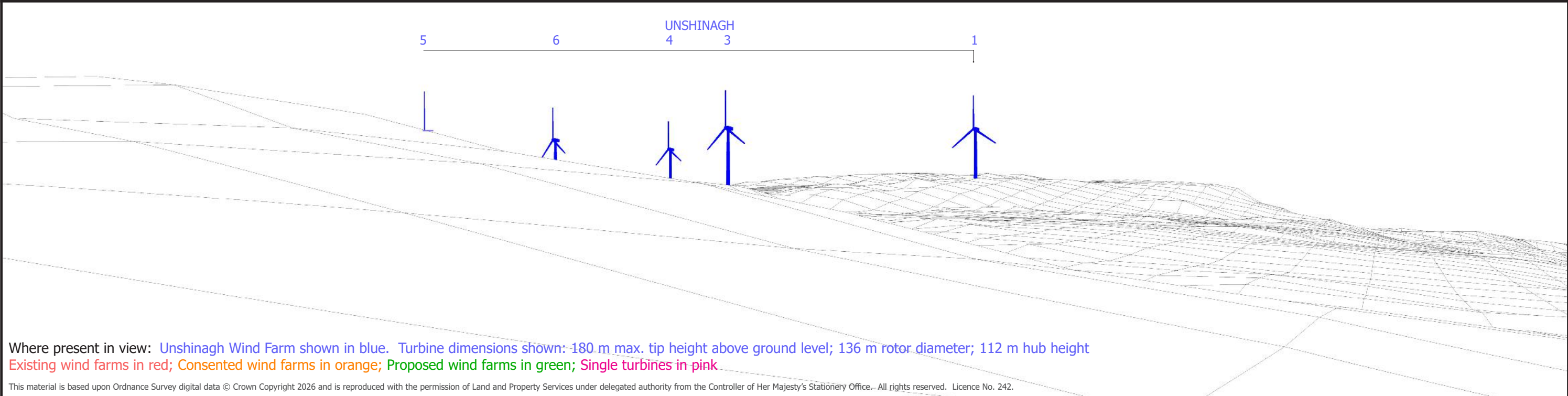
Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.	UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.11 (page 2/3) VIEWPOINT 1 Middle Section of Slane Road (right-hand side) Wireline and Photomontage	Easting: 325960 Northing: 412532 Elevation A.O.D 213 m Bearing: 347.70 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 1.16 km to T10 (previously 0.88 km)		
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT DRAWN / APPROVED: SMC / JMc DATE: February 2026 PRINT SIZE: A3 REVISION: draft TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034 THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION	NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.			



Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.	UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.11 (page 3/3) VIEWPOINT 1 Middle Section of Slane Road Baseline Photograph	Easting: 325960 Northing: 412532 Elevation A.O.D: 213 m Bearing: 347.70 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 1.16 km to T10 (previously 0.88 km)		
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT				
DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc	DATE: February 2026	PRINT SIZE: A3	REVISION: draft	
TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034				
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NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.				



Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.	UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.12 VIEWPOINT 2 North Eastern section of Slane Road Wireline and Photomontage	Easting: 326476 Northing: 412961 Elevation A.O.D 208 m Bearing: 330.78 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 1.49 km to T10 (previously 1.28 km)				
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT		NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.				
DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc	DATE: February 2026				PRINT SIZE: A3	REVISION: draft
TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034						
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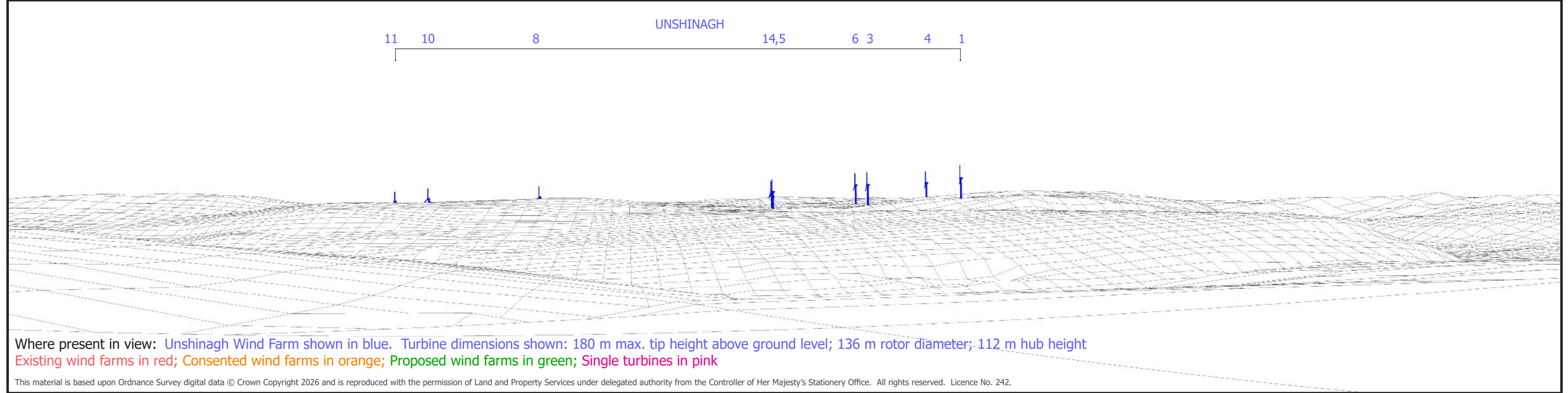


Where present in view: Unshinagh Wind Farm shown in blue. Turbine dimensions shown: 180 m max. tip height above ground level; 136 m rotor diameter; 112 m hub height
Existing wind farms in red; Consented wind farms in orange; Proposed wind farms in green; Single turbines in pink

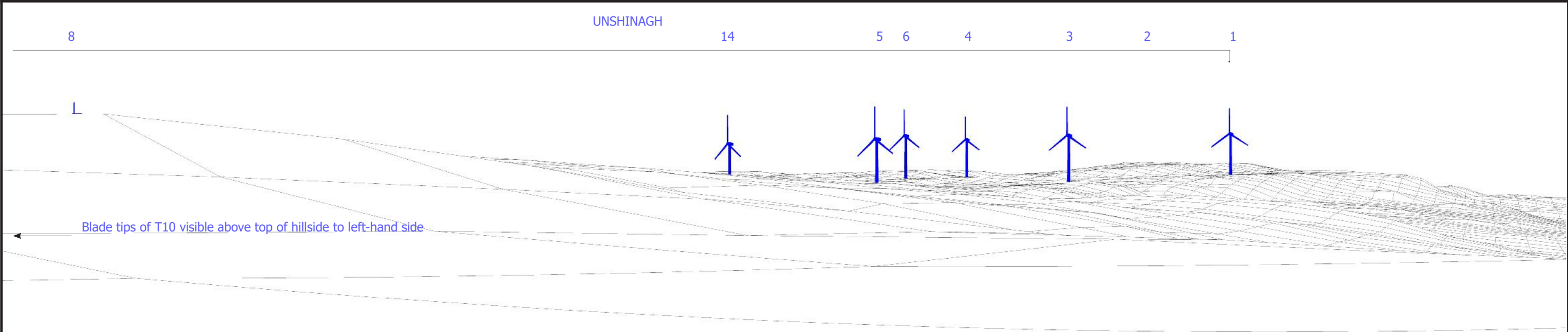
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Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.				UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.13 VIEWPOINT 3 Doonan Leap Carpark, A42, Glencloy Wireline and Photomontage		Easting: 327309 Northing: 414256 Elevation A.O.D 134 m Bearing: 291.76 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 1.72 km to T5 (unchanged)			
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT									
DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc		DATE: February 2026		PRINT SIZE: A3		REVISION: draft			
TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034									
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION				NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.					



Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.				UNSHINAGH WIND FARM		Easting:332246 Northring:414491 Elevation A.O.D:148 m Bearing:274.78 ° Approx. Included Angle:80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine:6.02 km to T1 (unchanged)			
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT				FIGURE 4.14					
DRAWN / APPROVED: DATE: PRINT SIZE: REVISION: SMc / JMc February 2026 A3 draft				VIEWPOINT 4					
TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034				Dickeystown Road, Glenarm					
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION				Wireline and Photomontage					
NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.									

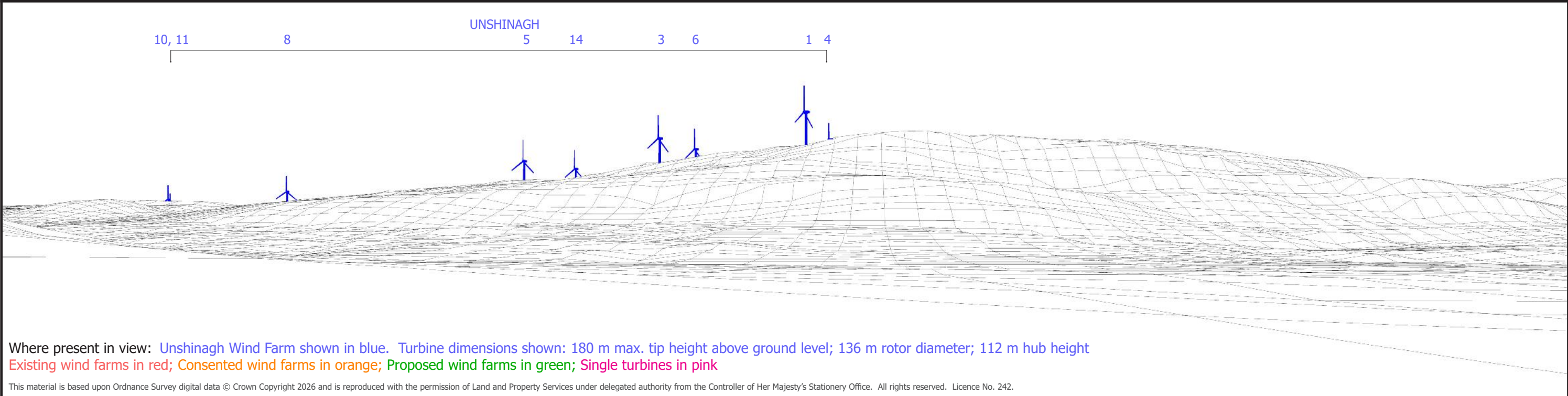


Where present in view: Unshinagh Wind Farm shown in blue. Turbine dimensions shown: 180 m max. tip height above ground level; 136 m rotor diameter; 112 m hub height
Existing wind farms in red; Consented wind farms in orange; Proposed wind farms in green; Single turbines in pink

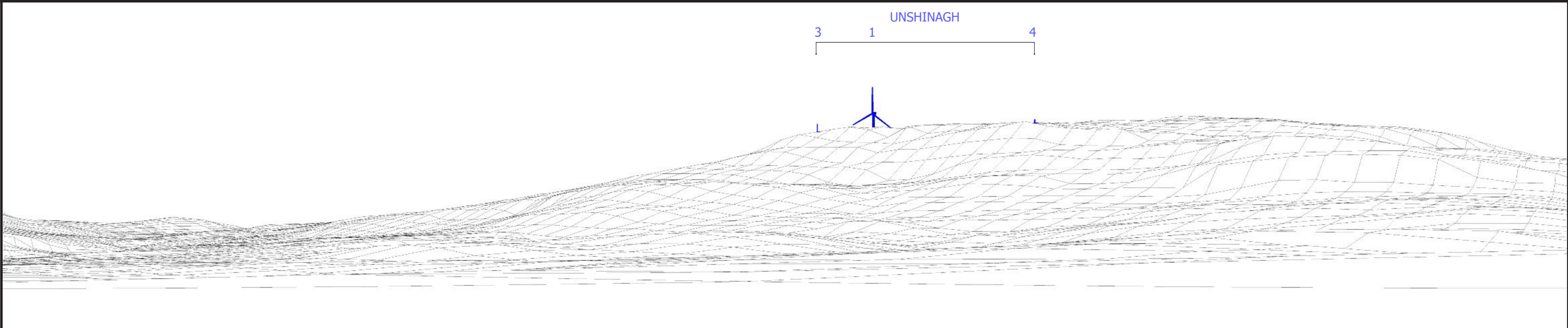
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Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.				UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.15 VIEWPOINT 5 Approach into Carnlough on A42 Wireline and Photomontage		Easting: 327190 Northing: 413285 Elevation A.O.D 173 m Bearing: 315.255 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 2.17 km to T8 (previously 2.01 km to T10)			
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT									
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TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034									
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION				NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.					



Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.				UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.16 VIEWPOINT 6 Straidkilly Road, Carnlough Wireline and Photomontage		Easting: 329355 Northing: 416434 Elevation A.O.D 6 m Bearing: 251.19 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 2.87 km to T1 unchanged			
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT									
DRAWN / APPROVED:	DATE:	PRINT SIZE:	REVISION:						
SMc / JMc	February 2026	A3	draft						
TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034									
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION				NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.					



Where present in view: Unshinagh Wind Farm shown in blue. Turbine dimensions shown: 180 m max. tip height above ground level; 136 m rotor diameter; 112 m hub height
Existing wind farms in red; Consented wind farms in orange; Proposed wind farms in green; Single turbines in pink

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Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.				UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.17 VIEWPOINT 7 Carnlough Harbour Park Wireline and Photomontage		Easting: 328740 Northing: 417989 Elevation A.O.D 9 m Bearing: 228.99 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 2.83 km to T1 (unchanged)			
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT									
DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc DATE: February 2026 PRINT SIZE: A3 REVISION: draft									
TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034									
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION				NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.					

