

TECHNICAL APPENDIX 8.7: CUMULATIVE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT TABLES

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1. Technical Appendix 8.7: Cumulative Landscape Assessment Tables

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Cumulative effects are those that occur as a result of the construction of more than one development of similar type within the landscape. In terms of landscape character, cumulative landscape effects may result where a number of wind energy developments combine, increasing the prevalence of wind turbines within a landscape to an extent where they may become a defining characteristic.

1.1.2 The cumulative landscape assessment considers the potential cumulative effect resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to the baseline wind development scenario (refer to Figures 8.7.2 and Table 8.16 of Chapter 8 of the EIA Report (EIAR)). For the purposes of the assessment, two baseline cumulative scenarios have been considered:

- Scenario 1: All **operational and consented** cumulative baseline sites would be operational within the landscape; and
- Scenario 2: All **operational, consented and application** cumulative baseline sites would be operational within the landscape.

1.1.3 Only those designated landscapes or Landscape Character Types (LCTs) that have been identified as having a minor effect or greater in the landscape assessment (for the Proposed Development alone), see Appendices 8.4 and 8.5, have been included in the cumulative assessment, as it is considered that a lower effect could not contribute to a significant cumulative effect. The following designated landscapes and LCTs are therefore included in the assessment.

Landscape Character Types (LCTs), considered within the detailed study area

- LCT 221 – Rolling Uplands – Inverness;
- LCT 222 – Rocky Moorland Plateau – Inverness;
- LCT 225 – Broad Steep-Sided Glen;
- LCT 227 – Farmed Strath – Inverness; and
- LCT 236 – Smooth Moorland Ridges.

Designated and Protected Landscapes, considered within the wider study area

- Wild Land Area (WLA) 19: Braeroy – Glenshirra – Creag Meagaidh;
- WLA 24: Central Highlands; and
- Loch Ness and Duntelchaig SLA.

1.1.4 The above areas have been assessed in accordance with the Cumulative Landscape Methodology outlined in Section 8.5 of Chapter 8. The cumulative assessment of LCTs is presented first as this feeds into the assessment of designated and protected landscapes. The assessment is supported by a range of Cumulative Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs) (Figures 8.8.1 to 8.8.24) and Cumulative Wirelines (Figures 8.9.2.1 to 8.34.2.2).

1.1.5 This Technical Appendix should be read in conjunction with the baseline landscape descriptions and assessment of landscape effects included in section 8.6 of Chapter 8 and Appendices 8.4 and 8.5.

- 1.1.6 To minimise confusion with other operational developments, the Operational Development is referred to in this Technical Appendix as Bhlaraidh Wind Farm. In the descriptive text, the status of each wind development is noted in brackets for clarity.

1.2 SNH National Landscape Character Types (LCTs)

Table 1.2.1: LCT 221 - Rolling Uplands – Inverness (OWESG LCA LN6)

Cumulative Capacity Value	Medium	
Cumulative Baseline Scenario	Existing and Proposed Wind Farms Theoretically Visible	Description of Cumulative Baseline Scenarios
	<p><u>Operational / Under Construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhlaraidh; • Beinneun; • Beinneun Extension; • Corriemoillie (very distant); • Corrimony; • Corriegarth; • Dunmaglass; • Fairburn; • Farr; • Glen Kyllachy; • Lochluichart and Extension (very distant); • Millennium; • Moy (minimal); • Stronelairg; <p><u>Consented:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberarder; • Dell; • Lochluichart Extension 2 (very distant); • Millennium South. <p><u>Application/Appeal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloiche; • Corriegarth 2; • Glenshero; • Kirkan (very distant). 	<p>Within the detailed study area, this LCT is directly affected by Corriegarth (operational), Dunmaglass (operational), Stronelairg (operational), Aberarder (consented), Corriegarth 2 (application), Cloiche (application), Dell (consented) and Glenshero (application) Wind Farms, which are situated in the Monadhliath. Beyond the detailed study area, Glen Kyllachy, Farr and Moy Wind Farms (all operational) are also within the LCT.</p> <p>Different groupings of wind farms would affect the LCT in different areas. Stronelairg (operational), Dell (consented), Cloiche (application) and Glenshero (application) Wind Farms would have greatest influence in the southern part of the LCT where they are located, having intervisibility with only occasional elevated areas in the northern part. Dunmaglass (operational) and Aberarder (consented) Wind Farms would directly affect and more widely influence the north-east of the LCT within the detailed study area, with intermittent intervisibility further south. Corriegarth (operational) and Corriegarth 2 (application) Wind Farms are located between these groupings and therefore would mostly affect the central area. Farr and Glen Kyllachy Wind Farms (both operational) are intervisible with elevated parts of the north-east (within the detailed study area) whilst Millennium, Beinneun, Beinneun Extension, Bhlaraidh, and to some extent Corrimony Wind Farms (all operational) are evident across the western hills from higher ground, usually toward the west of the LCT and would be experienced with Millennium South Wind Farm (consented).</p> <p>In the far distance from this LCT (between 33 and 70km away), Fairburn, Corriemoillie, Lochluichart and Extension (all operational), Lochluichart Extension 2 (consented) and Kirkan (application) Wind Farms would be intervisible with elevated parts along the north-western edge of the LCT, appearing in the distance to the north-west, but unlikely to be perceptible.</p> <p>Wind turbines would therefore be experienced as a feature throughout this landscape, at varying distances and prominence, other than within a few low lying glen areas. The experience of this cumulative baseline (scenario 2, which includes application sites) would be largely similar to the experience of a cumulative baseline without application sites (scenario 1). In scenario 2, Cloiche and Glenshero (both application) Wind Farms would be dominant in upland areas in the southern part of the LCT.</p>
Sensitivity to Additional Change	Medium	
Nature of Change	The Proposed Development would affect parts of the LCT already affected by wind turbine development. The Proposed Development would appear in the north-western context and would almost always be seen as part of a grouping with Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational)	

