Rampion 2 Wind Farm

Category 6: Environmental Statement

Volume 4, Appendix 15.4: Viewpoint assessment

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1. Viewpoint assessment

1.1.1 This Appendix to (Document Reference 6.4.15.4) provides a more detailed viewpoint assessment of the visual effects arising from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2, which is summarised in **Table 15-28** of **Chapter 15: Seascape landscape and visual impact assessment, Volume 2** of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.15).

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Table 0-1 Assessment of residual effects on viewpoints

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
1	**Beachy Head** (**Figure 15.26, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP (South Downs National Park)	**Sensitivity: High** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • Beachy Head is a specific and well-known viewpoint at the highest chalk sea cliff in Britain, which is identified in tourist information and signage, with a Compass Rose and Ordnance Survey (OS) marked viewpoint. • There are visitor centre facilities provided to aid enjoyment of the view. • View from the chalk cliffs of the SDNP looking out to sea, representing the *'breathtaking views'* and '*stunning panoramic views to the sea'* identified in	**Magnitude of change: Medium-low** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **Medium-low**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 31.9km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at long distance and appearing in the background, to the east of the existing Rampion 1 wind farm beyond the immediate maritime seascape context of the South Downs National Park (SDNP). Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 31.9km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part	**Not significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 33.2% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 31.9km.

[1] Viewpoint identification numbers have been retained from the overall viewpoint search for ease of reference and as a result are therefore not numbered consecutively 1-40.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		SDNP special quality 1, which are afforded planning policy protection. • View is within the SDNP and Sussex Heritage Coast and overlooks this designated landscape, which implies a higher value to the visible landscape. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, particularly the chalk cliff faced coastline and downland. • View has national recognition as having particular scenic qualities and interest for visitors. • Beachy Head is well recognised through cultural references in film, literature, music and television. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by people using the South Downs Way at is culmination at the coast, as well	of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) developed skyline eastwards, occupying approximately 17° of the field of view in total; however, with the western array area of the array being behind Rampion 1. The southern part of the Rampion 2 array area adds only 6.5° to the horizontal extent of the view occupied by WTGs, forming a clearly separate array grouping that has a narrower lateral spread than the existing Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Viewed from this direction, Rampion 2 occupies a relatively narrow additional portion of the wider 180° sea view available to the observer. The open sea skyline remains unaffected across the majority of the view out to sea, such that the panoramic views to the sea are retained. The wider view extending inland across the downs is unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline either behind or as part of distinct array grouping to the east of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the east of Rampion 1 wind farm appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the west behind the existing Rampion 1 array. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		as visitors to Beachy Head specifically to experience the view, whose main attention and interest are on their surroundings. • Viewpoint is visited by a large number of people, with a visitor centre, bus services and car parking access. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is focused on a specific directional vista offshore and along the white chalk cliffs, which form notable features of interest in the view. The Belle Tout lighthouse forms a notable landmark. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location, although extensive urban development is visible along the coastal strip beyond the heritage coast and the existing Rampion 1	of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, there is a relative balance in apparent scale and spread in perspective, with Rampion 2 closer and Rampion 1 more distant, and stark scale comparisons are avoided through the evident separation or 'gap' between the distinct Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within views along the white cliffs of the coastline, but clearly offshore and oblique to the view along the chalk cliffs coastline. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and southern Rampion 2 array and	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		wind farm forms a visible element in the offshore view to the south-west at long range. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.	there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of chalk downland, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of the visible coastline ; however, their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	
2	**Birling Gap** (**Figure 15.27 Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: High** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • Birling Gap is a specific and well-known viewpoint at a popular National Trust coastal hub, where the South Downs meet the sea, which is identified in tourist information and signage.	**Magnitude of change: Medium-low** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-low**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 28.8km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at long distance and appearing in the background/mid-ground, to the east of, and behind, Rampion 1 Wind Farm beyond the immediate maritime seascape context of the SDNP. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be	**Not significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 36.9%

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• There is a visitor centre, café and beach access, with the platform at the top of the cliff top steps providing a specific viewing point and access to the beach. • View from the chalk cliffs of the SDNP looking out to sea, representing the *'breathtaking views'* and '*stunning panoramic views to the sea'* identified in SDNP special quality 1, which are afforded planning policy protection. • View is within the SDNP and Sussex Heritage Coast and overlooks the chalk cliff coastline of the designated landscape, which implies a higher value to the visible landscape. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, particularly the chalk cliff faced coastline. • View has recognition as having particular scenic qualities and interest for visitors.	retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 28.8km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline eastwards, approximately doubling the extent of the WTG array and occupying approximately 19° of the field of view in total; however, with the western area of the array being behind Rampion 1. The southern part of the Rampion 2 array area adds only 7.3° to the horizontal extent of the view occupied by WTGs, forming a separate grouping that has a narrower lateral spread than the existing Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Viewed from this direction, Rampion 2 occupies a relatively narrow additional portion of the wider 180° sea view available to the observer. The open sea skyline remains unaffected across the majority of view out to sea, such that the panoramic views to the sea are retained. The wider view extending along the white chalk cliffs to both the west and east is unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline either behind or as	visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 28.8km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Birling Gap is well recognised through cultural references in art, film and literature. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by people using the South Downs Way at is culmination at the coast, as well as visitors to Birling Gap National Trust site, specifically to experience the cliff top views and beach access, whose main attention and interest are on their surroundings. • Viewpoint is visited by a large number of people, with a visitor centre, bus services and busy car parking access. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is offshore and along the white chalk cliffs in either direction but longer distance to the west. The scale, form, colour and contrast of the chalk cliffs	part of a distinct grouping to the east of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the east of Rampion 1 wind farm appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the west behind Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, there is a relative balance in apparent scale and spread in perspective with Rampion 2 closer and Rampion 1 more distant, and stark scale comparisons are avoided through the evident separation or ‘gap’ between the distinct Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		form dramatic features of interest in the view. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location; however, there are some detracting elements locally within the busy adjacent car parking/visitor centre area. • Rampion 1 wind farm forms a visible element in the offshore view to the south-west at long range. The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.	• Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear to be clearly offshore from the chalk cliffs coastline and visually separated by open sea skyline. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and southern Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of shingle beach, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of the visible coastline ; however, their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	
3	**Seven Sisters Country Park** (**Figure 15.28, Volume 3** of the ES (Document	**Sensitivity: High** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment.	**Significant (Major/moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
	Reference 6.3.15))) SDNP	a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • The viewpoint is not a specific viewpoint but is a representative viewpoint from the cliff top section of the South Downs Way within the Seven Sisters Country Park, which is a well-known and popular country park made up of both chalk cliffs and the meandering Cuckmere River Valley and Beach, which is identified in tourist information and signage. • There are no particular facilities at the viewpoint to aid enjoyment of the view; however, there is a visitor centre and car parking facilities within the Country Park from which people can walk along the Cuckmere Valley to access the cliff top views. • View from the chalk cliffs of the SDNP looking out to sea, representing the *'breathtaking views'* and '*stunning panoramic*	• Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 26.6km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, to the east of and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm beyond the immediate maritime seascape context of the SDNP. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 26.6km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline eastwards, more than doubling the extent of the WTG array and occupying approximately 21.9° of the field of view in total; however, with the western array area being behind Rampion 1. The southern part of the Rampion 2 array area adds only 8.6° to the horizontal extent of the view occupied by WTGs, forming a separate grouping that has a narrower lateral spread than the existing Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Viewed from this direction, Rampion 2	**Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 40.7% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 26.6km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		views to the sea' identified in SDNP special quality 1, which are afforded planning policy protection. • View is within the SDNP and Sussex Heritage Coast and overlooks the chalk cliff coastline of the designated landscape, which implies a higher value to the visible landscape. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, particularly the chalk cliff faced coastline and meandering Cuckmere Valley. • View has recognition as having particular scenic qualities and interest for visitors. • The Seven Sisters chalk cliffs are famous as one of Britain's finest coastlines and is well recognised through cultural references in art, film and literature. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by people using the	occupies a relatively narrow additional portion of the wider 180° sea view available to the observer. The open sea skyline remains unaffected across the majority of view out to sea, such that the panoramic views to the sea are retained. The main focus of the view eastwards along the Seven Sisters chalk cliffs is unaffected, as are the wider views extending inland across the downs and over the Cuckmere valley. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline either behind or as part of distinct grouping to the east of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the east of Rampion 1 wind farm appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the west of Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs; however, the height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear notably larger in apparent scale due to	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		South Downs Way at the coast as part of the walk along the South Downs Way over the Seven Sisters from Birling Gap/Beachy Head, as well as visitors to Seven Sisters Country Park specifically to experience the cliff top views, whose main attention and interest are on their surroundings. • Viewpoint is visited by a large number of people, using the South Downs Way and accessing locally from the visitor centre/car park within the Cuckmere Valley. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is offshore to the south, over Cuckemere Haven to the west and most dramatic along the white chalk cliffs of the Seven Sisters to the east to Beachy Head. The scale, form, colour and contrast of the chalk cliffs	their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, there is a relative balance in apparent scale and spread in perspective with Rampion 2 closer and Rampion 1 more distant, and stark scale comparisons are avoided through the evident separation or 'gap' between the distinct Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear within views of the white cliffs enclosing Cuckmere Haven appearing to be clearly offshore from the chalk cliffs and visually separated by open sea skyline. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and southern Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of chalk downland, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of the visible	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		form dramatic features of interest in the view. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location, although extensive urban development is visible along the coastal strip beyond the heritage coast and the existing Rampion 1 wind farm forms a visible element in the offshore view to the south-west at long range. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.	coastline ; however, their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	
4	**Seaford Head** (**Figure 15.29, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15))	**Sensitivity: High** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change.	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment.	**Significant (Major/moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
	SDNP	**Value: High** • The viewpoint is a representative viewpoint located on the approach to the cliff top at Seaford Head, on the Vanguard Way, where there are benches provided to aid the enjoyment of the view. • There are car parking facilities at the seafront in Seaford nearby, from which people can easily walk along the Vanguard Way to access the cliff top views. Seaford Head itself is a popular spot to enjoy the views of the Seven Sisters cliffs. • View from the chalk cliffs of the SDNP looking out to sea, representing the *'breathtaking views'* and '*stunning panoramic views to the sea'* identified in SDNP special quality 1, which are afforded planning policy protection. • View is within the SDNP and at the closest edge of the Sussex Heritage Coast, overlooking the	• Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 23.9km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background/mid-ground, to the east of and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm, beyond the immediate maritime seascape context of the SDNP. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 23.9km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline mainly eastwards, more than doubling the extent of the WTG array and occupying approximately 25.6° of the field of view in total; however, with the western array area being behind Rampion 1. The southern part of the Rampion 2 array area adds 10.5° to the horizontal extent of the view occupied by WTGs, forming a distinct grouping to the eastern side of Rampion 1, that has a narrower lateral spread than the existing Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Viewed from this direction, Rampion 2 occupies a	**Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 47.1% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 23.9km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		open downlands of the SDNP to the north-west and the coastal chalk cliffs extending to Seaford Head to the east, which implies a higher value to the visible landscape. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape; however, there is a notable transition in this view compared to further east in the Sussex Heritage Coast, due to the inclusion of extensive urbanised coastal edge development at the towns of Seaford and Newhaven. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by residents of Seaford, beach users and people using the Vanguard Way at the coast, as part of the coastal walk past Seaford and over Seaford Head to the Cuckmere Valley, specifically to experience the cliff top views, whose main attention	relatively moderate horizontal field of view as a portion of the wider 180° sea view available to the observer. The open sea skyline remains unaffected across the majority of view out to sea, such that the panoramic views to the sea are retained. The main focus of the view eastwards along the Seven Sisters chalk cliffs is unaffected, as are the wider views extending inland across Seaford to the downs. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline either behind or as part of distinct grouping to the east of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the east of Rampion 1 wind farm appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the west behind Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		and interest are on their surroundings. • Viewpoint is visited by a large number of people, using the Vanguard Way and accessing locally from the car parking at Seaford seafront. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is open and offshore to the south and south-west, with few specific points of interest offshore, and extends across the urbanised coastline of Seaford and Peacehaven to the west which draw focus. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location; however, the existing Rampion 1 wind farm forms a visible element in the offshore view to the south-west at long range. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of	and larger rotor diameter; however, scale differences are minimised through a degree of separation of the Rampion 2 array to the east of Rampion 1, allowing it to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear to be clearly offshore from the chalk cliffs and visually separated from the coast by open sea skyline. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of chalk downland, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		visual amenity at the location, although extensive urban development is prevalent in the foreground view at Seaford and extending along the coastal strip. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
5	**Newhaven (Castle Hill)** (**Figure 15.30, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) East Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is a specific viewpoint located on Castle Hill, Newhaven Fort, sited at the	**Magnitude of change: Medium-high** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-high**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 21.6km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing in the mid-ground, to the east of and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm but beyond the immediate seascape context. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		telescope within the lunette battery next to the Coastguard lookout tower. • There are car parking facilities nearby, from which people can easily walk to access the hill-top views and appreciate the scheduled Newhaven Fort. • The viewpoint is not within the SDNP and the view is not afforded planning policy protection; however, parts of the visible landscape to the west at Seaford Head and its open downland are within the SDNP/Sussex Heritage Coast, which implies a higher value to parts of the view. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape; however, there are notable built development influences which reduces scenic qualities, due to the extensive urbanised coastal edge development at Newhaven as well as the breakwaters of	Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 21.6km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline mainly eastwards, but also slightly westwards. Part of the array is viewed behind Rampion 1, thereby minimising the additional spread of WTGs to the east. The additional horizontal extent of Rampion 2 to the east and west adds 15.4° to the horizontal extent of the view occupied by WTGs, which is considered to be a narrow addition to the HFoV occupied by WTGs as a portion of the wider 180° sea view available to the observer. Viewed from this direction, this is considered a relatively moderate horizontal field of view as a portion of the wider 180° sea view available to the observer. The open sea skyline remains unaffected across the majority of view out to sea, such that the panoramic views to the sea are retained. The main focus of the view eastwards to Seaford Head (SDNP/Sussex Heritage Coast)	visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 51.8% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 21.6km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Newhaven Harbour, which include a drilling platform, the shipping lanes of the English Channel and features of Newhaven's industrial and historical heritage. • Newhaven Fort has recognised historic value as a fortification and is well recognised through cultural references, particularly in film, through TV programmes, documentaries and adverts. **Susceptibility: Medium** • Specific view experienced by visitors to Newhaven Fort, whose main attention and interest are on their surroundings, as well passengers on the Newhaven Ferry to France, whose attention is less likely to be on the surrounding view. • Viewpoint is visited by a moderate number of people visiting Newhaven Fort and the paths over Castle Hill. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, in which viewers	is unaffected, as are the wider views extending inland across Seaford Bay to the downs. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline alongside or partially behind Rampion 1, within distinct groupings to the east and west (on either side) of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the east of Rampion 1 wind farm appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the west. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear notably larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale differences are minimised through the distinction of the Rampion 2 array on either side of Rampion 1 (to the east and west), allowing it to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is open and offshore to the south, with few specific points of interest offshore, with a specific directional vista to the east/south-east across Newhaven and Seaford Bay to the white cliffs of Seaford Head. • Viewers are somewhat focused on the experience of visual amenity at the location; however, there are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coast at Newhaven and its Harbour that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.	• Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear to be clearly offshore from the chalk cliffs and visually separated from the coast by open sea skyline. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of chalk downland, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
6	**Peacehaven** (**Figure 15.31, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) East Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is a representative viewpoint from the coastal clifftop edge of the settlement of Peacehaven, on a footpath that traverses the top of the cliffs adjacent to the residential areas of Peacehaven. • The informal path and a number of benches within the nearby greenspace are the main facilities which aid enjoyment of the view of the sea. • The viewpoint is not within the SDNP and the view is not afforded planning policy protection; however, parts of the visible landscape to the west at Seaford Head are within the	**Magnitude of change: Medium-high** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-high**. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 19.4km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing in the mid-ground, to the east of and partially behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm, beyond the immediate seascape context. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 19.4km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline mainly eastwards, but also westwards. Part of the array is viewed behind Rampion 1, thereby minimising the additional spread of WTGs to the east. The additional horizontal extent of Rampion 2 to the east and west adds 21.8° to the horizontal extent	**Significant (Major/moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 56.8% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 19.4km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		SDNP/Sussex Heritage Coast, which implies a higher value to parts of the view. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape; however, there are notable built development influences which reduces scenic qualities, due to the extensive urbanised coastal edge development at Peacehaven and along the coast to the west to Brighton. • Neither the view nor viewpoint location is well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by residents of Peacehaven and cliff top path, who are exposed to long duration views from their primary place of residence, and whose attention and interest are on their surroundings.	of the view occupied by WTGs, which is considered to be a moderate addition to the HFoV occupied by WTGs, as a portion of the wider 180° sea view available to the observer. The open sea skyline remains unaffected across the majority of view out to sea, such that the panoramic views to the sea are retained. The main focus of the view eastwards to Seaford Head (SDNP/Sussex Heritage Coast) and westwards to Brighton are unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline alongside or partially behind Rampion 1, within distinct groupings to the east and west (on either side) of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the east of Rampion 1 wind farm appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the west. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, forming medium-large scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Viewpoint is not a visitor location as such, so is likely to be experienced by relatively low numbers of people limited to the local population of Peacehaven. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is open and offshore to the south, with few specific points of interest offshore, with a specific directional vista to the west along the chalk cliffs to Brighton and east to the white cliffs of Seaford Head. • Viewers are somewhat focused on the experience of visual amenity at the location; however, there are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coast that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as	The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter, however scale differences are minimised through the greater distance of Rampion 2 offshore compared to Rampion 1 and the distinction of the Rampion 2 array on either side of Rampion 1 (to the east and west), allowing it to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear to be clearly offshore from the chalk cliffs and visually separated from the coast by open sea skyline. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of chalk downland, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
7	**Beacon Hill, Rottingdean** (**Figure 15.32, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: High** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be high, reflecting that the view has medium-high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium-high** • The viewpoint is a representative viewpoint located at Beacon Hill (within Local Nature Reserve), within which there are picnic areas and paths provided from Rottingdean Village to aid the enjoyment of the view. • View is within the SDNP but outside the Sussex Heritage Coast, representative of views from the closest section of the SDNP to the Rampion 2 array area, where there is a 1.7km	**Magnitude of change: Medium-high** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-high**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 18.7km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing to the east and partially behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm beyond the immediate seascape context. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 18.7km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part	**Significant (Major)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 59.4% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 18.7km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		section of open downland coastline between Brighton and Rottingdean which falls within the SDNP. • View from the coastal downs of the SDNP looking out to sea, representing the '*panoramic views to the sea'* identified in SDNP special quality 1, which are afforded planning policy protection, however view is not considered to be entirely representative of the *'breathtaking views'* referred to under special quality 1 due to the notable built development influences in the baseline. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, overlooking the open downlands on the coastal edge of the SDNP; however, there are notable built development influences which reduce scenic qualities and therefore its value, compared to some of the core areas of the South Downs to the north, due to the extensive	of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline both westwards and eastwards. Viewed from this direction, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 44.3° of the field of view in total; however, almost half of the lateral spread of the southern array is viewed behind Rampion 1, thereby minimising the additional spread of WTGs to the east. The additional horizontal extent of Rampion 2 to the east and west adds 18.8° to the horizontal extent of the view occupied by WTGs and is considered a relatively narrow additional HFoV, as a portion of the 180° sea view available to the observer. The open sea skyline does remain unaffected across the majority of view out to sea, such that the panoramic views to the sea are retained. The main focus of the view eastwards to Rottingdean and westwards to Brighton are unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline either behind or alongside Rampion 1, within distinct groupings to the east and west (on either side) of Rampion 1. The proposed WTGs to the south and east of Rampion 1 will be viewed partially behind Rampion 1, while those to the west are situated alongside it and the Rampion 2 array areare cedes with distance to the west.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		urbanised coastal edge development at Rottingdean to the west and Brighton to the east. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by residents of Rottingdean, people visiting Rottingdean windmill and walking at Beacon Hill Nature Reserve, via paths from Rottingdean Village, whose main attention and interest are on their surroundings. • Viewpoint is visited by a moderate number of people, using the local footpaths from Rottingdean Village but is not a particularly popular visitor/tourist destination compared to other coastal destinations with the SDNP/Sussex Heritage Coast to the east. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced	• Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, forming medium-large scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear notably larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons are minimised through the greater distance of Rampion 2 offshore compared to Rampion 1 and the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the side of Rampion 1, allowing it to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout than if its WTGs were sited to the fore of Rampion 1. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is open and offshore to the south, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than Rampion 1, and extends across the urbanised coastline of Rottingdean and Brighton in either direction along the coast. Rottindean Windmill is a specific landmark, which draws focus to that part of the view, as are the tall buildings and i360 tower in Brighton to the east. • Viewers are somewhat focused on the experience of visual amenity at the location; however, there are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coast that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as prominent visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates	appear to be clearly offshore from the chalk downland and visually separated from the coast by open sea skyline. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of chalk downland, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
8	**Brighton seafront promenade** (**Figure 15.33, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) City of Brighton & Hove	**Sensitivity: High** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be high, reflecting that the view has medium-high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium-high** • The viewpoint is not a specific viewpoint but is a representative viewpoint from Brighton seafront, situated on the promenade near Brighton Pier. • The promenade provides access for walkers and cyclists to appreciate the sea views, along with other seafront visitor facilities and attractions, including the pier and Brighton Beach itself, forming the focus of activity and interest that are highly valued by residents and tourists visitors.	**Magnitude of change: Medium-high** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-high**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 18.4km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing in the mid-ground, behind and adjacent to Rampion 1 Wind Farm but beyond the immediate seascape context. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 18.4km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards and slightly eastwards. Viewed from this direction, the	**Significant (Major)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 59.4% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 18.4km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The viewpoint is not within the SDNP and the view is not afforded planning policy protection; however, the viewpoint is located within the Old Town conservation area therefore parts of the visible townscape in the view are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape; however, there are extensive urban development influences and tourism influences/paraphernalia and activities which reduce scenic qualities at Brighton seafront. • Brighton Beach is well recognised through cultural references and popular culture, particularly in film, music and literature. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by residents of	offshore elements of Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 53.3° of the field of view in total; however, the majority of the southern array is viewed behind Rampion 1, thereby minimising the additional spread of WTGs to the east. Rampion 2 adds 17.6° to the horizontal extent of the view over and above that already occupied by the Rampion 1 WTGs, occurs mainly to the west of Rampion 1 in this view and is considered to add a relatively narrow additional HFoV, as a portion of the 180° sea view available to the observer. The open sea skyline does remain unaffected across the majority of view out to sea, such that the panoramic views to the sea are retained. The main focus of the view eastwards to Rottingdean and westwards to Brighton are unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline either behind or alongside Rampion 1, within distinct groupings to the east and west (on either side) of Rampion 1. The Rampion 2 WTGs to the south of the array will be viewed partially behind Rampion 1, while those to the west are situated alongside it and recede with distance to the west Rampion 2 array area. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, forming medium-large scale elements in the view,	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Brighton and Hove, as well as people visiting Brighton seafront/beach for recreation and walking/cycling on the promenade (which coincides with the Vanguard Way), whose main attention and interest are partially on the sea views, as well as the other attractions and interests of their immediate surroundings. • Viewpoint is visited by a large number of people accessing Brighton Beach and seafront. On a busy summer's day there is capacity for the character of view to be fundamentally changed by intensity of public use at the seafront and beach activity. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is open and offshore to the south, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than Rampion 1, and extends across the urbanised coastline of	due to their distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons are minimised by the greater distance of Rampion 2 offshore compared to Rampion 1 and the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the side of Rampion 1, allowing it to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element in terms of scale, form and layout than if its WTGs were sited to the fore of Rampion 1. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear to be clearly offshore from Brighton Beach and visually separated from the coast by open sea.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Brighton in either direction along the coast. Brighton Pier and the remnant structure of Brighton west pier are specific landmarks, which draws focus to that part of the view, as is the i360 tower immediate to the west of the viewpoint. • Viewers are partially focused on the experience of visual amenity gained from sea view at the location; however, visual amenity is also only partially incidental to many of the activities taking place. • There are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coast that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a	• Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of sand/shingle beach, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape and seafront.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		characteristic feature in the sea view.		
9	**Shoreham Harbour / A259** (**Figure 15.34, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium-low** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-low, reflecting that the view has low value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Low** • The viewpoint is not a specific viewpoint, but is representative of views experienced from Shoreham Harbour. • There are car parking facilities, a number of benches and a shingle beach which provide the main facilities which aid enjoyment of the view of the harbour and sea. • The viewpoint is not located within, nor does it overlook, a designated landscape and the view is not afforded planning policy protection. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 18.1km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing to be viewed immediately behind the harbour breakwaters due to the lack of sea view, adjacent to Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Due the limited amount of sea view, there is not always a clear separation between the harbour and the offshore elements of Rampion 2, such that parts of the array are not clearly viewed 'offshore' but seen in the context of the harbour breakwaters, while other parts of the array are viewed more clearly at distance offshore beyond the nearshore waters. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, with much of the Rampion 2 WTG array located behind Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. The additional horizontal	**Not significant (Moderate/minor)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 59.4% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 18.1km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		and composition of the visible landscape; however, there are notable built development influences associated with the commercial harbour which reduce scenic qualities, including large warehouses, cargo handling, storage and Shoreham combined cycle gas-fired power station. • Neither the view nor viewpoint location is well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: Medium** • Representative of view experienced by people working at Shoreham Harbour, residents of nearby Brighton Road area of Shoreham, who are exposed to long duration views from their primary place of residence, people swimming in the harbour and users of the Monarch Way. • Viewpoint is not a visitor location as such, so is likely to be experienced by relatively low	extent of Rampion 2 to the west theoretically adds 19.7° to the horizontal extent of the view occupied by WTGs; however, much of the western part of the array will be screened by intervening urban areas and foreground development within the harbour. The lateral extension of WTGs extending from Rampion 1 on the sea skyline will contributing to a greater degree of enclosure of the seascape context. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs are theoretically visible on the skyline with the southern array being viewed behind Rampion 1 and the western array area forming a separate and distinct array to the west of Rampion 1; however, much of the western array area will be screened by intervening housing and foreground development, with only a limited number of the proposed WTGs appearing more visible prominent in this part of the view. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will increase in this view, to medium-large scale, due to their increased proximity to the viewpoint compared to locations further east within the SDNP/Sussex Heritage Coast. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		numbers of people generally limited to the local population of Shoreham-by-Sea. • The harbour breakwaters and warehouse buildings form intervening features which channel the view to a narrow section of sea and limit direct views out to sea, such that viewers are less liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view has a number of specific points of interest and activity in the nearby foreground around the harbour, which draw focus and interest away from the small section of open sea to the activities within the harbour area. • Viewers are somewhat focused on the experience of visual amenity at the location; however, there are a number of elements that influence or detract from the existing experience of visual amenity, including the power station, Shoreham Port's two wind turbines, large warehouses	and Shoreham Port's two wind turbines. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale than Rampion 1 due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the greater distance of Rampion 2 offshore compared to Rampion 1 and the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the side of Rampion 1, allowing it to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout than if its WTGs were sited to the fore of Rampion 1. The Rampion 2 WTGs will appear notably smaller in scale than Shoreham Port's two operational wind turbines. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape), and as the backdrop to a relatively complex foreground context. Due the limited amount of sea view, there is not always a clear seascape separation between the harbour and the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively complex view of the busy commercial harbour, viewed in the context of many other development influences including large warehouses, Shoreham power	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		and the visible harbour activities of this busy commercial port. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.	station and the existing Shoreham Port WTGs. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1 and the Shoreham Port WTGs. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape and harbour.	
10	**Worthing seafront promenade** (**Figure 15.35, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is not a specific viewpoint but is a representative viewpoint from Worthing seafront, situated on the promenade near Worthing Pier.	**Magnitude of change: High** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **high**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 13.6km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing in the mid-ground, adjacent to Rampion 1 Wind Farm but beyond the immediate seascape context. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape	**Significant (Major)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 73.4%