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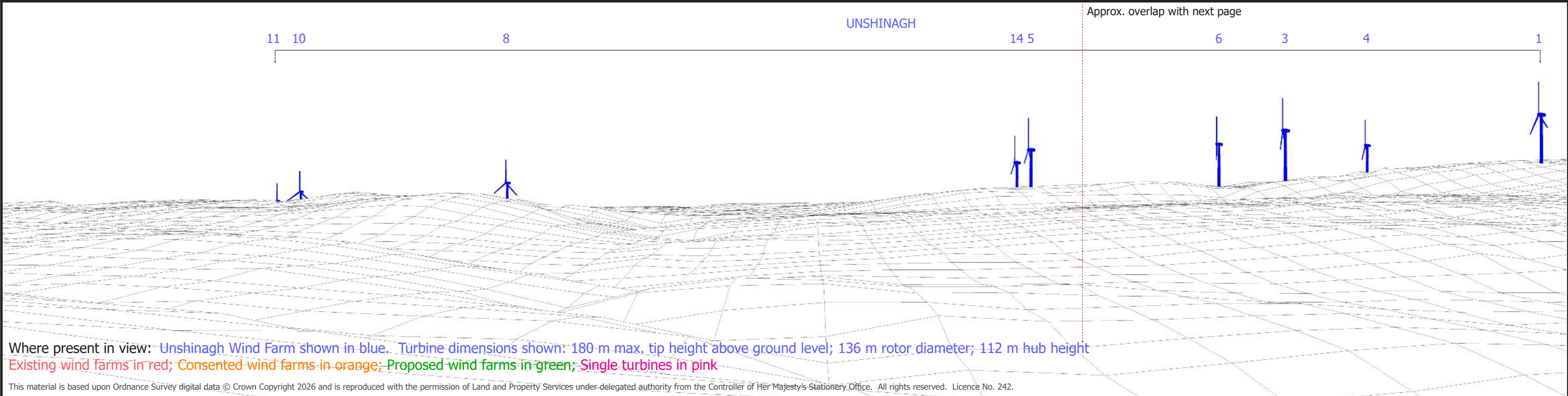
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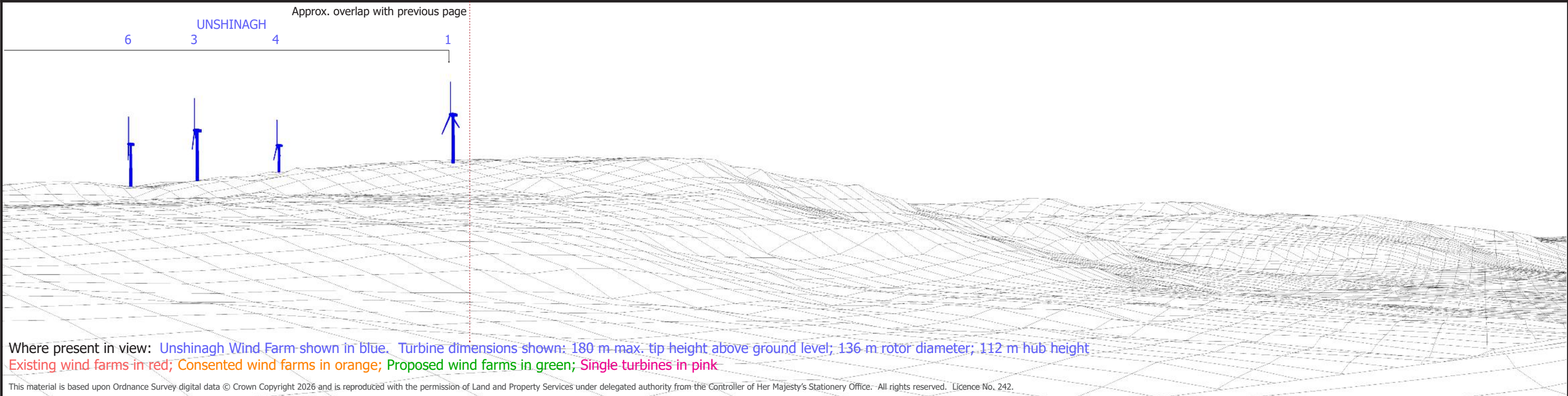
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NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.

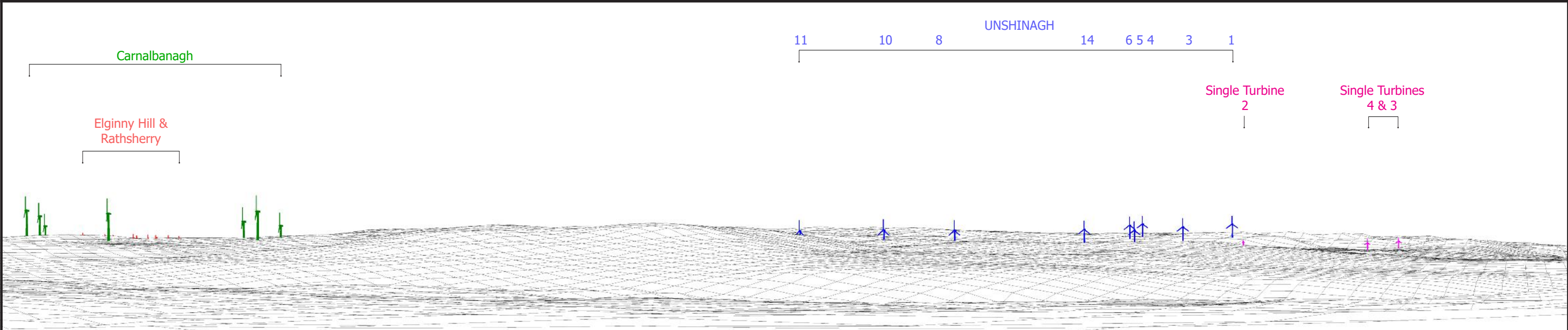




Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd. FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT DRAWN / APPROVED: DATE: PRINT SIZE: REVISION: SMc / JMc February 2026 A3 draft TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034 THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION	UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.19 (page 1/2) VIEWPOINT 9 Ballyvaddy Road (left-hand side) Wireline and Photomontage NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.	Easting: 328347 Northing: 414844 Elevation A.O.D 108 m Bearing: 274.73 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 2.33 km to T1 (unchanged)
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Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.	UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.19 (page 2/2) VIEWPOINT 9 Ballyvaddy Road (right-hand side) Wireline and Photomontage	Easting: 328347 Northing: 414844 Elevation A.O.D 108 m Bearing: 274.73 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 2.33 km to T1 (unchanged)										
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT <table><tr><td>DRAWN / APPROVED:</td><td>DATE:</td><td>PRINT SIZE:</td><td>REVISION:</td></tr><tr><td>SMc / JMc</td><td>February 2026</td><td>A3</td><td>draft</td></tr></table> TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034	DRAWN / APPROVED:	DATE:	PRINT SIZE:	REVISION:	SMc / JMc	February 2026	A3	draft	NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.			
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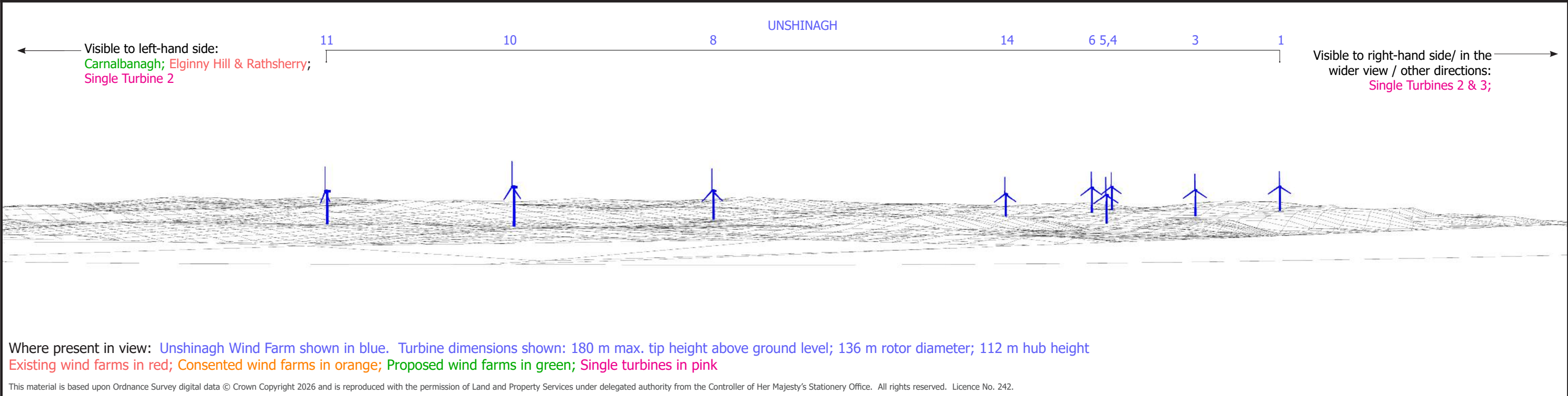


