

Appendix 10.2 Detailed Settings Assessment

Contents

Introduction	1
Minor to Moderate Effects	16
Minor Effects	22
Negligible Effects	28
Neutral Effects	31

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Non-Significant Operational Effects

Introduction

All designated assets within the 5 km study area located within the ZTV have been subject to detailed setting assessment, as have all nationally important assets within the 10 km study area located within the ZTV. Additionally, all designated assets within the 10 km study area were reviewed against the information known about their contextual characteristic (see Appendix 10.1) and against mapping information to identify any assets where views of the Proposed Development in views towards the asset may significantly impact on their settings. A total of 23 Scheduled Monuments, 65 Listed Buildings, and one Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL) were subject to detailed setting assessment. Setting assessment site visits were undertaken in October 2019. The potential for effects upon the setting of the Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site (HONO WHS) and non-WHS Scheduled Monuments within its wider Sensitive Area were also considered and site visits undertaken.

A summary of the findings of the settings assessment is presented in Table 1. A summary discussion for each of the assets subject to detailed assessment is provided within this Appendix and has been informed by ZTV modelling, photomontages and wireframes (Figures 10.12 – 10.22) as appropriate.

This assessment has predicted the potential for **moderate** effects upon the settings of the Category A Listed Former Naval Headquarters and Communications Centre, Wee Fea (Site 127) and Naval Cemetery at Lyness (Site 147), and these are discussed in Chapter 10.

The potential for cumulative operational effects upon designated assets where non-significant setting effects have been predicted for the Proposed Development alone have been considered in Section 10.12 of the EIAR and fall outwith the scope of this appendix.

Table 10.2.1: Summary of settings assessment

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
9	Houton Chapel 60m E of Sunnybraes, Scheduled Monument	6	9.4	Survives as low grass footings and difficult to interpret as remains of a chapel. Open and clear views over Bring Deeps but not clear how these relate to understanding of its setting.	Low	Low	Negligible
10	Houton Head, Battery 325m W of Sunnybraes, Scheduled Monument	6	9.3	The battery was placed so as to control the inner part of the southwestern approach to Scapa Flow and it overlooks and controls this part of the channel. Scapa Flow defines both its purpose and its setting and changes on the geological landform that is Hoy to the south have little or no capacity to affect this. The proposed turbines would appear behind a ridgeline and will be offset to the left of the ridges and peaks which dominate Hoy. They will also be oblique to the Scheduled former gun emplacements and their related infrastructure which are orientated to the south-west across Bring Deeps towards the opposing batteries on Hoy. The predicted visibility of the Proposed Development, will therefore be oblique and be set at a considerable distance from the battery's core setting, and purpose which relates to Bring Deeps and the final approach to Scapa Flow.	High	Marginal	Minor
96	Crockness Martello Tower, Longhope, Scheduled Monument	6	3.4	Crockness Martello Tower was erected in 1813-15 to protect the naval anchorage at Longhope during the latter part of the Napoleonic wars. A twin tower was built on the opposite headland at Hackness (Site 173, Scheduled Monument) and the key setting relationship between these two towers is considered to be the visual interaction between them. The tower was built to provide surveillance of the coast from the sea and	High	Low	Minor/Moderate

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
				this relationship is considered to form a critical part of its setting.			
102	Scad Head Coast Artillery Battery, Camp and Railway, Hoy, Scheduled Monument	1-6	6	Primary setting north-east across Bring Deeps to the Mainland of Orkney and Houton and the defences on Hoy Houton Head (Site 10, SAM). Its function was to defend the north-west entrance to Scapa Flow in conjunction with Houton Head.	Medium	Marginal	Negligible
103	Hoy, Melsetter House, Category A Listed Building	6	4.3	Melsetter House dates to 1738, although it was extended and remodelled in the Arts and Crafts style in 1898. The house is entered from the east and approached from the south. Limited visibility from the house due to intervening structures and rising hills to north. The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and that they are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
104	Melsetter House, Gardener's Cottage, Category B Listed Building	5	4.3	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and they have a group value which relies on their visual relationship across the estate. They have been assessed as a group. They are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
105	North Ness Milestone, Category C Listed Building	6	3	Functional milestone – localised setting.	Marginal	Low	Neutral

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
106	Longhope War Memorial, Category C Listed Building	6	3.5	This memorial is primarily viewed from the north.	Low	Low	Negligible
107	Doonatown, Former Garrison Theatre, Category C Listed Building	6	2.6	Former theatre, the primary façade is viewed from the north-east.	Medium	Low	Minor
108	Golden Wharf Pier, Category B Listed Building	6	2.2	The asset's purpose is purely functional for vessels berthing at the First World War/Second World War naval base of Lyness, Scapa Flow.	Low	Low	Negligible
109	Romney Hut, Lyness, Category C Listed Building	1-3	1.9	Functional former Royal Naval Base building.	Low	Low	Negligible
111	Melsetter House, Gate Piers, Category C Listed Building	4	4.3	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and they have a group value which relies on their visual relationship across the estate. They have been assessed as a group. They are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
112 and 135	Melsetter House, Laundry, Category B Listed Building	6	4.4	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and they have a group value which relies on their visual relationship across the estate. They have been assessed as a group. They are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
113	Milestone to East of Pegal Hill, Category C Listed Building	2	3.5	Functional milestone -localised setting	Marginal	Low	Neutral
114	Former Gas Decontamination Building, Category C Listed Building	6	1.3	Functional former Royal Naval Base building.	Low	Low	Negligible
115	Milestone to west of Haybrake, Lyness, Category C Listed Building	6	1.3	Functional milestone -localised setting.	Marginal	Low	Neutral
116	Melsetter House Estate Office, Category B Listed Building	5	4.4	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and they have a group value which relies on their visual relationship across the estate. They are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
117	Melsetter House, the Hall. Category B Listed Building	5	4.4	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and they have a group value which relies on their visual relationship across the estate. They are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
118	Millhouse, Walls, Hoy, Category C Listed Building	5	1.5	19 th century house with principal south-east facing elevation to Mill Bay and away from the Proposed Development.	Low	Low	Negligible

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
119	Former Steam Pumping Station and Oil Storage Tank, Category A Listed Building	1-6	1.9	The former naval pump house and the remaining oil storage tank, now the Scapa Flow Visitor Centre are situated within bunds and banks. Site 119 is the former naval pump house section of this designated asset.	Low	Medium	Minor
120	St Johns Church, Walls, Hoy, Category C Listed Building	6	2.5	Symmetrical church, primarily backclothed against the hills to the north or to North Bay and Moasound to the south.	Medium	Low	Minor
121	Haybrake Granary, Lyness, Category B Listed Building	6	1.4	The Haybrake Granary has its primary elevation facing north.	Low	Low	Negligible
122	Former WWI Paravane Shed/WWII RN Recreation Centre, Category A Listed Building	6	1.8	This asset was partially demolished in 2019 due to its state of disrepair.	Marginal	Low	Neutral
124	Melsetter House Dovecot, Category A Listed Building	6	4.4	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
125	Melsetter House, Walled Garden, Category B listed Building	5	4.3	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
127	Former Naval Headquarters and Communications Centre, Wee Fea, Category A Listed Building	6	0.31	Has a clear view east towards the Lyness and Rinnigill peninsulas and the Scapa Flow anchorages due to Site 127's primary purpose as a communications centre and its requirement for a visual overview of Scapa Flow.	High	Medium	Moderate
128	Ness House, South Walls, Category B Listed Building	6	3.4	The Proposed Developed would be visible in the distance off to the west side of the primary view from the house. However, this is beyond the house's primary view to the Bay and Moasound.	Medium	Low	Minor
129	Ship Inn, North Ness, Category C Listed Building	6	3	Former 19 th century pub, principal elevation faces east away from the Proposed Development.	Low	Low	Negligible
130	Melsetter House Kennels, Category A Listed Building	4	4.3	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
131	Melsetter Farmhouse, Category C Listed Building	3	4.5	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex Farmhouse is set apart from the main Melsetter estate and its setting relates to surrounding land and nearby estate.	Medium	Low	Minor

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
132	Melsetter House Tea House, Category A Listed Building	6	4.4	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
133	Melsetter House Lodge, Category C Listed Building	6	4.3	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
134	Melsetter House, Burial Enclosure, Category C Listed Building	6	4.2	Burial Enclosure set on hill summit and has wider views across landscape, mainly south across North Bay. Separate from the estate complex but shares key interrelationship with it.	Medium	Low	Minor
136	Melsetter House, Spinning Cottage, Category B Listed Building	6	4.3	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
137	Melsetter House, Cartshed, Category B Listed Building	5	4.3	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
138	Ore Farm Former Munitions Depot, Category B Listed Building	6	1.7	The munitions depot is purely functional in its layout.	Low	Low	Negligible