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The promenade provides access for walkers and cyclists to appreciate the sea views, along with other seafront visitor facilities and attractions, including the pier and Worthing Beach itself, forming the focus of activity and interest that are highly valued by residents and tourist visitors. • The viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or conservation area, and the view is not afforded planning policy protection. The open sea views from Worthing seafront are informally recognised through the seaward alignment of the urban seafront and the popularity of Worthing beach and seafront to visitors. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, particularly the large-scale, open and exposed sea and skies viewed from the low coastline; however, there are	where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 13.6km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline both westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 87.7° of the field of view; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 35.1° and results in an approximate doubling in the extent of the WTG array but having some parity with the lateral spread of Rampion 1. The open sea skyline is retained on either side of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant, that the panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed skyline, which reduces the sense of openness in the sea view and contributes to a greater degree of enclosure. The views along the shoreline eastwards and westwards are unaffected.	visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 13.6km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		extensive urban development influences and tourism influences and activities which influence the scenic qualities at the seafront. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by residents of Worthing (seafront areas), as well as people visiting Worthing seafront/beach for recreation and walking/cycling on the promenade (which coincides with NCNR2), whose main attention and interest are partially on the sea views, as well as the other attractions and interests of their immediate surroundings. • Viewpoint is visited by a large number of people accessing Worthing beach and seafront. On a busy summer's day there is capacity for the character of view to be fundamentally changed by	• Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline with the southern array being viewed behind Rampion 1 and the western array area forming a separate and distinct array to the west of Rampion 1.Rampion 2 array area • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will increase in this view, to medium-large scale, due to their increased proximity to the viewpoint; however, they are viewed within the context of a large-scale seascape. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the western side of Rampion 1, where there is an evident separation or 'gap' between the Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the western Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		intensity of public use at the seafront and beach activity. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, from low coastline over open and exposed sea, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is open and offshore to the south, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than Rampion 1 and the transitional influence of shipping, vessels and recreational boats closer to shore. • The view extends along the urbanised coastline of Worthing in either direction along the coast. Worthing Pier and observation wheel are specific landmarks, which draws focus to that part of the view. • Viewers are partially focused on the experience of visual amenity gained from sea view at the location; however, visual amenity is also only partially incidental to	contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape). The seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear to be clearly offshore from Worthing beach and visually separated from the coast by open sea. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of shingle beach, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape and seafront.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		many of the activities taking place. • There are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coast that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
11	**Littlehampton seafront promenade** (**Figure 15.36, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is not a specific viewpoint but is a representative	**Magnitude of change: High** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **high**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 15.4km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing in the mid-ground, adjacent to Rampion 1 Wind Farm but beyond the immediate seascape context. Clear separation between the	**Significant (Major)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		viewpoint from Littlehampton seafront, situated at the western end of the seafront promenade, at the harbour park and near the East Pier. • The promenade provides access for walkers and cyclists to appreciate the sea views, along with other seafront visitor facilities and attractions, including the pier and Littlehampton Beach itself, forming the focus of activity and interest that are highly valued by residents and tourist visitors. • The viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or conservation area, and the view is not afforded planning policy protection. The open sea views from Littlehampton seafront are informally recognised through the seaward alignment of the front and the popularity of Littlehampton beach and seafront to visitors. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content	coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 15.4km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 80.9° of the field of view; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 52.7° which is considered a relatively wide HFoV as a portion of the 180° sea view available to the observer. The open sea skyline is retained on either side of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant, that the panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed skyline, which reduces the sense of openness in the sea view and contributes to a greater degree of	Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 67.6% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 15.4km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		and composition of the visible landscape, particularly the large-scale, open and exposed sea and skies viewed from the low coastline; however, there are extensive urban development influences and tourism influences and activities which influence the scenic qualities at the seafront. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by residents of Littlehampton (seafront areas), as well as people visiting Littlehampton seafront/beach for recreation and walking/cycling on the promenade, whose main attention and interest are partially on the sea views, as well as the other attractions and interests of their immediate surroundings. • Viewpoint is visited by a large number of people accessing Littlehampton beach and	enclosure. The views along the shoreline eastwards and westwards are unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline either behind or alongside to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of Rampion 1 appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the south behind Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will increase in this view, to medium-large scale, due to their increased proximity to the viewpoint; however, they are viewed within the context of a large-scale seascape. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs; however, the height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height, larger rotor diameter and position closer to the viewpoint. Scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the position of the Rampion 2 array behind Rampion 1 and on the skyline to its west, with the Rampion 2 WTGs appearing larger in scale extending westwards	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		seafront. On a busy summer's day there is capacity for the character of view to be fundamentally changed by intensity of public use at the seafront and beach activity. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, from low coastline over open and exposed sea, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is open and offshore to the south, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than Rampion 1 and the transitional influence of shipping, vessels and recreational boats closer to shore. • The view extends along the urbanised coastline of Littlehampton to the east and is curtailed to the west, where the River Arun joins the English Channel. The pier, observation wheel and numerous timber groynes extending down the	with perspective from the smaller Rampion 1 WTGs yet avoiding the stark scale comparisons that may occur if Rampion 2 WTGs were sited to the fore of Rampion 1. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape). The seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear to be clearly offshore from Littlehampton seafront and visually separated from the coast by open sea. There is no visible separation between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array; however, there are clear lines of sight between the WTGs of the western array to the skyline beyond and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of shingle beach, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape and seafront.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		beach are specific landmarks or draws focus in the view. • Viewers are partially focused on the experience of visual amenity gained from sea view at the location; however, visual amenity is also only partially incidental to many of the activities taking place. • There are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coast that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
12	**Bognor Regis seafront promenade** (**Figure 15.37, Volume 3** of the	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing	**Magnitude of change: Medium-high** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-high**, based on the following assessment.	**Significant (Major/moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
	ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is not a specific viewpoint but is a representative viewpoint from Bognor seafront, situated on the seafront promenade to the east of the pier. • The promenade provides access for walkers and cyclists to appreciate the sea views, along with other seafront visitor facilities and attractions, including the pier and Bognor Regis beach itself, forming the focus of activity and interest that are highly valued by residents and tourist visitors. • The viewpoint is not within a designated landscape and the view is not afforded planning policy protection. The open sea views from Bognor seafront are informally recognised through the seaward alignment of the front	• Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 15.4km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing in the mid-ground, adjacent to Rampion 1 Wind Farm but beyond the immediate seascape context. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 15.4km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 66.1° of the field of view; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 46.3°, which is considered a relatively wide HFoV as a portion of the 180° sea	**Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 67.6% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 15.4km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		and the popularity of Bognor Regis beach and seafront to visitors. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, particularly the large-scale, open and exposed sea and skies viewed from the low coastline; however, there are extensive urban development influences and tourism influences and activities which influence the scenic qualities at the seafront. • Bognor Regis is well recognised through cultural references, particularly in film and literature, as a seaside resort and the venue for Butlin's holiday camps. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by residents of Bognor Regis (seafront areas), as well as people visiting Bognor sea front/beach for recreation, people walking/cycling on the promenade, and visiting the	view available to the observer. The open sea skyline is retained on either side of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant, that the panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed skyline, which reduces the sense of openness in the sea view and contributes to a greater degree of enclosure. The views along the shoreline eastwards and westwards are unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline either behind or alongside to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of Rampion 1 wind farm appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the south behind Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will increase in this view, to medium-large scale, due to their increased proximity to the viewpoint; however, they are viewed within the context of a large-scale seascape. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs; however, the height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		adjacent Butlins resort, whose main attention and interest are partially on the sea views, as well as the other attractions and interests of their immediate surroundings. • Viewpoint is visited by a large number of people accessing Bognor beach and seafront. On a busy summer's day there is capacity for the character of view to be fundamentally changed by intensity of public use at the seafront and beach activity. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, from low coastline over open and exposed sea, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is open and offshore to the south, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than Rampion 1 and the transitional influence of shipping, vessels and recreational boats closer to shore.	appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height, larger rotor diameter and position closer to the viewpoint. Scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the position of the Rampion 2 array behind Rampion 1 and on the skyline to its west, with the Rampion 2 WTGs appearing larger in scale extending westwards with perspective from the smaller Rampion 1 WTGs yet avoiding the stark scale comparisons that may occur if Rampion 2 WTGs were sited to the fore of Rampion 1. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape). The seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear to be clearly offshore from Bognor seafront and visually separated from the coast by open sea. There is no visible separation between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array; however, there are clear lines of sight between the WTGs of the western array to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of shingle beach, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The view extends along the urbanised coastline of Bognor to the east, extending to Brighton and is curtailed to the west by the structure of Bognor pier. The pier, kiosks, urban frontages and numerous lighting columns and posts in the nearshore water form focal points in the view. • Viewers are partially focused on the experience of visual amenity gained from sea view at the location; however, visual amenity is also only partially incidental to many of the activities taking place. • There are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coast that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a	scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape and seafront.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		characteristic feature in the sea view.		
13	**Pagham Beach** (**Figure 15.38, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is not a specific viewpoint but is a representative viewpoint from Pagham seafront, situated on the Pagham Beach near Pagham Yacht Club and close to the point where Beach Road joins Pagham's shingle beach. • The beach provides access for visitors and local residents to appreciate the sea views, in a less developed context than viewpoints at Bognor and Littlehampton further east, with views from the beach and nearby Pagham Harbour forming the	**Magnitude of change: Medium-high** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-high**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 16.1km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing in the mid-ground, adjacent to Rampion 1 Wind Farm but beyond the immediate seascape context. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 16.1km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy	**Significant (Major/moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 64.8% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 16.1km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		focus of interest that are highly valued by residents as well as people engaged in recreation at the beach and recreational boating. • The viewpoint is not within a designated landscape and is not afforded planning policy protection. The open sea views from Pagham Beach are informally recognised through the seaward alignment of the residences that line the beach and the popularity of the beach to visitors. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, particularly the large-scale, open and exposed sea and skies viewed from the low shingle coastline, with less palpable urban development and tourism influences at the seafront compared to views further east. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature.	approximately 47.1° of the field of view; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 41°, which is considered a relatively wide HFoV as a portion of the 180° sea view available to the observer. The open sea skyline is retained on either side of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant, that the panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed skyline, which reduces the sense of openness in the sea view and contributes to a greater degree of enclosure. The views along the shoreline eastwards and westwards are unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline either behind or alongside to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of Rampion 1 wind farm appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the south. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will increase in this view, to medium-large scale, due to their increased proximity to the viewpoint; however, they are viewed within the context of a large-scale seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Susceptibility: High • Representative of view experienced by residents of Pagham (seafront areas), as well as people visiting Pagham beach for recreation, and people engaged in recreational boating out of Pagham Harbour, whose main attention and interest are partially on the sea views, as well as the activities in which they are engaged. • Viewpoint is visited by a moderate to large number of people accessing Pagham beach. On a busy summer's day there is potential for the character of view to be influenced by intensity of public use at beach and nearshore waters. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, from low coastline over open and exposed sea, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2.	• Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs; however, the height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height, larger rotor diameter and position closer to the viewpoint. Scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the position of the Rampion 2 array behind Rampion 1 and mainly on the skyline to its west, with the Rampion 2 WTGs appearing larger in scale extending westwards with perspective from the smaller Rampion 1 WTGs. Differences in apparent WTG scale are likely to be most notable at the portion of the array where the Rampion 2 WTGs are overlapping with and viewed to the fore of Rampion 1. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape). The seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear to be clearly offshore from Bognor seafront and visually separated from the coast by open sea. There is no visible separation between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array; however, there are clear lines of sight	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The view is open and offshore to the south and south-east, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than Rampion 1 and the transitional influence of shipping, vessels and recreational boats closer to shore. • The view extends along the low, sweeping shingle beach extending east towards Bognor, and beyond towards Brighton and extends along the shingle beach towards the mouth of Pagham Harbour to the west. • Viewers are partially focused on the experience of visual amenity gained from sea view at the location; however, visual amenity is also only partially incidental to many of the activities taking place. • There are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coast that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already	between the WTGs of the western array to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of shingle beach, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape and seafront.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
14	**Selsey seafront promenade** (**Figure 15.39, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is not a specific viewpoint but is a representative viewpoint from Selsey seafront, situated on the seafront promenade, next to the Royak National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI) lifeboat station. • The promenade and beach provides access for visitors and local residents to appreciate the	**Magnitude of change: Medium-high** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-high**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 14.9km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing in the mid-ground, adjacent to Rampion 1 Wind Farm but beyond the immediate seascape context. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 14.9km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view.	**Significant (Major/moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 70.5% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		sea views, with less overt tourism related development than viewpoints at Bognor and Littlehampton further east, with views from the beach forming the focus of interest that are highly valued by residents as well as people engaged in recreation at the beach and recreational boating. • The viewpoint is not within a designated landscape and the view is not afforded planning policy protection. The open sea views from Selsey seafront are informally recognised through the residences that line the beach and the popularity of Selsey beach and seafront to visitors. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, particularly the large-scale, open and exposed sea and skies viewed from the low coastline; however, it is essentially an urbanised seafront and views across Sussex Bay take in the urbanised coastline	• Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 51° of the field of view; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 36.3°, which is considered a relatively moderate HFoV as a portion of the 180° sea view available to the observer. The open sea skyline is retained on either side of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant, that the panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed skyline, which reduces the sense of openness in the sea view and contributes to a greater degree of enclosure. The views along the shoreline eastwards and westwards are unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline either behind or alongside to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of Rampion 1 wind farm appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the south.	Rampion 2 at 14.9km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		between Bognor and Brighton, which influences the scenic qualities. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by residents of Selsey (seafront areas), as well as people visiting Selsey beach for recreation, and people engaged in recreational boating in the nearshore waters, whose main attention and interest are partially on the sea views, as well as the activities in which they are engaged. • Viewpoint is visited by a moderate to large number of people accessing Selsey seafront and beach. On a busy summer's day there is potential for the character of view to be influenced by intensity of public use at beach and nearshore waters.	• Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will increase in this view, to medium-large scale, due to their increased proximity to the viewpoint; however, they are viewed within the context of a large-scale seascape. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs; however, the height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height, larger rotor diameter and position closer to the viewpoint. Scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the position of the Rampion 2 array behind Rampion 1 and mainly on the skyline to its west, with the Rampion 2 WTGs appearing larger in scale extending westwards with perspective from the smaller Rampion 1 WTGs. Differences in apparent WTG scale are likely to be most notable at the portion of the array where the Rampion 2 WTGs are overlapping with and viewed to the fore of Rampion 1. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape). The seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, from low coastline over open and exposed sea, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is open and offshore to the south and south-east, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than Rampion 1 and the transitional influence of shipping, vessels and recreational boats closer to shore. • The view is open and exposed to the open seas, across shingle banks and bands of sand and mud at low tide, extending east towards Bognor and Brighton. • Viewers are partially focused on the experience of visual amenity gained from sea view at the location; however, visual amenity is also only partially incidental to many of the activities taking place. • There are a number of elements associated with the urbanised	coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear to be clearly offshore from Selsey seafront and visually separated from the coast by open sea. There is no visible separation between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array; however, there are clear lines of sight between the WTGs of the western array to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of shingle beach, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape and seafront.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		coast that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
15.	**Willingdon Hill** (**Figure 15.40, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • The viewpoint is not a specific viewpoint but is a representative viewpoint from the South Downs Way as it crosses the open downland to the west of Eastbourne and it at the	**Magnitude of change: Low** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **low**, based on the following assessment. Rampion 2 array area • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 32.9km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at long distance and appearing in the background, to the east of Rampion 1 Wind Farm and beyond the immediate maritime seascape context of the SDNP. Due the limited amount of sea view, there is not always a clear separation between the open downland and the offshore	**Not significant (Moderate/minor)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 33.2% visibility frequency

