

Table 5.1.1: Landscape Construction and Operation Impacts and Effects

Receptor With key features and characteristics	Sensitivity	Construction impact	Construction Magnitude	Construction Effect	Operation Impact	Operation magnitude	Operation Effect
<p>Fabric: Site of 105ha near the transition between the North Loch Awe Craggy Upland LCT (7a) and Craggy Upland LCT (7). Current land use for 740m of section of the Inveraray to Taynuilt 132kv OHL with existing 35A and 35A Towers with wayleave and low-lying moorland vegetation. Commercial Forestry land use mix of semi mature and mature plantation. Existing forestry tracks.</p>	Medium	<p>Direct effects with removal of soil and vegetation; early felling of semi-mature trees; new temporary tracks; disturbance by plant and activity that would be notable change on this area that would be short-term and to some extent reversible.</p>	Medium	Moderate	<p>Direct effects on landcover and use. Loss of relatively small area used for forestry plantation and increase in vegetation type suitable for operational corridor. Small area of soil lost to two new tower foundations and access tracks; Increase in area used electricity 132kv OHL. Permanent.</p>	Medium – notable alteration of features within Site.	Moderate
<p>LCT 7c: N. Loch Awe Craggy. Area around Lock Awe at its head. Forms foreground to views of Ben Cruachan. Diverse wooded shores and islands; Gateway to Lorn and north Argyll. Irregular upland plateau with relatively simple vegetation pattern. A number of operational and consented wind farms at Carn Gaibhre and Carraig Gheal are prominent features when seen from Lock Awe. Inveraray to Taynuilt 132kv OHL crosses the LCT to the south.</p>	High	<p>Direct effects on landscape fabric (as above) that are localised with the landscape context essentially unaltered. Indirect impacts on landscape character: Disturbance on tranquillity Change to vegetation and land use within localised area of expansive LCT; Removal of semi-mature forestry New temporary diversion feature with associated operational corridor back clothed by rising topography that would be reversible. Duration of 18months.</p>	Low in proximity	Moderate – None	<p>Direct effects on landscape fabric (as above) that are localised with the landscape context essentially unaltered. Indirect impacts on landscape character: A small increase in the proportion of the existing OHL within a small area of the landscape due to the permanent Tie In and new towers; Small perceptual increase in OHL features in proximity and at higher elevations that would dissipate with distance; Backclothing against rising topography.</p>	Low	Moderate - None
<p>LCT 2 High Tops Forms a scenic backdrop to many of the more settled loch shores landscape highly visible and feature a number of Munro and Corbett mountains popular with walkers that increases visual sensitivity. diverse landform with gullies, scarp slopes and rocky screes. Some lower slopes are used for conifer plantations Lies in Ben Lui and Loch Etive Mountains WLA and covered by and APQ; Clachan Flats, An Suidhe, Cruach Mhor, Beinn Gghall and Carraig Gheal wind farms are visible from areas of this LCT.</p>	High	<p>Indirect perceptual impacts within a small area of on landscape character at its fringes due to: Experienced at distance Removal of semi-mature forestry within small area of view that has a baseline of rotational felling; New temporary diversion feature with associated operational corridor back clothed by rising topography seen within the context of the existing 132kv OHL that would be reversible. Small proportion of the landscape setting of the LCT at its fringes. Duration of 18months. Unaltered perceptual aspects</p>	Low at high elevations on the fringes of the LCT	Moderate - None	<p>Indirect perceptual impacts within a small area of LCT at its fringe. Impact would be: Experienced at distance and elevation A small area of the foreground view within expansive view In the context of the existing 132vOHL A relatively small additional element to an existing landscape feature. Unaltered perceptual aspects Permanent impact Backclothing within no alteration to skyline, slight alteration to existing towers (35/35A) due to angle form and increased height that would be barely discernible at distance</p>	Low	Moderate - None
<p>LCT 4 Mountain Glens Linear landscape along river valleys with linear settlements in areas Glens can include ribbon lochs and rounded lochs in upper valley Rivers associated with woodland and pasture; Narrow and enclosed small scale landscape. More open views at head of Lochs</p>	High	<p>Indirect perceptual impacts within a small area of on landscape character at its fringes due to: Experienced at distance Removal of semi-mature forestry within small area of view that has a baseline of rotational felling; Part views of new temporary diversion feature with associated operational corridor back clothed by rising topography seen within the context of the existing 132kv OHL that would be reversible. Small proportion of the landscape setting of the LCT at its fringes. Duration of 18months. Unaltered perceptual aspects</p>	Low	Moderate - None	<p>Indirect perceptual impacts within a small area of LCT at its fringe at the head of Loch Awe. Impact would be: Experienced at distance Full to partial views deciduous shoreline woodland screening that would decrease in winter; Change in height and form of two existing towers and two new towers Seen against a backclothing of rising topography Seen within the context of the existing 132kv alignment Small area within the head of Loch Awe</p>	Low	Moderate - None

