Technical Appendix 5.3: Viewpoint Assessment

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5.3.1 Overview

5.3.1.1 This Technical Appendix sets out the findings of the detailed viewpoint assessment, carried out as part of the LVIA for the Proposed Development. The findings of the viewpoint assessment are used to inform the overall assessment of effects of the LVIA and were initially utilised in the design of mitigation measures discussed in **Chapter 4: Design Evolution and Alternatives (EIAR Volume 2)** and in the assessment of landscape and visual effects arising from the Proposed Development (see **Chapter 5 (EIAR Volume 2)**).

5.3.1.2 The viewpoints used in the assessment were agreed with the Energy Consents Unit (ECU), the Highland Council (THC), and NatureScot (NS) during a pre-scoping, scoping and post-scoping consultation exercise. The viewpoints are intended to reflect a range of receptor locations at different distances, directions, and elevations relative to the Site. The selected viewpoints are intended to represent the experience that receptors would have at recognised vantage points, within landscape character types and landscape designations, settlements, important transportation and recreational routes. They are not representative of visibility across the Study Area.

5.3.1.3 An assessment of the potential effects on visual amenity arising from the Proposed Development at each of the agreed viewpoints was undertaken and the findings set out in Tables 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 below. These tables describe:

- The viewpoint reference number and name;
- The sensitivity of the landscape character and visual receptors at each viewpoint;
- The existing view from each location;
- The cumulative context;
- The predicted operational view of the Proposed Development with other operational and consented developments; and
- The predicted cumulative view with operational, consented and Proposed Developments.

5.3.1.4 Visualisations for each of the viewpoints are provided in **EIAR Volumes 3b and 3c**. These images have been created in accordance with current NS and THC guidance, and contain details of the location, elevation, bearing and distance of the viewpoint from the nearest proposed turbine. It should be noted that bearings of views may vary according to whether the view is centred on the Site centre (as in the case of the montaged images) or whether the Site is offset to take account of cumulative developments (i.e., in cumulative wireline images). Some limited enhancement of photography and photomontages has been undertaken (NS compliant images only). Where this has been undertaken enhancements have been limited to adjustments that would conventionally occur in a darkroom to improve the clarity of an image, not change its essential character.

5.3.1.5 The visualisations reflect the appearance of the Proposed Development at the time of the completion of construction works at the Site and include images showing the Proposed Development on its own set within the baseline view at the time of the photography for the LVIA, as well as in the context of existing, consented and proposed wind farms. In some circumstances, due to meteorological conditions on the day of photography, existing development across the skyline in the view is not immediately discernible in some images. Therefore, the Proposed Development has been presented at a higher contrast so as to not underplay the effects. While this assists in identifying the Proposed Development in the view, in actual views the Proposed Development would appear similar in colour to those in the baseline photography and would be less prominent in the view.

5.3.1.6 Each set of 90-degree baseline panorama and wireline visualisations has two sheets for the 90-degree image facing the Proposed Development. The first sheet shows the Novar 1 Wind Farm turbines in the baseline image and wireline indicating the comparative baseline scenario i.e. the current baseline. The second sheet shows the Novar 1 Wind Farm in the baseline image but not in the wireline indicating the restored baseline scenario. In the 53.5-degree photomontages the Novar 1 Wind Farm turbines have been removed to show a more accurate representation of the Proposed Development.

5.3.1.7 Table 5.3.1 contains the detailed assessment of effects on landscape character and visual amenity at viewpoints in the context of existing operational wind farms, and Table 5.3.2 outlines the findings of the assessment of cumulative effects at each viewpoint taking into account existing operational, consented and proposed wind energy developments. Where the magnitude of change assessed for the Proposed Development in cumulative Scenario 1 i.e., the Proposed Development in addition to operational wind farms, is Negligible or Slight/Negligible, the in addition cumulative effects are not assessed as any potentially significant effects would result from the influence of cumulative development and not the addition of the Proposed Development. In combination effects are assessed for these receptors.

Table 5.3.1: Viewpoint Assessment

VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
1	Beinn Dearg (5.26a-g)	28.5 km west northwest	High Hill walkers	The view is from the summit of Beinn Dearg looking towards the southeast and Ben Wyvis over the tops of the rugged mountains that dominate the panoramic view. Operational Novar 1 and 2 are visible in the far distance, north of Ben Wyvis, and further north, Operational Coire na Cloiche turbines can be seen on the upper west slopes of Ben Tharsuinn. Lochluichart and Lochluichart Extension are visible beyond Loch Glascarnoch to the south. Beyond these, in the far distance is the lowlands and water of the Firths. Views are strongly influenced by mountains which extend to the horizon to the north and south with views of the Assynt mountains and Atlantic Ocean visible to the west. Towards the east the mountainous forms lessen showing glimpses into upland basins and swathes of forestry.	The rotors and tops of towers of the nine proposed turbines would be discernible from this location, and 34 of the smaller, operational turbines would be removed from the view. Thirteen of the 16 operational turbines would be visible. The proposed turbines would be slightly more visible in the view as they are larger, yet the overall composition of turbines at Novar wind farm would be simplified. The change would be perceptible and would occupy a very small part of the wider panoramic view.	The proposed turbines would occupy the same horizontal extent of view as Novar 1 and 2. The proposed turbines would appear slightly more noticeable in the **comparative scenario.** In the **restored scenario** the proposed turbines would be noticeably larger than the existing turbines of Novar 2. The proposed turbines would occupy a low-lying area of land visible between areas of higher terrain. Views of mountains in all other directions would not be altered and the degree of change to the view would be very small. The magnitude of change would be Slight/Negligible in both the comparative scenario and restored scenario.	Up to Moderate/Minor and not significant in both the comparative scenario and restored scenario. The Proposed Development would simplify the composition of turbines in views although they would be slightly more visible. The part of the panoramic 360° that would be affected would be very small and intervening distance would limit the influence of the Proposed Development on views.
2	Carn Salachaidh (5.27a-g)	14.2 km north	High Hill walkers	The view is from the summit of Carn Salachaidh looking southwards over rugged terrain towards the higher, rugged mountains in the west of the view, reducing in height eastwards to meet the open water of the Firths and North Sea in the far distance. Operational Novar 1 and 2 turbines are discernible in the middle to far distance, to the east of Ben Wyvis, and eastwards, the Coire na Cloiche turbines are visible.	The hubs and tops of towers of the proposed turbines would be theoretically visible from this location. The smaller, operational turbines of Novar 1 would be absent from the view. The proposed turbines would be seen on the lower skyline extending across a very small proportion of the available views. The turbines would be more noticeable than the operational turbines of Novar 2. The array would correspond well to underlying landform and appear contained on the lower ridge.	In the **comparative scenario**, the Proposed Development would be seen as a line of turbines on a distant ridge and would result in a slight increase in the influence of wind farm development. Novar 1 turbines are discernible appearing small and scattered across the ridgeline. The proposed turbines although larger and more noticeable would be seen as a simple linear array that corresponds well to the underlying ridge landform. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight in the comparative scenario. In the **restored scenario**, the proposed turbines would be a noticeable new feature. Novar 2 turbines would be barely discernible being largely screened by intervening landform. There would be no notable adverse scale comparisons	**Moderate** and **significant** in the both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. The proposed turbines would be a noticeable feature with a small influence on overall views from this location. However, in the direction of the Proposed Development the contrast with baseline would be notable. Views in other directions from this location would not be influenced by the Proposed Development.

