

**Creag Dhubh to Inveraray 275 kV Connection  
Environmental Impact Assessment  
Volume 4 | Appendix 6.3**

**Residual Effects on Seascape and  
Landscape Character Types**

**July 2022**



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## List of Abbreviations

km	kilometre
kV	kiloVolt
LCT	Landscape Character Type
NS	NatureScot
OHL	Overhead Line
SLCT	Seascape Landscape Character Type
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

# 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1 The following assessment of residual effects on seascape and landscape character should be read in conjunction with **Technical Appendix 6.1: Seascape and Landscape Character Types, (EIAR Volume 4)** and **Figures 6.3a and 6.3b, (EIAR Volume 3a)**. The character types identified are taken from and the Carol Anderson and Associates (2017), Argyll and Bute Landscape Wind Energy Capacity Study (Capacity Study)<sup>1</sup> and the boundaries of NatureScot's (2019) Landscape Character Type map and associated descriptions (NS LCTs) <sup>2</sup>.
- 1.0.2 **Table 1.1**, describes residual effects arising from the Proposed Development in the current baseline context, whereas **Table 1.2** describes the predicted cumulative effects.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/landscape-wind-energy-capacity-study> [Accessed March 2022]

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e3b4fbb9fc504cc4abd04e1ebc891d4e&extent=-2030551.0017%2C6851563.2052%2C1100309.6769%2C8923312.4198%2C102100> [Accessed March 2022]

**Table 1.1: Assessment of Effects on Seascape and Landscape Character Types**

Seascape or Landscape Character Type	Distance and Direction from the Proposed Development <sup>3</sup>	Sensitivity	Predicted Visibility	Magnitude of Impact	Residual Effect on LCT
Steep Ridgeland and Mountains (1)	Glen Shira: 4.2 km south east Loch Fyne: 5.6 km south, south east	Medium	<p>There are two units of this LCT within the Study Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Glen Shira unit; and</li> <li>Loch Fyne unit.</li> </ul> <p>Both LCT units are subject to extensive theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development. However, the majority of the Proposed Development's viewshed in the Glen Shira unit coincides with an established area of commercial forest cover. Similarly, over half of the area showing theoretical visibility within the Loch Fyne unit is forestry cover. Therefore, views of the Proposed Development would be constrained and limited to forestry tracks that face towards the Proposed Development. This substantially reduces areas of theoretical visibility within both LCT units.</p> <p>There would be views of the Proposed Development from Clachan Hill within the Glen Shira unit, and from Cruach nan Capull and Creagh Dhubh within the Loch Fyne unit. Where open areas occur that face towards the Proposed Development there would be theoretical visibility, this is particularly the case within the Loch Fyne unit below Cruach nan Capull and Creag Dhubh.</p> <p>Where visible the southernmost towers of Proposed Development would be seen at distances of over 7 km and viewed from these elevated locations would occupy a low lying and backclothed position within Glen Aray.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>During construction, movement on the distant hillside would be noticeable but would make up a tiny proportion of the panoramic view. The construction of permanent and temporary access tracks would highlight its location. There would be a discernible, short-term (months) and reversible loss to these views, however the baseline would remain much the same. Therefore, the magnitude of impact would be slight.</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>The Proposed Development's distance, its backclothed and low-lying position and the small proportion of the expansive views from the edges of these LCT units means that the change would be barely discernible once operational. Access tracks would be barely discernible linear elements. The change would be imperceptible, albeit permanent and reversible, resulting in a negligible magnitude of impact.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Movement associated with constructing the Proposed Development would form a discernible feature from the outer, steep slopes of these LCT units and not affect intervisibility to Munros and Corbetts within the eastern part of the Study Area. Therefore, residual effect would be <b>Moderate/ Minor</b> (not significant).</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>The Proposed Development would have a very limited impact on views from the edges of these LCT units and would not affect the intervisibility to elevated views to nearby summits. Therefore the residual effect would be <b>Moderate/ Minor</b> (not significant).</p>
High Tops (2)	Loch Fyne: 7.9 km south east Lochan Shira: 6 km east Ben Cruachan: 6.6 km north	High	<p>There are three distinct areas of this LCT within the Study Area, one to the south (Loch Fyne), east (Lochan Shira) and north (Ben Cruachan). The southern area covers the north eastern edge of Loch Fyne. The eastern area covers Lochan Shira (reservoir) and the foothills of Ben Lui (outside the Study Area). The northern area extends from the northern shore of Loch Awe northwards covering Ben Cruachan and surrounding slopes. The predicted visibility within each is described below.</p> <p>Within the southern area there is very limited visibility restricted to the lower slopes of Stob an Eas at the very edge of the Study Area. It covers the slope above coniferous forestry equating to a steeper part of the landscape. The southernmost towers of the Proposed Development would be seen in the distance, low-lying within the landscape and backclothed against moorland and coniferous forestry. The angle of view towards the Proposed Development would be such that wayleave felling would not be apparent.</p> <p>The eastern area has large areas of theoretical visibility corresponding to slopes that face towards the Proposed Development. Theoretical</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>The Proposed Development would be backclothed, recessive and visible in the middle-distance where movement associated with its construction would be discernible. The construction of permanent and temporary access tracks would highlight its location. The changes would be short-term (months), temporary and reversible. Despite the construction movement associated with the Proposed Development the baseline would remain similar resulting in a slight magnitude of impact.</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>During operation access tracks would be barely noticeable as linear elements within the landscape from this distance and elevation. Given the open, expansive and panoramic views afforded by the high elevation of this LCT and the low-lying and backclothed position that the Proposed Development would occupy, means that the magnitude of</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Movement associated construction of the Proposed Development would be noticeable in views of the wider area seen from summits, particularly those to the north and east. The residual effect would be <b>Moderate</b> (not significant).</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>There would be a discernible alteration within a tiny proportion of panoramic views from summits and upper slopes. The residual effect would be <b>Moderate</b> (not significant).</p>

<sup>3</sup> Based on nearest part of SLCTs to the Proposed Development, not the nearest part of SLCTs with visibility.