	and often with Millennium and Beinneun Wind Farms (both operational) as well as several other wind farms, particularly those situated within this LCT, as listed above. Although it is likely that the Proposed Development would lead to a perceptible increase in wind turbines seen within the north-western context (for open, elevated and often north-west facing slopes), given the level of effect from cumulative baseline sites which would already occur in relation to the parts of the LCT affected, this is considered unlikely to noticeably alter any landscape characteristics of the LCT.
Cumulative Magnitude of Change	Low
Cumulative Landscape Effect	Locally minor for open, elevated and often north-west facing slopes and elsewhere negligible (not significant) for both cumulative baseline scenarios 1 and 2, considering the presence of operational, consented and application sites.

Table 1.2.2: LCT 222 – Rocky Moorland Plateau – Inverness (OWESG LCA LN10)

Cumulative Capacity Value	Medium-high	
Cumulative Baseline Scenario	Existing and Proposed Wind Farms Theoretically Visible	Description of Cumulative Baseline Scenarios
	<p><u>Operational / Under Construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhlaraidh; • Beinneun; • Beinneun Extension; • Corriemoillie; • Corrimony; • Corriegarth; • Dunmaglass; • Fairburn; • Farr; • Glen Kyllachy; • Lochluichart and Extension; • Millennium; • Moy; • Stronelairg; <p><u>Consented:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberarder; • Dell; • Lochluichart Extension 2; • Millennium South. <p><u>Application/Appeal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloiche; • Corriegarth 2; • Glenshero; • Kirkan. 	<p>This LCT is directly affected by Bhlaraidh and Corrimony Wind Farms (both operational), which affect the LCT in the southern part where they are located. Millennium (operational), Millennium South (consented), Beinneun and Beinneun Extension (both operational) Wind Farms would be present as a grouping in the south-westerly context, seen particularly from the southern part of this LCT.</p> <p>Dunmaglass (operational), Aberarder (consented), Corriegarth (operational) and Corriegarth 2 (application) Wind Farms would be widely experienced from the southern part of the LCT, from the northern slopes of Glen Coiltie and from south-facing slopes north of Glen Urquhart, seen on the other side of the loch as two separate groupings. Farr and Glen Kyllachy Wind Farms (both operational) can be experienced in this context to a lesser extent, seen from the slopes of Glen Coiltie and elevated areas particularly in the northern part of the LCT. Moy Wind Farm (operational) is seen as a separate cluster to the north of these.</p> <p>Stronelairg (operational), Dell (consented), Cloiche and Glenshero (both application) Wind Farms would have intervisibility with some elevated areas and south-facing slopes and would be perceived as a large grouping to the south-east. In scenario 2, with the inclusion of Cloiche and Glenshero (both application) Wind Farms, this grouping would appear slightly more dominant.</p> <p>Corriemoillie (operational), Lochluichart and Extension (operational), Lochluichart Extension 2 (consented) and Kirkan (application) Wind Farms would have distant intervisibility with the northernmost part of the LCT, and some elevated areas further south, and would be distantly perceived to the north-west. Fairburn Wind Farm (operational) is seen in a similar context, but would also</p>