Table 5.3.1: Viewpoint Assessment

VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
						between the proposed turbines and those of Novar 2. The proposed turbines would occupy a small part of wide available views and would appear on lower ground and separated from Ben Wyvis by terrain. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight in the restored scenario.	
3	Loch Glass Ben Wyvis Lodge (5.28a-g)	4.8 km west	High Visitors to Wyvis Lodge	This is a relatively enclosed view looking up and across Loch Glass. The rocky beach extending into the waters of the loch features in the foreground with low, steeply rising slopes on either side of the water. The vegetation on the slopes contrasts with the moorland on the tops of the slopes which form the horizon curtailing the views east and west. The existing turbines of Novar 1 and 2 are visible above the eastern slopes at the southern end of the loch, in the background.	Nacelles of five proposed turbines and blade tips of two turbines would be visible. The hub height of the proposed turbines relative to those of Novar 2 would appear similar in this view. The size of rotors is notably different to the smaller Novar 2 turbines. Wind turbines are a characteristic feature of the existing view, and the Proposed Development would add a small number of turbines albeit of different dimensions to the operational ones.	The larger size of the proposed turbines would increase the influence of wind farm development in views. However, the proposed turbines would not introduce features that are uncharacteristic of baseline views from this location. In the **comparative scenario** the proposed turbines would reduce the number of turbines visible on the ridge. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight in the comparative scenario. In the **restored scenario**, the larger turbines would be noticeable although not uncharacteristic of views. They would be seen in combination with Novar 2 turbines and increase the visible extent of development. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight in the restored scenario.	**Moderate** and **significant** in both the comparative scenario and restored scenario. There would be a noticeable change to the view. The influence of Novar 1 is limited and the proposed turbines would appear notably larger and have a greater influence than those of Novar 1 that would be removed from the view. Forestry already has a modifying influences. However, the degree of change is such that impacts would be significant in both the comparative scenario and restored scenario.
4	Strath Rusdale (5.29a-g)	5.7 km north	High Residents Medium Users of minor road	This view is from the unclassified road near Braeantia, at the northern end of Strath Rusdale. The large-scale view southwards is over the valley floor to the western slopes of the strath. The river is not visible, but the trees lining the water course mark its location. The broad strath floor is generally rough grazing pasture giving way to moorland and gorse on the lower slopes. This in turn transitions to coniferous forestry which continues over the hills which enclose the strath. A single blade tip of Novar 1 and a single blade tip of Novar 2 are visible but form such a small component of the view they are unlikely to be readily discernible.	There would be theoretical visibility of seven hubs and two blade tips from this location. However, forestry would limit visibility to the hubs of three turbines and the blades only of four turbines. The proposed turbines would be located behind the landform of the ridge and visible low on the horizon. The proposed turbines would appear separated from the valley by landform occupying a small proportion of available views in a large-scale landscape partly modified by forestry.	In both the **comparative scenario** and **restored scenario**, the Proposed Development would relate to the landscape beyond the strath and be seen on a simple large-scale horizon of forestry and moorland. Views are focussed along the strath and up to the enclosing skyline on which the proposed turbines would introduce new features. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight with forestry in both the comparative baseline scenario and the restored baseline scenario. With forestry felled the proposed turbines would have a greater influence on views appearing to extend across the skyline introducing a greater scale of change. The magnitude of change would be Moderate without forestry screening in both the **comparative scenario** and **restored scenario**. The magnitude of change would be Moderate without forestry in both the	Moderate/Minor, and not significant for motorists Moderate and not significant for residents. In both the comparative baseline scenario and restored baseline scenario, the change to the view would be relatively small and relate to the landscape beyond the strath and oblique to the direction of views along the strath. Moderate and not significant for motorists without forestry screening. **Major/Moderate** and **significant** for residents without forestry screening. In both the comparative scenario and restored scenario without forestry, the proposed turbines would be more

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VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
						comparative scenario and restored scenario.	noticeable extending across a larger part of the view.
5	A9 between Duncanston and Causeway (5.30a-g)	13.6 km south	High/Medium Tourists Medium Motorists	This expansive view looks over the lower farmed slopes and the inner Cromarty Firth and Causeway crossing it in the middle ground. The mountains on the northern side of the Firth form the horizon to views towards the Site. The distinctive form of Ben Wyvis is located in the western part of the view. Horizontal lines of the water and farmland strongly influence landscape character, and the composition of the view. Operational Novar 1 and Novar 2 turbines are visible forming a small element on the horizon.	The Proposed Development would be visible amongst the small, rounded hills that form part of the horizon in views at a location where wind farm development is a characteristic feature of views. The proposed turbines would be set back from the edge of the plateau and separated from Ben Wyvis which is a key feature in views. The proposed turbines would correspond to the underlying landform and be seen behind Novar 2 turbines.	In the **comparative scenario** the larger turbines of the Proposed Development would introduce a noticeable change to the baseline. Although the proposed turbines would extend across a slightly smaller part of the view, the taller turbines would slightly increase the influence of wind farm development. While the proposed turbines would be more conspicuous than those of Novar 1, the removal of Novar 1 turbines and their replacement with nine turbines in a simple linear array would mitigate effects to a degree in a baseline with Novar 1 present. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight in the comparative scenario. In the **restored scenario** the degree of change resulting from the introduction of the proposed turbines would be notable but would affect a small part of the view. The proposed turbines would not be uncharacteristic of the baseline in which Novar 2 and the Yellow Wells turbine would be seen. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight in the restored scenario	Moderate and significant for tourists in the comparative scenario. Moderate/Minor and not significant in the comparative scenario for motorists. Moderate and significant for tourists in the restored scenario. Moderate/Minor and not significant in the comparative scenario for motorists. The Proposed Development would be a minor focal point in views from the A9. The larger turbines would increase the influence of wind farm development on part of the view where wind farm development is a characteristic feature. Wider views to the west and southwest towards the Fannichs would be unaffected.
6	Boath (5.31a-g)	2.6 km northeast	High Residents in the community of Boath	The view looks southwestwards over the valley floor towards the ridge on which the operational turbines of Novar 1 and 2 are visible. These extend to the top of Cnoc Gille Mo Bhrianaig. The rough pasture fields are bounded by post and wire fences. Groups of deciduous trees are located generally close by dwellings and along some parts of the water courses. Forestry plantations of varying ages extend over the slopes in the middle ground, in the south of the view. Views are influenced by forestry plantation, operational turbines of Novar 1 and 2 and by scattered residential properties	Four hubs and five blade tips of the proposed turbines would be visible at this viewpoint. These would replace the many smaller Novar 1 turbines, of which 10 are clearly visible in the existing view. The proposed turbines would appear considerably larger than the single Novar 2 turbine visible from this location and would be notable features. However, the position of turbines at a lower part of the skyline and beyond the ridgeline reduces their prominence and provides physical separation from the valley in which the viewpoint is located.	In the **comparative scenario** the Proposed Development would introduce turbines into a baseline characterised by many small turbines that extent across the skyline. The Proposed Development would introduce fewer but larger turbines and those of Novar 1 would be removed. This would result in a simpler visual composition. The proposed turbines would appear large in scale compared to features visible in the view but would not be an uncharacteristic feature of views. The magnitude of change would be Moderate in the comparative scenario. In the **restored scenario** i.e., without Novar 1 wind Farm assumed to be undeveloped, the Proposed Development would introduce large turbines that would be very noticeable focal points in the view. There would be a considerable alteration of the view in a small area.	Comparative scenario: **Major/Moderate** and significant for the community of Boath. Restored scenario: **Major and significant** for the community of Boath. The change to the view would be very noticeable and the proposed turbines would appear large on the skyline in the view. Wind farm development is not uncharacteristic of the baseline, but the scale of change would be considerable albeit in a small area with the wider context unaltered.

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VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
				and farm buildings. There is a settled rural character to views.		The magnitude of change would be Substantial/Moderate in the restored scenario.	
7	Minor road at Inchlumpie (5.32a-g)	4.5 km northeast	High for Settlement Medium for users of minor road	This large-scale view is from the minor unclassified road which is on the higher slopes on the east side of Strath Rusdale, at its southern extent. On the far side of Black Water, the forestry clad slopes form the middle ground of the view. On the horizon to the southwest the operational turbines of Novar 1 and 2 are visible on the ridge between Meall an Leathaid to the summit of Cnoc Gille Mo Bhrianaig. An existing hill track is a noticeable feature ascending the slopes leading up to Novar 1 turbines.	The Proposed Development would be visible on the ridge that forms the horizon to views. The proposed turbines would be notable features extending along the skyline. The turbines would appear to correspond to underlying topography and the ridgeline, appearing well spaced and with a consistent vertical alignment. The proposed turbines would appear in front to those of Novar 2 and the difference in scale would be discernible.	In the **comparative scenario**, the proposed turbines would be present in the same part of the view as the removed Novar 1 turbines extending the influence of the remaining Novar 2 turbines. The total number of wind turbines visible would reduce and the proposed turbines would be more noticeable on the skyline but would create a simpler image. The magnitude of change would be Moderate in the comparative scenario. In the **restored scenario**, the proposed turbines would be very noticeable features on the skyline extending across the small hills on which they are positioned. The proposed turbines would have a greater influence than those of Novar 2 and the difference in size would be notable. The magnitude of change would be Substantial/Moderate in the restored scenario.	Comparative scenario: **Major/Moderate** and significant for residents. Moderate and not significant for road users. Restored scenario: **Major and significan**t for residents. **Major/Moderate** and **significant** for road users along a very short stretch of the route. The proposed turbines would not be uncharacteristic of the baseline. The proposed turbines would be larger, but the removal of Novar 1 turbines would reduce the overall number of turbines visible which mitigates effects to a degree. The simple layout and wider spacing of the proposed turbines, and the arrangement of turbines within topography and landform lessens the overall effect. Views for road users would be transitory, and the proposed turbines would be seen along a short stretch of road.
8	Minor road by Ardross Distillery (5.33a-g)	5.5 km east northeast	Medium for users of the minor road.	This view is from a field gate at a gap in the roadside vegetation. The view looks out across a wooded valley that coincides with Ardross Castle GDL. Beyond the woodland the valley side comprises of open moorland with an area of forestry plantation on the middle slopes. The horizon to the west is defined by a group of small hills in which the operational Novar 1 and 2 turbines are visible.	Hubs of eight proposed turbines and a blade only of one proposed turbine would be visible. The proposed turbines would be noticeable features on the skyline, corresponding to the landform on which they would be located. The proposed turbines would be separated from the valley by landform. The difference is size compared to the turbines of Novar 2 would be noticeable although the proposed turbines would have more of an influence.	In the **comparative scenario** the Proposed Development would introduce nine larger turbines in a simple, linear array. These would replace the many smaller turbines of Novar 1 that are arranged in an irregular array. The proposed turbines would not be uncharacteristic of views from this location, and the view would be available only along a short section of the road due to screening by forestry and woodland. However, the scale of change would be notable. The magnitude of change would be Moderate in the comparative scenario. In the **restored scenario**, the proposed turbines would be very noticeable features	Moderate and not significant in the comparative scenario. **Major/Moderate** and **significant** in the restored scenario.