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<p>LCT 5a Loch Fyne Upland Forest Moor Mosaic</p> <p>Large scale landscape</p> <p>Upland plateaus with rounded ridges, craggy outcrops and irregular slopes.</p> <p>Areas with lochs and winding narrow glens and wider river valleys</p> <p>Land use is commercial forestry with some open moorland and no discernible field boundaries</p> <p>Few, isolated buildings</p> <p>Limited access</p>	High	<p>Indirect perceptual impacts within a small area of on landscape character at along the north of Loch Awe:</p> <p>Disturbance on tranquillity within proximity to works at LCT fringes</p> <p>Change to vegetation and land use within localised area experienced at the fringes of the LCT;</p> <p>Removal of semi-mature forestry within an area that has a baseline of rotational felling.</p> <p>Part views of new temporary diversion feature with associated operational corridor back clothed by rising topography that would be reversible.</p> <p>Duration of 18months.</p>	Low	Moderate - None	<p>Indirect perceptual impacts within a small area of LCT along the north of Loch Awe. Impact would be:</p> <p>Experienced at distance</p> <p>Be partial views screened by topography and through deciduous shoreline woodland screening</p> <p>Relative small Change in height and form of two existing towers and two new towers</p> <p>Seen against a backclothing of rising topography</p> <p>Seen within the context of the existing 132kV alignment</p>	Low	Moderate - None
<p>LCT 7 Craggy Upland</p> <p>irregular upland plateau in the surrounds of Lock Awe.</p> <p>Amorphous landform with rounded knolls, rock outcrops with low-lying lock.</p> <p>Predominantly open moorland with blocks of conifer plantations.</p> <p>Oak-birch woodland on lower slopes.</p> <p>A historic intricate, irregular landscape pattern with stone walls enclosing pastures within glens.</p> <p>Isolated farmsteads and small villages.</p> <p>No prominent summits with average upland moor at approx. 300m.</p> <p>Overall a simple vegetation pattern.</p>	Medium	<p>Indirect perceptual impacts within a small area of on landscape character at its fringes due to:</p> <p>Disturbance on tranquillity on fringes of LCT</p> <p>Change to vegetation and land use within localised area experienced at the fringes of the LCT;</p> <p>Removal of semi-mature forestry within an area that has a baseline of rotational felling.</p> <p>New temporary diversion feature with associated operational corridor back clothed by rising topography that would be reversible.</p> <p>Duration of 18months.</p>	Negligible	Minor - None	<p>Indirect perceptual impacts within a small area of LCT at its northern fringes:</p> <p>In proximity to the Site and where visible at distance in the north east area to the west of Loch Awe</p> <p>addition of new tower features within a small area in the surrounds;</p> <p>very small change to the perceptual aspects of landscape character they would be barely discernible</p> <p>seen within the context of the existing 132kV OHL;</p> <p>relatively small area impacted within this expansive LCT</p> <p>where visible backclothed against rising topography</p> <p>permanent impact</p>	Low reducing to None	Minor-None
<p>LCT 20 Rocky Mosaic</p> <p>Small scale landscape</p> <p>Uneven hummocky landform with rocky outcrops and narrow glens</p> <p>Steep wooded cliffs and gorse covered slopes</p> <p>Rocky indented coastline</p> <p>Small settlements and isolated farm buildings</p> <p>Strong sense of containment;</p> <p>Small woodlands, fields and settlement reinforce sense of small scale.</p>	High	<p>Indirect perceptual impacts within a small area of on landscape character at along the north of Loch Awe due to:</p> <p>Disturbance on tranquillity within proximity to works at LCT fringes</p> <p>Change to vegetation and land use within localised area experienced at the fringes of the LCT;</p> <p>Removal of semi-mature forestry within an area that has a baseline of rotational felling.</p> <p>Part views of new temporary diversion feature with associated operational corridor back clothed by rising topography that would be reversible.</p> <p>Duration of 18 months.</p>	Negligible	Moderate – None	<p>Indirect perceptual impacts within a small area of LCT along the north of Loch Awe. Impact would be:</p> <p>Experienced at distance</p> <p>Be partial views screened by topography and through deciduous shoreline woodland screening</p> <p>Relative small Change in height and form of two existing towers and two new towers</p> <p>Seen against a backclothing of rising topography</p> <p>Seen within the context of the existing 132kV alignment</p>	Negligible	Minor-None
<p>North Argyll APQ (N. Loch Awe area) special qualities:</p> <p>Diverse island-studded loch basin and its scenic juxtaposition;</p> <p>Islands on the loch vary in size and shape and add variety to views from roads/paths providing a distinct pattern of wooded islands that is a nationally rare feature.</p> <p>Elevated views from the slopes and ridge of the Cruachan massif where the broad basin of Loch Awe form a key foreground focus;</p> <p>Diverse mix of native woodlands including the inventory listed designed landscape of Ardanaiseig;</p> <p>Upland that form an arc of high ground containing the loch basin and simple</p>	High	<p>Direct effects on landscape fabric within the APQ as detailed above.</p> <p>Indirect effects due to:</p> <p>Partial views of activity and new temporary diversion from the loch base around the sensitive North of Loch Awe. Seen against a back clothing of rising topography.</p> <p>Full views of activity from the elevated areas of the Cruachan massif and new temporary diversion seen against a back clothing of rising topography.</p> <p>Temporary diversion feature would be reversible and short term effect. And within the</p>	Low in proximity and at higher elevations with full visibility.	Moderate - None	<p>Direct impact due to permanent change to landcover and use within the APQ.</p> <p>Indirect effects due to:</p> <p>Partial views across Loch Awe from shorelines</p> <p>Elevated view from Cruachan massif within basin of Loch Awe that is a key foreground focus;</p> <p>Addition of elements to an existing landscape feature within these views</p> <p>Relative dispersed area of potential visibility (Figure 5.2c) with APQ</p>	Low – None	Moderate - None

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backdrop of moorland and fores that contrast with loch fringes and loch. Cultural heritage along the loch including castles, hotels and modern industrial Cruachan Dam Recreational value		context of the existing 132kV OHL. Tranquillity experienced during recreational activities within the APQ due to noise, dissipating with distance Removal of areas of semi-mature and mature forestry within an area that has a baseline of rotational felling.			No alteration to skyline due to backclothing against rising topography. Permanent impact		
Ardanaiseig House GDL Designed landscape with woodland, gardens, parkland and architectural features of value. Woodland canopy contributes to shoreline scenery from the A85 route; extensive panoramas of the magnificent upland scenery from various locations, especially to Ben Cruachan, 3,595' (1,125m), and east across Loch Awe to Ben Lui, 3,708' (1,130m).	High	Indirect effects due to: Partial views of activity and new temporary diversion from the area of the GDL along the shores of Loch Awe that would be reversible. No aesthetic impacts expected within wooded areas of the GDL. activity experienced against a back clothing of rising topography. Disturbance on tranquillity from noise. Short-term duration of 18 months.	Negligible	Minor	Indirect effects due to: Partial views from the area of the GDL along the shores of Loch Awe that would be permanent No aesthetic impacts expected within wooded areas of the GDL. activity experienced against a back clothing of rising topography. Short-term duration of 18 months.		

