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Technical Appendices

Executive Summary

This landscape and visual impact assessment ('LVIA') has been undertaken for the Tangy IV Section 36C ('S.36C') ('the Proposed Varied Development') by ASH design + assessment Ltd ('ASH'), Chartered Landscape Architects, in accordance with best practice guidance including the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition ('GLVIA3'). This chapter considers the potential for the proposed variation to increase the height of the 16 turbines from 149.9m to tip up to 200m to tip (as described in **Chapter 2: Design Iteration & Description of Proposed Varied Development**) to result in material changes to the effects identified for the Consented Tangy IV Wind Farm ('the Consented Development'). The focus of the assessment is on identifying material change, particularly with respect to the receptors for which significant effects have been previously identified.

Landscape Effects

The assessment of landscape effects considered the potential effects on Landscape Character Types ('LCTs') identified by NatureScot, National Scenic Areas ('NSAs'), Wild Land Areas ('WLAs') and Local Landscape Areas ('LLAs'). The assessment considered any changes to the landscape baseline since the assessment of the Consented Development.

Significant effects are anticipated to occur within a relatively localised area up to around 11km from the Proposed Varied Development, affecting four LCTs - LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest (previously Upland Forest-Moor Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde); LCT 47: Bay Farmland; LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll (previously Rocky Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde) (Sub-Area A); and LCT 58: Sand Dunes and Machair. These effects are anticipated to result from the more prominent appearance of the larger turbines on the southern edge of the forested upland core of Kintyre. This upland forms the context and backdrop to the surrounding agricultural fringes, foothills and valleys, and the low-lying landscape of Aros Moss. The turbines would appear intermittently but prominently above the bluff slopes that separate the interior uplands from the coastal rocky mosaic area to the west.

Significant effects are anticipated to one landscape designation, the West Kintyre Coast LLA, where the increased prominence of the Proposed Varied Development in the southern part of the LLA is predicted to lead to a localised

moderate effect within around 8km of the Site, increasing from a **minor-moderate** (not significant) effect for the Consented Development.

The Landscape and Visual Assessment of Aviation Lighting (**Technical Appendix 5.10**) has identified significant effects to one LCT, and to localised parts of two additional LCTs and localised parts of two Designated Areas.

Visual Effects

Visual receptors considered in the assessment included a selection of the representative viewpoints, residential receptors, and routes considered for the Consented Development. The assessment identified that there would be increased effects from ten of the included viewpoints. The increased effects would be focused within 15km of the Site, where the taller turbines would become more noticeable, particularly from viewpoints to the south across Aros Moss including VP6 - Machrihanish (Little Scone); VP8 – Southend Road; VP9 - Campbeltown (Ralston Road); VP10 – Beinn Ghuilean; and VP19 – Drumlemble, from which the turbines would be seen on the northern skyline. There would also be increased effects from some viewpoints to the east of the Proposed Varied Development, including VP12 - Bord a Dubh (Kintyre Way).

There would be increased effects for two receptor groupings within 10km of the Site. These include the settlements of Drumlemble and Machrihanish, both situated to the south of Aros Moss. There would be a noticeable increase in the size of the turbines from these receptors compared to the Consented Development, with the taller turbines being more prominent in views and potentially appearing closer from some of the receptors within these groupings.

There would also be an increase in the effect rating for Core Path C086 (Links of Machrihanish), a coastal path that runs along the Links of Machrihanish, from which the taller turbines would appear more noticeable and closer in main views north along the coast, particularly from the southern sections of this route.

Overall, potential significant effects were identified for receptors at 11 of the 28 viewpoints, at four of the eight settlements and on four of the ten routes included in the assessment.

The Landscape and Visual Assessment of Aviation Lighting has identified significant effects to four viewpoints, one residential grouping, two routes, and to localised sections of two additional routes.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects were considered in relation to the presence of other wind farms visible from the same receptors. The cumulative baseline of operational, consented and application sites reflects the situation as of 5 January 2026.

The cumulative landscape assessment identified few additional significant effects compared to the assessment on the Proposed Varied Development on its own. Although not directly comparable, there would be some increased cumulative landscape effects compared with those identified for the Consented Development, due to the increased influence of the Proposed Varied Development.

There would be a significant cumulative effect on one landscape designation, the West Kintyre Coast LLA, which is consistent with the findings of the assessment of the Proposed Varied Development on its own.

The cumulative visual assessment identified significant effects to 11 of the 15 VPs included within the assessment. Although not directly comparable, significant effects were previously assessed for four of these VPs within the 2018 EIA Report, increased effects were identified for 2 of the VPs, while 5 of these VPs were scoped out of the previous assessment.

Significant effects were also identified to four of the ten routes included within the assessment. Out of these, significant effects were previously assessed for one route within the 2018 EIA Report.

Overall, cumulative landscape and visual effects would remain relatively localised, with the majority of significant effects occurring within 11km of the Proposed Varied Development. This is consistent with the findings of the CLVIA for the Consented Development.

Summary

Overall, the LVIA has concluded that the Proposed Varied Development would result in some increased significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity, affecting relatively localised parts of the landscape and visual resource up to 11km from the Site. It would result in some increased influence of wind turbines on the landscape character within the central Kintyre uplands which form the backdrop to the low-lying landscape of Aros Moss to the south, as well as the coastal rocky mosaic area to the west. As with the Consented Development significant effects were identified for a range of residential, recreational and route-based visual receptors within the immediate surroundings of the Proposed Varied Development, within the settled lowlands to the south around Aros Moss and nearby coastal areas around Glenbarr and Machrihanish Bay, where the larger turbines would become a noticeable feature within the view.

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. A landscape and visual impact assessment ('LVIA') was previously undertaken for the consented Tangy IV Wind Farm (the Consented Development) by ASH design + assessment Ltd ('ASH'), Chartered Landscape Architects, in accordance with best practice guidance including the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition ('GLVIA3')[1]. This assessed a layout consisting of 16 turbines with a maximum tip height of 149.9m.

5.1.2. This chapter considers the potential for the Proposed Varied Development as described in **Chapter 2: Design Iteration and Description of Proposed Varied Development** to result in material changes to the effects identified for the Consented Development.

5.1.3. The assessment is supported by **Volume 4, Technical Appendices 5.1 – 5.10** and figures and visualisations included in **Volume 3a & b** respectively of the EIA Report.

5.2. Scope of Assessment

5.2.1. The purpose of this assessment is the identification of potential for material change in landscape and visual effects identified for the Consented Development when compared to the anticipated effects of the Proposed Varied Development.

5.2.2. The LVIA considers all aspects of the Proposed Varied Development during the construction phase and during operation, as described in Chapter 2. It considers potential effects on the character of the landscape and the visual amenity of those present within the landscape. It also considers the potential effects of the Proposed Varied Development on designated and protected landscapes and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Varied Development when considered in addition to other existing and proposed wind farm developments. The assessment focuses on landscape and visual receptors where potential for effects to increase to significant levels has been identified.

5.2.3. The assessment has therefore involved the following activities:

- Review of the landscape and visual baseline conditions including recognition of changes to the baseline since the original landscape and

[1] Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013). Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd edition.

visual assessment for the Consented Development was undertaken as part of the 2018 EIA Report;

- Landscape and visual assessment of the Proposed Varied Development focusing on key areas where potential material changes may occur;
- Comparison of landscape and visual effects anticipated for the Proposed Varied Development with those identified for the Consented Development, highlighting any areas where a change in effect may occur; and
- Review of the Proposed Varied Development from the key identified areas, against the current cumulative wind farm baseline, identifying any areas where a difference in effect may occur from that identified for the Consented Development.

5.2.4. In addition to the above, a separate assessment of the visual effects of turbine lighting has been undertaken and is presented in **Technical Appendix 5.10** and summarised at the end of this Chapter.

5.2.5. This review does not comprise a full LVIA as the above approach is considered to be a proportionate level of assessment to identify any material change resulting from the Proposed Varied Development.

5.2.6. This review cross refers to the findings and associated figures, included within the LVIA for the 2018 EIA Report and associated appendices.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

5.2.7. As an aid to establishing the scope for the LVIA and facilitating comparison between the Consented and Proposed Varied Developments, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility ('ZTV') diagram has been produced for the Proposed Varied Development and is presented in **Figure V3a-5.1**. The ZTV is a computer-generated diagram which uses a terrain model to indicate areas from which the Proposed Varied Development would be theoretically visible. The ZTV for the Proposed Varied Development was generated using ESRI ArcGIS software based on a terrain modelled using Ordnance Survey ('OS') T5 DTM data. Detailed technical information on the methods for production of ZTVs is included in **Technical Appendix 5.1**.

Study Area

5.2.8. A study area of 40km was used for the LVIA in the 2018 EIA Report. This was considered to be the maximum distance within which any significant landscape or visual effects may be experienced for the Consented Development. A smaller study area of 11km ('the detailed study area') was defined following

initial review and site appraisal for a more targeted assessment. However, due to their heightened sensitivity and value, all nationally important or designated landscapes, such as National Scenic Areas ('NSAs'), located within the overall 40km study area were considered within the assessment.

5.2.9. It is considered that any significant effects for the Proposed Varied Development would still occur within the 40km study area. However, the detailed study area has been expanded to 20km to account for any potential increased influence of the larger scale turbines, as agreed at scoping.

Issues Scoped out of the Assessment

5.2.10. Effects arising from the process of decommissioning were scoped out for the Consented Development since they are of a similar nature to those arising during construction, but of a smaller scale and shorter duration. They have therefore been scoped out of the assessment of the Proposed Varied Development.

5.2.11. The assessment of the Proposed Varied Development has focussed on a representative selection of receptors included within the 2018 EIA Report where there was considered to be potential for effects to increase to significant levels. Where individual landscape and visual receptors have been scoped out of detailed assessment, these are referenced as relevant.

5.3. Consultations

5.3.1. A request for an EIA Scoping Opinion for the Proposed Varied Development was submitted to the Scottish Government's Energy Consents Unit (ECU) in July 2025. The EIA Scoping Opinion was issued in September 2025. Issues raised within the EIA Scoping Opinion of relevance to the subjects of landscape and visual amenity are summarised in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Scoping Responses of Relevance to Landscape and Visual Amenity

Consultee	Issue Raised	Action
Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit (ECU) (EIA Scoping Opinion dated 23rd September 2025)	Scottish Ministers advise that finalised Viewpoints ('VP') and wireframes for the EIA Report must be agreed in advance of preparation of any visuals with Argyll and Bute Council ('ABC'), Historic Environment Scotland ('HES') and NatureScot.	VP locations have been determined following review of advice provided through the EIA Scoping process.
	As the maximum blade tip height of turbines exceeds 150m the LVIA must include a robust Nighttime Assessment with agreed viewpoints to consider the effects of aviation lighting and how the chosen lighting mitigates the effects.	An aviation lighting assessment is included in **Technical Appendix 5.10**. Visualisations have been produced from VPs 2, 6 and VP23 as agreed with NatureScot through Scoping and are included in **Volume 3b**.
Argyll and Bute Council (ABC) EIA Scoping Report response dated 18th August 2025)	The council is generally content with the scope of the LVIA.	
NatureScot EIA Scoping Report response dated 8th September 2025)	An additional viewpoint is requested, representative of a worst-case scenario from the northwest of Arran at lower elevation such as near Dougarie Point.	An additional viewpoint has been included near Dougarie Point (see VP28, **Figures V3b-18.1 – V3b-18.5**) to represent low level views within the northwest of Arran.
	The lighting assessment should be carried out with reference to the Guidance on Aviation Lighting Impact Assessment coauthored by NatureScot	The Landscape and Visual Assessment of Aviation Lighting has been carried out with reference to the Guidance on Aviation Lighting Impact Assessment by NatureScot.
	It is requested that VP23 Beinn Bharrain is included as a night-time viewpoint to assist with consideration of effects on dark skies within the North Arran NSA.	A manipulated night-time (hours of darkness) photomontage has been included from this location (See **Figure V3b-15.6**)

Consultee	Issue Raised	Action
	NatureScot consider that cumulative day time interactions with applications Cnoc Bhuide and West Torrisdale would be a key consideration of the cumulative landscape and visual impact assessment ('CLVIA').	Interactions with these sites are considered within the cumulative landscape and visual assessment (see **Section 5.9** as well as **Technical Appendix 5.6** and **Technical Appendix 5.8**)
	NatureScot request that as a minimum, wirelines are prepared for VP4 Islay Ferry Route, VP16 Kilbrannan Sound and VP24 Sea near Machrihanish to understand potential for individual and cumulative seascape effects.	Wirelines for these viewpoints have been included (see **Figures V3b-3.1 – V3b-3.4, V3b-10.1 – V3b-10.4 and V3b-16.1 – V3b-16.4**)

5.4. Assessment Methodology

5.4.1. The LVIA has been prepared with reference to GLVIA3 and Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland[2]. Further details on the assessment methodology and criteria used can be found in **Technical Appendix 5.1**.

Assumptions and Limitations

5.4.2. The LVIA is subject to the following limitations and assumptions:

- The Proposed Varied Development comprises an increase in turbine tip height to 200m (including associated increase in hub height) as outlined in **Chapter 2**.
- The effects of turbine lighting are considered in a separate assessment which is appended to this report as **Technical Appendix 5.10**. The results of this separate assessment are summarised and given consideration in the conclusions of this chapter.
- A Residential Visual Amenity Assessment ('RVAA') has been undertaken to assess effects on residential visual amenity for properties within 2km of the Proposed Varied Development. This forms a separate assessment which is appended to this report as **Technical Appendix 5.9**. The results

[2] Scottish Natural Heritage, The Countryside Agency. (2002). Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland.

of this separate assessment are summarised and given consideration in the conclusions of this chapter.

- This assessment is considered a proportional approach to assessing the proposed variation and sufficient to identify any material changes between the effects of the Consented and Proposed Varied Developments.
- For clarity, the cumulative landscape and visual assessment ('CLVIA') has been based on an updated cumulative baseline scenario including all operational and consented wind energy sites and those which are the subject of current applications, up to and including 5th January 2026.
- The assessment is based on the original assessment undertaken for the 2018 EIA Report and data collected at that time, updated by additional site survey and desk study in 2026. Therefore, the viewpoints and landscape areas considered are based on those included in the 2018 LVIA.
- The prominence of the Proposed Varied Development in the landscape and views will vary according to the prevailing weather conditions. The LVIA has been carried out, as is best practice, by assuming the 'worst case' scenario i.e. on a clear, bright day in winter, when neither foreground deciduous foliage nor haze can interfere with the clarity of the view obtained.
- The assessment of operational effects assumes that disturbed areas not required for the operation of the Proposed Varied Development (temporary tracks, laydown and working areas) would be successfully reinstated to reflect, as far as possible, similar vegetation types and appearance to that present prior to construction (with the exception of bare rock cuttings). It is noted that these vegetation types may not necessarily comprise identical habitat types and value to those previously present. Habitat change is discussed separately in **Volume 2, Chapter 7 - Ecology and Nature Conservation**.
- ZTVs are used to inform the landscape, visual and cumulative assessments. The limitations and technical specifications for production of ZTVs are discussed in **Technical Appendix 5.1**.
- The field assessment of visual effects for the LVIA has been undertaken from public roads, footpaths or open spaces. For residential receptors, assumptions have been made about the types of rooms in buildings and about the types and importance of views from these rooms. For there to be a visual effect, there is the need for a viewer and therefore only buildings that are in use have been considered in the visual assessment.

The field assessment undertaken for the RVAA is discussed separately in **Technical Appendix 5.9**.

- The assessment of effects on visual receptors occupying buildings such as residences and public buildings includes consideration of potential for views from exterior areas associated with the building including gardens where appropriate. These effects are referenced where relevant.
- The assessment reflects the baseline situation at the time of site work (January and February 2026) and therefore does not take account of any changes to the landscape fabric which have taken place after this date.

5.5. Consented Development EIA Report Baseline

Pre-consent Landscape and Visual Baseline

5.5.1. For a detailed description of the pre-consent baseline, please refer to **Chapter 8, Section 8.6 and 8.10** of the 2018 EIA Report.