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		'gateway' to the SDNP from Eastbourne. • Other than the path of the South Downs Way, there are no facilities provided to aid enjoyment of the view. • View is within the SDNP but outside the Sussex Heritage Coast and overlooks this designated landscape, which implies a higher value to the visible landscape. • Elevated position provides view across the undeveloped downs of the SDNP, with glimpses of sea to the south-west. The *'breathtaking views'* and '*stunning panoramic views to the sea'* identified in SDNP special quality 1, tend to be oriented south-east over Eastbourne, with the view south-west being more circumstantial. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, particularly the open downland, sense of space and	elements of Rampion 2, such that parts of the array are seen in the behind the foreground chalk downs, while other parts of the array are viewed more clearly at distance offshore in the visible seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline eastwards. approximately doubling the extent of the WTG array and occupying approximately 18.6° of the field of view. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 18.6° of the field of view; however, the western array of Rampion 2 is viewed behind Rampion 1, so it is only the southern Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This eastern array of Rampion 2 will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 7.5°, which is considered a relatively narrow additional portion of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, particularly in the prevailing south-easterly viewing direction away from the Rampion 2 array area over Eastbourne and along the sweeping coast to Bexhill and Hastings. The wider view extending inland across the downs is unaffected.	of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 32.9km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		relative tranquillity; however, there are extensive urban development influences in the view east over Eastbourne, which reduce scenic qualities. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: Medium** • Representative of view experienced by people using the South Downs Way on the southern side of Willingdon Hill, in area of open downland set back from the coast to the west of Eastbourne. • Representative of views experienced by walkers on the South Downs Way, if walking west to east approaching its culmination at the sea and is also representative of view experienced by residents of Eastbourne and East Dean from the local path network, whose main attention and interest are on their surroundings.	• Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline either to the east alongside Rampion 1 or behind Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the east of the Rampion 2 array area appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the west behind Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively small, at such distance, forming small-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the landscape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs; however, the height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear notably larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, there is a relative balance in apparent scale and spread in perspective, with Rampion 2 closer and Rampion 1 more distant, and stark scale comparisons are avoided through the evident separation or ‘gap’ between the distinct Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the Rampion 2 array	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Viewpoint is likely to be visited by a moderate number of people walking on the South Downs Way or accessing via the local path network. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back from the coast on the open downland inland from the Sussex Heritage Coast, offering glimpses of the distant seascape to the south, in which viewers are less liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is focused over a specific directional vista to the east/south-east, away from the Rampion 2 array area, with expansive views east over Eastbourne and along the sweeping coast to Bexhill and Hastings. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location; however, there are a number of elements associated with the	to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within views across the open downland, framed along the small, incised valley between Willingdon Hill and Pea Down, across grazed chalk grassland and the village of East Dean to the narrow seascape horizon in the backdrop beyond. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and eastern Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the view over the chalk downland to the glimpsed seascape but will not affect the main seascape focus which is to the east/south-east over the sweeping coast beyond Eastbourne. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of the visible landscape; however, their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		urbanised coast that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.	movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	
16	**Firle Beacon** (**Figure 15.41, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • Firle Beacon is a specific viewpoint, marked on OS mapping, at the trig marked high point (217m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)) on the route of the South Downs Way, but is also	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 28.5km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, adjacent to and partially behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 36.9% visibility frequency

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		representative of the views from the section of the South Downs Way across the Ouse to Eastbourne Downs. • Other than the path of the South Downs Way, there are no facilities provided to aid enjoyment of the view. • Scheduled Monument - 1002267 Firle Beacon. Neolithic long barrow, bowl barrow and several round barrows. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the designated landscape of open downs between the Ouse and Eastbourne and their associative seascape setting to the south but is particularly representative of views from the scarp looking north across the Low Weald to the north (outside the SDNP). • The elevated position on the scarp of the downs means this view represents the *'stunning panoramic views to the sea and across the Weald'* that are identified in SDNP Special	seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 28.5km, without interrupting the intervening open downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline both westwards and eastwards, resulting in an approximate doubling in the horizontal extent of the WTG array. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 28.2°, with Rampion 2 contributing an additional 13.4° to the WTG developed skyline on either side of Rampion 1, which is considered a relatively narrow additional portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The principal directional focus of the panoramic view north over the Low Weald is unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape alongside Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the east of the Rampion 1 appearing more prominent than those	of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 28.5km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Quality 1 and the '*diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, which is well known and of interest to visitors/users of the South Downs Way. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Representative of view experienced by people using the South Downs Way from the section across the Ouse to Eastbourne Downs, whose main interest is on their surroundings. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by moderate number of people walking the South Downs Way. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the open downland, with an	which recede with distance to the west and south. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, perceived scale differences are minimised through the greater distance of Rampion 2 offshore compared to Rampion 1, the relative balance in apparent scale and spread in perspective and the distinction of the Rampion 2 array on either side of Rampion 1 (to the east and west), allowing it to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea, which reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP. • Due the elevation of the open downs at Firle Beacon, the viewpoint provides an amphitheatre for panoramic views, including the sea to the south, in which changes arising from the offshore elements are likely to be experienced, albeit at considerable distance. • The view is focused over a specific directional vista to the north from the scarp across the Low Weald (outside the SDNP), away from the sea and Rampion 2 array area, which moderates susceptibility to change as viewer's attention is particularly focused to the north over the Weald.	scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the open downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the open downland and developed coastline but will not affect the main visual focus which is to north over the Low Weald. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the heavily developed urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location; however, there are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
17	**Devil's Dyke** (**Figure 15.42, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15) SDNP	**Sensitivity: High** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment.	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 24.4km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion	**Significant (Major/moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Value: High • Devil's Dyke is a specific viewpoint, at the trig marked high point (217m AOD) on the route of the South Downs Way but is also representative of the views from the section of the South Downs Way across Adur to Ouse Open Downs. • The viewpoint is also close to a visitor car park and formal viewpoint at Devil's Dyke; however, the formal viewpoint orientates northwards over the Low Weald away from the coast. • Other than the path of the South Downs Way, there are other walking trails, a visitor car park and public house within this National Trust site, providing facilities to visitors that aid and facilitate enjoyment of the view. • Scheduled Monument - 1014953 Devil's Dyke hillfort. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the designated landscape of open downs between the Adur and Ouse and	2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 24.4km, without interrupting the intervening open downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline mainly westwards and slightly eastwards. The combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 51.7°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed almost entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is mainly the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 18.5°, which is considered a relatively narrow additional portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array	required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 44.9% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 24.4km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		their associative seascape setting to the south but is particularly representative of views from the scarp looking north across the Low Weald to the north (outside the SDNP). • The elevated position on the scarp of the downs means this view represents the *'stunning panoramic views to the sea and across the Weald'* that are identified in SDNP Special Quality 1 and the '*diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, which is well known viewpoint and is particularly heavily visited and valued by large numbers of visitors to the National Trust site and users of the South Downs Way. • The view is well recognised through references in art and	maintained. The principal directional focus of the panoramic view north over the Low Weald is unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or alongside Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of Rampion 1appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the south behind Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the greater distance of Rampion 2 offshore compared to Rampion 1 and the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the western side of Rampion 1, where there is an	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		literature, including publications for the South Downs Way. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Representative of view experienced by people using the South Downs Way from the section across the Adur to Ouse open downs, and people specifically visiting this National Trust site to experience the extensive view, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings and the view, particularly over the Low Weald to the north. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by a large number of people either walking the South Downs Way or driving to this popular National Trust visitor location. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the open downland, with an intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea, which	evident separation or 'gap' between the Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the western Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the open downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the open downland and developed coastline but will not affect the main visual focus which is to north over the Low Weald - the formal viewpoint orientates northwards over the Low Weald away from the coast. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP. • Due the elevation of the open downs at Devil's Dyke the viewpoint provides an amphitheatre for panoramic views, including the sea to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced, albeit at considerable distance. • The view is focused over a specific directional vista to the north from the scarp across the Low Weald (outside the SDNP), away from the sea and Rampion 2 array area, which moderates its susceptibility as viewer's attention is particularly focused to the north over the Weald. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location; however, there are a number of elements associated with the	unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the heavily developed urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
18	**Cissbury Ring** (**Figure 15.43, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: High** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • Cissbury Ring is a specific viewpoint identified as a landmark feature in the SDNP. Views revealing it are available from the Monarch's Way which	**Magnitude of change: Medium-high** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-high**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 19.5km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed	**Significant (Major)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		passes close to the north however, the viewpoint is sited on the route of a Public Right of Way (PRoW) that passes through the setting of Cissbury Ring. • Other than the walking trails, there are no other particular facilities to aid enjoyment of the view. • Scheduled Monument - 1015817 Cissbury Ring hillfort. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the earthworks associated with the historic hillfort, the southern dipslopes of the designated landscape of open downs between the Arun and Adur and their developed coastal and associative seascape setting to the south. • The elevated position means this view represents views across the undeveloped downs, which include *'stunning panoramic views to the sea'* that are identified in SDNP Special Quality 1 and the '*diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which	'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 19.5km, without interrupting the intervening open downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 62.5°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development and will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 29.1°, which is considered a relatively moderate portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The views along the spine of the downs to the east and glimpses of the Low Weald to the north are unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape behind and on the skyline to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of Rampion 1	visibility data indicates 56.8% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 19.5km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, which is well known viewpoint and of interest to visitors to the National Trust site; however, it is located relatively close to the southern edges of the downs and takes in the urbanised coastal strip at closer range, which influences the scenic qualities. • The ring is noted as a feature in literature published about the Monarch's Way. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by people using the trails that pass through the setting of Cissbury Ring, from this section of the Arun to Adur open downs, experience by a moderate amount of people specifically visiting this National Trust site to experience the	appearing more prominent than those that recede with distance to the south behind Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear notably larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the western side of Rampion 1, where there is an evident separation or 'gap' between the Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the western Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		extensive view, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the open downland, with an intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea, which moderates the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP. The elevation of the viewpoint and association with the sea compared to the downs further north, is such that the view is considered more susceptible to changes in the seascape than the downs further north/inland. • Due the elevation of the earthworks associated with the historic hillfort landform, the viewpoint provides an amphitheatre for panoramic views, limited locally by the immediate extent of tree cover,	beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the open downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip that visually influences and separates the edges of the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the open downland and developed coastline but will not affect the views east along the spine of the downs or the view over the Low Weald. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the heavily developed urbanised coastline, which is prominent in the view, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		but including the seascape to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced, albeit at considerable distance. • The view is panoramic and not focused over a specific directional vista, with many points of interest including the spine of open downland of rounded hills indented by dry valleys extending eastwards, and their transition to the urbanised coastal plain and the vast seascape beyond to the south. The elevation provides views south over the seascape and there are long reaching views out to sea as far as the Isle of Wight. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location, there are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity.	movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
19	**Highdown Hill** (**Figure 15.44, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium-high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium-high** • Highdown Hill is a specific viewpoint at the site of a hillfort, on Highdown Hill, owned by the National Trust. The viewpoint is sited on the route of a PRoW that passes over the hill. • Other than the path, there are no other particular facilities to aid	**Magnitude of change: Medium-high** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-high**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 16.7km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 16.7km, without interrupting the intervening	**Significant (Major/moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 64.8% visibility frequency of the offshore

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		enjoyment of the view; however, it can be accessed via a short walk from car parking at the Highdown Hotel. • Scheduled Monument - 1015877 Highdown Hill Camp. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the earthworks associated with the historic hillfort, the southern edges of the designated landscape of open downs between the Arun and Adur and their developed coastal and associative seascape setting to the south. • The elevated position above the coastal plain means this view represents the *'breathtaking views'* and '*stunning panoramic views to the sea'* that are identified in SDNP Special Quality 1 and the '*diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible	edges of the open downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 80°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development and this western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 39.7°, which is considered a relatively moderate portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The additional westward spread of the array area along the sea skyline is most notable. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The views inland to the downs and over the coastal plain to the east are unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or on the skyline to the west of Rampion 1, with the closer proposed WTGs to the west of the	elements of Rampion 2 at 16.7km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		landscape however, it is located relatively close to the southern edges of the downs and includes the densely populated coastal towns of Worthing, Ferring and East Preston at close range, which reduces the remote/scenic qualities associated with other elevated viewpoints within the SDNP. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Representative of view experienced by people using the footpath that passes over Highdown Hill and visitors to Highdown Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG), from this section of the Arun to Adur open downs, experience by a moderate amount of people specifically visiting this National Trust site to experience the view or the Highdown RPG, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings.	Rampion 2 array area appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the south behind Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the western side of Rampion 1, where there is an evident separation or ‘gap’ between the Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the western Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast, with an intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea, which reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP. • Due the elevation of the earthworks associated with the historic hillfort landform, extensive sea views from the downs looking south out to sea are the main focus, across the coastal plain, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced, albeit at distance. • The view is panoramic, with several points of interest; however, the expansiveness and breadth of the sea view and the urbanised coastal plain to the	will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the edge of the downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip that visually influences and separates the edges of the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the edges of the open downland and developed coastline but will not affect the views east over the coastal plain. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the heavily developed urbanised coastline, which is prominent in the view, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		vast seascape to the south are most notable. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location; however, there are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.	further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	
20	**Springhead Hill** (**Figure 15.45, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15))	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment.	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:**

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
	SDNP	susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • The viewpoint is located on the South Downs Way at Springhead Hill, which is a representative viewpoint from this section of the South Downs Way over the Arun to Adur open downs. • Other than the path of the South Downs Way, there are no particular facilities provided to aid enjoyment of the view. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the designated landscape of open downs between the Arun and Adur and their associative seascape setting to the south but is particularly representative of views from the scarp looking north across the Low Weald to the north (outside the SDNP). • The elevated position on the scarp of the downs means this view represents the *'stunning panoramic views to the sea and*	• Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 25.2km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 25.2km, without interrupting the intervening open downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 59.4°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development and this western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 31.3°, which is considered a relatively moderate portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The additional westward spread of the western array along the	Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 42.8% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 25.2km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		across the Weald' that are identified in SDNP Special Quality 1 and the '*diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape. The open downs, pastures and woods provide the perception of a more natural setting to the view south, where the developed coast is partially screened by the landform and the view extends over the rolling downs to the open seascape beyond. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Representative of view experienced by people using the South Downs Way from the section across the Arun to Adur open downs, and representative	sea skyline is most notable. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The principal directional focus of the panoramic view north over the Low Weald is unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or on the skyline to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of Rampion 1 appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the east and south behind Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear notably larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		of the views from nearby viewpoints at Amberley Mount and Chantry Hill. People experiencing the view are likely to be walkers or cyclists on the South Downs Way, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings and the panoramic view. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by a moderate number of people using the South Downs Way. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the open downland. The sea consists of a relatively thin band across the view to the south, partially disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a	comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the western side of Rampion 1, where there is an evident separation or 'gap' between the Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the western Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the open downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the open downland and developed coastline but will not affect the main visual focus	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		greater influence and association). • Due the elevation of the open downs at this location, the viewpoint provides panoramic views, including the sea to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced, albeit at considerable distance. • The view from this section of the South Downs Way is focused over a specific directional vista to the north from the scarp across the Low Weald (outside the SDNP), away from the sea and the Rampion 2 array area, which moderates its susceptibility as viewer's attention is particularly focused to the north over the Weald. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location, which is partially influenced by intermittent views of the urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea that	which is to north over the Low Weald. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the intermittently visible urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
21	**Bignor Hill** (**Figure 15.46, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • The viewpoint is located on the South Downs Way at Bignor Hill, which is a representative viewpoint from this section of the South Downs Way over the	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 28.1km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 located at increasingly long distance from the wooded estate downlands in this area, and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 36.9% visibility frequency