		<p>be visible further south, from elevated areas and north-facing slopes.</p> <p>Wind turbines would therefore be experienced as a feature throughout this landscape, at varying distances and prominence, other than within a few low-lying glen areas.</p> <p>The experience of this cumulative baseline (scenario 2, which includes application sites) would be largely similar to the experience of a cumulative baseline without application sites (scenario 1). In scenario 2, wind farms may be marginally more dominant with the inclusion of Cloiche and Glenshero (both application).</p>
Sensitivity to Additional Change	Medium	
Nature of Change	<p>The Proposed Development would be situated within this LCT and form part of a grouping with Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational). It would increase the area directly affected by wind turbines but would normally be perceived as a landscape feature in combination with Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) in the immediate context, and several other nearby and more distant sites, outside of this LCT. There would be a very small increase in intervisibility with wind turbines in this LCT, to the immediate north-east of the Proposed Development. However, very few areas would be newly affected when taking into account the visual influence of other baseline cumulative sites. Overall, the increase in turbines within this LCT is likely to be noticeable close to the site, particularly to the north and north-east of the Proposed Development, although given the overall cumulative context this is considered unlikely to have a noticeable impact on the key characteristics of this LCT.</p>	
Cumulative Magnitude of Change	Low	
Cumulative Landscape Effect	Minor (not significant) for both cumulative baseline scenarios 1 and 2, considering the presence of operational, consented and application sites.	

Table 1.2.3: LCT 225 – Broad Steep-Sided Glen (OWESG LCA LN19)

Cumulative Capacity Value	Low	
Cumulative Baseline Scenario	Existing and Proposed Wind Farms Theoretically Visible	Description of Cumulative Baseline Scenarios
	<p><u>Operational / Under Construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhlaraidh; • Beinneun; • Beinneun Extension; • Corriemoillie (minimal); • Corriegarth; • Dunmaglass; • Fairburn (minimal); • Farr; • Glen Kyllachy; • Lochluichart and Extension (minimal); • Millennium; • Moy; • Stronelairg 	<p>None of the cumulative baseline scenario sites would have direct effect on this LCT. Due to the wooded context the majority of effects would occur on open, upper slopes, mainly on the western side of the loch.</p> <p>Millennium (operational) and Millennium South (consented) Wind Farms would be intervisible with some southern parts of this LCT, south of Loch Ness and Fort Augustus and along the south-eastern shore and would appear in the immediate context to the south-west from open areas. Beinneun and Beinneun Extension Wind Farms (both operational) are seen in a similar context but from a smaller and more southern area.</p> <p>From the western glen slopes, Dell (consented), Stronelairg (operational) and Cloiche (application) Wind Farms would be theoretically visible to the south-east, as a large grouping on the other side of the loch, although woodland on glen slopes would be likely to screen the majority of vistas. From more open locations, Glenshero Wind Farm (application) may be seen from some upper slopes.</p>

	<p><u>Consented:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberarder; • Dell; • Millennium South. • Lochluichart Extension 2 (minimal). <p><u>Application / Appeal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloiche; • Corriegarth 2; • Glenshero; • Kirkan (minimal). 	<p>Similarly, from open locations, Corriegarth (operational), Corriegarth 2 (application), Dunmaglass (operational), Aberarder (consented), Glen Kyllachy and Farr (both operational) Wind Farms would appear as three separate clusters further north, and Moy Wind Farm (operational) is also theoretically visible but to a lesser degree.</p> <p>Corriemoillie, Lochluichart and Extension Wind Farms (all operational) and Lochluichart Extension 2 (consented) and Kirkan (application) Wind Farms would be theoretically visible to the north-west but are unlikely to be perceived due to distance and context.</p> <p>Although wind turbines are theoretically visible throughout this landscape, they would usually be experienced only from more open, elevated areas.</p> <p>The experience of this cumulative baseline (scenario 2, which includes application sites) would be largely similar to the experience of a cumulative baseline without application sites (scenario 1).</p>
Sensitivity to Additional Change	Medium - high	
Nature of Change	<p>The Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from small areas within this LCT, although due to the wooded context it is only likely to be seen from a small number of locations, and quite often only a small number of tips would be visible. It would usually be seen together with Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) turbines, although may appear slightly more prominent, for example from elevated eastern slopes at VP 17, and from parts of the Great Glen Way north of Invermoriston. It may be seen from some more open locations together with other wind farms, although often these would also be screened, particularly from wooded slopes of the Great Glen.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would slightly increase the prominence of turbines in the landscape, but this would be localised and given the experience of Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) turbines, would not lead to any recognisable loss or reduction of the key characteristics.</p>	
Cumulative Magnitude of Change	Locally low-medium on eastern slopes, elsewhere negligible.	
Cumulative Landscape Effect	Locally minor on eastern slopes, elsewhere negligible (not significant) for both cumulative baseline scenarios 1 and 2, considering the presence of operational, consented and application sites.	

