Galileo 05 Limited

Lynemore Wind Farm

Environmental Impact Assessment Report (Volume 3)

Technical Appendix 5.2 : Viewpoint Analysis

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1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The viewpoint analysis is used to assist the design and further define the scope of the assessment process. In particular, the outer distance from the Proposed Development within which significant effects may be likely has been identified. This has been used to focus the baseline information and detailed reporting of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) in **Chapter 5: Landscape and Visual**.

1.2 Visual and Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis

1.2.1 The viewpoint analysis has been conducted from 21 viewpoint locations as illustrated in **Figures 5.2-5.6**. Each of these viewpoints are illustrated as baseline photographs and visualisations (wirelines and/ or photomontages) in **Figures 5.19-5.39**. Four of these viewpoints were identified for the night-time assessment and the views from these locations are illustrated in **Figures 5.4.8-11** and assessed in a separate appendix (**Technical Appendix 5.4**). The figures accord with *Scottish Natural Heritage, Visual Representation of Wind Farms: Good Practice Guidance, Version 2.2, February 2017* and Highland Council, *Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments, July 2016.*

1.2.2 Cumulative wind farm development included within 30 km of the Proposed Development (as agreed at Scoping) that would be theoretically visible from each viewpoint has been illustrated in the wirelines.

Geographical Extent of Likely Significant Effects

1.2.3 The outer distance from the Proposed Development, within which significant effects may be likely has been identified by the viewpoint analysis of the Proposed Development. Further, cumulative viewpoint analysis has identified a likely threshold for significant cumulative visual effects that would result from the Proposed Development, in addition to, or in combination with other existing and consented wind farms and applications.

Potential for Day-time Significant Effects: Proposed Development

1.2.4 The viewpoint analysis indicates that significant visual effects are likely to affect limited receptors within approximately 10.5 km distance from the Proposed Development (subject to a clear view of the proposed turbines and screening by landform and/ or vegetation), as indicated by viewpoints 1-4, 6-8 and 10-11 (**Figures 5.19-22, 5.24-26** and **5.28-29**). These receptors include views from General Wade’s Road heritage path, the A9, B9154 and B861, residents in Balnafoich and Invernarnie (and northern edge of Tomatin), Sustrans National Cycle Route 7 and three hill summits (Carn a’ Choire Mhoir, Carn nan Tri-tighearnan and Carn na Lair).

1.2.5 A further potentially significant effect (Moderate) has been identified as a precaution in the northwest at approximately 13.9 km from the nearest turbine as illustrated by Viewpoint 16: Leachkin, Inverness (**Figure 5.34**). It is, however, important to note that whilst the view from Viewpoint 16 has the potential to be significant, the effect on the views from Inverness as a whole including the ‘core’ settlement would be Not Significant. A detailed assessment on the views from Inverness is set out in **Chapter 5**.

1.2.6 The greatest magnitude of change is visible at Viewpoints 1 and 2 (High magnitude), and at Viewpoints 3 and 4 (High-Medium magnitude) (all other viewpoints are assessed as Medium magnitude or less).

1.2.7 Out of the ten significantly affected viewpoints, the effects on viewpoints 4, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 16 (and an additional viewpoint 13) would also be cumulative and further cumulative analysis is provided below.

1.2.8 There would be no significant visual effects from the remaining 11 viewpoints (5, 9, 12-15, and 17-21) as a result of the Proposed Development.

Potential for Day-time Significant Cumulative Effects

1.2.9 In total 15 of the 21 of the viewpoints are cumulative, in that they involve the cumulative visibility of other wind farms, in particular the existing Farr, Glen Kyllachy, Moy and Tom nan Clach, and the consented Tom na Clach Extension wind farms which are all located approximately 10 km distance from the Proposed Development. Other wind farms beyond 10 km are also frequently visible from some of the assessment viewpoints, although often to a negligible degree.

1.2.10 The Proposed Development would contribute to a significant, cumulative visual effect at six of the assessment viewpoints (Viewpoints 4, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 16), three of which (Viewpoints 8, 10 and 11) are also significantly affected by other existing and consented wind farms. Viewpoint 13 would also be significantly affected by the Proposed Development only in combination with two other existing wind farms – Farr and Glen Kyllachy. No cumulative wind farms would be visible from Viewpoints 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 9. There would be no significant cumulative visual effects as a result of the Proposed Development from viewpoints 12, 14, 15 and 17-21 as the Proposed Development would be seen in a large-scale landscape where other wind farms are also present.

1.2.11 Importantly these levels of effect are indicative of a visual effect on a particular viewpoint location, and they should not be assumed to translate into visual effects on the overall visual experience, as each of the viewpoints have been specifically located where the sensitivity of the receptor and/ or the views of the Proposed Development would be greatest. In this sense they are not always typical or representative.

1.2.12 As a precaution, the visual assessment in **Chapter 5** has considered all of those receptors within 15 km of the Proposed Development and national level receptors within 45 km.

Interpretation of Viewpoint Analysis Summary Tables

1.2.13 The information set out in **Table 5.2.1** provides a summary of the viewpoint analysis of the effects of the Proposed Development on a 'solus' or primary basis. This part of the assessment helps to define the contribution the Proposed Development would make to any subsequent cumulative assessments. It is also relevant to the latter half of the operational period for the Proposed Development, when the consented periods of operation for some of the other wind farms would expire and they would be decommissioned, assuming no extensions to the operating periods or re-powering schemes are granted.

1.2.14 **Table 5.2.1** also provides a summary of the viewpoint analysis of the cumulative effects of the Proposed Development. The cumulative analysis sets out the effects of Proposed

Development 'in addition' to and 'in combination' with other existing and consented wind energy developments and applications, assessing two scenarios in accordance with the methodology in **Technical Appendix 5.1** as follows:

- **Proposed Development**: Assessed on an individual basis (the LVIA)

  This part of the assessment takes account of other existing forms of wind farm development that may be present in the landscape, whilst recognising that their influence on landscape character is likely to be time limited. It does not consider the additional or combined cumulative effects and only reports on the effect of the Proposed Development alone.

- **Scenario 1**: Existing + Consented + the Proposed Development

  The additional and combined cumulative effects of the baseline, including existing and consented wind energy developments, with the Proposed Development are reported.

- **Scenario 2**: Existing + Consented + Applications + the Proposed Development

  The additional and combined cumulative effects of the baseline, including existing and consented wind energy developments and applications, with the Proposed Development are reported.

1.2.15 The summary tables list the names of the viewpoints and include the following information:

- Viewpoint Analysis:
  - Distance: Distance of the viewpoint location from the nearest turbine within the Proposed Development;
  - Sensitivity: The sensitivity of the viewer at the viewpoint location is recorded (ranging from High, Medium, Low, and Very Low) in accordance with the methodology in **Technical Appendix 5.1**;
  - Magnitude: The magnitude of change, taking account of the Proposed Development only, is recorded (ranging from High, High – Medium, Medium, Medium – Low, Low, Low – Very Low, Very Low, and Zero) in accordance with the methodology;
  - Level of Effect: The level of visual effect for the Proposed Development only is recorded and takes account of the sensitivity and magnitude in accordance with the methodology. Those levels of effect shown in **bold** relate to significant effects in accordance with the relevant EIA Regulations.
- Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis:
  - Magnitude (Existing and Consented wind farms): The magnitude of change, taking account of other existing and consented / under construction wind farms that may be visible is recorded (ranging from High, High – Medium, Medium, Medium – Low, Low, Low – Very Low, Very Low, and Zero) in accordance with the methodology;
  - Additional Level of Effect: The additional effect of adding the Proposed Development to the existing and consented baseline in Cumulative Scenario 1 is provided;
  - Cumulative Scenario 1: The level of visual effect, taking account of the other existing, consented / under construction wind farms and the Proposed Development, is recorded (taking account of the sensitivity and magnitude in accordance with the methodology). Those levels of effect shown in bold relate

to significant effects in accordance with the relevant EIA Regulations and the developments contributing most to the cumulative effects are recorded in brackets;

- Magnitude (Other Wind Farm Applications): The magnitude of change, taking account of other wind farm applications that may be visible on the wireline is recorded (ranging from High, High – Medium, Medium, Medium – Low, Low, Low – Very Low, Very Low, and Zero) in accordance with the methodology;
- Additional Level of Effect: The additional effect of adding the Proposed Development to the existing and consented baseline and other wind farm applications in Cumulative Scenario 2 is provided; and
- Cumulative Scenario 2: The level of visual effect, taking account of the other existing, consented / under construction, application wind farms and the Proposed Development, is recorded (taking account of the sensitivity and magnitude in accordance with the methodology). Those levels of effect shown in **bold** relate to significant effects in accordance with the relevant EIA Regulations and the developments contributing most to the cumulative effects are recorded in brackets.

1.3 Sunlight and Weather Conditions

1.3.1 Changing weather patterns and local climatic conditions would influence the visibility of the Proposed Development which would vary from periods of low visibility (fog, low cloud, and bright sunny conditions that are accompanied by haze generated by temperature inversions) as well as periods of high visibility in clear weather. In some instances, the Proposed Development may appear 'back-lit' (e.g., appearing darker in colour during sunrise/ sunset and periods of pale or white blanket cloud) and in other circumstances may appear to be 'up-lit' (e.g., during stormy periods that combine dark clouds and bright sunshine).

1.3.2 All of the viewpoint analysis and assessment has assumed conditions of good weather and clear visibility.

Table 5.2.1: Summary of viewpoint analysis

Viewpoint No. and Title	FoV	Distance to nearest turbine (m)	**Viewpoint Analysis:** Proposed Development (PD) – 14 turbines at 200m to blade tip			**Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis:** Proposed Development (PD) and other wind farms					
						Cumulative Scenario 1:			**Cumulative Scenario 2:**		
			Sensitivity	**Magnitude**	**Level of Effect**	**Magnitude** (Existing & Consented)	**Additional Level of Effect** (PD)	**Combined Level of Effect**	**Magnitude** (Applications)	**Additional Level of Effect** (PD)	**Combined Level of Effect**
1. General Wades Road – Moy to Inverness	49°	1,800	High (walkers) Medium (road users)	High (reducing to Medium as forestry is restocked)	**Substantial** (reducing to **Major**) (walkers) **Major** (reducing to **Moderate**) (road users)	No cumulative effect.					
2. B9154, northeast of Moy	64°	2,346	High (rec. cyclists) Medium (other road users)	High	**Substantial** (rec. cyclists) **Substantial to Major** (other road users)	No cumulative effect.					
3. A9, north of Tomatin	15°	4,299	Medium	Medium (increasing to High-Medium during A9 dualling if	**Moderate** (increasing to **Major** during A9 dualling if	No cumulative effect.					

Viewpoint No. and Title	FoV	Distance to nearest turbine (m)	**Viewpoint Analysis:** Proposed Development (PD) – 14 turbines at 200m to blade tip			**Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis:** Proposed Development (PD) and other wind farms					
						Cumulative Scenario 1:			**Cumulative Scenario 2:**		
			Sensitivity	**Magnitude**	**Level of Effect**	**Magnitude** (Existing & Consented)	**Additional Level of Effect** (PD)	**Combined Level of Effect**	**Magnitude** (Applications)	**Additional Level of Effect** (PD)	**Combined Level of Effect**
				vegetation felled)	vegetation felled)						
4. B861 between Balnafoich and Inverarnie, Strathnairn	13°	4,530	High (residents) Medium (road users)	High-Medium	**Substantial to Major** (residents) **Major to Moderate** (road users)	High-Medium	**Substantial to Major** (residents) **Major to Moderate** (road users)	**Substantial to Major** (residents) (PD) **Major to Moderate** (road users) (PD)	Zero	No cumulative effect	
5. B9154, Meallmore	30°	4,764	High (residents / rec. cyclists) Medium (other road users)	Very Low to Zero (Medium-Low if forestry is felled after 2053)	Minor to No View (residents, rec. cyclists) Minor to Negligible to No View (other road users) Moderate (if forestry felled after 2053)	No cumulative effect.					

Viewpoint No. and Title	FoV	Distance to nearest turbine (m)	**Viewpoint Analysis:** Proposed Development (PD) – 14 turbines at 200m to blade tip			**Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis:** Proposed Development (PD) and other wind farms					
						Cumulative Scenario 1:			**Cumulative Scenario 2:**		
			Sensitivity	**Magnitude**	**Level of Effect**	**Magnitude** (Existing & Consented)	**Additional Level of Effect** (PD)	**Combined Level of Effect**	**Magnitude** (Applications)	**Additional Level of Effect** (PD)	**Combined Level of Effect**
6. Sustrans NCR 7, Tomatin	13°	5,056	High (residents, rec. cyclists) Medium (other road users)	Medium	**Major** (residents, rec. cyclists) **Moderate** (other road users)	No cumulative effect.					
7. A9, Daviot	24°	6,503	Medium	Medium	**Moderate**	Low	**Moderate**	**Moderate** (PD)	Zero	No cumulative effect	
8. Carn Choire Mhoir	8°	8,760	High	Medium	**Major**	Medium-Low	**Major**	**Major** (PD, Tom nan Clach and Tom na Clach Ext)	Very Low	**Major**	**Major** (PD, Tom nan Clach and Tom na Clach Ext)
9. B851, Croachy	9°	9,020	High (residents) High-Medium (road users)	Very Low (winter) Zero (summer)	Minor to No View (residents) Minor to Negligible to No View (road users)	No cumulative effect.					