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
139	Rysa Lodge, Category A Listed Building	6	2.4	Rysa Lodge was designed by A. R. Lethaby, a notable proponent of the Arts and Crafts Movement in 1902. Rysa Lodge was built for guests who wanted to go shooting. Situated overlooking Scapa Flow its primary setting is north and east towards Rysa Sound and Gutter Sound respectively, the west side bordering the modern B9047 is partially screened by a low lying hedge (Figure 10.15)	Medium	Medium	Minor/moderate
140 and 145	The Old Custom House, Longhope, Category B Listed Building	6	3.8	Primary view north across North Bay and Moasound. The Proposed Developed will be visible in the distance off to the west side of this primary view. However, this is beyond the primary view to the Bay and Moasound.	Medium	Low	Minor
141	Lythes Milestone, South Walls, Category C Listed Building	6	3.6	Functional milestone – localised setting	Marginal	Low	Neutral
142	Melsetter House, Gate Piers, Category C Listed Building	6	4.4	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
143	Melsetter House, Stone Flagged Yard, Category B Listed Building	5	4.4	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
144	Muckle Rysa Farmhouse, Category B Listed Building	6	2.9	Functional farmstead sited on low rise which commands Panormaic views across landscape.	Medium	Low	Minor

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
146	Royal Hotel, Longhope, Category C Listed Building	6	3.4	Circa 1910 hotel with primary view north across North Bay and Moasound. The Proposed Developed will be visible in the distance off to the west side of this primary view. However, this is beyond the hotel's primary view to the Bay and Moasound.	Medium	Low	Minor
147	Royal Naval Cemetery, Category B Listed Building	6	1.2	The Lyness Royal Naval Cemetery is a well-maintained example of a comparatively large Commonwealth War Grave Commission backclothed with the Thurvoe Wood and Wee Fea Hill (Figure 10.13).	High	Medium	Moderate
148	Melsetter Farm, Stables, Category C Listed Building	0-3	4.5	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
149	Melsetter House, Outbuilding, Category B Listed Building	5	4.4	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
150	Melsetter Hall, Gate Piers, Category B Listed Building	6	4.4	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
151	Milestone to north of Millhouse, Category C Listed Building	5	1.7	Functional milestone – localised setting	Marginal	Low	Neutral

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
152	Former Steam Pumping Station and Oil Storage Tank, Category A Listed Building	6	1.8	The former naval pump house and the remaining oil storage tank, now the Scapa Flow Visitor Centre are situated within bunds and banks. Site 152 is the former oil storage tank section of this designated asset.	Low	Medium	Minor
153	Underground Oil Fuel Storage, Wee Fea, Category A Listed Building	3-6	0.1	Extensive network of 6 rectangular underground fuel storage reservoir tanks with operational and maintenance access tunnels, valve chambers carved out of the hillside bedrock and predominantly lined in shuttered concrete. The earthworks and entrance portals are visible on the hill and Wee Fea forms part of the setting of the asset. The tanks were placed in a remote location to protect the base and the Proposed Development would change that sense of remoteness.	Low	High	Minor/moderate
154	Melsetter House Chapel, Category A Listed Building	6	4.3	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Medium	Low	Minor
155	Melsetter Farm, Shed, Category C Listed Building	3	4.5	The Melsetter House assets core contextual relationships are derived from their proximity to each other and therefore they have been assessed as a group. The assets are less sensitive to visual changes beyond the walled garden and estate complex.	Low	Low	Negligible
156	Second World War Air Raid Shelter, Lyness, Category C Listed Building	6	2	Second World War Building of functional design.	Low	Low	Negligible

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
157	Former Diesel Engine Pump House, Category A Listed Building	6	1	Second World War pumping house building of functional design.	Low	Medium	Minor
165	Melsetter House, Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape	6	4.1	The immediate surrounding landscape is rolling farmland which is important to the setting of the house. Also important to the setting is North Bay, a sea loch which lies beyond the B9047, between the islands of Hoy and South Walls. From within the Melsetter policies, fine views can be gained north across Hoy and east down to Longhope Bay; from the Burial Ground on the top of Melsetter Hill, views can be gained across the Pentland Firth to the Castle of Mey and the Scottish mainland. Melsetter is highly significant within the landscape looking south from the B9047; the buildings are seen on the skyline and the garden is visually exposed on its east-facing slope. Melsetter GDL and its associated heritage assets thus have a core contextual relationships with each other and are of High sensitivity to changes within the walled garden estate complex and across North Bay and are of medium sensitivity, to changes beyond these key views.	Medium	Low	Minor
171	Buchanan Battery, Stanger Head, Scheduled Monument	0-4	8.3	Primary setting east across the Sound of Hoxa to South Ronaldsay and the defences on Hoxa Head (Scheduled Monument, SM3268, Site 511). Its function was to defend the south-east entrance to Scapa Flow in conjunction with Hoxa Head.	High	Marginal	Minor

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
172	Stanger Head Battery, Stanger Head, Scheduled Monument	0-6	8.5	First World War and Second World War coastal defence battery. Primary setting east across the Sound of Hoxa to South Ronaldsay and the defences on Hoxa Head (Scheduled Monument, SM3268, Site 511). Its function was to defend the south-east entrance to Scapa Flow in conjunction with Hoxa Head (site 511).	High	Marginal	Minor
173	Hackness, Battery and Martello Tower, Scheduled Monument	6	5.4	Hackness Battery and Martello Tower was erected in 1813-15 to protect the naval anchorage at Longhope during the latter part of the Napoleonic wars. A twin tower was built on the opposite headland at Crockness (Site 96, Scheduled Monument) and the key setting relationship between these two towers is considered to be the visual interaction between them. Site 173 was built to provide surveillance of the coast from the sea and this relationship is considered to form critical part of its setting.	High	Low	Minor/moderate
174	Roan Head, World War II Balloon Barrage site, 290m SW of, Golta, Scheduled Monument	6	8.8	Second World War anti-aircraft site. The key setting of Site 174 is with the sky, providing a clear visual setting above and around the Balloon Barrage Site. It's visual setting can thus be said to be of a lesser importance at lower angles towards the ground and across to the Proposed Development.	Low	Marginal	Neutral
175	Golta, World War II Z Battery and Light AA Battery, Flotta, Scheduled Monument	6	7.7	Second World War anti-aircraft site. The key setting of Site 175 is with the sky, providing a clear visual setting above and around the battery to provide a defence against aircraft attacking the naval anchorage of Scapa Flow. It's visual setting can thus be said to be of a lesser importance at lower angles towards the ground and across to the Proposed Development.	Low	Marginal	Neutral

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
176	Roan Head, coastal battery and camp (WW1), Scheduled Monument	6	9.5	First World War coastal defence battery. Primary setting east across the Sound of Hoxa to South Ronaldsay and the defences on Hoxa Head (Scheduled Monument, SM3268, Sit 511). Its function was to defend the south-east entrance to Scapa Flow in conjunction with Hoxa Head.	High	Marginal	Minor
177	Innan Neb, coast batteries, barrage balloon site and camp, Scheduled Monument	0-6	6	First World War and Second World War coastal defence battery. Primary setting west across the Switha Sound to Hoy. Its function was to defend the south-west entrance to Scapa Flow.	High	Low	Minor/moderate
463	The Skeo, broch, Brims, Hoy, Scheduled Monument	4	5.6	Prehistoric turf covered mound comprising of the remains of a broch. Skeo broch has a primary setting south-west out to sea and the Pentland Firth. Primary view south-west enables an understanding and appreciation of this asset.	High	Marginal	Minor
464	Green Hill of Hestiegeo, broch, Scheduled Monument	6	7	Prehistoric turf covered mound comprising of the remains of a broch. Green Hill of Hestiegeo broch has a primary setting south out to sea and the Pentland Firth.	High	Low	Minor/moderate
465	Greenhill Broch, South Walls, Orkney, Scheduled Monument	6	4.1	Prehistoric turf covered mound comprising of the remains of a broch. Greenhill broch has a primary setting north over Longhope water. The Proposed Development will be visible in the western aspect of this view but will not impede the view across Longhope water.	High	Low	Minor/moderate
466	Quoy, anti-aircraft battery (WW2) and	6	5.2	Second World War anti-aircraft site. The key setting of Site 466 is with the sky, providing a clear visual setting	Low	Low	Negligible

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
	radar, Scheduled Monument			above and around the battery to provide a defence against aircraft attacking the naval anchorage of Scapa Flow. It's visual setting can thus be said to be of a lesser importance at lower angles towards the ground and across to the Proposed Development.			
467	Stromabank Hotel, anti-aircraft battery, radar site and camp, Scheduled Monument	6	4.8	Second World War anti-aircraft site. The key setting of Site 467 is with the sky, providing a clear visual setting above and around the battery to provide a defence against aircraft attacking the naval anchorage of Scapa Flow. It's visual setting can thus be said to be of a lesser importance at lower angles towards the ground and across to the Proposed Development.	Low	Low	Negligible
468	Longhope Parish Church, Category C Listed Building	6	4	Primary view north across North Bay and Moasound. The Proposed Developed will be visible in the distance off to the west side of this primary view. However, this is beyond the primary view to the Bay and Moasound	Medium	Low	Minor
469	Snelsetter, South Walls, Category B Listed Building	6	6.1	19 th century former barn. Converted to dwelling in 1995.	Low	Low	Negligible
470	Milestone to north of Gallow Tuag, South Walls, Category C Listed Building	6	4.5	Functional milestone – localised setting	Marginal	Low	Neutral
471	Letter Box, Kirbuster, South Walls, Category C Listed Building	6	5.2	Functional letterbox – localised setting	Marginal	Low	Neutral