Table 1.2.4: LCT 227 – Farmed Strath – Inverness (OWESG LCA LN15)

Cumulative Capacity Value	Low - medium	
Cumulative Baseline Scenario	Existing and Proposed Wind Farms Theoretically Visible	Description of Cumulative Baseline Scenarios
	<p><u>Operational / Under Construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhlaraidh; • Beinneun; • Beinneun Extension (minimal); • Corriegarth; • Corrimony; 	<p>No cumulative baseline wind farms are located within either area of this LCT: the Strathglass area and the Stratherrick/Strathnairn area. The Strathnairn area is on the edge of the detailed study area.</p> <p>From the Strathglass area of this LCT, there are areas of theoretical intervisibility with Bhlaraidh (operational) and Corrimony (operational) Wind Farms on the north-western side of this strath and some to the east of Cannich. Here these developments would be experienced in relatively close proximity on the hill slope to the south-east from</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dunmaglass; • Fairburn (minimal); • Farr; • Glen Kyllachy; • Millennium; • Moy; • Stronelairg. <p><u>Consented:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberarder; • Dell; • Lochluichart Extension 2; • Millennium South. <p><u>Application / Appeal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloiche; • Corriegarth 2; • Glenshero. 	<p>slopes on the western side of the glen. From small areas on the north-western slopes and east of Cannich, a number of other wind farms would be theoretically visible to varying degrees in the distance to the east including Corriegarth (operational), Corriegarth 2 (application), Dunmaglass (operational), Aberarder (consented), Farr, Glen Kyllachy and Moy (all operational) Wind Farms and may be experienced from the upper western slopes of the glen. From small, elevated areas north and west of Cannich, Millennium (operational), Millennium South (consented), Beinneun and Beinneun Extension (both operational) Wind Farms would also be theoretically visible to the south. From very small western elevated areas, Stronelairg (operational), Cloiche (application), Dell (consented) and Glenshero (application) Wind Farms may also be visible from some higher slopes in the distance to the south-east.</p> <p>From the Stratherrick/Strathnairn area of this LCT, there is relatively extensive intervisibility with Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) in the southern part of the LCT, particularly around Loch Mhor, seen to the west on the other side of the loch. Millennium (operational) and Millennium South (consented) Wind Farms are also theoretically visible from these areas in the south-westerly landscape context. Beinneun and Beinneun Extension Wind Farms (both operational) are theoretically visible from some hill slopes in the east. Theoretical visibility of Corriegarth (operational) and Corriegarth 2 (application) Wind Farms is relatively widespread through this part of the LCT and would be seen in the immediate landscape context to the east, particularly from the western side of this LCT. There is less theoretical visibility of Dunmaglass (operational) and Aberarder (consented) Wind Farms, but where visible, would be experienced in a similar context, although Aberarder Wind Farm would mostly be seen from the northern part of this LCT (Strathnairn, further north). Farr and Glen Kyllachy Wind Farms (both operational) have very small patches of intervisibility, particularly in Strathnairn. Cloiche (application) and Dell (consented) Wind Farms are theoretically visible from the south-western edge of the LCT, although would likely be barely perceptible, and there is minimal theoretical visibility of Stronelairg Wind Farm (operational) further north.</p> <p>Wind turbines are therefore experienced as a feature throughout this landscape, at varying distances and prominence, although their influence is often reduced by the presence of forestry and woodland. The experience of this cumulative baseline (scenario 2, which includes application sites) would be largely similar to the experience of a cumulative baseline without application sites (scenario 1).</p>
<p>Sensitivity to Additional Change</p>	<p>Medium</p>	
<p>Nature of Change</p>	<p>From Strathglass, the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible on the hillside to the south-east, mainly from upper, open slopes on the north-western side of the valley. From these open locations, it would be experienced in a grouping with Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) and in the context of other wind farms in the far distance particularly to the east, including Dunmaglass (operational), Aberarder (consented), Farr and Glen Kyllachy (both operational) Wind Farms. From the Strathglass part of this LCT, given woodland cover and minimal visibility, the Proposed Development would have a virtually imperceptible change to landscape characteristics.</p>	

	<p>The Stratherrick part of the LCT would have more extensive intervisibility with the Proposed Development, particularly near Loch Mhor (e.g. VP 7) and where the landscape is more open to the west. While the turbines would often be experienced with Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) turbines, their larger scale and extent may slightly increase the perceived prominence of turbines in the landscape (see VP 7). Other wind farms would be present in the immediate context to the east, including Dunmaglass (operational), Aberarder (consented), Corriegarth (operational) and Corriegarth 2 (application) Wind Farms, and would occasionally appear as relatively prominent features in the landscape when traveling along the strath floor (in particular where Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm would be experienced to the east). The Proposed Development would often be seen together with these, although in a different part of the landscape. From more open and elevated areas, other wind farms would also be seen in the distance, such as Beinneun (operational), Beinneun Extension (operational), Millennium (operational) and Millennium South (consented) Wind Farms to the south-west, contributing to the overall prominence of wind turbines in the wider landscape.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would add to the appearance of wind turbines in the landscape in localised parts of this landscape type, namely parts of Stratherrick, but considering the cumulative baseline scenario, would not result in a noticeable change to key landscape characteristics.</p> <p>In comparison, from Strathglass, there would not be a discernible change in landscape characteristics.</p>
<p>Cumulative Magnitude of Change</p>	<p>Negligible in Strathglass and low in Stratherrick</p>
<p>Cumulative Landscape Effect</p>	<p>Locally minor in parts of Stratherrick and elsewhere negligible (not significant) for both cumulative baseline scenarios 1 and 2, considering the presence of operational, consented and application sites.</p>