Post-consent Changes to the Landscape and Visual Baseline

5.5.2. Changes to the baseline of the study area relate mostly to the construction of Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 3), Blary Hill and Auchadaduie Wind Farms within the upland moorland interior of Kintyre, within Landscape Character Type ('LCT') 39: Plateau Moor and Forest – Argyll, which has increased the presence of wind development within this part of the study area, and within some of the surrounding landscapes. The impact of this change on the landscape character of these LCTs is discussed in more detail within **Technical Appendix 5.3**.

5.5.3. Other changes to the baseline of the study area include changes to vegetation cover, often relating to forestry operations. These changes are generally relatively localised and are discussed in the visual assessment where relevant to the receptors being assessed (See **Technical Appendix 5.7**).

Updated Cumulative Baseline

5.5.4. The cumulative baseline scenario comprises 25 operational, consented / under construction and proposed (application) wind developments, within 60km of the Proposed Varied Development, as illustrated on **Figure V3a-5.9** and detailed in **Technical Appendix 5.5**. This represents the baseline situation as of 5th of January 2026.

5.5.5. An initial appraisal of these sites in relation to the Proposed Varied Development suggested that the potential for significant cumulative effects

would be most likely to occur in relation to the Proposed Varied Development seen in combination with sites within approximately 40km. Therefore, the assessment has focused on sites within or partly within this area. The sites selected for inclusion are detailed in **Figure V3a-5.10** and listed in **Technical Appendix 5.5**.

5.5.6. The cumulative assessment assesses effects resulting from the potential addition of the Proposed Varied Development to two baseline scenarios:

- **Scenario 1**: Where all operational and consented sites included in the assessment would be in place and operational; and
- **Scenario 2**: Where all operational, consented and application sites included in the assessment would be in place and operational.

5.6. Summary of Effects Predicted & Mitigation Measures Proposed for the Consented Development

Consented Development Assessment of Effects on Landscape Character Types

5.6.1. This section provides a summary of the effects identified for the Consented Development on LCTs, in accordance with the effects criteria outlined in the 2018 EIA Report, Chapter 8, Section 8.7. The detailed assessment of these effects is included in the EIA Report 2018, Appendix 8.5.

5.6.2. The assessment of LCTs within the 2018 LVIA considered five separate LCTs within the 11km detailed study area, identified within the Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde (Environmental Resources Management, 1996)[3]. The effects identified are summarised in **Table 5.2** below. Effects with a **moderate** rating or greater are considered to be significant and are marked in bold in the table below.

Table 5.2: Consented Development Assessment of Effects on Landscape Character Types

LCT	Effect identified
Bay Farmland LCT (LCT 47: Bay Farmland),	**Moderate (significant)**
Upland Forest-Moor Mosaic LCT (LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest),	**Moderate (significant) during construction. Localised moderate (significant) within low lying glen areas, open moorland and small**

[3] The Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde (Environmental Resources Management, 1996 has since been replaced by Scottish Natural Heritage (2019). SNH National Landscape Character Assessment.

	hills within around 6km of the Consented Development and minor (not significant) beyond these areas during operation.
Rocky Mosaic LCT (LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll)	Localised minor – moderate (not significant) within the western shoreline LCT unit between Glenbarr and Westport, up to around 8km from the Consented Development, minor (not significant) within other LCT units.
Sand Dunes and Machair LCT (LCT 58: Sand Dunes and Machair)	Minor (not significant)
Low Coastal Hills LCT (LCT 54: Low Coastal Hills)	Minor (not significant)

Consented Development Assessment of Effects on Designated and Protected Landscapes

5.6.3. This section provides a summary of the effects identified for the Consented Development on designated and protected landscapes during the construction and operational phases, in accordance with the effects criteria outlined in the 2018 EIA Report, **Chapter 8, Section 8.7**. The effects identified are summarised in **Table 5.3** below. The detailed assessment of effects for each designated landscape is provided in the 2018 EIA Report, Appendix 8.5.

Table 5.3: Consented Development Assessment of Effects on Designated and Protected Landscapes

Designated or Protected Landscape	Effect identified
North Arran NSA	Negligible (not significant)
East Kintyre Coast APQ	Negligible (not significant)
Mull of Kintyre APQ	Minor (not significant)
West Kintyre Coast APQ	Minor - moderate (not significant)

Consented Development Visual Assessment

5.6.4. The Consented Development assessment of potential visual effects considered views from visual receptors at 27 representative Viewpoints ('VPs'), from settlements within the study area, and on transport and recreational routes. Some significant visual effects were identified to views from 15 VPs, three Settlements and four Routes ('Rs'). Effects for visual receptors which have been scoped into this assessment are summarised

below. For visual receptors which have been scoped out of the assessment please see the 2018 EIA Report, **Chapter 8** and the 2018 EIA Report, **Appendix 8.7** for details of the assessment of the Consented Development.

Viewpoints

5.6.5. Effects to viewpoints identified within the 2018 EIA Report assessment are summarised in **Table 5.4** below. Effects with a **moderate** rating or greater are considered to be significant and are marked in bold in the table below.

Table 5.4: Summary of effects identified to viewpoints within 2018 EIA Report

Viewpoint (VP)	Name	Effect identified
VP1	**A83 at Glenbarr Burial Ground**	**Moderate - major**
VP2	**Glenbarr War Memorial**	**Moderate**
VP3	**Barr Glen**	**Moderate**
VP4	Islay Ferry Route	Negligible
VP5	Gigha (South Pier)	Minor- moderate
VP6	**Machrihanish (Little Scone)**	**Moderate**
VP7	**Stewarton**	**Moderate**
VP8	**Southend Road**	**Moderate**
VP9	Campbeltown (Ralston Road)	Minor - moderate
VP10	**Beinn Ghuilean**	**Moderate**
VP11	**High Peninver**	**Moderate - major**
VP12	**Bord a Dubh (Kintyre Way)**	**Moderate**
VP13	**A' Cruach (Kintyre Way)**	**Moderate**
VP14	Allt a Choire	Minor - moderate
VP15	**Ballywilline (Kintyre Way)**	**Moderate**
VP16	Kilbrannan Sound	Minor
VP17	**Breakachy**	**Moderate - major**

Viewpoint (VP)	Name	Effect identified
VP18	Skeroblingarry (Kintyre Way)	Minor
VP19	**Drumlemble**	**Moderate**
VP20	Rhunahaorine Point (Kintyre Way)	Negligible
VP21	B842 North of Peninver	Minor
VP22	Campbeltown Airport	Minor
VP23	Beinn Bharrain	Negligible - minor
VP24	**Sea near Machrihanish**	**Moderate**
VP25	**Ranachan Hill**	**Moderate - major**
VP26	Westport Beach	Negligible
VP27	**Machrihanish Dunes**	**Moderate**

Settlements

5.6.6. Effects to settlements assessed within the 2018 EIA Report assessment are summarised in **Table 5.5** below. Effects with a **moderate** rating or greater are considered to be significant and are marked in bold in the table below.

Table 5.5: Summary of effects identified for the Consented Development to settlements

Name	Effect identified
Ardminish	Minor
Campbeltown	Minor-Moderate
Drumlemble	**Moderate**
Glenbarr	**Moderate**
Kilchenzie	Minor
Killeonan / Knocknaha	Minor
Machrihanish	**Moderate**
Peninver	Minor

Name	Effect identified
RAF Machrihanish	Minor-Moderate
Stewarton	Minor-Moderate

Routes

5.6.7. Effects to routes assessed within the 2018 EIA Report assessment are summarised in **Table 5.6** below. Effects with a **moderate** rating or greater are considered to be significant and are marked in bold in the table below.

Table 5.6: Summary of effects identified for the Consented Development to routes

Name	Effect identified
A83, including Core Path C304	**Moderate**
B842, including Core Path C084 and part of NCR78	Minor - moderate
B843 and Core Path C085	**Moderate**
Kennacraig to Port Askaig (Islay) Ferry	Negligible
Kennacraig to Port Ellen (Islay) Ferry	Negligible
Ardrossan to Campbeltown Ferry	Minor
Tayinloan to Ardminish (Gigha) Ferry	Minor
Kintyre Way: Clachan to Tayinloan	Negligible
Kintyre Way: Tayinloan to Carradale	Negligible
Kintyre Way: Carradale to Campbeltown and Section of Core Path C088	**Moderate**
Kintyre Way: Campbeltown to Dunaverty and Section of Core Path C081	Negligible
Kintyre Way: Southend to Machrihanish and Section of Core Path C090	Minor - moderate
Core Path C089	Minor - moderate
Core Path C086	**Moderate**
Core Paths C087, C447 & C448	Minor - moderate

Name	Effect identified
Core Path C082	Negligible
Core Path C083	Minor - moderate

Consented Development Cumulative Landscape and Visual Assessment

5.6.8. The CLVIA included in the 2018 EIA Report assessment, considered the addition of the Consented Development to a cumulative baseline scenario comprising operational, consented / under construction and proposed (application / appeal) wind developments within 60km. An initial appraisal of these sites in relation to the Consented Development suggested that the potential for significant cumulative effects would be most likely to occur in relation to the Consented Development seen in combination with sites within around 40km. Therefore, the assessment focussed on sites within or partly within this area.

Consented Development Cumulative Landscape Assessment

5.6.9. Two designated landscapes, the Mull of Kintyre APQ and West Coast of Kintyre APQ were considered in the Consented Development cumulative landscape assessment. The assessment concluded that the cumulative landscape effect on both areas would be not significant.

5.6.10. Significant effects were identified for two of the four LCTs considered in the cumulative assessment as follows:

- Rocky Mosaic (LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll) - where a **moderate** (significant) effect was found for the western coastal unit, and minor and **negligible** (not significant) effects for the southern and eastern units respectively; and
- Upland Forest-Moor Mosaic (LCT 39: Plateau moor and forest) - where a **moderate** (significant) effect was identified.

Consented Development Cumulative Visual Assessment

5.6.11. Eleven viewpoints and 11 routes within the 40km study area were identified for inclusion in the cumulative visual assessment. A summary of the cumulative visual effects of the Consented Development on VPs and Routes is outlined in **Table 5.7** below. Effects with a **moderate** rating or greater are considered to be significant and are marked in bold in the table below.

Table 5.7: Summary of Significant Cumulative Visual Effects Identified for the Consented Development

Receptor Type	Receptor	Effect Identified
Viewpoints ('VPs'):	**VP1: A83 at Glenbarr Burial Ground**	**Moderate - major (significant)**
	VP2: Glenbarr War Memorial	**Moderate (significant)**
	VP3: Barr Glen	**Moderate (significant)**
	VP4: Islay Ferry Route	Negligible
	VP5: Gigha (South Pier)	Minor - moderate
	VP6: Machrihanish (Little Scone)	**Moderate (significant)**
	VP7: Stewarton	**Moderate (significant)**
	VP8: Southend Road	**Moderate (significant)**
	VP9: Campbeltown (Ralston Road)	Minor - moderate
	VP10: Beinn Ghuilean	**Moderate (significant)**
	VP11: High Peninver	**Moderate - major (significant)**
	VP12: Bord a Dubh (Kintyre Way)	**Moderate (significant)**
	VP13: A' Cruach (Kintyre Way)	**Moderate (significant)**
	VP14: Allt a Choire	Minor - moderate
	VP15: Ballywilline (Kintyre Way)	**Moderate (significant)**
	VP16: Kilbrannan Sound	Minor
	VP17: Breakachy	**Moderate - major (significant)**
	VP18: Skeroblingarry (Kintyre Way)	Minor
	VP19: Drumlemble	**Moderate (significant)**

Receptor Type	Receptor	Effect Identified
	VP20: Rhunahaorine Point (Kintyre Way)	Negligible
	VP21: B842 North of Peninver	Minor
	VP22: Campbeltown Airport	Minor
	VP23: Beinn Bharrain	Negligible - minor
	VP24: Sea near Machrihanish	**Moderate (significant)**
	VP25: Ranachan Hill	**Moderate (significant)**
	VP26: Westport Beach	Negligible
	VP27: Machrihanish Dunes	**Moderate (significant)**
Routes (Rs)	**A83, including Core Path C304**	**Moderate (significant)**
	B842, including Core Path C084 and part of NCR78	Minor - moderate (not significant)
	B843 and Core Path C085	**Moderate (significant)**
	Kennacraig to Port Askaig (Islay) Ferry	Negligible (not significant)
	Kennacraig to Port Ellen (Islay) Ferry	Negligible (not significant)
	Ardrossan to Campbeltown Ferry	Minor (not significant)
	Tayinloan to Ardminish (Gigha) Ferry	Minor (not significant)
	Kintyre Way: Clachan to Tayinloan	Negligible (not significant)
	Kintyre Way: Tayinloan to Carradale	Negligible (not significant)
	Kintyre Way: Carradale to Campbeltown and Section of Core Path C088	**Moderate (significant)**
	Kintyre Way: Campbeltown to Dunaverty and Section of Core Path C081	Negligible (not significant)
	Kintyre Way: Southend to Machrihanish and Section of Core Path C090	Minor - moderate (not significant)
	Core Path C089	Minor - moderate (not significant)
	Core Path C086	**Moderate (significant)**
	Core Paths C087, C447 & C448	Minor - moderate (not significant)

Receptor Type	Receptor	Effect Identified
	Core Path C082	Negligible (not significant)
	Core Path C083	Minor - moderate (not significant)

Mitigation

5.6.12. Mitigation for landscape and visual effect for the Consented Development was undertaken through an iterative design process from which the preferred layout evolved. The Consented Development layout was shaped by landscape and visual considerations from an early stage, including site analysis, comparison of turbine scale and geometry, identification of potentially sensitive landscape and visual receptors and the review of local and national guidance documents at the time. Consultation was undertaken to discuss landscape and visual matters with ABC and NatureScot (formerly SNH), and comments from consultees were considered in developing the layout design. For details regarding the iterative design process and mitigation measures please see detail in **Volume 2, Chapter 4: Site Selection and Alternatives**, of the 2018 EIA Report.

5.7. Revised Assessment of Landscape Effects for the Proposed Varied Development

5.7.1. This section provides a discussion of the potential changes to the effects identified for the scoped in landscape receptors as a result of the Proposed Varied Development.

Areas of New and Potential Increased Visibility

5.7.2. The comparative ZTV for the Consented and Proposed Varied Developments (see **Figure V3a-5.3**) indicates limited additional visibility of the Proposed Varied Development. The largest areas of new visibility (areas where only the Proposed Varied Development would be visible) would be concentrated on the Isle of Arran, on lower facing slopes on the western part of the island. Within these areas visibility would generally consist of turbine tips, experienced on the western skyline across Kilbrannan Sound.

5.7.3. There would also be some new visibility from lower hill slopes on the moorland plateau to the north of the Proposed Varied Development, particularly south of Cruach nan Gabhar. However, many of these areas are within woodland or forest plantation which would limit visibility. There would also be some new intervisibility to the south of the A83 near Campbeltown and on the sea to the east of Campbeltown. In addition to areas of new visibility, some areas would

experience an increase or intensification of visibility, with larger numbers of taller turbines visible than for the Consented Development.

Proposed Varied Development Assessment of Effects on Landscape Character Types

5.7.4. This section provides a summary of the effects identified for the Proposed Varied Development on LCTs during the construction and operational phases, in accordance with the effects criteria outlined in Section 5.4. The detailed assessment of effects for each LCT or designated landscape is provided in **Technical Appendix 5.3.**

5.7.5. The assessment of the Proposed Varied Development has considered seven separate LCTs:

- LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest (previously Upland Forest-Moor Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde);
- LCT 47: Bay Farmland;
- LCT 52: Coastal Plain – Argyll;
- LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll (previously Rocky Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde);
- LCT 54: Low Coastal Hills;
- Inland Glen (LCT 53);
- LCT 55: Coastal Parallel Ridges; and
- LCT 58: Sand Dunes and Machair.

5.7.6. For those LCTs which were previously scoped out of the assessment within the 2018 EIA Report (LCT 55: Coastal Parallel Ridges and LCT 52: Coastal Plain – Argyll), a retrospective assessment has been undertaken for the Consented Development (see **Technical Appendix 5.3**).

5.7.7. Significant effects were identified for four of these LCTs: LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest, LCT 47: Bay Farmland, LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll and LCT 58: Sand Dunes and Machair. Significant effects were previously identified for the Consented Development within two of these LCTs: LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest and LCT 47: Bay Farmland.