Table 5.3.1: Viewpoint Assessment

VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
						on the skyline extending across the small hills on which they are positioned. The proposed turbines would have a greater influence than those of Novar 2 and the difference in size would be notable. The magnitude of change would be Substantial/Moderate in the restored scenario.	
9	Loch Morie (5.34a-g)	4.3 km north	High for visitors to the Kildermorie Estate	The view is taken from the estate road north of Loch Morie, looking south over the Loch, towards the steep-sided forms of Meal Beag and Meal Mor, which comprise notable features in the view. A grassy wetland forms the foreground with deciduous trees in the middle ground, obscuring the Loch from sight, and there is mixed woodland on the slopes of the hills opposite. Several of the existing Novar 1 turbines are visible on the hill behind the shoulder of Meal Mor.	The hubs of three proposed turbines and tips only of four would be visible. The wireline shows that one tip would theoretically be visible but unlikely to be readily discernible in actual views.	In the **comparative scenario**, the Proposed Development would introduce turbines into part of the view where wind farm development is a characteristic feature. The larger turbines would increase slightly the influence of wind farm development in views but would present a simpler image. The relative change would be limited. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight in the comparative scenario. In the **restored scenario**, the proposed turbines would be noticeable extending across a small proportion of the view where the scale of the landscape is large and the forms of hills and the valley have a strong influence on the composition of views. Wider views would be unaffected by the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight in the restored scenario.	Moderate and not significant in both the comparative scenario and restored scenario. Installation of the proposed turbines and removal of the existing would result in wind turbines being slightly more visible within the view, however the overall composition of the view would not be altered notably. In the restored baseline the proposed turbines would be noticeable in a large-scale landscape and would not impinge upon views along the glen.
10	Beinn Tharsuinn (5.35a-g)	8.8 km northeast	High Hill walkers	This is a panoramic summit 360° view over the ridges and peaks of the upland landscape of Ross and Cromarty with the distinctive form of Ben Wyvis forming the highest peak in the panorama looking to the southwest. The view is large scale with layers of mountains receding into the far distance. Operational Novar 1 and 2 turbines are noticeable in the middle distance extending across a low ridgeline and perceived as a dense linear array. In the far distance, operational Fairburn turbines are just visible. Operational	The Proposed Development would result in the removal of 34 of the smaller turbines, and these would be replaced by nine larger ones. The proposed view shows how these would simplify the composition of the Novar development without extending the horizontal footprint of the turbines as perceived at this viewpoint. The proposed turbines would be noticeable and seen against the backdrop of landform. The proposed turbines would relate to underlying topography and be seen as a regular and well-spaced array.	In the **comparative scenario** the Proposed Development would result in a simplified layout that relates better to the large-scale upland landscape. It would be more noticeable since the proposed turbines are larger than those of Novar 1 but there would be fewer of them and a simpler image would be presented. The perceived proliferation of wind turbines would be less evident. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight in the comparative scenario. In the **restored scenario**, the proposed turbines would be a notable addition to views. However, the Proposed Development would not be uncharacteristic of views from this location which are influenced by operational Beinn Tharsuinn and Strathrory wind farms	Moderate and not significant in the comparative scenario. **Major/Moderate and significant** in the restored scenario. In the comparative scenario, the Proposed Development would result in a noticeable increase in size of turbines visible at this location. There would be fewer turbines and these would be spaced widely apart and be seen against a backdrop of landform. The proposed turbines would occupy the same part of the view in which wind farm development is an established feature.

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VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
				Beinn Tharsuinn is a noticeable feature in views to the north.		(under construction at the time the assessment was undertaken). Wider views in other directions would not be affected by the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change would be Moderate in the restored scenario.	In the restored scenario, the Proposed Development would be a notable feature in views towards Ben Wyvis. The proposed turbines would be seen against the backdrop of landform reducing their prominence and they would be spaced widely apart presenting a simple design that corresponds to the underlying terrain and fits the large-scale landform.
11	Summit of Cnoc Fyrish (5.36a-f)	4.8 km southeast	High Hill walkers	This is a summit view providing a 360-degree panorama. The summit of Cnoc Fyrish lies immediately to the south of the summits of Cnoc Ceislein and Cnoc an Leoid, with a shallow, upland saddle of land between them. The view northwest, in the direction of the Novar 1 Wind Farm, is across the bowl-shaped saddle between three hills. Panoramic views are available to the north and northeast, east, south and west. The operational turbines of Novar 1 and Novar 2 are not visible.	The hubs of three proposed turbines and blades only of five would be visible over the brow of the hill when looking northwest. The change would be perceived across a small proportion of the available views.	The hubs of three proposed turbines and blades only of five would be visible in views to the northwest. However, this is in the opposite direction to the views through to the Fyrish Monument. Given the wider views available from this location the Proposed Development would occupy a small part of the available views. It would alter the experience of the landscape and views from the viewpoint to a small degree. The change would be the same in both the **comparative scenario** and the **restored scenario** as the turbines of Novar 1 and 2 are not visible. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario.	Moderate and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. The Proposed Development would be visible in a small part of wider views at the summit and it would not affect the key views to the north, east, south and southwest.
12	Cromarty Black Isle (5.37a-g)	22.6 km east southeast	High for settlement and visitors	This view is from Marine Terrace in Cromarty, by the Cromarty Ferry Terminal. In the direction of the Site, the view is over the Cromarty Firth towards Alness. The existing Novar 1 and Novar 2 turbines are barely discernible. The waters of the Firth and the coastline are influenced by industrial and marine activity with large vessels and oil drilling platforms characteristic features of views.	The Proposed Development would be discernible on the distant horizon at a low point where forestry and industrial development at the edge of the Firth influence views. Hubs of eight proposed turbines and blades only of one would be visible occupying a very small proportion of a large-scale view influenced by industrial and marine activity.	The Development would be visible as a small element in the wider view at a distance of over 22 km. The proposed turbines would be on the horizon and partially screened by the topography of the ridge. There would be a limited influence on the composition of views, which are characterised to a degree by industrial and marine activity. The magnitude of change would be Slight/Negligible in both the **comparative scenario** and the **restored scenario.**	Moderate/Minor and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. Whilst visible as a small element on the horizon, the proposed turbines would barely alter the composition of this large-scale view with existing industrial and maritime influences.
13	Easter Brae Black Isle (5.38a-g)	13 km southeast	Medium Users of minor road	This large scale, panoramic view is from the elevated and open north facing slopes of the Black Isle looking across a landscape of large agricultural fields with scattered dwellings	The Proposed Development would be seen on the skyline beyond an intervening forested ridge. The expansive horizon and the large scale of the landscape and available views mean that the Proposed	The proposed turbines would be noticeable on the horizon increasing the influence of wind farm development on views. The proposed turbines would extend across a small proportion of the wider view which encompasses Ben Wyvis, the Fannich hills	Moderate and Not Significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. The Proposed Development would be noticeable as a small element in the large-scale view