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
472 and 473	Manse and Walled Garden, South Walls, Category C Listed Building	0-6	4.1	19 th century house and walled garden.	Medium	Marginal	Negligible
474	Hillside South Walls, Category C Listed Buildings	6	5.8	19 th century croft house setting relates to surrounding agricultural land.	Low	Low	Negligible
475	Milestone to South of Kirbuster House, Category C Listed Building	6	5.3	Functional milestone – localised setting.	Marginal	Low	Neutral
476	Milestone to north-east of Morven, Longhope, South Walls, Category C Listed Building	6	4.3	Functional milestone – localised setting.	Marginal	Low	Neutral
477	Quoy Farmhouse, South Walls, Category C Listed Building	6	5.2	19 th century farmhouse - setting relates to surrounding agricultural land.	Low	Low	Negligible
478	Longhope Lifeboat Station, Category B Listed Building	6	5	This former lifeboat station is of functional design and orientated on its slipway north-east into the Aith Hope.	Low	Low	Negligible
502	Ring of Brodgar, World Heritage Monument & Scheduled Monument	0	19	Wireframe evidence suggests that no turbines would be visible from the monument. However, there would be some distant visibility from associated monuments in the wider buffer zone (See 503-505)	High	Marginal	Minor

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
503	Wasbister, burial mounds and settlement, Scheduled Monument	6	19.36	Included in order to assess potential visibility from HONO WHS buffer zone. Wireframe suggests that six blades would be visible, three from hub height.	High	Marginal	Minor
504	Bookan, chambered cairn, Scheduled Monument	6	19.76	Included in order to assess potential visibility from HONO WHS buffer zone. Wireframe suggests that six blades would be visible, three from hub height.	High	Marginal	Minor
505	Ring of Bookan, chambered cairn	6	19.89	Included in order to assess potential visibility from HONO WHS buffer zone. Wireframe suggests that six turbines would be visible, four from below hub height.	High	Marginal	Minor
508	Kirkwall, St. Magnus Cathedral & Graveyard, Category A Listed Building	5	22.5	Visibility from the tower only. No visibility at ground level or from the kirkyard will be at worst very limited and the asset's core relationship with its surrounding townscape is therefore unlikely to be affected.	High	Marginal	Minor
509	Orphir Round Church	6	10.5	Panoramic views across landscape and seascape focussed on nearby multi period landscape and adjacent Orphir Bay. Proposed Development visible beyond Bring Deeps on distant hills.	High	Low	Minor/moderate
510	Castle of Burwick Stack	6	17.4	Situated on the west coast of South Ronaldsay, overlooking the Pentland Firth. The relatively remote and precipitous coastal setting of the fort contributes to the understanding of the asset as a defensive monument constructed in a strategic location with excellent surveillance opportunities across both sea and land. Wireframe indicates turbines would be seen backdropped against the hills.	High	Marginal	Minor

Site No	Name and Designation	No of turbines theoretically visible (ZTV)	Distance to nearest turbine (km)	Main Factors Affecting Setting	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Operational Effect
511	Hoxa Head Battery	6	11.4	First World War and Second World War coastal defence battery. Primary setting east across the Sound of Hoxa Flotta and its defences (Site 171 and 172). Its function was to defend the south-east entrance to Scapa Flow in conjunction with the batteries on Flotta.	High	Low	Minor/moderate
512	Unstan Cairn	6	17.1	Key views out from the cairn are to the south across the Loch of Stenness and contribute to an understanding of this asset as a ritual burial monument. The Proposed Development would be seen beyond and within the context of overhead electricity lines (OHLs) at Stenness which are currently seen on the skyline in views south from the cairn and, owing to the distances involved, would appear at a similar scale.	High	Marginal	Minor

Minor to Moderate Effects

The Scheduled Monument of Crockness Martello Tower (Site 96) stands on the coast at Rinnigill and was erected in 1813-15 to protect the naval anchorage at Longhope during the latter part of the Napoleonic wars. A twin tower was built on the opposite headland at Hackness (Site 173) and the key setting relationship between these two towers is considered to be the visual interaction between them. A further key setting is across Switha Sound to the south-west coast of Flotta; the Hackness battery and Martello tower had the range and firepower to cover this route that any raiding vessels would have undertaken towards the Longhope anchorage. Both towers were built to provide surveillance of the coast from the sea and this relationship is considered to form the critical part of its setting. The towers at Crockness and Hackness are of high sensitivity to changes in their setting. All six of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible from Site 96 at a distance of 3.4 km, where they would appear to break the skyline above Wee Fea. As shown on Figure 10.14b The turbines would also be visible in views to the Crockness Martello Tower from Hackness (Site 173) from where the turbines would be seen at a distance of 5.4 km. The Proposed Development would be seen backdropped against the hills and would be offset from the key view between the two towers and would not distract from the key visual relationship between them. In both cases the key defensive outward seaward view from the towers which provides surveillance of the coast from the sea and is considered to form critical part of their settings would not be impacted by the Proposed Development. The magnitude of setting impact would be low. The level of effect in both cases would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

The Scheduled Monument of Innan Neb Coastal Defence Batteries, Barrage Balloon site and camp at Site 177 on the south-west coast of the island of Flotta was used during the First and Second World Wars. Innan Neb had two main functions and settings; south-west across the Switha Sound to Hoy and with the sky, providing a clear views above and around the Balloon Barrage Site. It has clear visual relationships with the Martello towers at Crockness (Site 96) and Hackness (Site 173). Its function was to defend the south-west entrance to Scapa Flow and block south-western entrance and exit routes for enemy aircraft attached Scapa Flow. As a defensive structures with key interrelationships with other defensive monuments across Switha Sound it is judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. Visibility of the Proposed Development will vary within the Scheduled area from no visibility on the north-east of the monument to visibility of up to six turbines in the south-west of the Scheduled area. The turbines would be visible at a distance of over 6 km and would be seen beyond the key strategic views across Switha Sound to which an understanding of the setting of this monument relates. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

The Category A Listed Building of Rysa Lodge at Site 139 was constructed in 1902. It was designed by A. R. Lethaby, a notable proponent of the Arts and Crafts Movement. Lethaby was working for Thomas Middlemore, a Birmingham industrialist who had purchased the Melsetter estate. At the time that Lethaby was working for Middlemore, the Melsetter estate covered virtually all of Hoy and the lodge was constructed for guests who wanted to go shooting. Rysa Lodge has distinctive chimney stacks with their deep stepped coping low wide attic windows reminiscent of Lethaby's buildings at Melsetter and like the buildings at Melsetter much of the cultural value of the asset of Rysa Lodge relates to its associations with the Arts and Crafts movement and with Lethaby. Rysa Lodge is significant within the landscape looking north and south from the B9047; the buildings are seen on the skyline. Situated on a low rise overlooking Scapa Flow, Rysa Lodge commands views south across Mill Bay, east across Gutter Sound and north across Rysa Sound; the west side bordering the modern B9047 is partially screened by a low lying hedge. Rysa Lodge thus has a core contextual relationship with surrounding bays and inlets and is of high sensitivity to changes to its setting. The Proposed Development would be visible south-west of Rysa Lodge at a distance of 2.4 km. It would be seen to break the skyline and be offset from the distinctive profile of the Communications Centre (Site 127) which can be seen from Rysa on the lower slopes of Wee Fea Hill. There would be no impact on the distinctive skyline views of Rysa on approach from the B9047 and the open coastal views would also remain unaffected. Oblique views of the Proposed Development from Rysa would thus constitute an impact that changes the setting of the building beyond those elements that

materially affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate and experience the asset. The magnitude of setting impact would be low. The level of effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

The Second World War Category A Listed Underground Fuel Reservoir (Site 153) is situated within Wee Fea Hill. Aside from the two tunnel entrances, a blocked but completed tunnel, vents and sheds used to store explosives that were used in the construction of this facility, Site 153 is set primarily below ground although earthworks and entrance portals are visible on Wee Fea Hill, which forms part of its setting. The below ground tunnels survive as a rare example of an intact underground fuel storage facility constructed to high specifications and engineering standards. It contains rare surviving and largely unaltered machinery which attests to the complex engineering achievement that it represents. Some of the engineering feat required to construct these tanks can be appreciated from the mouths of either tunnel entrances. Further structures including post Second World War fire-fighting tanks near the north-east tunnel entrance also survive. As a primarily buried structure of functional nature the asset is judged to have low sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located within 30 m of the underground tanks. Visibility of the Proposed Development from entrances to the tanks would vary from six to three turbines depending on location and the turbines would appear as very large dominating structures within the local landscape. The tanks were placed in a remote location to protect the Naval Base at Lyness and the Proposed Development would change that sense of remoteness. All six turbines would be also be visible in views towards Wee Fea from the Royal Naval Base at Lyness, although the entrances are not visible from Lyness and thus intervisibility between these interrelated assets is theoretical. The ability to understand and appreciate the Underground Fuel Reservoir as a major engineering achievement linked to the Royal Naval base at Lyness would not be affected by close views of the Proposed Development; the tunnel mouths and infrastructure draw views inwards towards the interior of the fuel tanks. The Proposed Development would thus constitute a substantial alteration to the setting of the asset and therefore, the magnitude of impact on its setting would be high. The level of effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