5.7.8. Effects for the Proposed Varied Development would generally be similar to those of the Consented Development, although the level of effect would increase in some areas as a result of the taller height of the turbines, which would generally make them appear more prominent. Higher numbers of hubs or turbine tips seen across the landscape may also increase their influence within the landscape. While they would often be experienced in a context

where other turbines are already present, they would appear to bring wind development closer within some of the landscapes to the south and west.

Effects Likely to be Significant

5.7.9. Within LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest, there would be an increase in the landscape effect in sub-area A (see **Figure V3a-5.5**) within the immediate context of the Proposed Varied Development (within 2km) due to the potentially increased effects on the low-lying glen areas to the south where the larger turbines would appear more prominent than the Consented Development. This would result in an increase from a moderate (**significant**) effect to a **moderate - major** (**significant**) effect within this area during construction and operation. While they would often be experienced from areas where the Operational Development is already visible, the larger turbines of the Proposed Varied Development may appear to diminish the height and distinction of the hills on the southern fringes of sub-area A and when seen more distantly from the north. Given the context of existing wind development, which is an established characteristic within this sub-area, especially with the construction of wind farms including Beinn an Tuirc III since the 2018 EIA Report, the effect within other parts of sub-area A is considered to remain comparable to that of the Consented Development. Effects would be **moderate** (**significant**) up to around 5km from the Proposed Varied Development during operation and construction.

5.7.10. Within LCT 47: Bay Farmland, the larger scale of the turbines would further increase their prominence within the northern context in comparison with the Consented Development. This would potentially bring their influence closer to this LCT and diminish the perceived height of the enclosing hills to the north. They would become more of a focus compared to the Consented Development turbines particularly from the southern parts of this LCT, where they may appear distracting in vistas across the open landscape and distract from the small-scale settlement pattern. However, despite these increases, it is considered that the effect would continue to be **moderate** (significant) for the Proposed Varied Development during construction and operation.

5.7.11. Within LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll, the Proposed Varied Development would increase the landscape effect on sub-areas A and B (see **Figure V3a-5.5**), with the localised change within sub-area A increasing from **minor - moderate** (not significant) to **moderate** (significant) during construction and operation. This significant effect within part of the LCT, would be due to the increased scale and influence of the Proposed Varied Development within the inland context, potentially appearing to bring turbines closer than the Consented Development and potentially diminishing the perceived scale of the landform. To the south, where turbines would be experienced above the enclosing bluff slopes, they would be likely to appear large and may disrupt

the sense of perceived separation between the interior uplands and the coastal rocky mosaic area.

Effects Likely to be Not Significant

5.7.12. Within LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest, there would be no increase in effect within more distant parts of sub-area A (outwith 5km), where the effect is considered to continue to be **minor** (not significant) during operation. In sub-area B (see **Figure V3a-5.5**), the Proposed Varied Development turbines would be experienced on the northern skyline within views across Aros Moss, where they may slightly diminish the perceived scale of the hills to the north and appear closer than the Consented Development. However, due to topographical screening and forest cover, these effects would be localised within the northern parts of the sub-area. This would result in a **minor - moderate** (not significant) effect within localised northern parts of this LCT, and a **minor** (not significant) effect elsewhere during both construction and operation.

5.7.13. No change is predicted to the level of effect within LCT 52: Coastal Plain – Argyll. While the larger scale of the Proposed Varied Development turbines would make them appear slightly more noticeable in the south-eastern landscape context compared to the Consented Development turbines, this would represent a change to a localised part of the wider inland context, experienced from a small part of this LCT. Due to the distance involved, it is not anticipated that this would affect the relationship with the interior uplands and would not detract from the valued coastal qualities of this landscape. The resultant effect for this LCT would therefore be **minor** (not significant) for both the Consented and Proposed Varied Developments during construction and operation.

5.7.14. Within LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll, there would be an increase in effect within sub-area B to the south of Machrihanish from **minor** (not significant) to **minor - moderate** (not significant) during construction and operation, as the larger scale of the Proposed Varied Development turbines would bring them closer within the northern context, increasing the influence of wind development within this part of the wider landscape context. However, from most of this LCT the turbines would still appear external and their effect on the small-scale, coastal characteristics of this LCT would be limited.

5.7.15. Within sub-area C of LCT 53, it is considered that the overall influence of the Proposed Varied Development would be comparable to that of the Consented Development. While the larger scale of the turbines would bring them slightly closer, they would continue to be experienced as external to this landscape. The focus within this landscape is directed towards the coast and the turbines would be unlikely to appear distracting, particularly considering the relatively developed character of this sub-area. The effect is considered to continue to

be **minor** (not significant) within this sub-area during both construction and operation.

5.7.16. Within Inland Glen (LCT 53), the taller stature of the Proposed Varied Development turbines would be likely to further increase their prominence as a focal point within the northern landscape context and diminish the perceived scale of the moorland hills. However, these effects would still be limited to a small part of this LCT and are unlikely to affect the small-scale elements of this landscape. Much of this LCT would remain unaffected, as the ZTV indicates that the extent of intervisibility would be similar to that of the Consented Development. Therefore, the overall level of influence is considered to be comparable to that of the Consented Development, and it is considered that the resultant effect would be locally **minor - moderate** (not significant) near the northern boundary and **negligible** (not significant) elsewhere during both construction and operation.

5.7.17. No change is predicted to the level of effect within LCT 54: Low Coastal Hills. While the Proposed Varied Development may become a more prominent focus in views along Glen Lussa compared with the Consented Development and may appear to slightly diminish the scale of the moorland hills within the inland context, where the existing Operational Development turbines are currently not visible, this would not affect the coastal qualities or seaward valued aspects of this LCT. The overall influence of the turbines would remain comparable to that of the Consented Development, resulting in a **minor** (not significant) effect during construction and operation.

5.7.18. Within LCT 55: Coastal Parallel Ridges, the taller stature of the Proposed Varied Development turbines would be perceptible, making them appear slightly more prominent in the south-easterly landscape context than the Consented Development. However, within the wider context their overall influence would be comparable to that of the Consented Development, resulting in a **minor** (not significant) effect for both during construction and operation.

Proposed Varied Development Assessment of Effects on Designated and Protected Landscapes

5.7.19. This section provides a summary of the effects identified for the Proposed Varied Development on designated and protected landscapes during the construction and operational phases, in accordance with the effects criteria outlined in **Section 5.4**. The detailed assessment of effects for each designated or protected landscape is provided in **Technical Appendix 5.4**.

North Arran NSA

5.7.20. A high-level assessment of effects on the Special Landscape Qualities (SLQs) for the North Arran NSA with reference to latest guidance from NatureScot[4] was undertaken and is included within **Technical Appendix 5.4**. This included a site visit undertaken in February 2026. This was considered a proportionate approach for the Proposed Varied Development, given the distance and the negligible effects recognised in 2018 EIA Report assessment. The assessment concentrated on the three SLQs which were identified as experiencing potential effects in the 2018 LVIA:

- The contrast between the wild highland interior and the populated coastal strip;
- The historical landscape in miniature: Different periods of historic land use appear as different layers in the landscape and can often be seen in one view; and
- An exceptional area for outdoor recreation.

5.7.21. The assessment determined that the Proposed Varied Development would result in a small increase in the perceptibility of turbines, which would lead to localised effects on the SLQ 'An exceptional area for outdoor recreation'[5], with the effect increasing from **negligible** to **minor** (not significant). While the Proposed Varied Development would be theoretically visible within western panoramic vistas from mountain summits and some west and south-westerly facing slopes, it would appear distant, within a context where turbines are already a notable characteristic along the Kintyre peninsula in the western context. It would perceptibly add to the density and presence of turbines in this context. Whilst this would affect the context of distant views from these mountain summits, it would comprise a very small change overall and is considered unlikely to change the experience of those undertaking recreation.

5.7.22. For the remaining two SLQs and the NSA as a whole, the level of effect is predicted to be **negligible** which reflects the conclusions of the 2018 LVIA.

[4] NatureScot (2025). Special Landscape Qualities – Guidance on assessing effects. Available at: https://www.nature.scot/doc/special-landscape-qualities-guidance-assessing-effects#special-landscape-qualities-slqs Accessed: April 2026

[5] Scottish Natural Heritage (2010). The special qualities of the National Scenic Areas. Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 374. (iBids and Project no 648)

WLA 03: North Arran

5.7.23. Wild Land Area ('WLA') 03: North Arran was previously scoped out of the 2018 LVIA. A high-level assessment of potential effects on WLA 03 has been undertaken for the Proposed Varied Development (see **Technical Appendix 5.4**). This included a site visit and desk study to understand the wild land baseline and assessment of the effects on the strength of wildness within the WLA and the Wild Land Qualities ('WLQs').

5.7.24. The assessment concluded that the Proposed Varied Development would lead to a perceptible increase in turbines within the distant context to this WLA, which contribute to some of the perceptual responses of wild land including arresting and inspiring qualities. However, the distant appearance of the Proposed Varied Development within a context where other turbines are already present is predicted to lead to a negligible degree of change to the combined experience of physical attributes and perceptible responses that contribute to the WLQs.

5.7.25. Relatively small parts of the WLA where the higher strength of wildness is experienced would be affected, comprising some higher mountain areas towards the central core at considerable distance from the Proposed Varied Development where a context of existing wind farm development is already perceived. Other areas closer to the periphery of the WLA where intervisibility would be experienced are more closely influenced by other contemporary land use and features in the nearer context. Overall, this is considered to be a very small effect in the context of the identified WLQs and the WLA as a whole.

5.7.26. A localised **minor** (not significant) effect has been identified during construction and operation around the more central peaks of the WLA where higher levels of wildness are experienced. However, no perceptual degree of effect was found to any of the WLQs and the effect to the WLA as a whole is predicted to be **negligible** (not significant).

Mull of Kintyre LLA

5.7.27. The level of effect on the Mull of Kintyre LLA is predicted to slightly increase within localised areas for the Proposed Varied Development compared to the Consented Development but would remain not significant. It would increase from **minor** (not significant) to localised **minor – moderate** (not significant) during construction and operation across the hills near the northern boundary, and the moorland hills in the south-west. The Proposed Varied Development would appear similar to the Consented Development when experienced from elevated areas within the Mull of Kintyre, but the taller turbines would appear more prominent and in effect closer within the views across the open landscape of Aros Moss from northern parts of the LCT. This may affect the perception of scale and distance within the landscape, leading to the LLA hills

feeling less distinct from upland areas to the north of Aros Moss. However, due to topographical screening and forest, this would be only occasionally experienced and would therefore be a localised effect. To the south-west the qualities of remoteness would be slightly reduced as a result of the increase in turbine size, which would be likely to draw the effects of the Proposed Varied Development closer when experienced from these areas.

5.7.28. There would be limited effects on glen areas which are mostly contained by the hills. Although some turbines would begin to become prominent when travelling out of the LLA through Conie Glen, this would be associated with the landscapes beyond the LLA rather than affecting the appreciation of the LLA itself and would reflect the existing contrast between the LLA and the northern hills where turbines are more prevalent. There would be no effect on valued coastal aspects due to limited intervisibility.

West Kintyre Coast LLA

5.7.29. There would be a localised increase in the level of effect within the southern section of this LLA between Westport and Glenacardoch Point, predicted to rise from a **minor – moderate** (not significant) effect to a **moderate** (significant) effect. The Proposed Varied Development would appear intermittently but would be very noticeable and prominent when seen above the inland bluff slopes which contain the coastal strip. The larger scale of the turbines would appear more present and imposing on the small-scale coastal landscape where existing settlement and development is tucked into the base of the bluff slopes, closely reflecting the distinct topographical patterns. This may disrupt the sense of scale and enclosure, and the perceived separation between the interior uplands and the coastal rocky mosaic area.

5.7.30. As it would be experienced in the inland context, the Proposed Varied Development would not affect the more immediate coastal aspects of the LLA or appreciation of the rocky foreshore but would form a prominent feature within linear southerly views towards Mull of Kintyre from open raised beach and shingle areas where there is currently limited visibility of existing wind developments. This could be distracting and alter the perception of the scale of the inland backdrop in views along the coast, particularly from the section between Bellochantuy Bay and Glenacardoch Point.

5.7.31. The Proposed Varied Development would be less noticeable in more distant open vistas from the north of the LLA near Rhunahaorine Point, where only limited intervisibility would be obtained. The effect on the northern part of the LLA, north of Glenacardoch Point, would therefore remain **negligible**.

5.8. Revised Assessment of Visual Effects for the Proposed Varied Development

5.8.1. This section discusses the findings of the detailed visual assessment undertaken for the Proposed Varied Development. It describes and evaluates the potential change in existing views obtained from residential properties, places of work, routes, popular destinations and strategic vantage points, and the extent to which these would affect residents, visitors and users of the landscape.

5.8.2. Visual amenity relates to the way in which people visually experience their surroundings. The significance of effects will vary, depending on the nature and degree of change experienced and the perceived value and composition of the existing view. For the purposes of this assessment, significant effects are those considered to be moderate or greater. Individual receptor references relate to those indicated on **Figure V3a-5.8** and/or described in **Technical Appendix 5.7**. **Technical Appendix 5.7** provides further detailed information on each receptor and the nature of the predicted effects.

Effects Likely to Increase from the Levels Identified for the Consented Development

5.8.3. Ten of the 15 representative VPs, two of the eight residential groupings, and one of the ten routes which were selected for inclusion within the visual assessment were identified as likely to experience increased visual effects. These are discussed below.

Viewpoints

VP6: Machrihanish (Little Scone)

5.8.4. This VP is representative of views obtained from the settlement at Machrihanish, taken from a coastal location by Little Scone and the B843. The VP has main views to the north across Machrihanish Bay along the sandy beach and western coastline of Kintyre, featuring scattered properties along the distant coast and more concentrated development visible at Campbeltown airport. The existing Operational Development is visible on the skyline formed by the southern edge of Kintyre's interior upland.

5.8.5. Due to the increased height of the Proposed Varied Development's turbines, it would appear more prominent than the Consented Development turbines on the skyline in northerly views, resulting in a noticeable change to the existing view. As for the Consented Development, construction activities would be visible in main views and it is likely that the removal and replanting of conifer

plantation and some ancillary elements such as transformers may be perceptible.

5.8.6. This is predicted to increase the level of effect for VP6 from **moderate** (significant) for the Consented Development to **moderate – major** (significant) for the Proposed Varied Development.

VP8: Southend Road

5.8.7. This VP is representative of elevated views from the B842 approaching Stewarton, including those of nearby scattered properties to the south of the Site. The VP has elevated expansive northerly views along the road and across Aros Moss which include scattered farmsteads and settlement amongst low flat fields, with the upland skyline in the distance consisting of conifer plantation and moorland. Oblique views south-east and north-west are of enclosing foreground hills with moorland and/ or enclosed fields. Rear views to south-west are of the elevated road with mature hedgerows and wooded hill skyline in background.

5.8.8. The Proposed Varied Development would appear taller and more noticeable on the skyline to the north-west than the Consented Development, very slightly extending the horizontal spread of turbines. The turbine hubs would become more clearly visible above the ridgeline. This is predicted to increase the overall influence of the turbines in the view.

5.8.9. The level of effect for VP8 is predicted to increase from **moderate** (significant) for the Consented Development to **moderate – major** (significant) for the Proposed Varied Development.

VP9: Campbeltown (Ralston Road)

5.8.10. This VP is illustrative of open views from the south-western periphery of Campbeltown, to the south-east of the Proposed Varied Development (but is not representative of views from most of Campbeltown). It has main views to the north-west across Ralston Road, over adjacent fields with areas of low-lying housing and further rolling pasture beyond. Rugged open moorland and conifer plantation, characteristic of Kintyre's upland interior can be seen on the skyline. The existing Operational Development turbines are barely perceptible in the distance. Views in other directions are contained and framed by nearby housing.

5.8.11. Due to the increased height of the Proposed Varied Development turbines, they would become more noticeable on the skyline to the north-west than the Consented Development, very slightly extending the horizontal spread of turbines in comparison, with more hubs becoming visible above the skyline.

This would slightly increase the overall influence of the Proposed Varied Development.

5.8.12. The effect for VP9 is therefore predicted to increase from **minor - moderate** (not significant) for the Consented Development to **moderate** (significant) for the Proposed Varied Development.

