

**Beauly to Blackhillock to New Deer to
Peterhead 400 kV Project
Environmental Impact Assessment
Volume 5 | Appendices**

**Appendix 7.7 - Cumulative Landscape and Visual
Effects**



APPENDIX 7.7 – CUMULATIVE LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL EFFECTS

1. Cumulative Assessment	2
1.1 Overview	2
1.2 Assessment of Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects	3
Table 1: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects in Combination with SSEN Stage 1 Development – Fanellan Substation ..	4
Table 2: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects in Combination with SSEN Stage 1 Development – Greens Substation ...	6
Table 3: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects in Combination with SSEN Stage 1 Development – Netherton Hub	8
Table 4: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects in Combination with Stage 2 developments – The Highland Council	10
Table 5: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects in Combination with Stage 2 developments – Moray Council	22
Table 6: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects in Combination with Stage 2 developments – Aberdeenshire Council ..	41

Appendix Figures

There are no appendices for this document

Appendix Annexes

There are no appendices for this document.

1. Cumulative Assessment

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 The cumulative assessment has been undertaken in line with the methodology in **Chapter 5: EIA Process and Methodology, Section 5.5 Cumulative Effects** and **Appendix 7.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Section 2**.
- 1.1.2 The magnitude of change descriptors (referred to here as level of cumulative change) are shown in **Appendix 7.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, Table 1.7**, and the level of effect in relation to magnitude of change and sensitivity are shown in **Table 1.8**.
- 1.1.3 The following assessment considers the combined effect of the Proposed Development together with other reasonably foreseeable future developments within the study area. Further details, including the criteria used for selection of schemes included in the cumulative assessment, are provided in **Chapter 5: EIA Process and Methodology**. In-combination effects are considered in two parts:
- **Stage 1:** The Proposed Development is considered in combination with three other projects associated with the SSEN Transmission Network upgrades – Fanellan substation, Greens substation, and Netherton Hub.
 - **Stage 2:** The Proposed Development is considered in combination with other unrelated developments, as outlined in **Chapter 5: EIA Process and Methodology**.
- 1.1.4 The approach to the two stages is slightly different due to the level of information available and relationship to the Proposed Development. These approaches are outlined below.

Stage 1 Approach

- 1.1.5 The three substation sites would be directly adjacent to the Proposed Development and intrinsically linked. The Applicant has a high level of detail for the substations, and therefore assessment could be more robustly determined.
- 1.1.6 As the substations would be directly adjacent to the Proposed Development, they would result in an intensification of construction activity or built form in the immediate area. Receptors considered to have the potential for significant cumulative effects were identified on this basis.
- 1.1.7 The potential effect of the two schemes together was considered, but with the residual effect of the Proposed Development considered as the 'starting point' and the additional effect of the substation considered as adding to the cumulative level (magnitude) of change or remaining the same.
- 1.1.8 The cumulative assessment considers the effects of these developments during both construction and operation as it is possible that they would be constructed concurrently.

Stage 2 Approach

- 1.1.9 The Stage 2 schemes contain varying levels of information in the public domain, particularly relating to heights, locations, and potentially tree and vegetation loss. Assumptions were therefore made as to the potential level of cumulative change based on a typical development of the sort proposed. An indication of the level of cumulative change has been provided, which identifies which cumulative schemes would have greater (Medium or High) or lesser (Negligible or Low) potential to result in a cumulative change. Those identified as a Medium or High cumulative change would be most likely to result in an increased significance and change from non-significant to significant in EIA terms.

1.2 Assessment of Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects

- 1.2.1 As the detail of many of the cumulative schemes (including any mitigation) is not always known, and as it is difficult to predict how these developments would relate to the Proposed Development during the construction phase, the cumulative assessment considers the effects during operational phase (year of opening) during winter only considered. To remain consistent with this approach, the Stage 1 schemes have also considered operational phase year of opening during winter only and have therefore not taken into account the potential growth of any mitigation planting.
- 1.2.2 The receptors identified below include both landscape and visual receptors. The Landscape assessment can be found in **Appendix 7.3: Landscape Character Types Sensitivity and Effects**, with location of Landscape Character Types (LCTs) shown on **Figure 7.4: Landscape Character Types and Key Landscape Features**.
- 1.2.3 The visual receptor assessment can be found in **Appendix 7.4.1: Visual Effects – The Highland Council**, **Appendix 7.4.2: Visual Effects – Moray Council**, **Appendix 7.4.3: Visual Effects – Aberdeenshire Council**, and the viewpoint assessment can be found in **Appendix 7.5: Representative Viewpoint Sensitivity and Effects**. The locations of the visual receptors and viewpoints are shown in **Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations**.
- 1.2.4 Viewpoints (VP) have been identified against represented receptors where there is likely to be a view of both the cumulative development and Proposed Development.

Table 1: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects in Combination with SSEN Stage 1 Development – Fanellan Substation

Cumulative Stage 1 Development / Reference	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction		Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)	
01 Fanellan substation 25/00826/FUL Within THC	1.1	Landscape Receptors	1.2	Landscape Receptors
	1.1.1	There would be loss of vegetation within and around the substation, with a concentration of activity, vehicle movement and noise in the landscape on the upper slopes of Torr Mor. Construction of the substation would be considerably more intrusive on the local landscape character than the Proposed Development. In combination with cranes and potential helicopters, as well as vegetation loss associated with the Proposed Development, the construction activity would be intensified in a small portion of LCT 229 Enclosed Farmland and LCT 227 Farmed Strath – Inverness around Fanellan. There would be direct effects on a small portion of LCT 229 and indirect effects on LCT 227 , intensifying the adverse effects locally. There would therefore be a likely local cumulative increase in the magnitude of change if the Proposed Development and Fanellan substation were constructed concurrently.	1.2.1	There would be minimal replanting around the Proposed Development but mitigation around Fanellan substation would soften the appearance of the substation and help integrate it into the local landscape character. Even so, it would not remove its presence in the landscape and there would remain a clear concentration of infrastructure in this elevated location. There would consequently be an intensification of infrastructure in a local portion of LCT 229 Enclosed Farmland and LCT 227 Farmed Strath – Inverness around Fanellan. There would therefore be a likely cumulative increase in the magnitude of change if the Proposed Development and Fanellan substation were constructed concurrently.
	1.1.2	The effect at construction of the Proposed Development alone on a localised portion of LCT 229 around the River Beaul valley between Fanellan and Easter Moniack was assessed as Major Adverse (significant) , locally and Moderate Adverse (significant) on the overall LCT. In combination with Fanellan substation, effects would be likely to remain Major Adverse (significant) for the localised portion of LCT 229 , but remain Moderate Adverse (significant) for the overall LCT.	1.2.2	Residual operational effects resulting from the Proposed Development were assessed as Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) on a localised portion of LCT 229 , and Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) on the overall LCT. In combination with Fanellan substation, effects would be likely to increase to Major Adverse (significant) for the localised portion of LCT 229 , but remain as Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) for the overall LCT.
	1.1.3	For LCT 227 , the effect at construction of the Proposed Development alone was assessed as Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) for a localised portion of the LCT around Strathnairn, but non-significant the overall LCT. In combination with Fanellan substation, effects would be likely to increase to Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) for a new localised portion of the LCT around Fanellan, but would be likely to stay the same for both the overall LCT (non-significant) and for the localised portion around Strathnairn (at Moderate to Major Adverse).	1.2.3	For LCT 227 , The residual effect at operation of the Proposed Development alone was assessed as Moderate Adverse (significant) for a localised portion of the LCT around Strathnairn, and non-significant for the overall LCT. In combination with Fanellan substation, effects would be likely to be Moderate Adverse (significant) for a new localised portion of the LCT around Fanellan, but would be likely to stay the same for both the overall LCT (non-significant) and for the localised portion around Strathnairn (at Moderate Adverse significant).