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VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
				and farm buildings. Dwellings are often set within groups of trees. Mature hedgerows along field boundaries interrupt low level views across the landscape to a degree. On the north side of the Cromarty Firth a broad ridge defines the horizon in the direction of the Site and Ben Wyvis is visible in the west of the view. The lower hill slopes are forestry clad, and the higher land and mountain/hill tops are rocky with open moorland cover. Operational Novar 1 and Novar 2 turbines are discernible but have a very limited influence on views.	Development would be perceived as a minor focal point.	to the southwest and the Cromarty Firth and Nigg Bay to the northeast. The Proposed Development would be separated from Ben Wyvis by terrain and would not impinge upon views of the mountain. Due to the very limited influence of Novar 1 turbines the change arising from the Proposed Development is the same in both the **comparative scenario** and the **restored scenario**. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight in both the comparative baseline scenario and the restored baseline scenario.	that extend to the Fannichs and Nigg Bay. The composition would be affected to a small degree and would not interrupt views of Ben Wyvis.
14	Dornoch Point (5.39a-f)	29 km northeast	High walkers/visitor attraction	The view is large scale and open, looking out over the Dornoch Firth to the opposite shore and out to the open sea. In the direction of the Site, the view is over the expanse of grassland and marsh to the water of the Dornoch Firth which is visible as a thin line, with the rounded hills of the Easter Ross on the opposite shore. The low, tree covered form of Quarry Hill, Hill of Tain and Cnoc an t-Sabhail, form the horizon to the south, and to the west of the view. Dornoch Bridge is visible beneath the rolling form of the rounded hills of Easter Ross, and in the far distance the mountains of Sutherland can be seen. Novar 1 and Novar 2 turbines are not visible.	The wireline shown on **Figure 5.39a (EIAR Volume 3b)** indicates that the hubs of two proposed turbines and blades only of one turbine would be visible. However, due to intervening distance and screening vegetation the Proposed Development would barely be discernible.	The Proposed Development would barely be discernible and only partly visible. Given the intervening distance and partial visibility, the change to the wider views available from this location would be imperceptible. The magnitude of change would be Negligible in both the **comparative scenario** and the **restored scenario**.	Minor and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. There would be no perceptible change to the composition of the view.
15	Dornoch Bridge (5.40a-f)	23.7 km northeast	Medium Users of the A9	The view southwest in the direction of the Site is slightly oblique to the direction of travel for motorists on the A9. This view is over the water of the Dornoch Firth towards the flat-bottomed valley which lies between Cnoc Murgh-bhlaraidh, Beinn nan Oighrean and Meal a'	The wireline shown on **Figure 5.40a (EIAR Volume 3b)** indicates theoretical visibility of seven blade tips. The photomontage shown on **Figure 5.40g (EIAR Volume 3b)** indicates that blade tips would barely be visible at a low point on the forested horizon between hills on either side.	The Proposed Development would form a very small element in wider views at this location. The vertical and horizontal extent occupied by the Proposed Development would be very small and the proposed turbines would be barely discernible.	Minor and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. The blade tips would be barely visible in the large-scale views. There would be no perceptible change to the composition of the view.

Table 5.3.1: Viewpoint Assessment

VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
				Bhreacain to the west and the lower Cnoc an t-Sabhail to the east. The lower hills to the east are tree clad, and there are swathes of woodland and forestry over much of the valley floor, interspersed with pasture and farm buildings/dwellings. There is also forestry on the lower slopes of the hills in the west of the view, and the tops of these hills are moorland. The settlement of Eddleston is also visible nestled beneath the hills in the west of the view. Operational Novar 1 and 2 turbines are not visible		The magnitude of change would be Negligible in both the **comparative** scenario and the **restored** scenario.	
16	Ben Wyvis Lower Summit of An t-Socach (5.41a-g)	8 km southwest	High Hill walkers	This expansive view is from the lower summit of Ben Wyvis. The view in the direction of the Site extends over the northeastern side of the broad summit plateau, cut by deep ravines. The middle distance of the view descends to the lower hills to the east of the mountain and the turbines of Novar 1 and 2 are clearly visible. In the far distance to the southeast, the lowlands and the Cromarty Firth are visible.	All nine of the proposed turbines would be visible to hub height. The removal of the 34 Novar 1 turbines would reduce considerably the intensity of wind farm development in the view. The proposed turbines would be noticeable and seen behind the small Novar 2 turbines. The difference in size would be noticeable although the proposed turbines would fit the large-scale ridge landform and be seen against a backdrop of landform.	In the **comparative scenario**, the addition of the proposed turbines would result in a composition that relates better to the landform of the Site. The size of the nine proposed turbines is larger, but this is in keeping with the large-scale of the landscape visible at this viewpoint. The Proposed Development would result in a noticeable change albeit in an area in which wind farm development is an established part of the baseline. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight in the comparative scenario. In the **restored scenario**, the size difference between the proposed turbines and Novar 2 turbines would be notable. The effects of this difference would be lessened by Novar 2 turbines being lower in the landscape and set against a backdrop of local landform while the proposed turbines would be seen on a well-defined ridge above Novar 2 turbines in a linear array. The linear design and association with underlying topography and the backdrop of landform means that the proposed turbines create a simple image in views that would not create a discordant feature. The magnitude of change would be Moderate in the restored scenario.	Moderate and not significant in the comparative scenario. **Major/Moderate and significant** in the restored scenario. In the comparative baseline scenario, the Proposed Development would alter the composition of the view in that the layout of wind turbines would be simplified with fewer, larger turbines. Removal of the 34 Novar 1 turbines arranged in an irregular array, and its replacement with nine larger turbines in a simpler layout design would change the composition of the view. In the restored baseline the proposed turbines would form a notable new feature in views although not uncharacteristic due to the presence of Novar 2 turbines and Coire na Cloiche wind farm partly visible in the same view. The change would be noticeable as the proposed turbines would be a new focal point appearing across a moderate proportion of the view.

Table 5.3.1: Viewpoint Assessment

VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
17	A835 at Leanaig Junction (5.42a-g)	17.2 km south	Medium Users of the A835	This viewpoint looks northwards, slightly oblique to the direction of travel. Leanaig Farm, associated farm buildings and dwelling which is set within mature trees and shrubs, occupies the foreground of the view. The rolling middle ground is characterised by farmsteads within woodland and open fields bounded by post and wire fences. Views are influenced by human activity including overhead lines and domestic wind turbines associated with farms. Ben Wyvis is a notable feature in the northwest of the view. To the north the smaller rounded hills of Ross and Cromarty limit visibility. Operational turbines of Novar 1 are barely discernible on the skyline. Those of Novar 2 are more visible against a backdrop of dark moorland.	**Figure 5.42a, and 5.42g (EIAR Volume 3b)** show that hubs of all nine proposed turbines would be visible on the horizon, above the low hills. The proposed turbines would be a minor focal point in views from this location in the context of a working agricultural landscape.	The Proposed Development would intensify the presence of wind turbines at this location since the proposed turbines are larger and would be seen on the skyline above the hills. However, the turbine layout of the Proposed Development would appear simple and correspond well to the underlying terrain. The proposed turbines would not be uncharacteristic of views but would be slightly more noticeable. However, they would be seen as a minor new feature that would not interrupt views of Ben Wyvis or impinge upon the scale of the mountain. The magnitude of change would be Slight in both the **comparative scenario** and the **restored scenario**.	Moderate/Minor and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. There would be a small alteration to the composition of the view, but it would remain largely consistent with the existing baseline view.
18	B9039 Approach to Ardersier (5.43a-g)	27.9 km southeast	Medium Users of the B9039 road	This large-scale view is directed from the B9039, just west of Ardersier. The view composition has a horizontal emphasis evidenced by lines of pasture farmland in the foreground, the water of the Cromarty Firth in the middle ground, and the hills of the Black Isle and landmass beyond. The wide, open sky with layers of clouds and the horizontal emphasis gives an open and exposed character to views. Operational Novar 1 and 2 are not discernible.	Figure **5.43a, and 5.43g (EIAR Volume 3b)** show that hubs of all nine proposed turbines would be visible. Parts of the towers would be obscured by landform, and the proposed turbines would be a small element in the wide and large-scale views.	The Proposed Development would be distant occupying a very small portion of the view. The increase in the number of turbines in the view would be discernible although the composition of the view would barely alter, and the influence of the Proposed Development would be very limited. The magnitude of change would be Slight/Negligible in both the **comparative scenario** and the **restored scenario**.	Moderate/Minor and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. The Proposed Development would be a new feature albeit occupying a very small proportion of the expansive view and would have a very limited influence.
19	Culbokie Black Isle (5.44a-g)	12.4 km south southeast	High Settlement of Culbokie	This view is from the north side of the settlement of Culbokie and is representative of views towards the Site from this part of the settlement and the wider locality.	**Figures 5.440a**, and **5.440g (EIAR Volume 3b)** show that the hubs of all nine of the proposed turbines would be visible. The Proposed Development would result in a slightly smaller spread of turbines across the ridgeline, although the	In the **comparative scenario**, the Proposed Development would reduce the number of turbines visible. Novar 1 would be replaced by nine larger turbines arranged in a regular linear array on the horizon. This would result in a simplified image reducing the cluttered appearance	Moderate and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. The proposed turbines would result in wind farm development having a slightly increased influence on views.