Table 1.2.5: LCT 236 – Smooth Moorland Ridges (OWESG LCA LN4)

Cumulative Capacity Value	Low - Medium	
Cumulative Baseline Scenario	Existing and Proposed Wind Farms Theoretically Visible	Description of Cumulative Baseline Scenarios
	<p><u>Operational / Under Construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhlaraidh; • Beinneun; • Beinneun Extension; • Corrimony; • Corriegarth; • Dunmaglass; • Fairburn; • Millennium; • Stronelaig. <p><u>Consented:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberarder; • Dell; • Millennium South. <p><u>Application / Appeal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloiche; • Corriegarth 2; • Glenshero. 	<p>No cumulative baseline wind farms are located within this LCT.</p> <p>Millennium (operational), Millennium South (consented), Beinneun and Beinneun Extension (both operational) Wind Farms have the greatest influence on the northern and western parts of this landscape, being present as a grouping across the hills and skyline in the north-westerly context. Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) has a similar degree of intervisibility but is more distant and separate. Corrimony Wind Farm (operational) is also perceived in this context although from fewer areas. Stronelaig (operational), Cloiche (application) and Dell (consented) Wind Farm turbines are seen from some parts as a grouping through Glen Tarff or from the highest summits. Minimal ZTV cover is shown for Corriegarth (operational), Corriegarth 2 (application), Dunmaglass (operational) and Aberarder (consented) Wind Farms, which would be more distantly perceived in this context from a few elevated locations. In scenario 2, Glenshero Wind Farm (application) would have small patches of intervisibility within the detailed study area. From some summits, Fairburn Wind Farm (operational) can be perceived in the distance to the north-west.</p> <p>This leads to a cumulative baseline situation where wind turbines are perceived in several parts of the wider landscape context in different landscape areas, particularly from the most elevated areas of this LCT within the detailed study area. Large parts of this area are affected by wind development, although this reduces outside the detailed study area. The experience of this cumulative baseline (scenario 2, which includes application sites) would be largely similar to the experience of a cumulative baseline without application sites (scenario 1).</p>
Sensitivity to Additional Change	Medium-high	
Nature of Change	<p>The Proposed Development would be seen in the northern landscape context, usually adjacent to Bhlaraidh (operational) turbines and appearing slightly larger in scale (see VP 15), thereby increasing the prominence of wind development in this direction. The turbines would also usually be experienced in the context of existing wind developments, including Corrimony (operational) to the north; and Beinneun and Beinneun Extension (both operational), Millennium (operational) and Millennium South (consented) Wind Farms to the north-west in close proximity, as well as other wind farms in the wider landscape to the north-east. The Proposed Development would therefore be introduced to a context featuring several other wind developments but would result in perceptible intensification of wind development as a landscape characteristic experienced from this LCT. However, it is considered that the Proposed Development would not result in a noticeable change to the key characteristics of the LCT.</p>	
Cumulative Magnitude of Change	Low	

Cumulative Landscape Effect	Minor (not significant) for both cumulative baseline scenarios 1 and 2, considering the presence of operational, consented and application sites.
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1.3 Designated and Protected Landscapes