Cumulative Stage 1 Development / Reference	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
	<u>1.3</u> <u>Visual Receptors</u> 1.3.1 Commercial felling on the slopes of Torr Mor would be noticeable for some distance, along with construction activity on elevated ground (including use of cranes and potential use of helicopters). Construction works would be particularly noticeable for receptors adjacent to the substation at Fanellan (THC-R-1a, THC-R-1b), and for immediate receptors to the east, south and southwest (THC-R-2, THC-REC-6). Cumulative views would also be obtained in longer views from the south, extending the area of construction activity in views. There would therefore be a likely cumulative increase in the magnitude of change if the Proposed Development and Fanellan substation were constructed concurrently.	<u>1.4</u> <u>Visual Receptors</u> 1.4.1 Use of architectural style and colour for the built form of Netherton Hub would assist in assimilation of the Hub into the landscape; however, it would remain a prominent feature in local views in conjunction with the Proposed Development. Visual receptors within the vicinity of the terminal towers for the Proposed Development would slightly draw the eye to the location of the substation, although much of the lower-level infrastructure in the substation would be screened. However, cumulatively, there would be an increase in the concentration of manmade infrastructure in views in this location, resulting in a likely cumulative increase in the magnitude of change if the Proposed Development and Fanellan substation were constructed concurrently.
	1.3.2 Residual effects at construction from the Proposed Development alone were assessed as follows: • THC-R-1a (Viewpoint (VP) 1, residential receptors around Fanellan): Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) • THC-R-1b (Fanellan): Major Adverse (significant) • THC-R-2 (VP 2), residential receptors around Culburnie, Creraig [Crerag]: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) • THC-REC-6 (VP 2), Core Path users around the River Beaully): Moderate Adverse (significant)	1.4.2 The residual effects at operation year of opening (winter) from the Proposed Development alone were assessed as follows: • THC-R-1a (VP 1), around Fanellan): Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) • THC-R-1b (Fanellan): Major Adverse (significant) • THC-R-2 (VP 2), Culburnie, Creraig [Crerag]: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) • THC-REC-6 (VP 2), Core Path users around the River Beaully): Moderate Adverse (significant)
	1.3.3 In combination with Fanellan substation, effects would be likely to increase as follows: • THC-R-1a (VP 1, around Fanellan): an increase to Major Adverse (remaining significant) • THC-R-2 (VP 2), Culburnie, Creraig [Crerag]: an increase to Moderate Adverse (remaining significant) • THC-REC-6 (VP 2), Core Path users around the River Beaully): an increase to Moderate to Major Adverse (remaining significant) In combination with Fanellan substation, effects for residential receptors at Fanellan (THC-R-1b) would be likely to remain Major Adverse (significant).	1.4.3 In combination with Fanellan substation, effects would be likely to increase as follows: • THC-R-1a (VP 1, around Fanellan): an increase to Major Adverse (remaining significant) • THC-R-2 (VP 2), Culburnie, Creraig [Crerag]: an increase to Moderate Adverse (remaining significant) • THC-REC-6 (VP 2), Core Path users around the River Beaully): an increase to Moderate to Major Adverse (remaining significant) In combination with Fanellan substation, effects for residential receptors at Fanellan (THC-R-1b) would be likely to remain Major Adverse (significant).

Table 2: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects in Combination with SSEN Stage 1 Development – Greens Substation

Cumulative Stage 1 Development / Reference	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction		Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)	
02 Greens 400 kV substation Aberdeenshire Council	<u>2.1</u>	<u>Landscape Receptors</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>Landscape Receptors</u>
	2.1.1	A concentration of activity, vehicle movement and noise in the landscape in combination with cranes and potentially helicopters, as well as some vegetation loss, would intensify construction in a localised portion of LCT 20 Undulating Agricultural Plain . The construction of the substation would be considerably more intrusive on the local landscape character than the Proposed Development, therefore there would be likely to be a cumulative increase in the magnitude of change if the Proposed Development and Greens substation were constructed concurrently.	2.2.1	There would be minimal replanting around the Proposed Development but mitigation around Greens substation would be likely to soften the appearance of the substation and help integrate it into the local landscape character. The Greens substation would increase the area of LCT 20 affected by transmission development with the effect being more intense locally. However, this would still be small in relation to the LCT as a whole.
	2.1.2	The effect at construction of the Proposed Development on a localised portion of LCT 20 around Greens (over Waggle Hill to the south of Cuminstown, from Culsh Monument and from the Formartine and Buchan Way) was assessed as Moderate Adverse (significant) , which would increase to Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) in combination with Greens substation. For the overall LCT, effects were assessed as non-significant, and would remain non-significant in combination with Greens substation.	2.2.2	Locally, the effect of the Proposed Development at operation was assessed as remaining Moderate Adverse (significant) on LCT 20 , with a non-significant effect for the LCT as a whole. When considered in combination with Greens substation, effects would increase slightly to Moderate to Major Adverse (remaining significant) for the localised portion, and remain non-significant for the overall LCT.
	<u>2.3</u>	<u>Visual Receptors</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>Visual Receptors</u>
	2.3.1	A small number of receptors around Greens substation would be likely to see both the Proposed Development and the cumulative site at the same time. Construction activity in relation to the Proposed Development (including use of cranes and potential use of helicopters) along with construction works of the substation would be particularly noticeable for receptors around the substation, including immediately to the north (AB-R-8) and south (AB-R-9) and those slightly more distant (AB-R-47 , AB-R-23), as well as users of local roads around the substation (AB-T-8). Cumulatively, views of the construction activity would be slightly extended. There would therefore be a likely cumulative increase in the magnitude of change if the Proposed Development and Greens substation were constructed concurrently.	2.4.1	The substation buildings would be anticipated to draw the eye to the location of the substation. Whilst the Proposed Development would then become part of a wider area of infrastructure, this concentration would be anticipated to increase the effect on receptors within approximately 500 m of the cumulative site, resulting in a likely cumulative increase in the magnitude of change if the Proposed Development and Greens substation were constructed concurrently.

Cumulative Stage 1 Development / Reference	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
	2.3.2 Residual effects at construction from the Proposed Development alone were assessed as follows: - AB-R-8 (VP 45), residential receptors to the north): Major Adverse (significant) - AB-R-9 (residential receptors to the south): Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) - AB-R-47 (residential receptors more distant to the north: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) - AB-R-23 (residential receptors more distant to the south around Waggle Hill): Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) - AB-T-8 (users of local roads): Moderate Adverse (significant)	2.4.2 The residual effects at operation year of opening (winter) from the Proposed Development alone were assessed as follows: - AB-R-8 (VP 45), residential receptors to the north): Major Adverse (significant) - AB-R-9 (residential receptors to the south): Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) - AB-R-47 (residential receptors more distant to the north: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) - AB-R-23 (residential receptors more distant to the south around Waggle Hill): Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) - AB-T-8 (users of local roads): Moderate Adverse (significant)
	2.3.3 In combination with Greens substation, effects would be likely to increase as follows: - AB-R-9: effects would be likely to increase to Major Adverse (remaining significant) - AB-R-47: effects would be likely to increase to Major Adverse (remaining significant) - AB-R-23: effects would be likely to increase to Moderate Adverse (and becoming significant). In combination with Greens substation, effects for residential receptors immediately to the north (AB-R-8) would be likely to remain Major Adverse (significant), and for users of local roads (AB-T-8), effects would be likely to remain Moderate Adverse (significant).	2.4.3 In combination with Greens substation, effects would be likely to increase as follows: - AB-R-9: effects would be likely to increase to Major Adverse (significant) - AB-R-47: effects would be likely to increase to Major Adverse (significant) - AB-R-23: effects would be likely to increase to Moderate Adverse (and becoming significant). In combination with Greens substation, effects for residential receptors immediately to the north (AB-R-8) would be likely to remain Major Adverse (significant), and for users of local roads (AB-T-8), effects would be likely to remain Moderate Adverse (significant).