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		wooded estate downlands between Goodwood and Arundel. • Other than the path of the South Downs Way, and nearby car parking, there are no particular facilities provided to aid enjoyment of the view. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the designated landscape of wooded downs between Goodwood and Arundel. It is representative of views from the scarp looking north across the Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills, but also affords a panoramic view south over the wooded estate downlands between Goodwood and Arundel, to the seascape of Sussex Bay beyond. • The elevated position on the scarp of the downs means this view represents the views from the scarp looking north across the Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills, representing the *'breathtaking views'* that are identified in the first of the SDNP	seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 28.1km, without interrupting the intervening open downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will be 53.2°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 32.7°, which is considered a relatively moderate portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The additional westward spread of the western array along the sea skyline is most notable. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The principal directional focus of the panoramic view north over Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills is unaffected.	of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 28.1km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		special qualities, *'diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP and *'stunning panoramic views to the sea'*, which are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape. The open downs give way to extensive areas of mature estate woodlands blanketing the mid-ground of the view on the dip-slopes dropping south, before giving way to the developed coastal plain. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature, although it is highlighted in literature about the South Downs Way as a notable viewpoint along this National Trail. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Representative of view experienced by people using the South Downs Way from the section across the wooded	• Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or on the sea skyline to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of Rampion 1 appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the east and south behind Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height, larger rotor diameter and position closer to the viewpoint. Scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the position of the Rampion 2 array behind Rampion 1 and mainly on the skyline to its west, with the Rampion 2 WTGs appearing larger in scale extending westwards with perspective from the smaller Rampion 1 WTGs. Differences in apparent WTG	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		downs between Goodwood and Arundel. People experiencing the view are likely to be walkers or cyclists on the South Downs Way, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings and the panoramic view. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by a moderate number of people using the South Downs Way. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the wooded downland. The sea consists of a relatively thin band across the view to the south, partially disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a greater influence and association).	scale are likely to be most notable at the portion of the array where the Rampion 2 WTGs are overlapping with and viewed to the fore of Rampion 1. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the wooded downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal plain that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. There is no visible separation between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array; however, there are clear lines of sight between the WTGs of the western array to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the wooded downland and developed coastal plain; however, they will not affect the main visual focus which is to north over the Rother Valley. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Due the elevation of the wooded downs at this location, the viewpoint provides an amphitheatre for panoramic views, including the sea to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced, albeit at considerable distance. • The view from this section of the South Downs Way is focused over a specific directional vista to the north from the scarp over the Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills, away from the sea and Rampion 2 array area. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location, which is partially influenced by views of the urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as	of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
22	**Eastoke Point (Chichester Harbour AONB)** (**Figure 15.47, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • The viewpoint is located at Eastoke Point, on the edge of Sandy Point Nature Reserve and within the CHAONB. • Specific view from most exposed part of CHAONB, representative of worst-case views from CHAONB where it meets the open sea at the harbour mouth. • The viewpoint is not identified in OS maps and / or tourist information and signage;	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 27.0km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing in the mid-ground, beyond the immediate seascape context. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 27.0km, oblique to the harbour mouth, without interrupting the immediate seascape at the mouth of the CHAONB or the open waters of the central harbour. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 26.8° of the field of view, which is considered a relatively moderate HFoV as a portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panorama	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 38.8% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 27.0km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		however, it has informal recognition and is well-known at a local level as having particular scenic qualities as part of the walk around Eastoke Point along the coastal edge next to the Nature Reserve. • There are no particular facilities provided at viewpoint to aid the enjoyment of the view, other than the shingle path that follows the coastal edge around Eastoke Point. • The viewpoint is located within the CHAONB and parts of the visible landscape in the view north-west into the central harbour are designated within the CHAONB, with the SDNP also forming an upland backdrop. • The view is indicative of the '*unique blend of land and sea'* recognised in CHAONB special quality 1, especially the expanses of open water, views into the central harbour and the *'significance of sea and tide and of distant landmarks'* evident in	available to the observer. The open sea skyline is retained to the south and west of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant, that the panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed skyline to the east, which partially reduces the sense of openness in the sea view and contributes to a greater degree of enclosure in the view east along the coast. • Size/amount visible: The proposed WTGs within the eastern part of the Rampion 2 array area will not be visible due to the curtailment by the intervening landform of the Manhood Peninsula and headland of Selsey Bill. The proposed WTGs within the western array area will be visible, with some of the array being viewed behind the Wittering coast and Selsey Bill, while the westernmost proposed WTGs extend westwards into the open sea skyline. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. The vertical scale of the proposed WTGs contrasts with the horizontal emphasis of the low sandy, wooded coastline to the east.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		'*panoramic views over the water*' recognised in special quality 3. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, in particular its looks 'into' the central harbour area of the CHAONB which is backdropped by the South Downs, while the panorama also extends out to the open sea which is likely to be valued by people walking at Eastoke Point. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Representative of view experienced by walkers at Eastoke Point, visitors to Sandy Point Nature Reserve, residents of South Hayling and recreational boating at the mouth of Chichester Harbour, whose main attention and interest are partially on the sea views, as well as the	• Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce new WTG elements to the receiving view as Rampion 1 Wind Farm is not visible (due to the intervening terrain). There are few other vertical elements of comparable scale or form to the proposed WTGs, with the exception of occasional markers/cardinal buoys in the water or the vertical masts of transient boats. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape). The proposed WTGs will appear within views of the low sandy 'Witterings' coastline of Bracklesham Bay to the east of the open waters at the harbour mouth, apparently extending from the coast without any skyline seascape separation between the WTGs and headland of Selsey Bill. • Contrast/context: The proposed WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of shingle beach, sea and sky, but will also add new, distant landmarks in views along the Witterings coast towards Selsey Bill, resulting in some change to the blend of land and sea experienced from the open waters at Chichester Harbour mouth. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		activities in which they are engaged. • Viewpoint is visited by a moderate to large number of people accessing Eastoke Point, living in South Hayling or taking part in recreational boating at the harbour mouth. On a busy summer's day there is potential for the character of view to be influenced by intensity of recreational boating use in the nearshore waters and central areas of the harbour. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, from low coastline over open and exposed sea, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2, partially restricted by the intervening Manhood Peninsula and headland of Selsey Bill. • The view is open and offshore to the south, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than the transitional influence of boats and vessels. The view east	movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape. Views 'into' the central harbour area of the CHAONB and views across the Solent to the Isle of Wight, which are the main directional focus of the panorama, will remain unaffected.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		extends along Bracklesham Bay and the 'Witterings' coastline to Selsey Bill; however, the main directional focus of the view is to the north-east into the central harbour of the CHAONB backed by the South Downs and south-west across the Solent to the Isle of Wight. • Walkers are likely to be partially focused on the experience of visual amenity gained from sea views and views of the CHAONB at this location; however, visual amenity is also only incidental to some of the more active recreational activities taking place.		
24	**Bembridge, Isle of Wight** (Figure 15.48 Volume 3 of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15))	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium**	**Magnitude of change: Medium-low** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-low**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 31.7km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing on the distant seascape skyline,	**Not significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The viewpoint is located at Bembridge, close to the RNLI Bembridge lifeboat station and within the seafront amenity area that provides public access to the seafront and includes the route of the IoW Coastal Path on its route around Foreland at this north-eastern corner of the Isle of Wight. • It is not a specific view identified in OS maps or tourist information/signage; however, the combination of public parking, the coastal path and amenity space at the seafront draws visitors to this particular location. • It is well-known at a local level as having particular scenic qualities, which are also valued by guests of the nearby Bembridge Coast Hotel which covers a large part of the point at Foreland. • As well as the coastal path, there are parking facilities and benches oriented to aid the enjoyment of the sea view.	beyond the immediate seascape context. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 31.7km, oblique to the view across the Solent, without interrupting the immediate seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 17.8° of the field of view, which is considered a relatively narrow HFoV as a portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panorama available to the observer. The proposed WTGs will create a new wind farm influence on the distant sea skyline to the east, which may partially reduce the sense of openness in views east along the Solent to the open sea; however, the open sea skyline is retained on either side of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant and narrow in lateral extent, that the panoramic views to the sea are retained across the Solent. • Size/amount visible: The proposed WTGs to the west of the Rampion 2 array area that are closest to the viewpoint will appear more prominent than the WTGs which recede with distance to the east and south. The lower towers of the proposed WTGs to the west of the western array area are behind the skyline, with upper towers and rotors visible above the skyline; with only blade tips of	offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 33.2% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 31.7km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape and is not afforded any planning policy protection however, it is relatively close to the north-eastern edge of the Isle of Wight AONB. • The view has scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, in particular it looks along the eastern Solent out to the open sea, and north across the Solent to the mainland coastline, including Portsmouth and its harbour, where tall buildings such as the Spinnaker Tower form landmarks on the coast. The seaward panorama is likely to be valued by people walking on the IoW coastal path. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Representative of view experienced by walkers at IoW	WTGs extending east likely to be visible at greater distance. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively small, forming small-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. The vertical scale of the proposed WTGs contrasts with the horizontal emphasis of the sea skyline but will be smaller in vertical scale than many of the foreground vertical features in the view, such as signage, tall buildings on the urban coast, boat masts and large vessels. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce new WTG elements to the receiving view as Rampion 1 Wind Farm is not visible (due its distance). There are many other vertical elements of comparable or larger scale in the busy intervening seascape nearer to the viewpoint, which appear larger in scale than the distant proposed WTGs beyond. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape). The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within open seascape, separated clearly from the coast, in the context of the mainland non-designated	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		coastal path, residents of Bembridge, tourist visitors (Bembridge Coast Hotel and recreational boating in the eastern Solent, whose main attention and interest are partially on the sea views, as well as the activities in which they are engaged. • Viewpoint is visited by a moderate to high number of people accessing via the IoW coastal path, visiting the nearby hotel, living in Bembridge or taking part in recreational boating in the Solent. On a busy summer's day there is potential for the character of view to be influenced by intensity of recreational boating use in the nearshore waters. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, from low coastline over open and exposed sea, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2, partially enclosed by mainland coastline	and urbanised coastline and busy seascape that visually influences the seascape setting. • Contrast/context: The proposed WTGs will add further offshore elements on the seascape skyline backdrop to the busy seascape of the eastern Solent in views across the open waters. The proposed WTGs will add new, distant landmarks in the eastern views to the open sea, generally viewed in the as being recessive in the context of more prominent foreground seascape influences. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape. Views north across the Solent to the mainland and the City of Portsmouth, which is the main directional focus of the panorama, will remain unaffected.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		which channels views east along the Solent. • The view is open and offshore to the east, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than the transitional influence of boats and vessels. The view north is the main directional focus across the Solent where forts in the water form landmarks and the seas are scattered with numerous sailing boats, ferries and large vessels. On the mainland coastline and the City of Portsmouth there are numerous focal points, where tall buildings such as the Spinnaker Tower form landmarks on the coast. • Walkers and tourist visitors are likely to be focused on the experience of visual amenity gained from sea views at this location; however, these sea views are heavily influenced by the busy seascape and the urban mainland coastline. Visual amenity is also only incidental to some of the more active sea-		

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		based recreational activities taking place.		
26	**Low Weald (A24, near Ashington)** (**Figure 15.49, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium-low** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-low, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-low susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is located in the Low Weald, to the north of Ashington east of the A24, on a PRoW near Woodman's Farm. • It is not a specific viewpoint nor identified in tourist information and signage however, it is representative of views from the closest parts of the Low Weald. • There are no facilities provided at viewpoint to aid the enjoyment of the view, which is incidental to the experience of walking on the PRoW. • The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape	**Magnitude of change: Zero** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **zero**, as it will not be visible in the view. Rampion 2 array area	**Not significant (None)**. Rampion 2 will have no effect on the view.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		and is not afforded protection in planning policy however, parts of the visible landscape are within the SDNP, which forms the backdrop to the south. • Views across the Low Weald to the elevated landform of the South Downs have informal recognition and are well- known at a local level as having particular scenic qualities. • This particular view is not recognised through references in art or literature; however, views of the South Downs have been inspiration for a host of writers and artists. **Susceptibility: Medium-low** • The viewpoint is representative of views experienced by walkers using the PRoW south of Woodman's Farm, to the east of Ashington, and to some degree road users on the nearby A24, although views are largely screened from the road.		

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Walkers attention and interest is likely to be on their surroundings; however, road users are dynamic and experience transient, fleeting views. • There are no views of the sea due to the curtailment by the intervening elevated landform of the South Downs, such that there is no visible seascape context in the view. Viewers are therefore less liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view from the PRoW is likely to be visited or used by a relatively low number of people. • The view is focused in a specific directional vista across the pastoral and wooded landscape of the Weald towards the South Downs, which forms a notable landform backdrop of interest in the view south. • Viewers are likely to be focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location due to its overall pleasantness as an attractive visual setting.		

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
27	**Hollingbury Hill Fort** (**Figure 15.50, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: High** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • The viewpoint is a specific view from Hollingbury Hill Fort, within an open area of undeveloped downs associated with Hollingbury Castle and golf course, which is within the SDNP but surrounded by the urban areas of Brighton and provides a natural vantage point from which to experience views over Brighton and its seascape setting. • The viewpoint can be accessed via local PRoW from the car park for Hollingbury Golf Course. • Other than the footpath, there are no particular facilities to aid enjoyment of the view.	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 22.5km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 22.5km, without interrupting the intervening open downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline mainly westwards and slightly eastwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 47.7°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed predominantly behind Rampion 1, so it is mainly the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of	**Significant (Major/moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 49.5% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 22.5km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Scheduled Monument - Iron Age Hillfort. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and is representative of views from the edges of the high downs between the Adur and Ouse looking south out to sea over their associative seascape setting to the south. • The elevated position of the viewpoints on the downs means this view represents the '*breathtaking views'* and *'stunning panoramic views to the sea'* that are noted in SDNP Special Quality 1 and the '*diversity of landscapes'* the '*diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, which is well known viewpoint within Brighton that provides an auditorium to see the landscape context of the city, addressing the sea to the south	development. The additional lateral spread of Rampion 2 is approximately 19.1°, which is considered a relatively narrow additional portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The views east over the open downland of the SDNP is unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or on the skyline to either side of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of Rampion 1 appearing to recede with distance to the west. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		and backed by the rising landform of the South Downs. The view is heavily urbanised, with high-rise buildings, tall towers and cranes influencing the visual amenity. • The viewpoint itself is not well recognised through cultural references; however, the visible townscape of Brighton is recognised through cultural references and popular culture, particularly in film, music and literature. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by people walkers on the PRoW, residents of the City of Brighton and Hove, and golfers playing at Hollingbury Golf Course, whose main interest and attention is likely to be on their surroundings and the expansive view over Brighton to the seascape beyond. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by a moderate number of people.	larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the increased distance of Rampion 2 offshore than Rampion 1, and the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the western side of Rampion 1. There is an evident separation or 'gap' between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array. A line of sight between the arrays allows the western Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the edges of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip dominated by the City of Brighton and Hove, which visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the southern edges of the open downland, with an intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea, which reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP. • Due the elevation of the open downs and raised earthworks of this historic hillfort, the viewpoint provides an amphitheatre for panoramic views, including views looking south out to sea, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced, albeit at considerable distance. • The view is panoramic, with several points of interest; however, there are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coastal strip between	• Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the edges of the downs and developed coastline, affecting the main visual focus of views to the sea across Brighton. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the heavily developed urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
28	**Cuckmere Haven Beach** (**Figure 15.51, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: High** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • The viewpoint is a specific view from Cuckmere Haven Beach, on open access land near South Downs Way within Seven Sisters Country Park, which is a well-known and popular country park	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 26.2km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing partially to the fore of Rampion 1 Wind Farm, within the maritime seascape context of the SDNP. There is limited separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2, which are viewed directly with the white chalk cliffs with a	**Significant (Major/moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		made up of both chalk cliffs and the meandering Cuckmere River Valley and Beach, which is identified in tourist information and signage. • There are no particular facilities at the viewpoint to aid enjoyment of the view; however, there is a visitor centre and car parking facilities within the Country Park from which people can walk along the Cuckmere Valley to access the beach. • View is within the SDNP and Sussex Heritage Coast and overlooks the chalk cliff coastline of the designated landscape, which implies a higher value to the visible landscape. • View from this part of the SDNP coastline is representative of the *'breathtaking views'* and '*stunning panoramic views to the sea'* identified in SDNP special quality 1, which are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content	narrow section of skyline seascape separation between the WTGs and the cliffs; however, this is already influenced by Rampion 1. This replicates how Rampion 1 is currently viewed, but with the Rampion 2 WTGs having larger apparent scale. Rampion 2 will however be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 26.2km, without interrupting the immediate nearshore seascape in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline eastwards, increasing the lateral extent of the WTG array and occupying approximately 9.2° of the field of view. Viewed from this direction, this is considered a relatively narrow additional portion of the wider 180° sea view available to the observer; however,. The open sea skyline remains unaffected across the majority of view out to sea, such that the panoramic views to the sea are retained, particularly to the south and south-west, which are unaffected. The main focus of the view eastwards along the Seven Sisters chalk cliffs is unaffected, as are the wider views extending inland along the Cuckmere valley.	indicates 40.7% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 26.2km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		and composition of the visible landscape, particularly the dramatic chalk cliff faced coastline that contains the beach and meandering Cuckmere Valley. • View has recognition as having particular scenic qualities and interest for visitors. • The Seven Sisters chalk cliffs are famous as one of Britain's finest coastlines and is well recognised through cultural references in art, film and literature. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by people visiting the beach for recreation at Cuckmere Haven, within Seven Sisters Country Park, whose main attention and interest are on their surroundings. • Viewpoint is visited by a large number of people, accessing locally from the visitor centre/car park within the Cuckmere Valley or as part of the walk over the	• Size/amount visible: WTGs within the western part of the wind farm array area will be entirely screened by the chalk headland, with much of the array area therefore not visible from this viewpoint. Only the proposed WTGs within the southern array area will be visible on the sea skyline to the east of Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape and chalk cliffs in the view; however, the introduction of further taller offshore WTGs with moving rotors is likely to compete with the chalk cliffs as a focal feature in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height, larger rotor diameter and position slightly closer to the viewpoint. There is a relative balance in apparent scale and spread in perspective, with Rampion 2 closer and Rampion 1 more distant, and stark scale comparisons are avoided through	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Seven Sisters along the South Downs Way. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • Offshore views of the sea are contained between chalk cliffs to the east and west, primarily orientating views to the seascape directly south of the coastline. The landforms of the chalk cliffs contain the extent of the sea view to the immediate seascape setting of Cuckmere Beach and out to sea, while providing dramatic and iconic white cliffs forming focal points on either side of Cuckmere Beach. The scale, form, colour and contrast of the chalk cliffs form dramatic features of interest in the view. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already	the evident separation or 'gap' between the distinct Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the low-lying position of the viewpoint, at beach level, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the horizon/sea skyline (rather than 'within' their seascape). The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear within views of the white cliffs enclosing Cuckmere Haven, apparently extending from the coast without any skyline seascape separation between the turbines and the cliffs. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and southern Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of shingle beach, chalk cliffs, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of the visible coastline however, their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, adjacent to the white cliffs to the south-west of Cuckmere Haven, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.	complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	
29	**Kingley Vale National Nature Reserve** (**Figure 15.52, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • The viewpoint is located at Kingley Vale National Nature Reserve (NNR), on an elevated section of the footpath that approaches Bow Hill providing a specific view over the vale below. It is not on the South Downs Way	**Magnitude of change: Medium-low** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-low**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 31.6km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 located at increasingly long distance from the wooded estate downlands in this area, and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines	**Not significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 33.3% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		but is accessible off the Monarch's Way nearby. • Other than the footpath, there are no particular facilities provided to aid enjoyment of the view. • Scheduled Monument - 1009004 An Itford Hill style settlement in Kingley Vale. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the designated landscape of wooded downs to the north of Chichester. It is representative of views from the high downs looking south across the coastal plain out to sea, but also affords a panoramic view north over the Lavant and Emms Valleys to the wooded downlands beyond. • The elevated position on the downs means this view represents the *'breathtaking views'* and *'stunning panoramic views of the sea'* that are identified in the first of the SDNP special qualities, as well as the *'diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which are afforded	will be located at distances of at least 31.6km, without interrupting the intervening wooded downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will be 40.6°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 26.8°, this is considered a relatively moderate portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The additional westward spread of the western array along the sea skyline is most notable. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The panoramic view north over the Lavant and Emms Valleys to the wooded downs remains unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or on the skyline to the west of Rampion 1, with the	Rampion 2 at 31.6km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		planning policy protection. The view also reveals the tranquillity of the downs compared to the settled coastal plain (Special Quality 3). • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape. The open downs give way to extensive areas of mature estate woodlands blanketing the mid-ground of the view on the dip-slopes dropping south, before giving way to the developed coastal plain. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature, although the panoramic view is highlighted in Kingley Vale NNR visitor information literature. **Susceptibility: Medium** • Specific view experienced by people visiting Kingley Vale NNR walking on the trail to Bow Hill or using areas of open access land. People experiencing the view are	proposed WTGs to the west of the western array area appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the east and south of Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium to small scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the landscape and seascape in the view. A limited number of WTGs within the eastern part of the western array will be viewed to the fore of Rampion 1; however, scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs is generally avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height, larger rotor diameter and position closer to the viewpoint. Scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the position of the Rampion 2 array behind Rampion 1 and mainly on the skyline to its west, with the Rampion 2 WTGs appearing larger in scale extending westwards with perspective from the smaller Rampion 1 WTGs. Differences in apparent WTG scale are likely to be most notable at the portion	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		likely to be walkers or cyclists visiting the ancient burial mounds, yew woodlands and viewpoints of the NNR, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings and the panoramic view. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by a moderate number of people visiting the NNR. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at considerable distance inland from the coast on the wooded downland. The sea consists of a relatively thin band across the view to the south, partially disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a greater influence and association).	of the array where the Rampion 2 WTGs are overlapping with and viewed to the fore of Rampion 1. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the wooded downland of the SDNP, and in the backdrop to Chichester, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal plain that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. There is no visible separation between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array; however, there are clear lines of sight between the WTGs of the western array to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the sea view component beyond the wooded downland and developed coastal plain to the south-east; however, they will not affect the wider panoramic view over the wooded downs of the SDNP to the west, north and east of the viewpoint. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view, including	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Due the elevation of the wooded downs at this location, the viewpoint provides views over Chichester, its cathedral and Chichester Harbour AONB, extending over the wider coastal plain to the sea beyond to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced in the backdrop to the coastal plain, albeit at considerable distance. • The view from this footpath is to some degree focused to the south over the coastal plain and Chichester; however, there are wider directional vistas north, away from the sea and Rampion 2 array area. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location, which is partially influenced by views of the urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity.	the distinctive yew woodland habitats within Kingley Vale NNR. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and slow visual movement to the view at long distance.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
30	**Halnaker Windmill** (**Figure 15.53, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • The viewpoint is located at the top of Halnaker Hill, near Halnaker village, Chichester, on the southern edge of the South Downs, which overlooks the coastal plain north of Chichester. • The viewpoint is located near Halnaker Windmill, which is a	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the wind farm array area will be located 26.2km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 located at increasingly long distance from the wooded estate downlands in this area, and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 40.7% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		valued local landmark that is a visible from the surrounding area and is the reason many climb the hill to view it close up. • It can be accessed via a short walk on the footpath along the distinctive Mill Lane and then across chalk grassland, leading from a small parking area at Warehead Farm. • Valued for cultural heritage - Causeway enclosure, WWII Searchlights Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade II Listed building, Halnaker Windmill. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the southern edges of this designated landscape of wooded downs to the north of Chichester. It is representative of views from the wooded estate downlands between Chichester and Arundel and is also representative of views of specific landmarks – both Halnaker Windmill itself, and also Chichester Cathedral and Goodwood Racecourse.	at least 26.2km, without interrupting the intervening wooded downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will be 51.5°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 33.7°, this is considered a relatively moderate portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The additional westward spread of the western Rampion 2 array along the sea skyline is most notable. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The panoramic view north over the wooded downs and south-west over the Chichester Harbour AONB to the Isle of Wight remains unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or on	Rampion 2 at 26.2km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The elevated position on the downs means this view represents the *'breathtaking views'* and *'stunning panoramic views of the sea'* that are identified in the first of the SDNP special qualities, as well as the *'diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, and '*rich cultural heritage of the Downs'* (Special Quality 6) which are afforded planning policy protection. The view also reveals the tranquillity of the downs compared to the settled coastal plain (Special Quality 3). • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape. The open downs give way to extensive areas of mature estate woodlands blanketing the mid-ground of the view on the dip-slopes dropping south, before giving way to the developed coastal plain. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature, although Halnaker	the skyline to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of the wind farm array area appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the east and south of Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium to small scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the landscape and seascape in the view. A limited number of WTGs within the eastern part of the western array will be viewed to the fore of Rampion 1; however, scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs is generally avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height, larger rotor diameter and position closer to the viewpoint. Scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the position of the Rampion 2 array behind Rampion 1 and mainly on the skyline to its west, with the Rampion 2 WTGs appearing larger in scale extending westwards with perspective from the smaller Rampion 1 WTGs. Differences in apparent WTG	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Windmill is highlighted in online literature promoted by WSCC as a landmark to visit. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Specific view experienced by people visiting the Halnaker Windmill and representing views from the top of Halnaker Hill and the PRoW. People experiencing the view are likely to be walkers or people visiting to view the windmill and the wider landscape, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings and the panoramic view. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by a moderate number of people. Although promoted as a landmark to visit, it does not have the profile of other recognised viewpoints from South Downs. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the downland. The sea consists of a relatively thin band across	scale are likely to be most notable at the portion of the array where the Rampion 2 WTGs are overlapping with and viewed to the fore of Rampion 1. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), in a seascape which is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the wooded downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal plain that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. There is no visible separation between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array; however, there are clear lines of sight between the WTGs of the western array to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the sea view component beyond the wooded downland and developed coastal plain to the south-east; however, they will not affect the wider panoramic view over the wooded downs of the SDNP to the north of the viewpoint, or the view across the Chichester Harbour AONB to the Isle of Wight to the south-west. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		the view to the south, partially disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a greater influence and association). • Due the elevation of the wooded downs at this location, the viewpoint provides views over the downland to the north, Goodwood Racecourse, Chichester and Chichester Harbour AONB, and the wider coastal plain to the sea beyond to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced in the backdrop to the coastal plain, albeit at considerable distance. • The view is panoramic but mainly focused to the south over the coastal plain, including views of the sea to the south, but	will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the developed coastal plain and its urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and slow visual movement to the view at long distance.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		encompassing a wide panorama with other focal points. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location, which is partially influenced by views of the urbanised coastal plain between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the distant presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
31	**Butser Hill National Nature Reserve** (**Figure 15.54, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15))	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment.	**Magnitude of change: Low** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **low**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 45.1km from the	**Not significant (Moderate/minor)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:**