Table 1.3.1: WLA 19: Braeroy – Glenshirra - Creag Meagaidh

Cumulative Capacity Value	Low	
Cumulative Baseline Scenario	Existing and Proposed Wind Farms Theoretically Visible	Description of Cumulative Baseline Scenarios
	<p><u>Operational / Under Construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhlaraidh; • Beinneun; • Beinneun Extension; • Corriegarth; • Corrimony; • Dunmaglass; • Fairburn; • Glen Kyllachy; • Millennium; • Stronelairg. <p><u>Consented:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberarder; • Dell; • Millennium South. <p><u>Application / Appeal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloiche; • Corriegarth 2; • Glenshero. 	<p>None of the cumulative baseline sites have direct effect on this WLA. However, the cumulative baseline situation results in a scenario whereby wind turbines have relatively widespread influence across parts of the WLA within the wider study area.</p> <p>The north-western parts of the WLA and higher slopes and summits to west of Glen Roy are closely influenced by the Millennium (operational), Millennium South (consented), Beinneun and Beinneun Extension (both operational) Wind Farm developments and more distantly, Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) and to a lesser degree Corrimony Wind Farm (operational), to the north. Stronelairg (operational), Cloiche (application) and Dell (consented) Wind Farms are also sometimes seen within these areas through the gap of Glen Tarff. In scenario 2, through upper Glen Spey towards the centre of the WLA and across the upper, facing slopes of Creag Meagaidh and high ground to the east of Glen Roy, Glenshero Wind Farm (application) is frequently a prominent feature and decreases the sense of wildness. From these higher slope areas Stronelairg Wind Farm (operational) and Dell Wind Farm (consented) also have some influence but are seen to the rear of and less prominent than Glenshero Wind Farm (application). Corriegarth (operational), Corriegarth 2 (application), Dunmaglass (operational), Glen Kyllachy (operational) and Aberarder (consented) Wind Farms are more distant and seen with a greater degree of separation from highest areas only. Fairburn Wind Farm (operational) is also perceptible from elevated areas in the far distance to the north-west.</p>
Sensitivity to Additional Change	High	
Nature of Change	<p>Intervisibility with the Proposed Development would be limited to an area of facing slopes in the north-west corner of the WLA at a distance of 17-22km and a few higher summit areas to either side of Glen Roy and around Creag Meagaidh towards the south of the WLA. From these areas, the Proposed Development would be evident in the mid to far distance adjacent to Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational), with the exception of a very small area to the east of Glen Roy over 30km from the Proposed Development. Whilst the increased numbers of turbines may be perceptible in this distant part of the setting, the presence of closer wind turbines from most of the areas affected is anticipated to lead to very little perceptible change to wild land attributes and perceptual responses. These would include the clusters of Beinneun and Beinneun Extension Wind Farms (both operational), Millennium (operational) and Millennium South (consented) Wind Farms seen to the north-west, and Stronelairg (operational), Cloiche (application), Dell (consented) and Glenshero (application) Wind Farms to the north-east. This is anticipated to be Low for “Lack of Construction or Other Artefacts” within around 22km of the Proposed Development, but would be Negligible for all areas beyond this distance. Magnitude is anticipated to be Negligible for all other attributes.</p> <p>Only small parts of the WLA would be affected by the Proposed Development, at a considerable distance, and within a context of several cumulative baseline developments. There would be very limited perceptible change to the wild land attributes and perceptual</p>	

	<p>responses from a localised and relatively small area in the north of the WLA where existing attribute levels are already lower.</p> <p><u>Key Qualities</u></p> <p>As discussed in Table 1.2.2 of Appendix 8.4, there is potential for some degree of limited localised effect on one of the identified Key Qualities of the WLA from the Proposed Development alone, though this would not be considered to lead to a significant effect. This would relate to limited but perceptible changes (a locally low magnitude) to the “<i>Lack of Construction or Other Artefacts</i>” Key Quality. There would be a Negligible magnitude of change for all other Key Qualities.</p> <p>When considering potential effects in relation to the cumulative baseline scenario, no additional effect is anticipated on any of the Key Qualities.</p> <p>The central core area of the WLA, shown on the Map of Relative Wildness to have the greatest degree of wildness characteristics would continue to be unaffected by wind energy development.</p>
<p>Cumulative Magnitude of Change</p>	<p>Locally low on slopes and summits to north of Glen Roy, negligible elsewhere.</p>
<p>Cumulative Landscape Effect</p>	<p>Locally minor on summits and facing slopes of mountains within 22km of the Proposed Development and negligible for the WLA as a whole (not significant) for both cumulative baseline scenarios 1 and 2, considering the presence of operational, consented and application sites.</p> <p>The integrity of the WLA would not be affected.</p>