Viewpoint No. and Title	FoV	Distance to nearest turbine (m)	**Viewpoint Analysis:** Proposed Development (PD) – 14 turbines at 200m to blade tip			**Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis:** Proposed Development (PD) and other wind farms					
						Cumulative Scenario 1:			**Cumulative Scenario 2:**		
			Sensitivity	**Magnitude**	**Level of Effect**	**Magnitude** (Existing & Consented)	**Additional Level of Effect** (PD)	**Combined Level of Effect**	**Magnitude** (Applications)	**Additional Level of Effect** (PD)	**Combined Level of Effect**
10. Carn nan Tri-tighearnan	19°	9,146	High	Medium	**Major**	Medium	**Major**	**Major** (PD, Tom nan Clach, Moy and Tom na Clach Extension)	Low	**Major**	**Major** (PD, Tom nan Clach, Moy and Tom na Clach Extension)
11. Carn na Lair, northern boundary of CNP	12°	10,469	High	Medium	**Major**	Medium-Low	**Major**	**Major** (PD, Glen Kyllachy and Farr)	Zero	No cumulative effect	
12. Culloden Visitor Centre	16°	11,667	High	Low	Moderate	Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Zero	No cumulative effect	
13. Carn Dubh (Ic an Deoir)	14°	12,134	High	Low	Moderate	Low	Moderate	**Moderate** (Glen Kyllachy, Farr and PD)	Very Low	Moderate	**Moderate** (Glen Kyllachy, Farr and PD)
14. Carn Loisgte, northern boundary of CNP	6°	12,515	High	Low	Moderate	Low-Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Zero	No cumulative effect	

Viewpoint No. and Title	FoV	Distance to nearest turbine (m)	**Viewpoint Analysis:** Proposed Development (PD) – 14 turbines at 200m to blade tip			**Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis:** Proposed Development (PD) and other wind farms					
						Cumulative Scenario 1:			**Cumulative Scenario 2:**		
			Sensitivity	**Magnitude**	**Level of Effect**	**Magnitude** (Existing & Consented)	**Additional Level of Effect** (PD)	**Combined Level of Effect**	**Magnitude** (Applications)	**Additional Level of Effect** (PD)	**Combined Level of Effect**
15. B862 Ashie Moor, west of Loch Duntelchaig	5°	13,228	High-Medium	Low	Moderate to Minor	Low	Moderate to Minor	Moderate to Minor	Zero	No cumulative effect	
16. Leachkin, Inverness	9°	13,887	High	Low	**Moderate**	Very Low	**Moderate**	**Moderate** (PD)	Low	No cumulative effect	
17. A9, Kessock Bridge	10°	15,438	High (recreational users) Medium (road users)	Low-Very Low	Moderate to Minor (recreational users) Minor (road users)	Very Low	Moderate to Minor (recreational users) Minor (road users)	Moderate to Minor (recreational users) Minor (road users)	Zero	No cumulative effect	
18. Great Glen Way north of Blackfold	5°	16,255	High	Low	Moderate	Low-Very Low	Moderate	Moderate	Zero	No cumulative effect	
19. Chanonry Point	9°	22,399	High	Low-Very Low	Moderate to Minor	Very Low	Moderate to Minor	Moderate to Minor	Very Low	Moderate to Minor	Moderate to Minor

Viewpoint No. and Title	FoV	Distance to nearest turbine (m)	**Viewpoint Analysis:** Proposed Development (PD) – 14 turbines at 200m to blade tip			**Cumulative Viewpoint Analysis:** Proposed Development (PD) and other wind farms					
						Cumulative Scenario 1:			**Cumulative Scenario 2:**		
			Sensitivity	**Magnitude**	**Level of Effect**	**Magnitude** (Existing & Consented)	**Additional Level of Effect** (PD)	**Combined Level of Effect**	**Magnitude** (Applications)	**Additional Level of Effect** (PD)	**Combined Level of Effect**
20. Meall Fuar-mhonaidh summit	5°	29,054	High	Very Low	Minor	Low-Very Low	Minor	Moderate to Minor (Corriegarth / 2)	Zero	No cumulative effect	
21. Meall a' Bhuachaille summit, CNP	3°	30,814	High	Very Low	Minor	Very Low	Minor	Minor	Very Low	Minor	Minor

Note: Significant effects resulting from the Proposed Development are indicated in bold text and shaded dark grey.

Table 5.2.2: Viewpoint Analysis

Figure 5.19a-e / f-j	**Viewpoint 1: General Wade's Road – Moy to Inverness** (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located on the General Wade's Road Heritage Path, between Moy and Inverness, east of Creagan Bad Each and in close proximity to the A9 carriageway. The view is orientated to the southeast across the northern slopes of Beinn nan Cailleach. Landcover largely comprises coniferous forestry at lower elevations, which occupies a part of the skyline, and rough grassland and heather moorland across hill slopes, ridgelines and rounded summits. Areas of recent forestry felling are present within the foreground view flanking the route of General Wade's Road. Human development includes the A9 carriageway, coniferous forestry and the metalled access track forming the General Wade's Road Heritage Path.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not located within a nationally or locally designated landscape but is located on the route of the General Wade's Road Heritage Path (Moy to Inverness). The value of the viewpoint is therefore assessed as High-Medium. The view would be experienced by walkers whose attention is likely to be focused on surrounding landscape features, indicating a High susceptibility to change. Consequently, the sensitivity is assessed as *High*. The viewpoint is also considered representative of road users travelling on the A9, whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the road ahead reflecting a Medium susceptibility to change. The sensitivity of road users on the A9 is assessed as *Medium*.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** All 14 turbines would be theoretically visible on the skyline, at a minimum distance of 1,800m to the nearest turbine (T4) and affecting approximately 49° of the horizontal field of view (FoV). The turbines would be mostly visible at hub height with the lower towers screened by intervening landform and forestry with the exception of T1, T2, T3, T4 and T8 which would also have lower towers visible. The lower rotor sweep of turbines T10, T12 and T13 would be screened by landform and forestry. The forestry forming the skyline on the western margin of the A9 carriageway, providing a screening influence, would be retained during the operational period of the Proposed Development as noted by the Meall Mòr, Moy, and Farr Land Management Plan (produced by Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS)[1] and Scottish Forestry Map Viewer[2]. The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the sky, beyond the rising landform which define the view and mitigates, to some extent, the close proximity and apparent scale of the turbines. As a result, the Proposed Development would appear reasonably well accommodated in the view, although the magnitude of change would be *High.* None of the infrastructure components of the Proposed Development would be visible from this location. The recently felled forestry in the foreground would be restocked as noted in the Meall Mòr, Moy, and Farr Land Management Plan and would gradually mature

[1] Meall Mòr, Moy, and Farr Land Management Plan

[2] https://scottishforestry.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0d6125cfe892439ab0e5d0b74d9acc18

Figure 5.19a-e / f-j	Viewpoint 1: General Wade's Road – Moy to Inverness (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).	
	during the operational period of the Proposed Development screening views of T3, T4, T5, T6 and T7, thereby reducing the magnitude of change to *Medium.* **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** The majority of ground-based construction activities would be screened by intervening landform and forestry with the exception of a short section of access track visible near T8, although cranage operations would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from *Zero to High*.	
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High (walkers) Medium (road users)
	Magnitude	High reducing to Medium as foreground forestry is restocked
	Level of Effect	**Substantial and Significant** (walkers) reducing to **Major and Significant** as foreground forestry is restocked **Major and Significant** (road users) reducing to **Moderate and Significant** as foreground forestry is restocked
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.
Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).		
Cumulative Magnitude	**Existing Wind Farms:** *Zero* There would be no existing wind farms visible. **Consented Wind Farms:** *Zero* There would be no consented wind farms visible. **Other Wind Farm Applications:** *Zero* There would be no other wind farm applications visible. The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be *Zero*.	
There would be no cumulative effects from this viewpoint location.		

Figure 5.20a-h / k-o	Viewpoint 2: B9154 north of Moy (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located on the B9154 between Moy and Auchnahillin as the road passes under the Highland Main Line railway west of Moy Hall. The view towards the Proposed Development is orientated to the southwest, across rough grassland pasture, towards the ridgeline of rounded summits to the north of the Monadhliath mountains incorporating Beinn nan Cailleach, Carn na h-Easgainn and Carn na Loinne. Landcover comprises a mixture of rough grassland and pasture within the foreground view with large areas of coniferous forestry found across the lower hill slopes of the middle view. Across upper hill slopes and summits, more dispersed deciduous trees, riparian woodland following cleuchs and heather moorland with some areas of muirburn is present. Human development in the view includes the A9 carriageway and overhead lines on wooden poles crossing the view as well as coniferous forestry and existing hillside access tracks.

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.20a-h / k-o</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 2: B9154 north of Moy
(The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">The views to the northeast and southeast are foreshortened due to the Highland Main Line railway bridge over the B9154 with some views towards the moorland slopes and summit of Meall a' Bhreacraibh beyond. The existing Moy Wind Farm is not visible from the viewpoint location; however, it would be visible as one passes under the bridge. The view to the northwest comprises rough grassland and pasture in the foreground with a mix of coniferous forestry, scrub, deciduous trees in the mid-ground and background with the summits of Meall Mor and Beinn a'Bheurlaich forming the skyline.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensitivity</td><td colspan="2">The viewpoint is not located within a nationally or locally designated landscape, however, this section of the B9154 is part of Sustrans National Cycle Route 7. The value of the viewpoint is therefore considered to be High. There is no footpath provision at this viewpoint. This location is representative of the view experienced by road users, including experienced cyclists, whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the road ahead (Medium susceptibility). Recreational cyclists who use this route would be of High susceptibility as their attention is likely to be on the surrounding landscape. Therefore, the sensitivity is assessed as Medium (other road users) increasing to High (recreational cyclists).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude of Change
(Proposed Development only)</td><td colspan="2">Whilst in Operation:
The closest turbine would be T1 at 2.3 km. All 14 of the proposed turbines, including 14 hubs, would be visible on the skyline beyond the ridgeline of topography in south westerly views from this location, affecting approximately 64° of the horizontal FoV. The base of turbine towers would be screened by intervening landform but the majority of tower turbines would also be visible on the horizon. The majority of the rotator sweep of all turbines would be visible however the lower parts of the rotating blades of T4, T9, T13 and T14 would be partially screened by intervening landform. The turbines would also be visible beyond fast moving traffic along the A9 in the mid-ground and overhead lines on wooden poles in the foreground.
The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the sky, beyond the broad ridgeline of rising landform which defines the view and mitigates, to some extent, the close proximity and apparent scale of the turbines. As a result, the Proposed Development would appear reasonably well accommodated in the view, although the magnitude of change would be High.
The viewpoint location is representative of transitory views experienced by road users and cyclists travelling on the B9154. The view illustrated by Figure 5.20b-j would be experienced for a short section of the overall route, approximately 0.3km, at an oblique angle to the direction of travel between the bridge underneath the Highland Main Line railway and the coniferous forestry bordering the route, east of Meall Mor.
There would be visibility of the main access track from Lynebeg as well as the access track for T1 and T10.The remaining infrastructure components of the Proposed Development would not be visible from this location.

Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
Ground based construction and cranage activity would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to High.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>High (recreational cyclists)</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 5.20a-h / k-o	Viewpoint 2: B9154 north of Moy (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).	
		Medium (other road users)
	Magnitude	High
	Level of Effect	**Substantial to Major and Significant** (other road users) **Substantial and Significant** (recreational cyclists)
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.
Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).		
Cumulative Magnitude	**Existing Wind Farms:** *Zero* The existing wind farm at Moy (2.5 km) is theoretically visible to the northeast (**Figure 5.20d**), however, in reality views in this direction would be screened by intervening landform, mature roadside vegetation and the embankment and bridge conveying the Highland Main Line railway. **Consented Wind Farms:** *Zero* There would be no consented wind farms visible. **Other Wind Farm Applications:** *Zero* There would be no other wind farm applications visible. The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be *Zero*.	
There would be no cumulative effects from this viewpoint location.		