Table 5.1.2: Operational Impact at Representative Viewpoint Location				
Viewpoint Location, Distance and Direction to Proposed Development (see Figure 5.5 for location)	Baseline View	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Operational impact	Effect
Viewpoint: 1 Neil Munro Commemorative Monument Distance: 1.1km East, elevation of 232 m AOD See Figure 5.7a for baseline image	The view extends from a locally important monument situated 1.1 km east of the Site within the. Views from the summit of the monument are 350 degrees. The foreground is a mixture of moorland and areas of mature, unmanage conifers Midground views are a mix of semi-mature and mature conifer plantations and open moorland with craggy upland hills. The key views from the monument are to the south along Glen Aray and northeast towards Beinn Bhuidhe and the Ben Lui WLA. The Site is visible to the west from this location, with the current OHL alignment.	Recreational User: High (Hill Walkers) Tourist: High Transport (A819): Medium Landscape Character: North Loch Awe Craggy Upland LCT 7a, High	See Figure 5.7c for Photomontage of Proposed Development: Views of the Proposed Development from this location would: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- occur across the westerly aspect within the context of a 350 degree view;- an increase in the area of the existing Taynuilt to Inveraray 132kV OHL feature due to the Tie-In to the Proposed Substation.- change the form of two existing towers with angle towers of increased height and introduce two new towers into the view;- be a full filtered view while either walking or being stationary. Impacts would be mitigated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- distance (1.1km); screening by intervening mature conifers that are not commercially managed; positioning of towers against rising topography A partial addition to an existing feature with a localised impact within an unaltered landscape and visual context. Magnitude: Low	Moderate
Viewpoint: 2 Cnoc Lomain, Argyll and Bute Distance: 5.4km Northwest, 158 AOD elevation See Figure 5.8a for baseline image	The view extends from Cnoc Lomain at 177 m AOD at approximately 5.4km from the Site. are 350 degrees and demonstrate the juxtaposition of landscape types within this area. To the north, lower undulating hills provide a contrasting foreground to the dramatic peaks of Ben Cruachan that present a rugged and wild landscape with a dramatic sense of scale but constraining longer distance views. To the south, views are channelled along Loch Awe that is framed by the surrounding hills that taper to the shoreline with a mosaic of woodland, moorland with isolated dwellings. Electricity infrastructure is a feature of the views, with turbines at Carraig Gheal seen against the skyline in the mid distance. To the north west the turbines Carn Gaibhre are backclothed by rising topography to some extent. The Taynuilt to Inverary 132kV OHL crosses the view to the south. The Site is not visible from this location due to screening by intervening topography.	Recreational (walkers): High Residents (Kichrenan): High Tourist: High Landscape Character: North Loch Awe Craggy Upland LCT 7a	See Figure 5.8c for photomontage image Views of the Proposed Development from this location would: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- occur within a small proportion of the south easterly view within the context of a 350 degree view;- integrate with the existing 132kV OHL operational corridor feature that crosses in proximity to this view.- be a partial view while either walking or being stationary of the replacement 35A angle tower only. Impacts would be mitigated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- distance (5.4km);- screening by intervening commercial forestry plantation that is scheduled for felling before 2030 in the LTFP and replanted in the future. Varying the amount of mitigation over time, which is accounted for in the appraisal;- screening of towers 35B, 35A&B by topography;- positioning of towers against rising topography so that skylines from this location are not interrupted;- position within and area of the landscape used for commercial forestry plantation that create a baseline condition of human influence; At this location the change presents a barely discernible alteration to an existing landscape feature with the underlying landscape character and view composition essentially unimpacted. Magnitude: Negligible	Minor
Viewpoint: 3 Cruach Mhor Summit Distance: 5.2km Northeast See Figure 5.9a for baseline image	The view extends from Cruach Mhor summit at 414 m AOD within the Ben Lui WLA. The summit provides 350 degree views of the surrounding landscape. The longest distance views stretch out to the west, beyond Loch Awe with distant ridges crossing the view in the far distance. The foreground is composed of open moorland formed by undulating grassy knolls with some stretches of timber and wire fencing crossing the view The moorland stretches into the midground view, with areas of conifer plantations forming dark shapes across lower slopes. Longer distance views span from the north west to the north east with the peaks located in the Loch Etive and Ben Lui WLAs creating a dramatic backdrop of large ridges and steep slopes against the skyline. Some distant peaks are visible to the north east, however views are constrained by intervening topography. To the	Recreational User: High (Hill Walkers) Tourist: High Landscape Character: North Loch Awe Craggy Upland LCT 7a	Views of the Proposed Development from this location would: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- occur within a very small proportion of the south westerly view (refer to the wireframe in Figure 5.9b) within the context of a 350 degree view;- integrate with the existing 132kV OHL operational corridor feature within the view.- be a full view while either walking or being stationary. Impacts would be mitigated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- distance (5.2km);- screening by intervening commercial forestry plantation that is not scheduled for felling in the current LTFP;- positioning of towers against rising topography so that skylines from this location are not interrupted;- position within and area of the landscape used for commercial forestry plantation that create a baseline condition of human influence. At this location the change presents a barely discernible alteration to an existing landscape feature with the underlying landscape character and view composition essentially unimpacted. Magnitude: Negligible	Minor

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Viewpoint Location, Distance and Direction to Proposed Development (see Figure 5.5 for location)	Baseline View	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Operational impact	Effect
	<p>east views are constrained by intervening hills.</p> <p>Long distance views to the south are less dramatic but are of open upland moor areas with large dark area of conifer plantations on the Craggy uplands and slopes towards Loch Awe. Wind turbines are visible on at Carraig Gheal and Carn Gaibhre although the majority set against slopes with minimum intrusion to the skyline.</p> <p>The Site is visible from this location, but it is not expected to be possible to discern the existing OHL from this distance with the naked eye.</p>			
<p>Viewpoint: 4 Beinn a Bhuiridh Summit Distance: 9.2km South See Figure 5.10a for baseline image</p>	<p>The view extends from Beinn a Bhuiridh summit at 897 m AOD. Views are extensive and long distance from north east to north west in a southerly direction. Views are constrained by the summits and topography to the north and north west.</p> <p>The foreground is composed of rocky outcrops and moorland grass associated with the summit location. The ground drops away quickly to the south allowing expansive view.</p> <p>The midground is formed by the undulating, craggy uplands that form the Loch Awe Valley with conifer plantations forming dark areas that mask the topography. Small lochs are present between upland hills. Loch Awe forms a distinctive feature that extends from the mid-ground to far ground view, winding through the landscape with areas of woodland and scattered dwelling visible along the shoreline.</p> <p>Wind turbines are visible at Carraig Gheal and Carn Gaibhre in the mid ground although the majority set against slopes with minimum intrusion to the skyline. Only minimal OHL features are visible, with no prominent features crossing the landscape within this view.</p> <p>Long distance views are possible to the east, south and west with a mix of peaks and ridges and open sea forming the horizon skyline.</p> <p>The juxtaposition of different landscape typologies is visible in this location with mountains, glens, lochs, uplands and shorelines contributing to a diverse and varied landscape. Large dark areas of forestry plantations draw the eye, with felled areas indicating active management.</p> <p>The Site is visible to the south from this location within a large area of forestry plantation.</p>	<p>Recreational User: High (Hill Walkers) Tourist: High</p> <p>Landscape Character: High Tops, LCT2 High</p>	<p>Views of the Proposed Development from this location would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - occur within a very small proportion of the mid-ground into the southerly view (as shown in the wireframe in Figure 5.10b), within the context of a 180 degree panoramic view that is extensive and long distance; - integrate with the existing 132kV OHL operational corridor feature within the view. - be a full view seen while either walking or being stationary. <p>Impacts would be mitigated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - distance (9.2km) and elevation - screening by intervening commercial forestry plantation that is scheduled for felling prior to 2030 in the current LTFP although expected to be replanted. This variation in screening mitigation is considered in the appraisal; - screening of towers 35B, 35A&B by topography - positioning of towers against rising topography so that skylines from this location are not interrupted; - position within and area of the landscape used for commercial forestry plantation that create a baseline condition of human influence. <p>At this location the change presents a barely discernible alteration to an existing landscape feature with the underlying landscape character and view composition essentially unimpacted.</p> <p>Magnitude: Negligible</p>	<p>Minor</p>
<p>Viewpoint: 5 Beinn an t-Sithein Distance: 9.55km East See Figure 5.11a for baseline image</p>	<p>The view extends from the summit of Beinn an t-Sithein at 594 m AOD. The summit provides 350 degree views with long distance views to the north, south and west. Views to the east and south east are constrained by summits of Beinn Bhuidhe, Maol Breac and Binnein an Fhithleir.</p>	<p>Recreational User: High (Hill Walkers) Tourist: High</p> <p>Landscape Character: High</p>	<p>Views of the Proposed Development from this location would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - occur within a very small proportion of the mid-ground into the southerly view (as shown in the wireframe in Figure 5.12b); - integrate with the existing 132kV OHL operational corridor feature within the view. - be a partial view of the Proposed Development with replacement angle tower 35A visible; - be seen while either walking or being stationary. 	<p>Minor</p>