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
	SDNP	**Value: High** • Butser Hill is a specific viewpoint on this flat-topped summit within Queen Elizabeth Country Park, forming a natural observation point, at 271m high it is one of the highest points on the main ridge of the South Downs, which is an OS marked viewpoint. • The South Downs Way passes nearby, with links to the walking and cycle trails within the Country Park and views from it are noted in literature about the South Downs Way. • There is a visitor centre, facilities and a car park near the top of Butser Hill providing relatively easy access to this panoramic viewpoint. • Scheduled Monument - 1008692 A hilltop enclosed by Iron Age cross dykes. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the Meon Valley and Rother Valley, along the chalk ridgeline and northern scarp slopes of the South Downs, and	viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 located at long distance from the viewpoint and appearing in the background, as a new element, with Rampion 1 Wind Farm scarcely visible due to the distance and intervening terrain. Due the limited amount of sea view, there is not always a clear separation between the offshore elements of Rampion 2 and the open downland, such that parts of the array are seen behind the downs, while the western parts of the array are viewed more clearly in the visible seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located in the same part of the view as Rampion 1, increasing visibility of WTGs in this part of the view to the south-east, while extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will be 51.5°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 19.5°, which is considered a relatively narrow additional portion of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The additional westward spread of the western array area along the sea skyline is most notable, behind the	Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 12.1% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 45.1km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		as the landform falls away gradually to the south, views across extensive woodlands and the south coast plain to the distant sea beyond. • The viewpoint is representative of views from the undeveloped downs and its elevation is such that it represents the *'breathtaking views'* and *'stunning panoramic views of the sea'* that are identified in the first of the SDNP special qualities, as well as the *'diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which are afforded planning policy protection. The view also reveals the tranquillity and sense of space of the downs compared to the settled coastal plain (Special Quality 3). • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape. There are views along the northern scarp slope of the downs and the open undeveloped downs, which give way to extensive areas of mature	downs and into the open seascape beyond the coastal plain. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the west of the array maintained. The panoramic view east and north over the open and wooded downs remains unaffected. • Size/amount visible: The upper parts/rotors/blade tips of the proposed WTGs will be partially visible behind the wooded downs of the SDNP, with the proposed WTGs to the west of the Rampion 1 extending into the open seascape in the western array area, appearing more prominent when viewed in full beyond the lower lying coastal plain. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively small, at such distance, forming small scale elements in the view, due to their long distance and the large scale of the landscape and seascape in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce new WTG elements to the receiving view as Rampion 1 Wind Farm is scarcely visible, due to the distance and intervening terrain, and there are few other vertical elements of comparable scale or form to the proposed WTGs, with the exception of the tall communication mast near the viewpoint on Butser Hill itself and the	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		estate woodlands blanketing the mid-ground of the view on the dip-slopes dropping south, before giving way to the developed coastal plain and the seascape beyond, extending across the Solent to the Isle of Wight. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature, although the panoramic view is highlighted in Queen Elizabeth Country Park visitor information. **Susceptibility: Medium** • Specific view experienced by people visiting Queen Elizabeth Country Park walking or cycling on the trails within the park, or the nearby South Downs Way or using areas of open access land, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings and the panoramic view. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by a moderate number of people visiting the Country Park.	overhead pylons crossing the landscape to the south. The proposed WTGs are small-scale and distant in comparison to the prominent communication mast. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be partially seen 'within' its seascape, in the western array area, while also appearing partially within the skyline backdrop to the landform of the south downs when looking south-east along the downs towards the coast. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located partially within the seascape backdrop to views across the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal plain that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the sea view component beyond the wooded downland and developed coastal plain to the south-east; however, they will not affect the wider panoramic view over the wooded downs of the SDNP to the west, north and east of the viewpoint. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be partially located	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at long distance inland from the coast on the open downs. The sea consists of a relatively thin band barely visible across the view to the south, partially disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a greater influence and association). • Due the elevation of the open downs at this location, the viewpoint provides an observation point for views along the south downs extending south-east towards the coast, as well as the wider coastal plain to the sea beyond to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced in the backdrop to	in the same portion of the view as the urbanised coastal plain, and their appearance will relate rationally to the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and slow visual movement to the view at long distance.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		the coastal plain, albeit at considerable distance. • The view is panoramic in all directions and not focused over a specific directional vista, including subtle views of the distant sea to the south, but encompassing a wide panorama with more prevailing focal points such as the scarp slopes of the downs and the Isle of Wight being directed away from the Rampion 2 array area. The intervening landforms of the South Downs provides some screening in the view towards the sea and limits the associated seascape context, therefore moderating the susceptibility to change. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location, which is partially influenced by views of the urbanised coastal plan between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity.		

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
32	**Levin Down** (**Figure 15.55, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change.	**Magnitude of change: Zero** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **zero**, as it will not be visible in the view.	**Not significant (None)**. Rampion 2 will have no effect on the view.
33	**Arundel Castle** (**Figure 15.56, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium-high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • The viewpoint is located on the top of the walls of Arundel Castle keep and is therefore a specific viewpoint affording a view that is only experienced at this elevated position at the top of the keep, around 40m above ground level. It is a specific tourist/visitor destination viewpoint located at this popular visitor attraction.	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 21.5km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, in the seascape to the south-west of the viewpoint. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 21.5km, without interrupting the intervening edges of the open downs or immediate nearshore seascape.	**Significant (Major/moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 51.8% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 21.5km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The viewpoint is also representative of views from specific landmarks within the SDNP, with Arundel Castle providing a natural vantage point for views over the Arun Valley from within the southern edge of the SDNP. • The 'commanding views' from Arundel Castle over the Arun Valley are noted in literature published about the Monarch's Way and it occupies a prominent position within the Arun River valley, as well as being an important historic building within the SDNP, with the view demonstrating its relationship with the Downs, river valley and settlement, and coastal plain to the south. • Scheduled Monument - 1012500 Arundel Castle and Grade II* Registered Parkscape. Grade I Listed Building. • The elevated position above the coastal plain means this view represents the *'breathtaking*	• Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect a new part of the view, since Rampion 1 Wind Farm is not visible due to the intervening stone tower of the castle keep, extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. The lateral extent of the WTG array will theoretically occupy approximately 57.1° of the field of view; however, approximately half of this is 'hidden' behind the stone tower of the castle keep and not visible in the view, with the visible part of the western array area adding approximately 26.3° to the field of view. There are no 360° outward views (in a single sweep) from the top of the Keep (which is the highest publicly accessible location). There are only three possible view directions from the Keep and it is the view south-west which will experience change as a result of the offshore elements of Rampion 2. Viewed in this direction, the visible extent of the array is considered a relatively moderate portion of the sea view component of the wider view available to the observer. The additional westward spread of the western array area along the sea skyline is most notable. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with a new wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the west of the array maintained. The views westward over	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		views' and '*stunning panoramic views to the sea'* that are identified in SDNP Special Quality 1 and the '*diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape however, it is located relatively close to the southern edges of the downs and includes the developed coastal plain and urbanised coastal edge, which reduces the remote/scenic qualities associated with other elevated viewpoints within the SDNP. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Representative of view experienced by visitors to the walls of Arundel Castle keep, one of the most elevated parts of Arundel Castle and Gardens. Due to its elevated position, is not representative of the more restricted visibility experienced	Arundel and the coastal plain beyond are unaffected. • Size/amount visible: The proposed WTGs within the western array area will be visible in the seascape, with the proposed WTGs in this area appearing most prominent in the seascape beyond the coastal plain to the south-west. Approximately half of the WTG array including the southern array area and eastern parts of the western array area will be screened behind the intervening stone tower of the castle keep and will not be visible. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce new WTG elements to the receiving view as Rampion 1 Wind Farm is not visible, due to the intervening stone tower of the castle keep, and there are few other vertical elements of comparable scale or form to the proposed WTGs. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), and in the seascape backdrop to the coastal plain, within a large-	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		elsewhere within the castle grounds and gardens. • The view is likely to be experienced by a high number of people, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings, primarily the immediate Castle and Gardens, but also extending to the wider views and landscape setting of the Castle as experienced from the keep. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast. The sea consists of a relatively thin band across the view to the south, partially disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a greater influence and association).	scale, open seascape with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip that visually influences and separates the edges of the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the edges of the Arun Valley, coastal plain and developed coastline, but will not affect the views west over Arundel and the coastal plain beyond Arundel in that direction. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view, particularly the relationship of the edges of the downs and the Arun Valley/coastal plain. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the heavily developed urbanised coastline, which is prominent in the view, and their appearance will relate rationally to the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and slow visual movement to the view.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Due the elevation of the Castle keep on its associated historic hillfort landform, and its position above the Arun Valley, there are open views, including views to the sea across the coastal plain, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced, albeit at distance. • The view to the south from the walls of the Castle keep are curtailed by its stone tower situated at its southern end, which limits views directly south towards the Rampion 2 array area and moderates susceptibility to changes occurring in the seascape. The ability to take in panoramic views are also limited by the stone turrets that form the walls of the keep and allow viewing 'windows' between them to sections of the landscape. • There is no view of Rampion 1 wind farm and the view towards the Rampion 2 array area is focused south-west between the turrets, revealing the relationship		

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		of the castle with Arundel, which forms the main point of interest, the Arun Valley and the coastal plain beyond in which the town is set. • Viewers are focused on the experience of visual amenity of the castle and views out form the keep at this location; however, the urbanised coastal plain between the viewpoint and the sea influences visual amenity.		
34	**Bembridge Fort** (**Figure 15.57, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) Isle of Wight	**Sensitivity: High** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • The viewpoint is located at the OS marked viewpoint just to the east of Bembridge Fort (Scheduled Monument – 1012717) and its visitor parking,	**Magnitude of change: Medium-low** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-low**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 34.4km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing on the distant seascape skyline, beyond the immediate seascape context. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 34.4km, oblique to the northern view across the Solent, without interrupting the immediate seascape.	**Not significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 33.3% visibility frequency

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		at the high point of Bembridge Down, within the IoW AONB. • It is a specific view from Bembridge Fort that is identified on OS maps but is also representative of the view from the Bembridge and Culver Downs National Trust site, forming the chalk downland at the eastern extent of the IoW AONB that is closest to the Rampion 2 array area, and of views from nearby Isle of Wight (IoW) Coastal Path over Culver Down. • The viewpoint is well-known as having particular scenic qualities due to its elevation, which affords panoramic views over the adjacent areas of coastal farmland and pastures, beyond to the northern parts of the Isle of Wight, across the Solent to Portsmouth, north-east along the mainland coast and east to the open seascape. • As well as the nearby coastal path, there are parking facilities	• Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 15.6° of the field of view, which is considered a relatively narrow HFoV as a portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panorama available to the observer. The proposed WTGs will create a new wind farm influence on the distant sea skyline to the east, which may partially reduce the sense of openness in long distance views east; however, the open sea skyline is retained on either side of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant and narrow in lateral extent, that the panoramic views to the sea are retained. • Size/amount visible: The proposed WTGs to the west of the western array area that are closest to the viewpoint will appear more prominent than the WTGs which recede with distance to the east and south. Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the full towers of the proposed WTGs to the west of the western array area are likely to be visible; with only upper towers and rotors of WTGs extending east likely to be visible at greater distance. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively small, forming small-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the	of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 34.4km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		providing easy access to aid the enjoyment of the panoramic view. • The viewpoint is located within the IoW AONB. The distinct central chalk downland ridge that runs from Bembridge Downs to Culver Cliff and the coast between Whitecliff Bay to Foreland is part of the designated IoW AONB; however, wide parts of the panorama to the north are not within the designated landscape. • The view illustrates some of the special qualities of the IoW AONB, notably the diversity of landscape identified in Special Quality 1, the *'enduring presence of the downs'* (Special Quality 2) and *'long-distance views from coastal heath and downland'* (Special Quality 3), which are provided planning policy protection. • Views from the chalk downlands of the Isle of Wight are well recognised through references in art and literature.	seascape in the view. The vertical scale of the proposed WTGs contrasts with the horizontal emphasis of the sea skyline but will be smaller in vertical scale than many of the other vertical features in the view, such as the Yarborough Monument, telegraph masts and tall buildings such as the Spinnaker Tower. • Consistency of image: Rampion 1 Wind Farm is theoretically visible however, in reality at 53.5km distance from the viewpoint it is rarely visible and barely perceptible even in excellent visibility. Rampion 2 will therefore introduce new WTG elements to the receiving view. • Skyline/background: Despite the high elevation of the viewpoint, due to the relatively long distance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2, the proposed WTGs will appear on the horizon, rather than being seen 'within' its seascape. It is viewed as a horizon development within the open seascape, clearly separated from the IoW and mainland coast by large areas of intervening seascape. • Contrast/context: The proposed WTGs will add new offshore elements in the long-distance sea views from this coastal downland at Bembridge and Culver Down, on the skyline backdrop to the South Wight seascape. The proposed WTGs will add new, distant landmarks in the eastern views	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Susceptibility: Medium-high • Representative of view experienced by visitors to Bembridge Fort and Bembridge Down (National Trust) as well as walkers on the nearby IoW coastal path, whose main attention and interest are partially on the sea views, as well as the wider panorama and activities in which they are engaged. • Viewpoint is visited by a moderate number of people visiting Bembridge Fort and Bembridge Down (National Trust) or accessing via the nearby IoW coastal path. • It is a relatively direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, from an elevated position on the chalk downland affording long-distance views over the open seascape to the east, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. The long distance of the Rampion 2 array area	to the open sea, generally viewed as being recessive in the context of more prominent foreground influences. The proposed WTGs will be viewed in the context of the diverse landscape of the Isle of Wight, including both the designated chalk downlands and coastlines, the surrounding non-designated pastoral farmlands, urbanised coast, holiday parks and Bembridge Airport, as well as the urbanised mainland coastline and busy seascape of the eastern Solent. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape. Views north across the northern parts of the Isle of Wight and the Solent to the mainland, which is the main directional focus of the panorama, will remain unaffected.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		offshore from the people experiencing the view moderates the susceptibility to change. • The view is relatively open and offshore to the east, extending straight out to the open seascape beyond Culver Down, with the coastal view interrupted by nearby landmarks such as Yarborough Monument on Culver Down and extensive holiday park development at Whitecliff Bay. • There are few specific focal points of interest offshore, other than the transitional influence of boats and vessels. The view north is the main directional focus across the northern part of the Isle of Wight, Bembridge Harbour and across the Solent to the mainland coastline. The City of Portsmouth includes numerous focal points that form landmarks on the coast and the seas are scattered with numerous sailing boats, ferries and large vessels. • Walkers and visitors are likely to be focused on the experience of		

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		visual amenity gained from sea views at this location; however, these sea views are heavily influenced by the intervening holiday park development, the busy seascape of the Solent and the urban mainland coastline.		
35	**St. Boniface Down above Ventnor** (**Figure 15.58, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) Isle of Wight	**Sensitivity: High** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** Visitors (Ventnor Downs and Luccombe National Trust site); Residents (Ventnor); Walkers (IoW Coastal Path) **Value: High** • The viewpoint is located at the OS marked viewpoint at Bonchurch Down, just to the east of the radio and radar stations, within the IoW AONB. It is	**Magnitude of change: Low** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **low**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 39.6km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing on the distant seascape skyline, beyond the immediate seascape context. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 39.6km, oblique to the main directional focus to Culver Cliff, without interrupting the immediate seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 11° of the field of view, which is considered a relatively narrow HFoV as a portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panorama	**Not significant (Moderate/minor)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 25.4% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 39.6km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		coincident with the second area of chalk downs on the East Wight coast, formed by Ventnor and Shanklin Downs, where the chalk upland downs rise to above 240m. • It is a specific view from Bonchurch Down that is identified on OS maps but is also representative of the view from the Luccombe National Trust site, the footpaths and open access land within this area, forming the chalk downland at the south-eastern extent of the IoW AONB. • Footpaths, parking and benches are provided to aid enjoyment of the view. • The viewpoint is well-known as having particular scenic qualities due to its elevation, which affords panoramic and direct views of the sea across foreground vegetation on steep eastern slope of the downs. • There is open access land and footpaths which provide access links from the nearby IoW coastal	available to the observer. The proposed WTGs will create a new wind farm influence on the distant sea skyline to the east, which may partially reduce the sense of openness in long distance views east; however, the open sea skyline is retained on either side of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant and narrow in lateral extent, that the panoramic views to the sea are retained. • Size/amount visible: The proposed WTGs to the west of the western array area that are closest to the viewpoint will appear more prominent than the WTGs which recede with distance to the east and south. Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the full towers of the proposed WTGs to the west of the western array area are likely to be visible; with only upper towers and rotors of WTGs extending east likely to be visible at greater distance. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively small, forming small-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. The vertical scale of the proposed WTGs contrasts with the horizontal emphasis of the sea skyline. • Consistency of image: Rampion 1 Wind Farm is theoretically visible however, in reality at 59.2km	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		path, and parking facilities providing easy access to aid the enjoyment of the panoramic view. • The viewpoint is located within the IoW AONB. The distinctive Ventnor and Shanklin Downs form a series of chalk upland downs that dip steeply on their southern and eastern slope to the Undercliff, below the viewpoint and to the open seascape beyond. The view also extends north to Culver Cliff/Culver Downs which are also within the IoW AONB; however, wider parts of the panorama to the north are not within the designated landscape and include the heavily settled east Wight coast along Shanklin and Sandown Bay. • The view illustrates some of the special qualities of the IoW AONB, notably the diversity of landscape identified in Special Quality 1, the *'enduring presence of the downs'* (Special Quality 2) and *'long-distance views from coastal heath and downland'*	distance from the viewpoint it is rarely visible and barely perceptible even in excellent visibility. Rampion 2 will therefore introduce new WTG elements to the receiving view. • Skyline/background: Despite the high elevation of the viewpoint, due to the relatively long distance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2, the proposed WTGs will appear on the horizon, rather than being seen 'within' its seascape. It is viewed as a horizon development within the open seascape, clearly separated from the IoW and mainland coast by large areas of intervening seascape. • Contrast/context: The proposed WTGs will add new offshore elements in the long-distance sea views from this coastal downland, on the skyline backdrop to the South Wight seascape. The proposed WTGs will add new, distant landmarks in the eastern views to the open sea, generally viewed as being recessive in the context of more prominent foreground influences. The proposed WTGs will be viewed in the context of the diverse landscape of the Isle of Wight, including both the designated chalk downlands and coastlines, the surrounding non-designated pastoral farmlands, urbanised East Wight coast and mainland coastline and busy seascape of the eastern Solent. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to the visual exposure and large scale	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		(Special Quality 3), which are provided planning policy protection. • Views from the chalk downlands of the Isle of Wight are well recognised through references in art and literature. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Representative of view experienced by visitors to the OS marked viewpoint at Bonchurch Down and the wider extent of the elevated St Boniface and Luccombe Downs (National Trust), whose main attention and interest are partially on the sea views, as well as the wider panorama and activities in which they are engaged. To some degree the viewpoint is also representative of views from the nearby IoW Coastal Path; however, the path is at lower elevation and passes through extensive woodland between Dunnose and Luccombe Bay.	of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape. Views north across the northern parts of the Isle of Wight and the Solent to the mainland, which is the main directional focus of the panorama, will remain unaffected.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Viewpoint is visited by a moderate number of people visiting the OS marked viewpoint at Bonchurch Down and the Luccombe National Trust area, or walkers accessing via footpaths from the nearby IoW coastal path. • It is a relatively direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, from an elevated position on the chalk downland affording largely uninterrupted long-distance views over the open seascape to the east, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. The long distance of the Rampion 2 array area offshore from the people experiencing the view moderates the susceptibility to change. • There are few specific focal points of interest offshore in the view east, other than the transitional influence of boats and vessels. The view north is the main directional focus along		