Figure 5.21a-g / h-l	Viewpoint 3: A9 north of Tomatin (The assessment takes account of a 270° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located on the A9 between Tomatin and Moy, southeast of the Tomatin junction, at a farm entrance from the southbound carriageway. The view in the direction of the Proposed Development is orientated to the northwest encompassing the grassed embankments and mature mixed vegetation flanking the A9 carriageway with the rounded summits of Carn Moraig and Carn na Loinne visible on the horizon. Landcover largely comprises a mature mixture of deciduous roadside trees and coniferous forestry between Tomatin and the River Findhorn. The A9 carriageway, including signage and barriers, forms the main human development in the view with an overhead line on wooden poles also crossing the view. The views to the south and north are foreshortened due to the embankment and trees to the south across the A9 and mature, roadside vegetation associated with the A9 to the north.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not located within a nationally or locally designated landscape or on a designated tourist route, indicating a Medium value. There is no footpath or cycle provision at this location. The view would be experienced by road users whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the road ahead resulting in a Medium susceptibility to change. The sensitivity is assessed as *Medium*.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** The closest turbine would be T14 at 4.3 km. The wireline in **Figure 5.21e** illustrates theoretical visibility of all 14 turbines, including nine hubs and five blade tips, affecting approximately 15° of the horizontal FoV. In reality, mature deciduous woodland bordering the western side of the A9 carriageway would reduce visibility of the Proposed Development, resulting in actual visibility of 11

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.21a-g / h-l</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 3: A9 north of Tomatin
(The assessment takes account of a 270° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">turbines including five hubs (T7, T9, T12, T13 and T14) and six blade tips (T1, T2, T5, T6, T8 and T10). Although the hub of the turbine remains visible, a large part of the rotor sweep of T14 would be screened by intervening vegetation (Figure 5.21f). In the winter, however, there would be filtered views of the turbines through the intervening vegetation.
The Proposed Development would be visible on the skyline for a short section of the A9 for northbound road users on the A9. However, part of the Proposed Development would be screened by intervening vegetation (filtered in the winter) and would be experienced within a view already occupied by overhead electrical infrastructure. None of the infrastructure components of the Proposed Development would be visible from this location. The magnitude of change would be Medium.
It is anticipated that the baseline view in this location would be subject to considerable change as part of the future A9 dualling between Tomatin and Moy with a new junction being constructed in this location. Should the mature vegetation in the view be felled as part of these works the magnitude of change would be High-Medium.
Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
All ground-based construction activities would be screened by intervening landform and mature vegetation, although cranage operations would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Medium.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>Medium (increasing to High-Medium during A9 dualling if vegetation is felled)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td>Moderate and Significant (increasing to Major to Moderate and Significant during A9 dualling if vegetation is felled)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td>Long term (reversible), direct and negative.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="2">Existing Wind Farms: Zero
The existing wind farms at Farr (5.0km, Figure 5.21c) and Moy (2.5 km, Figure 5.21d) are theoretically visible to the west and north, respectively, however, in reality views in these directions are screened by intervening landform and mature roadside vegetation.
Consented Wind Farms: Zero
There would be no consented wind farms visible.
Other Wind Farm Applications: Zero
There would be no other wind farm applications visible.
The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be Zero.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">There would be no cumulative effects from this viewpoint location.</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 5.22a-f / g-k	Viewpoint 4: B861 between Balnafoich and Inverarnie (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).	
Description	This viewpoint is located on the B861 as it crosses Strathnairn, between Balnafoich in the west and Inverarnie in the east. The view in the direction of the Proposed Development is orientated to the southeast across the improved pasture on the floor of Strathnairn towards the forested western flanking slopes of Meall Mor. The summits of Beinn Dubh, Beinn nan Cailleach, Meall Mor and Beinn a' Bheurlaich are visible on the horizon. Landcover includes improved pasture across the valley floor as well as extensive coniferous forestry and shelterbelt planting on hill slopes and adjoining settlement and residences. Human development in the view includes the B861 and associated signage, post and wire fencing, overhead lines with wooden poles, coniferous forestry and residential properties and other buildings including Farr Community Hall in Inverarnie. The view to the southwest comprises improved pasture across the valley floor interspersed with deciduous and evergreen trees in the mid-ground of the view. The skyline is formed by the hills overlooking Strathnairn which are a mix of open moorland and forested slopes. The existing Aberarder and Dunmaglass wind farms are visible on the skyline in the distance.	
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not located within a nationally or locally designated landscape or on a designated tourist route, indicating a Medium value. There is no footpath or cycle provision at this location. The view would be experienced by road users whose focus is likely to be on the road ahead and who would have a Medium susceptibility to change, as well as residents on the western edge of Inverarnie and the eastern edge of Balnafoich who would have a High susceptibility to changes in the view from their home. Consequently, the sensitivity is assessed as *Medium* (road users) and *High* (residents).	
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** The closest turbine would be T4 at 4.5 km. **Figures 5.22d** illustrates theoretical visibility of 12 turbines, including eight hubs and four blade tips affecting approximately 13° of the horizontal FoV. In reality, the theoretical visibility of the blade tip of T11 would be imperceptible at this distance. There would also be very marginal screening to the base of T6 and the rotor sweep of T13 by intervening forestry. The Proposed Development would appear clearly visible on the skyline on the eastern side of Strathnairn for eastbound road users in the direction of travel as they cross the valley floor. This visibility of the Proposed Development would be transitory and for a short duration, with the proposed turbines screened by intervening coniferous forestry as the B861 enters Inverarnie (**Figure 5.4b**). Part of the access track to T4 would be visible on the eastern horizon of the strath, while the remaining infrastructure components of the Proposed Development would not be visible from this location. The magnitude of change would be *High-Medium*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** All ground-based construction activities would be screened by intervening landform, with the exception of the base of T4 where construction activity would be visible. Cranage operations would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from *Zero to High-Medium*.	
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High (residents)

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.22a-f / g-k</th><th colspan="4">Viewpoint 4: B861 between Balnafoich and Inverarnie
(The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4"></td><td></td><td colspan="3">Medium (road users)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td colspan="3">High-Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td colspan="3">Substantial to Major and Significant (residents)
Major to Moderate and Significant (road users)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td colspan="3">Long term (reversible), direct and negative.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="4">Existing Wind Farms: Very Low
The existing wind farm at Dunmaglass and the Aberarder wind farm, currently under construction, are visible on the distant horizon to the south (Figure 5.22c).
Consented Wind Farms: Zero
There would be no consented wind farms visible.
Other Wind Farm Applications: Zero
There would be no other wind farm applications visible.
The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be Very Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms</td></tr>
<tr><td>Combined Effect</td><td colspan="4">Substantial to Major and Significant (residents, due to the Proposed Development)
Major to Moderate and Significant (road users, due to the Proposed Development)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional Effect</td><td colspan="4">Substantial to Major and Significant (residents)
Major to Moderate and Significant (road users)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Additional Magnitude</td><td>High-Medium</td><td>Combined Magnitude</td><td>High-Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">There would be no further cumulative effects.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.23a-f / g-k</th><th>Viewpoint 5: B9154 at Meallmore
(The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td>This viewpoint is located on the B9154 between Moy and Auchnahillin at a layby adjacent to a small group of residential properties and Daviot Care Home. The view in the direction of the Proposed Development is orientated to the south and encompasses an extensive area of maturing coniferous forestry which forms the majority of the skyline. The summit of Beinn a' Bheurlaich is visible on the horizon to the southwest.
Coniferous forestry forms the predominant landcover of the view, with some smaller areas of roadside deciduous trees and scrub vegetation also in evidence. Human development in the view comprises the road (B9154) and coniferous forestry.
The view to the east is foreshortened by the mature vegetation alongside the road and residential properties.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.23a-f / g-k</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 5: B9154 at Meallmore
(The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sensitivity</td><td colspan="2">The viewpoint is not located within a nationally or locally designated landscape, however, this section of the B9154 is part of Sustrans National Cycle Route 7. The value of the viewpoint is therefore considered to be High. There is no footpath provision at this location.
The view would be experienced by road users (including experienced cyclists) whose focus is likely to be on the road ahead and who would have a Medium susceptibility to change, as well as residents and recreational cyclists who would have a High susceptibility to changes in the view. Consequently, the sensitivity is assessed as Medium (other road users) and High (residents and recreational cyclists).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude of Change
(Proposed Development only)</td><td colspan="2">Whilst in Operation:
The closest turbine would be T2 at 4.8 km. Figure 5.23c illustrates theoretical visibility of 12 turbines, including six hubs and six blade tips affecting approximately 30° of the horizontal FoV. In reality, the maturing coniferous forestry to the east of the B9154 would screen visibility of the Proposed Development (Figure 5.23e). None of the infrastructure components of the Proposed Development would be visible from this location due to the screening influence of interveing landform and coniferous forestry. The magnitude of change would be Very Low, reducing to Zero as the coniferous forestry that dominates the view matures.
The Meall Mòr, Moy, and Farr Land Management Plan (produced by FLS)[3] for the coniferous forestry in the view indicate a felling programme during the period 2049-2053, approximately 25-29 years prior to the end of the operational period of the Proposed Development. If the forestry were to be felled after 2053, the magnitude of change would reduce to Medium-Low.

Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
All ground-based construction activities and cranage operations would be screened by intervening landform and mature vegetation. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Very Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>High (residents / recreational cyclists)
Medium (other road users)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>Very Low to Zero
Medium-Low (if forestry is felled after 2053)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td>Minor and Not Significant to None/ No View (residents / recreational cyclists)
Minor to Negligible and Not Significant to None/ No View (other road users)
Moderate and Not Significant (if forestry is felled after 2053)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td>Long term (reversible), direct and neutral (negative if forestry felled after 2053).</td></tr>
</table>

[3] https://forestryandland.gov.scot/what-we-do/planning/active/meall-mor-moy-farr

Figure 5.23a-f / g-k	**Viewpoint 5: B9154 at Meallmore** (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).	
Cumulative Magnitude	**Existing Wind Farms:** *Zero* The existing wind farm at Moy (3.4 km) is theoretically visible to the east (**Figure 5.23b**), however, in reality views in this direction are screened by intervening mature roadside vegetation. **Consented Wind Farms:** *Zero* There would be no consented wind farms visible. **Other Wind Farm Applications:** *Zero* There would be no other wind farm applications visible. The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be *Zero*.
There would be no cumulative effects from this viewpoint location.	

Figure 5.24a-f / g-l	**Viewpoint 6: Sustrans NCR 7 at Tomatin** (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located on the unclassified road through Tomatin north of the Highland Main Line railway viaduct. The view in the direction of the Proposed Development is orientated northwest across sloping rush pasture towards the ridgeline and rounded summits of Carn Moraig and Carn na Loinne. Landcover includes rush pasture, occasional riparian trees and mature coniferous forestry to the southeast of Tomatin Distillery. Human development in the view includes the unclassified road and associated signage, post and wire fencing and coniferous forestry. The view to the southwest is dominated by the railway viaduct spanning across the view along with scattered residential properties on the northern edge of Tomatin.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not located within a nationally or locally designated landscape, however, this section of the unclassified road is part of Sustrans National Cycle Route 7. The value of the viewpoint is therefore considered to be High. There is no footpath provision at this location. The view would be experienced by road users (including experienced cyclists) whose focus is likely to be on the road ahead and who would have a Medium susceptibility to change, as well as residents / recreational cyclists who would have a High susceptibility to changes in the view. Consequently, the sensitivity is assessed as *Medium* (other road users) and *High* (residents).
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** The closest turbine would be T14 at 5.1 km. **Figures 5.24b-c** illustrate theoretical visibility of all 14 turbines, including 10 hubs and four blade tips affecting approximately 13° of the horizontal FoV. In reality, there would be partial screening of the rotor sweep of T1, T10, T11 and T14 as well as the blade tip of T2 by intervening deciduous field boundary trees to the north of the minor road, particularly during summer months when deciduous species would be in leaf. The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the sky, appearing on the ridgeline to the northwest 'contained' between two hill summits. This visibility of the Proposed Development would be transitory and for a short duration, with the

Figure 5.24a-f / g-l	Viewpoint 6: Sustrans NCR 7 at Tomatin (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).	
	proposed turbines screened by intervening coniferous forestry as the road approaches Tomatin Distillery (**Figure 5.4b**). Part of the access track between T8 and T9, the sub-station and access track to T14 would be visible on the northwestern horizon. The remaining infrastructure components of the Proposed Development would not be visible from this location. The magnitude of change would be *Medium*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** All ground-based construction activities would be screened by intervening landform, with the exception of the base of T8, T9 and T14 (partially screened) and the sub-station where construction activity would be visible. Cranage operations would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from *Zero to Medium*.	
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High (residents, recreational cyclists) Medium (other road users)
	Magnitude	Medium
	Level of Effect	**Major and Significant** (residents, recreational cyclists) **Moderate and Significant** (other road users)
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.
Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).		
Cumulative Magnitude	**Existing Wind Farms:** *Zero* The existing wind farm at Farr (5.5 km) is theoretically visible to the west (**Figure 5.24b-c**, however, in reality views in this directions are screened by intervening mature coniferous forestry. **Consented Wind Farms:** *Zero* There would be no consented wind farms visible. **Other Wind Farm Applications:** *Zero* There would be no other wind farm applications visible. The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be *Zero*.	
There would be no cumulative effects from this viewpoint location.		