Table 3: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects in Combination with SSEN Stage 1 Development – Netherton Hub

Cumulative Stage 1 Development / Reference	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction		Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)	
03 Netherton Hub Aberdeenshire Council	3.1	<u>Landscape Receptors</u>	3.2	<u>Landscape Receptors</u>
	3.1.1	There would be a minor loss of vegetation for the Proposed Development construction and within the Hub, with a concentration of activity, vehicle movement and noise on elevated land. In combination with cranes and potentially helicopters, as well as vegetation loss, construction activity would be intensified in this local part of LCT 17 Aberdeenshire Coastal Agricultural Plain . The LCT lies within the hinterland of Peterhead, in which OHLs, power stations and wind turbines are typical characteristic features. Even so, there would be direct effects on a small portion of LCT 17 closest to the Hub, intensifying the adverse effects locally, resulting in a likely cumulative increase in the magnitude of change if the Proposed Development and Netherton Hub were constructed concurrently.	3.2.1	There would be minimal replanting around the Proposed Development but mitigation around Netherton Hub would be likely to soften the appearance of the substation and help integrate it into the local landscape character. Netherton Hub would be surrounded by large scale landforms, with new woodland and hedgerow within the Site and on the Site Boundary of the Hub. The Hub would also be designed to an appropriate architectural style and colour to assist in integrating the large-scale Hub development into the local landscape. Even so, additional built form and energy infrastructure would slightly intensify effects on the local landscape.
	3.1.2	The effect at construction of the Proposed Development on LCT 17 as a whole was assessed as Negligible Adverse (non-significant) and Minor to Moderate Adverse for a localised portion. For a localised portion around Netherton only, this would increase to Moderate Adverse (significant) in combination with Netherton Hub due to the disruption of construction activity within a semi-rural setting. Effects on the overall LCT would be likely to remain non-significant .	3.2.2	The residual effect of the Proposed Development on LCT 17 as a whole was assessed as remaining Negligible Adverse (non-significant) and Minor to Moderate Adverse for a localised portion. In combination with Netherton Hub, there would likely be an increase in local effects of Moderate Adverse (significant) but remaining non-significant for the overall LCT.
	3.3	<u>Visual Receptors</u>	3.4	<u>Visual Receptors</u>
	3.3.1	The construction activity associated with the Proposed Development in combination with Netherton Hub would be a noticeably discordant feature and very prominent locally to visual receptors in close proximity to the Hub due to the scale of the development proposed for both the Hub and OHL. Surrounding sensitive visual receptors include residential receptors in isolated farmsteads and clusters of individual residential properties (AB-R-12, AB-R-13, AB-R-27, AB-R-36), recreational receptors at Longside (AB-REC-12) and users of nearby highways (AB-T-8). Cumulatively, effects would be intensified locally, but less so for those at slightly greater distance.	3.4.1	Use of architectural style and colour for the built form of Netherton Hub would assist in assimilation of the Hub into the landscape; however, it would remain a prominent feature in local views in conjunction with the Proposed Development. As a result, high sensitivity visual receptors in closest proximity would potentially experience a cumulative increase in the magnitude of change if the Proposed Development and Netherton Hub were constructed concurrently.

Cumulative Stage 1 Development / Reference	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
	3.3.2 Residual effects at construction from the Proposed Development alone were assessed as follows: • AB-R-12 (residential receptors around Mains of Kinmundy): Major Adverse (significant) • AB-R-13 (VP 52 & VP 53), residential receptors approx. 500 m-1 km from Nether Kinmundy / Netherton): Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) • AB-R-27 (VP 52), residential receptors slightly more distant between Longside and Nether Kinmundy): Moderate Adverse (non-significant) • AB-R-36 (VP 52), residential receptors more distant at east of Stuartfield, Longside, Rora, Torterston: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) • AB-REC-12 (VP 52), Users of Core Path at Longside): Moderate Adverse (significant) • AB-T-8 (VP 53), users of local roads): Moderate Adverse (significant)	3.4.2 Residual effects from the Proposed Development at operation year of opening (winter) were assessed as follows: • AB-R-12 Mains of Kinmundy: (residential receptors around Mains of Kinmundy): Major Adverse (significant) • AB-R-13 (VP 52 & VP 53), residential receptors approx. 500 m-1 km from Netherton): Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) • AB-R-27 (VP 52), residential receptors between Longside and Nether Kinmundy): Moderate Adverse (non-significant) • AB-R-36 (VP 52), residential receptors east of Stuartfield, Longside, Rora, Torterston: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) • AB-REC-12 (VP 52), Users of Core Path at Longside): Moderate Adverse (significant). • AB-T-8 (VP 53), users of local roads): Moderate Adverse (significant)
	3.3.3 In combination with Netherton Hub, effects would be likely to increase as follows: • AB-R-13 (VP 52 & VP 53): effects would be likely to increase to Major Adverse (remaining significant) • AB-R-27 (VP 52): effects would be likely to increase to Major Adverse (remaining significant) • AB-R-36 (VP 52): effects would be likely to increase to Moderate Adverse (and becoming significant) • AB-T-8 (VP 53): effects would be likely to increase to Moderate to Major Adverse (remaining significant) In combination with Netherton Hub, effects for residential receptors in closest proximity (AB-R-12) would be likely to remain Major Adverse (significant), and for users of more distant core paths (AB-REC-12 [VP 52]) effects would be likely to remain Moderate Adverse (significant).	3.4.3 In combination with Netherton Hub, effects would be likely to increase as follows: • AB-R-13 (VP 52 & VP 53): effects would be likely to increase to Major Adverse (significant) • AB-R-27 (VP 52): effects would be likely to increase to Major Adverse (significant) • AB-R-36 (VP 52): effects would be likely to increase to Moderate Adverse (but remaining non-significant) • AB-T-8 (VP 53): effects would be likely to increase to Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) In combination with Netherton Hub, effects for residential receptors in closest proximity (AB-R-12) would be likely to remain Major Adverse (significant), and for users of more distant core paths (AB-REC-12 [VP 52]), effects would be likely to remain Moderate Adverse (significant).

Table 4: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects in Combination with Stage 2 developments – The Highland Council

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction		Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)	
H01	Knocknagael battery energy storage system (BESS) 24/05097/S36 and ECU00005099 Construction and Operation of a 200 MW BESS.	0.0 km	4.1	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> There would be loss of vegetation associated with the BESS, primarily of coniferous plantation, with a concentration of on-site activity including vehicle movement, earth movements and construction of built form (up to 8 m tall), as well as noise from plant, and as traffic moves along Essich Road. In combination with cranes and potentially helicopters, as well as some minor vegetation loss associated with the Proposed Development, construction activity would be slightly intensified in a small portion of LCT 228 Rolling Farmland and Woodland and the adjoining LCT 223 Flat Moorland Plateau with Woodland. The level of cumulative change for these LCTs would be likely to be Low, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or for the overall LCT.	4.2	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Replacement vegetation (including woodland and hedgerows) as well as earth mounding surrounding the cumulative site is anticipated, softening and integrating its appearance somewhat in the local landscape. There would be a slight intensification of infrastructure in the local area but not noticeable in the overall LCT. At the local level, there would be direct effects on a small portion of LCT 228 Rolling Farmland and Woodland, slightly intensifying the adverse effects locally. The level of cumulative change locally for LCT 228 would be likely to be Low and no change on the overall LCT, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or for the overall LCT.
			4.3	<u>Visual Receptors</u> Assessment for the Knocknagael BESS suggests that visibility would be highly localised to those visual receptors in immediate proximity at Essich (THC-R-29), along Essich Road (THC-R-27B), and just to the north of Essich (THC-R-30 [VP 6]). This would also result in limited cumulative effects. Residential receptors at Essich Farm Cottage, Achvraid Farm, Horseshoe Cottage, and Achvraid House (THC-R-29) would have the greatest potential for cumulative effects, with the Proposed Development and the BESS construction works visible together. The level of cumulative change for these visual receptors would be likely to be Medium, which would result in a notable change in terms of significance on THC-R-30 (VP 6) which would change from non-significant to significant.	4.4	<u>Visual Receptors</u> The mitigation planting and earth bunds would screen much of the BESS site in local views, strongly limiting cumulative effects on surrounding local receptors, including for those in closest proximity (THC-R-29). As a result, the level of cumulative change would likely be Low and would not result in any change in terms of significance.
H02	Beauly BESS 25/00503/S36 and ECU00005160	0.0 km	4.5	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Vegetation clearance for the BESS would potentially remove characteristic woodland alongside the River Beauly and the A831, as well as removing local floodplain fields, and intensifying construction activity across a very small portion	4.6	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Once the construction activity was completed, the increase in built form in this location would slightly intensify the presence of energy infrastructure within the local area of LCT 229 and LCT 342, although mitigation planting would be anticipated,