Table 1.1: Assessment of Effects on Seascape and Landscape Character Types

			<p>visibility areas make up approximately a third of this part of the LCT. Intervening topography would screen the majority of the towers with the handful of those visible backclothed and low-lying within the landscape.</p> <p>The northern area has extensive theoretical visibility covering over half of the LCT within the Study Area. Along the Loch Awe shoreline intervening vegetation would constrain views of the Proposed Development. Above this where the land rises to form Ben Cruachan and its surrounding summits, slopes face towards the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development would be visible snaking along the base of Cruach Mhor. Approximately half of the towers would be visible backclothed and low-lying within the landscape. At the northern end of the transmission line wayleave felling would face towards this part of the LCT unit, highlighting its location.</p> <p>Viewpoints 5, 6, 10 and 13 are located within this LCT.</p>	<p>impact would be Slight. The change would be discernible but would not affect the underlying baseline condition.</p>	
Mountain Glens (4)	<p>Glen Shira: 2 km south east</p> <p>Lochawe: 7 km north</p>	Medium	<p>There are two LCT units within the Study Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Glen Shira; and</li> <li>Lochawe.</li> </ul> <p>Visibility of the Proposed Development within the Glen Shira LCT unit is limited to two areas: the first to slopes below Dun na Cuaiche (where VP3 is located) and the adjacent hilltop Dun Corr Bhile within Glen Aray, and second to a larger patch of visibility found on the southeastern edge within Glen Shira. Theoretical visibility within each of these areas is described separately below.</p> <p>The slopes below Dun na Cuaiche area are heavily wooded by mixed woodland with paths that wind up to the tops where gaps in tree cover provide open views towards the Site. The southernmost towers of the Proposed Development would be seen backclothed against the lower slopes of Cruach Mhor against moorland and coniferous forestry. Wayleave felling through forestry above Kilmun cottage would directly face Dun na Cuiche creating a marked linear disruption that would turn attention to the presence of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The slopes with theoretical visibility within Glen Shira are covered in coniferous forestry. Forestry tracks that face towards the Proposed Development would have theoretical visibility towards the Proposed Development, however intervening local topography and dense tree cover limit visibility significantly. Where visible the Proposed Development would be seen backclothed and low-lying within the landscape in the distance. Wayleave felling would highlight its location.</p> <p>Visibility within the Lochawe LCT unit is extensive, covering the whole of the village of Loch Awe. However, due to the extensive wooded shore banks through which the A85 and local roads run, visibility would be limited to areas where there are gaps and to roads facing towards the Proposed Development. Therefore there would be limited visibility in actuality. Where visible, a handful of the northernmost towers of the Proposed Development would be seen in the distance backclothed. Wayleave felling would highlight its location on Creag Dhubh.</p> <p>Viewpoint 3 is located within this LCT.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>During construction there would be localised areas of moderate magnitude of impact on the slopes facing towards the Proposed Development below Dun na Cuaiche and Dun Corr Bhile where construction movement, wind-direction-dependent noise and access tracks would be prominent on the hillsides in views across Glen Aray. Excepting this localised area, the magnitude of impact during construction would be slight – movement of construction plant would be visible backclothed and in the distance. There would be a discernible loss to views but the underlying baseline would remain much the same.</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>Given the limited geographical extent of the Proposed Developments visibility, the effect of distance and backclothing, the magnitude of impact would be slight during operation.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>The sense of enclosure and small-scale of the landscape would be affected by large-scale construction and movement of the Proposed Development in areas adjacent to the edge of the LCT. The localised residual effect would be <b>Moderate</b> (not significant).</p> <p>Overall, construction would be seen as outwith this LCT and would therefore have a limited impact on views, sense of enclosure and sense of scale. The overall significance of the effect would be <b>Moderate/ Minor</b> (not significant).</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>During operation the Proposed Development would have a discernible impact on views from the edges of the mouth of the Mountain Glens LCT. The significance of the effect would be <b>Moderate/ Minor</b> (not significant).</p>
Loch Fyne Upland Forest	Host LCT	Overall Medium; High	<p>There would be extensive theoretical visibility within Glen Aray and on hillsides facing towards the Proposed Development covering about half</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p>