Figure 5.25a-f / g-l	Viewpoint 7: A9 at Daviot (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located on the A9, between the B851 and Daviot junctions, on a long sweeping bend as the road crests the terrain on the northern side of Strathnairn and continues southwest into the strath towards The Torr. The view in the direction of the Proposed Development is orientated to the south across Strathnairn towards the ridgeline of rounded summits to the north of the Monadhliath mountains including Beinn Dubh and Beinn nan Cailleach as well as Beinn a' Bheurlaich. The foreground of the view on the northern side of Strathnairn is occupied by the A9, mixed species roadside and self-seeded trees as well as scrub vegetation including species such as Rosebay Willowherb. The middle distance view is defined by areas of improved pasture bound by mixed species shelterbelts. The

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.25a-f / g-l</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 7: A9 at Daviot
(The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">upper hill slopes that form the horizon are occupied by areas of coniferous forestry and heather moorland. Human development in the view includes the A9 carriageway and associated signage, overhead lines on wooden poles, quarrying activity at Lairgandour and Midlairgs, and built inform including residential properties and the spire of Daviot Church.
The view to the east comprises pasture fields with mixed shelterbelts in the mid-ground with forested and moorland slopes beyond. Scattered farms are visible in the distance along with the existing Moy Wind Farm visible on the horizon.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensitivity</td><td colspan="2">The viewpoint is not located within a nationally or locally designated landscape or on a designated tourist route, indicating a Medium value. There is no footpath or cycle provision at this location. The view would be experienced by road users whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the road ahead resulting in a Medium susceptibility to change. The sensitivity is assessed as Medium.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude of Change
(Proposed Development only)</td><td colspan="2">Whilst in Operation:
The closest turbine would be T4 at 6.5 km. Figures 5.25c-d illustrate theoretical visibility of nine turbines, including four hubs and five blade tips affecting approximately 24° of the horizontal FoV. In reality, the blade tips of T10 and T12 would be screened by intervening coniferous roadside trees. The four western-most turbines of the Proposed Development (T3-T6) would be visible on the skyline on the eastern side of Strathnairn for southbound road users, in the direction of travel. The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the sky on the ridgeline to the south. The blade tips of T1, T7 and T8 would appear above the ridgeline formed by the summits of Beinn a' Bheurlaich and Meall Mor.
This visibility of the Proposed Development would be transitory and for a short duration on a high speed, dual carriageway section of the A9. The proposed turbines would be screened by intervening mature vegetation as the A9 enters Strathnairn, west of Craggie (Figure 5.4b). Part of the access tracks to T4 and T5 would be visible on the southern horizon of the strath, while the remaining infrastructure components of the Proposed Development would not be visible from this location. The magnitude of change would be Medium.
The level of effect would be Moderate and Significant due to the extent of visibility of the four turbines visible on the skyline in this transitory view.
Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
All ground-based construction activities would be screened by intervening landform, with the exception of the base of T4 and T5 where construction activity would be visible. Cranage operations would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Medium.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td>Moderate and Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td>Long term (reversible), direct and negative.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="2">Existing Wind Farms: Low
The existing wind farms at Farr (9.5 km) and Dunmaglass (21.3 km) are visible on the distant horizon in southerly views towards the Proposed Development alongside the Aberarder Wind Farm (19.8 km) which is currently under</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 5.25a-f / g-l	**Viewpoint 7: A9 at Daviot** (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).		
	construction (Very Low magnitude)(**Figure 5.25c**). The existing Moy Wind Farm is visible, 6.3 km to the southeast (Low magnitude, **Figure 5.25b**). **Consented Wind Farms:** *Very Low to Zero* The consented Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm would be a distant feature of southerly views towards the Proposed Development (**Figure 5.25c**). **Other Wind Farm Applications:** *Zero* There would be no other wind farm applications visible. The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be *Low*.		
Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms			
Combined Effect	**Moderate and Significant** (due to the Proposed Development)		
Additional Effect	**Moderate and Significant**		
	Additional Magnitude	Medium	**Combined Magnitude**	Medium
Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications			
There would be no further cumulative effects.			

Figure 5.26a-h / i-n	**Viewpoint 8: Carn a' Choire Mhoir** (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located at the summit of Carn a' Choire Mhoir (627m AOD) on the eastern side of Strathdearn, approximately 3.9 km east of Tomatin, and affords 360° panoramic views from the summit. The view in the direction of the Proposed Development is orientated to the northwest, across the northern part of Strathdearn, towards the ridgeline of summits to the north of the Monadhliath mountains incorporating Carn na h-Easgainn, Carn na Loinne and Carn Moraig. Landcover within Strathdearn comprises a mixture of large areas of improved pasture, coniferous forestry and shelterbelts and mature deciduous woodland. The course of the River Findhorn crosses the view, passing underneath the Findhorn viaduct (conveying the Highland Main Line railway) and the A9. To the north northwest the Funtack Burn and Loch Moy are partially screened by coniferous forestry. Mature vegetation and coniferous forestry is largely absent across upper hill slopes, where landcover comprises predominantly heather moorland, although coniferous forestry. Across upper hill slopes and summits mature vegetation is present on the western slopes of Beinn na h-Iolaire to the east of Loch Moy. There are various human influences in the wider view. Across the base of Strathdearn these include parts of Tomatin; scattered residential properties, farmsteads and agricultural buildings; large storage sheds at Tomatin Distillery; the A9 road bridge and the River Findhorn viaduct; and extensive areas of coniferous forestry. Further human influences on the enclosing sides of Strathdearn include access tracks; post and wire fencing; a telecoms mast; the existing Moy, Farr and Glen Kyllachy wind farms to the northwest in views towards the Proposed Development and the existing Tom nan Clach wind farm to the northeast.

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.26a-h / i-n</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 8: Carn a' Choire Mhoir
(The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sensitivity</td><td colspan="2">The viewpoint is located on the boundary of the locally designated Drynachan, Lochindorb and Dava Moors Special Landscape Area (SLA). The value of the viewpoint is therefore assessed as High-Medium. Although the viewpoint is not located on a promoted recreational route, a metalled access track provides access to the summit from Balvraid and is popular with walkers. The view would be experienced by recreational walkers whose focus or interest is likely to be on landscape features and who would have a High susceptibility to change. Consequently, the sensitivity is assessed as High.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude of Change
(Proposed Development only)</td><td colspan="2">Whilst in Operation:
The closest turbine would be T14 at 8.8 km. Figures 5.26c and 5.26f illustrate theoretical visibility of all 14 turbines, including hubs affecting approximately 8° of the horizontal FoV. The Proposed Development would appear reasonably well balanced forming a distinct cluster that affords respite space between developments. T13 appears as a slight outlier from this location. The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the sky on facing hill slopes of Strathdearn on the ridgeline of summits to the north of the Monadhliath mountains incorporating Carn na h-Easgainn, Carn na Loinne and Carn Moraig.
Due to the panoramic views, cohesive layout, presence of other wind farms and the large scale of the receiving landscape, the turbines would appear reasonably well accommodated within the view. Internal access tracks servicing western turbines (T8, T9 and T11-T14) and the sub-station would be visible on the northwestern horizon. The magnitude of change would be Medium.
Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
Ground based construction activity at the sub-station and T8, T9 and T11-T14 would be visible. All other ground-based construction activity would be screened. Cranage operations would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Medium.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td>Major and Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td>Long term (reversible), direct and negative.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="2">Existing Wind Farms: Medium-Low
In north westerly views towards the Proposed Development (Figure 5.26c) the existing Moy (8.8 km), Glen Kyllachy (8.8 km) and Farr (9.5 km) wind farms are visible (Low magnitude). Additionally, the existing Dunmaglass wind farm (21 km), Auchmore turbines (41.6 km) and Aberarder Wind Farm which is currently under construction (20.2 km) (Very Low magnitude). The existing Corriegarth Wind Farm (29.7 km) is illustrated as theoretically visible by Figure 5.26b but would be imperceptible in reality. Tom nan Clach would be visible to the northeast (Figure 5.26d) (Medium-Low magnitude).
Consented Wind Farms: Medium-Low
The consented Tom nan Clach Extension (5.1 km, Medium-Low magnitude) would be visible to the northeast (Figure 5.26d) while Corriegarth 2 (29.3 km, Very Low magnitude) would be a distant feature of south westerly views (Figure 5.26b).</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 5.26a-h / i-n	Viewpoint 8: Carn a' Choire Mhoir (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).		
	Other Wind Farm Applications: *Very Low* Ourack Wind Farm (22.7 km, Very Low magnitude) would be a distant feature of northeasterly views in clear or exceptional conditions (**Figure 5.26d**). The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be *Medium-Low*.		
Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms			
Combined Effect	**Major and Significant** (due to the Proposed Development, Tom nan Clach and Tom na Clach Extension) Tom nan Clach and Tom na Clach Extension would be decommissioned ~10 years and ~35 years prior to the end of the operational period of the Proposed Development, reducing this cumulative effect.		
Additional Effect	**Major and Significant**		
	Additional Magnitude	Medium	**Combined Magnitude**	Medium
Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications			
Combined Effect	**Major and Significant** (due to the Proposed Development, Tom nan Clach and Tom na Clach Extension) Tom nan Clach and Tom na Clach Extension would be decommissioned ~10 years and ~35 years prior to the end of the operational period of the Proposed Development, reducing this cumulative effect.		
Additional Effect	**Major and Significant**		
	Additional Magnitude	Medium	**Combined Magnitude**	Medium
Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), cumulative, direct and negative.		

Figure 5.27a-d / e-i	Viewpoint 9: B851 at Croachy (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located on the B851 on the northeastern edge of Croachy in Strathnairn. The view is orientated to the northeast along Strathnairn with distant visibility screened by intervening mature vegetation flanking the road as well as across the valley floor and eastern slopes of the strath. The rugged summit of Brin Rock is a prominent feature of the view to the north. There is mature vegetation along much of this route. Landcover includes mature vegetation comprising mixed species roadside trees, deciduous woodland, naturally regenerating deciduous vegetation and coniferous shelterbelts. Areas of improved pasture are present across the floor of the strath while rough grassland and heather moorland are the prominent landcover on flanking hill slopes. Coniferous forestry can be seen on the eastern slopes of Brin Rock. Human development in the view includes the road, post and wire fencing, overhead lines on wooden poles, coniferous forestry and existing hillside access tracks.

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.27a-d / e-i</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 9: B851 at Croachy
(The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sensitivity</td><td colspan="2">The viewpoint is located on the boundary of the locally designated Loch Ness and Duntelchaig SLA. The value of the viewpoint is therefore assessed as High-Medium.
The view would be experienced by road users with a Medium susceptibility to change who would experience the view transiently and whose attention is likely to be on the road ahead. The view would also be experienced by residents who would have a High susceptibility to changes in the view from their home. Consequently, the sensitivity is assessed as High-Medium (road users) and High (residents).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude of Change
(Proposed Development only)</td><td colspan="2">Whilst in Operation:
The closest turbine would be T5 at 9 km. Figures 5.27b-c illustrate theoretical visibility of seven turbines, including five hubs and one blade tip affecting approximately 9° of the horizontal FoV. In reality, views towards the Proposed Development from this location would be screened by intervening mature vegetation on the southern side of Strathnairn. Actual visibility of the proposed turbines is judged to be limited to heavily filtered views during winter months, when deciduous species are not in leaf. There would be no visibility of the Proposed Development during summer months. None of the infrastructure components of the Proposed Development would be visible from this location. The magnitude of change would be Very Low during winter and Zero during summer.

Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
All ground-based construction activities would be screened by intervening landform and mature vegetation. Filtered visibility of cranage operations would be possible in winter during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Very Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>High (residents)
High-Medium (road users)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>Very Low (winter)
Zero (summer)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td>Minor and Not Significant to No View (residents)
Minor to Negligible and Not Significant to No View (road users)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td>Long term (reversible), direct and neutral.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="2">Existing Wind Farms: Zero
There would be no existing wind farms visible.
Consented Wind Farms: Zero
There would be no consented wind farms visible.
Other Wind Farm Applications: Zero
There would be no other wind farm applications visible.
The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be Zero.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">There would be no cumulative effects from this viewpoint location.</th></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.28a-h / i-n</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 10: Carn nan Tri-tighearnan
(The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td colspan="2">The viewpoint is located at the summit of Carn nan Tri-tighearnan (615m AOD) in the Drynachan, Lochindorb and Dava Moors SLA, approximately 7.3 km northeast of Moy. Panoramic 360° views are attained from the summit taking in the summit of the Cairngorm, the mountain ranges of Easter Ross, the Moray uplands and the inner Moray Firth across to Chanonry Point and Fort George.