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Sandown Bay to the white chalk cliffs at Culver Cliff/Bembridge Down, the Solent and the mainland coastline beyond. The City of Portsmouth includes numerous focal points that form landmarks on the coast and the seas are scattered with numerous sailing boats, ferries and large vessels. • Walkers and visitors are likely to be focused on the experience of visual amenity gained from sea views at this location; however, these sea views are heavily influenced by scattered settlement, urban coastal development and the busy seascape of the Solent.		
40	**Climping Beach (Figure 15.59, Volume 3 of the ES** (Document Reference 6.3.15))	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment.	**Magnitude of change: High** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **high**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 15.5km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion	**Significant (Major)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
	West Sussex	**Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is not a specific viewpoint but is a representative viewpoint from Climping Beach, on one of the higher points of the shingle embankment, away from the seawall, where there are clear unobstructed views out to sea. • The shingle beach provides informal access to a seafront that is relatively less influenced by urban and tourism related development than other nearby areas, which is likely to be valued by residents and visitors to Atherington/Climping. • The viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or conservation area, and the view is not afforded planning policy protection. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, particularly the large-scale, open and exposed sea and skies viewed from the low	2 appearing in the mid-ground, adjacent to Rampion 1 Wind Farm but beyond the immediate seascape context. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 15.5km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 78.1° of the field of view; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 52.1° which is considered a relatively wide HFoV as a portion of the 180° sea view available to the observer. The open sea skyline is retained on either side of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant, that the panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit	visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 67.6% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 15.4km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		coastline; however, there urban development and tourism influences in the wider view which influence the scenic qualities. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by people visiting Climping beach for recreation, whose main attention and interest is likely to be partially on the sea views, as well as the other attractions and interests of their immediate surroundings. • Viewpoint is likely to be visited by a moderate number of people accessing Climping beach, where there is a busy public car park, but visitor numbers are likely to be relatively lower than other nearby urban seafronts at Littlehampton and Bognor Regis. • The character of the landscape in the view is somewhat more	with an increased wind farm developed skyline, which reduces the sense of openness in the sea view and contributes to a greater degree of enclosure. The views along the shoreline eastwards and westwards are unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline either behind or alongside to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of Rampion 1 appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the south behind Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will increase in this view, to medium-large scale, due to their increased proximity to the viewpoint; however, they are viewed within the context of a large-scale seascape. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height, larger rotor diameter and position closer to the viewpoint. Scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the position of the	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		susceptible to that of the nearby urban seafront viewpoints, being relatively less influenced by urban and tourism related development, with views back inland across the sand dunes and agricultural land in the green gap along the River Arun, between Littlehampton and Middleton-on-Sea. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, from low coastline over open and exposed sea, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is open and offshore to the south, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than Rampion 1 and the transitional influence of shipping, vessels and recreational boats. • Viewers are partially focused on the experience of visual amenity gained from sea view at the location; however, visual amenity is also only partially incidental to many of activities taking place.	Rampion 2 array behind Rampion 1 and on the skyline to its west, with the Rampion 2 WTGs appearing larger in scale extending westwards with perspective from the smaller Rampion 1 WTGs yet avoiding the stark scale comparisons that may occur if Rampion 2 WTGs were sited to the fore of Rampion 1. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape). The seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear to be clearly offshore and visually separated from the coast by open sea. There is no visible separation between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array; however, there are clear lines of sight between the WTGs of the western array to the skyline beyond and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of shingle beach, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• There are some elements associated with the urbanised coast that detract from the existing visual amenity. Views are influenced by the sea walls and to the west by parked cars and activity around the public car park. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.	movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape and seafront.	
41	**Slindon Folly** (**Figure 15.60, Volume 3 of the ES** (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High**	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the wind farm array area will be located 25.2km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 located at increasingly long distance from the wooded	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The viewpoint is located at Slindon Folly or 'Nore Folly' a stone construction on the National Trust's Slindon Estate, near the village of Slindon, west of Arundel, on the southern edge of the South Downs, which overlooks the coastal plain. • The viewpoint is located next to Nore Folly, which resembles a gateway but is a decorative piece that sits at the top of a small hill (112m) on the Slindon Estate. It a local landmark that is accessible via a local PRoW passng Courthill Farm, or as part of a wider walk around Slindon Estate from Eartham. • Valued for cultural heritage as part of the National Trusts Slindon Estate. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the southern edges of this designated landscape of wooded downs to the west of Arundel and is representative of views from the wooded estate downlands near Arundel.	estate downlands in this area, and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 25.2km, without interrupting the intervening wooded downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will be 55.1°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 21.1°, this is considered a relatively moderate portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The additional westward spread of the western Rampion 2 array along the sea skyline is most notable. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit	offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 42.8% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 25.2km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The elevated position on the downs means this view represents the *'breathtaking views'* and *'stunning panoramic views of the sea'* that are identified in the first of the SDNP special qualities, as well as the *'diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, and '*rich cultural heritage of the Downs'* (Special Quality 6) which are afforded planning policy protection. The view also reveals the tranquillity of the downs compared to the settled coastal plain (Special Quality 3). • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape. The open downs give way to extensive areas of mature estate woodlands blanketing the mid-ground of the view on the dip-slopes dropping south, before giving way to the developed coastal plain. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature, although Slindon	with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The panoramic view north over the wooded downs and south-west over the Chichester Harbour AONB to the Isle of Wight remains unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or on the skyline to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of the wind farm array area appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the east and south of Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium to small scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the landscape and seascape in the view. A limited number of WTGs within the eastern part of the western array will be viewed to the fore of Rampion 1; however, scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs is generally avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Estate is highlighted in online literature promoted by National Trust as a place to visit for its walks and outdoor activities. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Specific view experienced by people visiting Slindon Folly and representing views from the more elevated parts of the PRoW through Slindon Estate. People experiencing the view are likely to be walkers and people visiting the National Trust estate, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings and views of the landscape. • Viewpoint is likely to be visited by a moderate number of people. Although promoted as a place to visit, it does not have the profile of other recognised viewpoints from the South Downs. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the downland. The sea consists	larger in apparent scale due to their taller height, larger rotor diameter and position closer to the viewpoint. Scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the position of the Rampion 2 array behind Rampion 1 and mainly on the skyline to its west, with the Rampion 2 WTGs appearing larger in scale extending westwards with perspective from the smaller Rampion 1 WTGs. Differences in apparent WTG scale are likely to be most notable at the portion of the array where the Rampion 2 WTGs are overlapping with and viewed to the fore of Rampion 1. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), in a seascape which is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the wooded downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal plain that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. There is no visible separation between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array; however, there are clear lines of sight between the WTGs of the western array to the skyline beyond.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		of a relatively thin band across the view to the south, partially disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a greater influence and association). • Due the elevation of the wooded downs at this location, the viewpoint provides views south over the upper coastal plain, and the wider coastal plain to the sea beyond to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced in the backdrop to the coastal plain, albeit at considerable distance. • The view is open but mainly focused to the south over the coastal plain, including views of the sea to the south, but	• Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the sea view component beyond the wooded downland and developed coastal plain to the south-east; however, they will not affect the wider panoramic view over the wooded downs of the SDNP to the north of the viewpoint, or the view across the Chichester Harbour AONB to the Isle of Wight to the south-west. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the developed coastal plain and its urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and slow visual movement to the view at long distance.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		encompassing a wide panorama with other focal points. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location, which is partially influenced by views of the urbanised coastal plain between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the distant presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
43	**Gilkicker Point** (**Figure 15.61, Volume 3 of the ES** (Document Reference 6.3.15))	**Sensitivity: Medium** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment.	**Magnitude of change: Low** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **low**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 39.1km from the	**Not Significant (Minor)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:**

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
	Hampshire	**Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is located at Gilkicker Point, near to Fort Gilkicker on the Solent Way, which rounds the headland and fort at this point. • Specific view from the southern seaward extremity of the headland between Stokes Bay and the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour, where it meets the open sea at the harbour mouth. • The viewpoint is not identified in OS maps and / or tourist information and signage; however, it has informal recognition and is well-known at a local level as having particular scenic qualities as part of the walk around Gilkicker Point. • There are no particular facilities provided at viewpoint to aid the enjoyment of the view, other than the shingle path that follows the coastal edge around the point. • The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape	viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing in the mid-ground, beyond the immediate seascape context. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 39.1km, oblique to the harbour mouth, without interrupting the immediate seascape at the Solent or the waters of Portsmouth Harbour. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 17.6° of the field of view, which is considered a relatively narrow HFoV as a portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panorama available to the observer. The proposed WTGs will create a new wind farm influence on the distant skyline to the south-east, which may partially reduce the sense of openness/increase enclosure in views east along the Solent to the open sea; however, the open sea skyline is retained on either side of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant and narrow in lateral extent, that the panoramic views to the sea are retained across the Solent. • Size/amount visible: The proposed WTGs to the west of the western array area that are closest to the viewpoint will appear more prominent than the WTGs which recede with distance to the east and south. The lower towers of the proposed WTGs to the west of the western array area are	Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 25.4% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 39.1km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		the CHAONB and is not afforded any planning policy protection; however, parts of the visible landscape to the south-west across the Solent are designed as part of the Isle of Wight AONB, implying a higher value to these areas of the view. • The view has scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, in particular it looks along the eastern Solent and across the Solent to the northern coastline of the Isle of Wight and its elevated chalk downs. The seaward panorama is likely to be valued by people walking at Gilkicker Point, as are views of the landmarks within Portsmouth Harbour. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature; however, it is situated near Scheduled Monument - 1276716 Fort Gilkicker, which has strategic/cultural importance for its defence position with sea views.	behind the skyline, with upper towers and rotors visible above the skyline; with only blade tips of WTGs extending east likely to be visible at greater distance. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively small, forming small-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. The vertical scale of the proposed WTGs contrasts with the horizontal emphasis of the sea skyline but will be smaller in vertical scale than many of the foreground vertical features in the view, such as rigs/markers, tall buildings on the urban coast, boat masts and large vessels. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce new WTG elements to the receiving view as Rampion 1 Wind Farm is not visible (due its distance). There are many other vertical elements of comparable or larger scale in the busy intervening seascape nearer to the viewpoint, which appear larger in scale than the distant proposed WTGs beyond. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape). The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Susceptibility: Medium • Representative of view experienced by walkers at Gilkicker Point on the Solent Way, and recreational boating at the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour/in the eastern Solent, whose main attention and interest are partially on the sea views, as well as the activities in which they are engaged. • Viewpoint is visited by a moderate to large number of people accessing Gilkicker Point, living in Gosport or taking part in recreational boating at the harbour mouth/eastern Solent. On a busy summer's day there is potential for the character of view to be influenced by intensity of recreational boating use in the nearshore waters. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, from low coastline over open and exposed sea, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore	open seascape, separated clearly from the coast, in the context of the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastline and busy seascape that visually influences the seascape setting. • Contrast/context: The proposed WTGs will add further offshore elements on the seascape skyline backdrop to the busy seascape of the eastern Solent in views across the open waters at the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour. The proposed WTGs will add new, distant landmarks in the eastern views to the open sea, generally viewed in the as being recessive in the context of more prominent foreground seascape influences. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape. Views 'into' Portsmouth Harbour and views across the Solent to the Isle of Wight, which is the main directional focus of the panorama, will remain unaffected.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		elements of Rampion 2, partially enclosed by mainland coastline and Isle of Wight which channel views east along the Solent. • The view is open and offshore to the south-east, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than the transitional influence of boats and vessels. The view east extends across the harbour mouth to the urban coastline of Portsmouth and Southsea Common to the east; however, the main directional focus of the view is across the Solent to the Isle of Wight to the south/south-east. • Walkers are likely to be partially focused on the experience of visual amenity gained from sea views at this location; however, these sea views are heavily influenced by the busy seascape with numerous large vessels coming into Portsmouth and the urban coastline. Visual amenity is also only incidental to some of the more active recreational activities taking place.		

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
47	**High Weald (near Bolney)** (**Figure 15.62, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium, reflecting that the view has medium-high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-low susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium-high** • The viewpoint is located on the southern edge of the High Weald AONB, just to the north of Bolney and east of the A23, on a public right of way near Park Farm. • It is not a specific viewpoint nor identified in tourist information and signage however, it is representative of views from the closest parts of the High Weald. • There are no facilities provided at viewpoint to aid the enjoyment of the view, which is incidental to the experience of walking on the PRoW. • The viewpoint is located within the High Weald AONB and although it is not afforded specific	**Magnitude of change: Negligible** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **negligible**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 37.0km from the viewpoint, with some of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 therefore potentially being visible at long distance beyond the intervening landform of the South Downs. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 12.2° of the field of view, resulting from its western extension, which is considered a relatively narrow additional portion of the view component of the wider view available to the observer. • Size/amount visible: The majority of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will not be visible due to the intervening screening and curtailment of the view by the landform of the South Downs. A small number of blade tips of the proposed WTGs may be visible over a lower-lying section of the skyline of the South Downs, in the principal directional focus of the view south over the Low Weald to the South Downs escarpment.	**Not significant (Minor/negligible)** direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 25.3% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 37.0km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		protection in planning policy, parts of the visible landscape are within the AONB and more distantly the SDNP, which forms the backdrop to the south. • Views from the High Weald across the Low Weald to the elevated landform of the South Downs have informal recognition and are well- known at a local level as having particular scenic qualities. • This particular view is not recognised through references in art or literature however, views of the South Downs have been inspiration for a host of writers and artists. **Susceptibility: Medium-low** • The viewpoint is representative of views experienced by walkers using the PRoW south of Park Farm, which connects to the High Weald Landscape Trail further south within Bolney Wood. The view is also to some degree representative of views	• Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be small, at such distance, forming small-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance, limited amount of the turbine blades visible and the large scale of the landscape in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce new WTG elements to the receiving view as Rampion 1 Wind Farm is not visible, due to the distance and intervening terrain, and there are few other vertical elements of comparable vertical form to the proposed WTGs except for the overhead transmission line pylons that cross the Weald in the mid-ground of the view. • Skyline/background: A small number of blade tips of the proposed WTGs will be viewed partially over the skyline backdrop to the landform of the South Downs when looking south over the Low Weald towards the downs. This group of visible blade tips appear in a lower-lying section of the skyline. Although there is no visible seascape, due to height of the WTGs, the blade tips of a small number of WTGs are likely to be visible over the landform skyline. Since there is no view of the seascape in which they are located, they are likely to be perceived as if they were 'onshore' WTGs on the skyline of the South	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		experienced by local residents of Bolney. • Walkers attention and interest is likely to be on their surroundings, including the view south to the South Downs across the Weald. • There are no views of the sea due to the curtailment by the intervening elevated landform of the South Downs, such that there is no visible seascape context in the view. Viewers are therefore less liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view from the PRoW is likely to be visited or used by a relatively low number of people. • The view is focused in a specific directional vista across the pastoral and wooded landscape of the Weald towards the South Downs, which forms a notable landform backdrop of interest in the view south. • Viewers are likely to be focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location	Downs, albeit at long distance, small scale and in a small grouping on the distant skyline. • Contrast/context: The WTGs appear in the backdrop to the immediate landscape context of the Low Weald, adding elements to the skyline beyond. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, their appearance will relate rationally to the visual range and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and slow visual movement, being intermittently visible due to their rotation behind the skyline.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		due to its overall pleasantness as an attractive visual setting.		
50	**The Trundle** (**Figure 15.63, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • The viewpoint is located at the top of St Roche's Hill, otherwise known as the Trundle, which occupies a prominent hilltop overlooking the coastal plain north of Chichester. • The viewpoint is location on the Monarch's Way, which passes over the hill, but it can also be easily accessed via a short walk from a visitor car park. • Other than the footpath, there are no particular facilities provided to aid enjoyment of the view from the top of the hill, but there are	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 28.9km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 located at increasingly long distance from the wooded estate downlands in this area, and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 28.9km, without interrupting the intervening wooded downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 36.9% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 28.9km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		similar panoramic views from the visitor car park below. • Scheduled Monument - 1018034 The Trundle hillfort. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the designated landscape of wooded downs to the north of Chichester. It is representative of views from the high downs looking south out to sea and is also representative of views of specific landmarks – both Chichester Cathedral and Goodwood Racecourse. It is a popular point from which to view the races. • The elevated position on the downs means this view represents the *'breathtaking views'* and *'stunning panoramic views of the sea'* that are identified in the first of the SDNP special qualities, as well as the *'diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, and '*rich cultural heritage of the Downs'* (Special Quality 6) which are afforded planning policy protection. The view also	Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will be 46.1°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 29°, this is considered a relatively moderate portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The additional westward spread of the western Rampion 2 array along the sea skyline is most notable. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The panoramic view north over the wooded downs and south-west over the Chichester Harbour AONB to the Isle of Wight remains unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or on the skyline to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of the Rampion 2 array area appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the east and south of Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium to small scale	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		reveals the tranquillity of the downs compared to the settled coastal plain (Special Quality 3). • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape. The open downs give way to extensive areas of mature estate woodlands blanketing the mid-ground of the view on the dip-slopes dropping south, before giving way to the developed coastal plain. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature, although the viewpoint is highlighted in the Trundle visitor information literature. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Specific view experienced by people visiting the Trundle and representing views from this short section of the Monarch's Way over St Roche's Hill. People experiencing the view are likely to be walkers or people visiting to view the landscape, whose main	elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the landscape and seascape in the view. A limited number of WTGs within the eastern part of the western array will be viewed to the fore of Rampion 1; however, scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs is generally avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height, larger rotor diameter and position closer to the viewpoint. Scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the position of the Rampion 2 array behind Rampion 1 and mainly on the skyline to its west, with the Rampion 2 WTGs appearing larger in scale extending westwards with perspective from the smaller Rampion 1 WTGs. Differences in apparent WTG scale are likely to be most notable at the portion of the array where the Rampion 2 WTGs are overlapping with and viewed to the fore of Rampion 1. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), in a seascape which is large	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings and the panoramic view. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by a moderate number of people. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the wooded downland. The sea consists of a relatively thin band across the view to the south, partially disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a greater influence and association). • Due the elevation of the wooded downs at this location, the viewpoint provides views over the downland to the north, Goodwood Racecourse,	scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the wooded downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal plain that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. There is no visible separation between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array; however, there are clear lines of sight between the WTGs of the western array to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the sea view component beyond the wooded downland and developed coastal plain to the south-east; however, they will not affect the wider panoramic view over the wooded downs of the SDNP to the north of the viewpoint, or the view across the Chichester Harbour AONB to the Isle of Wight to the south-west. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the developed coastal plain and its urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Chichester and Chichester Harbour AONB, and the wider coastal plain to the sea beyond to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced in the backdrop to the coastal plain, albeit at considerable distance. • The view is panoramic in all directions and not focused over a specific directional vista, including views of the sea to the south, but encompassing a wide panorama with other focal points such as the downs and the Isle of Wight being directed away from the Rampion 2 array area. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location, which is partially influenced by views of the urbanised coastal plain between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the	large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and slow visual movement to the view at long distance.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
51	**Ditchling Beacon** (**Figure 15.64, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • Ditchling Beacon is a specific viewpoint on the South Downs Way, where the hill fort provides a natural vantage point from within the National Trust site but is also representative of the views from the section of the South Downs Way across the open downs between the Ouse and Adur valleys.	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 27.8km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, adjacent to and partially behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 27.8km, without interrupting the intervening open downs or immediate nearshore seascape.	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 38.8% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 27.8km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Other than the path of the South Downs Way, there are no facilities provided to aid enjoyment of the view. • Scheduled Monument - 1015340 Hillfort, Ditchling Beacon. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the designated landscape of open downs between the Ouse and Adur and their associative seascape setting to the south. It is particularly representative of views from the scarp looking north across the Low Weald outside the SDNP, but also takes in views south out to sea, across the Adur to Ouse open downland and parts of the city of Brighton. • The elevated position on the scarp of the downs means this view represents the *'stunning panoramic views to the sea and across the Weald'* that are identified in SDNP Special Quality 1 and the '*diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which	• Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline both westwards and eastwards,. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will be 42.3°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed primarily behind Rampion 1, so it is mainly the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This additional lateral spread of Rampion 2 beyond Rampion 1 is approximately 17.3°, which is considered a relatively narrow portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The principal directional focus of the panoramic view north over the Low Weald is unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape alongside Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the east of the Rampion 2 array area appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the west and south.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, which is well known and of interest to visitors/users of the South Downs Way. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature, although the viewpoint is noted in literature about the South Downs Way. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Representative of view experienced by people using the South Downs Way from the section of open download between the Ouse and the Adur valleys, and visitors to the National Trust site with open access land, whose main interest is on their surroundings. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by moderate number of people walking the South Downs Way.	• Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, perceived scale differences are minimised through the greater distance of Rampion 2 offshore compared to Rampion 1, the relative balance in apparent scale and spread in perspective and the distinction of the Rampion 2 array on either side of Rampion 1 (to the east and west), allowing it to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the open downland. The sea consists of a relatively thin band across the view to the south, partially disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a greater influence and association). • Due the elevation of the open downs at Ditchling Beacon, the viewpoint provides for panoramic views, including the sea to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced, albeit at considerable distance. • The view is focused over a specific directional vista to the	be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the open downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the open downland and developed coastline but will not affect the main visual focus which is to north over the Low Weald. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the heavily developed urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		north from the scarp across the Low Weald (outside the SDNP), away from the sea and Rampion 2 array area. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location; however, there are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
52	**Chanctonbury Ring** (**Figure 15.65, Volume 3** of the ES (Document	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment.	**Significant (Major/moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
	Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • This specific viewpoint, located on the South Downs Way, provides a good view of Chanctonbury Ring - an iron age hill fort, trig point and landmark due to the ring of trees on its summit. It is also representative of the view from the section of the South Downs Way across the open downs between the Adur and Arun Valleys. • Other than the walking trail, there are no other particular facilities to aid enjoyment of the view. • Scheduled Monument - 1015114 Chanctonbury Ring hillfort. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the earthworks associated with Chanctonbury Ring; however, the panorama also extends south over the open downs between the Arun and Adur to their seascape backdrop	• Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 23.4km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 23.4km, without interrupting the intervening open downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 59.9°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development and this western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 26.6°, this is considered a relatively moderate portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The additional	**Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 47.1% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 23.4km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		beyond the developed coastal plain to the south. • The viewpoint is representative of views of specific landmarks in the SDNP, but its elevated position means it is also representative of the *'stunning panoramic views to the sea'* that are identified in SDNP Special Quality 1 and the '*diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which are afforded planning policy protection. • The viewpoint is representative of views of specific landmarks in the SDNP (Chanctonbury Ring) which displays well-conserved historical features that reveal the rich cultural heritage of the Downs (Special Quality 6), while also revealing other special qualities, such as a sense of tranquillity and relatively 'unspoilt' landscapes that lack intrusive development (Special Quality 3). • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, which is well known	westward spread of the western Rampion 2 array along the sea skyline is most notable. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The panoramic view north over the Low Weald is unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or on the sea skyline to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of Rampion 1 appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the east and south. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		viewpoint and of interest to visitors. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature, although the viewpoint is noted in literature about the South Downs Way which notes views of Chanctonbury Ring as well as over the Low Weald to the north. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Representative of view experienced by people using the South Downs Way along the ridgeway of Chanctonbury Ring, but also representative of view from the section of open download between the Adur and Arun valleys, as well as specific visitors to Chanctonbury Ring prehistoric hill fort, whose main interest is on their surroundings. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by moderate number of people walking the South Downs Way and visiting Chanctonbury Ring.	through the through the greater distance of Rampion 2 compared to Rampion 1 and the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the western side of Rampion 1, where there is an evident separation or 'gap' between the Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the western Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the open downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the open downland and developed coastline but will not affect the view north over	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the open downland. The sea consists of a relatively thin band across the view to the south, partially disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a greater influence and association). • Due the elevation of the open downs at this location, the viewpoint provides panoramic views, including the sea to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced, albeit at considerable distance. • The view is focused over the specific directional vista to the	the Low Weald. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the intermittently visible urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		south across the coastal plain towards the seascape to the south, although there is a wider panorama to the west along the downs and east/north-east over the Low Weald. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location; however, there are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
53	**Amberley Mount**	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high,	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct,