Table 5.1.2: Operational Impact at Representative Viewpoint Location

Viewpoint Location, Distance and Direction to Proposed Development (see Figure 5.5 for location)	Baseline View	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Operational impact	Effect
	<p>The foreground is composed by the open moorland of the summit location with the ground quickly falling away to the midground view.</p> <p>The midground includes upland moor with craegs and rocky outcrops visible on the slopes that provide the foreground to the dramatic ridges to the north. Lower slopes have irregular shaped large, dark areas of conifer plantations with evidence of felling. To the south views are channelled along the valley of Glen Fyne, with woodland covering lower valley slopes and areas of grassland along the valley floor. The Taynuilt to Inverary OHL crosses the landscape through open moorland and large areas of forestry plantation. the turbines at An Suidhe visible against the skyline to the fore of mountains in the far distance. To the east, midground views are of the Lochan Shira reservoir, Lochan Sron More and power station within a hummocky, moorland shallow valley.</p> <p>Long distance views to the north are composed of mountain ridges that rise and fall against the skyline with valley slopes visible between. Ben Cruachan rises forming a dramatic contrast to the uplands surrounding Loch Awe. To the north east, longer distance views are possible with a relatively lower and more gently undulating topography.</p> <p>Long distance views to the south and south east display a diversity of land uses and landscape with views channelled along Glen Fyne to the head of the Loch and beyond. To the west, long distance views extend to summits beyond the Loch of Lorn rising and falling against the skyline.</p>		<p>Impacts would be mitigated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - distance (5.4km); - screening by topography as shown in the wireframe Figure 5.12b); - screening by intervening commercial forestry plantation that is scheduled for felling prior to 2030 in the current LTFP although expected to be replanted. This variation in screening mitigation is considered in the appraisal; - positioning of towers against rising topography so that skylines from this location are not interrupted; - position within and area of the landscape used for commercial forestry plantation that create a baseline condition of human influence. <p>At this location the change presents a barely discernible alteration to an existing landscape feature with the underlying landscape character and view composition essentially unimpacted.</p> <p>Magnitude: Negligible</p>	
<p>Viewpoint: 5 Ardanaiseig House GDL Distance: 5.4km North See Figure 5.12a for baseline image</p>	<p>The view extends form Loch Awe shoreline at the Ardanaiseig House GDL gardens at approximately 50m AOD.</p> <p>The foreground view spans from east to south across the Loch waters with small islands and the loch shores that are covered with mixed woodland.</p> <p>Rising behind in the midground, upland hills undulate with large blocks of forestry plantation at varying stages of management prominent as dark blocks across the view. The Taynuilt to Inverary OHL is close to the Loch but the towers are hard to decipher against mature conifer plantations. A few scattered dwellings are visible on the lower slopes</p> <p>Views north are screened by intervening topography and vegetation. Ben Cruachan summit is glimpsed through vegetation. The main long distance views are east towards Ben Lui WLA.</p>	<p>Recreational (GDL visitors / Loch water-related activity): High Tourist: High Landscape Character: High</p>	<p>Views of the Proposed Development from this location would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - occur within a very small proportion of the mid-ground into the southerly view (as shown in the wireframe in Figure 5.12b); - integrate with the existing 132kV OHL operational corridor feature within the view. - be a partial view of the Proposed Development with replacement angle tower 35A visible; - be seen while either walking or being stationary. <p>Impacts would be mitigated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - distance (5.4km); - screening by topography as shown in the wireframe Figure 5.12b); - screening by intervening commercial forestry plantation that is scheduled for felling prior to 2030 in the current LTFP although expected to be replanted. This variation in screening mitigation is considered in the appraisal; - positioning of towers against rising topography so that skylines from this location are not interrupted; - position within and area of the landscape used for commercial forestry plantation that create a baseline condition of human influence. <p>At this location the change presents a barely discernible alteration to an existing landscape feature with the underlying landscape character and view composition essentially unimpacted.</p>	<p>Minor</p>