Views towards the Proposed Development are orientated to the southwest across a broad upland plateau, with landcover comprising marshy heather moorland, set against a visible horizon defined by successive ranges of distant hills. Within the middle distance view, the valley formed by the confluence of the Funtack Burn and River Findhorn southeast of Moy is occupied by areas of coniferous forestry with more dispersed deciduous trees, riparian woodland following cleuchs and heather moorland across upper hill slopes.

Human influences in the view include existing hillside access tracks; coniferous forestry; the existing Moy, Farr and Glen Kyllachy wind farms to the southwest in views towards the Proposed Development and the existing Tom nan Clach wind farm to the southeast. A post and wire fence also crosses the summit (Figure 5.28c).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensitivity</td><td colspan="2">The viewpoint is located in the locally designated Drynachan, Lochindorb and Dava Moors SLA. The value of the viewpoint is therefore assessed as High-Medium. Although the viewpoint is not located on a promoted recreational route the view would be experienced by recreational walkers whose focus or interest is likely to be on landscape features and who would have a High susceptibility to change. Consequently, the sensitivity is assessed as High.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude of Change
(Proposed Development only)</td><td colspan="2">Whilst in Operation:
The closest turbine would be T12 at 9.1 km. Figures 5.28b and 5.28f illustrate theoretical visibility of all 14 turbines, including hubs affecting approximately 19° of the horizontal FoV. The Proposed Development would appear well balanced, forming a distinct cluster of turbines that affords respite space from other groups, within a field of view influenced by existing wind energy development. The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the sky, appearing above the ridgeline of successive hills ranges to the southwest. Five of the visible hubs would be back-clothed by landform (T2, T10-T12 and T14).

Due to the panoramic views, simple linear layout, presence of other wind farms and the large scale of the receiving landscape, the turbines would appear reasonably well accommodated within the view. Access tracks across the Site and the sub-station would be visible on the southwestern horizon. The magnitude of change would be Medium.

Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
Ground-based construction activity at the majority of turbines would be visible from this location, excluding T4 and T12. Cranage operations would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Medium.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td>Major and Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td>Long term (reversible), direct and negative.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Figure 5.28a-h / i-n</td><td colspan="4">Viewpoint 10: Carn nan Tri-tighearnan
(The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="4">Existing Wind Farms: Medium
In south westerly views towards the Proposed Development (Figure 5.28b) the existing wind farms at Moy (2.6 km, Medium-Low magnitude), Farr (12.2 km) and Glen Kyllachy (13.3 km, both Low-Very Low magnitude), Dunmaglass (25.7 km) and Corriegarth (34.5 km, both Very Low magnitude) are visible. The Aberarder Wind Farm which is currently under construction (24.5 km, Very Low magnitude) is also visible in this direction. The existing Auchmore turbines (36 km) are illustrated as theoretically visible to the northwest by Figure 5.28c but are almost imperceptible at this distance (Very Low magnitude). Tom nan Clach (4.8km, Medium magnitude) would be visible to the southeast (Figure 5.28e).
Consented Wind Farms: Medium
The consented Tom na Clach Extension (6 km, Medium magnitude) would be visible to the southeast (Figure 5.28e) while Corriegarth 2 (34.1 km, Very Low magnitude) would be a distant feature of south westerly views in clear or exceptional conditions (Figure 5.28b). The consented Cairn Duhie Wind Farm (15.4 km, (Low magnitude) would be visible to the northeast (Figure 5.28d).
Other Wind Farm Applications: Low
Ourack Wind Farm (22.4 km, Low magnitude) would be a distant feature of northeasterly views (Figure 5.28d).
The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be Medium.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms</td></tr>
<tr><td>Combined Effect</td><td colspan="4">Major and Significant (due to the Proposed Development, Tom nan Clach, Moy and Tom na Clach Extension)
Tom nan Clach, Moy and Tom na Clach Extension would be decommissioned between ~10 years and ~35 years prior to the end of the operational period of the Proposed Development, reducing this cumulative effect.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional Effect</td><td colspan="4">Major and Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Additional Magnitude</td><td>Medium</td><td>Combined Magnitude</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications</td></tr>
<tr><td>Combined Effect</td><td colspan="4">Major and Significant (due to the Proposed Development, Moy, Tom nan Clach and Tom na Clach Extension)
Tom nan Clach, Moy and Tom na Clach Extension would be decommissioned between ~10 years and ~35 years prior to the end of the operational period of the Proposed Development, reducing this cumulative effect.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional Effect</td><td colspan="4">Major and Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Additional Magnitude</td><td>Medium</td><td>Combined Magnitude</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td colspan="4">Long term (reversible), cumulative, direct and negative.</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 5.29a-i / j-o	**Viewpoint 11: Carn na Lair** (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	The viewpoint is located at the summit of Carn na Lair (599m AOD) on the northern boundary of the Cairngorms National Park, approximately 5.3 km south of Tomatin. Panoramic 360° views are attained from the summit taking in the mountain ranges of Easter Ross (including Ben Wyvis) to the northwest, the Cairngorms to the southeast and the Monadhliaths to the southwest. Views towards the Proposed Development are orientated to the northwest across the upland plateau and Strathdearn to a visible horizon defined by the distant mountain range of Easter Ross, including the summit of Ben Wyvis. Heather moorland comprises the main landcover across upland plateaus with areas of coniferous forestry, improved pasture and muirburn visible within Strathdearn; particularly to the north in proximity to Tomatin. There are various human influences in the view in Strathdearn including overhead lines with lattice towers; the southern part of Tomatin; some scattered residential properties and farmsteads; the Highland Main Line railway viaduct in Tomatin; an electrical substation south of the existing Glen Kyllachy wind farm, access tracks and extensive areas of coniferous forestry. Further human influences include the existing Glen Kyllachy, Farr and Moy wind farms to the northwest in views towards the Proposed Development. A post and wire fence crosses the summit (**Figure 5.29c-e**) and the existing Tom nan Clach wind farm, a telecoms mast, solar panel and access track are visible to the northeast (**Figure 5.29c**). The existing Dunmaglass wind farm is a distant feature of views to the southwest (**Figure 5.29e**).
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is located on the northern boundary of the Cairngorms National Park. The value is therefore assessed as High. Although the viewpoint is not located on a promoted recreational route the view would be experienced by recreational walkers whose focus or interest is likely to be on landscape features and who would have a High susceptibility to change. Consequently, the sensitivity is assessed as *High*.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** The closest turbine would be T14 at 10.7 km. Figures **5.29b** and **5.29f** illustrate theoretical visibility of all 14 turbines, including hubs, affecting approximately 12° of the horizontal FoV. The Proposed Development would appear well balanced within a field of view influenced by existing wind energy development. The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the sky, appearing above the ridgeline of successive hills ranges to the northwest in views towards Ben Wyvis (visible in very clear conditions). Five of the visible hubs would be back-clothed by landform (T1-T2 and T10-T12). Due to the panoramic views, cohesive layout, intervening distance, presence of other wind farms and the large scale of the receiving landscape, the turbines would appear reasonably well accommodated within the view. Internal access tracks servicing western turbines (T8, T9 and T11-T14) and the sub-station would be visible on the northwestern horizon. The magnitude of change would be *Medium*. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction activity at the sub-station and T8, T9 and T11-T14 would be visible. All other ground-based construction activity would be screened. Cranage operations would be visible during the construction and

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.29a-i / j-o</th><th colspan="4">Viewpoint 11: Carn na Lair
(The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Medium.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td colspan="3">High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td colspan="3">Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td colspan="3">Major and Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td colspan="3">Long term (reversible), direct and negative.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="4">Existing Wind Farms: Medium-Low
In north westerly views towards the Proposed Development (Figure 5.29b) the existing wind farms at Glen Kyllachy (7.5 km, Medium-Low magnitude), Farr (9.3 km, Medium-Low magnitude) and Moy (13.1 km, Low magnitude) are visible. Tom nan Clach (11.2 km, Very Low magnitude) is visible to the northeast (Figure 5.29c), while Dunmaglass (17.3 km) and Aberarder (16.8km, both Very Low magnitude), which is currently under construction, are visible to the southwest (Figure 5.29e).
Consented Wind Farms: Very Low
The consented Tom na Clach Extension (10.8 km, Very Low magnitude) would be visible to the northeast (Figure 5.2c) while Corriegarth 2 (25.1 km, Very Low magnitude) would be a distant feature of south westerly views (Figure 5.29e).
Other Wind Farm Applications: Zero
There would be no other wind farm applications visible.
The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be Medium-Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms</td></tr>
<tr><td>Combined Effect</td><td colspan="4">Major and Significant (due to the Proposed Development, Glen Kyllachy and Farr)
Farr and Glen Kyllachy would be decommissioned between ~26-38 years prior to the end of the operational period of the Proposed Development, reducing the cumulative effect.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional Effect</td><td colspan="4">Major and Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Additional Magnitude</td><td>Medium</td><td>Combined Magnitude</td><td>Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">There would be no further cumulative effects.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.30a-f / g-l</th><th>Viewpoint 12: Culloden Visitor Centre
(The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td>This viewpoint is located at the public viewing platform on the northwestern roof of the Culloden Battlefield Visitor Centre, east of Inverness. The view in the direction of the Proposed Development is orientated to the south across the</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.30a-f / g-l</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 12: Culloden Visitor Centre
(The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">southern part of the battlefield towards the wooded hill summit of Meall Mor and the distant hills to the southwest.
Landcover includes the rough grassland of the battlefield which is bordered by improved pasture, stone walls and occasional field boundary trees. In the middle distance view landcover includes blocks of coniferous forestry, areas of mixed species woodland and mature vegetation following the course of the River Nairn. A regular, medium-scale pattern of improved pastoral fields continue across the northern hill slopes of Meall Mor and the hill range to the east which includes Beinn a' Bhuchanaich and Beinn Bhuidhe Mhor. Upper hill slopes, summits and the ridgeline of terrain are predominantly clothed in coniferous forestry.
Human development in the view includes overhead lines with both lattice towers and wooden poles (occasionally set against the skyline); individual residential properties, scattered farmsteads and agricultural buildings; and agricultural machinery. The existing Dunmaglass wind farm is a distant feature of views to the southwest.
The view west looks across the western part of the battlefield bounded by mixed trees spanning the mid-ground of the view. The horizon beyond the trees is formed by Ben Wyvis and Strathconnon hills in the distance.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensitivity</td><td colspan="2">The viewpoint is located within a historic battlefield which is nationally promoted as a tourist destination. There are interpretation boards within the grounds directing the viewer to surrounding landscape features. The value of the viewpoint is therefore assessed as High. The view would be experienced by visitors who are highly susceptible to change as they are focused on the surrounding landscape. Susceptibility to change is therefore assessed as High and the overall sensitivity is assessed as High.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude of Change
(Proposed Development only)</td><td colspan="2">Whilst in Operation:
The closest turbine would be T3 at 11.7 km. Figures 5.30b /d illustrate theoretical visibility of six turbines, including two hubs and four blade tips, affecting approximately 16° of the horizontal field of view. In reality, the blade tips of T12 and T14 would be screened by intervening coniferous forestry across the ridgeline between the summits of Meall Mor and Beinn a' Bhuchanaich. The majority of the rotator sweep of T4 and T5 would be visible on the southern horizon whilst the blade tips of T3 and T6 would be very limited in views. The infrastructure components of the Proposed Development would not be visible from this location. The magnitude of change would be Low.
The level of effect would be Moderate and Not Significant due to the overall limited extent of visibility of the turbines seen in a wide, panoramic view from the Visitor Centre Rooftop with other existing wind farms also visible in the same FoV and other directions.
Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
All ground-based construction activities would be screened by intervening landform. Cranage operations at T3-T6 would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>Low</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td>Moderate and Not Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td>Long term (reversible), direct and negative.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Figure 5.30a-f / g-l</td><td colspan="4">Viewpoint 12: Culloden Visitor Centre
(The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="4">Existing Wind Farms: Very Low
In southerly views towards the Proposed Development the existing wind farm at Dunmaglass (26.7 km, Very Low magnitude) is visible. Aberarder (25.3 km, Very Low magnitude), which is currently under construction, would also be visible in clear or exceptional conditions (Figure 5.30b). Novar and Novar Extension (both Very Low magnitude) would be theoretically visible to the north.
Consented Wind Farms: Very Low
The consented Corriegarth 2 wind farm (34.6 km, Very Low magnitude) would be a very distant feature of southerly views in clear or exceptional conditions (Figure 5.30b). Strathrory Wind Farm would be theoretically visible to the north (Very Low magnitude).
Other Wind Farm Applications: Zero
There would be no other wind farm applications visible.
The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be Very Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms</td></tr>
<tr><td>Combined Effect</td><td colspan="4">Moderate and Not Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional Effect</td><td colspan="4">Moderate and Not Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Additional Magnitude</td><td>Low</td><td>Combined Magnitude</td><td>Low</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">There would be no further cumulative effects.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>Figure 5.31a-l / j-o</td><td>Viewpoint 13: Càrn Dubh ‘Ic an Deòir
(The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td>The viewpoint is located at the summit of Càrn Dubh ‘Ic an Deòir (750m AOD) in the Monadhliath Wild Land Area (WLA), approximately 9.2 km south of Tomatin. Panoramic 360° views are attained from the summit taking in the mountain ranges of Easter Ross (including Ben Wyvis) to the northwest, the Cairngorms to the southeast and the Monadhliaths to the southwest.
Views towards the Proposed Development are orientated to the north across the upland plateau and Strathdearn to a visible horizon defined by the distant mountain range of Easter Ross, including the summit of Ben Wyvis. Heather moorland with areas of muirburn comprises the main landcover across upland plateaus with areas of coniferous forestry and improved pasture visible within Strathdearn; particularly to the northeast in proximity to Tomatin.
The course of the River Findhorn is minor feature of the middle distance view, passing underneath the Findhorn Bridge, Findhorn viaduct (conveying the Highland Main Line railway) and the A9. There are various human influences in the view within Strathdearn including overhead lines with lattice towers; the</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 5.31a-l / j-o	Viewpoint 13: Càrn Dubh 'Ic an Deòir (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).		
	southern part of Tomatin; some scattered residential properties and farmsteads; various bridges over the River Findhorn, access tracks and areas of coniferous forestry. Further human influences include the existing Glen Kyllachy, Farr, Moy and Tom nan Clach wind farms to the north in views towards the Proposed Development. A post and wire fence, solar panel and associated electrical equipment are located at the summit (**Figure 5.31d-e**). The existing Dunmaglass wind farm is an existing feature of views to the west (**Figure 5.31e**).		
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is located within the Monadhliath WLA and the value of the viewpoint is therefore assessed as High. The view would be experienced by walkers whose main attention or interest is likely to be on landscape features and surroundings. Therefore, susceptibility to change is assessed as High and the overall sensitivity is also assessed as *High*.		
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** The closest turbine would be T13 at 12.1 km. **Figure 5.31b** and **5.31f** illustrate theoretical visibility of all 14 turbines, including hubs, affecting approximately 14° of the horizontal FoV. The Proposed Development would appear partially back clothed by hills and well balanced and would be seen beyond existing wind energy development in the same field of view, however at a slightly higher elevation than other wind farms. The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the sky, appearing above the ridgeline of successive hills ranges to the northwest in views towards Ben Wyvis. The view of the Ben Wyvis massif, however, would not be affected by the Proposed Development. Nine of the visible hubs would be back-clothed by landform (T3-T7, T10, T11, T12 and T14). Due to the panoramic views, simple linear layout, intervening distance, presence of other wind farms and the large scale of the receiving landscape, the turbines would appear reasonably well accommodated within the view. Internal access tracks servicing western and the sub-station would be distantly visible on the northern horizon, in clear conditions. The magnitude of change would be *Low*. The level of effect would be Moderate and Not Significant as the Proposed Development would appear as part of the existing group of turbines at Farr and Glen Kyllachy in the same FoV, appearing in wide 360° views from the summit. **Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:** Ground based construction activity at the sub-station and T8, T9 and T11-T14 would be distantly visible in clear conditions. All other ground-based construction activity would be screened. Cranage operations would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from *Zero to Low.*		
Assessment	**Sensitivity**	High	
	Magnitude	Low	
	Level of Effect	Moderate and Not Significant	
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.	
Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).			
Cumulative Magnitude	**Existing Wind Farms:** *Low* In northerly views towards the Proposed Development (**Figure 5.31b**) the existing wind farms at Glen Kyllachy (7.4 km), Farr (8.9 km, both Low magnitude), Moy (16.5 km), Tom nan Clach (16.7 km, both Low-Very Low		