Where present in view: Unshinagh Wind Farm shown in blue. Turbine dimensions shown: 180 m max. tip height above ground level; 136 m rotor diameter; 112 m hub height
Existing wind farms in red; Consented wind farms in orange; Proposed wind farms in green; Single turbines in pink

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Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.				UNSHINAGH WIND FARM		Easting: 328879 Northing: 407223 Elevation A.O.D 235 m Bearing: 336.15 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 7.12 km to T11 (previously 6.83 km to T10)				
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT				FIGURE 4.21						
DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc				DATE: February 2026	PRINT SIZE: A3	REVISION: draft				
TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034				VIEWPOINT 11						
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION				Glenview Road, Glenarm						
				Wireline and Photomontage						
NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.										

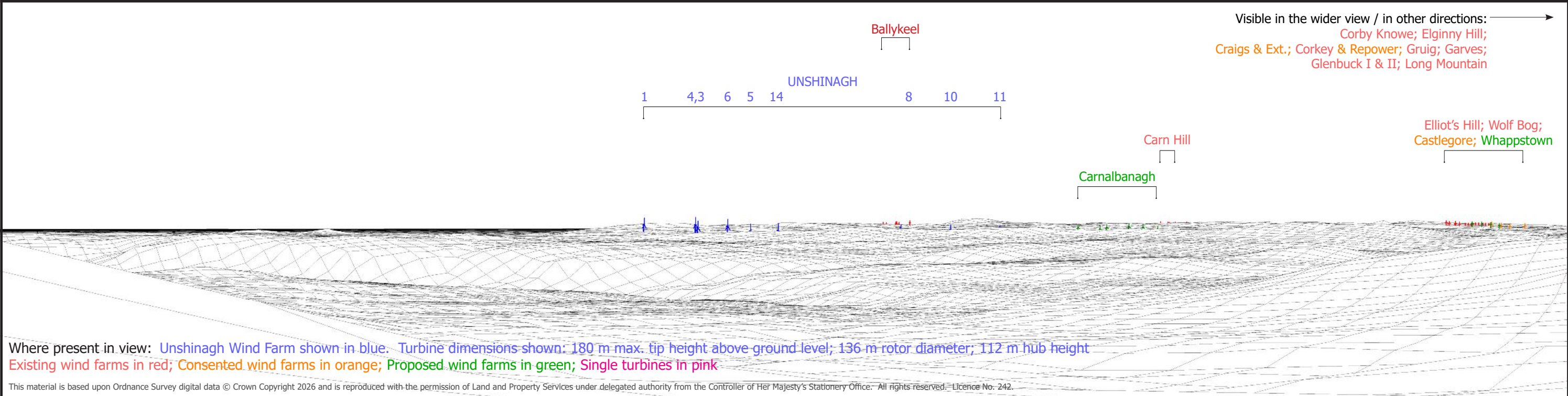


Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd. FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT <table><tr><td>DRAWN / APPROVED:</td><td>DATE:</td><td>PRINT SIZE:</td><td>REVISION:</td></tr><tr><td>SMc / JMc</td><td>February 2026</td><td>A3</td><td>draft</td></tr></table> TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034 THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION	DRAWN / APPROVED:	DATE:	PRINT SIZE:	REVISION:	SMc / JMc	February 2026	A3	draft	UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.22 (page 1/2) VIEWPOINT 12 Munie Road Wireline and Photomontage NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.	Easting: 327241 Northing: 411163 Elevation A.O.D 211 m Bearing: 334.90 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 3.02 km to T10 (previously 2.73 km)	
DRAWN / APPROVED:	DATE:	PRINT SIZE:	REVISION:								
SMc / JMc	February 2026	A3	draft								

Location of forestry to be removed around T10



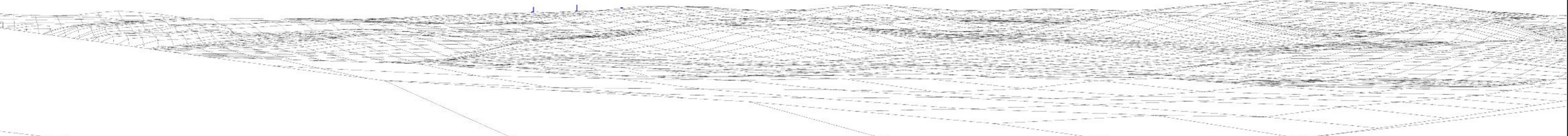
Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.				UNSHINAGH WIND FARM		Easting: 327241	
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT				FIGURE 4.22 (page 2/2)		Northing: 411163	
DRAWN / APPROVED: DATE: PRINT SIZE: REVISION: SMc / JMc February 2026 A3 draft				VIEWPOINT 12		Elevation A.O.D 211 m	
TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034				Munie Road		Bearing: 334.90 °	
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION				Baseline Photograph		Approx. Included Angle: 80 °	
NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.						Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 3.02 km to T10 (previously 2.73 km)	



Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.				UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.23 VIEWPOINT 13 Moyle Way near Trostan Summit Wireline and Photomontage		Easting: 317771 Northing: 423093 Elevation A.O.D 491 m Bearing: 136.20 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 10.42 km to T4 (previously 10.30 km to T13)				
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT				NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.						
DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc	DATE: February 2026	PRINT SIZE: A3	REVISION: draft							
TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034										
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UNSHINAGH
1 4 6