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Moor Mosaic (6a)		within Glen Aray	<p>of this LCT within the Study Area. Areas of extensive forestry cover within Glen Aray would reduce visibility in places, however forestry tracks facing towards the Proposed Development would have visibility. The Proposed Development would be seen backclothed and crossing mid-way up the hillside.</p> <p>Views of the Proposed Development are contained within Glen Aray – there is no visibility throughout the remainder of the LCT.</p> <p>Viewpoint 12 is located within this LCT.</p>	<p>There would be direct impacts to vegetation within this LCT. During construction, movement of people and plant, noise, stockpiles and access tracks would be seen backclothed in the fore-to-mid-ground and would represent a substantial magnitude of impact. These considerable impacts would only be found within Glen Aray and slopes facing towards the Proposed Development within the local area.</p> <p>Outwith this area there is no theoretical visibility, and no further assessment is carried out.</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>There would be direct impacts to topography and vegetation within this LCT. The LCT extends over a much wider area of landscape than is present within the Study Area.</p> <p>Within Glen Aray and hillsides facing towards the Proposed Development nearly the full length of the Proposed OHL would be visible within the viewshed with towers backclothed. There would be a substantial magnitude of impact, the Proposed Development would form a considerable feature within Glen Aray.</p>	<p>Construction would impact on the medium-scale upland plateau landscape. The significance of the effect would be <b>Major/Moderate</b> (significant) within Glen Aray.</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>The introduction of large-scale engineered structures would alter the sense of scale and interrupt areas of coniferous forestry to accommodate wayleave felling. The significance of the effect would be <b>Major/Moderate</b> (significant).</p>
Craggy Upland (7)	<p>South Loch Awe: 4 m west</p> <p>North Loch Awe: 6.3 km north west</p>	Medium	<p>There are two units of this LCT within the Study Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Loch Awe ; and</li> <li>• North Loch Awe.</li> </ul> <p>The South Loch Awe LCT unit is adjacent to the Proposed Development and has patchy and scant theoretical visibility along its eastern edge from slopes leading up to Cruach na Gearr-choise, Cruach Mhor, Cruach Mhic Eeich and Beinn Bhreac. Some of these lower slopes are within 100 m of the Proposed Development others up to 5.3 km west. These areas make up a minimal proportion of the unit within the Study Area. Where visibility occurs, views are open and the majority of the Proposed Development would be seen backclothed and low-lying within the landscape.</p> <p>From the North Loch Awe LCT unit there are patches of theoretical visibility from high points surrounding Loch an Leoid and Loch an Droighinn (approximately 7 km north west of the Proposed Development). These areas make up a small proportion of the Study Area. Although appearing as more extensive patches of theoretical visibility, field reconnaissance confirms that only the northern most tower or two would be visible as local topography and forestry cover would obscure the Proposed Development. These towers would be seen backclothed, however wayleave felling would highlight their location.</p> <p>Viewpoints 7 and 9 are located within this LCT.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>There would be localised areas within the South Loch Awe LCT unit where construction movement, noise, access tracks, stockpiles, etc, would be visible from above and seen in the fore-to-mid ground, as exemplified by viewpoint 9. In these areas the magnitude of impact would be moderate.</p> <p>Within the North Loch Awe LCT unit, movement of construction vehicles and stockpiles would be the most visible elements. These would be backclothed and form a small part of the open vistas across the loch. The overall magnitude of impact would be slight. The alteration would be discernible but would be largely similar to baseline conditions.</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>Given the limited geographical extent of theoretical visibility within these LCT units within the Study Area the overall magnitude of impact would be negligible with localised slight impacts experienced to the west of Glen Aray where the Proposed Development would be seen backclothed and low-lying within the landscape.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>The Proposed Development would have a notable impact on views and on the localised scale of the landscape within the South Loch Awe LCT unit. The localised residual effect would be <b>Moderate</b> (not significant).</p> <p>The Proposed Development would be visible from this LCT and have a discernible impact on views into it. The overall significance of the effect would be <b>Moderate/ Minor</b> (not significant).</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>The sense of scale at the edge of the South Loch Awe LCT unit adjacent to the host Loch Fyne Upland Forest-Moor Mosaic (6a) would be affected by the Proposed Development. The localised residual effect would be <b>Moderate/ Minor</b> (not significant).</p> <p>The impact on views from the North Loch Awe LCT unit would be imperceptibly affected by the Proposed Development. The overall significance of the effect would be <b>Minor</b> (not significant).</p>
Craggy Upland with Settled Glens (7a)	9 km north west	Medium	<p>This LCT unit is found in the north west of the Study Area. There are scattered, fragmented small patches of theoretical visibility covering an area of coniferous forestry. Views of the Proposed Development would be limited to forestry tracks which face towards it. This would reduce areas of theoretical visibility significantly. Where visible the northernmost towers of the Proposed Development would be seen in</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction movement would be noticeable on Creag Dhubh and would form a very limited change to views. The magnitude of impact would be negligible.</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>The Proposed Development would have a very limited impact on views from this landscape. The residual effect would be <b>Minor</b>.</p>

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			the far distance, backclothed and low-lying within the landscape. Wayleave felling would highlight its location at Creag Dhubh.	Once operational there would be a very limited geographical extent of theoretical visibility and the effect of distance and backclothing would result in an imperceptible loss to views. The magnitude of impact would be negligible.	<b>Operation</b> The Proposed Development would have a very limited impact on views out from this LCT. The residual effect would be <b>Minor</b> .
North Loch Awe Craggy Upland (7c)	South Loch Awe (host LCT) Ardanaiseig: 4.4 km north, north west	Medium	<p>There are two LCT units within the Study Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Loch Awe (host unit); and</li> <li>• Ardanaiseig.</li> </ul> <p>The assessment considers impacts on the localised area of theoretical visibility surrounding the Proposed Development and that of the wider area covering both LCT units.</p> <p>There is theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development within the densely forested local valley within which it would be found. This coniferous forestry would limit views of the Proposed Development to those towers in proximity, to forestry tracks that face towards the Proposed Development and to vantage points.</p> <p>Where visibility occurs, full towers would be visible, partially backclothed against the hillside depending on proximity to the towers and orientation.</p> <p>In the remainder of the LCT there is patchy, fragmented theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development equating to areas with higher elevations on slopes facing the Proposed Development. Theoretical visibility accounts for between a third and a half of the area of the LCT units within the Study Area. However, a large proportion of the viewshed within this LCT coincides with forest cover. In such locations views of the Proposed Development would be constrained to forestry tracks that face towards the Proposed Development. In these locations and where the viewshed coincides with grassy moorland allowing for open vistas, the Proposed Development would be backclothed and low-lying within the landscape.</p> <p>Viewpoints 2 and 10 are located within this LCT.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>There would be direct impacts to topography and vegetation within the South Loch Awe LCT unit.</p> <p>Local to the area where the Proposed Development would be built construction traffic, noise, lights, stockpiles, tracks and movement would be prominent. There would be a substantial magnitude of impact in these localised areas.</p> <p>Outwith these areas construction movement and tracks would be noticeable against the hillside. There would be a slight magnitude of impact.</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>There would be direct impacts to topography and vegetation within the South Loch Awe LCT unit.</p> <p>Locations near the Proposed Development would have a moderate the magnitude of impact, there would be a notable change to views.</p> <p>Due to the screening provided by forestry within the remainder of these LCT units the magnitude of impact would be slight, there would be a discernible alteration to views.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Construction would impact on the scale and local views within proximity of the Proposed Development. Therefore, the localised residual effect would be <b>Major/ Moderate</b> (significant).</p> <p>When seen at distance from within the remainder of the LCT, construction of the Proposed Development would impact on the limited sense of naturalness. The overall significance of the effect would be <b>Moderate/ Minor</b> (not significant).</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>The Proposed Development would interrupt coniferous forestry cover and affect the sense of scale. The localised residual effect would be <b>Moderate</b> (not significant).</p> <p>The overall significance of the effect would be <b>Moderate/ Minor</b> (not significant).</p>
Rocky Mosaic (20)	River Aray: 142 m east North Shore of Loch Awe: 3.8 km north South Shore of Loch Awe: 1.8 km north Strachur: 6.9 km south	High	<p>There are four LCT units within the Study Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Aray;</li> <li>• North Shore of Loch Awe;</li> <li>• South Shore of Loch Awe; and</li> <li>• Strachur.</li> </ul> <p>There is theoretical visibility within all of the LCT units within the Study Area.</p> <p>A section of the Proposed Development would be located within the LCT unit that bounds the River Aray down to the Loch Fyne coastline and continues down its north western shore. There is theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development along riverbanks, channelled down to the river mouth at Inveraray, accounting just over half of this LCT unit. These areas are heavily wooded (confirmed during field reconnaissance) considerably reducing visibility to none or glimpsed views, except pasture associated with Ladyfield farm and open riverbanks. Where visible towers would be backclothed half-way up the hillside.</p> <p>Viewpoints 1 and 8 are located within this unit.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>Within the River Aray LCT unit, construction traffic, movement, stockpiles, tracks would be visible or be heard. Within this localised area the magnitude of impact would be substantial.</p> <p>Within the remainder of the LCT units within the Study Area, construction movement and access tracks would be discernible against the hillside. The magnitude of impact would be slight.</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>Within the Glen Aray LCT unit the Proposed Development would be visible backclothed against the hillside. Towers would be prominent, and the localised magnitude of impact would be Substantial.</p> <p>Given the restricted visibility of the Proposed Development there would be a Negligible magnitude of impact within the remainder of the LCT units once operational.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>The Proposed Development would impact on views to the wider landscape. The localised residual effect would be <b>Major</b> (significant).</p> <p>Within the remainder of the LCT the significance of the effect would be <b>Moderate/ Minor</b> (not significant).</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>Views from the A819 that runs through this LCT unit within Glen Aray would be impacted. The localised residual effect would be <b>Major</b> (significant).</p> <p>Within the remainder of the LCT the significance of the effect would be <b>Moderate/Minor</b> (not significant).</p>