Table 5.3.1: Viewpoint Assessment

VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
				The view extends over the rolling fields to the hills of Easter Ross which form the horizon. There are numerous tree lines and groups of trees, generally associated with dwellings and settlement, and often bounding fields or water courses. Operational Novar 1 and 2 turbines are visible on part of the horizon extending along the ridgeline and seen against a backdrop of moorland	proposed turbines would appear larger and more noticeable.	of development on the horizon albeit with larger and more noticeable turbines. The magnitude of change would be Slight in the comparative scenario. In the **restored scenario**, the Proposed Development would be noticeable on the horizon in views across the Cromarty Firth. It would occupy a small proportion of the view, which at this location is focussed northwards with views in other direction truncated to a degree by landform and vegetation. The proposed turbines would be separated from Ben Wyvis by terrain and would not interrupt views towards the mountain or result in adverse scale comparisons. The magnitude of change would be Moderate/Slight in the restored scenario.	However, there would be limited effects on the overall composition of the view, and the Proposed Development would correspond well to the horizon and underlying landform.
20	Glen Glass (5.45a-h)	2.4 km southwest	High Walkers	The view is from the west side of Loch Glass, looking over the loch to the hills opposite, and the operational turbines of Novar 1 and 2. The lower slopes are forestry clad, whilst the tops of the hills are moorland. Operational Novar 1 and 2 turbines extend across a large proportion of the view receding into the distance over the hills.	**Figure 5.45a**, and **5.45g (EIAR Volume 3b)** shows hubs of eight proposed turbines and blades only of one would be visible. The proposed turbines relate to the landform of the ridgeline and appear similar in height to the nearest Novar 2 turbines. The difference in rotor size between the proposed turbines and those of Novar 2 is noticeable. Removal of the smaller Novar 1 turbines reduces the number and density of turbines in the view.	In the **comparative scenario** the Proposed Development would overlap with turbines of Novar 2 and result in a noticeable increase in the influence of wind farm development. The Novar 1 turbines create a dense array and already extend across the view albeit of lower height than the proposed turbines. The Proposed Development would not be uncharacteristic of views but would result in an increase in the influence of wind farm development. The magnitude of change would be Moderate in the comparative scenario. In the **restored scenario**, the Proposed Development would partly overlap with Novar 2 turbines and where this occurs, they would be perceived as being of a similar height in views. Where the proposed turbines extend along the horizon, they would be very noticeable and appear large on the horizon above Glen Glass. Existing views are influenced by wind turbines and forestry, and the proposed turbines would increase the influence of wind farm development but would not affect views to the northwest where the glen narrows. The magnitude of change would be Substantial/Moderate in the restored scenario.	**Major/Moderate and significant** in both the comparative scenario and the restored baseline scenario. The proposed turbines would be noticeable features in view where they extend along the skyline beyond the Novar 2 turbines. The large size of the proposed turbines would be a notable influence on views up the side of the glen but would not affect key views along the glen.

Table 5.3.1: Viewpoint Assessment

VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
21	A817 Invergordon (5.46a-g)	13.7 km east	Medium for users of the B817 High for walkers	This is a large-scale view from the coastal strip by the B817 as it passes the southwestern side of Invergordon. The landscape, as experienced from this location, is a mix of water and coastal strip, with a view towards the hills in the background. Operational Novar 1 and 2 are barely discernible in views from this location.	The wireline shown on **Figure 5.46a (EIAR Volume 3b)** indicates that hubs of three proposed turbines and blades only of six would theoretically be visible. The blades of T6 and T7 are unlikely to be readily discernible due to intervening distance and screening by vegetation	The proposed turbines will be noticeable on the horizon extending across a small proportion of available views. The proposed turbines would form a small feature that would result in a small alteration to the composition of the view. The magnitude of change would be Slight in both the **comparative scenario** and the **restored scenario**.	Moderate and not significant for walkers in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. The Proposed Development would form a small element on the horizon, and the composition of the view at this location would remain largely unaltered.
22	Tom Ban Mor (5.47a-g)	21.6km west	High Hill Walkers	The view is from the rocky summit of Tom Ban Mor to rounded and rolling hills to the south and east, and rugged mountains to the north and west. In the direction of the Site, the view encompasses rounded mountain tops and straths that cut through them. The view extends over the rocky summit of Tom Ban Mor to the lower hills on the east side of Strath Vaich in the direction of the Site. Ben Wyvis is a notable feature in the southeast. Operational Novar 1 and 2 turbines are barely visible between the slopes of hills to the north of Ben Wyvis.	**Figures 5.47a**, and **5.47g** show that eight of the proposed turbines would be theoretically visible in the same place as the existing Novar turbines. They would be slightly more visible, as a small element of a panoramic view.	The proposed turbines would remain within the same arc of view as those existing, and the blade tips would remain below the line of the rugged peaks within the view. However, they would be slightly more visible as a very small part of the panoramic view which is influenced strongly by mountains in all direction and by Lochluichart wind farm and Extension which are notable features to the south. The wider views in all other directions would not be altered. As Novar 1 and 2 turbines have almost no influence on views there is no difference between the **comparative** and **restored scenarios**. The magnitude of change would be Slight in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario.	Moderate and not significant in both the comparative baseline scenario and the restored baseline scenario. The Proposed Development would alter the composition of the view to a degree but would not be uncharacteristic of the baseline.
23	Diebidale Ridge (5.48a-g)	14.5 km northwest	High Hill Walker	This 360° panorama is of rounded, rolling hills to the south and east, and rugged mountains to the north and west. In the direction of the Site, the rolling form of round-topped mountains extends to the horizon. East of Ben Wyvis, operational Novar 1 turbines are barely discernible and have no influence on views. Novar 2 turbines are not visible.	**Figures 5.48a**, and **5.48g** show that the hubs of two proposed turbines and blades only of four would be theoretical visible. However, the blades of T1 are unlikely to be discernible. These would replace the smaller existing turbines of Novar 1 within the view. The Turbine blades would be noticeable in the distance above intervening landform occupying a very small proportion of available views.	The Proposed Development would be discernible but partly screened by landform and seen as a distant feature, relating to the far horizon. It would have a limited influence on views occupying a very small proportion of wider views available from Diebidale Ridge. As Novar 1 turbines have almost no influence on views and Novar 2 is not visible, there is no difference between the **comparative** and **restored scenarios**. The magnitude of change would be Slight/Negligible in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario.	Moderate/Minor and not significant in both the comparative baseline scenario and the restored baseline scenario. The Proposed Development would barely alter the composition of the view and would have a very limited influence on wider available views.
24	Knockfarrel (5.49a-g)	13.4 km south southwest	High Walkers and Visitors.	The view extends over the rolling farmland on the north side of Strath Peffer which is dotted with farm steadings, often set within mature trees.	**Figure 5.49a,** and **5.49g** demonstrates that the hubs of six proposed turbines and blades only of two turbines would be theoretically visible. Removal of Novar 1	The proposed turbines would be noticeable in the view increasing the perception of wind farm development. The proposed turbines would be larger than those of Novar 2 but would not be uncharacteristic	Moderate and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario.