Figure 5.31a-l / j-o	Viewpoint 13: Càrn Dubh 'Ic an Deòir (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).			
	magnitude) and the existing turbines at Auchmore (41.6 km, Very Low magnitude) are visible. Dunmaglass (11.9 km, Low-Very Low magnitude) and Corriegarth (19.6 km, Very Low magnitude) are visible to the west along with Aberarder (11.6km, Low-Very Low magnitude), which is currently under construction (**Figure 5.31e**). **Consented Wind Farms:** *Very Low* The consented Tom na Clach Extension (16.5 km) and Cairn Duhie (29.9 km, both Very Low magnitude) wind farms would be visible to the east (**Figure 5.31c**) while Corriegarth 2 (19.1 km, Very Low magnitude) would be a distant feature of westerly views (**Figure 5.31e**). **Other Wind Farm Applications:** *Very Low* Ourack Wind Farm (33.3 km, Very Low magnitude) would be a distant feature of easterly views (**Figure 5.31c**). The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be *Low*.			
Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms				
Combined Effect	**Moderate and Significant** (due to Glen Kyllachy, Farr and the Proposed Development) Glen Kyllachy and Farr would be decommissioned between ~26-38 years prior to the end of the operational period of the Proposed Development, reducing this cumulative effect.			
Additional Effect	Moderate and Not Significant			
	Additional Magnitude	Low	**Combined Magnitude**	Low
Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications				
Combined Effect	**Moderate and Significant** (due to Glen Kyllachy, Farr and the Proposed Development) Glen Kyllachy and Farr would be decommissioned between ~26-38 years prior to the end of the operational period of the Proposed Development, reducing this cumulative effect.			
Additional Effect	Moderate and Not Significant			
	Additional Magnitude	Low	**Combined Magnitude**	Low
Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), cumulative, direct and negative.			

Figure 5.32a-l / j-o	Viewpoint 14: Carn Loisgte, northern boundary of CNP (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	The viewpoint is located near to the summit of Carn Loisgte (634m AOD) on the northern boundary of the Cairngorms National Park and within the Drynachan, Lochindorb and Dava Moors SLA, approximately 7.6 km east of Tomatin. Panoramic views to the south and west are available from this location taking in the Cairngorms and the Monadhliaths.

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.32a-l / j-o</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 14: Carn Loisgte, northern boundary of CNP
(The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Views towards the Proposed Development are orientated to the west across the large-scale upland plateau to a visible horizon defined by successive hill ranges to the west including Carn a’ Choire Mhoir, Carn na Saobhaidh and Carn na h-Easgainn. Heather moorland comprises the predominant landcover with some distant coniferous visible southeast of Moy, near Edinchat. Human influences in the view include hill tracks as well as the existing Glen Kyllachy and Farr wind farms (Figure 5.32e-f).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensitivity</td><td colspan="2">The viewpoint is located on the northern boundary of the Cairngorms National Park and within the locally designated Drynachan, Lochindorb and Dava Moors SLA. The value is therefore assessed as High. Although the viewpoint is not located on a promoted recreational route the view would be experienced by recreational walkers whose main attention or interest is likely to be on landscape features and surroundings. Therefore, susceptibility to change is assessed as High and the overall sensitivity is also assessed as High.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude of Change
(Proposed Development only)</td><td colspan="2">Whilst in Operation:
The closest turbine is T14 at 12.5 km. Figures 5.32b and 5.32f illustrate theoretical visibility of all 14 turbines, including hubs, affecting approximately 6° of the horizontal FoV. The Proposed Development would appear reasonably well balanced forming a distinct cluster that affords respite space between groups, within a field of view influenced by existing wind energy development. T13 appears as a slight outlier from this location. The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the sky, appearing above the successive hill ranges to the west including Carn a’ Choire Mhoir, Carn na Saobhaidh and Carn na h-Easgainn. Five of the visible hubs would be back-clothed by landform (T2, T4, T6, T11 and T14).
Due to the panoramic views, cohesive layout, intervening distance, presence of other wind farms and the large scale of the receiving landscape, the turbines would appear reasonably well accommodated within the view. Ground-based infrastructure would be partially visible in clear conditions due to distance and some screening by landform. The magnitude of change would be Low.
The level of effect would be Moderate and Not Significant due to the intervening distance, wide 360° views and the presence of other wind farm development in the same view.

Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
Ground based construction activity would be distantly and partly visible in clear conditions due to distance and some screening by landform. Cranage operations would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>Low</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td>Moderate and Not Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td>Long term (reversible), direct and negative.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="2">Existing Wind Farms: Low-Very Low
In westerly views towards the Proposed Development the existing wind farms at Glen Kyllachy (12.3 km) (Low-Very Low magnitude), Farr (13.2 km),</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 5.32a-l / j-o	**Viewpoint 14: Carn Loisgte, northern boundary of CNP** (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location as illustrated).		
	Dunmaglass (24 km) Corriegarth (32.6 km) and Aberarder (23.4 km, are visible. Aberarder (25.3 km, all Very Low magnitude), which is currently under construction, are visible in clear or exceptional conditions (**Figure 5.32b**). **Consented Wind Farms:** *Very Low* The consented Corriegarth 2 wind farm (32.1 km, Very Low magnitude) would be a very distant feature of south westerly views in clear or exceptional conditions (**Figure 5.32b** and **5.32e**). **Other Wind Farm Applications:** *Zero* There would be no other wind farm applications visible. The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be *Low-Very Low*.		
Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms			
Combined Effect	Moderate and Not Significant		
Additional Effect	Moderate and Not Significant		
	Additional Magnitude	Low	**Combined Magnitude**	Low
Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications			
There would be no further cumulative effects.			

Figure 5.33a-f / g-l	**Viewpoint 15: B862 at Ashie Moor** (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located on the B862, approximately 0.4 km north of Achnabat to the east of Loch Duntelchaig in the Loch Ness and Duntelchaig SLA. The view in the direction of the Proposed Development is orientated to the east across Loch Duntelchaig towards the rugged hill range between Stac na Cathaig and Stac an Fhithich and the hills beyond, including Creag a Chlachain. The foreground and middle distance view are occupied by rough grassland, naturally regenerating riparian woodland and self-seeded trees on the margins of the loch, improved pasture bound by post and wire fencing and some remnant stone walls, as well as the open water of Loch Duntelchaig. Towards the visible horizon, landcover includes coniferous forestry (some recently felled west of Carn Mor) and heather moorland across hill summits. Human development in the view includes overhead lines with large lattice towers to the northeast, smaller scale overhead lines with wooden poles which cross the foreground view west of Loch Duntelchaig, coniferous forestry, pasture, residential properties and a micro-generation wind turbine set within in the forestry east of the properties at Easterton. The existing Dunmaglass and currently under construction Aberarder wind farms are visible to the south (**Figure 5.33c**).
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is located in the locally designated Loch Ness and Duntelchaig SLA. The value of the viewpoint is therefore assessed as High-Medium. The view would be experienced by road users on the B862 whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the road ahead. The viewpoint is located at an

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.33a-f / g-l</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 15: B862 at Ashie Moor
(The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">informal layby/ parking area where stationary visual receptors with a greater attention or interest on landscape features and surroundings are likely. Therefore, susceptibility to change is assessed as High-Medium and the overall sensitivity is also assessed as High-Medium.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude of Change
(Proposed Development only)</td><td colspan="2">Whilst in Operation:
The closest turbine is T5 at 13.2 km. Figure 5.33b and 5.33d illustrate theoretical visibility of nine turbines, including seven hubs and two blade tips, affecting approximately 5° of the horizontal FoV. The Proposed Development would appear reasonably well balanced forming a distinct cluster, although there is some stacking of T1 and T5. The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the eastern skyline, within a field of view influenced by existing large-scale overhead line infrastructure (Figure 5.33f), appearing above the rugged hill range between Stac na Cathaig and Stac an Fhithich.
Due to the expansive view, concise layout occupying a narrow horizontal FoV, intervening distance, presence of other vertical man-made features and the large scale of the receiving landscape, the turbines would appear reasonably well accommodated within the view. Ground-based infrastructure would not be visible from this location. The magnitude of change would be Low.

Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
All ground-based construction activities would be screened by intervening landform. Cranage operations at T1-T8 and T10 would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>High-Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>Low</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td>Moderate to Minor and Not Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td>Long term (reversible), direct and negative.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="2">Existing Wind Farms: Low
In easterly views towards the Proposed Development the existing wind farm at Moy (19.1 km, Very Low magnitude) is visible (Figure 5.33b). In views to the south, the existing wind farm at Dunmaglass (10.5km, Low magnitude) and Aberarder (10.4 km, Low magnitude), which is currently under construction, are visible (Figure 5.33c).
Consented Wind Farms: Zero
There would be no consented wind farms visible.
Other Wind Farm Applications: Zero
There would be no other wind farm applications visible.
The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be Zero.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms</th></tr>
<tr><td>Combined Effect</td><td colspan="2">Moderate to Minor and Not Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional Effect</td><td colspan="2">Moderate to Minor and Not Significant</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 5.33a-f / g-l	**Viewpoint 15: B862 at Ashie Moor** (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).			
	Additional Magnitude	Low	**Combined Magnitude**	Low
Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications				
There would be no further cumulative effects.				