Visible in the wider view / in other directions: 
Rathsherry; Elginny Hill

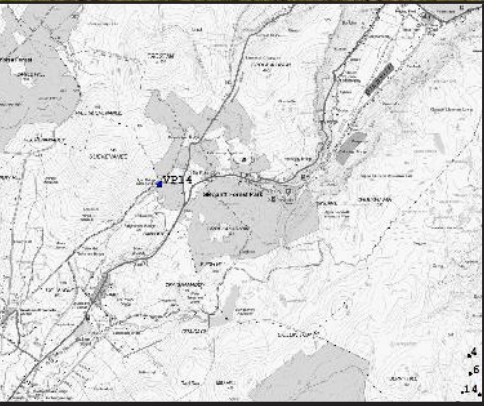


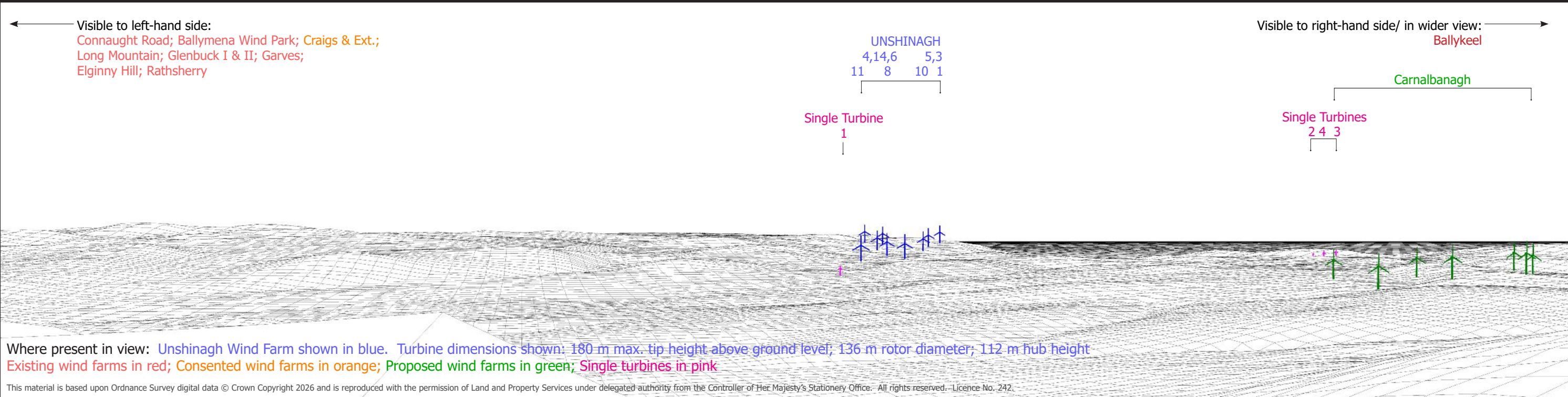
Where present in view: Unshinagh Wind Farm shown in blue. Turbine dimensions shown: 180 m max. tip height above ground level; 136 m rotor diameter; 112 m hub height
Existing wind farms in red; Consented wind farms in orange; Proposed wind farms in green; Single turbines in pink

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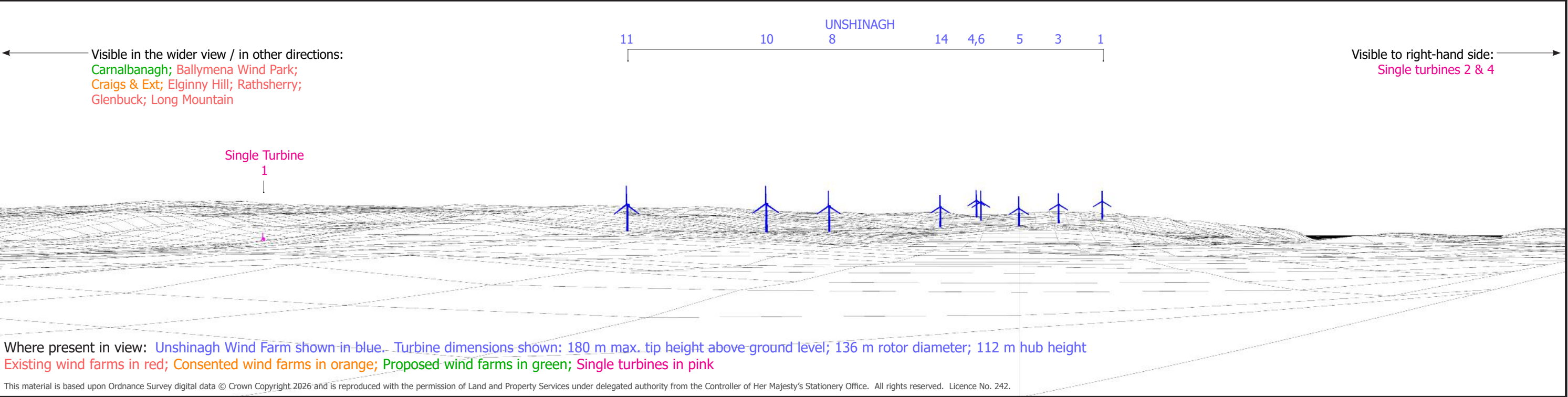
Single turbine visible in foreground but not illustrated in wireline because it is over 5 km from the Development

Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.	UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.24 VIEWPOINT 14 Skerry East Road, Dungonnell Way Wireline and Photomontage	Easting: 317933 Northing: 420591 Elevation A.O.D 335 m Bearing: 126.37 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 8.88 km to T4 (previously 8.24 km to T13)						
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT <table><tr><td>DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc</td><td>DATE: February 2026</td><td>PRINT SIZE: A3</td><td>REVISION: draft</td></tr></table> TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034		DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc	DATE: February 2026	PRINT SIZE: A3	REVISION: draft	NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.		
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Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.	UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.25 (page 1/2) VIEWPOINT 15 Slemish Summit Wireline and Photomontage	Easting: 322201 Northing: 405386 Elevation A.O.D: 439 m Bearing: 17.84 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 7.86 km to T11 (unchanged)						
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT <table><tr><td>DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc</td><td>DATE: February 2026</td><td>PRINT SIZE: A3</td><td>REVISION: draft</td></tr></table> TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034	DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc	DATE: February 2026	PRINT SIZE: A3	REVISION: draft	NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.			
DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc	DATE: February 2026	PRINT SIZE: A3	REVISION: draft					
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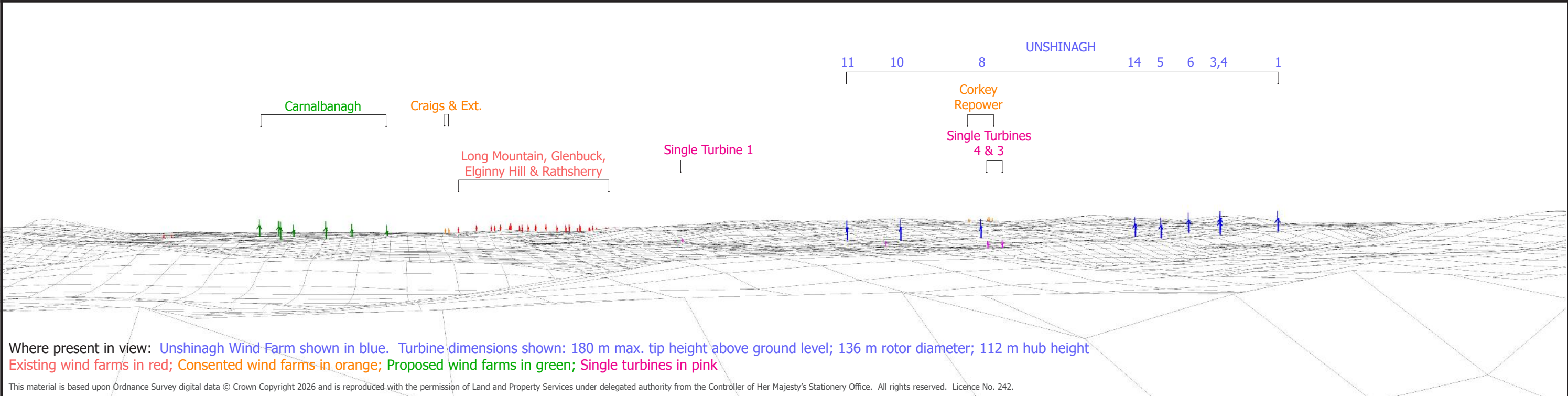
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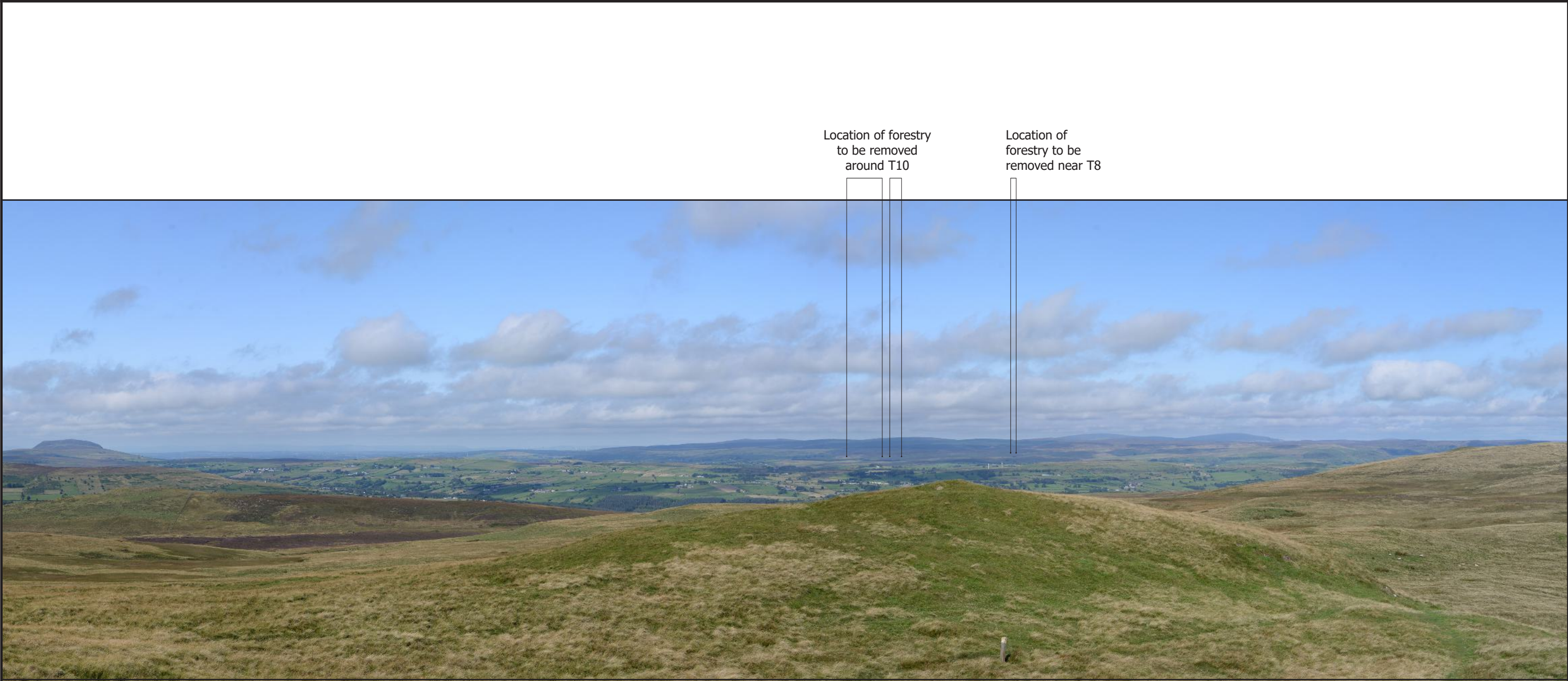
Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.	UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.26 (page 1/2) VIEWPOINT 16 Carnalbanagh Wireline and Photomontage	Easting: 325950 Northing: 409158 Elevation A.O.D 245 m Bearing: 354.73 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 3.97 km to T11 (previously 3.89 km to T10)						
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT <table><tr><td>DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc</td><td>DATE: February 2026</td><td>PRINT SIZE: A3</td><td>REVISION: draft</td></tr></table> TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034 THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.					DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc	DATE: February 2026	PRINT SIZE: A3	REVISION: draft
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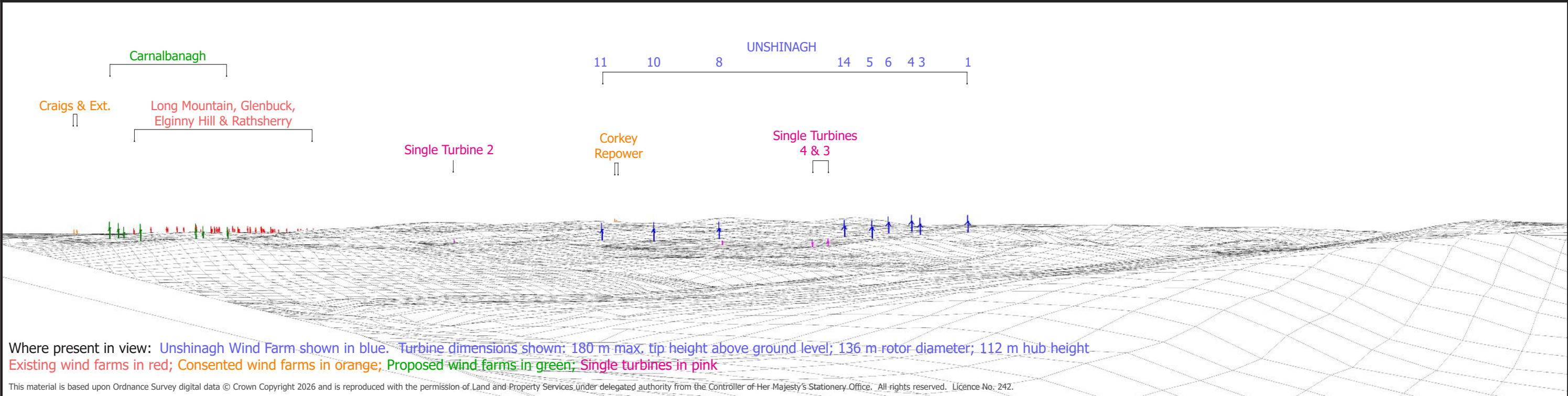
Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.	UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.26 (page 2/2) VIEWPOINT 16 Carnalbanagh Baseline Photograph	Easting:325950 Northing:409158 Elevation A.O.D245 m Bearing:354.73 ° Approx. Included Angle:80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine:3.97 km to T11 (previously 3.89 km to T10)		
LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT DRAWN / APPROVED:SMc / JMc DATE:Dec. 2021 PRINT SIZE:A3 REVISION:B TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns024 THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION	NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement and the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations.			