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	The Site is visible from this location in the mid-ground within an area of forestry plantation.		Magnitude: Negligible	
Viewpoint: 7 Beinn Ghlas Summit Distance: 4.7km Southeast See Figure 5.13a for baseline image	<p>The view extends from the summit of Beinn Ghlas at 531 m AOD. The summit provides 350 degree views and long distance views to the north, west and south. Views to the north east and south east are constrained by summits of Beinn an t-Sithein (VP5) and Beinn Bhuidhe.</p> <p>The foreground is composed by the open moorland with craggy knolls and rocky outcrops, characteristic of the North Loch Awe Craggy Upland. Ground falls away quickly to the mid-ground view.</p> <p>To the north, the midground includes upland moor with crags and rocky outcrops visible on the slopes that provide the medium-scale foreground to the dramatic ridges in the far distance that include Ben Cruachan.</p> <p>To the north east, views are channelled along Loch Shira with the Dam structure a prominent feature of human influence within the dramatic valley landform.</p> <p>South, long distance views to undulating ridges in the distance is possible. With hills in the mid-ground constraining any lower elevation views.</p> <p>To the south west, the Site is visible within a large area of forestry plantation that covers the undulating landform of the medium scale craggy upland. To the east, the head of Loch Awe is visible with shoreline deciduous woodland, small-scale field patterns and scattered residence. Areas of forestry plantation cross the mid-ground view as a back drop to Loch Awe. Undulating hills and higher peaks form the long distance views.</p>	<p>Recreational User: High (Hill Walkers)</p> <p>Tourist: High</p> <p>Landscape Character: High</p>	<p>Views of the Proposed Development from this location would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - occur within a very small proportion of the mid-ground in the westerly view (as shown in the wireframe in Figure 5.13b) within the context of 350-degree views; - integrate with the existing 132kV OHL operational corridor feature within the view. - be a full view seen while either walking or being stationary. <p>Impacts would be mitigated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - distance (4.7km); - screening by intervening commercial forestry plantation that is scheduled for felling prior to 2030 in the current LTFP although expected to be replanted. This variation in screening mitigation is considered in the appraisal; - positioning of towers against rising topography so that skylines from this location are not interrupted; - position within and area of the landscape used for commercial forestry plantation that create a baseline condition of human influence. <p>At this location the change presents a barely discernible alteration to an existing landscape feature with the underlying landscape character and view composition essentially unimpacted.</p> <p>Magnitude: Negligible</p>	Minor
Viewpoint: 8 A85 Layby Distance: 5.8km North See Figure 5.14a for baseline image	<p>The view extends from the A85 as it travels around the shores at the head of Loch Awe, following the base contours of Ben Cruachan between 50 and 50m AOD.</p> <p>The foreground view is formed by the A85 and the water and shore of Loch Awe. Views west to north east are restricted by the slopes of Ben Cruachan.</p> <p>The far shores of the Loch form the midground with mixed woodland following the shoreline. As the land rises to the uplands of Craigg nan Sassnach, woodland is replaced with open moorland with large areas of forestry plantation at varying stages of management. Towards the south, the treeline that extends from Ardanaiseig designated GDL garden westwards forms the midground restricting any longer distance views</p> <p>The views are relatively contained within this location by the surrounding upland topography and low position of the location within the landscape. Some longer distance east towards the Ben Lui</p>	<p>Recreational (water-related activity Loch Awe): High</p> <p>Residents (High)</p> <p>Tourist: High</p> <p>Road Users: Medium</p> <p>Landscape Character: High</p>	<p>Views of the Proposed Development from this location would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - occur within a very small proportion of the mid-ground south easterly view (as shown in the wireframe in Figure 5.14b) within the context of 350-degree views; - integrate with the existing 132kV OHL operational corridor feature within the view. - be a partial view that includes replacement angle tower 35A and the tips of the 35B and 35A – be seen while travelling at speed along a road or stationery in the layby. <p>Impacts would be mitigated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - distance (5.8km); - screening by intervening commercial forestry plantation that is not scheduled for felling in the LTFP; - screening of tower 35B and parts of 35A and 35B by topography - positioning of towers against rising topography so that skylines from this location are not interrupted; - position within and area of the landscape used for commercial forestry plantation that create a baseline condition of human influence. <p>At this location the change presents a barely discernible alteration to an existing landscape feature with the underlying landscape character and view composition essentially unimpacted.</p> <p>Magnitude: Negligible</p>	Minor

Table 5.1.2: Operational Impact at Representative Viewpoint Location				
Viewpoint Location, Distance and Direction to Proposed Development (see Figure 5.5 for location)	Baseline View	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Operational impact	Effect
	<p>WLA are possible with the summits of Beinn Ghlas and Creag Dhubh against the skyline.</p> <p>A small element of the Site is visible from this location with the majority screened by intervening topography.</p>			

Table 5.1.3: Cumulative effects during construction and operation on Landscape

Receptor / Sensitivity	Cumulative construction impact	Construction Magnitude and effect <i>In addition</i>	Construction Magnitude and effect <i>In combination</i>	Operation Impact: Projects scenarios considered A) Existing and consented (see s.1.4.1) B) Existing, consented, in planning and in scoping	Operation Magnitude and effect <i>In addition:</i> A) Existing and consented B) In planning/pre-planning	Operation Magnitude and effect <i>In combination</i> A) Existing and consented In planning/pre-planning
<p>Fabric: Cumulative sites of approx. 800ha (not all in study area). (Proposed Development Site element is 105ha) High - Medium</p>	<p>Projects considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blarghour Wind Farm (consented) Creag Dhubh to Inveraray 275 kV OHL Connection Project. Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL Connection Project Creag Dhubh Substation Project <p>Direct effects with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> removal of soil and vegetation across the Study Area with location of the projects that combined would affect approximately 800ha in total area (not all within the study area); Early felling of semi-mature trees where OHL projects pass through commercial forestry areas and within the location of the Blarghour wind farm and substation, approximately 259ha of known felling associated with the projects (although not all within the study area) ; New temporary tracks and laydown areas for construction access; disturbance by plant and activity on landcover. Permanent land take estimated 534.15ha permanent land take although not all in the study area 	<p>Magnitude: Low</p> <p>‘in addition’ the Proposed Development is a very small proportion of the cumulative projects considered. It would be an impact on landscape fabric during construction, with many of the impacts short-term and reversible.</p> <p>Effect: Moderate - Minor</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>‘in combination’ the overall area of landscape fabric stripped and used to accommodate construction activities would be notable although localised to areas of work, short term and in many areas reversible.</p> <p>Effect: Major/Moderate - Moderate</p>	<p>Direct effects on landcover and use. Loss of relatively small area used for forestry plantation and increase in vegetation type suitable for operational corridor. Small area of soil lost to two new tower foundations and access tracks; Increase in area used electricity 132kV OHL. Permanent.</p>	<p>a. The projects considered are relatively dispersed across the Study Area minimising cumulative effects. Proposed Development would be a small addition change of one human land use to another. Impact: Low Effect: Moderate - Minor</p> <p>b. Concentration of cumulative impacts surrounding the Creag Dhubh would be focus on cumulative impacts on Landscape Fabric . Wind farms would involve a relatively small permanent land take within the study area. : Medium Effect: Moderate/Major - Moderate</p> <p>Windfarms would be a notable increase of area under influence of electricity. In addition impact would remain Low Effect: Moderate - Minor</p>	<p>a. At distance from the developments considered cumulative impacts would be dispersed on fabric. Impact: Low Effect: Moderate - Minor</p> <p>b. Concentration of cumulative impacts surrounding the Creag Dhubh would be focus on cumulative impacts on Landscape Fabric . Wind farms would involve a relatively small permanent land take within the study area. : Medium Effect: Moderate/Major - Moderate</p>