Figure 5.34a-f / g-l	Viewpoint 16: Leachkin, Inverness (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located on the Great Glen Way as it passes through the southwestern edge of Inverness, on the northern edge of Kings Golf Club east of Leachkin Road. Much of the Great Glen Way in this location is lined by mature vegetation which restricts views to the south and east, towards the Proposed Development. Visibility of the proposed turbines illustrated in **Figure 5.34a-f** therefore represents the maximum visibility scenario for visual receptors in this location. The view in the direction of the Proposed Development is orientated to the southeast across the southern settled edge of Inverness at Lochardil and Milton of Leys to the broad ridgeline of containing landform on the horizon to the southeast, incorporating summits in the Monadhliath mountains and Carn nan Tri-tighearnan. The core City of Inverness located to the east / northeast is not visible from this location which would be at a lower elevation surrounded by mature trees and would not have the same view as this viewpoint. Landcover in the view includes the broad swathe of mature mixed woodland between Balnacraig and Torvean on the northern margins of the Caledonian Canal in the centre of the view. Self-seeded gorse scrub and deciduous trees on the edge of the golf course occupy parts of the foreground. The more distant view is characterised by large, improved pastures and arable fields bound by mature hedgerows, blocks of coniferous forestry and deciduous woodlands across Drummossie Muir. Human development in the view includes ongoing residential development in Kinmylies, the residential edge of Inverness (Lochardil and Milton of Leys) and various overhead lines and lattice towers crossing the view including those breaking the skyline to the south. The existing Farr and Glen Kyllachy wind farms are visible features of the horizon in views towards the Proposed Development while the existing Moy wind farm is largely screened by intervening vegetation. Th existing Dunmaglass and Corriegarth wind farms are distant features of views to the southwest.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not located within a nationally or locally designated landscape, however, it is located on the route of the Great Glen Way, one of Scotland's Great Trails. The value of the viewpoint is therefore considered to be High. The view would be experienced by walkers whose attention is likely to be focused on surrounding landscape features, indicating a High susceptibility to change. The view would also be experienced by nearby residents located at a similar elevation who would have a High susceptibility to changes in the view from their home. Consequently, the sensitivity is assessed as *High*.
Magnitude of Change	**Whilst in Operation:** The closest turbine is T4 at 13.9 km. **Figures 5.34b and 5.34d** illustrate theoretical visibility of all 14 turbines, including hubs, affecting approximately 9°

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.34a-f / g-l</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 16: Leachkin, Inverness
(The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td>(Proposed Development only)</td><td colspan="2">of the horizontal FoV. The Proposed Development would appear reasonably well balanced forming a distinct cluster that affords respite space between groups, within a field of view influenced by existing wind energy development. Some clustering of turbines does occur, particularly between T3 and T7 as well as T4 and T6. The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the sky, appearing above the broad ridgeline of containing landform on the horizon to the southeast.
Due to the expansive views, intervening distance, presence of other wind farms and the large scale of the receiving landscape, the turbines would appear fairly well accommodated within the view. Ground-based infrastructure would be partially visible in clear conditions due to intervening distance and some screening by landform. The magnitude of change would be Low.
The level of effect would be Moderate and Significant from this elevated location due to the extent of visibility of the turbines visible appearing on the skyline and high sensitivity of the receptor at this viewpoint.

Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
Ground based construction activity would be distantly and partly visible in clear conditions due to distance and some screening by landform. Cranage operations would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>Low</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td>Moderate and Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td>Long term (reversible), direct and negative.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="2">Existing Wind Farms: Very Low
In southeasterly views towards the Proposed Development the existing wind farms at Moy (15.8 km, Very Low magnitude), Farr (13.2 km) and Glen Kyllachy (17.2 km, both Very Low magnitude) are visible. The existing Dunmaglass (23.6 km) and Corriegarth (30.7 km, both Very Low magnitude) wind farms are distant feature of south westerly views where Aberarder wind farm (22.7 km, Very Low magnitude), currently under construction, would also be visible in clear or exceptional conditions (Figure 5.34c).
Consented Wind Farms: Very Low
The consented Tom na Clach Extension (24.7 km, Very Low magnitude) would be visible in southeasterly views towards the Proposed Development; while Corriegarth 2 (30.3 km, Very Low magnitude) would be a very distant feature of south westerly views in clear or exceptional conditions (Figure 5.34c).
Other Wind Farm Applications: Zero
There would be no other wind farm applications visible.
The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be Very Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms</td></tr>
<tr><td>Combined Effect</td><td colspan="2">Moderate and Significant (due to the Proposed Development)</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 5.34a-f / g-l	Viewpoint 16: Leachkin, Inverness (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).			
Additional Effect	**Moderate and Significant**			
	Additional Magnitude	Low	**Combined Magnitude**	Low
Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications				
There would be no further cumulative effects.				

Figure 5.35a-e / f-k	Viewpoint 17: A9, Kessock Bridge (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located on the A9 at the Kessock Bridge crossing of the Moray and Beauly Firths, north of Inverness. The view is orientated to the south across the Longman area of Inverness, a predominantly industrial part of the city, towards the broad ridgeline of containing landform on the horizon to the south including the Monadhliath mountains and the upland plateau at Carn nan Tri-tighearnan. Despite the urban setting, the middle distance view is characterised by large, improved pastures and arable fields bound by mature hedgerows, blocks of coniferous forestry and deciduous woodlands across Drummossie Muir. Further areas of mature vegetation within Inverness are also visible. Human development within the view is extensive with the industrial buildings and various silos of the Longman Industrial Estate the most prominent feature. Residential areas to the south of Inverness are feature of the more distant alongside overhead lines with lattice towers and the existing Farr, Glen Kyllachy and Dunmaglass wind farms. The existing Moy wind farm is largely screened by intervening vegetation. Parts of the Caledonian Stadium are visible to the southeast in conjunction with road lighting on the Kessock Bridge which breaks the horizon viewed from this location.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not located within a nationally or locally designated landscape, however, this location is on a traffic-free section of Sustrans National Cycle Route 1 and the John o'Groats Trail; a promoted long distance walking route from Inverness to John o'Groats. The value of the viewpoint is therefore considered to be High. The view would be experienced by recreational users (walkers and cyclists) on a traffic-free route whose attention is likely to be focused on surrounding landscape features, indicating a High susceptibility to change. Consequently, the sensitivity of recreational users is assessed as *High.* The viewpoint is also considered representative of road users travelling on the A9, whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the road ahead reflecting a Medium susceptibility to change. The sensitivity of road users on the A9 is assessed as *Medium*.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** The closest turbine is T4 at 15.4 km. **Figures 5.35b-c** illustrate theoretical visibility of all 14 turbines, including 13 hubs and one blade tip (T14), affecting approximately 10° of the horizontal FoV. The Proposed Development would appear reasonably well balanced forming a broadly linear group that affords respite space between groups, within a field of view influenced by existing wind energy development. The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the sky,

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.35a-e / f-k</th><th colspan="4">Viewpoint 17: A9, Kessock Bridge
(The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">appearing above the broad ridgeline of containing landform on the horizon to the south.
Due to the panoramic views, intervening distance, industrial context to the view and the large scale of the receiving landscape, the turbines would appear fairly well accommodated within the view. The primary focus of receptors in this location would be to the east and west, out to the Moray and Beauly Firths, respectively. Ground-based infrastructure would not be visible in this location. The magnitude of change would be Low-Very Low.

Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
Ground based construction activity would not be visible in this location due to distance and some screening by landform. Cranage operations would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Low-Very Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td colspan="3">High (recreational users)
Medium (road users)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td colspan="3">Low-Very Low</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td colspan="3">Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (recreational)
Minor and Not Significant (road users)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td colspan="3">Long term (reversible), direct and negative.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="5">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="4">Existing Wind Farms: Very Low
In southerly views towards the Proposed Development the existing wind farms at Moy (15.6 km), Farr (18.2 km) and Glen Kyllachy (19.6 km, all Very Low magnitude) are visible. The existing Dunmaglass (27.3 km) and Corriegarth (34.6 km) wind farms as well as Aberarder wind farm (26.2 km, all Very Low magnitude), currently under construction, would also be visible in clear or exceptional conditions (Figure 5.35b).
Consented Wind Farms: Very Low
The consented Corriegarth 2 (34.2 km, Very Low magnitude) would also be visible in southerly views towards the Proposed Development in clear or exceptional conditions (Figure 5.35b).
Other Wind Farm Applications: Zero
There would be no other wind farm applications visible.
The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be Very Low.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="5">Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms</th></tr>
<tr><td>Combined Effect</td><td colspan="4">Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (recreational users)
Minor and Not Significant (road users)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional Effect</td><td colspan="4">Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (recreational users)
Minor and Not Significant (road users)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Additional Magnitude</td><td>Low-Very Low</td><td>Combined Magnitude</td><td>Low-Very Low</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 5.35a-e / f-k	**Viewpoint 17: A9, Kessock Bridge** (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications	
There would be no further cumulative effects.	

Figure 5.36a-e / f-k	**Viewpoint 18: Great Glen Way, Blackfold** (The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located on the Great Glen Way southwest of Inverness and north of Loch Ness, approximately 215m north of the minor road to Wester Blackfold. The view is orientated to the east across the northern part of the Great Glen and the Caledonian Canal towards the distant uplands forming the visible horizon, including the Monadhliath mountains and the upland plateau at Carn nan Tri-tighearnan. Landcover in the view includes extensive areas of coniferous forestry including those across the valley floor of the Great Glen and on distant facing hill slopes. Areas of improved pasture bound by shelterbelts and mature hedgerows are also evident. Further coniferous forestry and self-seeded vegetation is present across the foreground of the view, northwest of Dochgarroch, including localised areas of recent felling. Human development includes various overhead lines with lattice towers that cross the view, a large substation east of Essich, foreground overhead lines with wooden poles, scattered residential properties, post and wire fences, pasture and coniferous forestry. The existing Farr, Glen Kyllachy, Moy and Tom nan Clach wind farms are also features of views towards the Proposed Development from this location.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is not located within a nationally or locally designated landscape, however, it is located on the route of the Great Glen Way, one of Scotland's Great Trails. The value of the viewpoint is therefore considered to be High. The view would be experienced by walkers whose attention is likely to be focused on surrounding landscape features, indicating a High susceptibility to change.. Consequently, the sensitivity is assessed as *High*.
Magnitude of Change (Proposed Development only)	**Whilst in Operation:** The closest turbine is T4 at 16.3 km. **Figures 5.36b-c** illustrate theoretical visibility of all 14 turbines, including hubs, affecting approximately 5° of the horizontal FoV. The Proposed Development would appear reasonably well balanced forming a distinct cluster that affords respite space between groups, within a field of view influenced by existing wind energy development. The turbines would appear slowly rotating against the sky, appearing above the landform on the horizon to the east. Due to the expansive views, intervening distance, presence of other wind farms, the narrow FoV occupied by the Proposed Development and the large scale of the receiving landscape, the turbines would appear reasonably well accommodated within the view. Ground-based infrastructure would be partially visible in clear conditions due to distance and some screening by landform. The magnitude of change would be *Low.* The level of effect would be Moderate and Not Significant due to the intervening distance, wide views, narrow FoV and the presence of other wind farm development in the same view.