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
	Construction and Operation of a BESS.		of LCT 229 Enclosed Farmland, and LCT 342 Farmed River Plains. There would be direct effects on a small portion of both of the LCTs, intensifying the adverse effects locally. The level of cumulative change for both these LCTs would likely be Low, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or for the overall LCT.	including planting of trees around the periphery to restore some local character. However, locally the level of cumulative change for both these LCTs would likely be Negligible and no change on the overall LCT, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or for the overall LCT.
			4.7 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Vegetation clearance for the OC and for the BESS would potentially open up views towards some of the Proposed Development tower construction for those immediately around the BESS, including road users on the A831 and B9164, users of the River Beaully, users of Beaully / Lovat Bridge Holiday Park (THC-R-11 [VP 4]), and immediately adjacent residential properties to the east (THC-R-13) and west (THC-R-11). In combination with cranes and potentially helicopters within the Proposed Development, construction activity would be intensified in a small portion of views, although screening by surrounding woodland would limit views of the BESS construction. The level of cumulative change for these visual receptors would likely be Low to Medium, which would result in a slight change in terms of significance for THC-R-11 (VP 4) which would change from non-significant to significant.	4.8 <u>Visual Receptors</u> The operation stages of both sites would be less intrusive in local views than construction activity, and whilst mitigation as part of the BESS scheme would be anticipated to include boundary screening to block views from surrounding receptors over time, it would not have matured by year of opening (winter). Even so, the level of cumulative change at operation year of opening (winter) would be likely to be Low and would not result in any change in terms of significance.
H04	Spittal to Loch Buidhe to Beaully 400 kV Project N24/04588/SC OP and ECU00006008 A new overhead line approximately 170 km in	0.0 km	4.9 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Removal of vegetation through Ruttle Wood would remove characteristic woodland from LCT 229 Enclosed Farmland and LCT 227 Farmed Strath – Inverness. The cumulative effect would extend the area of tree removal, albeit partially in adjacent LCTs. Even so, there would be direct effects on a small portion of both of these LCTs locally, intensifying the adverse effects locally. The level of cumulative change for both these LCTs would likely be Low to Medium. Even so, this would likely result in localised effects remaining Major Adverse (significant) for LCT 229 and Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) for LCT 227, with effects on the overall LCT remaining Moderate Adverse (significant) for LCT 229, and non-significant for LCT 227.	4.10 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> The Proposed Development and the cumulative site would both increase a localised area of LCT 227 and LCT 229 affected by transmission development. However, this would still be small in relation to both the LCTs as a whole. The level of cumulative change for both these LCTs would be likely to be Low to Medium. At the local level for both LCT 227 and LCT 229, effects would be greater but would not result in any change in terms of significance. Effects on the overall LCT would remain non-significant for both LCTs.

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
	length from Spittal to Beaully.		4.11 <u>Visual Receptors</u> The loss of woodland through Ruttle Wood would be highly visible and potentially open up views towards the Proposed Development construction works for receptors to the north (THC-R-4A, THC-R-7 [VP 3]). Receptors south of the Proposed Development, including at Fanellan (THC-R-1a, THC-R-1b, THC-REC-6 [VP 2]) Culburnie and Crerag (THC-R-2), Kiltarlity and Camault Muir (THC-R-8), Tomnacross (THC-R-10) and potentially parts of Belladrum (THC-R-9, VP 58, THC-REC-3 [VP58]) and users of local minor roads to the south (THC-T-2) would see construction of both developments, extending activity northwards. In combination with cranes and potentially helicopters for conductor stringing, as well as tree removal through Ruttle Wood for both schemes, the construction activity would be extended across Torr Mor. The level of cumulative change for these visual receptors would likely be Medium. This would potentially result in a notable change in terms of significance for THC-R-10 from non-significant to significant.	4.12 <u>Visual Receptors</u> The cleared OC through Ruttle Wood for the cumulative scheme would appear as a large, artificial straight line through the woodland, particularly in views northwards for receptors on the southern slopes of The Aird. Receptors here would potentially have visibility of infrastructure extended over the crest of the hill, albeit the two development schemes would be of the same character and read as a single development. The level of cumulative change for these visual receptors would likely be Low to Medium. This would result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for THC-R-10.
H05	Western Isles HVDC UGC Permitted Development 80 km of onshore underground HVDC cable from Dundonnell to a mainland HVDC Converter	0.2 km	4.13 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction works (principally vegetation clearance and earthworks for installation of the HVDC underground cable) would intensify construction activities within a localised area of the following LCTs: • 229 Enclosed Farmland; and • 346 Open Farmed Slopes. Works would extend the influence of construction activity primarily at ground level, although some loss of characteristic trees across the Beaully valley would occur. The level of cumulative change would likely be Low. Whilst the cumulative change would be greater, there would not be any notable change in terms of significance.	4.14 Scoped out as per Table 7.11 in Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual.

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
	Station near Beaully.		4.15 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Residential Receptors living in Wester Balblair (THC-R-6), Beaully (THC-R-11 [VP 4]), Broallan, Ruilick, Ruisaurie, and Rheindown (THC-R-4b, THC-R-7) on the southern slopes of Muir of Ord, as well as those on the northern slopes of The Aird (Kiltarlity THC-R-6, Belladrum THC-R-9, and Balchraggan THC-R-16), would have the potential for cumulative effects in relation to tree removal at the cumulative site, and use of cranes or potential use of helicopters in relation to the Proposed Development. Given the extent of plantation forestry in the area, removal of trees would not be uncharacteristic in views. The level of cumulative change for these visual receptors would likely be Low. Even so, this would potentially result in a notable change in terms of significance for THC-R-4b and THC-R-11 (VP 4) which would change from non-significant to significant, temporarily.	4.16 Scoped out as per Table 7.11 in Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual.
H06	Beaully BESS 24/01548/FUL Erection and operation of BESS.	0.0 km	4.17 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction works would be located adjacent to Beaully Substation and Balblair Quarry to the south of Wester Balblair. Whilst some tree removal may be required, the construction activity would be largely contained by localised landform and vegetation and on already disturbed ground. In combination with construction of the Proposed Development, there would be no readily noticeably combined direct effect on either LCT 229 Enclosed Farmland or LCT 342 Farmed River Plains, even at the local level. The level of cumulative change for both these LCTs would be likely to be Negligible, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or for the overall LCT.	4.18 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> The BESS would slightly increase the localised area of LCTs 229 and 342 affected by transmission development but would not noticeably change any baseline characteristics. The level of cumulative change for both these LCTs would be likely to be Negligible at the local level and for the overall LCT, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or for the overall LCT.
			4.19 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Balblair Quarry and Beaully Substation are largely screened from nearby residential receptors south of Lovat Bridge (THC-R-5 [VP 1]) and recreational receptors along / around the River Beaully (THC-REC-5 [VP 1]). The location of the Beaully BESS adjacent to the quarry would remain similarly	4.20 <u>Visual Receptors:</u> Removal of construction activity would result in the cumulative site being largely screened from surrounding receptors. The level of cumulative change for both these receptors would be likely to be Negligible, which would not result in any change in terms of significance.