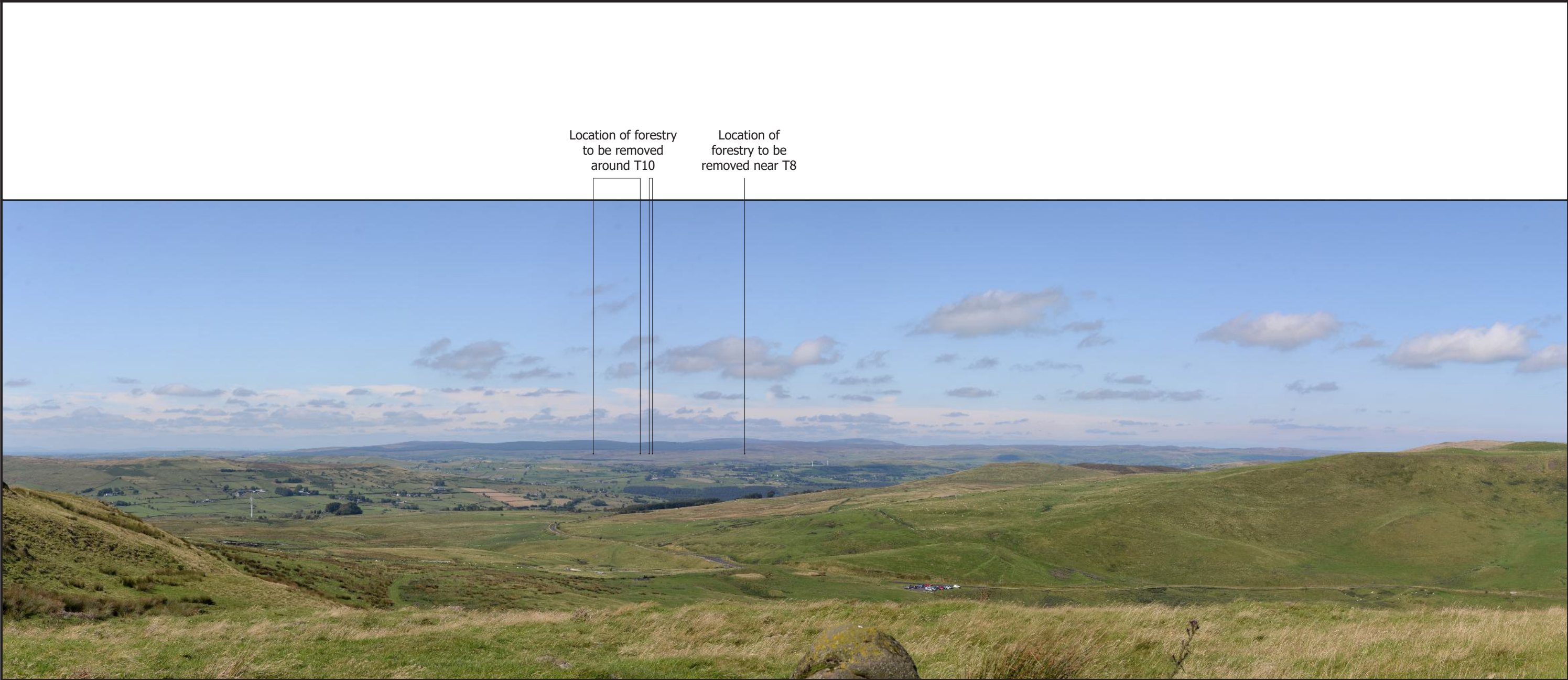
Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.	UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.27 (page 1/2) VIEWPOINT 17 Ulster Way at Scawt Hill Wireline and Photomontage	Easting:333674 Northing:408991 Elevation A.O.D380 m Bearing:305.92 ° Approx. Included Angle:80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine:9.63 km to T10 (previously 9.37 km)		
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT DRAWN / APPROVED:SMc / JMc DATE:February 2026 PRINT SIZE:A3 REVISION:draft TURBINE LAYOUT NO:pNIRuns034 THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION	NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.			



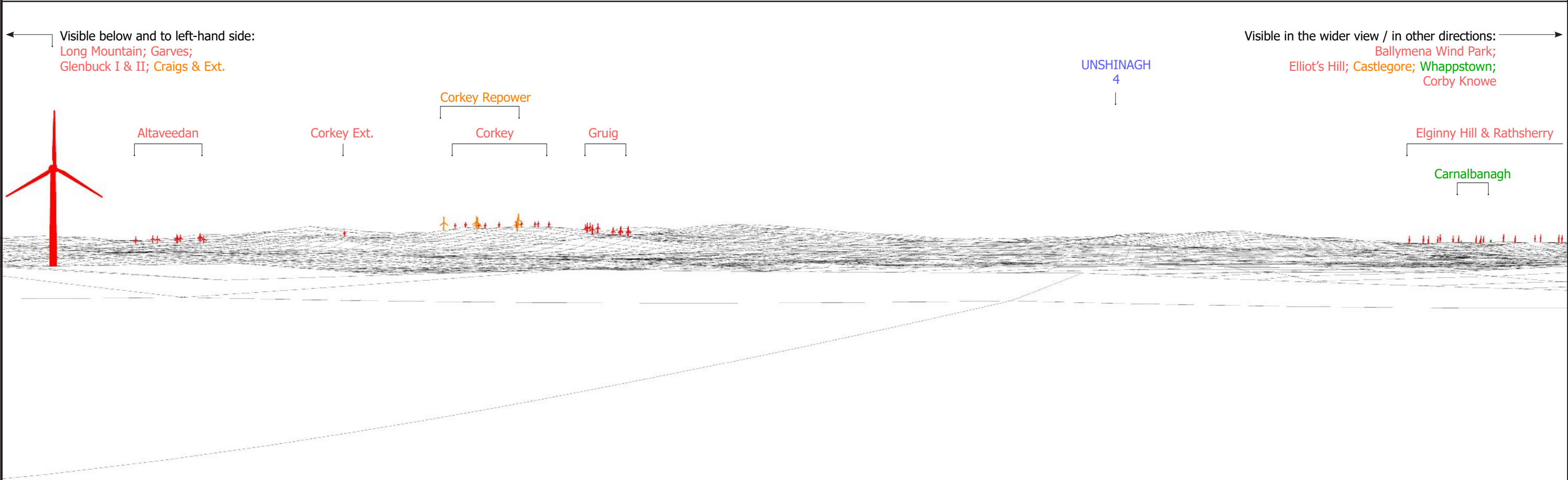
Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.				UNSHINAGH WIND FARM		Easting: 333674			
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT				FIGURE 4.27 (page 2/2)		Northing: 408991			
DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc		DATE: February 2026		PRINT SIZE: A3		Elevation A.O.D 380 m			
				REVISION: draft		Bearing: 305.92 °			
TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034				VIEWPOINT 17 Ulster Way at Scawt Hill Baseline Photograph		Approx. Included Angle: 80 °			
						Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 9.63 km to T10 (previously 9.37 km)			
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION				NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.					



Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.				UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.28 (page 1/2) VIEWPOINT 18 Ulsterway at Knockdhu Wireline and Photomontage		Eastings: 333629 Northings: 406800 Elevation A.O.D: 357 m Bearing: 315.21 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 10.74 km to T10 (previously 10.45 km)			
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT									
DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc	DATE: February 2026	PRINT SIZE: A3	REVISION: draft						
TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034									
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION									
NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.									



Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.	UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.28 (page 2/2) VIEWPOINT 18 Ulsterway at Knockdhu Baseline Photograph	Easting: 333629 Northing: 406800 Elevation A.O.D 357 m Bearing: 315.21 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 10.74 km to T10 (previously 10.45 km)		
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT				
DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc DATE: February 2026 PRINT SIZE: A3 REVISION: draft				
TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034				
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION				



Where present in view: Unshinagh Wind Farm shown in blue. Turbine dimensions shown: 180 m max. tip height above ground level; 136 m rotor diameter; 112 m hub height
Existing wind farms in red; Consented wind farms in orange; Proposed wind farms in green; Single turbines in pink

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Shanti McAllister landscape planning and design ltd.	UNSHINAGH WIND FARM FIGURE 4.30 VIEWPOINT 20 Glenbuck Road, Long Mountain Ridge Wireline		Easting: 301252 Northing: 415544 Elevation A.O.D 180 m Bearing: 90.08 ° Approx. Included Angle: 80 ° Approx. distance to nearest turbine: 24.48 km to T4 (previously 23.13 km to T13)						
FEI: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT <table><tr><td>DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc</td><td>DATE: February 2026</td><td>PRINT SIZE: A3</td><td>REVISION: draft</td></tr></table> TURBINE LAYOUT NO: pNIRuns034		DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc	DATE: February 2026	PRINT SIZE: A3	REVISION: draft	NOTE: This Figure must be viewed at a comfortable arms length and in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement, 2022, the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2, in particular the paragraphs referencing Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance regarding the limitations of visualisations and the FEI 2026.			
DRAWN / APPROVED: SMc / JMc	DATE: February 2026	PRINT SIZE: A3	REVISION: draft						
THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION									

Technical Appendix Table.4.5.1 Wind Farms included in the Cumulative Baseline

Name of wind farm	Status	Approx. distance from Development (km)*	No. of turbines	Rotor dia. (m)	Hub height (m)	Blade tip height (m)	Visible from which shortlisted Viewpoints	Additional notes
Wind Farms within 30 km Study Area								
Altaveedan	Ex	17.18 km to NW of T13	9	80	60	100	20	1 no.
Ballygilbert	Prop	7.43 km to SE of T10		147	91.5	150	2, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20	40 no. Withdrawn, 14no. Turbines
Ballykeel	Ex	12.95 km to SE of T10	7	71	64	99.5	1, 13, 15, 20	4 no. newly operational
Ballymena Wind Park	Ex	13.10 km to SW of T11	2	82	78	119	15, 16, 20	3 no.
Carn Hill	Ex	26.00 km to S of T10	6	82.4	60	101.2	13	1 no.
Carnalbanagh	Prop	4.08 km to S of T11	7	90	80	125	1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	12 no.
Castlegore	Cons	15.93 km to S of T11	4	100	75	125	13, 20	2 no.
Connaught Road	Ex	24.45 km to SW of T11	2	26	44	57	15	1 no.
Corby Knowe	Ex	20.46 km to SW of T11	3	80	59.5	99.5	13, 20	2 no.
Corkey	Ex	14.30 km to NW of T13	10	37	35	53.5	13	1 no.
Corkey Extension	Ex	16.32 km to NW of T13	1	37	35	53.5	13	1 no. Assumed dimensions - exact are currently unknown
Corkey Re-Power	Cons	15.27 km to NW of T4	5	120	77	137	17, 20	2 no. New consent
Craigs & Ext.	Cons	23.39 km to W of T11	2	93	80	126.5	13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	7 no.
Elginny Hill	Ex	10.22 km to SW of T11	10	71	64	91.5	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	11 no.
Elliot's Hill	Ex	15.93 km to SW of T11	10	39	39	58.5	13, 20	2 no.
Garves	Ex	24.5 km to W of T13	5	90	80	125	13, 15, 20	3 no.
Glenbuck 1	Ex	23.45 km to W of T13	1	90	75	120	13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20	6 no.
Glenbuck 2	UC	23.14 km to W of T13	3	70	65	100.5	13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20	6 no.
Gruig	Ex	13.12 km to NW of T13	10	80	60	100	13, 20	2 no.
Long Mountain	Ex	22.79 km to W of T14	12	71	65	100.5	13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20	6 no.
Rathsherry	Ex	8.41 km to SW of T11	9	90	60	105	10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	10 no.
Whappstown	Prop	15.67 km to S of T11	4	71	85	120.5	13, 20	2 no.
Wolf Bog	Ex	15.93 km to SW of T11	5	80	60	100	13	1 no.
Single turbines within approx. 5 km of the Development (existing & consented)								
ST 1	Cons	1.47 km to SW of T11	1	31	40	55.5	16, 17, 19	3 no. Planning ref: G/2013/0377/F; 360m NE of 246 Carnlough Rd, Broughshane; Approx. grid ref. 324007; 411523 based on Google Maps + planning app. map combined
ST 2	Cons	2.79 km to SE of T10	1	13.1	20	26.55	2, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 15, 18	8 no. Planning ref: F/2012/0184/F; 95m NW of 84 Ballyvaddy Rd; Approx. grid ref 327721; 411784 based on Google Maps + planning app. map combined
ST 3	Ex	3.25 km to SE of T10	1	33	30	46.5	1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18	8 no. Planning ref: LA02/ 2021/ 0604/F & F/2011/0073/F; Approx. 563m South of 68 Ballyvaddy Road Carnlough; Approx. grid ref. 328340; 412213 based on Google Maps + planning app. map combined
ST 4	Ex	3.11 km to SE of T11	1	33	30	46.5	1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 16, 15, 17, 18	9 no. Planning ref: LA02/ 2021/ 0606/F & F/2013/ 0164/F; Approx. 553m South of 68 Ballyvaddy Road Carnlough; Approx. grid ref. 328198; 412202 based on Google Maps + planning app. map combined

* Distance is measured between nearest turbines unless otherwise stated

Total no. within the Study Area:			
Existing Wind Farms:	17	Existing Turbines:	105
Consented Wind Farms:	3	Consented Turbines:	11
Existing and Consented Single Turbines	4	Single Turbines, 5km:	4
Sub total	24		120
Proposed Wind Farms:	2	Proposed Turbines:	11
Total no. wind farms & single turbines	26	Total no. of wind turbines:	131