VP10: Beinn Ghuilean

5.8.13. This VP illustrates elevated views from a hillside seating area south of Campbeltown and south-east of the Site, with main panoramic views featuring Campbeltown Loch and Crosshill Loch. Beyond this area, there is a juxtaposition between Aros Moss and the upland interior of Kintyre beyond. The existing turbines of Operational Development are visible along with several agricultural scale turbines. To the east, Arran is distantly visible in some conditions. Topography and coniferous plantation contain long range views to the east, south and west.

5.8.14. The increase in turbine height would result in the Proposed Varied Development appearing taller and more noticeable in main panoramic views to the north, very slightly extending the horizontal field of view to the west, compared to the Consented Development. They would be seen in the context of Blary Hill and Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 3) turbines on the skyline further east but would appear larger and closer in the view than these operational developments. Construction activities would be visible in main views. It is also likely that the removal of conifer plantation and some ancillary elements may be perceptible. However, given the intervening distance it is unlikely that access tracks would be seen following reinstatement measures. It is considered that the overall influence of the Proposed Varied Development turbines would increase slightly.

5.8.15. The level of effect for VP10 is therefore predicted to increase from **moderate** (significant) for the Consented Development to **moderate – major** (significant) for the Proposed Varied Development.

VP12: Bord a Dubh (Kintyre Way)

5.8.16. This VP is illustrative of views obtained by travellers from an elevated point north-east of the Site on the Kintyre Way near Bord a Dubh, which include views of Lussa Loch. The VP has main elevated views to the south-west along a forested valley, towards Lussa Loch and loch-side property with a meandering river along the valley floor. Rear and side views are contained by valley sides and mature plantation. The Operational Development turbines are not visible from this location.

5.8.17. The increased height of the Proposed Varied Development turbines would result in the turbines appearing more noticeable on the skyline with additional hubs and tips becoming visible compared to the Consented Development. The horizontal spread of the turbines would also increase to the north. It is considered that this would increase the overall influence of the turbines slightly at this viewpoint.

5.8.18. This is predicted to lead to the effect for VP12 increasing from **moderate** (significant) for the Consented Development to **moderate - major** (significant) for the Proposed Varied Development.

VP16: Kilbrannan

5.8.19. This VP illustrates views obtained by residents and tourists from a point on the ferry route between Ardrossan and Campbeltown. There are 360° open panoramic views in multiple directions, with the nearest view of land being west towards the east coast of Kintyre, featuring Davaar Island with Campbeltown beyond, along with the large rounded hills separating Aros Moss from Southend further south. To the north-west, the upland interior spine of Kintyre forms the skyline with various points of interest marking out the coast (e.g. Peninver, Glen Lussa and Carradale). The Operational Development turbines are not visible. To the north-east, Arran is visible relatively nearby.

5.8.20. The Proposed Varied Development would appear somewhat taller and more prominent on the skyline in a dip in the landform compared to the Consented Development, with more tips and an additional hub visible above the landform to the south, extending the horizontal spread of the turbines. Although they would continue to be seen as a small part of a relatively distant panoramic view, the difference in scale would be noticeable, slightly increasing their overall influence. The turbines would be seen in context of the operational Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 3) turbines further to the north, appearing similar in scale.

5.8.21. This is predicted to lead to the effect for VP16 increasing from **minor** (not significant) for the Consented Development to **minor - moderate** (not significant) for the Proposed Varied Development.

VP18: Skeroblingarry (Kintyre Way)

5.8.22. This VP represents views from a section of public road and the Kintyre Way near Skeroblin Cruach, to the south-east of the Site. The VP has open views of undulating fields and farmsteads within the agricultural fringe of Kintyre's upland interior. Coniferous plantations and moorland, characteristic of the upland forest-moor mosaic, are visible nearby.

5.8.23. Additional turbine tips and hubs would become visible on the skyline in views to the north-west compared to the Consented Development. Although some turbines may be screened by forest plantation, the Proposed Varied Development would appear more prominent and taller than the Consented Development. The horizontal spread of the turbines would increase, making them a more noticeable feature in the view.

5.8.24. This is predicted to lead to the effect for VP18 increasing from **minor** (not significant) for the Consented Development to **minor - moderate** (not significant) for the Proposed Varied Development.

VP19: Drumlemble

5.8.25. This VP is representative of views from the northern periphery of the settlement at Drumlemble on the A83, to the south of the Site. The main view from this VP is north across Aros Moss over flat, low-lying and open pastoral fields with occasional farmsteads and Kintyre's upland interior beyond the distinct hills which mark its southern extent. Campbeltown Airport and existing turbines at the Operational Development are also in this view. The pattern of open farmland and rounded hills continues to the east, while nearby properties largely contain views to the south and west.

5.8.26. The Proposed Varied Development turbines would appear taller and more prominent on the skyline to the north compared to the Consented Development, becoming a more noticeable feature in the view. The horizontal spread of the turbines would also be extended. Construction activities and the removal of conifer plantation and some ancillary elements may be perceptible. While the turbines would be seen to the west of the Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 3) turbines, they would appear larger in scale and closer in the view.

5.8.27. This is predicted to lead to the effect for VP19 increasing from **moderate** (significant) for the Consented Development to **moderate - major** (significant) for the Proposed Varied Development.

VP21: B842 North of Peninver

5.8.28. This VP illustrates views from a short section of the coastal B842 road to the east of the Site and views from some scattered properties to the north of Peninver. It has main open coastal views to the east, across Kilbrannan Sound to Arran, with side views to the west along Glen Lussa, across open pastures with occasional woodland blocks near the Lussa Water or scattered farmsteads. Several wood pole lines converge on this area. Coniferous plantation extends across the valley slopes towards the upland interior to the north. The existing Operational Development turbines are not visible. To the

south there are views along the road towards the settlement of Peninver, with the rocky coastline visible beyond.

5.8.29. The Proposed Varied Development turbines would become more noticeable on the skyline, with more hubs and tips visible, appearing larger than the Consented Development turbines. The horizontal spread of the turbines would increase to the north and slightly to the south. This would slightly increase the overall influence of the Proposed Varied Development for receptors at this viewpoint.

5.8.30. This is predicted to lead to the effect for VP21 increasing from **minor** (not significant) for the Consented Development to **minor - moderate** (not significant) for the Proposed Varied Development.

VP27: Machrihanish Dunes

5.8.31. This VP represents views from Machrihanish Dunes golf course, taken from near the clubhouse. The VP has wide panoramic main views across open dunes and coastal views to the west and south, with northerly views towards the Kintyre uplands. The existing Operational Development turbines are visible on the horizon, occupying a small part of the view.

5.8.32. The Proposed Varied Development turbines would appear taller and more prominent on the skyline in northern views compared to the Consented Development, with additional hubs becoming visible. Although the turbines would not extend the horizontal field of view occupied by turbines, their larger scale would make them look more imposing in the view, increasing the overall visual influence of the Proposed Varied Development for this VP.

5.8.33. This is predicted to lead to the effect for VP27 increasing from **moderate** (significant) for the Consented Development to **moderate - major** (significant) for the Proposed Varied Development.

Residential Receptor Locations (RRL)

R3: Drumlemble

5.8.34. This RRL includes residents and visitors of a settlement along the B843, with main views north across Aros Moss towards Campbeltown Airport and the existing Operational Development on the skyline. Similar views are obtained from some other scattered properties situated to the east and west of the main settlement core, along the B843.

5.8.35. Due to the increased height of the Proposed Varied Development turbines, they would appear taller and more prominent on the skyline (in a manner

similar to that shown by VP19 - Drumlemble) principally from those properties adjacent to the B843 when looking northward compared to the Consented Development. The horizontal spread of the turbines would extend slightly. The Proposed Varied Development would continue to be screened by intervening buildings from the newer properties to the south of the settlement.

5.8.36. The effect for R3 is predicted to increase from **moderate** (significant) for the Consented Development to **moderate - major** (significant) for the Proposed Varied Development.

R7: Machrihanish

5.8.37. This RRL is representative of residents and visitors of a linear coastal settlement, located on the B843 near Machrihanish Bay. The grouping generally has main open views north along the coast, across the Links of Machrihanish, towards Aros Moss, the upland interior and the Operational Development. These views are likely to be reflective of views from some other scattered properties around Machrihanish, along and near the B843. Main views from properties to the south of the clubhouse and hotel are largely inward facing.

5.8.38. The Proposed Varied Development would be visible in main views on the skyline. Due to the increased height, the turbines would be more prominent in views and potentially appear closer compared to the Consented Development. Intervening buildings would continue to provide some screening from more southern properties.

5.8.39. The effect for RRL7 is predicted to increase from **moderate** (significant) for the Consented Development to **moderate – major** (significant) for the Proposed Varied Development.

Routes

Core Path C086

5.8.40. This route comprises a coastal path running along the links of Machrihanish, from which there are open, panoramic views along the beach, across the golf course and out to sea. The Operational Development is visible on the skyline to the north and the Machrihanish settlement is visible to the south. The buildings of Campbeltown Airport are visible from some sections of the path.

5.8.41. The ZTV indicates that that the extent of theoretical visibility for the Proposed Varied Development would be similar to that of the Consented Development, although there would be a short section of additional visibility from the northern section of this route. Overall, the Proposed Varied Development turbines

would appear more noticeable in main views north along the coast, across Machrihanish Bay, with the larger turbines appearing closer particularly from the southern sections of this route (see VP6). As for the Consented Development, visibility would gradually reduce further north, with receptors on the northernmost section of this route at Westport Beach experiencing limited views, although more tips and hubs would be visible from the northern end of Machrihanish Bay compared with the Consented Development. Overall, this would result in the influence of the Proposed Varied Development increasing in views from this route compared to the Consented Development.

5.8.42. The effect for Core Path C086 is therefore predicted to increase from **moderate** (significant) for the Consented Development to **moderate – major** (significant) for the Proposed Varied Development.

Effects Likely to Remain at the Levels Identified for the Consented Development

5.8.43. The visual assessment has largely focussed on receptors which were anticipated to experience significant effects as a result of the Consented Development. A number of additional receptors which were considered to be particularly susceptible to the increased height, or which were requested for inclusion by statutory consultees, were also considered. For the majority of these receptors, it is recognised that the Proposed Varied Development would make a noticeable or fairly noticeable addition to the view. Compared to the Consented Development, the increased height of the turbines may be perceptible, but would not change the level of effect previously identified for the VPs and receptor locations not discussed above. A retrospective assessment for the Consented Development was undertaken for receptors which were scoped out as part of the 2018 EIA Report. These effects are summarised in **Table 5.7** above and detailed in **Technical Appendix 5.7**. Potential effects on properties within 2km of the turbines are discussed in more detail in the RVAA, see **Technical Appendix 5.9**.

Summary of Effects on Visual Amenity

5.8.44. Predicted effects to visual receptors are summarised in **Table 5.8** below. For the purposes of this assessment, effects with a **moderate** rating or greater are considered to be significant and are marked in bold in the table below. Receptors that are anticipated to experience an increased effect from that identified for the Consented Development are highlighted in grey. The effects described are for both the construction and operational phase unless specified.

Table 5.8: Anticipated Effects to Visual Receptors as a Result of the Proposed Varied Development

Receptor	Effect Identified for Consented Development	Effect Identified for Proposed Varied Development
Viewpoints		
VP1 - A83 at Glenbarr Burial Ground	**Moderate - major (significant)**	**Moderate - major (significant)**
VP2 - Glenbarr War Memorial	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate (significant)**
VP4 - Islay Ferry Route	Negligible (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)
VP5 - Gigha (South Pier)	Minor - moderate (not significant)	Minor - moderate (not significant)
VP6 - Machrihanish (Little Scone)	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate - major (significant)**
VP8 - Southend Road	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate – major (significant)**
VP9 - Campbeltown (Ralston Road)	**Minor – moderate (not significant)**	**Moderate (significant)**
VP10 - Beinn Ghuilean	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate - major (significant)**
VP12 - Bord a Dubh (Kintyre Way)	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate – major (significant)**
VP16 - Kilbrannan	Minor (not significant)	Minor - moderate (not significant)
VP17 - Breakachy	**Construction: major (significant)**	**Construction: major (significant)**
	Operation: moderate – major (significant)	**Operation: moderate – major (significant)**
VP18 - Skeroblingarry (Kintyre Way)	Minor (not significant)	Minor – moderate (not significant)
VP19 - Drumlemble	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate - major (significant)**

Receptor	Effect Identified for Consented Development	Effect Identified for Proposed Varied Development
VP21 - B842 North of Peninver	Minor (not significant)	Minor – moderate (not significant)
VP23 - Beinn Bharrain	Negligible - minor (not significant)	Negligible - minor (not significant)
VP24 - Sea near Machrihanish	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate (significant)**
VP27 - Machrihanish Dunes	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate – major (significant)**
VP28 - Dougarie Point	No view	Negligible
Residential Receptors		
R2 - Campbeltown	Minor – moderate (not significant)	Minor – moderate (not significant)
R3 – Drumlemble	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate - major (significant)**
R4 - Glenbarr	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate (significant)**
R5 - Kilchenzie	Minor (not significant)	Minor (not significant)
R7 – Machrihanish	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate - major (significant)**
R9 – RAF Machrihanish	Minor – moderate (not significant)	Minor – moderate (not significant)
R10 - Stewarton	Minor - moderate (not significant)	Minor - moderate (not significant)
R11 – Tangy Village and other properties to the east of the A83	**Major (significant)**	**Major (significant)**
Routes		
A83, including Core Path C304	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate (significant)**

Receptor	Effect Identified for Consented Development	Effect Identified for Proposed Varied Development
B842, including Core Path C084 and part of NCR78	Minor - moderate (not significant)	Minor - moderate (not significant)
B843 and Core Path C085	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate (significant)**
Kintyre Way: Carradale to Campbeltown and Section of Core Path C088	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate (significant)**
Kintyre Way: Southend to Machrihanish and Section of Core Path C090	Minor – moderate (not significant)	Minor – moderate (not significant)
Core Path C086	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate - major (significant)**
Core Path C089	Minor – moderate (not significant)	Minor – moderate (not significant)
Core Paths C087, C447 & C448	Minor – moderate (not significant)	Minor – moderate (not significant)
Core Path C083	Minor – moderate (not significant)	Minor – moderate (not significant)
Core Path C091	Minor - moderate (not significant)	Minor - moderate (not significant)

5.9. Revised Assessment of Cumulative Effects for the Proposed Varied Development on Landscape Character

5.9.1. Cumulative landscape effects may result where a number of wind energy developments combine, increasing the prevalence of turbines within a landscape to an extent where they may become a defining characteristic. The likely significance of these effects relates to the number of wind developments affecting the landscape, their scale, the inter-relationship between their respective visual envelopes and the sensitivity and capacity of the particular landscape to accommodate this type of development.

5.9.2. The methodology for the cumulative landscape assessment is based on NatureScot guidance: Assessing the Cumulative Impact of Onshore Wind

Energy proposed development (SNH, 2012). For a detailed description of the methodology please see **Technical Appendix 5.1**.

Cumulative Baseline Scenario

5.9.3. The cumulative baseline scenario comprises 25 operational, consented / under construction and proposed (application) wind developments, within 60km of the Proposed Varied Development, as illustrated on **Figure V3a-5.9** and detailed in **Technical Appendix 5.5**. This represents the baseline situation as of 5 January 2026.

5.9.4. An initial appraisal of these sites in relation to the Proposed Varied Development suggested that the potential for significant cumulative effects would be most likely to occur in relation to the Proposed Varied Development seen in combination with sites within around 40km. Therefore, the assessment has focused on sites within or partly within this area. The sites selected for inclusion are detailed in **Technical Appendix 5.5** and shown on **Figure V3a-5.10**.

5.9.5. The cumulative assessment assesses effects resulting from the potential addition of the Proposed Varied Development to two baseline scenarios:

- **Scenario 1**: Where all operational and consented sites included in the assessment would be in place and operational; and
- **Scenario 2**: Where all operational, consented and application sites included in the assessment would be in place and operational.