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction		Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)	
				screened, with construction activity being seen as part of the quarry working. The level of cumulative change for both receptors would be likely to be Negligible to Low, which would not result in any change in terms of significance.		
H07	Kilmorack substation 24/02831/FUL Construction of 132 kV replacement substation.	0.7 km	4.21	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction works (access roads and construction of the power station) would be anticipated to have a direct, temporary adverse effect locally on LCT 346 Open Farmed Slopes but would be largely screened due to its discrete location. The level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low to Medium. Whilst the cumulative change would be greater, there would not be any notable change in terms of significance.	4.22	Scoped out as per Table 7.11 in Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual .
			4.23	<u>Visual Receptors</u> Residential receptors living nearby in Kilmorack (THC-R-3), recreational users of the River Beaully and core paths (THC-REC-3) and road users of the A831 (THC-T-1) would be anticipated to experience limited visual effects from the construction works associated with Kilmorack substation, and with much of the Proposed Development works screened from this location, there would be minimal cumulative effects. The level of cumulative change for these receptors would be likely to be Negligible, which would not result in any change in terms of significance.	4.24	Scoped out as per Table 7.11 in Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual .
H08	Beaully Substation 21/04988/FUL Reinforcement and Extension of existing 132 kV substation.	0.0 km	4.25	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction works would be slightly intensified within a localised area of LCT 229 Enclosed Farmland around Beaully Substation due to the movement of plant and machinery, in combination with cranes and potentially helicopters within the Proposed Development. However, the construction activity is adjacent to Balblair quarry and within the existing substation. The level of cumulative change for LCT 229 would be likely to be Negligible, which would not result in any change in terms of significance either locally or on the overall LCT.	4.26	Scoped out as per Table 7.11 in Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual .

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
			4.27 <u>Visual Receptors</u> The existing substation is primarily screened from surrounding visual receptors around Wester Balblair (THC-R-6, THC-REC-2, THC-T-1), Broallan, Ruisaire, Ruilick, Rheindown (THC-R-4b), Kilmorack (THC-R-3), and to the south (THC-R-5, THC-REC-5). Construction activity would potentially result in some increased tree loss at the substation site, but even with tree loss associated with the Proposed Development, construction activity would be anticipated to be largely contained within the exiting site and screened from surrounding receptors. The level of cumulative change for these receptors would be likely to be Negligible to Low. Even so, this would potentially result in a notable change in terms of significance for THC-R-4b which would change from non-significant to significant, temporarily.	4.28 Scoped out as per Table 7.11 in Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual.
H09	Cairn Duhie Wind Farm Redesign 21/01521/S36 and ECU00003225 16 wind turbines with maximum blade tip height of 149.9 m.	0.0 km	4.29 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction works associated with the installation of the turbines would intensify construction activity within a localised area of LCT 291 Open Rolling Upland (MC section). Turbine construction in combination with cranes and potentially helicopters associated with the Proposed Development, would slightly alter the local character around Cairn Duhie. Whilst vegetation loss would be highly limited, the more remote, wilder upland feel to the south would be interrupted by increase in vertical infrastructure. The proximity of the two schemes to LCT 286 Narrow Wooded Valley Moray & Nairn would allow some intervisibility and reduce the quality of the setting and immediate views from LCT 286. The level of cumulative change for the local portion of LCT 291 (MC section) would be Medium, and Negligible to Low for the overall LCT. This would potentially intensify effects locally, resulting in a slight increase to Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) effect locally, but remaining unchanged and non-significant for the LCT as a whole.	4.30 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> The cumulative development would increase the localised area of LCT 291 (MC section) affected by vertical infrastructure development, and whilst the uncharacteristic elements of the construction works (such as vehicle movement, noise, and activity) would be removed, there would be a permanent change on the local landscape character. The level of cumulative change for the local portion of LCT 291 (MC section) would remain Medium, but Negligible for the overall LCT. This would potentially result in a slight increase locally to Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) effect, but no change to the overall LCT. The level of cumulative change for the local portion of LCT 286 would remain Low, and Negligible for the overall LCT. This would be unlikely to change the level of significance identified, which would remain significant locally, and non-significant for the wider LCT.

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
			The level of cumulative change for the local portion of LCT 286 would be Low, but Negligible for the overall LCT. This would be unlikely to change the level of significance identified, which would remain significant locally, and non-significant for the wider LCT.	
			4.31 <i>Drynachan, Lochindorb and Dava Moors SLA</i> Construction works associated with the installation of the turbines would be visible in conjunction with the installation of the Proposed Development. Whilst neither would be located within the SLA, the cumulative development would be adjacent, adversely influencing the setting, intervisibility and the scenic quality of the landscape. The level of cumulative change for the SLA would be likely to be Medium. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant on a localised portion of the SLA, temporarily.	4.32 <i>Drynachan, Lochindorb and Dava Moors SLA</i> At operation, the uncharacteristic activity associated with construction would have been removed, but the cumulative development would be prominent from the SLA, reducing the relative visibility of part of the Proposed Development in the background. The level of cumulative change for the SLA would be likely to remain Medium due to the permanent movement of the turbines. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant on a localised portion of the SLA.
			4.33 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Whilst both schemes are visually quite well contained, both would be visible from receptors around the Dava Way (MOR-REC-1), south and east of Ferness (THC-R-56A, THC-R-56B, THC-R-57), Dulsie / Milltown (THC-R-52) Aitnoh (MOR-R-2B, THC-REC-5), Tomdow (MOR-R-1), the A940 (MOR-R-2A), Glenernie (MOR-R-3), Dunphail (MOR-R-4A [VP 20], MOR-R-4B), Dallasbraughty (MOR-R-5, MOR-R-7), and north of Hill of Glaschyle (MOR-R-6, MOR-R-9). Existing wind turbines are features in the landscape, and the extent of coniferous forestry in the area limits visibility for many receptors. Even so, the presence of additional vertical features in the landscape would be noticeable and detract from the wilder, more unspoilt upland character to the south. The level of cumulative change would be Medium. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant, temporarily, for THC-R-57, MOR-R-3, MOR-R-4A (VP 20), and MOR-R-4B.	4.34 <u>Visual Receptors</u> The wind farm would increase the amount of vertical infrastructure development in views, and whilst the highest and most intrusive elements of the construction works (such as cranes) would be removed, the increase in infrastructure would remain readily noticeable and detract from longer-distant views towards the Cairngorms foothills. The level of cumulative change would be Medium. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for THC-R-57, MOR-R-3, and MOR-R-4A (VP 20).

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction		Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)	
H11	Baltimore Wind Farm 23/02340/SCO P and ECU00004785 Eight wind turbines.	2.2 km	4.35	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Vegetation clearance and construction works associated with the installation of the wind turbines cumulatively with cranes and potentially helicopters associated with the Proposed Development, would result in some intensification of effects across small portions of LCT 290 Upland Moorland and Forestry (THC section) . The level of cumulative change on LCT 290 would be likely to be Medium for a localised portion of the LCT and Negligible for the overall LCT. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant , temporarily, for a new localised portion of LCT 290 but remaining non-significant for the overall LCT. Indirect effects on adjacent LCTs would not be likely to experience any significant cumulative effects.	4.36	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> The cumulative development would increase the localised area of LCT 290 (THC section) affected by vertical infrastructure in the landscape. However, this would still be small in relation to the LCT as a whole. The level of cumulative change on LCT 290 (THC section) would be likely to be Low to Medium for a localised portion of the LCT and Negligible for the overall LCT. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for a new localised portion of LCT 290 but remaining non-significant for the overall LCT.
			4.37	<u>Visual Receptors</u> Cumulative visual receptors are likely to be limited due to the topography and vegetation associated with Dulsie Wood, Newlands of Fleenas Wood, the Muckle Burn, the River Findhorn, and the forested slopes of Carn na Caillich, and Tom an Fheidh. The extent of woodland in the area limits wider views for many receptors, but the presence of wind turbine construction impinging into the background of views for receptors around Dulsie (THC-R-52), Bruachmary (THC-R-51), Urchany and Clunas (THC-R-49, THC-R-50), Achagour (THC-R-53), Ardclach (THC-R-55), Ferness (THC-R-56a, THC-R-56b), and along the B9007 (THC-R-57) would extend construction effects. The level of cumulative change would likely be Medium. This would be unlikely to change the level of significance identified, which would remain significant locally on THC-R-51, THC-R-49, THC-R-50, THC-R-53, THC-R-55, THC-R-56a, and THC-R-56b and non-significant on THC-R-52 and THC-R-57 .	4.38	<u>Visual Receptors</u> Whilst the cumulative effect would be slightly lessened at operation due to removal of cranes and any potential helicopters, cumulative views of wind turbines and the Proposed Development would be likely to remain for some receptors. The level of cumulative change would likely be Low to Medium for the visual receptors. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for THC-R-51 .