The Scheduled Monument of the Green Hill of Hestiegeo Broch at Site 464 is set within open improved pasture on the edge of a south-east facing sea cliff at less than 10 m above sea level. The broch is visible as a large turf-covered mound with traces of outerworks; irregular ground indicates possible structures and dwellings outside the broch. Part of the broch has likely been lost to coastal erosion. The south-east facing aspect of the broch affords it views across Pentland Firth. As a defensive monument in a coastal setting the broch is judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be set 7 km north-west of the monument. The Proposed Development would be seen beyond the intervening lower slopes of the Hill of Wards. The Proposed Development would thus be seen beyond the coastal setting to which an understanding of the defensive nature of the broch relates. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

Greenhill Broch, South Walls (Site 465) is located on a low cliff above the north shore of South Walls. The remains comprise a broad lower terrace within which lies a cone-shaped mound, roughly circular on plan, with a diameter of approximately 15 m at its base. The mound bears clear evidence of substantial loss through coastal erosion on its northern arc. The summit of the mound is slightly depressed and some small exposures of coursed stonework are visible amongst dense vegetation. To the north-east of the broch are the grass-covered remains of one or more burnt mounds and to the north-west are the low footings of rectangular buildings of medieval or post-medieval date. The broch commands extensive views north across Longhope Bay and north-east over to Weddel Sound and beyond. To the north-west, the broch has open views across Longhope and North Bay to Little Ayre, with the hills of the site visible in the distance. As a defensive monument, with key coastal views, the broch is of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be located 4.1 km from the broch and would be sited within the moorland interior of Hoy beyond the immediately adjacent shore and improved agricultural land that would have been used by the occupants of the broch. As shown on Figure 10.22b two of the Proposed Development turbines would appear on the skyline as relatively prominent features with the remaining four turbines backdropped by the hill. Views of the Proposed

Development would not affect the understanding of the monument as a defensive coastal structure and key views across Longhope Bay would be maintained. As such the magnitude of impact upon the setting of the broch is judged to be low. This would result in a **minor/moderate** effect which is not considered significant.

Hoxa Head is a promontory peninsular which marks the eastern edge of the principal southern entrance to Scapa Flow which was a significant naval anchorage, being the base for the Home Fleet during both the First and Second World Wars. The Scheduled remains at Hoxa Head (Site 511) include, two six-inch and four-inch gun emplacements from the First World War and a further four-gun emplacements from the Second World War, two of which also held six-inch guns. The remains of a wide range of ancillary structures survive on the headland including three battery observation posts, magazines, power-houses, crew shelters, six searchlight emplacements, and a variety of building remains, including at least 32 concrete hut bases. A series of non-designated military remains are recorded by the NRHE on the long promontory which extends to the rear of the batteries. These include a ramp for a mobile radar unit, a military camp, two anti-aircraft batteries and a searchlight emplacement. The twin Hoxa batteries were matched by another pair on the opposing coast of Flotta (Sites 171 and 172) and would have protected the entrance from intruders. The Hoxa batteries therefore have important visual and contextual setting relationships with the opposing Flotta installations as well as components of the important collection of naval monuments at Scapa, including the naval base at Lyness. As a defensive monument with key interrelationships with contemporary defensive monuments across the land and seascape, the Hoxa Head Battery (Site 511) is judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in its settings.

As shown on Figure 10.26 all six of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible to full height when viewed from Hoxa Head. The majority of the turbines would be seen backdropped against the hill with tips seen against the skyline. The Proposed Development would be visible in the same view as the coastal batteries on Flotta (Sites 171 and 172) with which Hoxa Head has a key visual link. However, the Proposed Development would be seen offset to the north of this key view and would also be seen at a distance of 11.4 km and thus would appear much smaller than the coastal batteries on Flotta which are key to the understanding of the battery on Hoxa Head. The Proposed Development would also be seen offset from views of the modern oil terminal at Flotta and the operational West Hill Flotta turbine. Distant views of the Proposed Development, within a wide vista already occupied by modern development, would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate the key strategic relationship between the Hoxa Head battery, Scapa Flow and the Flotta batteries (Sites 171 and 172). The Proposed Development would thus constitute a slight alteration to the setting of the asset beyond those elements of the setting which directly contribute to the understanding of its cultural value. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

The Scheduled Monument of St Nicholas' Church, settlement and mill at Orphir (Site 509) is situated on the south side of an unlisted modern road on the northern shore of Orphir Bay, overlooking the water of Scapa Flow. This is a high-status site and consists of a settlement, a 12th century round church and a Norse horizontal mill. The stone-lined 11th-century horizontal mill is the earliest recorded example in Scotland; and St Nicholas' Church is the only surviving circular church in Scotland. The site lies in improved pasture at 5 m above sea level. The coastal setting offers panoramic views across the landscape and seascape, the most extensive of which are views south across Orphir Bay and south-west across Bring Deeps towards Hoy. Views east and north from the monument are less extensive due to rising ground but feature evidence for an intensively settled multi period landscape including modern settlements, post-medieval settlements and Norse and late prehistoric settlement. The position of the monument overlooking both this multi-period landscape and the adjacent coastline indicates that it may have been sited to exploit these extensive views and that this location has been important in the landscape over several millennia. The remains of the church and mill are judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in their settings.

The Proposed Development would be set south-west of the monument at a distance of 10.5 km. As shown on Figures 10.24, four of the six turbines would be seen to hub height from this monument; with two seen to tip height. The lower portions of all six turbines would be hidden by intervening landform. The turbines would be against the skyline but would be seen beyond the key views of nearby smaller islands to the south. There would

be no impact on views north and east across the adjacent multi-period landscape of Orphir. The Proposed Development would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate the visible Norse and medieval ecclesiastical architectural remains nor would it affect the ability to understand the placement of these remains overlooking surrounding land with evidence for time-depth. The impact magnitude would be low. The level of effect would be **minor/moderate** and not significant.

Castle of Burwick, promontory fort (Site 510) comprises the remains of a promontory fort, dating from the Iron Age and probably re-used in the Norse period. The promontory fort is defended on the landward side by three substantial earthen banks, each measuring 2 m-3 m wide and standing up to 0.5 m high, and two ditches; on all other sides it is defended by steep cliffs. The promontory covers an area approximately 150 m north to south by 40 m east to west and contains the footings of at least ten rectilinear buildings. The monument is situated on the west coast of South Ronaldsay, overlooking the Pentland Firth at around 20 m above sea level. The relatively remote and precipitous coastal setting of the fort contributes to the understanding of the asset as a defensive monument constructed in a strategic location with excellent surveillance opportunities across both sea and land. The setting of the fort thus contributes to an understanding of its cultural value and it is of high sensitivity to changes within its setting.

Minor Effects

The Scheduled Monument of Houton Head Battery at Site 10 on the Mainland of Orkney has structures dating from the First and Second World Wars (Stell, 2010: 100-101). The monument is part of a network of Second World War coastal batteries defending the strategic harbour of Scapa Flow. It is visible as a series of concrete structures, hut bases, and communications and cabling trenches. It is set on the steep south-west facing slopes of Houton Head, which overlook Bring Deeps and Houton Bay and across to the defences on Hoy at Scad Head (Site 102). As a defensive monument set in a strong strategic location with visual relationships with contemporary defensive monuments in place across Bring Deeps and the wider Scapa Flow area, this monument is of high sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located 9.3 km south of Houton Head and all six turbines would be visible in views across Bring Deeps. The proposed turbines would appear behind a ridgeline and will be offset to the left of the ridges and peaks which dominate Hoy. They would also be seen obliquely to the Scheduled former gun emplacements and their related infrastructure which are orientated to the south-west across Bring Deeps towards the opposing batteries on Hoy. The predicted visibility of the Proposed Development, would therefore be oblique and set at a considerable distance from the battery's core setting, and would not affect the ability to understand this monument as part of wider network of defensive structures designed to protect the north-west entrance to Scapa Flow. The magnitude of impact on the setting of this monument would be marginal. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