<p>North Loch Awe Craggy Upland LCT 7A</p> <p>High</p>	<p>Direct effects as set out above on LCT fabric from:</p> <p>a) Creag Dhubh to Inveraray 275 kV OHL Connection Project.</p> <p>b) Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL Connection Project</p> <p>c) Creag Dhubh Substation Project</p> <p>Indirect effects from construction of the above projects would be concentrated where the three projects converge at Creag Dhubh Substation. Within this area impacts would be highly localised and screened from surrounding areas by topography and semi-mature forestry. Concentration of activities would help mitigate cumulative effects with increasing distance due to occupying a small area of expansive views.</p> <p>At areas around the OHL or Windfarm impacts would be more dispersed and with noise, dust, traffic and felling less likely to contribute to cumulative effects.</p> <p>Cumulative effects from construction of the Blarghour windfarm would only be expected at higher elevations within the west of the LCT at distance.</p>	<p>Magnitude: Low</p> <p>‘in addition’ the Proposed Development is very small proportion of the cumulative projects considered. would be localised to the Creag Dhub substation and dissipate with distance</p> <p>Effect: Moderate</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>‘in combination’ impacts would increase the influence of electricity infrastructure within a localised area of the LCT. Impacts would dissipate with distance, potentially increasing slightly were seen in conjunction with Blarghour windfarm, screening by of the substation and the majority of the proposed development, topography and distance would mitigate these to Negligible.</p> <p>Effect: Major/Moderate</p>	<p>Projects considered:</p> <p>Direct impacts on landscape fabric:</p> <p>d) Creag Dhubh to Inveraray 275 kV OHL Connection Project.</p> <p>e) Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL Connection Project</p> <p>f) Creag Dhubh Substation Project</p> <p>Direct impacts would be concentrated around Creag Dhubh and would dissipate with distance along the routes of the OHL projects.</p> <p>Indirect impacts would also be experience from:</p> <p>g) Blarghour Wind Farm (consented)</p> <p>h) Crossaig to Inveraray 275 kV OHL</p> <p>i) Blarghour Wind Farm Variation</p> <p>j) Car Duibh Wind Farm</p> <p>k) Ladyfield Wind Farm</p> <p>on the surrounding LCT would be a perceptual increase of electricity infrastructure (new OHL and substation) within the LCT. These projects would be viewed against a backclothing of rising topography and at varying distances. See VP2 (Figure 5.8b and c) and VP3 (Figure 5.9b and c) for examples of views from the LCT on either side of Loch Awe. On the western side of Loch Awe cumulative effects would be mitigated by screening from topography.</p> <p>When the three projects in scoping are also considered the cumulative impact would be expected to increase due to the potential for the projects to be seen against the skyline as shown in VP2 (across Loch Awe) and in VP3 (Blarghour and Car Duibh turbines would be visible part visible behind the Craggy Upland plateau). The Ladyfield windfarm would be seen in combination with the OHL projects, substation and Proposed Development contributing to cumulative effects. The location of Blarghour and Car Duibh wind farms would visually separate them for the other projects considered, reducing their cumulative effect.</p>	<p>a. The projects considered are relatively dispersed across the Study Area minimising cumulative effects. Proposed Development would be a small addition change with combined visibility at higher elevations</p> <p>Impact: Negligible</p> <p>Effect: Minor</p> <p>b. Concentration of cumulative impacts surrounding the Creag Dhub would be focus on cumulative impacts on character in this LCT . Windfarms would be a notable increase of area under influence of electricity. In addition impact would be Negligible due to the small proportion of the developments the Proposed Development represents</p> <p>Impact: Negligible</p> <p>Effect: Minor</p>	<p>a. The projects considered are not located in the LCT and would be a perceptual increase within areas of visibility at higher elevations (as represented by VP3 – refer to Figure 5.9b). The visual disconnection between these projects and the limited combined visibility (refer to Figures 5.7a-d) would mitigate cumulative impacts.</p> <p>Impact: Negligible</p> <p>Effect: Minor</p> <p>b. Concentration of cumulative impacts surrounding the Creag Dhub would be focus of direct cumulative impacts on LCT. In direct effects would be experienced with the Ladyfield windfarm, with less from the Car Duibh and Blarghour variation</p> <p>Impact: Medium</p> <p>Effect: Moderate/Major</p>
<p>High Tops LCT 2</p> <p>high</p>	<p>Indirect perceptual effects from all projects considered. Seen from elevated areas within the fringes of the LCT at distance.</p> <p>Projects would occur within the foreground basin at the head of Loch Awe.</p> <p>Construction activities would potential cross the view as represented by VP4 (Figure 5.10b wireframe demonstrates) and VP5 (Figure 5.11b wireframe demonstrates) backclothed against rising topography.</p> <p>Construction activities associated with Blarghour wind farm would be separated by distance from the other projects considered, reducing the potential cumulative effect of this project.</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>‘in addition’ the Proposed Development is very small proportion of the cumulative projects considered with impacts seen at distance with backclothing against rising topography. Within the LCT. Impacts would be localised to the Creag Dhub substation and dissipate with distance</p> <p>Effect: Minor</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>‘in combination’ impacts would increase the influence of electricity infrastructure with the foreground setting around the head of Loch Awe. Impacts would be localised to the fringes of LCT. Impacts would dissipate with distance, potentially increasing slightly where seen in conjunction with Blarghour windfarm, screening by of the substation and the majority of the proposed development, topography and distance would mitigate these to Negligible.</p> <p>Effect: Major/Moderate</p>	<p>No Direct impacts.</p> <p>Indirect impacts would be experienced from all projects considered due to full visibility of the projects from elevated areas within the fringes of the LCT.</p> <p>Projects would be backclothed against rising topography and experienced at distance.</p> <p>The new OHL projects would create new linear features within the foreground, mid ground views.</p> <p>Windfarms would occur in new areas of the view within the foreground around Loch Awe.</p>	<p>A. The projects considered are relatively dispersed across the Study Area minimising cumulative effects. Proposed Development would be a small addition change with combined visibility at higher elevations</p> <p>Impact: Negligible</p> <p>Effect: Minor</p> <p>B. Concentration of cumulative impacts surrounding the Creag Dhub would concentrate cumulative impacts within a small area of the LCT setting. Impacts expected to be greater to the east where project would be seen across the view (refer to Figure 5.11b) with part views of wind turbines visible from all three projects, with Blarghour and Car Duibh turbines seen against the skyline. In addition impact would be Negligible due to the small proportion of the developments the Proposed Development represents</p> <p>Impact: Negligible</p> <p>Effect: Minor</p>	<p>a. The projects considered would be a perceptual increase within areas of visibility at higher elevations (as represented by VP3 – refer to Figure 5.9b). The visual disconnection between these projects and the limited combined visibility (refer to Figures 5.7a-d) would mitigate cumulative impacts.</p> <p>Impact: Low</p> <p>Effect: Moderate - None</p> <p>b. Concentration of cumulative impacts surrounding the Creag Dhub would be focus of cumulative impacts on LCT. Turbines against skylines would increase the cumulative effect.</p> <p>Impact: Medium - None</p> <p>Effect: Moderate/Major - None</p>