Table 5.3.1: Viewpoint Assessment

VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
				Trees line water courses, local roads, and some field boundaries. There are views all around from this location out to the Cromarty and Moray Firths where the influence of human activity is more evident contrasting with views of uninhabited mountains to the northwest and west. Operational Novar 1 and 2 turbines are discernible on the hills at the horizon.	turbines would reduce the total number of turbines visible. The proposed turbines would be larger and more noticeable than Novar 1 and 2 turbines but not uncharacteristic of baseline views. The site infrastructure would not be visible in this view.	of the baseline and the size difference would not be an influencing factor on views. The magnitude of change would be Slight in both the **comparative scenario** and the **restored scenario**.	The Proposed Development would alter the composition of the view to a degree although they would influence only a small part of available views from this location.
25	A862 at Lentran (5.50a-g)	25.8 km south	Medium Users of the A862	This large-scale view is from the A862 at Lentran and is directed over the farmed lowlands on the south side of the Beauly Firth. Beyond the fields and trees which mark the field boundaries, the water of the firth is visible in the middle ground of the view. The gentle slopes of the Black Isle peninsula are seen on the other side of the Beauly Firth in the middle distance. The flat-topped bulk of Ben Wyvis is a notable feature to the northwest. Novar 1 and 2 turbines are not visible.	The wireline shown on **Figure 5.50a** indicates theoretical visibility of hubs of seven proposed turbines and blades only of two turbines. The photomontage shown on **Figure 5.50g** indicates that layers of intervening vegetation would partly screen the proposed turbines and they would be partly visible on an expansive horizon at long distance.	The Proposed Development is over 25 km away and largely screened by intervening mature trees. The proposed turbines would not from a noticeable part of the view. The magnitude of change would be Negligible in both the **comparative scenario** and the **restored scenario**.	Minor and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. View of distant tips and hubs of the Proposed Development would have a very limited influence on views.
26	A96 between Nairn and Inverness Retail Park (5.51a-g)	28.4 km south southeast	Medium Users of the minor road and A96	This large-scale view is from a minor road between the A96 and the Moray Firth, a few kilometres east of the Inverness Retail Park. It is directed over farmed land across the Moray Firth to the Black Isle peninsula. The coniferous woodland on Drumderfit Hill and Tourie Hill which flank Munlochy Bay, form the horizon for much of the view. To the southwest there are views along the Firth to the Kessock Bridge and the mountains beyond.	The wireline shown on **Figure 5.51a** indicates hubs of three proposed turbines and blades only of six turbines would potentially be visible. However, T1-T7 would not be visible due to intervening screening vegetation. T8 and T9 would be visible as very minor features in wide views from this location.	The Proposed Development is distant (over 28 km away) and largely screened by intervening landform and mature trees. The two proposed turbines visible in this view would form a very small part of the wider view with a very limited influence. The magnitude of change would be Negligible in both the **comparative scenario** and the **restored scenario**.	Minor and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. The composition of the view is largely unchanged by the Proposed Development.

Table 5.3.1: Viewpoint Assessment

VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
				Novar 1 turbines are not readily discernible, and Novar 2 turbines are not visible.			
27	Sutors of Cromarty, Rosemarkie and Fort George SLA (5.52a-g)	24.6 km east	Medium Users of the unclassified local access road	This large-scale view is from the unclassified road at the top of the cliffs overlooking Nigg Dock, and down the length of Cromarty Firth with Easter Ross to the north and the Black Isle to the south. Industrial and marine activity in the Cromarty Firth and along the shoreline are a notable influence on views. The town of Invergordon is visible on the far shore opposite the dock. Operational Novar 1 and 2 turbines are discernible on the horizon and have a very limited influence on views. Ben Wyvis is noticeable to the west of the Site and set back in the view.	Figure **5.52a**, and **5.52g** show that all nine of the hubs and blade tips would be visible, but the bases of the towers would be obscured by the hills. The smaller Novar turbines would be removed, and some of the Novar 2 turbines would remain visible. The layout would be of a simpler composition with fewer turbines. The proposed turbines would be more noticeable than Novar 2 turbines. Intervening distance and the large-scale nature of the views mean that the Proposed Development would extend across a small proportion of the view and be seen as a minor feature.	The Proposed Development is distant, over 24 km away. Whilst discernible, the proposed turbines form a small component of the view which is strongly influenced by industrial and marine activity. Due to intervening distance and the influence of human activity in the view, there is no difference between the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. The magnitude of change would be Slight/Negligible in both the comparative **baseline scenario** and the **restored scenario**.	Moderate/Minor and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. Although the Proposed Development would be discernible as a small and distant feature, there would be little change to the composition of the view.
28	A9 East of Alness (5.53a-g)	16.7 km east	Medium Users of the A9	This view is from the northern side of the A9, a short distance east of Alness. The view looks out over a large sloping field, bound by a post and wire fence alongside the road, and with a stone wall along the western edge. There are groups of mature trees visible along the northern and western horizon of the view, and there are hills in the far distance. The main outlook is to the south across the Cromarty Firth to the Black Isle. Novar 1 and 2 turbines are barely discernible.	The wireline shown on **Figure 5.53a** indicates that hubs of eight proposed turbines and blades only of one turbine would potentially be visible. Intervening vegetation would partly screen the Proposed Development leaving hubs of three turbines and blades only of three turbines visible from this location. The Proposed Development would form a very small element in the view against a backdrop of distant hills.	The Proposed Development would be discernible on the western horizon as a very small part of the view. The proposed turbines would be partly screened by landform and vegetation and seen against a backdrop of hills. Due to very limited visibility of Novar 1 and 2 turbines there is no difference between the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. The magnitude of change would be Slight/Negligible in both the **comparative scenario** and the **restored scenario**.	Minor and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. Although the Proposed Development would be discernible as a small and distant feature in clear visibility, there would be little change to the composition of the view.
29	Viewing Tower at Inverness Castle (5.54a-g)	28.3 km east southeast	High Visitor attraction	This view is from the Inverness Castle Tower in the centre of Inverness. The panoramic view is over the northern part of Inverness, with the River Ness in the west of the view, traversed by Greig Street Bridge and Friar's Bridge. The view of the city	The wireline shown on **Figure 5.54a** indicates that the hubs of eight proposed turbines and the blades only of one turbine would potentially be visible. Intervening vegetation would partly screen the Proposed Development leaving hubs of five turbines and blades only of three turbines visible from this location.	The Proposed Development would be discernible as a distant and small element beyond the busy and active foreground of Inverness. The Proposed Development would not interrupt views of Ben Wyvis or introduce a competing focal point. Due to very limited visibility of Novar 1 and 2 turbines there is no difference between	Minor and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. The Proposed Development would form a very small and distant feature within a busy view. Overall, the Proposed Development would result in a barely discernible change to

Table 5.3.1: Viewpoint Assessment

VP No.	Viewpoint Name (Figure ref.in EIAR Volume 3b)	Distance and Direction from the Site	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Baseline View	Predicted View	Magnitude of Change	Residual Effect on Visual Amenity
				from this viewpoint extends over roof tops and church spires towards the Harbour and Kessock Bridge and the Black Isle. The built environment of Inverness is main influence on views. The Beauly Firth is also visible and in the distance Ben Wyvis is a notable feature on the horizon Novar 1 and 2 turbines are barely discernible.	The Proposed Development would form a very small element in the view.	the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. The magnitude of change would be Negligible in both the **comparative scenario** and the **restored scenario**.	the underlying composition of the view.
30	Ardross Community Hall south-west façade (5.55a-g)	8.3 km east	High Community	This view is from the southwest side of the Ardross Community Hall, at the easternmost corner of the Ardross Castle GDL The view towards the Site looks across sloping fields towards the mature, dense mixed woodland associated with Ardross Castle GDL. Beyond the field and woodland are the forestry-clad slopes of the hills around Loch Glass. Two turbines of Novar 1 are visible. Novar 2 is not visible from this location.	The wireline shown on **Figure 5.55a** indicates that the hubs of eight proposed turbines and blades only of one turbine would potentially be visible. The Proposed Development would be a minor feature in views.	Two proposed turbines would be noticeable new features visible through a gap in woodland. The remaining turbines would be partly visible or entirely screened by intervening woodland. The proposed turbines would replace those presently within the view, and they would be slightly more visible. The magnitude of change would be Slight/ Negligible in both the **comparative scenario** and the **restored scenario**.	Moderate/Minor and not significant in both the comparative scenario and the restored scenario. A small number of turbines would be visible at this location. They would be seen on the skyline through a gap in woodland as a minor focal point. The influence on visual amenity would be limited.