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			<p>The LCT unit running along the northern shore of Loch Awe has theoretical visibility along the eastern part around the Ardanaiseig peninsula on site-facing slopes. Extensive policy woodlands and loch-side vegetation would screen views resulting in sparse patterns of visibility. The northernmost towers of the Proposed Development would be seen partially backclothed depending on elevation and direction of view. Wayleave felling would highlight its location.</p> <p>Viewpoint 11 is located within this unit.</p> <p>A local high point at Keppochan within the LCT unit on the southern shores of Loch Awe is the only area with theoretical visibility, in reality significantly reduced due to the filtering and screening provided by broadleaved woodland and intervening local topography. This reduces this area to very limited to no visibility of partially skylined towers.</p> <p>Within the southernmost unit of this LCT on the southern shores of Loch Fyne north of Strachur, there is extensive theoretical visibility throughout the northern extent. However, dense deciduous woodland reduces actual theoretical visibility to a narrow strip along the shoreline. The Proposed Development would be seen in the distance, backcloth and low-lying within the landscape.</p> <p>Viewpoint 4 is located within this unit.</p> <p>Within the Study Area areas with theoretical visibility within these LCT units are wooded, reducing overall actual visibility to limited to none. The Proposed Development, where visible, would be backclothed.</p> <p>Viewpoints 1, 4, 8 and 11 are located within this LCT.</p>		
Loch Fyne/Kilbrannan Sound (25)	3.1 km south east	High	<p>This SCT follows the coastline along Loch Fyne.</p> <p>There are two patches of theoretical visibility, one the coastline at the mouth of the River Aray by Inveraray and a larger strip on the opposite shoreline.</p> <p>The built form of Inveraray, its sea walls and port would limit views inland towards the Proposed Development resulting in at most glimpsed views but in reality there would be no visibility.</p> <p>From the opposite shoreline in views across Loch Fyne the Proposed Development would be seen in the far distance. Some of the southernmost towers of the Proposed Development would be visible backclothed and low-lying within the landscape.</p> <p>Viewpoint 4 is located on this shoreline.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>During construction, movement would be visible on the hillside where the Proposed Development would be located. There would be a discernible change to baseline views. The magnitude of impact would be Slight.</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>Once operational the Proposed Development would have a very limited change to views. The magnitude of impact would be Negligible.</p>	<p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>The Proposed Development would impact on the highly contained views across Loch Fyne through the introduction of movement. The residual effect would be <b>Moderate</b> (not significant).</p> <p><b>Operation</b></p> <p>The small-scale seascape that are highly contained would be imperceptibly altered during operation of the Proposed Development. The residual effect would be <b>Moderate/Minor</b> (not significant).</p>