The Category A Listed Former Steam Pumping Station (Site 119) and Oil Storage Tank (Site 152) are now in use as a museum and are situated within bunds and banks on the Lyness peninsula adjacent to Lyness Pier (Site 108). There is an additional pump house (Site 157) located 1 km to the south-east and it is of similar date; however, the fuel there was pumped by diesel engine rather than steam. The two pump house buildings at Lyness are the only surviving pump houses of their type in Scotland and the only surviving examples out of the four Admiralty fuel stations built in Scotland. Both buildings are functional buildings designed to pump oil fuel between the Second World War Category A Listed Underground Oil Fuel Storage (Site 153) at Wee Fea and ships using Scapa Flow Naval Base. The location of these buildings relate to this function; the full tank farm, of which Site 152 is the only surviving example, occupied a substantial block of land close to the wharfs and piers of Lyness for supplying ships with oil. The technology and materials used for the construction and operation of the pump houses and oil tanks are thought to have been amongst the most advanced of the period and it is this machinery, much of which remains largely intact, that contributes most to the cultural value of the buildings. The buildings are judged to be of low sensitivity to changes in their settings. The Proposed Development would be clearly visible, c. 995 m west of Site 157 and 1.8 km to the west of Site 152. Visibility of the Proposed Development

would vary from Site 119, from where views out to the west are limited by the bunds which surround them. The Proposed Development would however be clearly visible in views to Site 119 when viewed from approach from the visitor car park. The turbines of the Proposed Development would be seen to break the skyline above the hills of Wee Fea and Little Wee Fea. The buildings have a visual relationship with Wee Fea as it houses the underground tanks (Site 153) with which the pumping stations and oil tanks have a key functional relationship and thus Wee Fea forms part of the setting of these structures. Neither the tanks nor the entrances to them are visible from the pumping station, however the Former Naval Headquarters and Communications Centre (Site 127) is visible from the structures at Lyness and provides a visual link between the Listed Buildings and Wee Fea. Visibility of the Proposed Development would not interrupt this relationship and would thus constitute an alteration to the setting the asset beyond those elements of the setting which directly contribute to the understanding of the cultural value of the asset. The magnitude of settings impact would be medium. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant in each case.

Twenty four separately Listed Buildings, structures or groups of structures are associated with the Melsetter estate policies many of which are located within the boundaries of the Mesletter GDL (Site 165) (see inset on Figure 10.4). The boundary of the GDL includes the garden, the estate complex (excluding the farm), the driveway to the east and the arable field to the east. The GDL is an early 20th-century Arts and Crafts style garden and landscape which plays an important role in the scenery of the Orkney Islands. The Inventory entry notes that the GDL has Outstanding architectural and scenic value; High historical, artistic and nature value and Little horticultural value. Melsetter House (Site 103) is located beyond the boundary of the GDL and dates to 1738, although it was extended and remodelled in 1898 by leading Arts and Crafts architect, William Richard Lethaby. Melsetter is a comparatively early work by Lethaby, then an up and coming English architect, who was to go on to work at Westminster Abbey, and is his only major work in Scotland. Lethaby also remodelled many of the existing buildings and structures including; the Chapel (Site 154, Category A) the Gardeners Cottage (Site 104, Category B), the Walled Garden (Site 125, Category B), the Spinning Cottage (Site 136, Category B), the Laundry House (Site 112/135, Category B), the Hall (Site 117, Category B) and the Estate Office (Site 116). These elements of the estate have a high cohesive group value.

The Category C Listed gate lodge (Site 133) dates to the mid-19th century and does not appear to have been altered by Lethaby. The rectangular burial enclosure (Site 134) set upon the summit of Melsetter Hill 530m north-east of the house was designed to inter the Middlemores who were responsible for commissioning Lethaby's works on the estate. This burial enclosure which is plain and simple is Category C Listed and is slightly overgrown.

Taken together, a considerable proportion of the significance of the Melsetter assets can be said to relate to their associations with the Arts and Crafts movement and with Lethaby and the Middlemores in particular. The assets have a coherent group value, interrelating to each other, such as the interaction between the chapel and the house. They also occupy a coherent tightly drawn block of land that is largely defined by the walled garden and the access road from the west. The B9047, the main route across Hoy, forms the eastern boundary of the GDL and the estate complex. To the north, the landscape rises gently beyond Melsetter Hill to a height of 146 m at Ward Hill. The immediate surrounding landscape is rolling farmland which is important to the setting of the house. Also important to the setting is North Bay, a sea loch which lies beyond the B9047, between the islands of Hoy and South Walls. From within the Melsetter policies, fine views can be gained north across Hoy and east down to Longhope Bay; from the Burial Ground on the top of Melsetter Hill, views can be gained across the Pentland Firth to the Castle of Mey and the Scottish mainland. Melsetter is highly significant within the landscape looking south from the B9047; the buildings are seen on the skyline and the garden is visually exposed on its east-facing slope. Melsetter GDL and its associated heritage assets thus have core contextual relationships with each other and are of high sensitivity to changes within the walled garden estate complex and across North Bay and are of medium sensitivity, to changes beyond these key views.

As shown on Figure 10.4 visibility of the Proposed Development varies throughout the Melsetter complex and is greatest at its eastern edge from where all six turbines would be visible at a distance of 4.3 km. As shown on

Figure 10.16b from Melsetter House the lower portions of the turbines would be screened by the rising eastern slopes of Ward Hill and Binga Fea beyond and only one turbine would be seen to hub height with the other five appearing as tips. The Proposed Development would not impact upon the GDL as the setting of Melsetter House and its associated Listed Buildings nor would it diminish the understanding of the policies in relation to the house, surrounding agricultural land, sea loch and the Pentland Firth. Key views towards Melsetter from the B9047 would not be affected by the Proposed Development. As such the impact magnitude is judged to be low in each case. This would result in a **minor** level of effect which is not considered significant.

The Category C Listed Royal Hotel at Longhope (Site 146) was constructed in the style of W. R. Lethaby around 1910. It has not been confirmed whether Lethaby was directly involved in the construction of this hotel (Stell, 2010: 175). The hotel became the command post for the Admiral, Commanding, Orkneys and Shetlands (ACOS) in the First World War. The hotel's primary elevation faces north with a commanding view north across North Bay and Moasound. Similarly, the mid to-late 18th century Ness House (Site 128), the 19th century Old Custom House (Sites 140 and 145) and Longhope Parish Church (Site 468) have north-facing elevation commanding extensive views across North Bay and in the case of Sites 140, 145 and 468, north-east along Longhope Bay. All of these structures are located at the northern edge of the settlement of Longhope in an elevated position on north facing slopes overlooking Moasound. Although of relatively simple design, all structures have distinctive exteriors lending them a sense of greater prominence within the local townscape. These assets are all judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes in their settings. The Proposed Development would be visible from all buildings at a distance of over 3 km. All six turbines would be visible breaking the skyline above Wee Fea and offset to the north-west. Views of turbines would not interrupt key views of the buildings from within the settlement of Longhope and across Moasound, from which they were also designed to be viewed, and as such their apparent prominence/dominance in the landscape would not be reduced. Key views across Moasound from the buildings would also be unaffected. Therefore, the predicted magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant in each case.

The Category C Listed Former Garrison Theatre at Donna town (Site 107) is set on the western edge of the B9047 road on a gentle south facing slope overlooking Longhope. All that now survives of the former theatre is the façade which is now in use as private dwelling. The sharp contrast of colour and strongly emphasized horizontal lines makes it visually striking and it has a distinctive profile. An understanding and appreciation of this building now largely resides within what remains of its architectural fabric and in particular views of the principal north-east facing façade. The former visual relationship between the theatre facade and the two large Nissen huts to the rear which contained the theatre/dance hall and cinema have been lost. The building is judged to be of medium sensitivity to changes in its wider setting. All six of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible from the former theatre buildings. They would be seen at a distance of over 2.5 km to the north-west and would not challenge the distinctive profile of the façade of the building when viewed on approach along the B9047 or when viewed from the north-east. Visibility of the turbines would change the wider setting of the former theatre, but would not materially affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate and experience it. The magnitude of settings impact would be low. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

St John's Church (Site 120) comprises a small rectangular-plan church of late 19th century date. It is of plain symmetrical design with lancet windows and a small bellcote at its eastern end. It is set within a walled cemetery on a small plateau south of the B9047 road overlooking North Bay. The church is no longer in ecclesiastical use but the building can still be understood as a former church sited to overlook the bay. The church is prominent in views from the south-west and north-east when traveling along B970 and can also be seen from across North Bay at Longhope and was likely sited to be visible from the wider parish area. The burial ground, bay and surrounding agricultural grazing land contribute to the understanding of the church as a rural parish church. It is considered to be of medium sensitivity to changes to its setting. The nearest turbine of the Proposed Development would be located at a distance of 2.52 km to the north north-east of the church. The Proposed Development would be seen on the skyline from the church beyond the rising foreground and would also be visible in views of the church from Longhope. However, the Proposed Development would not be visible in key

views out from the church across the bay and the distinctive silhouette of the church and its setting on a hillside, designed to be visible across the landscape, would remain legible. The impact magnitude would be low. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Muckle Rysa Farmhouse (Site 144), is sited on the summit of a low rise which commands panoramic views across the surrounding low-lying landscape as well as the seascapes of Gutter Sound and Rysa Sound. The house forms a distinctive skyline feature in views along the B9047 approach in both directions. The house has been sited on a prominent knoll and overlooks the surrounding settlement and crofting lands over which its former occupiers presumably had control. Although of simple design, the elevated location of the house lends it a sense of greater prominence within the landscape. Set within improved pasture with a walled garden, the farmhouse overlooks Gutter Sound and the principal elevation and windows face this direction. Views towards the site are secondary and contribute relatively little to the understanding of this structure as a farmhouse. The house is judged to have medium sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would not be seen in key views out from the farmhouse nor would it interrupt key views of this structure from approach along the B9047 or from Rysa Lodge and as such its apparent prominence in the landscape would not be reduced. This would constitute an impact that would change the setting of the building, but where the changes would not materially affect an observer's ability to understand/ appreciate it. The impact is judged to be of low magnitude. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