Table 5.3.2: Viewpoint Assessment (Cumulative Effects)					
VP No.	**Viewpoint Name**	**Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint**	**Predicted Cumulative View (360 degree)**	**Magnitude of Cumulative Impact**	**Residual Cumulative Visual Effect**
2	**Carn Salachaidh**	High **Hill walkers**	Scenario 2 (Consented) Meall Bhuidhe, Lairg II and Garvary would be visible to the north and perceived as distant features in the opposite direction from the Proposed Development. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Coille Beith, Strath Oykel, Allt An Tuir and Achany Extension would be visible in the distance to the north appearing to extend the influence of wind farm development already established by operational Achany and Rosehall. Lairg II and Balblair would also be visible to the northeast at a distance and set low in the landscape. Ceislein would be visible in the direction of the Site set lower in the landscape. Creachan would be very noticeable extending across the middle distance of the view. Scenario 4 (Scoping) **Beinn Tharsuinn Repowering and Braelangwell would be the closest and more noticeable scoping sites. These would be the main influence on views in this scenario.**	The addition of the Proposed Development to the future baselines in Scenarios 2, 3 and 4 would be a minor addition to the influence of wind energy development on the composition of views. **The cumulative magnitude of change would be no greater than Slight.**	Scenario 2 (Consented), Scenario 3 (In Planning) and Scenario 4 (Scoping) Moderate and not significant. The addition of the Proposed Development would not lead to an increase in the significance of effect assessed for the Proposed Development with the operational baseline.
3	**Loch Glass Ben Wyvis Lodge**	High Visitors to Wyvis Lodge	The only other turbines potentially visible in this view are those of Novar 2 which is included in Scenario 1 (Operational) baseline.	The addition of the Proposed Development to Novar 2 is assessed in the main LVIA as part of the operational baseline which is described in Table 4.3.1.	The addition of the Proposed Development to Novar 2 is assessed in the main LVIA as part of the operational baseline which is described in Table 4.3.1.
4	**Strath Rusdale**	Medium Users of minor road	Scenario 2 (Consented) No consented wind farms would be visible. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ceislein would potentially be visible to the east of the Proposed Development. Creachan would be screened by vegetation. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Beinn Tharsuin Repowering would be screened by landform.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ceislein would have a limited influence on views at this location due to screening by forestry and the limited visibility mainly of blades. Scenario 4 (Scoping) The addition of the Proposed Development to the future baseline in Scenario 4 would lead to limited cumulative change and it would be the main influence in views. The cumulative magnitude of change would be Slight at most with forestry and Moderate/Slight at most without forestry.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Moderate/Minor, and not significant for motorists and residents Without forestry screening: Moderate and not significant for motorists and residents without forestry screening. Scenario 4 (Scoping) With forestry screening: No in-addition cumulative effects.
5	**A9 between Duncanston and Causeway**	Medium Users of A9	Scenario 2 (Consented) No consented wind farms would be visible. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Abhainn Dubh turbines would be visible in the direction of the Proposed Development appearing behind an intervening low ridge and partly in front of the eastern extent of the Ben Wyvis massif. Ballach and Carn Fearna would be visible to the west with Ballach partly screened by intervening vegetation. There	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) The main cumulative interaction would be with Ceislein. The addition of the Proposed Development would result in a perceived increase in wind farm development extending across the horizon. However, the influence of Abhainn Dubh would be limited and the addition of the Proposed Development would not lead to an increase in the magnitude of change assessed for the	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Moderate/Minor and not significant. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Moderate/Minor and not significant.

Table 5.3.2: Viewpoint Assessment (Cumulative Effects)					
VP No.	**Viewpoint Name**	**Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint**	**Predicted Cumulative View (360 degree)**	**Magnitude of Cumulative Impact**	**Residual Cumulative Visual Effect**
			would be limited interaction between these two sites and the Proposed Development. Ceislein would be the more noticeable site in views. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Tarvie and Beinn Tharsuinn Repowering would be discernible but with very limited influence on views or interaction with the Proposed Development.	Proposed Development with the operational baseline. The magnitude of cumulative change would be Slight. Scenario 4 (Scoping) The Proposed Development would be seen in combination with Ceislein and would extend the influence of wind farm development across the horizon and increase its influence on views. The addition of the Proposed Development would result in a limited increase in wind farm development and the magnitude of cumulative change would be Slight.	
6	**Boath**	High Community of Boath	Scenario 2 (Consented) No consented wind farms would be visible. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ceislein would be the more visible scoping scheme as Creachan would be screened by vegetation at this location. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No scoping wind farms would be visible.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) The addition of the Proposed Development to Ceislein would increase the extent of wind farm development visible. Ceslein turbines would partly be screened by forestry. The Proposed Development would be seen in succession and would be the main influence on views. The addition of the Proposed Development would not lead to an increase in the magnitude of change assessed for the Proposed Development with the operational baseline. The cumulative magnitude of change would be Moderate. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No cumulative effects.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) **Major/Moderate** and **significant** for the community of Boath. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No in-addition cumulative effects.
7	**Minor road to Inchlumpie**	High for Settlement Medium for users of minor road	Scenario 2 (Consented) No consented wind farms would be visible. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ceislein would be the more visible In Planning scheme. Creachan would be visible to the north at the head of the glen Scenario 4 (Scoping) Turbines of Beinn Tharsuinn Repowering would be seen on the skyline above the valley side.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ceislein would be closer to the viewpoint and positioned on lower ground behind forestry and partly screened by the intervening forestry. The Proposed Development would be set back from the viewpoint and associated with the ridgeline rather than the lower lying land. It would be a noticeable new addition to views but would not lead to an increase in the magnitude of change assessed for the Proposed Development with the operational baseline. The cumulative magnitude of change would be Moderate/Substantial. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No cumulative effects.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Major/Moderate and significant for residents. Moderate and not significant for road users. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No in-addition cumulative effects.
8	**Minor road by Ardross Distillery**	Medium for users of the minor road.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No consented wind farms would be visible. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ceislein would be very noticeable and appear closer than the Proposed Development in nearby hills above the strath. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No Scoping wind farms would be visible.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) The addition of the Proposed Development to Ceislein would increase the extent of wind farm development across the horizon and increase its influence on views. Wind farm development would not be uncharacteristic of views as Novar 2 would be present. It would be a noticeable new addition to views but would not lead to an increase in the magnitude of change assessed for the Proposed Development with the operational baseline.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Major/Moderate and significant. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No in-addition cumulative effects.

Table 5.3.2: Viewpoint Assessment (Cumulative Effects)

VP No.	Viewpoint Name	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Predicted Cumulative View (360 degree)	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Cumulative Visual Effect
				The cumulative magnitude of change would be Moderate/Substantial. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No cumulative effects.	
9	**Loch Morie**	High for visitors to the Kildermorie Estate	Scenario 2 (Consented) No consented wind farms would be visible. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ceislein is the only site In Planning that would be visible to the south beyond the glen. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No Scoping wind farms would be visible.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ceislein would be visible and have a minor influence on views at this location. The Proposed Development would therefore be the main influence on views and its addition would lead to limited cumulative change. The cumulative magnitude of change would be Slight. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No cumulative effects.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Moderate and not significant. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No in-addition cumulative effects.
10	**Beinn Tharsuinn**	High Hill walkers	Scenario 2 (Consented) Most of the consented wind farms would be perceived as distant features. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Abhainn Dubh and Ballach would be seen as distant and recessive features in the direction of the Proposed Development. Balblair and Lairg III would be seen as distant and recessive features in lower lying areas to the north. Ceislein would be visible in the same direction as the Proposed Development. Sites In Planning would have a limited influence on views. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Beinn Tharsuinn Repowering would be very noticeable and have the main influence on views.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Abhainn Dubh and Ballach would be visible in the direction of the Proposed Development but would have a limited influence. Ceislein would be visible in the same field of view and the Proposed Development would increase the perceived extent of wind farm development. The Proposed Development would be the main influencing factor in this scenario. The magnitude of cumulative change would be Moderate/Slight. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Beinn Tharsuinn would be the main influence on views. The Proposed Development would be a noticeable addition at a location where wind farm development is an established feature. It would appear to extend slightly the amount of wind farm development visible in views to the southwest. The magnitude of cumulative change would be Slight.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Moderate and not significant. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Moderate and not significant.
11	**Summit of Cnoc Fyrish**	High: Tourists (Formal viewpoint)	Scenario 2 (Consented) No consented wind farms would be visible. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ceislein would be the more noticeable In Planning scheme and would be the main influence on views. Abhainn Dubh would be the more noticeable of the other sit=es with Carn Fearna discernible behind. Ballach would be discernible in the distance. These schemes would have a limited influence on views Scenario 4 (Scoping) Intervening distance to scoping sites means they would have a limited influence on views.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Abhainn Dubh would be seen as a distant feature in views to the southwest. It would be seen on lower ground and there would be limited interaction with the Proposed Development. Ceislein would be very noticeable and appear closer than the Proposed Development extending across a large proportion of the view. The Proposed Development would slightly increase the amount of wind energy development visible and the magnitude of cumulative change would be Slight/Negligible due to Ceislein being the main influence in views. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Limited cumulative effects.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Moderate/Minor and not significant. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Moderate/Minor and not significant.
13	**Easter Brae Black Isle**	Medium Users of minor road	Scenario 2 (Consented) No consented wind farms would be visible.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects.