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
	(**Figure 15.66, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	reflecting that the view has medium-high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium-high** • The viewpoint is located on the South Downs Way at Amberley Mount, which is a representative viewpoint from this section of the South Downs Way over the Arun to Adur open downs. • Other than the path of the South Downs Way, there are no particular facilities provided to aid enjoyment of the view. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the designated landscape of open downs between the Arun and Adur and their associative seascape setting to the south but is particularly representative of views from the scarp looking north across the Low Weald to the north (outside the SDNP). It provides a representative view	elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the wind farm array area will be located 25.9km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 25.9km, without interrupting the intervening open downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 59.1°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development and this western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 32°, which is considered a relatively moderate portion of the	long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 42.8% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 25.9km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		over the scarp footslopes and the Low Weald from the Arun to Adur Downs Scarp and also includes views over the village of Amberley, the River Arun and Amberley Wild Brooks and south to Arundel Castle. • The elevated position on the scarp of the downs means this view represents the *'stunning panoramic views to the sea and across the Weald'* that are identified in SDNP Special Quality 1 and the '*diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape. The open downs, pastures and woods provide the perception of a more natural setting to the view south, where the developed coast is partially screened by the landform and the view extends over the rolling downs to the open seascape beyond.	sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The additional westward spread of the western array along the sea skyline is most notable. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The principal directional focus of the panoramic view north over the Low Weald is unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or on the skyline to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of Rampion 1 appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the east and south behind Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Representative of view experienced by people using the South Downs Way from the section across the Arun to Adur open downs, and representative of the views from nearby viewpoints at Springhead Hill and Chantry Hill. People experiencing the view are likely to be walkers or cyclists on the South Downs Way, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings and the panoramic view. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by a moderate number of people using the South Downs Way. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the open downland. The sea consists of a relatively thin band across the view to the south,	The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear notably larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the western side of Rampion 1, where there is an evident separation or 'gap' between the Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the western Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the open downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		partially disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a greater influence and association). • Due the elevation of the open downs at this location, the viewpoint provides an amphitheatre for panoramic views, including the sea to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced, albeit at considerable distance. • The view from this section of the South Downs Way is focused over a specific directional vista to the north from the scarp across the Low Weald (outside the SDNP), away from the sea and Rampion 2 array area.	• Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the open downland and developed coastline but will not affect the main visual focus which is to north over the Low Weald. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the intermittently visible urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location, which is partially influenced by intermittent views of the urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity. The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
54	**Chantry Hill** (**Figure 15.67 Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High**	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the wind farm array area will be located 24.9km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The viewpoint is located at the PRoW junction between Chantry Hill and Kithurst Hill, just off the nearby route of the South Downs Way, which is a representative viewpoint from this section of the South Downs Way over the Arun to Adur open downs. • Other than the path of the South Downs Way, there are no particular facilities provided to aid enjoyment of the view. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the designated landscape of open downs between the Arun and Adur and their associative seascape setting to the south but is particularly representative of views from the scarp looking north across the Low Weald to the north (outside the SDNP). Barpham and Harrow Hills form the horizon in the middle distance with long distance views of the Arundel, Arun valley and the English Channel beyond visible in clear weather conditions.	Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 24.9km, without interrupting the intervening open downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 59.6°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development and this western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 30.4°, which is considered a relatively moderate portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The additional westward spread of the western array along the sea skyline is most notable. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The principal directional	of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 42.8% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 25.9km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The elevated position on the scarp of the downs means this view represents the *'stunning panoramic views to the sea and across the Weald'* that are identified in SDNP Special Quality 1 and the '*diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape. The open downs, pastures and woods provide the perception of a more natural setting to the view south, where the developed coast is partially screened by the landform and the view extends over the rolling downs to the open seascape beyond. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: Medium-high**	focus of the panoramic view north over the Low Weald is unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or on the skyline to the west of Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the west of Rampion 1 appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the east and south behind Rampion 1. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear notably larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the western side of Rampion 1, where there is an evident separation or 'gap' between the Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Representative of view experienced by people using the South Downs Way from the section across the Arun to Adur open downs, and representative of the views from nearby viewpoints at Springhead Hill and Amberley Mount. People experiencing the view are likely to be walkers or cyclists on the South Downs Way, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings and the panoramic view. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by a moderate number of people using the South Downs Way. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the open downland. The sea consists of a relatively thin band across the view to the south, partially disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the	line of sight between the arrays allows the western Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the open downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the open downland and developed coastline but will not affect the main visual focus which is to north over the Low Weald. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a greater influence and association). • Due the elevation of the open downs at this location, the viewpoint provides panoramic views, including the sea to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced, albeit at considerable distance. • The view from this section of the South Downs Way is focused over a specific directional vista to the north from the scarp across the Low Weald (outside the SDNP), away from the sea and Rampion 2 array area. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location, which is partially influenced by intermittent views of the urbanised coastal strip between	visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the intermittently visible urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
55	**Beeding Hill** (**Figure 15.68, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium** • Beeding Hill is a specific viewpoint on the route of the Monarch's Way, near to where it crosses the South Downs Way, but is not identified in tourist	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 21.5km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 51.8%

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		information and signage. It is representative of the views from the sections of these long distance trails from the open downs near the Adur Valley. • Other than the paths of the South Downs Way and Monarch's Way, there are no other specific facilities to visitors that aid and facilitate enjoyment of the view. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the designated landscape of open downs between the Adur and Ouse and their associative seascape setting to the south but is particularly representative of views from the scarp looking across the Adur Valley to the northern scarp slopes and the Low Weald (outside the SDNP). • The elevated position on the scarp of the downs means this view partially represents the *'stunning panoramic views'* that are identified in SDNP Special Quality 1 and the '*diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which	viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 21.5km, without interrupting the intervening open downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline westwards. Viewed from this direction, , the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 58.2°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed entirely behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development and this western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 22°, which is considered a relatively moderate portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The principal directional focus of the panoramic view east along the downs and north-east over the Low Weald is unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or on the sea skyline to the west of Rampion 1, with the	visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 21.5km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, which is well known viewpoint and of interest to visitors and users of the Monarch's Way/South Downs Way, however the scenic qualities (and therefore value) of the view to the sea are partially degraded by the influence of electrical pylons and overhead transmission lines at close proximity, between the viewpoint and the sea. • The view is not well recognised through references in art and literature. **Susceptibility: Medium** • Representative of view experienced by walkers and cyclists using the Monarch's Way and South Downs Way from the section across the Adur to Ouse open downs near the Adur	closest proposed WTGs appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the west and south. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the greater distance of Rampion 2 compared to Rampion 1 and the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the western side of Rampion 1, where there is an evident separation or 'gap' between the Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the western Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Valley, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their surroundings and the view, including views south to the sea and east/north-east to the south downs scarp slopes and the Low Weald. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by a moderate number of people either walking or cyclists on the Monarch's Way/South Downs Way. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast on the open downland. The sea consists of a relatively thin band across the view to the south, partially disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a	• Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across the open downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the open downland and developed coastline but will not affect the main visual focus which is east along the south downs and north-east to the Low Weald. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the heavily developed urbanised coastline, and their appearance will	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		greater influence and association). • Due the elevation of the open downs the viewpoint provides an amphitheatre for panoramic views, including the sea to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced, albeit at considerable distance. • The view is focused over a specific directional vista to the east/north-east along the downs to the scarp and across the Low Weald, away from the sea and Rampion 2 array area. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location; however, the urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea influences visual amenity. The prominent overhead transmission line and electrical pylons in the foreground of the view south towards the sea also detract from the visual amenity experienced.	relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The proposed WTGs will be viewed through the prominent overhead transmission line and electrical pylons that occupy the foreground of the view towards the sea, and at considerably smaller scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.		
57	**Telscomb Tye** (**Figure 15.69, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium-high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium-high** • The viewpoint is a specific viewpoint located at Telscomb Tye on coastal edge of the SDNP in immediate backdrop to Peacehaven, within the relatively undeveloped section of downland near the coast within a small section of the SDNP that extends	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 21.2km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, partially to the fore, adjacent to and behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 21.2km,	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 51.8% visibility frequency of the offshore

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		down to the coast at Telscombe Cliffs between Saltdean and Peacehaven. • View is within the SDNP but outside the Sussex Heritage Coast, representative of views from one of the closest sections of the SDNP to the Rampion 2 array area, where there are open downland between Saltdean and Peacehaven which falls within the SDNP. • View from the chalk cliffs of the SDNP looking out to sea, representing the '*panoramic views to the sea'* identified in SDNP special quality 1, which are afforded planning policy protection, however view is not considered to be entirely representative of the *'breathtaking views'* referred to under special quality 1 due to the notable built development influences in the baseline. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible	without interrupting the intervening open downs or immediate nearshore seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline both westwards and slightly eastwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 38.8°; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed predominantly behind Rampion 1, so it is mainly the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. The additional lateral spread of Rampion 2 is approximately 17.3°, which is considered a relatively narrow portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the east and west of the array maintained. The directional focus of the panoramic view towards landmarks such as the white chalk cliffs at Seaford Head to the south-east is unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape either behind or on the sea skyline alongside Rampion 1, with the proposed WTGs to the east of Rampion 1	elements of Rampion 2 at 21.km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		landscape, overlooking the open downlands on the coastal edge of the SDNP; however, there are notable built development influences which reduces scenic qualities, due to the extensive urbanised coastal edge development at Saltdean and Peacehaven in the foreground of the view towards the sea. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • Representative of view experienced by people walking to Telscombe Tye via local footpaths from Telscombe and Saltdean, whose main attention and interest are likely to be on their surroundings. • Viewpoint is likely to be visited by a moderate number of people, using the local footpaths from these villages but is not a particularly popular visitor/tourist destination compared to other coastal destinations with the SDNP/Sussex Heritage Coast to the east.	appearing more prominent than those which recede with distance to the west. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear notably larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the increased distance of Rampion 2 offshore than Rampion 1, and the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the western side of Rampion 1. There is an evident separation or 'gap' between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array. A line of sight between the arrays allows the western Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Relatively direct view out to sea from the just inland of the coastal edge, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2 (than locations in the SDNP further inland). • The view is open and offshore to the south, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than Rampion 1, and extends across the urbanised coastline of Saltdean and Peacehaven towards the coast. The white cliffs at Seaford Head are visible along the coast to the south-east and form landmarks in the view, as are the communications masts and power station in the views west. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location; however, there are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea that	will be seen 'within' its seascape (rather than beyond the horizon), albeit the seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to views across this area of coastal downland of the SDNP, but beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal strip that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the panoramic sea view beyond the coastal downland and developed coastline but will not affect other areas of visual focus such as views to Seaford Head or north to the south downs. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the heavily developed urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		detract from the existing visual amenity. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.	introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape.	
58	**Wolstonbury Hill** (**Figure 15.70, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) **SDNP**	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • Wolstonbury Hill is a specific viewpoint that is a prominent hill and a natural vantage point from which to enjoy views of the weald, the sea and the downs,	**Magnitude of change: Low** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **low**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the wind farm array area will be located 28.2km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and appearing in the background, adjacent to and partially behind Rampion 1 Wind Farm. Due to the position of the intervening landform of the South Downs, there will not be a clear separation between the coast and Rampion 2, which will be partially visible behind and above the intervening landform	**Not significant (Moderate/minor)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 36.9% visibility frequency

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		including Newtimber Hill and Devil's Dyke. • The viewpoint is accessed via the local PRoW network which cross the National Trust's site, which is highly valued for its heritage importance and associations, including the Scheduled Monument at Wolstonbury Camp (Bronze Age enclosure). • Other than the path, there are no particular facilities provided to aid enjoyment of the view. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and overlooks the designated landscape and presents a different aspect to other views from the tops of the downs, as it does not have a panoramic view of the seascape, which is restricted and framed by Pyecombe and Saddlescombe Downs to the south. • The elevated position on the scarp of the downs means this view represents the *'stunning panoramic views to the sea and across the Weald'* that are	skyline rather than being clearly offshore and separated by seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline both westwards and eastwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will be 46.1°; however, the western Rampion 2 array will likely be screened by intervening woodland on the intervening landform, and the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed partly behind Rampion 1. The additional visible lateral spread of Rampion 2 extends to the east and occupies only 3° of the HFoV, which is considered a very narrow portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The panoramic views are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm influence in the backdrop to Pyecombe Down and the view over Brighton. The principal directional focus of the view along the scarp slopes and over the Low Weald is unaffected. • Size/amount visible: A limited number of the proposed WTGs will be visible in the seascape to the east and south of Rampion 1, with the majority of proposed WTGs in the southern and western Rampion 2 arrays being screened by the	of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 28.2km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		identified in SDNP Special Quality 1 and the '*diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, which are afforded planning policy protection. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, which is well known and of interest to visitors/users of the PRoW. • The view has valued associations to wartime Britain when Winston Churchill and members of the war cabinet met at nearby Danny House and would allegedly visit the slopes of Wolstonbury for inspiration. **Susceptibility: Medium** • Representative of view experienced by people visiting Wolstonbury Hill via the nature walks and trails through the National Trust site, whose main interest is on their surroundings. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by moderate number of people,	intervening landform of the South Downs, such that the majority of Rampion 2 will not be visible. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the visible proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are present in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, perceived scale differences are minimised through the greater distance of Rampion 2 offshore compared to Rampion 1 and the distinction of the Rampion 2 array to the south and east of Rampion 1. • Skyline/background: The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located within the seascape backdrop to Brighton in the view south channelled between Pyecombe and Saddlescombe Downs, beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal area that visually influences and separates the downs from	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		likely to be less frequented than the area of South Downs traversed by the South Downs Way. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at relative distance inland from the coast, with the view of the sea partially restricted by the intervening downs. The sea is largely not visible at all in the view as is screened by the intervening downs. The view is channelled through the downs over Brighton, in which the urban area prevails and a number of tall buildings and the i360 tower form landmarks, with the seascape backdrop beyond this consists of a relatively thin band behond intervening, non-designated and urbanised area between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape	the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the limited sea view component beyond the open downland and developed coastline but will not affect the main visual focus which is over the Low Weald and the north facing scarp slopes of the South Downs to the south-west and west. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view. The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be in the same portion of the view as the developed urbanised coastline, and their appearance will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		has a greater influence and association). • Due to the position and elevation of the viewpoint at Wolstonbury hill, views are to the north facing scarp slope of the South Downs and west/north-west over the Low Weald, which form the most dramatic section of the view, in which changes arising from offshore elements are less likely to be experienced. • The view is focused over this specific directional vista to the north scarp slopes and across the Low Weald (outside the SDNP), away from the sea and wind farm array area. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location; however, there are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coastal strip between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity.		

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• There is a limited amount of Rampion 1 visible in the view due to the intervening landform which screens most of Rampion 1 apart from a small number of visible turbines on its eastern edge.		
61	**A27 near Lancing College** (**Figure 15.71, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Low** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be low, reflecting that the view has low value and the receptors experiencing the view have a low susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Low** • The viewpoint is located on the southern urban edge of the SDNP where it meets the A27 and the urban areas of Lancing and Shoreham near Brighton City Airport and the entrance to Lancing College. • It is not a specific viewpoint nor identified in tourist information and signage however, it is representative of views from the closest parts of the A27 between Lancing and Shoreham-by-Sea.	**Magnitude of change: Negligible** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **negligible**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 17.4km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at relative distance and located behind intervening buildings, earthworks and vegetation. • Field of view: The combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will theoretically occupy 69.9° of the field of view; however, the potential spread of proposed WTGs will not be evident due to the foreground screening of buildings, landform and vegetation. • Size/amount visible: The proposed WTGs will be screened behind foreground buildings, landform and vegetation with the urban areas of Shoreham-by-Sea, Lancing and construction works to the south of the A27.	**Not significant (Negligible)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 62.1% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 17.4km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• There are no facilities provided at viewpoint to aid the enjoyment of the view, which is incidental to the experience of driving along the A27 on the urban edge of the SDNP. • The view is within and on the edge of the SDNP, with Lancing College forming a specific landmark; however, it overlooks the urban areas to the south of the road towards the coast, which implies a lower value to the visible landscape. • View has low scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, which includes large-scale urban development, construction works and the main A27 road corridor. • The view does not have informal recognition and is not well-known at a local level, as having particular scenic qualities, Lancing College forms a dramatic landmark in views from nearby parts of the road.	• Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be evident in the view due to the foreground screening. • Consistency of image: Rampion 1 wind farm is also not visible in the view due to the intervening screening of buildings, landform and vegetation, therefore there will be no scale contrasts with existing WTGs. • Skyline/background: Views of the sea are not possible due to the intervening urban areas, landform and vegetation, such that the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will not be viewed within their seascape context. • Contrast/context: The occasional WTG blade tip may be visible in the backdrop to the foreground urban areas, but are largely screened by intervening landform, buildings and vegetation, such that there is limited contrast with the existing elements that will continue to define the view.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The view is not recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: Low** • Representative of view experienced by road users on the A27, whose main attention and interest is on the road ahead, with fleeting and transient views of the surrounding landscape. • Viewpoint is likely to be visited by a high number of people, using the main A27 road. • It is an indirect view inland from the coast, which is separated from the seascape by intervening urban development such that sea views are not possible, in which viewers are not liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • Viewers are not focused on the experience of high visual amenity in this location, with relatively low levels of visual amenity present		