The Scheduled Monument of Road Head Coastal Battery and Camp at Site 176 was constructed during the First World War. The Scheduled Monument of Buchanan Battery, Stanger Head at Site 171 on the east coast of the island of Flotta was constructed during the Second World War. The nearby Scheduled Monument of Stanger Head Battery located to the south on Stanger Head (Site 172) dates to both the First and Second World Wars. The primary purpose of Sites 171, Site 172 and Site 176 was to defend the Sound of Hoxa immediately to the east of Flotta, preventing enemy vessels from gaining access to the naval anchorage at Scapa Flow through the south-east entrance. They undertook this role in conjunction with one another and with the Hoxa Head Coastal Battery on South Ronaldsay (Site 511), situated on the east side of the Sound of Hoxa. As defensive structures with key interrelationships with contemporary defensive monuments across the land and seascape the Buchanan Battery (Site 172), Stanger Head Battery (Site 171) and Road Head Battery (Site 176) are judged to be of high sensitivity to changes in their settings. As shown on Figure 10.5 the majority of the area occupied by Site 171 falls outwith the ZTV and would have no visibility of the Proposed Development. Up to four tips of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible from within the northern part of Site 171 from where they would be seen beyond the immediate setting of rising rough heather moorland and at a distance of over 8 km. There would be greater visibility of up to six turbine tips of the Proposed Development from Site 172 and Site 176, both of which have more open views west across Flotta. The turbines would be seen at a distance of between 8.3 km and 9.5 km and would not interrupt or be visible in any of the key defensive views across Scapa Flow. Views of the Proposed Development from Site 176 would also be seen beyond the intervening post-war oil terminal at Flotta. The magnitude of impact upon Site 171, Site 172 and Site 176 would be marginal. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant in each case.

The Scheduled Monument of the Skeo Broch, Brims, Hoy at Site 463 consists of a stone and turf bank that partially encircles a turf covered mound. This mound is the collapsed core of a prehistoric broch. The name of Skeo Broch suggests that the monument served as a fish curing station, although this activity would probably date to the post-medieval period; some elements of the remains at Skeo Broch may date to this phase of use. Skeo broch has a primary setting orientated south-west out to sea and the Pentland Firth. View north are foreshortened by rising ground. A medieval chapel is located 320 m north-east of the broch and may indicate that the broch was in use up to the earliest stages of Christianity. As a defensive structure, surrounded by evidence for contemporary and later settlement, Skeo Broch is of high sensitivity to changes to its setting. The ZTV indicates that there would be visibility of up to four turbine tips of the Proposed Development from the broch. Views of the Proposed Development would be at a distance of over 5 km beyond the rising foreground. Views of the Proposed Development would not affect the ability to understand the placement of the broch in

the landscape and its relationships to nearby remains and extensive views across the Pentland Firth. The Proposed Development would be seen beyond the wider setting of the monument. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

The Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site (HONO) consists of some of the most important Neolithic monuments in Western Europe. It is split into two areas, one around Skara Brae, the other around Maeshowe, the Ring of Brodgar and the Stones of Stenness. The latter sites were deliberately placed within a vast topographic bowl at the centre of the Mainland of Orkney and are integrally linked to their surroundings. Some of the most sensitive visual relationships are with the large number of related monuments and specific alignments with topographical features or the location of the sun and moon at important times of the year, such as the winter and summer solstices. The ridgeline of the hills surrounding the HONO has been identified as being particularly sensitive. Some of these ridgelines extend far outwith the topographic bowl, to include hills on distant islands, Hoy being the most prominent and important example. The area surrounding the WHS is relatively undeveloped, which allows for continued appreciation, understanding and experience of the relationship between these monuments and their surroundings. The HONO is of high sensitivity to changes in its setting.

ZTV evidence suggests a potential for distant visibility from the Ring of Brodgar stone circle (Site 501). A transect of four wireframes has been prepared extending northwards from the northern part of the Ring of Brodgar (Figures 10.18-10.21). The transect includes points taken on three further Scheduled Monuments, located outwith the WHS but in the Sensitive Area, the Wasbister burial mounds (Site 503, Figure 10.19), the Bookan chambered cairn (Site 504, Figure 10.20) and the Ring of Bookan chambered cairn (Site 505, Figure 10.21). These assets have a clear visual relationship with the assets of the WHS and its wider related surroundings. The Ring of Bookan, Chambered Cairn 180m SW of Bookan (SM1370; Site 505) consists of an impressive circular bank and ditch, which has been variously interpreted as a henge, a truncated Late Neolithic or Bronze Age tomb, or even a later Iron Age ritual structure. It was deliberately sited on a high ridge, where it is visible throughout much of the surrounding area and, notably, is on the skyline in views from the Ring of Brodgar. The ridge that this monument sits on is located within the same wider surrounding topographic bowl and sensitive ridgelines as the HONO. Views towards the Ring of Brodgar from the Ring of Bookan therefore contribute to the HONO's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

The wireframes confirm that there would be no visibility from the Ring of Brodgar (Site 501), but some distant visibility from the Scheduled Monuments to the north including the Ring of Bookan (Site 505). Visibility would be offset from key views to the hills of Hoy and would not challenge their apparent prominence in these views. The key visual relationship between the Ring of Bookan and the Ring of Brodgar would be maintained. There is therefore predicted to be a marginal magnitude of impact upon the settings of the Wasbister burial mounds and the Bookan chambered cairns. In view of the high sensitivity of the WHS to changes in its setting a **minor** level of effect upon the setting of the WHS has been predicted. This takes account of the possible appearance of the Proposed Development, obliquely and distantly, in views of the Ring of Brodgar from the Scheduled Monuments within its buffer zone to the north. Any visibility which took in the Ring of Brodgar, would not affect the observer's ability to understand and appreciate and experience either the Ring of Brodgar or the Scheduled Monuments within the buffer zone.

The Knowe of Unstan Chambered Cairn (also known as Unstan, or Knowe of Onstan) comprises a Neolithic chambered cairn, oval in plan and measuring 15 m north-west to south-east. It contains a chamber 7.0 m by 2.5 m with a small side chamber off this. The chamber is divided into five compartments by upright slabs set into the floor and the inner wall-face, with the end compartments each having been provided with a horizontal stone shelf. The entrance passage is oriented east north-east. Excavation revealed burials in all of the compartments, and in addition several pottery vessels of the type now called "Unstan Ware" were recovered, with a number of flint artefacts. Situated towards the end of a promontory that juts into the southern end of the Loch of Stenness on the Mainland of Orkney, it has excellent views across the Loch to other broadly contemporary monuments including the Ring of Bookan chambered cairn (Site 505) and the Ring of Brodgar (Site 502). Key views out from

the cairn are to the south across the Loch of Stenness and contribute to an understanding of this asset as a ritual burial monument. The monument also commands long-distance views across the low-lying landscape, including south over the Bay of Ireland towards the hills of Hoy. As a ritual monument with visual links to contemporary monuments across the landscape, it is of high sensitivity to changes in its setting.

The Proposed Development would be visible south of the monument at a distance of 17.1 km. As shown on Figure 10.27 all six turbines would be visible on the skyline, three of which would be seen to hub height with the lower portions of all turbines partially hidden by intervening landforms. The turbines would be seen beyond and within the context of overhead electricity lines (OHLs) at Stenness which are currently seen on the skyline in views south from the cairn and, owing to the distances involved, would appear at a similar scale. The Proposed Development would thus be seen in a view already occupied by modern vertical development on the skyline and would only be visible on clear days. It would not intervene in any of the key views out across the Loch of Stenness or with more proximal monuments along The Bush. Views towards the cairn from the Ring of Brodgar would not feature the Proposed Development. There would be some visibility of the Proposed Development in views towards the cairn from the Ring of Bookan but this would be limited to distant views on clear days and would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate this monument as a burial cairn set on a north facing promontory within the topographic bowl of the Loch of Stenness. The magnitude of impact would be marginal the level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Castle of Burwick, promontory fort (Site 510) comprises the remains of a promontory fort, dating from the Iron Age and probably re-used in the Norse period. The promontory fort is defended on the landward side by three substantial earthen banks, each measuring 2 m-3 m wide and standing up to 0.5 m high, and two ditches; on all other sides it is defended by steep cliffs. The promontory covers an area approximately 150 m north to south by 40 m east to west and contains the footings of at least ten rectilinear buildings. The monument is situated on the west coast of South Ronaldsay, overlooking the Pentland Firth at around 20 m above sea level. The relatively remote and precipitous coastal setting of the fort contributes to the understanding of the asset as a defensive monument constructed in a strategic location with excellent surveillance opportunities across both sea and land. The setting of the fort thus contributes to an understanding of its cultural value and it is of high sensitivity to changes within its setting.