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction		Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)	
H12	Ballach Wind Farm 24/04177/SCOP and ECU00005219 36 turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 200 m and 230 m, along with a BESS.	4.7 km	4.39	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> This cumulative development is located to the northwest of the Proposed Development beyond the River Beaully valley and northwest of Ruttle Wood. There would be no direct cumulative effects on any LCTs due to distance, and very limited intervisibility due to topography and vegetation around Torr Mor. As a result, the level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be No Change or Negligible. There would therefore be no notable change in terms of significance.	4.40	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> With limited intervisibility between the LCTs, the level of cumulative change would be anticipated to remain No Change or Negligible. There would therefore be no notable change in terms of significance.
			4.41	<u>Visual Receptors</u> The Scoping report for Ballach Wind Farm suggests no or highly limited visibility around Fanellan due to the topography around Torr Mor. Taking the trees of Ruttle Wood into consideration, intervisibility is likely to be highly limited and restricted to more distant visual receptors to the south, at Culburnie (THC-R-2), Kiltarlity and Camault Muir (THC-R-8), and on the southern slopes of The Aird, including The Great Glen Way (THC-R-10, THC-R-19 [VP 9], THC-R-22, THC-R-24, THC-REC-24) and potentially from Beaully (THC-R-11 [VP 4]), where visibility of the Proposed Development construction (cranes and turbines) may be visible concurrently with installation of some of the wind turbines. However, the Ballach Wind Farm ZTVs do not take into account screening from vegetation (such as Ruttle Wood) or built form, and as such, it would be likely that intervisibility would be more limited. The level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be Negligible to Low. Even so, this would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant , temporarily, for THC-R-11 (VP 4) and THC-R-19 (VP 9).	4.42	<u>Visual Receptors</u> Given the anticipated limited visibility of the Ballach Wind Farm with the Proposed Development for receptors to the south and east, the level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be Negligible. There would therefore be no notable change in terms of significance
H15	Ourack Wind Farm 22/05289/S36 and ECU00001999	6.7 km	4.43	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction works associated with the installation of the windfarm are likely to intensify changes within a localised area of LCT 291 Open Rolling Upland (MC section) , in which both the cumulative development and the Proposed Development are located. The Ourack Wind Farm would be	4.44	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> The cumulative development and the Proposed Development would increase the influence of vertical infrastructure development on a new localised area of LCT 291 , to the east of Dava. In relation to the character area as a whole, the influence would remain relatively small. T

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
	18 wind turbines of up to 180 m plus BESS, substation, borrow pits, access improvements.		likely to result in some cumulative impacts within the local landscape to the east of Dava. Construction activity would be intensified, including use of cranes and potential use of helicopters, extending the extent of construction activity in the landscape. There would be direct effects on a small portion of the LCT. In relation to the character area as a whole, the influence would be relatively small. The level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be Medium on the new localised portion of the LCT and Low for the overall LCT. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant, temporarily, for a new localised portion of the LCT 291 to the east of Dava only.	he level of cumulative change would likely be Medium on the localised portion of the LCT and Low for the overall LCT. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for a new localised portion of the LCT to the east of Dava only, with effects on the LCT as a whole remaining unchanged.
			4.45 <i>Drynachan, Lochindorb and Dava Moors SLA</i> Construction works associated with the installation of the turbines would be visible in conjunction with the installation of the Proposed Development. The cumulative development is located within, but on the edge of, the SLA, resulting in a direct impact on the scenic quality of a localised portion of the SLA. The scale of the cumulative development would dominate this portion of the SLA, reducing the impact of the Proposed Development at distance. The level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be Medium to High. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant, temporarily, for a localised portion of the SLA.	4.46 <i>Drynachan, Lochindorb and Dava Moors SLA</i> At operation, the uncharacteristic activity associated with construction would have been removed, but the cumulative development would permanently change the character and scenic quality of a portion of the SLA, albeit reducing the relative visibility of part of the Proposed Development in comparison. The level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be Medium to High. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for a localised portion of the SLA.
			4.47 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Whilst both schemes are visually quite well contained, both would be visible from receptors around the Dava Way (MOR-REC-1), east of Ferness (THC-R-57), Aitnoch (MOR-R-2B, THC-REC-16), Tomdow (MOR-R-1), the A940 (MOR-R-2a), Glenernie (MOR-R-3), Dunphail (MOR-R-4A [VP 20], MOR-R-4B), Dallasbraughty (MOR-R-5, MOR-R-7), and north of Hill of Glaschyle (MOR-R-6, MOR-R-9). Existing wind turbines are features in the landscape, and the extent of coniferous forestry in the area limits visibility for many receptors. Even so, the presence of additional vertical	4.48 <u>Visual Receptors</u> There would remain an increase in vertical infrastructure in wider views, which would detract from views of more remote upland to the south. The level of cumulative change would be likely to remain Medium. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for MOR-R-4A (VP 20), and MOR-R-3.

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction		Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)	
				features in the wider landscape would be noticeable and detract from the wilder, more unspoilt upland character to the south. The level of cumulative change would be Medium. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant , temporarily, for MOR-R-4A (VP 20), and MOR-R-3.		
H16	Lynemore Wind Farm 25/01748/S36 and ECU00005105 14 wind turbines up to 200 m, BESS, substation, borrow pits, access tracks.	7.3 km	4.49	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction works associated with the installation of the windfarm as well as the Proposed Development would create direct impacts on LCT 221 Rolling Uplands - Inverness , which would intensify changes within localised areas of the LCT only, but at a little distance from each other. There is not likely to be much cumulative effect on the LCT as a whole, nor locally due to distance, with effects remaining relatively localised. The level of cumulative change would be Low to Medium for a small portion of the LCT only, and Negligible across the overall LCT. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant , temporarily, for a new, small portion of LCT 221 only.	4.50	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> The windfarm would increase the number of vertical structures across the landscape, although vegetation cover and overall characteristics would likely remain similar at the local level and across the overall LCT. The level of cumulative change would be Low for a small portion of the LCT only, and Negligible across the overall LCT. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for a new, small portion of the LCT only.
			4.51	<u>Visual Receptors</u> The ZTV for Lynemore Wind Farm suggests it would be relatively well contained visually, along with the Proposed Development. Whilst the construction activity would introduce even taller temporary elements in the form of cranes or potentially helicopters, the ZTV was 'bare earth' and did not account for built form or vegetation (such as across Drummoissie Muir). Even so, potentially significant cumulative effects could be visible to receptors at Dochfour, Dochgarroch (THC-R-26, THC-R-25, THC-R-28), Essich (THC-R-29), Scatraig (THC-R-32), Daviot and Craggie (THC-R-33, THC-REC-15, THC-A-2), and Culloden (THC-R-40 [VP 16], THC-REC-25 [VP 16]), users of National Cycle Network Route 7 (THC-REC-17), users of the A82 (THC-T-5), A939 (THC-REC-16) and users of the A9 (THC-T-8). Construction works would be limited to installation of taller elements through use of cranes and / or potentially	4.52	<u>Visual Receptors</u> Visual receptors would be relatively localised and focussed to the north and west of the cumulative site and Proposed Development. Removal of uncharacteristic construction works (particularly use of cranes and / or potentially helicopters) would slightly reduce the cumulative effect, but there would remain a permanent increase in vertical infrastructure across the background of views. The level of cumulative change would be likely to remain Low to Medium. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for THC-R-40 (VP 16), and THC-REC-25 (VP 16).