Mountain Glens LCT 4 High	Indirect perceptual effects from all projects considered within a small area of the LCT. Seen at distance against a backcloth of rising topography. Potential for construction to interrupt skylines from low elevation around the head of Loch Awe . Longer distance views to activity at Blarghour wind farm would be visually separated from the other projects that are occurring in closing proximity, reducing the cumulative effect of that project.	Magnitude: Negligible ‘in addition’ the Proposed Development is very small proportion of the cumulative projects considered with impacts seen at distance with backclothing against rising topography. Impacts experienced on the fringe of the LCT. Effect: Minor	Magnitude: Medium ‘in combination’ impacts would increase the influence of electricity infrastructure around the head of Loch Awe. Impacts would be localised to the fringes of LCT. Proximity of Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL Connection Project Would increase the proximity of infrastructure to the LCT at its fringes. Impacts would dissipate with distance from the open area at Loch Awe. Effect: Major/Moderate	No Direct impacts. No indirect impacts from the Crossaig to Inveraray OHL or substation to distance and screening by topography. Connection. Indirect effects with electricity brought in closer proximity to the LCT with the Creag Dhubh to Dalmally OHL connection. . Experienced within small area of LCT at head of Loch Awe (refer to Figure 5.14b). Ladyfield Windfarm would occur in new areas of the view within the foreground around Loch Awe against skylines Blarghour and Car Duibh turbines visually separated by distance and topography.	A. part of Blarghour potentially seen in conjunction with the Proposed Development Impact: Negligible Effect: Minor B. In addition impact would be Negligible due to the small proportion of the developments the Proposed Development represents Impact: Negligible Effect: Minor	A. part of Blarghour potentially seen in conjunction with the Proposed Development Impact: Low-Negligible Effect: Moderate B. Concentration of cumulative impacts surrounding the Creag Dhubh would be focus of cumulative impacts on LCT. Turbines against skylines would increase the cumulative effect. Impact: Medium - None Effect: Moderate/Major - None
LCT 5a Loch Fyne Upland Forest Moor Mosaic High	Indirect perceptual effects from all projects considered. Seen at distance against a backcloth of rising topography. Activity would cross the view from elevated areas such as VP7 (refer to Figure 5.13). Construction of Blarghour wind farm would be expected to be screened by topography from most areas within this LCT, expect at higher elevations (refer to Figure 5.2d reducing the cumulative effect of the project.	Magnitude: Low ‘in addition’ the Proposed Development is a small proportion of the cumulative projects considered with impacts seen with backclothing against rising topography. Impacts experienced at proximity and at higher elevations within the north east part of the LCT. Impacts would reduce to None with distance and topographical screening. . Effect: Moderate	Magnitude: Medium ‘in combination’ impacts would increase the influence of electricity infrastructure within areas of the LCT at elevation and proximity to the Creag Dhubh substation. Effect: Major/Moderate	Direct impacts from: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ladyfield Wind Farm with 15 turbines up to 180m tip heightCrossaig to Inveraray 275 kV OHL Indirect effects concentrated in LCT within areas facing towards Creag Dhubh within Aray Valley. Screening by topography mitigates impacts in other areas of LCT.	A. In addition Proposed Development would be small and visually disconnected by distance Impact: Negligible Effect: Minor B. In addition impact would be Negligible due to the small proportion of the developments the Proposed Development represents Impact: Negligible Effect: Minor	A. in combination an increase with context unchanged within a small area of the LCT. Impact: Low-None Effect: Moderate - None B. Concentration of cumulative impacts surrounding the Creag Dhubh would be focus of cumulative impacts on LCT. Turbines within the LCT and seen against skylines would increase the cumulative effect. Impact: High within Aray valley - None Effect: Major - None
Craggy Upland LCT 7 Medium	Direct impacts from the Blarghour wind farm within the LCT. Indirect effects from the other cumulative projects. The area of the LCT in close proximity at its northeast fringes and the west of Loch where there is potentially greatest combined visibility of the projects considered (refer to Figure 5.7a-d). Screening by topography for the majority of the LCT would minimise cumulative impacts.	Magnitude: Low ‘in addition’ the Proposed Development is a small proportion of the cumulative projects considered with impacts seen with backclothing against rising topography. Impacts experienced at proximity and at higher elevations within the LCT to the west of Loch Awe. Impacts would reduce to None with distance and topographical screening. . Effect: Minor	Magnitude: Medium ‘in combination’ impacts would increase the influence of electricity infrastructure within areas of the LCT at elevation and proximity to the Creag Dhubh substation. Effect: Moderate	Direct impacts from: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Blarghour Wind FarmCar Duibh Wind Farm Indirect effects concentrated in LCT within close proximity to Creag Dhubh on the LCT fringes. At distance where parts of all projects potentially visible in the west of the LCT.	A. In addition Proposed Development would be localised and visually disconnected by distance and topography Impact: Negligible Effect: Minor/Negligible B. In addition impact would be Negligible due to the small proportion of the developments the Proposed Development represents Impact: Negligible Effect: Minor/Negligible	A. in combination an increase with context unchanged within a small area of the LCT. Impact: Low-None Effect: Minor - None B. Concentration of cumulative impacts surrounding the Creag Dhubh would be focus of cumulative impacts on LCT. Turbines within the LCT and seen against skylines would increase the cumulative effect. Impact: Medium - None Effect: Moderate - None
Rocky Mosaic LCT 20 high	Indirect perceptual effects from all projects considered within a small area of the LCT. Seen at distance against a backcloth of rising topography. Potential for construction to interrupt skylines from low elevation around the head of Loch Awe . Longer distance views to activity at Blarghour wind farm would be visually separated from the other projects that are occurring in closing proximity, reducing the cumulative effect of that project.	Magnitude: Negligible ‘in addition’ the Proposed Development is very small proportion of the cumulative projects considered with impacts seen at distance with backclothing against rising topography. Impacts experienced on the fringe of the LCT. Effect: Minor	Magnitude: Medium ‘in combination’ impacts would increase the influence of electricity infrastructure around the head of Loch Awe. Impacts would be localised to the fringes of LCT. Proximity of Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL Connection Project Would increase the proximity of infrastructure to the LCT at its fringes. Impacts would dissipate with distance from the open area at Loch Awe. Effect: Major/Moderate	No direct impacts Indirect impacts not expected from Crossaig to Inveraray due to distance.	A. part of Blarghour potentially seen in conjunction with the Proposed Development Impact: Negligible Effect: Minor B. In addition impact would be Negligible due to the small proportion of the developments the Proposed Development represents Impact: Negligible Effect: Minor	A. part of Blarghour potentially seen in conjunction with the Proposed Development Impact: Low-Negligible Effect: Moderate B. Concentration of cumulative impacts surrounding the Creag Dhubh would be focus of cumulative impacts on LCT. Turbines against skylines would increase the cumulative effect. Impact: Medium - None Effect: Moderate/Major - None