5.9.6. The grid connection for the Proposed Varied Development would comprise an approximately 5.6km underground cable from the on-site substation to the proposed Cnoc Buidhe substation and through the wind farm boundary. From there, an overhead steel lattice line operating at 132kV would extend for approximately 13km to a terminal tower before transitioning to an underground cable for the final connection into Carradale substation. A separate Section 37 application is being submitted for this joint for connection by Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Transmission (ECU Scoping Ref: ECU00006122).

5.9.7. As the first section of the grid connection would comprise an underground cable, cumulative effects are likely to be minimal, although there may be some cumulative effects as a result of felling activities associated with both projects during construction stages. These are very unlikely to be significant given the extent of conifer plantation in this area. No long-term cumulative landscape and visual effects are anticipated given the underground nature of this section and extensive screening by conifer plantations.

5.9.8. The overhead line ('OHL') sections of the connection would be located beyond the Cnoc Buidhe wind farm. As such, the OHL is unlikely to be perceived as being associated with the Proposed Varied Development, being more closely associated with Cnoc Buidhe. Combined theoretical visibility between the Proposed Varied Development and the OHL sections of the connection would be very limited. Actual combined visibility would be further limited by the extensive coniferous plantation cover in the area. Any cumulative landscape and visual effects are anticipated to be very limited given the intervening distance and limited combined theoretical visibility.

5.9.9. The potential for cumulative landscape and visual effects to arise in connection with the grid connection for the Proposed Varied Development are therefore not considered further.

Analysis of the Cumulative ZTV

5.9.10. Cumulative ZTVs showing the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Varied Development and the cumulative baseline wind developments have been produced to identify areas of combined and sequential visibility (see **Figures V3a-5.11 – 5.21**). These demonstrate that the cumulative baseline scenario is one of relatively widespread visibility of turbines particularly within the central and northern Kintyre uplands, whereas theoretical intervisibility with turbines is sparser across southern and eastern parts of the study area, particularly when only operational sites are considered.

5.9.11. When consented sites are added to this, intervisibility with turbines would slightly increase within the central and northern parts of the study area with the addition of Clachaig Glen within the central Kintyre uplands and High Constellation further north, resulting in a limited degree of additional intervisibility compared to the current baseline.

5.9.12. The addition of application sites would extend visibility further to the south within the study area, where the addition of Breackerie would introduce wind development within the Mull of Kintyre. There would also be a slight increase in the extent of intervisibility with wind development in the eastern part of the study area, within the Arran uplands.

5.9.13. The cumulative baseline sites can be largely grouped into five distinct clusters as follows:

- Beinn an Tuirc grouping: A large grouping within central Kintyre comprising the operational sites of Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 1, 2 and 3), Blary Hill and Auchadaduie, as well as the Allt Domhain, Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub and West Torrisdale application sites. These sites tend to have intervisibility focussed within the central part of the study area,

within the central Kintyre uplands, around Aros Moss and north-facing slopes of southern Kintyre, with some more limited intervisibility with elevated areas on the Isle of Arran to the east and Gigha and Islay to the west.

- The Deucheran Hill grouping: Comprising the operational Deucheran Hill, the consented Clachaig Glen and the Killean application site, located slightly north of the Beinn an Tuirc grouping within central Kintyre. The ZTV indicates that intervisibility with these sites would be principally focussed within the central / northern parts of the study area, with some more limited intervisibility with north-facing slopes to the south of Aros Moss, and elevated areas on the Isle of Arran to the east and Gigha and Islay to the west.
- Cour grouping: Comprising the operational Cour and Freasdail sites, and the consented High Constellation within the north-eastern part of Kintyre. Intervisibility is focused within the northern part of the study area, with some intervisibility with the northern and western parts of Arran, and elevated areas on Gigha, Islay and Jura to the west.
- Gigha and Extension: comprising the operational turbines of Gigha and Extension on the island of Gigha within the north-western part of the study area. Intervisibility is focused within the western part of the study area, on Gigha as well as the western coast of Kintyre and along the east coast of Islay.
- Breackerie: Application site within the southern part of Kintyre, with intervisibility focused within the southern and central parts of the study area, within the Mull of Kintyre, across Aros Moss and south-facing slopes within the central Kintyre uplands, elevated areas on the Isle of Arran, as well as Gigha and Islay to the west.

5.9.14. The detailed cumulative assessment of LCTs is presented in **Technical Appendix 5.8: Cumulative Landscape Assessment Tables**. The following section provides a summary of the results and key issues highlighted by the assessment.

Effects Likely to be Significant

5.9.15. Potential localised significant effects were identified for four LCTs:

- LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest (Sub-area A) (previously Upland Forest-Moor Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde);
- LCT 47: Bay Farmland;

- LCT 53: Rocky Coastland (Sub-area A) – Argyll (previously Rocky Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde); and
- LCT 58: Sand Dunes and Machair.

5.9.16. These effects would occur across an area, broadly consistent with that identified for the Proposed Varied Development alone.

LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest (previously Upland Forest-Moor Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde): Sub-Area A

5.9.17. A number of operational and consented wind farm sites are located within sub-area A of this LCT, with Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 1, 2 and 3), Blary Hill and Auchadaduie turbines being more influential within the more central / southern part, and Deucheran Hill, Cour, Freasdail (all operational), Clachaig Glen and High Constellation (both consented) further north. The influence of wind development would increase further under Scenario 2, with the introduction of Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub, Allt Domhain and Killean (all application). Cumulative sensitivity to change is considered to be medium for both cumulative baseline scenarios.

5.9.18. The Proposed Varied Development would be located within sub-area A and would therefore lead to an increase in wind farm development within the LCT, although it would usually be experienced in a context where existing turbines are already present to some degree, often from areas where the Operational Development is already visible. Under Scenario 1, it would slightly increase the area within which turbines would be evident including within Glen Lussa and through more of the southern part of this sub-area, while within the more northern parts of this LCT other wind developments are likely to be more influential.

5.9.19. Under Scenario 2, the Proposed Varied Development would often be experienced in combination with the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines, which would be influential within the southern part of this LCT. Under this scenario wind development would already strongly characterise this LCT, and while the Proposed Varied Development would increase the influence of wind development particularly to the south, it would not change the overall character of the landscape.

5.9.20. Magnitude of change within sub-area A is anticipated to be locally medium - high within the immediate context of the Proposed Varied Development up to around 2km, and medium elsewhere during construction, remaining medium - high within up to 2km during operation, medium up to around 5km from the Proposed Varied Development, and reducing to low elsewhere, for both cumulative baseline scenarios. The resultant cumulative effect is anticipated to

be locally **moderate - major** (significant) within the immediate context of the Proposed Varied Development up to around 2km, and **moderate** (significant) elsewhere during construction, remaining **moderate - major** (significant) within up to 2km during operation, **moderate** (significant) up to around 5km from the Proposed Varied Development, and reducing to **minor** (not significant) elsewhere, for both cumulative baseline scenarios.

LCT 47: Bay Farmland

5.9.21. There is some existing influence of wind development on this LCT under Scenario 1, largely seen within the context of the containing northern hills. Scenario 2 would increase the influence of wind development within the northern hills, appearing to bring turbines closer to this LCT, and the construction of Breackerie would introduce wind turbines into the southern hills. Cumulative sensitivity to change is considered to be medium for both cumulative baseline scenarios.

5.9.22. The Proposed Varied Development would be situated within the northern hills which contain this landscape, replacing the existing Operational Development. Under Scenario 1, it would often be experienced on the skyline to the west of Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 2 and 3) turbines, but appear larger and closer, expanding the influence of wind development to parts of this LCT where Scenario 1 sites are not visible. Scenario 2 would increase in the influence of wind development within this LCT. In this scenario the Proposed Varied Development would often be seen to the front of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines, particularly from the southern part of this LCT, appearing similar in scale but extending this cluster to the west. While other application sites would slightly increase the influence of wind development within the northern context, these would generally be more distant. The addition of the Proposed Varied Development would be a noticeable change on the containing northern hills giving an impression of bringing wind development closer.

5.9.23. Magnitude of change is anticipated to be medium for both cumulative baseline scenarios, with the resultant effect being **moderate** (significant). This level of effect is anticipated to be consistent for both cumulative baseline scenarios.

LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll (previously Rocky Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde): Sub-area A

5.9.24. No cumulative baseline wind farms are located within this sub-area. Along the western coast there would be fairly widespread intervisibility with Scenario 1 turbines around Glenbarr, although elsewhere intervisibility would be more intermittent, with views inland enclosed by the bluff slopes. Under Scenario 2, wind development would become a more established feature within the inland context from some areas, such as Glenbarr, although intervisibility would

remain intermittent further south. Cumulative sensitivity to change is considered to be high for both cumulative baseline scenarios.

5.9.25. The Proposed Varied Development would be seen to replace the existing Operational Development turbines and appear more prominent within the inland context, often above the enclosing bluff slopes, where there is limited influence from other wind development under Scenario 1. It would result in turbines being more prominent in southerly panoramas and may contribute to more of a surrounding impression from wind energy within this area. Under Scenario 2 the Proposed Varied Development would often be experienced in combination with Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub, which would increase the influence of wind development in the inland context to the south-east bringing turbines closer particularly from around Glenbarr. Within this scenario, the Proposed Varied Development would contribute to an increase in the presence of wind development, although it would be experienced within the context of other wind farms which feature more prominently nearby. Further south, there would be fairly limited influence from other wind developments, with the Proposed Varied Development likely to increase the perception of turbines within the inland context from these areas. From the more northern parts of this sub-area, the Proposed Varied Development would be more distantly perceptible, with other wind developments likely to be more influential.

5.9.26. Magnitude of change is anticipated to be medium for both cumulative baseline scenarios, with the resultant effect being **moderate** (significant). This level of effect is anticipated to be consistent for both cumulative baseline scenarios.

LCT 58: Sand Dunes and Machair.

5.9.27. There is some indirect influence from wind development within this LCT under Scenario 1, including Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 2 and 3) within the uplands to the north, and to a lesser extent from Gigha and Extension (operational) in coastal views north. If constructed, Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub would bring the influence of wind development closer to this LCT, and Breackerie would introduce wind development within the southern landscape context under Scenario 2. Cumulative sensitivity to change is considered to be medium for both cumulative baseline scenarios.

5.9.28. The Proposed Varied Development would be experienced within vistas to the hills to the north, usually from areas where the existing Operational Development turbines are already noticeable. It would appear closer and larger than the existing Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 2 and 3) turbines and may lead to an increase in the impression of turbines as a feature within the wider context of this LCT particularly from the beach area within the southern part of the LCT. This would draw turbines closer and extend their influence to more northern parts of this LCT where there is limited intervisibility with Scenario 1

sites. With the addition of application sites, the Proposed Varied Development would be seen in combination with the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines. Although Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub and Breackerie to the south would influence the character of this LCT, the Proposed Varied Development would still appear to bring wind development closer to this LCT.

5.9.29. Magnitude of change is anticipated to be medium for both cumulative baseline scenarios, with the resultant effect being **moderate** (significant). This level of effect is anticipated to be consistent for both cumulative baseline scenarios.

Effects Likely to be Not Significant

5.9.30. A localised **minor – moderate** (not significant) cumulative landscape effect was identified for Scenario 1 within sub-area B of LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest (previously Upland Forest-Moor Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde), limited to summits and facing slopes where intervisibility would be obtained, and minor (not significant) elsewhere. Within this area, the Proposed Varied Development would be experienced on the northern skyline within views across Aros Moss, in the context of other turbines, although it would appear closer and more prominent than operational and consented sites, increasing the perception of turbines on the northern hills and contributing to a distinction between the sub-units A and B.

5.9.31. Under Scenario 2, the effects on sub-area B of LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest would reduce to **minor** (not significant) overall. In this scenario, the introduction of Breackerie within this sub-area would lead to a more direct influence of wind development. Although it would add further to the appearance of wind farm development, combined with the presence of Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub in a similar part of the landscape wider context, the Proposed Varied Development would result in a less notable increase.

5.9.32. A **minor - moderate** (not significant) effect was also identified within LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll (previously Rocky Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde) within sub-area B, for Scenario 1. The Proposed Varied Development would be experienced within the wider landscape context to the north, appearing considerably larger and closer than the Operational Development turbines which they are replacing. They would often be experienced in the context of Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 1, 2 and 3) but appear larger in scale. This would draw turbines closer, resulting in turbines becoming a more noticeable characteristic within this wider context.

5.9.33. The effect on LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll sub-area B would reduce to **minor** (not significant) under Scenario 2, as the introduction of Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub would contribute to an increased influence of wind development within the northern context. Within this context, the additional

influence of the Proposed Varied Development would be less notable. Although it would add further to the appearance of wind farm development at closer proximity and would contribute to this effect. From most of this LCT the turbines would still appear external, and their effect on the small-scale, coastal characteristics of this LCT would be limited.

5.9.34. A **minor** (not significant) effect was also identified within sub-area C of LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll, for both cumulative baseline scenarios. The Proposed Varied Development would be perceptible on the skyline from the southern parts of this LCT, where there is limited visibility of the Operational Development turbines, although Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 3) Wind Farm features in a similar part of the landscape from some of the southern parts of this LCT. As wind development is generally limited within this sub-area, the Proposed Varied Development would slightly increase the presence of turbines within the wider context and bring them slightly closer. However, they would continue to be experienced as external to this landscape. If application sites were constructed, Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub would have some influence on areas from which the Proposed Varied Development would be experienced. Although turbines would be a more established feature within this landscape, the Proposed Varied Development would still slightly increase the influence of wind development, extending the spread of turbines.

5.9.35. A localised **minor - moderate** (not significant) effect was identified within Inland Glen (LCT 53), for Scenario 1. The Proposed Varied Development would replace the Operational Development turbines and be experienced within the context of the uplands to the north, mostly from the northern parts of this LCT where the glen opens up towards Aros Moss. It would be seen in a similar context as the operational Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 1, 2 and 3) and Blary Hill turbines but would appear larger and would appear to draw wind development closer to this LCT.

5.9.36. A locally **minor** (not significant) effect was identified within Inland Glen (LCT 53) for Scenario 2, as the addition of application sites would further increase the baseline influence of wind farm development across this LCT. The Proposed Varied Development turbines would be seen to the front of and adjacent to the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines, appearing similar in scale and extending this cluster to the west. The Breackerie turbines would be experienced in close proximity to the west, resulting in a more direct presence of turbines within the immediate context of the enclosing hills. Therefore, while the Proposed Varied Development may contribute to the increased influence of wind development within the wider context, it would be experienced in a context where turbines are already an established characteristic of the wider landscape, and these effects would be localised to the northern part of this LCT.

5.9.37. A **minor** (not significant) effect was identified within LCT 54: Low Coastal Hills for both cumulative baseline scenarios. Under Scenario 1, the Proposed Varied Development would usually be seen within framed views inland along Glen Lussa which do not feature any other turbines, resulting in them being perceived as a new feature within this context. With the addition of application sites, there is some overlapping theoretical visibility with Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub from the upper hill slopes to the south of Glen Lussa near High Peninver, where the Proposed Varied Development would be seen to the south of Cnoc Buidhe turbines in framed inland views, extending the horizontal spread of turbines. This would result in a perceptible but localised intensification of wind development as a landscape characteristic within the wider landscape context.

5.9.38. A **minor** (not significant) effect was identified within LCT 52: Coastal Plain - Argyll for both cumulative baseline scenarios. Within this LCT the Proposed Varied Development would be experienced within the distant interior upland context to the south-east from a localised area around Rhunahaorine Point, where there is very limited influence of the Operational Development turbines. While the Proposed Varied Development would slightly increase the influence of wind development within this part of the landscape, forming a perceptible feature, due to the distance involved and the localised nature of this change, as well as the presence of other turbines within closer proximity it is not anticipated that this would lead to a recognisable loss or reduction of the key characteristics.

5.10. Revised Assessment of Cumulative Effects for the Proposed Varied Development on Designated and Protected Landscapes

5.10.1. Four designated or protected landscapes were identified for inclusion in the cumulative assessment (see **Technical Appendix 5.2**). Cumulative effects to these areas are discussed in the following paragraphs with an emphasis on potential significant effects.