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.36a-e / f-k</th><th colspan="4">Viewpoint 18: Great Glen Way, Blackfold
(The assessment takes account of a 90° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
Ground based construction activity would be distantly and partly visible in clear conditions due to distance and some screening by landform. Cranage operations would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td colspan="3">High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td colspan="3">Low</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td colspan="3">Moderate and Not Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td colspan="3">Long term (reversible), direct and negative.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="4">Existing Wind Farms: Low-Very Low
In easterly views towards the Proposed Development the existing wind farms at Farr (17.4 km), Glen Kyllachy (17.8 km, both Low-Very Low magnitude), Moy (20 km, Very Low magnitude) and Tom nan Clach (27.7 km, Very Low magnitude) are visible in clear or exceptional conditions (Figure 5.36b).
Consented Wind Farms: Very Low
The consented Tom na Clach Extension (28.9 km, Very Low magnitude) would also be visible in easterly views towards the Proposed Development in clear or exceptional conditions (Figure 5.36b).
Other Wind Farm Applications: Zero
There would be no other wind farm applications visible.
The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be Low-Very Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms</td></tr>
<tr><td>Combined Effect</td><td colspan="4">Moderate and Not Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional Effect</td><td colspan="4">Moderate and Not Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Additional Magnitude</td><td>Low</td><td>Combined Magnitude</td><td>Low</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">There would be no further cumulative effects.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.37a-d / e-g</th><th>Viewpoint 19: Chanonry Point
(The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td>This viewpoint is located on the western side of a signposted parking area with interpretation boards at Chanonry Point, southeast of Fortrose, in the Cromarty Sutors, Rosemarkie and Fort George SLA. The view in the direction of the Proposed Development is orientated to the south across the Inner Moray Firth towards the southern foreshore at Inverness Airport, Drummossie Muir and the upland plateau at Carn nan Tri-tighearnan, west of Dava Moor.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.37a-d / e-g</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 19: Chanonry Point
(The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Landcover on the opposing shore of the Moray Firth predominantly comprises coniferous forestry, including the Culloden and Assich Forests, as well as the extensive forestry across Drummossie Muir. Areas of improved pasture and agricultural fields are also visible, with heather moorland forming the primary landcover across the rounded summits and ridgelines defining the southern horizon. Human development in the view includes parts of Inverness Airport, Dalcross Industrial Estate, an anaerobic digestion plant, settled areas at Easterton, Westerton and Tornagrain and coniferous forestry.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensitivity</td><td colspan="2">The viewpoint is located within the locally designated Cromarty Sutors, Rosemarkie and Fort George SLA at a promoted parking area with interpretation boards. The value of the viewpoint is therefore assessed as High.
The view would be experienced by tourists and visitors to Chanonry Point whose main attention or interest is likely to be on landscape features and surroundings, indicating a High susceptibility to change. Consequently, the sensitivity is assessed as High.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude of Change
(Proposed Development only)</td><td colspan="2">Whilst in Operation:
The closest turbine is T4 at 22.4 km. Figures 5.37b-c illustrate theoretical visibility of all 14 turbines, including hubs, affecting approximately 9° of the horizontal FoV. The Proposed Development would form a broadly linear group that affords respite space between groups, within a field of view influenced by existing wind energy development. The turbines would appear above the broad ridgeline of containing landform on the horizon to the south, within the same part of the view as air traffic using Inverness Airport.
Due to the panoramic views, intervening distance, the large scale of the receiving landscape and the presence of other wind farms and existing human influences such as Inverness Airport, the turbines would appear reasonably well accommodated within the view. The primary focus of receptors in this location would be to the southeast and west, along the Moray Firth and across to Fort George, respectively. Views in both directions would be unaffected by the Proposed Development. Ground-based infrastructure would not be visible in this location. The magnitude of change would be Low-Very Low.

Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
Ground based construction activity would not be visible in this location due to distance and some screening by landform. Cranage operations would be visible during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Low-Very Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>Low-Very Low</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td>Moderate to Minor and Not Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td>Long term (reversible), direct and negative to neutral.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="2">Existing Wind Farms: Very Low
In southerly views towards the Proposed Development the existing wind farms at Farr (25.5 km), Glen Kyllachy (27.5 km), Dunmaglass (37.1 km) and Corriegarth (44.8 km, all Very Low magnitude) are visible in clear or exceptional conditions.</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 5.37a-d / e-g	**Viewpoint 19: Chanonry Point** (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).			
	Aberarder wind farm (35.6 km, Very Low magnitude), currently under construction, would also be visible (**Figure 5.37b**). **Consented Wind Farms:** *Very Low* The consented Corriegarth 2 (44.5 km, Very Low magnitude) would also be visible in southerly views towards the Proposed Development, only in exceptional conditions but would most likely be imperceptible at this distance (**Figure 5.37b**). The consented Cairn Duhie wind farm (25.5 km, Very Low magnitude) would also be visible to the east. **Other Wind Farm Applications:** *Very Low* Ourack (34.1 km, Very Low magnitude) would be a distant feature of easterly views only in exceptional conditions. The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be *Low-Very Low.*			
Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms				
Combined Effect	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant			
Additional Effect	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant			
	Additional Magnitude	Low-Very Low	**Combined Magnitude**	Low-Very Low
Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications				
Combined Effect	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant			
Additional Effect	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant			
	Additional Magnitude	Low-Very Low	**Combined Magnitude**	Low-Very Low
Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), cumulative, direct and negative to neutral.			

Figure 5.38a-d / e-g	**Viewpoint 20: Meall Fuar-mhonaidh** (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located at the western cairn at the summit of Meall Fuar-mhonaidh (699m AOD) approximately 2.5 km west of Loch Ness within the Loch Ness and Duntelchaig SLA. The view is orientated east across Loch Ness and the Great Glen towards the rolling upland topography of the Monadhliath mountains. Landcover across the summit comprises rocky heather moorland with improved pasture bound by mature vegetation a feature of the middle distance view in Glen Urquhart to the east of Loch Ness at Balchraggan and Foyers. Coniferous forestry is feature of the flanking slopes of the Great Glen bordering the open water of Loch Ness. Human development in the view includes parts of Drumnadrochit and scattered residential properties and farmsteads/ farm buildings. The existing Dunmaglass, Glen Kyllachy, Farr, Tom nan Clach and Moy wind farms are visible in easterly views towards the Proposed

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.38a-d / e-g</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 20: Meall Fuar-mhonaidh
(The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Development. The existing Corriegarth wind is viewed to the south (Figure 5.38c).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensitivity</td><td colspan="2">The viewpoint is located on the boundary of the locally designated Loch Ness and Duntelchaig SLA. The value of the viewpoint is therefore assessed as High-Medium. The view would be experienced by recreational walkers whose main attention or interest is likely to be on landscape features and surroundings. Therefore, susceptibility to change is assessed as High and the overall sensitivity is also assessed as High.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude of Change
(Proposed Development only)</td><td colspan="2">Whilst in Operation:
The closest turbine is T5 at 29.1 km. Figures 5.38b-c illustrate theoretical visibility of all 14 turbines, including hubs, affecting approximately 5° of the horizontal FoV. The Proposed Development would form a broadly linear group within a field of view influenced by existing wind energy development. Across a viewing distance in excess of 29 km, the turbines would form a minor and distant feature of the view in clear or exceptional conditions. The turbines would appear above the rolling upland topography of the Monadhliath mountains.
Ground-based infrastructure would not be visible from this location due to intervening distance. The magnitude of change would be Very Low.
Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
Ground based construction activity would not be visible in this location due to distance and some screening by landform. Cranage operations would be a distant visible feature only in clear or exceptional conditions during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Very Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>Very Low</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td>Minor and Not Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td>Long term (reversible), direct and neutral.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="2">Existing Wind Farms: Low-Very Low
In easterly views towards the Proposed Development the existing wind farm at Dunmaglass (16.9 km) would be visible alongside Aberarder (18.4 km, both Very Low magnitude)), currently under construction. The existing Glen Kyllachy (26.2 km), Farr (26.5 km) and Moy (35.3 km, all Very Low magnitude) would be distantly visible in clear or exceptional conditions. Tom nan Clach (41.8 km, Very Low magnitude) would only be visible in exceptional conditions but would most likely be imperceptible at this distance (Figure 5.38b). In views to the south, the existing Corriegarth wind farm (13.7 km, Low-Very Low magnitude) is visible.
Consented Wind Farms: Low-Very Low
The consented Tom na Clach Extension (42.2 km, Very Low magnitude) would only be visible in exceptional conditions but would most likely be imperceptible at this distance (Figure 5.36b). The consented Corriegarth 2 (13.4 km, Low-Very Low magnitude) would also be visible to the south (Figure 5.38c).
Other Wind Farm Applications: Zero</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 5.38a-d / e-g	Viewpoint 20: Meall Fuar-mhonaidh (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).			
	Ourack (61.4 km, Zero magnitude) is shown as theoretically visible by **Figure 5.38b** but in reality would not be visible across an intervening distance in excess of 60 km. The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be *Low-Very Low.* It is to be noted that a number of wind farms beyond 30km from the Proposed Development (outwith the CLVIA Study Area) are located close to this viewpoint and would result in significant cumulative effects to the west from the existing Bhlaraidh, consented Bhlaraidh Extension and the application Loch Liath wind farms. There would be no significant cumulative effects from the Proposed Development located to the northeast beyond 29km distance.			
Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms				
Combined Effect	Moderate to Minor and Not Significant (due to Corriegarth / Corriegarth 2)			
Additional Effect	Minor and Not Significant			
	Additional Magnitude	Very Low	**Combined Magnitude**	Low-Very Low
Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications				
There would be no further cumulative effects.				

Figure 5.39a-d / e-g	Viewpoint 21: Meall a' Bhuachaille, CNP (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).
Description	This viewpoint is located at the summit of Meall a' Bhuachaille (810m AOD), approximately 2.7 km northeast of Loch Morlich to the east of Aviemore within the Cairngorms National Park. Panoramic 360° views are attained from the summit taking in Gleann Eanaich, across Strathspey within the Cairngorm Mountains range to the south, the Cairngorms to the southeast, the Monadhliaths to the northwest and the mountains of Easter Ross, including Ben Wyvis. Landcover within the views includes the heather moorland of the summits associated with Meall a' Bhuachaille to the northwest, Creagan Gorm and Craiggowrie, which divide the view towards the Proposed Development. Loch Garten and the coniferous forestry of the Abernethy Forest, interspersed with areas of improved pasture, as well as the settlement of Aviemore are visible within the Spey Valley. The opposing side of the Spey Valley is defined by the Monadhliath mountains which form the distant horizon. Human development within the view includes Aviemore, scattered settlement including individual and small groups of properties, coniferous forestry, pasture, existing hill tracks and wind energy development.
Sensitivity	The viewpoint is located in the Cairngorms National Park. The value is therefore assessed as High. The view would be experienced by recreational walkers whose main attention or interest is likely to be on landscape features and surroundings. Therefore, susceptibility to change is assessed as High and the overall sensitivity is also assessed as *High*.

<table>
<tr><th>Figure 5.39a-d / e-g</th><th colspan="2">Viewpoint 21: Meall a' Bhuachaille, CNP
(The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude of Change
(Proposed Development only)</td><td colspan="2">Whilst in Operation:
The closest turbine is T4 at 30.8 km. Figures 5.39b-c illustrate very distant theoretical visibility of all 14 turbines, including hubs, affecting approximately 3° of the horizontal FoV. The Proposed Development would form a broadly linear group within a field of view influenced by existing wind energy development. Across a viewing distance in excess of 30 km, the turbines would form a minor and distant additional feature of the view in clear or exceptional conditions.
Ground-based infrastructure would not be visible from this location due to intervening distance. The magnitude of change would be Very Low.

Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:
Ground based construction activity would not be visible in this location due to distance and some screening by landform. Cranage operations would be a distant visible feature only in clear or exceptional conditions during the construction and decommissioning phases. The magnitude of change would range from Zero to Very Low.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Assessment</td><td>Sensitivity</td><td>High</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>Very Low</td></tr>
<tr><td>Level of Effect</td><td>Minor and Not Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of Effect</td><td>Long term (reversible), direct and neutral.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Cumulative Assessment: Existing + consented + application wind farms and the Proposed Development (The assessment takes account of a 360° FoV from this location).</th></tr>
<tr><td>Cumulative Magnitude</td><td colspan="2">Existing Wind Farms: Very Low
In north westerly views towards the Proposed Development the existing wind farms at Tom nan Clach (26 km), Glen Kyllachy (28 km), Farr (29.9 km), Moy (31.6 km) and Dunmaglass (34.4 km) as well as Aberarder (34.4 km, all Very Low magnitude) would be distantly visible in clear or exceptional conditions (Figure 5.39b).
Consented Wind Farms: Very Low
The consented Corriegarth 2 (39.6 km) and Tom na Clach Extension (25.2 km, both Very Low magnitude) would also be visible to the northwest in exceptional conditions. Corriegarth 2 would most likely be imperceptible at this distance (Figure 5.39b). Similarly, the consented Cairn Duhie (30.3 km, Very Low magnitude) would only be visible to the northeast in exceptional conditions (Figure 5.39c).
Other Wind Farm Applications: Very Low
Ourack (27.8 km, Very Low magnitude) would only be visible to the northeast in exceptional conditions (Figure 5.39c).
The overall cumulative magnitude of change for other wind farms would be Very Low.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Scenario 1: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing + consented wind farms</th></tr>
<tr><td>Combined Effect</td><td colspan="2">Minor and Not Significant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional Effect</td><td colspan="2">Minor and Not Significant</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 5.39a-d / e-g	Viewpoint 21: Meall a' Bhuachaille, CNP (The assessment takes account of a 180° FoV from this location as illustrated).			
	Additional Magnitude	Very Low	**Combined Magnitude**	Very Low
Scenario 2: Cumulative effect of Proposed Development + existing and consented wind farms + applications				
Combined Effect	Minor and Not Significant			
Additional Effect	Minor and Not Significant			
	Additional Magnitude	Very Low	**Combined Magnitude**	Very Low
Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), cumulative, direct and neutral.			