Table 1.3.2: WLA 24: Central Highlands

Cumulative Capacity Value	Low	
Cumulative Baseline Scenario	Existing and Proposed Wind Farms Theoretically Visible	Description of Cumulative Baseline Scenarios
	<p><u>Operational / Under Construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhlaraidh; • Beinneun; • Beinneun Extension; • Corriemoillie; • Corrimony; • Corriegarth; • Dunmaglass; • Fairburn; • Farr; • Glen Kyllachy; • Lochluichart and Extension; • Millennium; • Moy; • Stronelairg; <p><u>Consented:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberarder; • Dell; • Lochluichart Extension 2; • Millennium South. <p><u>Application/Appeal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloiche; • Corriegarth; • Glenshero; • Kirkan. 	<p>None of the cumulative baseline sites have a direct effect on this WLA. However, there are several wind developments present in the wider landscape, which are experienced from elevated ridgelines and summits particularly in the eastern part of the WLA.</p> <p>Several wind turbine clusters would be seen in the distance to the east, including Corriegarth (operational), Corriegarth 2 (application), Dunmaglass (operational), Aberarder (consented), Farr, Glen Kyllachy and Moy (all operational) Wind Farms. Further south-east, turbines of Stronelairg (operational), Dell (consented), Cloiche and Glenshero (both application), Wind Farms would appear as a large grouping. In scenario 2, which includes the application/appeal sites of Cloiche Wind Farm and Glenshero Wind Farm, this grouping would appear slightly more dominant.</p> <p>In closer proximity, Bhlaraidh and Corrimony (both operational) Wind Farms can be seen to the east of the WLA and from the southern part of this WLA, Millennium (operational), Millennium South (consented), Beinneun and Beinneun Extension (both operational) Wind Farms would be visible as two separate clusters on the nearby hillside, although appearing more distant from the northern part of the WLA.</p> <p>From elevated areas in the northern part of the WLA, Corriemoillie, Lochluichart and Extension Wind Farms (all operational) and Lochluichart Extension 2 Wind Farm (consented) would be seen to the north. Fairburn Wind Farm (operational) is visible from some lower slopes around Glen Orr.</p>
Sensitivity to Additional Change	High	
Nature of Change	<p>The Proposed Development would affect relatively limited areas of the WLA and would almost always be seen in a grouping with Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) and often with Corrimony Wind Farm (operational), outside the WLA and in the easterly / south-easterly context where cumulative development wind turbines would be a recognised feature of the landscape. It would most often be experienced from high ground, typically limited to within 10km from the WLA boundary and occasionally further towards the centre.</p> <p>The vast majority of the WLA would not be intervisible with the Proposed Development and there would be no intervisibility within the remote glens and very little intervisibility with the more remote mountainous interior.</p> <p>In areas to the south of Glen Cannich, where the Proposed Development would be seen to the rear of Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) turbines, no noticeable changes to wild land attributes or the strength of wildness are anticipated.</p> <p>In areas to the north of Glen Cannich, the increased numbers of turbines in the south-eastern landscape context would be likely to be perceptible, although still always seen within a context of several cumulative baseline wind turbines at a similar distance. Nevertheless, it may lead to marginally increased sense of modern artefacts and</p>	

	<p>contemporary land use in this context. However, this would still be largely limited to areas where cumulative baseline development turbines already influence these qualities and therefore the potential to decrease the sense of wildness is limited.</p> <p><u>Key Qualities</u></p> <p>As discussed in Table 1.2.3 of Appendix 8.4, there is potential for some degree of limited localised effect on three of the identified Key Qualities of the WLA from the Proposed Development alone, though this would not be considered to lead to a significant effect. This would relate to limited but perceptible changes (locally low magnitude) to “<i>Arresting or Inspiring Qualities</i>”; “<i>Little Evidence of Contemporary Land Use</i>” and “<i>Lack of Construction or Other Artefacts</i>” Key Qualities. There would be a Negligible magnitude of change for all other Key Qualities.</p> <p>When considering potential effects in relation to the cumulative baseline scenario, no additional effect is anticipated on any of the Key Qualities.</p> <p>Considering areas that would be affected by the cumulative baseline developments, the Proposed Development would not affect additional areas of the central core area of the WLA, shown on the Map of Relative Wildness to have the greatest degree of wildness characteristics.</p>
<p>Cumulative Magnitude of Change</p>	<p>Locally low within 10km of the Proposed Development, elsewhere negligible</p>
<p>Cumulative Landscape Effect</p>	<p>Locally minor for areas north of Glen Cannich and elsewhere negligible (not significant) for both cumulative baseline scenarios 1 and 2, considering the presence of operational, consented and application sites.</p> <p>The integrity of the WLA would not be affected.</p>