North Arran NSA

5.10.2. Under Scenario 1, a localised **minor** (not significant) effect is anticipated from higher hill slopes and summits within the NSA, where the Proposed Varied Development would be perceptible within the distant western context of the Kintyre peninsula, which is already characterised by turbines along the skyline. The addition of the Proposed Varied Development would perceptibly increase this presence and contribute to a localised increase in the density of turbines, but is unlikely to change experiences of wildness or characteristics that are more closely associated with the closer context and features of the NSA, such as appreciation of the mountainous terrain, coastal features and the way in

which these landscapes interrelate. However, it would result in a **minor** (not significant) effect for the SLQ 'An exceptional area for outdoor recreation'.

5.10.3. Under Scenario 2, application sites would increase the influence of wind development within the western landscape context, increasing the density and proximity of turbines. Within this context, the additional influence of the Proposed Varied Development would be further reduced, resulting in a **negligible** (not significant) effect on landscape character within the NSA, and on its SLQs.

WLA 03: North Arran

5.10.4. Under Scenario 1, a localised **minor** (not significant) effect is anticipated to the strength of wildness around the more central peaks of the WLA, where the Proposed Varied Development would be experienced within the distant westerly context of the Kintyre peninsula. It would reflect existing patterns of wind energy development but would form a perceptible increase in the distant presence of turbines and contribute to a localised increase in the density of turbines. However, this is predicted to lead to a negligible degree of change to the combined experience of physical attributes and perceptible responses that contribute to WLQs.

5.10.5. Under Scenario 2, the baseline influence of wind development within the western landscape context would be further increased, and the additional influence of the Proposed Varied Development on wild land attributes and perceptual responses would be further reduced. The overall effect is anticipated to be **negligible** (not significant) under Scenario 2.

5.10.6. The effect on WLQs would be **negligible** (not significant) for both cumulative baseline scenarios.

Mull of Kintyre LLA

5.10.7. A localised **minor - moderate** (not significant) effect is anticipated under Scenario 1 across hills around the northern boundary of this LLA, where the Proposed Varied Development would be seen to replace the existing Operational Development turbines. It would appear closer and more prominent, increasing the perception of turbines on the northern hills and potentially affecting the perception of scale and distance within the landscape, contributing to the LLA hills feeling less distinct from upland areas to the north of Aros Moss. This would lead to some localised effects on the qualities of remoteness within western and south-western parts of the LLA which currently feel distant from other wind farm developments. Elsewhere, the effect is anticipated to be **minor** (not significant). Effects on glen areas would be

limited, although some turbines would begin to become more prominent when travelling out of the LLA through Conie Glen.

5.10.8. A **minor** (not significant) effect is anticipated for the LLA as a whole under Scenario 2, where the introduction of Breackerie within the uplands to the west of Conie Glen would lead to a more direct influence of wind development within the LLA and reduce some of the remote qualities within this area. The presence of Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub in a similar part of the landscape context as the Proposed Varied Development would reduce the additional influence of the Proposed Varied Development. Although the Proposed Varied Development would add to the appearance and influence of wind farm development in the northern context of the LLA, its addition would be unlikely to noticeably increase the level of effect.

West Kintyre Coast LLA

5.10.9. A locally **moderate** (significant) effect is anticipated to this LLA for both cumulative baseline scenarios within 8km of the Proposed Varied Development, with the effect being **negligible** (not significant) outside of this area. The Proposed Varied Development would replace the Operational Development turbines, appearing intermittently above the bluff slopes which enclose the narrow coastal strip. They would appear particularly noticeable within parts of the LLA south of Glenacardoch Point. Intervisibility with other cumulative sites is generally intermittent under Scenario 1. Under Scenario 2, there would be some increased influence from Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub to the south in the inland context above the bluff slopes and from Breackerie in the distant southerly context, which may lead to turbines being experienced more often within the LLA, although this would still be relatively intermittent. The Proposed Varied Development would contribute to the increased presence of turbines within the inland context in both scenarios, with turbine blades and hubs being experienced more often above the bluff slopes when moving through the LLA. This would result in a slightly increased effect on the sense of scale and enclosure, and the perceived separation between the interior uplands and the coastal rocky mosaic area.

5.11. Revised Assessment of Cumulative Effects for the Proposed Varied Development Visual Receptors

5.11.1. The cumulative visual assessment has considered VP and route receptor locations where potential for cumulative effects has been identified (see **Technical Appendix 5.2**). The cumulative baseline scenario is described in **Technical Appendix 5.5** and Section 5.9. The detailed cumulative assessment of visual receptors is presented in **Technical Appendix 5.10**.

Viewpoints

5.11.2. 15 VPs within the wider study area have been included in the cumulative visual assessment as detailed in **Technical Appendix 5.8**. These have been selected through analysis of the cumulative ZTVs and review of the outcome of the visual assessment of the Proposed Varied Development alone. The assessment has been limited to those VPs where the cumulative ZTVs indicate that the Proposed Varied Development would have combined visibility with another cumulative baseline site. The cumulative visual assessment excludes those VPs where a negligible effect was identified.

Routes

5.11.3. Ten routes within the detailed study area where there is potential for views of the Proposed Varied Development and at least one other wind development have been identified and assessed for sequential cumulative effects. As for VPs, only those routes identified as having a **minor** effect or greater in the main visual assessment have been included in the cumulative assessment for the Proposed Varied Development.

5.11.4. The detailed cumulative assessment of VPs and routes is presented in **Technical Appendix 5.8**. The following section provides a summary of the results and key issues highlighted by the assessment, focussing on potential significant effects.

Effects Likely to be Significant

5.11.5. When considered in relation to the cumulative baseline scenarios, the addition of the Proposed Varied Development is anticipated to result in a significant cumulative visual effect to 11 of the 15 VPs and four of the ten routes included in the assessment for one or both cumulative baseline scenarios. Detailed descriptions of the cumulative baseline situation for each of the visual receptors can be found in **Technical Appendix 5.8: Cumulative Visual Assessment Tables**.

VP1: A83 at Glenbarr Burial Ground

5.11.6. Cumulative sensitivity for this VP is considered to be medium for both cumulative baseline scenarios. The Proposed Varied Development would appear in southerly main views above bluff slopes in place of the Operational Development turbines but would be larger, in a part of the view were no other operational or consented sites are currently visible. If application sites are added to the baseline, it would be seen in the context of Breackerie turbines further in the distance to the south. However, it would be much closer in the view than the Breackerie turbines, bringing turbines closer in the view and resulting in a noticeable increase in the prominence of turbines in southerly views for both baseline scenarios. The magnitude of change is therefore anticipated to be medium - high and the cumulative effect would be **moderate - major** (significant) for both baseline scenarios.

VP2: Glenbarr War Memorial

5.11.7. Cumulative sensitivity for this VP is considered to be medium for both baseline scenarios. The Proposed Varied Development would be seen on the skyline to the south in place of the Operational Development turbines but would be larger. It would appear in a different part of the view than the operational Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 1), Blary Hill and Auchadaduie turbines, resulting in a noticeable increase in turbines in southerly views. If application sites were constructed, it would be seen adjacent to / behind the Cnoc Buidhe turbines on the skyline, increasing the spread of this cluster, but appearing smaller in scale than the Cnoc Buidhe turbines. It would also be seen in the context of Breackerie turbines in the distance. In this context, the Proposed Varied Development would be seen as part of a view in which turbines are already present at closer proximity but would still noticeably increase the prominence of turbines in the view. The magnitude of change is therefore anticipated to be medium and the resultant cumulative effect would be **moderate** (significant) for both baseline scenarios.

VP6: Machrihanish (Little Scone)

5.11.8. Cumulative sensitivity for this VP is considered to be medium for both baseline scenarios. The Proposed Varied Development would be visible in views northward on the skyline in place of the Operational Development turbines, appearing larger and more prominent. They would be closer and therefore appear larger than operational and consented sites in the view, increasing the prominence of turbines. If application sites were constructed, the Proposed Varied Development would be seen in front of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines, occupying a similar part of the view. While this would result in a slightly greater density of turbines and bring them slightly closer within the view, the presence of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines would limit the increased prominence of the Proposed Varied Development. The

magnitude of change is therefore anticipated to be medium - high for a Scenario 1 and medium for Scenario 2. The resultant cumulative effect would be **moderate - major** (significant) for Scenario 1, and **moderate** (significant) for Scenario 2.

VP8: Southend Road

5.11.9. Cumulative sensitivity for this VP is considered to be medium for both baseline scenarios. The Proposed Varied Development would be noticeable in main northerly panoramic views on the skyline (in place of the existing Operational Development turbines). It would be larger and appear closer than other operational and consented wind farms, leading to a slightly increased presence and proximity of turbines in the view. In Scenario 2, it would be seen next to / in front of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines, appearing similar in scale to these turbines and extending the horizontal spread of this grouping. It would be seen in a context where turbines already feature at a similar distance and scale but would lead to turbines becoming a more prominent feature on the skyline. The magnitude of change is anticipated to be medium - high for Scenario 1, and medium for Scenario 2. The resultant cumulative effect would be **moderate - major** (significant) for Scenario 1, reducing to **moderate** (significant) for Scenario 2.

VP9: Campbeltown (Ralston Road)

5.11.10. Cumulative sensitivity for this VP is considered to be medium for both cumulative baseline scenarios. The Proposed Varied Development hubs and tips would be noticeable on the skyline in main views to the north-west, replacing the Operational Development turbines which are currently barely perceptible and appearing taller and more noticeable. It would be seen in a context where there is limited influence from operational and consented wind farms, resulting in a noticeable increase in the prominence of turbines in the view. With the addition of Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub, the Proposed Varied Development would be perceived as a part of the same cluster, considerably extending the horizontal spread of turbines and appearing slightly larger. While it would be seen in a context where turbines already feature in a similar part of the view, it would increase the prominence of turbines within the view. The magnitude of change is anticipated to be medium and the cumulative effect would be **moderate** (significant) for both baseline scenarios.

VP10: Beinn Ghuilean

5.11.11. Cumulative sensitivity for this VP is considered to be medium for both cumulative baseline scenarios. The Proposed Varied Development turbines would appear noticeable in main panoramic views to the north over Campbeltown, replacing the Operational Development turbines and appearing larger and closer and occupying a greater part of the view. They would be

seen as a separate cluster further west from the operational Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 2 and 3) and Blary Hill turbines, and appear noticeably larger, thereby bringing turbines closer in this view. Under Scenario 2, Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub would already be noticeable within the view at a similar distance and scale to the Proposed Varied Development. The Proposed Varied Development would be seen adjacent to / in front of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines, extending the horizontal spread of turbines. This would increase the prominence of turbines in the view, making them a more continuous feature on the northern skyline. The magnitude of change is anticipated to be medium and the cumulative effect would be **moderate - major** (significant) for both baseline scenarios.

VP12: Bord a Dubh (Kintyre Way)

5.11.12. Cumulative sensitivity for this VP is considered to be medium - high for Scenario 1, and medium for Scenario 2. The Proposed Varied Development would be noticeable on the horizon in main, framed views to the south-west above coniferous forest plantation. Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 3) turbines are already theoretically visible in slightly closer proximity to the north-east / south-east, although largely screened by forest. Although the Proposed Varied Development would introduce wind development into a different part of the view and may create more of a surrounding impression, turbines would not become a newly dominating feature of the view. If constructed, Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines would become a prominent feature in views, that the Proposed Varied Development would be seen adjacent to. In this scenario, the Proposed Varied Development would form a less notable addition to the view, although it would still contribute to the sense of encirclement by turbines in views from this VP. The magnitude of change is anticipated to be medium for both baseline scenarios and the cumulative effect would be **moderate - major** (significant) for Scenario 1, reducing to **moderate** (significant) Scenario 2 due to the presence of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines in the view.

VP17: Breakachy

5.11.13. Cumulative sensitivity for this VP is considered to be medium for both baseline scenarios. The Proposed Varied Development turbines would appear noticeable in main views to the north, replacing the Operational Development turbines and appearing noticeably larger in main views, in close proximity. They would also appear closer and larger than the Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 2 and 3) turbines which they would partially be in front of. If application sites were constructed, the Proposed Varied Development turbines would be seen in front of Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub, appearing larger in scale and bringing turbines closer in the view. While the addition of the Proposed Varied Development would be a less notable change in Scenario 2, it would still result in an increased scale and proximity of turbines in the view and increase their

overall prominence. The magnitude of change is therefore anticipated to be high for a Scenario 1, and medium - high for Scenario 2. The resultant cumulative effect would be **moderate - major** (significant) for both baseline scenarios.

VP19: Drumlemble

5.11.14. Cumulative sensitivity for this VP is considered to be high for Scenario 1, reducing to medium for Scenario 2. The Proposed Varied Development would be visible in main northerly views on the skyline, replacing the Operational Development turbines and appearing noticeably larger, with the change in visual composition also being noticeable. Other operational wind development is present in the form of Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 2 and 3). However, the Proposed Varied Development turbines would appear larger than these operational developments, bringing turbines closer in the view and increasing the prominence of wind development. With the inclusion of application sites, the Proposed Varied Development would be seen in front of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines, appearing slightly larger and extending the spread of turbines within this grouping. Although wind development would already feature more prominently in this scenario, making the Proposed Varied Development a less notable addition to this view, it would still contribute to turbines becoming a slightly greater focus in views across Aros Moss from this VP. The magnitude of change is anticipated to be medium - high for Scenario 1, and medium for Scenario 2. The resultant cumulative effect would be **moderate - major** (significant) for Scenario 1, reducing to **moderate** (significant) for Scenario 2.

VP24: Sea near Machrihanish

5.11.15. Cumulative sensitivity for this VP is considered to be medium for both baseline scenarios. The Proposed Varied Development would be visible in northerly views on the skyline in front of coniferous forest plantation, replacing the Operational Development turbines, appearing noticeably larger and more prominent in the view. With the addition of application sites, the Proposed Varied Development would be seen in front of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines, occupying a similar part of the view. This would result in a slightly greater density of turbines, extending their horizontal spread, and bringing them closer within the view. Whilst it would form a perceptible addition to Scenario 2, given the presence of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines in the view, the Proposed Varied Development would result in a less notable increase in the prominence of turbines. The magnitude of change is anticipated to be medium for Scenario 1, and low-medium for Scenario 2. The cumulative effect would be **moderate** (significant) for Scenario 1, reducing to **minor - moderate** (not significant) for Scenario 2.

VP27: Machrihanish Dunes

5.11.16. As no cumulative operational or consented wind developments are present within the view, there would be no cumulative context within which the Proposed Varied Development would be seen for Scenario 1. Cumulative sensitivity for this VP is considered to be medium for Scenario 2. The Proposed Varied Development would be seen on the skyline in northern views, replacing the Operational Development turbines. While the number of visible turbines would reduce, the turbines would appear noticeably larger and more prominent, with the horizontal spread increasing. If application sites were constructed, the Proposed Varied Development would be seen in front of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines, in a context where turbines are present in this part of the view but would appear noticeably larger and would bring turbines closer in the view. In this scenario, the Breackerie turbines would also be visible to the south, leading to a more prominent context of wind development from this VP overall. While the Proposed Varied Development may result in a less notable change in this scenario, it would contribute to an increase in the prominence of turbines. The magnitude of change is anticipated to be medium and the cumulative effect would be **moderate** (significant) for Scenario 2.

A83, including Core Path C304

5.11.17. Cumulative sensitivity for this route is considered to be medium for both baseline scenarios. The Proposed Varied Development would be visible from the A83 between Glenbarr War Memorial and south of Glenbarr Burial Ground. It would replace Operational Development in southerly views, appearing noticeably larger. Near VP2 (see **Figure V3b-2.1 – V3b-2.5**) it would be seen in a different part of the view than the operational Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 1), Blary Hill and Auchadaduie turbines, resulting in a noticeable increase in turbines in southerly views. Further south, between Bellochantuy and Westport Beach it would be visible intermittently above the bluff slopes, resulting in wind development featuring more frequently and prominently in the inland context. The Proposed Varied Development would also be seen between Drum Farm and Kilchenzie, where no operational or consented sites would be visible.

5.11.18. The addition of application turbines would result in turbines being experienced slightly more frequently and featuring more prominently from parts of this route, with the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines often being seen a similar part of the view as the Proposed Varied Development. However, whilst these sites would create a precedent for the appearance of turbines in the view when travelling along full length of the route, the Proposed Varied Development would contribute to a sequential experience of turbines when travelling this route and would increase the perceived presence of turbines, particularly between Bellochantuy and Westport Beach. The magnitude of

change is anticipated to be medium and the cumulative effect would be **moderate** (significant) for both baseline scenarios.