**Table 1.2: Assessment of Cumulative Effects on Seascape and Landscape Character Types**

Seascape or Landscape Character Type	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Cumulative Effect on LCT
Steep Ridgeland and Mountains (1).	Medium	<p><b>In-addition</b>  <i>Operational and Consented</i>            The in-addition magnitude of impact would be Slight.</p> <p>There is extensive visibility of the majority of operational developments across upper slopes and summits particularly on the foothills south west of Clachan Hill and the slope below Creag Dhubh found on the south west coast of Loch Fyne. The operational Clachan Flats Wind Farm is located within this LCT. Beinn Ghlas and Carraig Gheal Wind Farms would only be visible from the highest areas within the Study Area. The Inveraray - Crossaig 275 kV Circuit runs parallel and set back from the opposite shore Loch Fyne largely backclothed. The addition of the Proposed Development would represent a minor addition to the influence of energy development within the Study Area.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>There is no visibility of any in planning schemes from this LCT, therefore the assessment would remain the same as that for operational and consented developments. The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight. The in scoping schemes would be theoretically visible throughout the majority of the LCT and be seen skylined in the mid-distance. The Proposed Development represents a discernible change to views, but the baseline context would be largely unaltered.</p> <p><b>In-combination</b>  <i>Operational and Consented</i>            The magnitude of in-combination cumulative impacts associated with the Proposed Development in conjunction with existing and consented developments, including the Inveraray - Crossaig 275 kV Circuit, and the Clachan Flats, Blarghour and An Suidhe Wind Farms would range from Negligible in forested parts of the LCT where views are constrained by tree cover, to Moderate in respect of open moorland locations.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>There is no visibility of any in planning schemes from this LCT, therefore the assessment would remain the same as that proposed in respect of the operational and consented development context.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>The magnitude of in-combination cumulative impacts associated with the Proposed Development in conjunction with existing, consented, in planning and in scoping developments, would range from Negligible in forested parts of the LCT where views are constrained by tree cover, to Moderate in respect of open moorland locations.</p>	<p><b>In-addition</b>  <i>Operational and Consented</i>            Moderate/ Minor (not significant).  <i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i>            Moderate/ Minor (not significant)  <i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i>            Moderate/ Minor (not significant)</p> <p><b>In-combination</b>  <i>Operational and Consented</i>            Ranging from Minor to Moderate (not significant)  <i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i>            Ranging from Minor to Moderate (not significant)  <i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i>            Moderate (not significant)</p>
High Tops (2)	High	<p><b>In-addition</b>  <i>Operational and Consented</i>            The addition of the Proposed Development to consented and operational development would have a Slight magnitude of cumulative impact. Cumulative visibility covers large patches of the LCT. The most extensive patches of visibility are centred around Beinn an t-Sidhein, Beinn Bhuidhe to the east of the Site and the summits and slopes of Ben Cruachan.</p> <p>Operational and consented wind farm development would be seen backclothed in the mid-distance as distinct clusters. The Inveraray - Crossaig 275 kV Circuit would be visible running parallel and inland from the northern coast of Loch Fyne from the southern (Loch Fyne) and eastern (Lochan Shira) areas from the upper slopes and summits. The addition of the Proposed Development would be discernible in the majority of views, seen low-lying and backclothed in the mid-distance.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight. The addition of the Proposed Development to in planning schemes along with consented and operational schemes would be discernible, but not alter the underlying baseline. It would occupy a small proportion of panoramic views for which this LCT is known.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p>	<p><b>In-addition</b>  <i>Operational and Consented</i>            Moderate (not significant)  <i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i>            Moderate (not significant)  <i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i>  <b>Major/ Moderate (significant)</b></p> <p><b>In-combination</b>  <i>Operational and Consented</i>            Moderate (not significant)  <i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p>

Table 1.2: Assessment of Cumulative Effects on Seascape and Landscape Character Types

		<p>The inclusion of the Proposed Development along with in scoping An Carr Dubh and Ladyfield Wind Farms would represent a notable increase in the influence of energy development. The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impacts would be Moderate.</p> <p><b>In-combination</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>Combined with operational and consented development, the Proposed Development would contribute to a discernible increase in the influence of energy development within this LCT. The magnitude of in-combination cumulative impact would be Slight. Energy development is scattered mainly to the west and distantly (with the exception of Clachan Flats Wind Farm).</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>Together with operational, consented and in planning developments, the Proposed Development would notably increase the influence of energy development in panoramic views. The Proposed Development would visually link the Inveraray - Crossaig 275 kV Circuit in the distance with the Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL that traverses the hills south of Loch Awe. The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impacts would be Moderate.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>In-combination with operational, consented, in planning and in scoping development, the Proposed Development would contribute to the emerging pattern of energy development in the mid-distance. It would form part of a cluster of development that would extend the influence of energy development from the distance into the mid-distance (and foreground in views from the Ben Cruachan area). The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be Substantial. Energy development would form a key element in the composition of views.</p>	<p><b>Major/ Moderate (significant).</b> The Proposed Development would contribute to energy development being brought closer to this LCT whose key characteristics include being sparsely populated and having high wild land qualities.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p><b>Major (significant).</b> The result of the development of a sizeable cluster of energy development visible in the mid-distance would impact on the sense of scale when viewed from the large scale mountains. It would also bring large scale elements closer to this LCT whose largely uninhabited and inaccessibility key qualities would be impacted.</p>
<p>Mountain Glens (4)</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p><b>In-addition</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight. Cumulative visibility of operational and consented wind energy development is limited to the hill slopes below the Dun an Cuaiche and the south eastern slopes at the mouth of Glen Shira, considerably reducing visibility due to forestry on these slopes containing views. The Inveraray - Crossaig 275 kV Circuit would be visible throughout Glen Shira. There is no visibility of cumulative development from the Loch Awe unit.</p> <p>The addition of the Proposed Development to this context would discernibly increase the influence of energy development within views, seen in the mid-distance and backclothed. It would be seen as external and separate to these LCTs and not impact on the strong sense of enclosure.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>There is no visibility of any in planning development from within the Glen Shira unit. There is however extensive visibility of the proposed Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL from within the Lochawe unit.</p> <p>The addition of the Proposed Development to operational, consented and in planning development would be Slight. It would add discernible vertical elements to the mid-distance within a small proportion of views. The small-scale of these LCT units would not be impacted due to the distance from these units and the limited extent of visibility of the Proposed Development.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>There would be extensive visibility of Ladyfield Wind Farm from within the Lochawe unit, seen in the mid-distance and skylined. There would be extensive cumulative visibility throughout the Glen Shira units.</p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact attributed to the Proposed Development would remain Slight. The Proposed Development would add engineered structures to the mid-distance, seen backclothed and within a larger energy development context. The scale and sense of enclosure that are key characteristics of these LCTs would be largely unaffected.</p> <p><b>In-combination</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight. The Proposed Development would contribute to a discernible increase in the influence of energy development within these LCT units. There would be limited views of the Proposed Development that would be seen in the middle-distance and would be backclothed. The effect of distance and the backclothed nature of views of the Proposed Development would have limited impact on the small scale associated with these LCTs units.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p>	<p><b>In-addition</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i> Moderate/ Minor (not significant) <i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i> Moderate/ Minor (not significant) <i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i> Moderate/ Minor (not significant)</p> <p><b>In-combination</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i> Moderate/ Minor (not significant) <i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i> Moderate/ Minor (not significant) <i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i> Moderate (not significant)</p>