Table 5.3.2: Viewpoint Assessment (Cumulative Effects)					
VP No.	**Viewpoint Name**	**Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint**	**Predicted Cumulative View (360 degree)**	**Magnitude of Cumulative Impact**	**Residual Cumulative Visual Effect**
			Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ceislein would be visible in front of the Proposed Development and partly screened by intervening landform. Abhainn Dubh would be visible in front of Ben Wyvis separated from the Proposed Development by terrain. Carn Fearna would be a distant feature in views. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Beinn Tharsuinn Repowering would be visible but would have a very limited influence on views.	Scenario 3 (In Planning) The Proposed Development would be visible in combination with Ceislein which would extend across a larger part of the view. The proposed turbines would appear as being of similar size and as those of Ceislein and would be perceived as part of the same wind farm. There would also be combined visibility with Abhainn Dubh The addition of the Proposed Development would result in a slight increase in the influence of wind farm development leading to Slight magnitude of cumulative change. The Proposed Development would slightly increase the amount of wind farm development visible and. The addition of the Proposed Development would result in limited cumulative change and the magnitude of change would be Slight. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Beinn Tharsuinn would be noticeable on the skyline but would have a limited influence. In Scenarios 3 and 4 the cumulative magnitude of cumulative change would be Slight.	Scenario 3 (In Planning) Scenario 4 (Scoping) Moderate/Minor and not significant.
16	**Ben Wyvis Lower Summit of An t-Socach**	High: Hill walkers	Scenario 2 (Consented) Consented site would be distant and the cumulative interaction would be very limited. Scenario 3 (In Planning) The main interaction with the Proposed Development would arise from its addition to Ceislein which would be visible adjacent to the Proposed Development amongst small-scale hills. Abhainn Dubh would be appear closer to the viewpoint and separated from the Proposed Development by terrain. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Beinn Tharsuinn Repowering would be visible appearing more distant and partly screened by landform.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) The addition of the Proposed Development to Ceislein would further extend wind farm development across part of the view where wind farm development is a characteristic feature. Given the presence of Novar 2 and the influence of Ceislein the addition of the Proposed Development would result in a Slight magnitude of cumulative change. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Beinn Tharsuinn would have a limited influence.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Moderate and not significant Scenario 4 (Scoping) Moderate and not significant
17	**A835 at Leanaig Junction**	Medium Users of the A835	Scenario 2 (Consented) No consented wind farms would be visible. Scenario 3 (In Planning) In planning sites would be visible but there would be limited interaction with the Proposed Development except Abhainn Dubh which would be visible in the direction of the Site. The would be a potential interaction would be with Ceislein which would be largely screened by vegetation in this view. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Tarvie would be visible and Beinn Tharsuinn Repowering would barely be discernible.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) The Proposed Development would add to the influence of Abhainn Dubh in the same part of the horizon. However, due to the limited influence of Abhainn Dubh the addition of the Proposed Development would not lead to an increase in the magnitude of cumulative change assessed for Novar Repowering with the operational baseline. Carn Fearna and Ballach would be separated from the Proposed Development by terrain and the addition the Proposed Development while noticeable would not lead to an increase in the magnitude of change assessed for the Proposed Development with the operational baseline. The cumulative magnitude of change would be Slight. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No cumulative effects.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Moderate/Minor and not significant. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No in addition cumulative effects.

Table 5.3.2: Viewpoint Assessment (Cumulative Effects)					
VP No.	**Viewpoint Name**	**Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint**	**Predicted Cumulative View (360 degree)**	**Magnitude of Cumulative Impact**	**Residual Cumulative Visual Effect**
19	**Culbokie Black Isle**	High Settlement of Culbokie	Scenario 2 (Consented) No consented sites would be visible. Scenario 3 (In Planning) The main interaction would be with Ceislein which would be visible adjacent to the Proposed Development appearing to extend across the same part of the horizon. Abhainn Dubh would also be visible in the same direction as the Proposed Development and against the backdrop of Ben Wyvis. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Glasa would not be readily discernible and Tarvie would be a distant element.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) The Proposed Development would be visible in combination with Ceislein which would extend across a larger part of the view. The proposed turbines would appear as being of similar size as those of Ceislein and would be perceived as part of the same wind farm. There would be combined visibility with Abhainn Dubh. The addition of the Proposed Development would result in limited cumulative change and the magnitude of change would be Slight. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Due to the intervening distance to Tarvie and the acute angle of views and screening by vegetation there would be no cumulative effects.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Moderate and not significant. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No in-addition cumulative effects.
20	**Glen Glass**	High Walkers	Scenario 2 (Consented) No consented wind farms would be visible. Scenario 3 (In Planning) No in Planning wind farms would be visible. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No Scoping sites would be visible.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) No cumulative effects. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No cumulative effects. In Scenarios 2, 3 and 4 the cumulative magnitude of change would be None.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No in-addition cumulative effects. In Scenarios 2, 3 and 4 the addition of the Proposed Development would not lead to cumulative residual effects. The overall effects would be none and not significant.
21	**A817 Invergordon**	Medium for users of the B817 High for walkers	Scenario 2 (Consented) No consented wind farms would be visible. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ceislein would be seen in front of the Proposed Development partly screened by intervening landform. There would be combined visibility of Abhainn Dubh and the Proposed Development. Ballach would not be readily discernible. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Glasa and Beinn Tharsuinn Repowering would be screened by intervening buildings and vegetation.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ballach would be seen as a distant feature separated from the Proposed Development by intervening distance and terrain. There would be limited interaction between these two developments. There would be combined visibility with Abhainn Dubh which would be seen lower in the landscape against a backdrop of landform. However, the Proposed Development is separated from Abhainn Dubh by terrain and intervening distance and seen in a different context. The Proposed Development would add to Ceislein slightly increasing the number of wind turbines visible but with limited extension of development across the view. The addition of the Proposed Development would lead to a Slight/Negligible magnitude of cumulative change due to the influence of Ceislein. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No cumulative effects.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Moderate/Minor and not significant for walkers. Scenario 4 (Scoping) No in-addition cumulative effects.

Table 5.3.2: Viewpoint Assessment (Cumulative Effects)

VP No.	Viewpoint Name	Sensitivity of Visual Receptors at Viewpoint	Predicted Cumulative View (360 degree)	Magnitude of Cumulative Impact	Residual Cumulative Visual Effect
22	**Tom Ban Mor**	High Hill walkers	Scenario 2 (Consented) Kirkan and Loch Luichart Extension II would be the more noticeable consented schemes appearing as part of the operational Lochluichart and Corriemoillie group of wind farms. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Creachan would be the nearest visible in planning site. Carn Fearna would be separated from the group of operational and consented sites at Lochluichart, separated from the Proposed Development by distance. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Glasa would have the main influence on views partly screened by landform and appearing larger than the operational and consented turbines visible and more noticeable than the Proposed Development.	Scenario 2 (Consented) Kirkan and Lochluichart Extension II would be perceived as part of, or extensions to, the operational Lochluichart and Corriemoillie group of wind farms. There would be limited interaction between the Proposed Development and these schemes, and its addition would lead to a Slight/Negligible magnitude of cumulative change. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Creachan would have a slightly greater influence in views from this location as it is closer than the Proposed Development and the turbines would appear larger. The Proposed Development would be separated from Carn Fearna by intervening distance and terrain, and there would be limited interaction between the two schemes. Its addition would lead to a Slight/Negligible magnitude of cumulative change. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Due to the limited influence of the Proposed Development in the operational baseline its addition to scoping schemes would lead to a Negligible magnitude of cumulative change.	Scenario 2 (Consented), Scenario 3 (In Planning) and Scenario 4 (Scoping) Minor and not significant.
24	**Knockfarrel**	High Walkers and visitors of the vitrified fort.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No consented wind farms would be visible. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ceislein would be the more noticeable In Planning development and would be seen in the direction of the Proposed Development. Abhainn Dubh, Ballach and Carn Fearna would all be visible from this viewpoint location. Abhainn Dubh, would be visible in the same direction as the Proposed Development and in front of the proposed turbines. Carn Fearna and Ballach would be seen in successive views from this location. Scenario 4 (Scoping) Tarvie would be visible in succession and appear lower in the landscape than Carn Fearna (In Planning).	Scenario 2 (Consented) No cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) Ceislein and the Proposed Development would be perceived as being in the same group of hills. Ceislein would appear closer to the viewpoint and would be more prominent than the Proposed Development - the addition of which would result in a slight increase in the amount of wind farm development visible. Abhainn Dubh would also have an influence on views at this location as the turbines are closer to the viewpoint, appearing larger and overlapping with each other. The Proposed Development would be noticeable appearing on the skyline behind Abhainn Dubh and separated from it by terrain. The addition of the Proposed Development would lead to a Slight/Negligible magnitude of cumulative change. Scenario 4 (Scoping) The Proposed Development would be seen in succession with Tarvie. Tarvie would have a greater influence assuming the prior presence of Ceislein and Abhainn Dubh which would be visible in front of the Proposed Development. The addition of the Proposed Development would result in a Sight/Negligible magnitude of cumulative change.	Scenario 2 (Consented) No in-addition cumulative effects. Scenario 3 (In Planning) and Scenario 4 (Scoping) Minor and not significant.