The Proposed Development would be located at a distance of 17.4 km from the fort. As shown on Figure 10.25 all six turbines would be visible to their full height and would be seen backdropped against the hills. The Proposed Development would not impact upon key views across the Pentland Firth nor would it affect an understanding of this monument as a fortified dwelling set in a precipitous coastal location. The Proposed Development would thus represent a slight alteration to the setting of the monument beyond those elements which directly contribute to an understanding and appreciation of its cultural value, i.e. the promontory setting. The Proposed Development would constitute a barely perceptible alteration to elements of setting which do not contribute directly to the overall cultural value of the asset. The observer's ability to understand, appreciate and experience the promontory fort would not be impeded. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the settings of Castle of Burwick, promontory fort is predicted to be marginal. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

The Category A Listed Cathedral of St. Magnus (Kirkwall Cathedral) (Site 508) is located in Kirkwall town centre. The cathedral was placed on a natural rise so as to be highly visible from all approaches to the town, particularly from the sea; from the historic entrances to Kirkwall, arriving by ship at Kirkwall Bay or Scapa, the cathedral tower dominates the views of the valley. The construction of the cathedral during the 12th century was an expression of the importance of the developing town as well as the power of Orkney's rulers and the observer's ability to view or glimpse St. Magnus when it comes into view, often at close quarters within the townscape, contributes not only to our modern understanding and appreciation of the cathedral, but also to our understanding of the town itself, its origins and its importance. St. Magnus remains the prominent landmark in Kirkwall, and its visibility within and beyond Kirkwall is a key component of its setting. Kirkwall was laid out along the axis of a broad isthmus, a low strip of land which links the elevated landforms of East and West Mainland.

Historically, the coast extended deeper into the isthmus, allowing the transportation of boats across Mainland Orkney. Views north from St. Magnus towards the Bay of Kirkwall and south towards Scapa Bay thus form a key part of its setting and, in times of conflict, surveillance over both these strategic waters would have been afforded from the tower. St. Magnus is of high sensitivity to changes in its setting.

Site visits and the ZTV have established that the Proposed Development would not be visible at ground level from the cathedral or the surrounding kirkyard and townscape. However, as the appended wireframe (Figure 10.23) shows, the turbines would be theoretically visible in views south from the external gallery on the top of the cathedral tower. Views towards Scapa Bay from the tower would not be interrupted by the Proposed Development but the turbines would be visible in views beyond Scapa Flow at a distance of 22.5 km to the south-west. When viewed from this vantage point the Proposed Development would appear beyond the intervening townscape and would be seen on distant hills. Up to five turbines would be visible against the skyline, three of which would be seen to hub height.

The potential effects of the appearance of the Proposed Development in views which include St. Magnus are limited to distant and oblique views. As shown on Figure 10.6 there would be no visibility from within the town and thus the Proposed Development would not appear alongside the cathedral in any key views from within Kirkwall's historic core. As shown on Figure 10.6 there would be no visibility of the Proposed Development on approach to Kirkwall from the Bay of Kirkwall to the north and no visibility on approaches from the south. Thus, the Proposed Development would not appear in any key views towards the asset.

Given that visibility from St. Magnus would be limited to the tower and that there would be no visibility of the Proposed Development in key views towards the cathedral, the Proposed Development would constitute a barely perceptible alteration to elements of setting which do not contribute directly to the overall cultural value of the asset. The observer's ability to understand, appreciate and experience St. Magnus would not be impeded. For these reasons the magnitude of impact upon the setting of St. Magnus is predicted to be marginal. The level of effect would be **minor** and not significant.

Negligible Effects

Houton, chapel 60 m E of Sunnybraes (Site 9) comprises the grass-covered remains of a building, known locally as Kirkhouse and interpreted as the site of a medieval chapel. It survives as the remains of grass-covered hollow measuring about 4 m from north to south by 2.5 m transversely by 0.4 m deep and lined with on-edge slabs. These structural remains do not suggest a chapel, however place-name evidence and the recorded discovery of four medieval bronze bells do suggest that a chapel was located on this site. The monument area is set on a small peninsula on the south-east facing slopes of Houton Head within an area overgrown with brambles. The monument is afforded extensive views south across Bring Deeps and to the hills of Hoy as well as south-east over the nearby peninsula of Holm Head. As the origins of this structure remain equivocal the extent to which it can be understood within the wider landscape are limited. As a possible former ecclesiastical structure, set overlooking a wide open landscape but with limited visibility within that landscape it is judged to be of low sensitivity to changes in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located 9.4 km south-west of the monument. All six turbines would be visible but would be located beyond the bay at Houton Head and the Holm of Houton to which the setting of this monument appears to relate. The Proposed Development would thus be located beyond those elements of the setting that relate to an understanding of the monument. The impact magnitude would be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

The Scheduled Monument of Scad Head Coast Artillery Battery, Camp and Railway at Site 102 was established in 1940 during the Second World War. Scad Head was built to monitor and defend the north-west entrance through Bring Deeps to the naval anchorage of Scapa Flow. Scad Head Coast Artillery Battery, Camp and Railway worked in conjunction with the defences at the Scheduled Monument at Houton Head (Site 10) on the Mainland of Orkney. Telegraphic cabling connected these two batteries together; the remains of these cables are still

present at the foot of the cliffs of Bring Deeps at Site 102. The battery, searchlight emplacements, engine houses and accommodation camp are sited on a plateau on the cliffs overlooking Brings Deep. As a defensive monument sited in strategic location overlooking Bring Deeps and with a key visual relationship to contemporary monuments, Scad Head is of High sensitivity to changes in its north-east facing seaward setting and of Medium sensitivity to changes in other fields of view. As shown in Figure 10.5 the majority of the Proposed Development falls outwith the ZTV and would not have visibility of the Proposed Development. There would be limited visibility of between one and six turbine tips at the western edge of the monument adjacent to the B9047 road. The siting of the majority of facilities associated with the monument down the slope towards Bring Deeps means that the principal defence setting north-east across Bring Deeps to Houton Head would not be impacted by the Proposed Development, the partial view of turbine tips from the western edge of the monument would constitute at worst a marginal impact. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

The Category C Listed War Memorial, Longhope, South Walls at Site 106 was erected in 1921. It is primarily viewed from the north with a path leading north to south to the memorial from the B9047. The setting of the monument in this view is dominated by adjacent post-war residential structures. Views north from the memorial are extensive and look out over North Bay to Hoy. The setting of the monument is relatively localised relating to the village in which it is set and its former occupants that it commemorates. It is judged to be of low sensitivity to changes beyond its immediate roadside setting. All six turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible in views north from the memorial. However, they would be seen beyond the intervening modern ferry terminal and would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate the monument. The magnitude of settings impact would be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

The Category B Listed pier at Lyness, with later wharf extension (Golden Wharf) (Site 108) is set on the east facing edge of Lyness peninsula and now functions as the Lyness ferry terminal. The pier was constructed during the First World War and the wharf at Lyness was built from the spoil excavated from within the site in order to build the underground fuel reservoirs at Site 153. The wharf design is innovative for its deep water sheltered anchorages, ensuring large ships had a safe harbour to refuel during wartime and also has an unusual boom defence slipway. It is these defensive functional characteristics along with its relationships to the wider naval base of Lyness, Scapa Flow that contributes to the cultural value of the Listed Building and it is of low sensitivity to changes in its setting. All six of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible from the pier and wharf and also on approach to the modern Lyness ferry terminal. The turbines would be seen at a distance of over 2 km on the hills above Lyness. They would not interrupt the key relationship between the wharf and the settlement of Lyness or Scapa Flow and as such the change to setting would be beyond those elements that contribute to its understanding and appreciation. The magnitude of setting impact would be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

The Category C Listed Romney hut (Site 109), the gas decontamination station (114) and air raid shelter (Site 156) are situated within the Lyness peninsula. These are all functional standard military building types and are part of a wider group of buildings put in place to supply the Royal Navy stationed in Scapa Flow immediately before, during and after the Second World War. The setting of these buildings relates primarily to one another and to the Lyness Peninsula upon which they are located. They are judged to be of low sensitivity to changes in their settings beyond the peninsula. The Category C Listed Building of the Former Munitions Depot (Site 138) is located south-west of Ore Farm. This is a purely functional building constructed during the Second World War; its purpose to contain explosives with blast walls sited to limit the effects of any accidental explosives on the surrounding facilities and personnel at Lyness and Rinnigill. Like the aforementioned military structures at Lyness (Sites 109, 114 and 156) the Former Munitions Depot is judged to be of low sensitivity to changes in setting. All six turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible from Sites 114, 138 and 156 with up to three turbines visible from Site 109, which has restricted visibility to the west owing to the placement of large earthworks bunds in close proximity. In each case visibility of the Proposed Development would not interrupt the interrelationship between other contemporary military structures at Lyness and the ability to understand and

appreciate their purpose would not be affected. The impact on their setting is therefore assessed as low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant in each case.