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
			helicopter but would slightly deteriorate attractive views south to more remote uplands. The level of cumulative change would be Low to Medium. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant, temporarily, for THC-R-40 (VP 16), and THC-REC-25 (VP 16).	
H18	Fairburn Wind Farm Extension 22/03143/SCO P Seven wind turbines.	9.0 km	4.53 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> There would be no direct cumulative effects on any LCTs due to distance, and very limited intervisibility due to topography and vegetation around Torr Mor, Crask of Aigas, Boblainy Forest and The Aird. As a result, the level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be No Change or Negligible. There would therefore be no notable change in terms of significance.	4.54 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> With limited intervisibility between the LCTs, the level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be No Change or Negligible. There would therefore be no notable change in terms of significance.
			4.55 <u>Visual Receptors</u> The Scoping request for Fairburn Wind Farm Extension suggests no theoretical visibility around Beauly or Muir of Ord, with visibility restricted to receptors further south around The Aird (including The Great Glen Way). The ZTV accompanying the Fairburn Wind Farm Extension does not take into account any screening associated with Ruttle Wood, Crask of Aigas, Boblainy Forest, or The Aird, which would further restrict cumulative views towards the windfarm. The existing Fairburn windfarm is not readily perceivable in any views associated with the Proposed Development. For longer-distant more elevated views at Camault Muir (THC-R-8), The Aird (THC-R-19 [VP 9], THC-R-22, THC-R-24), and the Great Glen Way Great Trail (THC-REC-24), there would be the potential for invisibility of wind turbine construction and construction of Proposed Development with use of cranes or potential use of helicopters. Given the distance, however, this cumulative construction activity would occupy a very small portion of views, at distance. The level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be Negligible to Low. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant, temporarily, for THC-R-19 (VP 9).	4.56 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Given the anticipated limited visibility of the Fairburn Wind Farm Extension with the Proposed Development for receptors to the south, the level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be Negligible. There would therefore be no notable change in terms of significance.

Table 5: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects in Combination with Stage 2 developments – Moray Council

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction		Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)	
M01	Kellas Drum Windfarm (assessed in combination with the Kellas Alternative Alignment) 24/00486/S36 and ECU00005054 Eight turbines to a maximum tip height of 149.9m.	0.0 km	5.1	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction works associated with the installation of the windfarm as well as the Proposed Development Kellas Alternative Alignment would create mostly indirect impacts on the River Lossie valley adjacent (LCT 290 Upland Moorland and Forestry), with a small area of direct impacts on LCT 285 Rolling Farmlands and Forests – Moray and Nairn. Construction works associated with the installation of the windfarm as well as the Proposed Development would create direct impacts on LCT 290 Upland Moorland and Forestry, which would intensify changes within localised areas of the LCT, seen in close proximity to each other and with the existing Rothes Wind Farm on the higher ground of Cairn Uish immediately south. Construction activity would be intensified, including cranes and potential use of helicopters, extending the extent of construction activity in the landscape. There would be direct effects on a small portion of the LCT, although in relation to the character area as a whole, the influence would be relatively small. The level of cumulative change would be Medium at the local level and Low across the overall LCT. Whilst the cumulative change would be greater, there would not likely be any notable change in terms of significance. For LCT 285 Rolling Farmlands and Forests – Moray and Nairn, changes would be perceived mostly in the adjoining landscape, on the slopes of Cairn Uish to the south with a marked increase in construction activity in the wider landscape in combination with the Proposed Development Kellas Alternative Alignment. However, there is not likely to be much cumulative effect on the LCT as a whole, with effects remaining relatively localised. There would be a small area of direct effects on a small portion of the LCT within the River Lossie valley only. The level of cumulative change would be Low to Medium at the local level and Negligible across the overall LCT. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant, temporarily, for a new, small localised portion of LCT 285 at Kellas.	5.2	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> The windfarm would increase the influence of vertical infrastructure development within a localised area of LCT 290 and within the adjoining River Lossie valley landscape of LCT 285 to the north, resulting in localised direct and indirect effects. However, in relation to the character areas as a whole, the influence would remain relatively small. For LCT 290, the level of cumulative change would remain Medium at the local level and Low across the overall LCT. Whilst the cumulative change would be greater, there would not likely be any notable change in terms of significance. For LCT 285, the level of cumulative change would be Low to Medium at the local level and Negligible across the overall LCT. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant, temporarily, for a new, small portion of LCT 285 at Kellas. only.

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction		Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)	
			5.3	<u>Pluscarden SLA</u> There would not be any anticipated cumulative effect on the special qualities or setting of the Pluscarden SLA, 3 km to the north, due to limited intervisibility and the windfarm not being readily perceived.	5.4	<u>Pluscarden SLA</u> There would not be any anticipated cumulative effect on the special qualities or setting of the Pluscarden SLA, 3 km to the north, due to limited intervisibility and the windfarm not being readily perceived.
			5.5	<u>Visual Receptors</u> The ZTVs illustrate that there would be theoretical visibility of the Kellas Drum Wind Farm for approximately 4 - 5 km, including at Glen Lossie and Hill of the Wangie; Kellas to Dallas; south to Carn na Cailliche and eastwards to Pikey Hill and Hart Hill above the Glen of Rothes. Combined ZTVs with Rothes I & II windfarms and with all other existing wind farms illustrate that there would be limited locations where the windfarm would be visible without other existing windfarms also being visible. Potentially significant cumulative effects could be experienced by receptors between Hatton and Kellas (MOR-R-16 [VP 24]) and between Buinach Hill and The Drum / Mill Our, through the River Lossie valley (MOR-R-17 [VP 24]), visitors to Glenlatterach Reservoir (MOR-REC-24), visitors to Dallas Castle (MOR-REC-25), users of Scotland Heritage Path 'Mannoch Road' south of Elgin section (MOR-REC-9 [VP 25]) and for users of the B9010 (MOR-T-3 [VP 24]). Whilst existing wind turbines at Rothes Wind Farm are features in the landscape, the presence of additional vertical features in the landscape would be noticeable and detract from the wilder, more unspoilt upland character to the south and cumulative construction activity would be prominent on the open upland. The level of cumulative change would be Medium to High for those with clear views of both developments. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant, temporarily, for MOR-R-17 (VP 24), and MOR-REC-9 (south of Elgin section) (VP 25).	5.6	<u>Visual Receptors</u> There would remain an increase in vertical infrastructure in views, which would detract from views of more remote upland to the south. The level of cumulative change would be likely to remain Medium for those with clear views of both developments. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for MOR-R-17 (VP 24), and MOR-REC-9 (south of Elgin section) (VP 25).
M02	Berry Burn Wind Farm ECU00000718	0.0 km	5.7	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction works associated with the installation of the Berry Burn Wind Farm extension as well as the Proposed Development would create mostly indirect cumulative effects on LCT 291 Open	5.8	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> The windfarm would increase the localised area of LCT 291 affected by vertical infrastructure in the open rolling upland landscape when seen in combination with the