Table 1.3.3: Loch Ness and Duntelchaig SLA

Cumulative Capacity Value	Medium	
Cumulative Baseline Scenario	Existing and Proposed Wind Farms Theoretically Visible	Description of Cumulative Baseline Scenarios
	<p><u>Operational / Under Construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhlaraidh; • Beinneun; • Beinneun Extension; • Corriemoillie; • Corriegarth; • Dunmaglass; • Fairburn; • Farr; • Glen Kyllachy; • Lochluichart and Extension; • Millennium; • Moy; • Stronelairg; <p><u>Consented:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberarder; • Dell; • Lochluichart Extension 2; • Millennium South. <p><u>Application/Appeal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloiche; • Corriegarth; • Glenshero; • Kirkan. 	<p>The cumulative ZTVs suggest widespread intervisibility of this SLA with cumulative baseline scenario wind turbines although the presence of woodland and forestry limits the influence of this in reality.</p> <p>Intervisibility of the cumulative baseline sites is mostly limited to the upper slopes outwith woodland and forestry plantation.</p> <p>Millennium (operational), Millennium South (consented), Beinneun and Beinneun Extension (both operational) Wind Farm sites would be mostly experienced together from the southern part of the SLA, sometimes framed in views down the glen from the eastern side.</p> <p>Corriegarth (operational), Corriegarth 2 (application), Dunmaglass (operational) and Aberarder (consented) Wind Farms, and to some extent Farr and Glen Kyllachy Wind Farms (both operational) would be seen through side glens of the eastern side of Loch Ness where open views are obtained and from higher ground above the immediate enclosure of the glen. Moy Wind Farm (operational) is theoretically visible from a few areas near Loch Duntelchaig. Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) is seen through the ‘gap’ of Glen Moriston, usually from the eastern side of Loch Ness but is prominent from the high ground around the summit of Meall Fuar-mhonaidh (VP 3). Stronelairg (operational), Cloiche (application) and Dell (consented) Wind Farms, and to a lesser extent Glenshero Wind Farm (application), would be perceived within the southern context from high ground on the west of the Great Glen with some minimal intervisibility around Lochs Ruthven and Duntelchaig.</p> <p>Corriemoillie, Fairburn, Lochluichart and Extension (all operational) and Lochluichart Extension 2 (consented) Wind Farms have small patches of intervisibility along the upper north-eastern slopes of Loch Ness and near Loch Duntelchaig and Loch Ruthven. The experience of this cumulative baseline (scenario 2, which includes application sites) would be largely similar to the experience of a cumulative baseline without application sites (scenario 1).</p>
Sensitivity to Additional Change	High	
Nature of Change	<p>The Proposed Development would be visible from upper slopes and along the ridgeline on the eastern side of the glen (see VPs 5, 6 and 17) and to the west of the glen along the ridgeline including Meall Fuar-mhonaidh (see VP 3). From here it would usually be seen in combination with Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) and often in the context of other cumulative baseline wind farms to the east, south-east and south-west at various distances. There would be limited intervisibility with lower slopes and loch shore areas (see VP 8) and local woodland cover is likely to result in the Proposed Development being barely perceptible from these areas. On the western side of the glen, along the ridgeline near Meall Fuar-mhonaidh (VP 3) and some parts of the Great Glen Way, the Proposed Development would be seen in the immediate context to the west in front of Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) turbines, and would appear closer and more prominent. It would usually</p>	

	<p>appear in the same part of the view with Millennium (operational), Millennium South (consented), Beinneun and Beinneun Extension (both operational) Wind Farms further in the distance, and with a number of other wind farm clusters on the eastern and south-eastern skyline. Along the eastern ridgeline, the Proposed Development would be quite noticeable on the western skyline. It would most often be seen in the context of Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) and sometimes other wind farms including Dunmaglass (operational), Aberarder (consented), Corriegarth (operational) and Corriegarth 2 (application) Wind Farms to the east, therefore in a part of the context already affected by wind turbines. There would be some intervisibility with the Proposed Development from the Loch Duntelchaig plateau, usually from upper slopes where not screened by local woodland and forest.</p> <p><u>Special Qualities</u></p> <p>The addition of the Proposed Development to the cumulative baseline as described above may lead to a small increased effect on some elements contributing the Special Qualities of the SLA. There would be no effects on two of the three Special Qualities of this SLA: the “<i>Contrasting Intimate Plateau</i>” and “<i>Historic Landscape</i>”.</p> <p>As assessed for the Proposed Development alone, some small changes to four aspects of “<i>The Dramatic Great Glen</i>” Special Quality may be anticipated, relating to localised effects on the more open and elevated areas of the SLA.</p> <p>It may draw further visual attention to its location on skylines from elevated viewpoints but would not affect the appreciation of the “<i>striking profile of the glen</i>”; it may add to existing turbines interrupting the “<i>open smooth moorland skyline ridge</i>”; and it may add further scale indicators to the landscape and affect views from the Great Glen Way. However, given the presence of Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) turbines and other cumulative wind developments which already contribute visual foci, interrupt the skyline and provide scale indicators, there would not be a notable change to the appreciation of the “<i>Dramatic Great Glen</i>” and its Special Qualities.</p> <p>Views from Meall Fuar-mhonaigh (VP 3) would be affected but this would have a small effect on “<i>the role of Meall Fuar-mhonaigh as a vantage point</i>” which is part of the “<i>Dramatic Great Glen</i>” Special Quality. The Proposed Development would not be seen in the direction of the Great Glen, and this would not affect the appreciation of Meall Fuar-mhonaigh as a landmark in the Great Glen.</p> <p>There would be localised non significant effects from some parts of the Great Glen Way from where the Proposed Development would be noticeable immediately to the west, which may have an impact on the “<i>experience of the SLA from the B852, B851, and A82, Great Glen Way and Caledonian Canal</i>” which is also a Special Quality. The Proposed Development would usually be seen in the context of Bhlaraidh Wind Farm (operational) turbines and other cumulative baseline wind developments in the wider landscape context.</p>
<p>Cumulative Magnitude of Change</p>	<p>Locally low-medium for open elevated areas of the SLA and negligible elsewhere</p>
<p>Cumulative Landscape Effect</p>	<p>Locally minor for open elevated areas of the SLA and negligible elsewhere (not significant) for both cumulative baseline scenarios 1 and 2, considering the presence of operational, consented and application sites.</p> <p>The integrity of the SLA would not be affected.</p>