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		due to the urban influences and construction works present in the view.		
62	**Beacon Hill, South Downs Way** (**Figure 15.72, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) SDNP	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: High** • The viewpoint is located at the summit of Beacon Hill, near the view marker, which is accessible from the walk along the South Downs Way from Harting Down and is on the edge of the Harting Down and Beacon Hill National Trust site. • Harting Down is a popular location for visiting with car parking, popular walks and paragliding off the northern scarp slopes, and is noted as a key view from the South Downs Way.	**Magnitude of change: Low** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **low**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 38.5km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 located at long distance from the viewpoint and appearing in the background, as a new element, with Rampion 1 Wind Farm scarcely visible due to the distance and intervening terrain. Due the limited amount of sea view, there is not always a clear separation between the offshore elements of Rampion 2 and the open downland, such that parts of the array are seen behind the downs, while the western parts of the array are viewed more clearly in the visible seascape. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located in the same part of the view as Rampion 1, increasing visibility of WTGs in this part of the view to the south-east, while extending the WTG developed skyline mainly westwards. Viewed from this direction, this is considered a relatively moderate	**Not significant (Moderate/minor)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 25.4% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 38.5km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The viewpoint is an OS marked viewpoint on the South Downs Way National Trail. • Viewpoint is within the SDNP and is representative of view from the scarp looking north across the Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills, and along the chalk ridgeline and northern scarp slopes of the South Downs. As the landform falls away gradually to the south, views extend across the wooded downland and the south coast plain to the distant sea beyond. • The elevated position on the scarp means this view type represents the *'breathtaking views'* that are noted in the first of the SDNP special qualities and the *'diversity of landscapes'* in the SDNP, including some of the contrasts between habitats of the South Downs. It also reveals the tranquillity of the downs, as a result of the lack of intrusive development and sense of space (Special Quality 3).	additional portion of the wider 360° panoramic view available to the observer. The additional westward spread of the western array area along the sea skyline is most notable, behind the downs and into the section of open seascape at distance beyond the coastal plain. The panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed influence, with open undeveloped seascape to the west of the array maintained. The panoramic view north across the Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills, and east along the scarp slopes of the South Downs remain unaffected. • Size/amount visible: The upper parts/rotors/blade tips of the proposed WTGs will be partially visible behind the wooded downs of the SDNP, with the proposed WTGs to the west of the Rampion 2 array area extending into the open seascape in the western array area, appearing more prominent when viewed in full beyond the lower lying coastal plain. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively small, at such distance, forming small scale elements in the view, due to their long distance and the large scale of the landscape and seascape in the view. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape. There are views along the northern scarp slope of the downs and the open undeveloped downs, which give way to extensive areas of mature estate woodlands blanketing the mid-ground of the view on the dip-slopes dropping south, before giving way to the developed coastal plain and the seascape beyond. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature, although the dramatic views are highlighted in National Trust visitor information. **Susceptibility: Medium** • Specific view experienced by people visiting Harting Down and Beacon Hill, walking or cycling on the South Downs Way, or using areas of open access land for recreation, whose main interest and reason for visiting is on their	• Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce new WTG elements to the receiving view as Rampion 1 Wind Farm is scarcely visible, due to the distance and intervening terrain, and there are few other vertical elements of comparable scale or form to the proposed WTGs. • Skyline/background: Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be partially seen 'within' its seascape, in the western array area, while also appearing partially within the skyline backdrop to the landform of the south downs when looking south-east along the downs towards the coast. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be located partially within the seascape backdrop to views across the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal plain that visually influences and separates the downs from the sea and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements in the sea view component beyond the wooded downland and developed coastal plain to the south-east; however, they will not affect the panoramic view north across the Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills, and east along the scarp slopes of the South Downs. The diversity of landscapes of the SDNP will remain visible and unmistakable in the panoramic view.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		surroundings and the panoramic view. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by a moderate to high number of people visiting the National Trust site and the South Downs Way. • The view is not a direct view out to sea, as it is set back at long distance inland from the coast on the open downs. The sea is barely visible due to screening by intervening landforms and consists of a relatively thin band within part of the view to the south, disassociated beyond the intervening, non-designated and urbanised coastal plain between the viewpoint and the sea. This reduces the susceptibility of viewers to the influence of offshore elements, compared to positions on the coastal edge of the SDNP (in which the seascape has a greater influence and association). • Due the elevation of the open downs at this location, the viewpoint provides an	The appearance of the WTGs may contrast with the perceived natural qualities of parts of the visible landscape however, they will be partially located in the same portion of the view as the urbanised coastal plain, and their appearance will relate rationally to the visual exposure and large scale.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		observation point for views along the south downs extending south-east towards the coast, as well as the wider coastal plain to the sea beyond to the south, in which changes arising from offshore elements are likely to be experienced in the backdrop to the coastal plain, albeit only in excellent visibility at considerable distance. • The view is panoramic in all directions however, the main directional focus is the view north from the scarp looking across the Rother Valley to the Greensand Hills and east along the downs and their northern scarp slopes. The wider panorama includes subtle views of the distant sea to the south, where there is a small section of seascape skyline visible between the rolling downlands. • Viewers are focused on the experience of a high level of visual amenity at the location, which is partially influenced by views of the urbanised coastal		

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		plan between the viewpoint and the sea that detract from the existing visual amenity.		
A	**East Wittering** (**Figure 15.73, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium-high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is positioned on the beach at East Wittering adjacent to the Bracklesham Lane car park and where 'Billy's on the Beach' is located at Bracklesham Bay, where there is a concentration of visitors at the beach who are likely to value this location for the beach recreation afforded and its open sea views. • The viewpoint is not identified in OS maps and / or tourist information and signage; however, it has informal recognition and is known at a	**Magnitude of change: Medium** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the wind farm array area will be located 21.6km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing in distance, in the backdrop beyond the immediate coastline. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a wide seascape, with the WTGs located at distances of at least 21.6km beyond the immediate seascape context, and oblique to the main view direction south-west out to the Solent. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will theoretically occupy approximately 21.5° of the field of view; however, intervening landform and buildings restricts the visible lateral spread to approximately 16.8°, which is considered a relatively narrow HFoV as a portion of the sea view component of the wider 360° panorama available to the observer. The open sea skyline is retained to the south and	**Significant (Moderate)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 51.8% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 21.6km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		local level as having scenic qualities that attract visitors to the beach. • There are a number of facilities at the beach provided to facilitate access and enjoyment of the beach and its views. • The viewpoint is located within the CHAONB and parts of the visible landscape in the view north-west into the central harbour are designated within the CHAONB, with the SDNP also forming an upland backdrop. • The view is indicative of the '*unique blend of land and sea*' recognised in CHAONB special quality 1, especially the expanses of open water, views into the central harbour and the *'significance of sea and tide and of distant landmarks'* evident in '*panoramic views over the water*' recognised in special quality 3. • The view has high scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, in particular its looks	west of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant, that the panoramic views to the sea and across the Solent and openness is retained, albeit with the additional of wind farm influence on the skyline to the south-east along the coast. • Size/amount visible: The proposed WTGs within the eastern part of the wind farm array area will not be visible due to the curtailment by the intervening landform of the Manhood Peninsula and headland of Selsey Bill. The proposed WTGs within the western part of the wind farm array area will be visible, with some of the array being viewed behind the Witterings coast and Selsey Bill, while the westernmost proposed WTGs extend westwards into the open sea skyline. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, forming medium-scale elements in the view, due to their long distance offshore and the large scale of the seascape in the view. The vertical scale of the proposed WTGs contrasts with the horizontal emphasis of the low sandy, wooded coastline to the east. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce new WTG elements to the receiving view as Rampion 1 Wind Farm is not visible (due to the intervening terrain). There are few other vertical elements of comparable scale or form to the	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		'into' the central harbour area of the CHAONB which is backdropped by the South Downs, while the panorama also extends out to the open sea which is likely to be valued by people walking at Eastoke Point. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: Medium-high** • The viewpoint is representative of views experienced by residents (East Wittering) and visitors to East Wittering Beach and Bracklesham Bay. • Representative of view experienced by walkers at Eastoke Point, visitors to Sandy Point Nature Reserve, residents of South Hayling and recreational boating at the mouth of Chichester Harbour, whose main attention and interest are partially on the sea views, as well as the activities in which they are engaged.	proposed WTGs, with the exception of occasional markers/cardinal buoys in the water or the vertical masts of transient boats. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape). The proposed WTGs will appear within views of the low sandy 'Witterings' coastline of Bracklesham Bay to the south-east of, apparently extending from the coast without any skyline seascape separation between the WTGs and headland of Selsey Bill. • Contrast/context: The proposed WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of shingle beach, sea and sky, but will also add new, distant landmarks in views along the Witterings coast towards Selsey Bill, resulting in some change to the blend of land and sea experienced, but having limited influence on the openness of the wider sea skyline. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape. Views across the Solent to the Isle of Wight, which are the main directional focus of the panorama, will remain unaffected.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Viewpoint is visited by a moderate to large number of people accessing Eastoke Point, living in South Hayling or taking part in recreational boating at the harbour mouth. On a busy summer's day there is potential for the character of view to be influenced by intensity of recreational boating use in the nearshore waters and central areas of the harbour. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, from low coastline over open and exposed sea, in which viewers are more liable to be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2, partially restricted by the intervening Manhood Peninsula and headland of Selsey Bill. • The view is open and offshore to the south, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than the transitional influence of boats and vessels. The view east extends along Bracklesham Bay and the 'Witterings' coastline to		

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Selsey Bill; however, the main directional focus of the view is to the north-east into the central harbour of the CHAONB backed by the South Downs and south-west across the Solent to the Isle of Wight. Walkers are likely to be partially focused on the experience of visual amenity gained from sea views and views of the CHAONB at this location; however, visual amenity is also only incidental to some of the more active recreational activities taking place.		
B1	**Chichester Marina** (**Figure 15.74, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium, reflecting that the view has high value and the receptors experiencing the view have a low susceptibility to change.	**Magnitude of change: Zero** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **zero**, as it will not be visible in the view.	**Not significant (None)**. Rampion 2 will have no effect on the view.
B2	**Dell Quay** (**Figure 15.75, Volume 3** of the ES (Document	**Sensitivity: Medium** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium, reflecting that the view has high value and the	**Magnitude of change: Zero** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore	**Not significant (None)**. Rampion 2 will have no effect on the view.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
	Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	receptors experiencing the view have a low susceptibility to change.	elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **zero**, as it will not be visible in the view.	
C	**Eastergate (proposed A29)** (**Figure 15.76, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is located on the PRoW that runs along the southern edge of Eastergate, behind Fleurie Nursery, south of Upton Brooks and overlooks agricultural fields on the coastal plain to the south of Eastergate and to the north of Bognor Regis and Middleton-on-Sea. • The viewpoint is located on a PRoW that is likely to be locally valued by people that use this path along the urban edge	**Magnitude of change: Medium-low** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **medium-low**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the wind farm array area will be located 21.1km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 located at long distance and appearing intermittently in the background, beyond the enclosing wooded field boundaries. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will add a new wind farm influenced section of the view since Rampion 1 is not visible. Viewed from this direction, the visible lateral spread of Rampion 2 will be up to 39.9° of the HFoV, which is considered a relatively moderate portion of the view available to the observer. The additional westward spread of the western Rampion 2 array is most notable. • Size/amount visible: The upper towers and rotors of the WTGs within the western Rampion 2 array will be partially visible in the backdrop,	**Not significant (Moderate/minor)**, direct, long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 51.8% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 21.1km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		between Eastergate and Barnham. • The view has no known cultural heritage value and is not well recognised through references in art or literature. • The viewpoint is not located within a designated landscape. It is representative of views from the settled West Sussex coastal plain that lies inland of the heavily urbanised coastal edge. • The view has limited scenic qualities, which relate mainly to the agricultural character and partial enclosure provided by mature wooded field boundaries. **Susceptibility: Medium** • The viewpoint is representative of views experienced by people walking on this PRoW as well as motorists on the proposed new A29 alignment. This will deliver a new road to the east of Eastergate, Westergate and	intermittently screened by wooded field boundaries in the intervening landscape. The majority of the towers and lower parts of the WTGs will be screened by the intervening landform and wooded boundaries. • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will be relatively moderate, at such distance, forming medium to small scale elements in the view, due to their long distance and the relatively large scale of the landscape in the view. There are a number of scale references in the landscape, such as trees, buildings and masts, that provide scale indicators against which the WTGs will be viewed. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce new elements that are not currently a feature of the baseline view. Scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are avoided as it is not visible due to intervening screening. • Skyline/background: The upper parts of the western Rampion 2 array are likely to be viewed in the backdrop to the settled, agricultural landscape of the coastal plain, intermittently behind the wooded skyline backdrop. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add vertical elements beyond the wooded field boundaries of the coastal plain. As there is no view of the sea, there is no apparent separation between	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		Woodgate villages, which passes in the vicinity of the viewpoint location to the south of Fleurie Nursery. • The overall character in the view is agricultural set within a wooded backdrop; however, the prevailing influence will be the new A29 when constructed, which will moderate the susceptibility to change. • The existing view is across open arable agricultural fields, backed by woodland to the south including tall poplar tree belt to the south-east. As a result, there is no exposure to the coastal landscapes or seascape, which lies to the south, and is beyond the extensive urban areas of Bognor Regis, Middleton-on-Sea and Littlehampton (which are also not perceived in this view). On the one hand this limits the susceptibility to change as there is no direct association with the sea or offshore wind farms, yet the view also has some susceptibility to WTGs appearing	Rampion 2 and the landscape elements and character of the foreground/midground of the view, and the WTGs may be perceived as being onshore (to those who are not aware that they are located offshore). The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and slow visual movement to the view at long distance.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		in the backdrop and potentially being perceived as onshore WTGs since there is no view of the sea. • Viewpoint likely to be visited by a low number of people initially, increasing when used by motorists on the new A29. Motorists have a reduced susceptibility to change as they are transient receptors and their principal focus is less likely to be in views of the surrounding landscape while driving.		
D	**Footpath between A259 and Colworth)** (**Figure 15.77, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	**Sensitivity: Medium** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a medium susceptibility to change.	**Magnitude of change: Zero** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **zero**, as it will not be visible in the view.	**Not significant (None)**. Rampion 2 will have no effect on the view.
E	**Ferring Gap**	**Sensitivity: Medium-high**	**Magnitude of change: High**	**Significant (Major)**, direct,

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
	(**Figure 15.78, Volume 3** of the ES (Document Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is not a specific viewpoint but is a representative viewpoint from the seafront at Ferring Gap. • The viewpoint is positioned on the beach, by the Bluebird Café, where there is a concentration of visitor activity in recognition of the recreational value of the beach, from which people may appreciate the sea views, along with other seafront visitor facilities and attractions, forming the focus of activity and interest that are highly valued by residents and tourist visitors. • The viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or conservation area, and the view	The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **high**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 14.0km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing in the mid-ground, adjacent to Rampion 1 Wind Farm but beyond the immediate seascape context. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 14.0km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline both westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 89.6° of the field of view; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal	long-term and reversible. **Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 73.4% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 14.0km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		is not afforded planning policy protection. The open sea views from Ferring Gap front are informally recognised through the seaward orientation of the urban grain and the popularity of the beach to visitors. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, particularly the large-scale, open and exposed sea and skies viewed from the low coastline; however, there are urban development influences and tourism influences and activities which influence the scenic qualities at the seafront. • The area nearby is valued for its open spaces, with Ferring Gap forming a dividing green gap between Ferring and Goring, and the open sea views. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: High**	extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of approximately 54° and results in an approximate doubling in the extent of the WTG array but having some parity with the lateral spread of Rampion 1. The open sea skyline is retained on either side of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant, that the panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed skyline, which reduces the sense of openness in the sea view and contributes to a greater degree of enclosure. The views along the shoreline eastwards and westwards are unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline with the southern array being viewed behind Rampion 1 and the western array area forming a separate and distinct array to the west of Rampion 1 wind farm • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will increase in this view, to medium-large scale, due to their increased proximity to the viewpoint; however, they are viewed within the context of a large-scale seascape. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• Representative of view experienced by residents of Ferring (seafront areas), as well as people visiting Ferring Gap beach for recreation and walking/cycling on the coastal footpath, which links with the long-distance recreational route further east in Worthing. The main attention and interest of people is partially on the sea views, as well as the other attractions and interests of their immediate surroundings. • Viewpoint is visited by a large number of people accessing the beach and seafront. On a busy summer's day there is potential for the character of view to be changed by intensity of public use; however, it is relatively less intensively visited than other urban beach fronts such as Worthing and Littlehampton. • Direct view out to sea from the coastal edge, from low coastline over open and exposed sea, in which viewers are more liable to	• Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the western side of Rampion 1, where there is an evident separation or 'gap' between the Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the western Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape). The seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear to be clearly offshore from Worthing beach and visually separated from the coast by open sea. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond.	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		be influenced by the offshore elements of Rampion 2. • The view is open and offshore to the south, with few specific points of interest offshore, other than Rampion 1 and the transitional influence of shipping, vessels and recreational boats closer to shore. • The view extends along the coastline extending east, across the shingle beach and wooden groynes, and is simple in composition. • The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.	• Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of shingle beach, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape and seafront.	
F	**Lancing Beach** (**Figure 15.79, Volume 3** of the ES (Document	**Sensitivity: Medium-high** The sensitivity of the viewpoint is considered to be medium-high, reflecting that the view has medium	**Magnitude of change: High** The magnitude of change to the view resulting from the operation and maintenance of the offshore	**Significant (Major)**, direct, long-term and reversible.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
	Reference 6.3.15)) West Sussex	value and the receptors experiencing the view have a high susceptibility to change, based on the following assessment. **Value: Medium** • The viewpoint is not a specific viewpoint but is a representative viewpoint from the seafront at Lancing Beach. • The viewpoint is positioned adjacent to the 'Perch on Lancing Beach' Restaurant and Lancing Beach Green, where there is a focus of visitor activity, recognition of the recreational value of the beach, from which people may appreciate the sea views, along with other seafront visitor facilities and attractions, forming the focus of activity and interest that are highly valued by residents and tourist visitors. • The viewpoint is not within a designated landscape or conservation area, and the view is not afforded planning policy protection. The open sea views	elements of Rampion 2 is assessed as **high**, based on the following assessment. • Distance: The closest part of the Rampion 2 array area will be located 15.1km from the viewpoint, with the offshore elements of Rampion 2 appearing in the mid-ground, adjacent to Rampion 1 Wind Farm but beyond the immediate seascape context. Clear separation between the coast and the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be retained in the view, such that it is clearly viewed 'offshore' in its open seascape. Rampion 2 will be viewed in the context of a vast seascape where the turbines will be located at distances of at least 15.1km, without interrupting the intervening seascape off the immediate coastline in the view. • Field of view: The lateral spread of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will affect the same part of the view as Rampion 1, while also extending the WTG developed skyline both westwards. Viewed from this direction, the combined lateral spread of Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 will occupy approximately 78.3° of the field of view; however, the southern array of Rampion 2 is viewed behind Rampion 1, so it is only the western Rampion 2 array that adds to the horizontal extent of development. This western extension will have an additional lateral spread of	**Likelihood of effect:** Good, very good or excellent visibility required for the offshore elements of Rampion 2 to be visible. Met Office visibility data indicates 67.6% visibility frequency of the offshore elements of Rampion 2 at 15.1km.

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		from are informally recognised through the seaward orientation of the urban grain and the popularity of the beach to visitors. • The view has some scenic qualities relating to the content and composition of the visible landscape, particularly the large-scale, open and exposed sea and skies viewed from the low coastline; however, there are urban development influences and tourism influences and activities which influence the scenic qualities at the seafront. • The view is not well recognised through references in art or literature. **Susceptibility: High** • Representative of view experienced by residents of the coastal edges of Lancing, as well as people visiting Lancing Beach and Lancing Beach Green for recreation and walking/cycling on	approximately 26.6°, which is considered to be a relatively moderate additional increase in the wind farm developed skyline. The open sea skyline is retained on either side of the array, and the WTGs are sufficiently distant, that the panoramic views to the sea are retained, albeit with an increased wind farm developed skyline, which reduces the sense of openness in the sea view and contributes to a greater degree of enclosure. The views along the shoreline eastwards and westwards are unaffected. • Size/amount visible: All of the proposed WTGs will be visible on the skyline with the southern array being viewed behind Rampion 1 and the western array area forming a separate and distinct array to the west of Rampion 1 wind farm • Scale: The vertical height/apparent scale of the proposed WTGs will increase in this view, to medium-large scale, due to their increased proximity to the viewpoint; however, they are viewed within the context of a large-scale seascape. Scale juxtaposition of larger Rampion 2 WTGs in front of smaller Rampion 1 WTGs has been avoided in the view. • Consistency of image: Rampion 2 will introduce elements that are characteristic in the receiving view with a similar form to the Rampion 1 WTGs. The height of the Rampion 2 WTGs will appear	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		the coastal footpath, which is part of the long distance recreational route extending eastwards along the coast. The main attention and interest of people is partially on the sea views, as well as the other attractions and interests of their immediate surroundings. • Viewpoint is visited by a large number of people accessing the beach and seafront. On a busy summer's day there is potential for the character of view to be changed by intensity of public use and there are elements that detract from the visual amenity. • Viewers are partially focused on the experience of visual amenity gained from sea view at the location; however, visual amenity is also only partially incidental to many of the activities taking place. • There are a number of elements associated with the urbanised coast that detract from the existing visual amenity.	larger in apparent scale due to their taller height and larger rotor diameter; however, scale comparisons with Rampion 1 are minimised through the distinction of the Rampion 2 array behind and to the western side of Rampion 1, where there is an evident separation or 'gap' between the Rampion 1 and Rampion 2 arrays. A line of sight between the arrays allows the western Rampion 2 array to be viewed with less contrast and as a distinct element, in terms of scale, form and layout. • Skyline/background: Due to the relatively low elevation of the viewpoint, the offshore elements of Rampion 2 will be seen on the sea skyline (rather than 'within' its seascape). The seascape is large scale and open with a relatively simple coastal context. The offshore elements of Rampion 2 will appear to be clearly offshore from Worthing beach and visually separated from the coast by open sea. A clear line of sight to the horizon is evident between the Rampion 1 and western Rampion 2 array and there are lines of sight between the WTGs to the skyline beyond. • Contrast/context: The WTGs will add further offshore elements to the relatively simply composed view of shingle beach, sea and sky. The appearance of the WTGs will relate rationally to Rampion 1, the visual exposure and large scale of the seascape. The movement of rotor	

ID[1]	Viewpoint	Sensitivity to change	Magnitude of change	Significance of residual effects
		• The visual amenity experienced by the viewers is already influenced by the presence of the existing Rampion 1 WTGs as visible elements experienced in the view of the sea, which moderates susceptibility to change as WTGs are a characteristic feature in the sea view.	blades will introduce further complexity and visual movement to the view, although it is a dynamic seascape and seafront.	

2. Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Table 2-1 Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Term	Abbreviation
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CHAONB	Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Development Consent Order (DCO)	This is the means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, under the Planning Act 2008.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process of evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed project or development over and above the existing circumstances (or 'baseline').
Environmental Statement (ES)	The written output presenting the full findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment.
FoV	High Field of view
MWH	Mean High Water mark
MWL	Mean Low Water mark
NCA	National Character Area
NNR	National Nature Reserve
OS	Ordnance Survey
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
Rampion Extension Development Limited (RED)	Rampion Extension Development Ltd (the Applicant)
RNLI	Royal National Lifeboat Institution
SDNP	South Downs National Park

Term	Abbreviation
SLVIA	Seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment
UK	United Kingdom
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
WWII	World War Two
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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Rampion 2
WIND FARM