**Table 1.2: Assessment of Cumulative Effects on Seascape and Landscape Character Types**

		<p>The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight. Along with operational, consented and in planning development, the Proposed Development would represent a minor addition to the influence of energy development within these LCTs. It would be seen to slightly extend the extent of transmission infrastructure when seen in conjunction with the Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL. The minor change would have limited impact on views out of these enclosed glen landscapes.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>Viewed in combination with operational, consented, in planning and in scoping development, the Proposed Development would contribute to a notable increase to the influence of energy development within views from these LCT units. The Proposed Development would add comparably minor vertical elements to the emerging pattern of wind energy development centred around Glen Aray seen in the mid-distance. There would be a noticeable impact on views from these units that would affect the sense of enclosure and sense of scale. The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be Moderate.</p>	
<p>Loch Fyne Upland Forest Moor Mosaic (6a)</p>	<p>Overall Medium; High within Glen Aray</p>	<p><b>In-addition</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Substantial within Glen Aray; out-with this area the impact would be none as there is no visibility of the Proposed Development and this area is not assessed further. With the exception of the Inveraray - Crossaig 275 kV Circuit and Clachan Flats Wind Farm, visibility of other operational and consented developments is limited to the upper slopes and hilltops on either side of Glen Aray. The wind farms are seen in the distance as distinct clusters. The Inveraray - Crossaig 275 kV Circuit is theoretically visible throughout the majority of Glen Aray, however forestry and local undulations in topography screen views significantly. The addition of the Proposed Development would considerably increase the influence of energy development within the landscape.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>The addition of the Proposed Development to operational, consented and in planning developments would considerably increase the influence of energy infrastructure within Glen Aray. Theoretical visibility of in planning developments would be constrained to the north eastern slope at the head of the glen, with scattered patches of visibility of the Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL throughout Glen Aray. The north eastern slope at the head of Glen Aray is forested, reducing actual visibility of development due to tree cover screening views of the wider landscape. The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Substantial.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Substantial. There would be extensive theoretical visibility of both An Carr Dubh and Ladyfield Wind Farms within Glen Aray. Within coniferous forestry this would be reduced in reality due to the screening provided by tree cover. The addition of the Proposed Development would considerably increase the influence of energy development within the LCT.</p> <p><b>In-combination</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>Combined with operational and consented schemes the Proposed Development would contribute a considerably to the influence associated with energy development within this LCT. The Proposed Development would be seen in the foreground resulting in energy development being visible in all directions and at a variety of distances. The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be Substantial.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>The magnitude of in-combination cumulative impact would be Substantial. Viewed in conjunction with the Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL and the Creag Dhubh Substation, the Proposed Development would visually link these in planning developments with the Inveraray - Crossaig 275 kV Circuit. There would be a considerable increase in the influence of transmission infrastructure within Glen Aray.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>Together with operational, consented, in planning and in scoping schemes the Proposed Development would contribute to a considerable increase in energy development within the LCT. The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be Substantial.</p>	<p><b>In-addition</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>Ranging from <b>Major/Moderate to Major (significant)</b>. The medium scale landscape within Glen Aray would be impacted by the introduction of large-scale engineered structures within this contained landscape. Wayleave felling would disrupt areas of extensive forestry cover and access tracks would disturb areas of open moorland. These key characteristics would be substantially impacted by the Proposed Development.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>Ranging from <b>Major/Moderate to Major (significant)</b>. The addition of the Proposed Development would consolidate the emerging pattern of transmission infrastructure within this LCT and extend these features from the north west coast further inland.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>The medium scale, sparsely settled landscape would be significantly impacted by the addition of the large-scale Proposed Development. Consequently, residual effects would range from <b>Major/Moderate to Major (significant)</b> depending on the sensitivity of the area affected.</p> <p><b>In-combination</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p><b>Major (significant)</b>. The Proposed Development would impact on the medium scale and land cover within this LCT. Energy development would become a key element within Glen Aray.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p><b>Major (significant)</b>. Operational, consented and in planning schemes, combined with the Proposed Development would represent a considerable influence the character of this LCT from transmission.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p><b>Major (significant)</b>. Existing, consented, in scoping wind farms would form a key defining feature of this</p>