<p>North Argyll APQ</p> <p>High</p>	<p>Concentration of construction activity around the North Loch Awe Craggy Upland area of the APQ would affect views across the head of Loch Awe as a noted rare and sensitive area of the landscape. Views would also be possible from elevated areas within the APQ where the area subject to construction forms an important foreground to views from these locations. Construction activities would potential cross the view as represented by VP4 (Figure 5.10b wireframe demonstrates) and VP5 (Figure 5.11b wireframe demonstrates) backclothed against rising topography.</p> <p>Construction activities associated with Blarghour wind farm would be separated by distance from the other projects considered, reducing the potential cumulative effect of this project.</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>‘in addition’ the Proposed Development is very small proportion of the cumulative projects considered with impacts seen at distance with backclothing against rising topography. Impacts experienced on the fringe of the LCT. Effect: Minor</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>‘in combination’ impacts would increase the influence of electricity infrastructure around the head of Loch Awe. Impacts would be localised to the fringes of LCT. Proximity of Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL Connection Project</p> <p>Would increase the proximity of infrastructure to the LCT at its fringes. Impacts would dissipate with distance from the open area at Loch Awe.</p> <p>Effect: Major/Moderate</p>	<p>Direct impact from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creag Dhubh to Inveraray 275 kV OHL Connection Project. • Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL Connection Project • Creag Dhubh Substation Project <p>Indirect impacts would be experienced from all projects considered due to full visibility of the projects from elevated areas within the fringes of the APQ.</p> <p>Concentration of direct and indirect impacts around Creag Dhubh.</p> <p>Indirect effects concentrated at elevations where views of all project would be visible. The new OHL projects would create new linear features within the foreground, mid ground views.</p> <p>Windfarms would occur in new areas of the view within the foreground around Loch Awe interrupting skylines.</p>	<p>A. The projects considered are relatively dispersed across the Study Area minimising cumulative effects. Proposed Development would be a small addition change with combined visibility at higher elevations</p> <p>Impact: Negligible</p> <p>Effect: Minor</p> <p>B. Concentration of cumulative impacts surrounding the Creag Dhubh would concentrate cumulative impacts within a small area of the LCT setting. Impacts expected to be greater to the east where project would be seen across the view (refer to Figure 5.11b) with part views of wind turbines visible from all three projects, with Blarghour and Car Duibh turbines seen against the skyline. In addition impact would be Negligible due to the small proportion of the developments the Proposed Development represents</p> <p>Impact: Negligible</p> <p>Effect: Minor</p>	<p>a. The projects considered would be a perceptual increase within areas of visibility at higher elevations (as represented by VP3 – refer to Figure 5.9b). The visual disconnection between these projects and the limited combined visibility (refer to Figures 5.7a-d) would mitigate cumulative impacts.</p> <p>Impact: Low</p> <p>Effect: Moderate - None</p> <p>b. Concentration of cumulative impacts around the head of Loch would be focus of cumulative impacts on LCT. Turbines against skylines would increase the cumulative effect.</p> <p>Impact: Medium - None</p> <p>Effect: Moderate/Major - None</p>
<p>Ardanaiseig House GDL</p> <p>High</p>	<p>Indirect perceptual effects from all projects considered within the GDL at the shores of Loch Awe. Seen at distance against a backcloth of rising topography. Potential for construction to interrupt skylines from low elevation around the head of Loch Awe. Longer distance views to activity at Blarghour wind farm would be visually separated from the other projects that are occurring in closing proximity, reducing the cumulative effect of that project.</p>	<p>Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>‘in addition’ the Proposed Development is very small proportion of the cumulative projects considered with impacts seen at distance with backclothing against rising topography. Impacts experienced on the fringe of the LCT.</p> <p>Effect: Minor</p>	<p>Magnitude: Medium</p> <p>‘in combination’ impacts would increase the influence of electricity infrastructure around the head of Loch Awe. Impacts would be localised to the fringes of LCT. Proximity of Creag Dhubh to Dalmally 275 kV OHL Connection Project</p> <p>would increase the proximity of infrastructure to the LCT at its fringes. Impacts would dissipate with distance from the open area at Loch Awe.</p> <p>Effect: Major/Moderate</p>	<p>No direct effects.</p> <p>No indirect effects from: Crossaig to Inveraray due to distance.</p> <p>Indirect perceptual effects from all projects considered within the GDL at the shores of Loch Awe. Seen at distance against a backcloth of rising topography. Potential wind turbines to interrupt skylines. Longer distance views to activity at Blarghour wind farm would be visually separated from the other projects that are occurring in closing proximity, reducing the cumulative effect of that project.</p>	<p>A. The projects considered are relatively dispersed across the Study Area minimising cumulative effects. Proposed Development would be a small addition change with combined visibility at higher elevations</p> <p>Impact: Negligible</p> <p>Effect: Minor</p> <p>B. Concentration of cumulative impacts surrounding the Creag Dhubh would concentrate cumulative impacts within a small area of the GDL setting. Impacts expected to be greater to the east where project would be seen across the view as in VP5 (refer to Figure 5.11b) with part views of wind turbines visible from all three projects, with Blarghour and Car Duibh turbines seen against the skyline. In addition impact would be Negligible due to the small proportion of the developments the Proposed Development represents</p> <p>Impact: Negligible</p> <p>Effect: Minor</p>	<p>. part of Blarghour potentially seen in conjunction with the Proposed Development</p> <p>Impact: Low-Negligible</p> <p>Effect: Moderate</p> <p>B. Concentration of cumulative impacts surrounding the Creag Dhubh would be focus of cumulative impacts on LCT. Turbines against skylines would increase the cumulative effect.</p> <p>Impact: Medium - None</p> <p>Effect: Moderate/Major - None</p>