B843 and Core Path C085

5.11.19. Cumulative sensitivity for this route is considered to be medium for both baseline scenarios. The ZTV indicates that the Proposed Varied Development would be seen from the whole of this route. It would be noticeable on the skyline in mostly side / oblique views and some main views. It would appear noticeably larger than the Operational Development turbines and other operational and consented sites in the view, bringing turbines closer. If application sites were constructed, it would be seen in front of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines, sometimes appearing to bring these turbines slightly closer and extending the horizontal spread of the cluster. Under Scenario 2, the Proposed Varied Development may therefore contribute slightly to the prominence of wind development in views from this route but would be a less noticeable addition to the view. The magnitude of change is anticipated to be medium for a Scenario 1, and low-medium for Scenario 2. The resultant cumulative effect would be **moderate** (significant) Scenario 1, reducing to **minor - moderate** (not significant) for Scenario 2.

Kintyre Way: Carradale to Campbeltown and Section of Core Path C088

5.11.20. Cumulative sensitivity for this route is considered to be low-medium for Scenario 1 and low for Scenario 2. The ZTV indicates that the Proposed Varied Development would be visible between A' Cruach and the north of Lussa Loch and the south of Lussa Loch and Ballywilline, replacing the Operational Development turbines in some sections but adding new visibility from other sections where the Operational Development is not visible. The turbines would be intermittently screened and would be seen to varying degrees whilst travelling along this route, appearing large in scale particularly at the closest points (e.g. VP18 – Skeroblingarry, see **Figure V3b-12.1 – V3b-12.5**). It would be seen in sequential views and occasionally in combination with other wind developments which are frequently visible along the route, including Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 1, 2 and 3). When considering Scenario 2, it would often be seen adjacent to the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines. Given the prominence of turbines along this route, the Proposed Varied Development would not appear out of place but would result in an increase in wind development in southern and westerly views from parts of the route. However, the addition of the Proposed Varied Development would not result in turbines becoming dominant in views when considering this route as a whole. The magnitude of change is anticipated to be medium for Scenario 1, and low-medium for Scenario 2. The resultant cumulative effect would be **moderate** (significant) for Scenario 1, reducing to **minor - moderate** (not significant) for Scenario 2.

Core Path C086

5.11.21. Cumulative sensitivity for this route is considered to be medium for both baseline scenarios. The Proposed Varied Development turbines would appear noticeable in main views north along the coast, across Machrihanish Bay, replacing the Operational Development turbines, with the larger turbines appearing closer in the view particularly from the southern sections of this route (see VP6, see **Figure V3b-5.1 – V3b-5.5**)). From here it would be seen in a similar part of the view as the Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 3) turbines, although it would appear larger and closer, increasing the prominence of wind development in this view. Under Scenario 2, the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines would already be prominent in the same part of the view. The Proposed Varied Development would be seen in front of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines, and while it would still bring turbines slightly closer in the view, this would result in a slightly smaller increase in the prominence of turbines from the southern part of this route. The magnitude of change is anticipated to be medium - high and the cumulative effect would be **moderate - major** (significant) for both baseline scenarios.

Effects Likely to be Not Significant

5.11.22. A **minor – moderate** (not significant) cumulative effect is anticipated to the view from VP5 – Gigha (South Pier), under Scenario 1. In this view, the Proposed Varied Development would be seen on the skyline in southerly panoramic views, replacing the Operational Development turbines, and would generally fit the existing pattern of clusters of wind development along the spine of Kintyre. It would form a separate cluster within this context, south of the operational Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 1, 2 and 3), Blary Hill and Auchadaduie turbines, although the turbines would appear larger in scale than these existing sites. However, the consented Clachaig Glen turbines would already be seen in closer proximity to the south-east. It is considered that the cumulative effect would reduce to **minor** (not significant) for this VP for Scenario 2. Within this context, the Proposed Varied Development would result in a less noticeable change to the view, as it would be seen adjacent to and behind the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines. It would be perceived as part of the same grouping, extending the horizontal spread of larger scale turbines in the view.

5.11.23. A **minor – moderate** (not significant) cumulative effect is anticipated to the view from VP16 – Kilbrannan Sound, when considering Scenario 1. It would be seen in a dip in the landform in easterly views towards Kintyre, in a context where wind development is an established feature along the spine of Kintyre, although the Operational Development is not visible. The Proposed Varied Development would be visible further to the south from the Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 1, 2 and 3) turbines, forming a distinct cluster and appearing relatively similar in scale. It would introduce turbines into a new part of this view,

resulting in a perceptible increase in turbines as a feature in the view. It is considered that the cumulative effect would reduce to **minor** (not significant) for this VP for Scenario 2. The Proposed Varied Development would be seen adjacent to the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines in a dip in the landform, appearing similar in scale, and likely to be perceived as part of the same cluster, extending the horizontal spread of turbines. However, in this scenario where wind development is already a very established feature, the Proposed Varied Development would make a less notable addition to the view.

5.11.24. A **minor – moderate** (not significant) cumulative effect is also anticipated to the B842, including Core Path C084 and part of NCR78 for both baseline scenarios. The Proposed Varied Development would replace the Operational Development turbines in views from the north-facing slopes south of Aros Moss in the context of other wind development. It would add to the cumulative baseline from a short section of the route at the mouth of Glen Lussa, where Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbine tips would be visible, contributing to sequential views of wind development experienced in inland views from the route north of Campbeltown. The increased scale of the Proposed Varied Development turbines would be noticeable in relation to other turbines on these short sections of the road and may slightly increase the perceived prominence of wind development from this section. However given the limited extent of the route affected, the addition of the Proposed Varied Development is unlikely to noticeably increase the prominence of turbines in the visual experience of this route as a whole, particularly in Scenario 2.

5.11.25. A **minor - moderate** (not significant) cumulative visual effect is anticipated for the Kintyre Way: Southend to Machrihanish and Section of Core Path C090, from where the Proposed Varied Development would be visible in main views when travelling north between the slopes north of Cnoc Moy and Machrihanish. It would generally be seen in the context of other wind farms including Blary Hill, Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 1, 2 and 3), Clachaig Glen and Auchadaduie in a similar part of the view. It would replace the Operational Development resulting in an increase in the prominence of wind developments within Scenario 1. In Scenario 2, it would usually be seen in front of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines and would bring turbines closer in views. While Breackerie would lead to turbines being visible in closer proximity from the southern section of this route, the Proposed Varied Development would still result in a localised increase in the prominence of turbines from the northern section of this route.

5.11.26. A **minor - moderate** (not significant) cumulative visual effect is anticipated for Core Path C089, for both baseline scenarios. The Proposed Varied Development would be visible in main views across Machrihanish Bay when travelling north along this route, appearing larger than the existing turbines of the Operational Development. It would be seen in the context of other wind farms in a similar part of the view. The Proposed Varied Development turbines would appear larger and closer than the operational and consented sites,

slightly increasing the prominence of turbines as a feature of the view. In Scenario 2, it would usually be seen in front of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines occupying a similar position on the skyline, potentially resulting in a slightly less noticeable change in the view, although it would still bring turbines slightly closer in views.

5.11.27. A **minor - moderate** (not significant) cumulative visual effect is anticipated for Core Paths C087, C447 & C448. The Proposed Varied Development would be theoretically visible along the majority of these routes, seen at varying distances, in broadly open, panoramic views, in place of the Operational Development. In Scenario 1, from the C087 and C447 it would be seen in relatively close proximity, in a context where there is limited influence from wind development. In Scenario 2, it would be seen in front of the Cnoc Buidhe (application) turbines, appearing larger and closer. For the C448 section of the route, the Proposed Varied Development turbines would be seen in main views when travelling northward, in a similar part of the view as the Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 2 and 3) turbines but would appear larger in scale and bring turbines closer in the view. Given its larger scale, the Proposed Varied Development may slightly increase the prominence of turbines as a feature of the view but would not add turbines to a new part of the view.

5.11.28. A **minor - moderate** (not significant) cumulative visual effect is anticipated for Core Path C083. The Proposed Varied Development would be seen in views to the north-west (in place of the Operational Development turbines) in intermittent views, to varying degrees, and mainly from elevated parts of this route in the context of other wind developments along the northern skyline. Due to its larger scale (which would be more obvious in Scenario 1), it would bring turbines closer in the view, although this effect would be reduced with the addition of application sites, namely Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub, which would already be noticeable at a similar distance and scale adjacent to the Proposed Varied Development. It would increase the prominence of turbines in the view, making them a more continuous feature on the northern skyline from elevated sections. However, considering the route as a whole and the screening effects of foreground coniferous forest plantation, this would lead to a limited increase in the prominence of turbines as a feature of the view.

5.11.29. A **minor - moderate** (not significant) cumulative visual effect is anticipated for Core Path C091, from where the Proposed Varied Development would be visible on the hillside to the north-east from some of the southern and western parts of this route in the context of other wind farms in a similar part of the view. In Scenario 1, the Proposed Varied Development turbines would appear noticeably larger than the Operational Development turbines on the hillside, with hubs and tips visible above the skyline, increasing the prominence of turbines as a feature of the view. In Scenario 2, it would usually be seen in front of the Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub turbines, potentially resulting in a slightly less noticeable change in the view, although it would still bring turbines

slightly closer, resulting in a perceptible increase in the prominence of wind development from this route.

5.11.30. A **negligible - minor** (not significant) effect is anticipated for VP23 – Beinn Bharrain, when considering the addition of the Proposed Varied Development to Scenario 1. The Proposed Varied Development would be seen in distant views to the south-west on the Kintyre skyline, where the Operational Development turbines are currently barely perceptible. It would be seen behind the Beinn an Tuirc (Phase 3) turbines within a context of other wind farm clusters which characterise the skyline of the Kintyre peninsula. Whilst it would form a perceptible addition to this baseline and would contribute to a localised increase in the density of turbines seen from this VP, it would not increase the prominence of wind development within this view. For Scenario 2, this effect would reduce to **negligible**.

5.11.31. For VP18 - Skeroblingarry (Kintyre Way), as no operational or consented wind developments are present within the view there would be no perceptible cumulative context within which the Proposed Varied Development would be seen under Scenario 1. Therefore, although the Proposed Varied Development may result in a non-significant effect alone, no perceptible cumulative change would be evident for this scenario. A **negligible** (not significant) effect is anticipated for Scenario 2 where all cumulative baseline sites are included. Proposed Varied Development turbine tips and hubs would be visible on the skyline in views to the north-east, and if constructed, Breackerie would introduce wind development as a feature within south-westerly views, although it would likely be screened by foreground buildings.

Summary of Cumulative Visual Effects

5.11.32. **Table 5.9** provides a summary of predicted cumulative visual effects on those VPs and Routes included in the CLVIA of the Proposed Varied Development compared to the effects identified for the Consented Development. The effects identified for the Consented Development are provided for information and reference only and are not directly comparable to those identified for the Proposed Varied Development. The Consented Development was assessed against the cumulative baseline as it stood at the time of that assessment. It has not been reassessed against the current baseline. Effects with a **moderate** rating or greater are considered to be significant and are marked in bold in the table below.

Table 5.9: Anticipated Cumulative Effects to Visual Receptors as a Result of the Proposed Varied Development

Receptor	Effect Identified for Consented Development	Effect Identified for Proposed Varied Development
Viewpoints		
VP1: A83 at Glenbarr Burial Ground	**Not included within cumulative visual assessment**	**Moderate - major (significant)**
VP2: Glenbarr War Memorial	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate (significant)**
VP5: Gigha (South Pier)	Minor (not significant)	Minor - moderate (not significant) / minor (not significant)
VP6: Machrihanish (Little Scone)	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate - major (significant) / moderate (significant)**
VP8: Southend Road	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate - major (significant) / moderate (significant)**
VP9: Campbeltown (Ralston Road)	**Not included within cumulative visual assessment**	**Moderate (significant)**
VP10 – Beinn Ghuilean	**Minor (not significant)**	**Moderate - major (significant)**
VP12: Bord a Dubh (Kintyre Way)	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate - major (significant) / moderate (significant)**
VP16: Kilbrannan Sound	Minor (not significant)	Minor - moderate (not significant) / minor (not significant)
VP17: Breakachy	**Minor (not significant)**	**Moderate - major (significant)**
VP18: Skeroblingarry (Kintyre Way)	Not included within cumulative visual assessment	Minor - moderate (not significant)

Receptor	Effect Identified for Consented Development	Effect Identified for Proposed Varied Development
VP19: Drumlemble	**Not included within cumulative visual assessment**	**Moderate - major (significant) / moderate (significant)**
VP23: Beinn Bharrain	Not included within cumulative visual assessment	Negligible - minor (not significant) / negligible (not significant)
VP24: Sea near Machrihanish	**Not included within cumulative visual assessment**	**Moderate (significant) / minor - moderate (not significant)**
VP27: Machrihanish Dunes	**Not included within cumulative visual assessment**	**Moderate - major (significant) / moderate (significant)**
Routes		
A83, including Core Path C304	**Minor (not significant)**	**Moderate (significant)**
B842, including Core Path C084 and part of NCR78	Minor - moderate (not significant)	Minor - moderate (not significant)
B843 and Core Path C085	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate (significant) / minor - moderate (not significant)**
Kintyre Way: Carradale to Campbeltown and Section of Core Path C088	**Minor - moderate (not significant)**	**Moderate (significant) / minor - moderate (not significant)**
Kintyre Way: Southend to Machrihanish and Section of Core Path C090	Minor (not significant)	Minor - moderate (not significant)
Core Path C086	**Minor - moderate (not significant)**	**Moderate - major (significant)**
Core Path C089	Minor (not significant)	Minor - moderate (not significant)
Core Paths C087, C447 & C448	Minor (not significant)	Minor - moderate (not significant)
Core Path C083	Minor (not significant)	Minor - moderate (not significant)

Receptor	Effect Identified for Consented Development	Effect Identified for Proposed Varied Development
Core Path C091	Not included within cumulative visual assessment	Minor - moderate (not significant)

5.12. Proposed Varied Development Assessment of Effects of Visible Aviation Lighting

5.12.1. The separate assessment of visible aviation lighting is appended in **Technical Appendix 5.10** which considers the effects of the strategic lighting proposal outlined in in **Chapter 15: Aviation and Radar, Technical Appendix 15.1: Aviation Lighting Assessment**. Within much of the study area the proposed visible aviation lighting would be experienced in the context of other baseline lighting including Campbeltown Airport, scattered settlements and the existing aviation light on the Operational Development (which it would be replacing) and existing aviation lighting on other wind farms in the area. The assessment concluded that there would be significant effects to one LCT, localised parts of two LCTs and localised parts of two Designated Areas. Significant visual effects would also be experienced by receptors at four viewpoints, one residential group, two routes, and to localised sections of two additional routes. These effects would largely be limited to receptors within 10km of the Proposed Varied Development which have open views towards the Site and where there is more limited baseline artificial lighting, leading to receptors being more sensitive to this type of change. It was therefore concluded that when taking turbine lighting into consideration, the inclusion of lights on five cardinal turbines would result in some significant effects during low light conditions and the hours of darkness.

5.12.2. Mitigation measures to reduce the potential effects of turbine lighting are included within the strategic lighting proposal and were therefore considered within the assessment. They are the subject of ongoing discussions with statutory consultees and include consideration of the following:

- Automatic dimming: Sensor controlled lighting that allows for a reduction in brightness, from 2000 cd to 200 cd, in conditions of good meteorological visibility.
- Vertical directional intensity mitigation: The use of aviation warning lights designed to reduce the brightness of lights when viewed from certain elevations above and below the horizontal plane of the nacelle.
- Reduced lighting scheme: A project-specific agreement from the CAA that only cardinal or specific turbines, rather than all, can be fitted with visible lighting.

5.13. Revised Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Varied Development

5.13.1. The design of the Proposed Varied Development has gone through numerous iterations since this site was first explored for repowering. The final proposed siting and design of turbines and associated tracks and other infrastructure has been informed by constraints exercises which included consideration of potential impacts of the development from an LVIA perspective and became part of the embedded mitigation. It was also influenced by national and local guidance and consultations with both NatureScot and ABC. For details regarding the iterative design process and embedded mitigation measures please see detail in **Chapter 2**.