**Table 1.2: Assessment of Cumulative Effects on Seascape and Landscape Character Types**

			LCT along with the Proposed Development, and would substantially impact on the sense of scale within Glen Aray.
Craggy Upland (7)	Medium	<p><b>In-addition</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight. There is limited theoretical cumulative visibility within this LCT, with cumulative views restricted to the easternmost hillsides on the northern shores of Loch Awe. In actuality forestry and undulations in local topography at the northern extent of the Proposed Development would reduce visibility to the very tips of towers. The Proposed Development would discernibly increase the influence of energy development within the LCT.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Negligible. Cumulative visibility is limited to large swathes of theoretical visibility of the Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL on the North Loch Awe unit, with small areas where the Proposed Development would also be visible. The increase in the influence of energy development would be barely discernible.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Negligible. The above assessment would remain the same with the inclusion of in scoping schemes.</p> <p><b>In-combination</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>The magnitude of in-combination cumulative impacts would be Slight. Developments would generally be seen distantly from the North Loch Awe unit and set low within a glen within the adjacent LCT obscuring the majority of views of it. Wind farm development forms a key element of this LCT, the Proposed Development would contribute a minor addition to the emerging pattern of energy development within it.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>The magnitude of in-combination cumulative impacts would remain Slight. There is little change in cumulative visibility with the addition of in planning schemes.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>The magnitude of in-combination cumulative impacts associated with operational, consented, in planning and in scoping developments would be Moderate. The potential introduction of An Carr Dubh Wind Farm to this LCT would fill the gap between the Blarghour and An Suidhe Wind Farms creating a sizeable cluster on the South Loch Awe upland landscape. The Proposed Development would contribute to a notable increase in energy development, adding vertical complexity through the introduction of towers within Glen Aray viewed in combination with the above and Ladyfield Wind Farm.</p>	<p><b>In-addition</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i> Moderate/ Minor (not significant) <i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i> Minor (not significant) <i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i> Minor (not significant)</p> <p><b>In-combination</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i> Minor (not significant) <i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i> Minor (not significant) <i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i> Moderate (not significant)</p>
Craggy Upland with Settled Glens (7a)	Medium	<p><b>In-addition</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact on this LCT would be Slight. The cumulative visibility within this LCT is scattered and concentrated within eastern part of it within the Study Area. This area is forested resulting in reduced actual visibility of the Proposed Development due to tree cover restricting views to the wider landscape except where forestry tracks channel views and in areas of clear-fell. The Proposed Development would represent a minor addition to the influence of energy development within the LCT, seen together with scattered and distant operation and consented schemes.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>Taking into account proposed developments in the Study Area, the magnitude of in-addition cumulative effects would remain Slight.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight. An Carr Dubh and Ladyfield Forest Wind Farms would be visible in the distance with the Proposed Development seen as the tips of at most a handful of towers in the glen between them. The addition of the Proposed Development to this context would represent a minor addition to views from the mouth of Glen Nant.</p> <p><b>In-combination</b></p>	<p><b>In-addition</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i> Moderate/ Minor (not significant) <i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i> Moderate/Minor (not significant) <i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i> Moderate/ Minor (not significant)</p> <p><b>In-combination</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i> Moderate/ Minor (not significant) <i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i> Moderate/ Minor (not significant) <i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p>

**Table 1.2: Assessment of Cumulative Effects on Seascape and Landscape Character Types**

		<p><i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>In combination impacts associated with operational and consented schemes would be Slight and constitute a minor element or influence upon this LCT. It would introduce transmission infrastructure to a glen below the Blarghour and An Suidhe developments which would be seen distantly from this landscape.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would remain Slight.</p>	Moderate/ Minor (not significant)
North Loch Awe Craggy Upland (7c)	Medium	<p><b>In-addition</b></p> <p><i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight, with localised Moderate impacts in the vicinity of the Site. Operational and consented energy development would be seen from upper slopes and summits throughout this LCT. The northern extent of the Proposed Development is found within this LCT, and its addition would notably increase the amount of infrastructure already present within the LCT.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight, with localised Moderate impacts in the vicinity of the Site. The Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL and Creag Dhubh Substation would both be located on the edge of this LCT, visible from the surrounding landscape and slopes facing towards the site and summits. The addition of the Proposed Development would extend the reach of grid infrastructure notably increasing the influence of energy development within this LCT.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight, with localised Moderate impacts in the vicinity of the Site. In scoping schemes, including Ladyfield and An Carr Dubh wind farms would be seen in the mid-distance, partially skylined with the addition of the Proposed Development introducing grid infrastructure further into the foreground. The increase would be notable equating to a localised change within the baseline context.</p> <p><b>In-combination</b></p> <p><i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>In-combination with other operational and consented schemes, the Proposed Development contributes to a Moderate magnitude of cumulative impact.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be Moderate. The Proposed Development would extend the influence of grid infrastructure within this medium-scale landscape contributing to an emerging pattern of energy development.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p><b>The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be moderate. Combined with other operational, consented, in planning and in scoping development the Proposed Development would contribute to a notable increase in grid infrastructure within a wider energy development context.</b></p>	<p><b>In-addition</b></p> <p><i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>Moderate (not significant) with localised <b>Major/Moderate (significant)</b> impacts in the vicinity of the Site.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>Moderate (not significant) with localised <b>Major/Moderate (significant)</b> impacts in the vicinity of the Site.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>Moderate (not significant) with localised <b>Major/Moderate (significant)</b> impacts in the vicinity of the Site.</p> <p><b>In-combination</b></p> <p><i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p><b>Moderate</b> (not significant)</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p><b>Moderate</b> (not significant)</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p><b>Moderate</b> (not significant)</p>
Rocky Mosaic (20)	High	<p><b>In-addition</b></p> <p><i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>The in-additional magnitude of cumulative impact would be Moderate within the northern half of the Glen Aray unit, the half along the coast of Loch Fyne and in the remaining three units would be Slight.</p> <p>Within the northern half of the Glen Aray unit are restricted by roadside vegetation, however the Inveraray - Crossaig 275 kV Circuit is visible in views south along the road corridor and where there are breaks in tree cover. There would be sequential views of the Inveraray - Crossaig 275 kV Circuit and the Proposed Development going up the glen. Large-scale structures would affect the perceived scale within and introduce new prominent features to the glen.</p> <p>There is limited theoretical cumulative visibility concentrated to the northern half of the Strachur unit and to the north east coast of the North Shore of Loch Awe unit. Operational and consented schemes would be seen in the mid-distance as disparate elements. Within these areas the addition of the Proposed Development would represent a discernible increase in the influence of energy infrastructure.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p>	<p><b>In-addition</b></p> <p><i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>Northern half of Glen Aray unit: <b>Major/Moderate (significant)</b>. Remainder of LCT and LCT units would be <b>Moderate</b> (not significant).</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>Northern half of Glen Aray unit: <b>Major/Moderate (significant)</b>. Remainder of LCT and LCT units would be <b>Moderate</b> (not significant).</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p>



Table 1.2: Assessment of Cumulative Effects on Seascape and Landscape Character Types