The Category C Listed Building of Millhouse at Site 118 was constructed in the mid 19th century and consists of a rectangular-plan two storey house with a 20th century single storey addition. The house is set on a south-east facing slope overlooking Mill Bay and the Lyness peninsula beyond. The principle elevation of the house faces south-east. An understanding of the setting of the house is gained from its views across Mill Bay and its relationship with adjacent land and it is of low sensitivity to changes beyond this setting. Five turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible from Site 118, the nearest of which would be seen at a distance of 1.58 km. The turbines would be seen within the upland wider moorland setting of the house and would change the wider setting of the asset, but would not affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate and experience the house. The magnitude of setting impact would be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

The Category B Listed Haybrake Granary at Site 121 was built in the mid to later 19th century and consists of a two storey, six-bay cartshed and granary. It is set within a complex of farm buildings within the wider setting of Lyness and its wartime military remains. An understanding and appreciation of the building is derived from its setting within the village of Lyness overlooking the Ore Bay to the south-east and it is judged to be of low sensitivity to change beyond that setting. The Proposed Development would be located 1.38 km west of Haybrake. All six turbines would be visible and would be seen to break the skyline beyond the Former Naval Command Centre (Site 127). The Proposed Development would be a notable alteration to the wider setting of the cartshed but would be seen offset from the principle north facing elevation and beyond the village and bay setting to which the building relates. Therefore, the magnitude of impact on the setting of Site 121 would be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

Ship Inn, North Ness (Site 129) is a Category C Listed Building of early 19th century date in use as an inn by the early 20th century. The building occupies a prominent waterfront site in North Ness and the principal elevation of this building faces east to Longhope water. The immediate setting comprises the access road, modern outbuildings, adjacent gardens, the jetty and Moasound; with the settlement of Longhope visible across Moasound to the south. Although now in use as a dwelling, the function of the Ship Inn as a former inn overlooking Moasound and the settlement of Longhope is still legible. It is deemed to be of low sensitivity to changes beyond its waterfront setting. All six of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible from the Ship Inn at a distance of 3 km. The turbines would be seen in the wider open moorland beyond the waterside setting of the inn and village which contribute to an understanding of the functional and former commercial nature of this building. The impact magnitude would be low. The effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

The Scheduled Monuments of Quoy, anti-aircraft battery and gun-layer radar (Site 466) and Stromabank Hotel anti-aircraft battery, radar site and camp (Site 467) were constructed during the Second World War. The key setting relationship for both monuments is with the sky, providing clear views above and around the battery to provide a defence against aircraft attacking the naval anchorage of Scapa Flow. The wider landscape setting is thus of limited importance to gaining and understanding and appreciation of the monuments and they are of low sensitivity to changes in their wider landscape settings. All six turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible from Sites 466 and 467 at distances of 5.2 km and 4.8 km respectively. The turbines would be seen beyond Longhope Bay within the moorland interior of Hoy from where they would appear as prominent landscape features but would not affect the ability to understand the strong strategic landscape position of these monuments or the technological developments in aerial defense that they represent. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

The Category B Listed Snelsetter (Site 469) comprises an early 19th century barn possibly incorporating building material from the earlier Snelsetter house. It is a two storey, rectangular-plan former barn with tall square kiln attached to the north elevation and is now in use as a dwelling. The building is set within improved pasture in low walled grounds. It is oriented north-east to south-west and commands extensive views along the coast of

South Walls in both directions. The ground rises to the north but still allows for open distant views of the moorland interior of Hoy. As a former functional barn structure associated with management of the land in which it sits, Snelsetter is judged to be of lower sensitivity to changes beyond its immediate coastal and farmland setting. All six turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible from Snelsetter at a distance of over 6 km. They would be seen on the skyline in inland views of Hoy. They would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate this former agricultural building. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

The Category C Listed Glebeland buildings at Sites 472 and 473 were constructed around 1840 and consist of a former Church of Scotland Manse and a walled garden to the south. The structures are located at the southern edge of the settlement of Longhope in an elevated position on an east facing slope overlooking South Walls and Longhope. The house and garden have been sited on a prominent east-facing slope and overlook the surrounding settlement, coastal inlet and crofting lands over which its former occupiers presumably had control. Although of relatively simple design, the house is larger and taller than most other residential structures in Longhope, lending it a sense of greater prominence within the landscape. The house is judged to be of medium sensitivity to change in its setting. The Proposed Development would be located 4.1 km north of Glebeland. The ground rises in this direction and thus only tips of turbines would be visible and as shown on the ZTV much of the surrounding garden would have no visibility of the Proposed Development. Glimpses of turbine tips on the skyline would not interrupt key views of the house from within the settlement of Longhope. Key views across South Walls from the house would also be unaffected. The impact magnitude would be marginal. The effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

The Category C Listed Hillside (Site 474) and Quoy Farmhouse (Site 477) comprise a well maintained traditional Orcadian croft and farmhouse buildings respectively both, probably largely, dating from the later 19th century. Both are set within improved pasture overlooking the Myre Bay to the north. Hillside also commands open views towards the Hackness Martello Tower (Site 173). An understanding of Hillside and Quoy as functional agricultural residential buildings overlooking the bay and surrounding agricultural land of South Walls is legible within the modern landscape setting. These buildings are deemed to be of low sensitivity to changes beyond that immediate agricultural setting. The tips of six of the Proposed Development turbines would be visible from Hillside at a distance of 5.8 km and at 5.2 km from Quoy. In both cases the turbines would be seen beyond the setting of the surrounding improved agricultural land and coast from which an understanding of the functional and domestic nature of these buildings is derived. The impact magnitude would be low. The effect would be **negligible** and not significant in each case.

The Category B Listed Lifeboat Station at Site 478 was constructed around 1912. Site 478 replaced the original boatshed facility that is still extant 570 m to the north-west. This former lifeboat station comprises a large rectangular-plan boatshed supported on pier/substructure, partially inclined as slipway and has been turned into a museum. One of the old lifeboats is there and the old station workshop is a dedicated room for the lifeboat disaster of 1969. It is a primarily functional building orientated on its slipway north-east into the Aith Hope. The immediate coastal setting of the lifeboat station contributes to an understanding of its function and its of low sensitivity to change beyond Aith Hope. The Proposed Development would be visible 5 km north of the lifeboat station and would be seen within the moorland context of the Hoy interior which does not relate to the function of the lifeboat or understanding and appreciation of its coastal setting. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **negligible** and not significant.

Neutral Effects

The Category C Listed milestones at North Ness (Site 105) Pegal Hill (Site 113) Haybrake (Site 115) Lythes (Site 141), Gallow Tuag (Site 470), Kirbuster House (Site 475) and Morvern (Site 476) are functional assets designed to convey specific information relating to the roads upon which they are located. Similarly, the setting of the

letterbox at Kirbuster (Site 471) relate primarily to its roadside setting and proximity to nearby settlement. All eight milestones and the letterbox have an intimate setting relationship with their roadside settings and have marginal sensitivity to changes beyond these settings. The Proposed Development would be visible from all of these assets at a distance of between 1.35 km and 4.5 km. In each case visibility of the Proposed Development would be beyond those elements of setting that affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate and experience the assets. The magnitude of settings impact would be low in each case. The level of effect would be **neutral** and not significant.

The Scheduled Monument of the Roan Head Second World War Barrage Balloon (Site 174) and the Golta Second World War Rocket Battery and Light Anti-Aircraft Battery (Site 175) are situated on the Golta Peninsula in the north of the island of Flotta. The key setting of Sites 174 and 175 is with the sky, providing a clear view above and around the battery and barrage balloon to provide a defence against aircraft attacking the naval anchorage of Scapa Flow. The visual setting can thus be said to be of a lesser importance at lower angles towards the ground and thus these monuments are judged to be of low sensitivity to changes in their landscape settings. All six turbines of the Proposed Development would be visible from these assets. In each case the turbines would be visible at distances of over 7.5 km and would be seen beyond the intervening post war oil terminal at Flotta with its associated flare stack. There would be no impact on key view to the sky or across Scapa Flow. The magnitude of impact would be low. The level of effect would be **neutral** in each case.

The Category A Listed former First World War Paravane Shed and Second World War Royal Naval Recreation Centre at Site Lyness (Site 122) is part of the wider group of facilities put in place to supply the Royal Navy stationed in Scapa Flow immediately before, during and after the First and Second World War. It was built in 1917 as part of the Paravane and Torpedo depot for their storage and maintenance, the sheds were adapted by the Cox & Danks Shipbreaking Co. from around 1924-39, for their operations in salvaging the remains of raised German ships that were scuttled during the First World War. It had been partially demolished in October 2019 due to its state of disrepair. Much of the cultural significance of this building was lost during its demolition and it is judged to be of marginal sensitivity to changes in its setting. Visibility of the Proposed Development would be beyond those elements of setting that affect an observer's ability to understand, appreciate and experience the remains of the building as part of the former Lyness Naval complex. The magnitude of settings impact would be low. The level of effect would be **neutral** and not significant.