5.13.2. Landscape and visual mitigation measures relating to the construction and successful reinstatement of disturbed ground associated with the Proposed Varied Development would be manged through good practice and construction management (see **Technical Appendix 3.8b**).

5.13.3. Landscape and visual mitigation measures relating to the operation of the Proposed Varied Development have been incorporated into the design of the scheme as described the **Chapter 2**.

5.14. Comparison of Effects of the Proposed Varied Development with the Effects of the Consented Development

5.14.1. Section 5.5 provides a summary of effects of the Consented Development and concludes that while the Consented Development would result in some significant effects, these would be focused within a limited area, with the majority occurring within 10km. The following section and **Tables 5.10 to 5.13** summarise a comparison of the effects identified for the included receptors for the Consented Scheme and the Proposed Varied Development. It is important to note that this excludes effects related to turbine lighting, which are considered separately in **Technical Appendix 5.10**. Detailed assessments of the potential effects on receptors from the Proposed Varied Development can be found in **Technical Appendices 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.8, 5.9 and 5.10**. A comparative ZTV of the Proposed Varied Development and the Consented Scheme is provided in **Figure V3a-5.3**.

5.14.2. Although the Proposed Varied Development turbines would be up to 50m taller than those of the Consented Development, the majority of the identified receptors in the study area would experience very similar effects from the two schemes. Increased visual effects would be experienced by receptors at six Viewpoints, four Residential Receptor Locations and one Route. The landscape assessment has found that while there would be localised increases in effect within all LCTs, significant effects would be limited to LCTs

where significant effects were previously identified. While the extent of effects within WLA 03 would slightly increase, the overall effect on the WLA as a whole is considered to remain not significant, and there would not be an increase in effect within other designated and protected landscapes. Individually these are considered to represent material changes to the effects experienced by these receptors. However, when viewed in the context of the overall scheme they represent a small change to the overall effects.

Table 5.10: Summary Comparison of Landscape Effects of the Consented Development Compared to the Proposed Varied Development

LCT / Designation	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest (previously Upland Forest-Moor Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde)	**Moderate** (significant) overall during construction, locally **moderate** (significant) during operation affecting the low-lying glen areas, open moorland and small hills within around 6km, **minor** (not significant) elsewhere.	Sub-Area A: locally **moderate - major** (significant) up to around 2km, and **moderate** (significant) elsewhere during construction. **Moderate - major** (significant) within up to 2km during operation, **moderate** (significant) up to around 5km from the Proposed Varied Development, and **minor** (not significant) elsewhere. Sub-Area B: locally **minor - moderate** (not significant) and **minor** (not significant) elsewhere during both construction and operation.	The level of effect would increase within the immediate context of the Proposed Varied Development within 2km. Outwith this area, there would not be an increase in the predicted effect ratings for this LCT.
LCT 47: Bay Farmland	**Moderate** (significant)	**Moderate** (significant)	No increase in effect ratings is predicted for this LCT.

LCT / Designation	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
LCT 52: Coastal Plain - Argyll	**Minor** (not significant) (a retrospective assessment was undertaken for the Consented Development)	**Minor** (not significant)	No increase in effect ratings is predicted for this LCT.
LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll (previously Rocky Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde)	Locally **minor - moderate** (not significant) within the western coastal unit (Glenbarr to Westport), **minor** (not significant) for other LCT units.	Sub-Area A: **moderate** (significant) Sub-Area B: **minor - moderate** (not significant) Sub-Area C: **minor** (not significant)	No increase in effect rating within Sub-area C. The Proposed Varied Development would slightly increase the landscape effect on Sub-Areas A and B. The localised change within Sub-Area A from **minor - moderate** (not significant) to **moderate** (significant) would result in a new significant effect within this part of LCT 53.
Inland Glen (LCT 53)	Locally **minor - moderate** (not significant) near the northern boundary, and	Locally **minor - moderate** (not significant) near the northern boundary, and **negligible** (not significant) elsewhere.	No increase in effect ratings is predicted for this LCT.

LCT / Designation	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
	negligible (not significant) elsewhere. (a retrospective assessment was undertaken for the Consented Development)		
LCT 54: Low Coastal Hills	**Minor** (not significant)	**Minor** (not significant)	No increase in effect ratings is predicted for this LCT.
LCT 55: Coastal Parallel Ridges	**Minor** (not significant) (a retrospective assessment was undertaken for the Consented Development)	**Minor** (not significant)	No increase in effect ratings is predicted for this LCT.
LCT 58: Sand Dunes and Machair	**Minor** (not significant)	**Moderate** (significant)	The Proposed Varied Development would result in a new significant effect within this LCT, increasing the landscape effect from **minor** (not significant) to **moderate** (significant).
North Arran NSA	**Negligible** (not significant)	**Negligible** (not significant) overall, locally **minor** (not significant) on expansive views across the	The SLQ assessment has concluded that the increased size of turbines would lead to a small increase in perceptibility of turbines,

LCT / Designation	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
		Kilbrannan Sound from higher hill slopes and summits and the appreciation of the Kintyre peninsula as part of the surrounding expansive seascape setting. **Minor** (not significant) on the *'An exceptional area for outdoor recreation'* SLQ **Negligible** (not significant) on all other SLQs. **Not significant** effects on the NSA as a whole	leading to localised effects on one SLQ (`*An exceptional area for outdoor recreation'*), anticipated to be **minor** (not significant). This is not considered to be significant within the context of the NSA. For the remaining SLQs and the NSA as a whole, the level of effect is predicted to be **negligible** (not significant) which reflects the conclusions of the 2018 assessment.
WLA 03: North Arran	WLA 03 was not considered in the 2018 LVIA.	A localised **minor** (not significant) effect to the strength of wildness around the more central peaks of the WLA. However, the effect on the WLA as a whole is predicted to be **negligible**. No perceptual degree of effect is anticipated to any of the WLQs.	The Proposed Varied Development would lead to a perceptible increase in wind turbines within the distant context to this WLA, however this is predicted to lead to a very small effect in the context of the identified WLQs and the WLA as a whole.

LCT / Designation	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
Mull of Kintyre LLA	**Minor** (not significant)	Locally **minor – moderate** (not significant) across the hills around the northern boundary where the distinction between the designated LLA area and the hills to the north would be diminished, **minor** (not significant) elsewhere.	The level of effect would slightly increase within localised areas compared to that for the Consented Development but would remain not significant.
West Kintyre Coast LLA	**Minor – moderate** (not significant)	Locally **moderate** (significant) within around 8km of the Proposed Varied Development, **negligible** (not significant) beyond this distance.	The level of effect within the southern section of the LLA between Westport and Glenacardoch Point is predicted to rise, resulting in a new locally significant effect. However, the effect on the northern part of the LLA, north of Glenacardoch Point, would remain unchanged.

Table 5.11: Summary Comparison of Visual Effects of the Consented Development Compared to the Proposed Varied Development

Visual Receptor	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
Viewpoints	No view for 1 Viewpoint **Negligible** (not significant) effects for 1 Viewpoint **Negligible-minor** (not significant) effects for 1 Viewpoint **Minor** (not significant) effects for 3 Viewpoints **Minor** – **moderate** (not significant) effects for 2 Viewpoints **Moderate** (significant) effects for 8 Viewpoints **Moderate** – **major** (significant) effects for 2 Viewpoints	**Negligible** (not significant) effects for 2 Viewpoints Negligible – minor (not significant) effects for 1 Viewpoint **Minor** – **moderate** (not significant) effects for 4 Viewpoints **Moderate** (significant) effects for 3 Viewpoints **Moderate** – **major** (significant) effects for 8 Viewpoints	There would be increased effects from 10 of the included viewpoints. The increased effects would be focused within 15km of the Site, where the taller turbines would become more noticeable, particularly from viewpoints to the south across Aros Moss including VP6 - Machrihanish (Little Scone), VP8 – Southend Road, VP9 - Campbeltown (Ralston Road), VP10 – Beinn Ghuilean and VP19 – Drumlemble, from where the turbines would be seen on the northern skyline. There would also be increased effects from some viewpoints to the east of the Proposed Varied Development, including VP12 - Bord a Dubh along the Kintyre Way.

Visual Receptor	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
Residential Receptors	**Minor** (not significant) effects for 1 Residential Receptor **Minor** – **moderate** (not significant) effects for 3 Residential Receptors **Moderate** (significant) effects for 3 Residential Receptors **Major** (significant) effects for 1 Residential Receptor	**Minor** (not significant) effects for 1 Residential Receptor **Minor** – **moderate** (not significant) effects for 3 Residential Receptors **Moderate** (significant) effects for 1 Residential Receptor **Moderate – major** (significant) effects for 2 Residential Receptors **Major** (significant) effects for 1 Residential Receptor	There would be increased effects ratings for two receptor groupings within 10km of the Site. These include the settlements of Drumlemble and Machrihanish, both situated to the south of Aros Moss. There would be a noticeable increase in the size of the turbines from these receptors compared to the Consented Development, with the taller turbines being more prominent in views and potentially appearing closer from some of the receptors within these groupings.
Route Receptors	**Minor – moderate** (not significant) effects for 6 Routes **Moderate** (significant) effects for 4 Routes	**Minor-moderate** (not significant) effects for 6 Routes **Moderate** (significant) effects for 3 Routes **Moderate – major** (significant) effects for 1 Route	There would be an increase in the effect rating for Core Path C086 (Links of Machrihanish), a coastal path that runs along the Links of Machrihanish, from where the taller turbines would appear more noticeable in main views north along the coast, appearing closer in the view

Visual Receptor	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
			particularly from the southern sections of this route.

Table 5.12: Summary Comparison of Cumulative Landscape Effects of the Consented Development Compared to the Proposed Varied Development

LCT / Designation	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest (previously Upland Forest-Moor Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde)	**Moderate** (significant)	Sub-area A: For Scenario 1, locally **moderate - major** (significant) within the immediate context of the Proposed Varied Development up to around 2km, and **moderate** (significant) elsewhere during construction, remaining **moderate - major** (significant) within up to 2km during operation, **moderate** (significant) up to around 5km from the Proposed Varied Development, and reducing to **minor** (not significant) elsewhere.	Although not directly comparable, increased cumulative effects are anticipated within this LCT, where a **moderate - major** (significant) effect has been assessed for the Proposed Varied Development within 2km.

LCT / Designation	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
		For Scenario 2, locally **moderate - major** (significant) within the immediate context of the Proposed Varied Development up to around 2km, and moderate (significant) elsewhere during construction, remaining **moderate - major** (significant) within up to 2km during operation, **moderate** (significant) up to around 5km from the Proposed Varied Development, and reducing to **minor** (not significant) elsewhere. Sub-area B: **minor - moderate** (not significant) within localised parts of this LCT, and minor (not significant) elsewhere for Scenario 1. **Minor** (not significant) for Scenario 2.	
LCT 47: Bay Farmland	**Minor – moderate** (not significant)	**Moderate** (significant) for Scenario 1 and 2	Although not directly comparable, increased cumulative effects are anticipated within this LCT, where a **moderate** (significant) effect has been

LCT / Designation	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
			assessed for the Proposed Varied Development.
LCT 52: Coastal Plain - Argyll	Not included within cumulative landscape assessment.	**Minor** (not significant) for Scenario 1, **negligible** (not significant) for Scenario 2	N/A
LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll (previously Rocky Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde)	**Moderate** (significant) for the western unit **Minor** (not significant) for southern units **Negligible** (not significant) for the eastern unit	Sub-area A: **moderate** (significant) for Scenario 1 and 2 Sub-area B: **minor – moderate** (not significant) for Scenario 1, Minor (not significant) for Scenario 2 Sub-area C: **minor** (not significant) for Scenario 1 and 2	Although not directly comparable, increased cumulative effects are anticipated within Sub-Area B and C. However no new significant effects are anticipated.
Inland Glen (LCT 53)	Not included within cumulative landscape assessment.	Locally **minor - moderate** (not significant) at the northern boundary, elsewhere **negligible** (not significant) for Scenario 1, locally **minor** (not significant) at the northern boundary,	N/A

LCT / Designation	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
		elsewhere **negligible** (not significant) for Scenario 2	
LCT 54: Low Coastal Hills	Not included within cumulative landscape assessment.	**Minor** (not significant) for Scenario 1 and 2	N/A
LCT 55: Coastal Parallel Ridges	Not included within cumulative landscape assessment.	**Minor** (not significant) for Scenario 1 and 2	N/A
LCT 58: Sand Dunes and Machair	**Minor** (not significant)	**Moderate** (significant) for Scenario 1 and 2	Although not directly comparable, increased cumulative effects are anticipated within this LCT, where a **moderate** (significant) effect has been assessed for the Proposed Varied Development.
North Arran NSA	Not included within cumulative landscape assessment.	Scenario 1: locally **minor** (not significant) from higher hill slopes and summits, elsewhere **negligible** (not significant). Locally **minor** (not	N/A

LCT / Designation	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
		significant) for the SLQ '*An exception area for outdoor recreation*'. Scenario 2: **negligible** (not significant) for the NSA as a whole and for the SLQ '*An exception area for outdoor recreation*'.	
WLA 03: North Arran	Not included within cumulative landscape assessment.	Scenario 1: locally **minor** (not significant) to the strength of wildness around the more central peaks of the WLA, elsewhere **negligible** (not significant). Scenario 2: **negligible** (not significant). The effect on WLQs would be **negligible** (not significant) for both cumulative baseline scenarios.	N/A
Mull of Kintyre LLA	**Minor – moderate** (not significant)	Locally **minor - moderate** (not significant) across hills around the northern boundary, and **minor** (not significant) elsewhere for Scenario 1,	Although not directly comparable, the predicted cumulative effects are broadly consistent. No new significant effects are anticipated.

LCT / Designation	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Consented Development (2018 EIA Report)	Effects identified in the Assessment for the Proposed Varied Development	Conclusion / explanation of the difference between the Effects identified for the Consented Development and Proposed Varied Development
		and **minor** (not significant) for Scenario 2.	
West Kintyre Coast LLA	**Minor – moderate** (not significant)	Locally **moderate** (significant) within around 8km of the Proposed Varied Development, **negligible** (not significant) elsewhere.	Although not directly comparable, increased cumulative effects are anticipated within this LLA, where a localised **moderate** (significant) effect has been assessed for the Proposed Varied Development.

5.15. Conclusion

5.15.1. Overall, the LVIA has concluded that the Proposed Varied Development would result in some increased significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity. These would be focused within approximately 11km of the Proposed Varied Development.

5.15.2. Potential significant effects have been identified for four of the seven LCTs included in the assessment - LCT 39: Plateau Moor and Forest (previously Upland Forest-Moor Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde); LCT 47: Bay Farmland; LCT 53: Rocky Coastland – Argyll (previously Rocky Mosaic in 1996 Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde) (Sub-Area A); and LCT 58: Sand Dunes and Machair. These effects are anticipated to result from the more prominent appearance of the larger turbines on the southern edge of the forested upland core of Kintyre and their intermittent but prominent appearance above the bluff slopes which separate the interior uplands from the coastal rocky mosaic area to the west.

5.15.3. Significant effects are anticipated to one landscape designation, the West Kintyre Coast LLA, where the increased prominence of the Proposed Varied Development in the southern part of the LLA is predicted to lead to a localised **moderate** (significant) effect within around 8km of the Proposed Varied Development.

5.15.4. As with the Consented Development, significant effects were identified for a range of residential, recreational and route-based visual receptors, including within the settled lowlands to the south around Aros Moss and nearby coastal areas around Glenbarr and Machrihanish Bay, where the larger turbines would become a noticeable feature within the view. Potential effects would be significant for receptors at 11 of the 28 viewpoints, at four of the eight settlements and on four of the ten routes included in the assessment.

5.15.5. The effects identified within the cumulative landscape and visual assessment are broadly consistent with the effects identified for the Proposed Varied Development alone within the main assessment. No additional significant effects were identified for receptors which would not experience significant effects from the Proposed Varied Development alone.

5.15.6. The landscape and visual assessment of aviation lighting identified significant effects to one LCT, and to localised parts of two LCTs and localised parts of two Designated Areas. Significant effects were also identified to four viewpoints, one residential group, two routes, and to localised sections of two routes included as a result of the introduction of the proposed visible aviation lighting.

5.16. References

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