	<p>The in-additional magnitude of cumulative impact would remain Moderate within the northern half of the Glen Aray unit and Slight within its other half and the remaining three units.</p> <p>There would be little change in theoretical visibility within the northern half of the Glen Aray unit of in planning schemes due to the screening effect provided by topography. The assessment for this area would remain the same.</p> <p>In addition to the above areas of theoretical visibility, there would be small, scattered patches of theoretical visibility of in planning development within the North and South Loch Awe units. They would be seen backclothed in the middle ground. The addition of the Proposed Development would represent a minor addition to the influence of energy development within this LCT. It would discernibly extend the amount of transmission infrastructure within a small portion of views.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>The in-additional magnitude of cumulative impact would be Substantial within the northern half of the Glen Aray unit and Slight in the rest of the LCT. The Ladyfield Forest and An Carr Dhubh Wind Farms would be seen beyond the Proposed Development affecting the perceived sense of scale within this area of the LCT. The addition of the Proposed Development to the developing cumulative context within the northern half of the Glen Aray unit would represent a notable increase in the influence of energy development.</p> <p><b>In-combination</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be Substantial within the northern half of the Glen Aray unit and Slight within the remainder of the LCT.</p> <p>Within the northern half of the Glen Aray unit, operational and consented schemes in conjunction with the Proposed Development would considerably increase the amount of grid infrastructure in sequential views. The Proposed Development would considerably affect the perceived sense of scale through the introduction of additional large-scale structures within the glen.</p> <p>Operational and consented schemes in conjunction with the Proposed Development would contribute a minor addition to the influence of energy development within the wider LCT. Where visible, the Proposed Development would be seen distantly, low-lying within the landscape within a wider cumulative context of scattered clusters of development.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be Moderate within the North and South Loch Awe units. It would be Substantial within northern half of the Glen Aray unit. It would remain Slight within the Strachur unit.</p> <p>In conjunction with operational, consented and in planning schemes, the Proposed Development would contribute to a considerable increase in the influence of energy development within the northern half of the Glen Aray unit. The impacts of perceived sense of scale and sequential views would be the same as the above due to the limited visibility of the Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL (there is no theoretical visibility of the Creag Dhubh Substation within this part of the LCT unit).</p> <p>Within the North and South Loch Awe units operational, consented and in planning schemes in conjunction with the Proposed Development would contribute to a notable increase in the influence of energy development in views. The Proposed Development, the Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL and the Creag Dhubh Substation would be visible on the hillside above the South Loch Awe unit impacting on the perceived sense of scale. Viewed from the North Loch Awe unit, they would be seen above the steep embankment that contains the South Loch Awe unit impacting on the perceived sense of scale of the landscape.</p> <p>The Strachur unit has no theoretical visibility of in planning developments; the assessment would remain the same as above.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be Substantial within the northern half of the Glen Aray unit and Moderate throughout the remainder of the LCT.</p> <p>The combination of in-scoping schemes to operational, consented and in planning development in conjunction with the Proposed Development considerably increases the influence of energy developments on the small-scale, enclosed northern half of the Glen Aray unit. The perceived sense of scale within this unit would be affected. Large scale structures would be visible through this part of the LCT.</p> <p>Where visible within the wider LCT Ladyfield and An Carr Dubh Wind Farms would be seen skylined with the Proposed Development contributing to a notable increase in the influence of energy development.</p>	<p>Northern half of Glen Aray unit: <b>Major/Moderate (significant)</b>. Remainder of LCT and LCT units would be Moderate (not significant)</p> <p><b>In-combination</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>Northern half of Glen Aray unit: <b>Major (significant)</b>. Remaining units: <b>Moderate</b> (not significant). Large-scale structures within the northern half of the Glen Aray unit would significantly impact on the perceived sense of scale of small-scale landscape features such as small knolls and rolling landform that contributes to a strong sense of containment within this LCT.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>Northern half of Glen Aray unit: <b>Major (significant)</b>. North and South Loch Awe units: <b>Major/ Moderate (significant)</b>. Strachur unit: <b>Moderate</b> (not significant). Combined with operational, consented and in planning developments, the Proposed Development would significantly impact on the sense of scale of this LCT through the introduction of large-scale engineered structures.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>Northern half of Glen Aray unit: <b>Major</b> (significant). Remaining units: <b>Major/ Moderate</b> (significant).</p>
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**Table 1.2: Assessment of Cumulative Effects on Seascape and Landscape Character Types**

<p>Loch Fyne/Kilbrannan Sound (25)</p>	<p>High</p>	<p><b>In-addition</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>The in-additional magnitude of cumulative impact would be Negligible. There is extensive cumulative visibility along the southern coast of Loch Fyne; operational and consented development would be visible across the water and seen distantly. The addition of the Proposed Development would discernibly increase the amount of energy infrastructure within a small proportion of views.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>There is no visibility of any in planning schemes within this SCT, the assessment would remain the same. The in-addition magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight and the assessment the same as above.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>The in-additional magnitude of cumulative impact attributable to the Proposed Development would remain Negligible with the inclusion of in-scoping schemes. There would be visibility of cumulative development along the majority of the coastline with the Proposed Development adding to a notable increase in the influence of energy development through providing a visual connection between clusters of development.</p> <p><b>In-combination</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>The magnitude of cumulative in-combination impacts would be Slight. The addition of the Proposed Development would be visible in views from the south coast of Loch Fyne, discernibly increasing the influence of energy infrastructure. Seen distantly and largely obscured by topography and forestry, it would extend the perceived length and reach of transmission infrastructure along the opposite coastline.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p>There is no visibility of any in planning schemes within this SCT, the assessment would remain the same. The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be Slight and the assessment the same as above.</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p>The in-combination magnitude of cumulative impact would be Moderate. There would be sequential views of cumulative development seen across the water or within the hinterland equating to a notable increase in the influence of energy development within this SLC.</p>	<p><b>In-addition</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p>The small-scale seascape that are highly contained would be imperceptibly altered during operation of the Proposed Development. The residual effect would be <b>Moderate/Minor</b> (not significant).</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p><b>Moderate/Minor</b> (not significant).</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p><b>Moderate/Minor</b> (not significant).</p> <p><b>In-combination</b> <i>Operational and Consented</i></p> <p><b>Moderate</b> (not significant)</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented and in Planning</i></p> <p><b>Moderate</b> (not significant)</p> <p><i>Operational, Consented, in Planning and in Scoping</i></p> <p><b>Major/ Moderate (significant)</b></p>
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