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
	Extension of the operational Berry Burn Wind Farm for up to nine turbines at a height of up to 149.9 metres.		Rolling Farmland and LCT 290 Upland Moorland and Forestry as the two developments would only be briefly perceived within the same upland landscape. The ZTV for the Berry Burn Wind Farm suggests that the existing windfarm is readily perceived from the adjoining landscape of LCT 290 to the north and from higher ground within LCT 291 to the west, although landform limits visibility. There would be the potential for intervisibility of wind turbine construction and construction of Proposed Development with use of cranes or potential use of helicopters. Given the distance between the developments, however, this cumulative construction activity would occupy a very small portion of views, at distance. The level of cumulative change for both LCTs would be Low to Medium at the local level and Negligible across the overall LCT. Whilst the cumulative change would be greater, there would not likely be any notable change in terms of significance.	Proposed Development and would increase vertical infrastructure experienced from the adjoining landscape of LCT 290 resulting in localised direct and indirect effects. The level of cumulative change for both LCTs would be Low to Medium at the local level and Negligible across the overall LCT. Whilst the cumulative change would be greater, there would not likely be any notable change in terms of significance.
			5.9 <u>Visual Receptors</u> During the construction stage, cumulative visual impacts associated with the Berry Burn Wind Farm and the Proposed Development are considered likely, with the proximity of the proposals and taller elements of the construction process likely to be perceptible within the landscape although at a slight distance from one another and only likely to be seen together within far-distance or panoramic views across the upland landscape. Surrounding visual receptors who may experience cumulative effects include residential receptors at Beachans (MOR-R-5 [VP 22]), Bantrach, Dallasbraughty, Lurg, Tomcork, and Johnstripe (MOR-R-7 [VP 22]) and near Berryburn and Rochuln (MOR-R-8), users of Scottish Great Trail 'Dava Way' (MOR-REC-1 [VP 59]) and users of Scotland Heritage Path 'Via Regia' (MOR-REC-5 [VP 21]). Most would not have views of the two developments together and any cumulative visual impacts would therefore be limited, with construction associated with the Proposed Development, including cranes and potential use of helicopters visible at some distance to the west of the windfarm only. The level of cumulative change for these receptors would therefore be Negligible to Low. Whilst the cumulative change would be greater, there would not likely be any notable change in	5.10 <u>Visual Receptors</u> There are existing wind turbines at Berry Burn Wind Farm and an existing 275 kV OHL in the wider landscape, so additional turbines would not be uncharacteristic in views. However, there would remain a slight intensification of vertical infrastructure in some views at operation. The level of cumulative change for these receptors would therefore be likely to remain Negligible to Low. Whilst the cumulative change would be greater, there would not likely be any notable change in terms of significance, with all receptors remaining significant.

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				terms of significance, with all receptors remaining significant.		
M03	Gibston Farm BESS 25/00043/S36 and ECU00005237 Construction and operation of a 349 MW BESS.	1.5 km	5.11	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction activity associated with the Gibson Farm BESS development is not considered likely to result in any significant cumulative impacts on landscape character in conjunction with the Proposed Development. Whilst both developments would result in direct impact to LCT 288 Upland Farmland, there would likely be limited interspersibility between the cumulative site and the Proposed Development lying on higher ground, up to 2 km to the east. Due to the small-scale nature of the BESS, any cumulative landscape impacts would likely be very limited, and affect a localised portion of the LCT only. The level of cumulative change on the localised portion of LCT 288 would therefore likely be Negligible to Low and Negligible on the overall LCT and non-significant for LCT 288. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of change on the localised areas of the LCT would likely be High (and remaining significant), and Medium on the LCT as a whole, potentially resulting in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.	5.12	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Cumulative effects on LCT 288 Upland Farmland would be localised to a small part of the LCT and there would not be expected to be any wider effects on the overall LCT. It is considered that due to the distance of the Gibson Farm BESS to the Proposed Development and the presence of the A96, existing substation and existing OHLs as existing features within the LCT, the level of cumulative change on the localised portion of LCT 288 would reduce to Negligible and remain as Negligible on the overall LCT. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of change on the localised areas of the LCT would likely be High (and remaining significant) and Medium on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole, as well as remaining significant locally.
			5.13	<u>Visual Receptors</u> The scale and location of the Gibson Farm BESS is such that it is unlikely to be viewed within the context of the Proposed Development from many receptors. Construction activity would be largely well contained between the A96 and Blackhillock Substation to the south of Keith and receptors would only be likely to see construction activity where they are located in closest proximity to the cumulative site. Receptors potentially with a cumulative impact would include residents around Blackhillock (MOR-R-56 [VP 33]) and users of the A96 (MOR-T-7 [VP 31]). Any cumulative visual impacts would therefore be limited, with construction associated with the Proposed Development, including cranes and the potential movement of helicopters, visible in the background of views to the east, backclothed by Meikle Balloch Hill. The level of cumulative change would	5.14	<u>Visual Receptors</u> At operation, the potential for cumulative effects would be very low due to containment of the cumulative site in surrounding views. The level of cumulative change would be likely reduce to Negligible to Low. Whilst the level of cumulative change would likely increase slightly for residents around Blackhillock (MOR-R-56 [VP 33]) and users of the A96 (MOR-T-7 [VP 31]), it is unlikely to result in a change in terms of significance, with receptors remaining significant.

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction		Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)	
				therefore likely be Low. Whilst the level of effect would likely to increase slightly for the above receptors, temporarily, it is unlikely to result in a notable change in terms of significance, with receptors remaining significant .		
M04	Rosarie Quarry 24/01898/SC O Hard rock quarry extraction and processing area.	4.9 km	5.15	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction activity associated with the Rosarie Quarry cumulative site would be generally well contained within the local landscape, being surrounded by forestry blocks and some existing quarry workings. Whilst the construction activity of the cumulative site would be largely uncharacteristic in the local landscape, it would impact a small portion of the LCT only, and at some distance from the Proposed Development. Whilst both developments would result in direct impact to LCT 288 Upland Farmland , there would be limited intervisibility. The level of cumulative change on the localised portion of LCT 288 would likely be Negligible to Low and Negligible on the overall LCT. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of change on the localised areas of the LCT would likely be High (remaining significant) and Medium on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.	5.16	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Cumulative effects on LCT 288 Upland Farmland would be localised to a small part of the LCT only and at some distance, with both characteristic of other elements in the landscape. The level of cumulative change would be Negligible on the localised portion of LCT 288 , and Negligible on the overall LCT. There would therefore be no change in terms of significance. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of cumulative change on the localised areas of the LCT would likely be High (remaining significant), and Medium on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.
			5.17	<u>Visual Receptors</u> The construction activity would be low-level (typically ground-level workings), and on lower ground, compared to the construction of much taller elements associated with the Proposed Development (including use of cranes and potential use of helicopters). Construction activity at the cumulative site would be largely well contained by hills and woodland to the north and south of Rosarie, alongside the A95 and receptors would only be likely to see construction activity of both the cumulative site and the Proposed Development within distant, open views. Receptors potentially with a cumulative impact would include residents to the west and southwest of Keith (MOR-R-50) and users of the A95 (MOR-T-9). Any cumulative visual impacts would be limited, except from visual receptors in closest proximity to the cumulative	5.18	<u>Visual Receptors</u> At operation, the potential for cumulative effects would be very limited due to containment of the cumulative site in surrounding views. The level of cumulative change would therefore likely reduce to Negligible. This is unlikely to result in a change in terms of significance on any receptors.

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			site, due to the scale and location of the Rosarie Quarry. Construction associated with the Proposed Development, including cranes and the potential movement of helicopters, would be visible in the background of distant views east, backclothed by Meikle Balloch Hill. The level of cumulative change would therefore likely be Negligible to Low. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant , temporarily, for MOR-R-50 , but with no change to the remaining receptors in terms of significance.	
M05	Teindland Wind Farm ECU00004556 17 turbines to a tip height of up to 200 m.	0.0 km	5.19 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction works associated with the installation of the Teindland Wind Farm in conjunction with the Proposed Development would create direct cumulative effects on both LCT 285 Rolling Farmland and Forests - Moray & Nairn and LCT 290 Upland Moorland and Forestry with the cumulative site and Proposed Development sited relatively close to each other, resulting in additional construction activity and vertical infrastructure seen together through the landscape. The effects of construction activity on the character of the forested landscape of LCT 290 would be considerably magnified within a localised area to the west of the B9103 due to loss of forestry, resulting in a level of cumulative change of Medium to High at the local level, and Low on the LCT as a whole. Whilst the level of cumulative change would likely increase within the local landscape, there would be no change in terms of significance, remaining significant for LCT 290 . There would also be intensified cumulative effects on the local landscape of LCT 285 and in particular on the perception of the open hill of Brown Muir to the west of Teindland Wood as a result of construction works of both developments appearing within the local landscape, albeit a little distance apart. The local level of change on LCT 285 is likely to be Medium, and Low on the overall LCT. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant , temporarily, for a localised portion of LCT 285 around Altonside.	5.20 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> There would be a further increase in built form within the landscapes of LCT 285 & 290 and permanent loss of forestry through Teindland Wood and across the hill ridges adjacent to the River Spey. In combination, the Proposed Development and cumulative site would represent a degradation of the rural qualities, visual amenity and perceived tranquillity within both landscape character types, albeit in a localised portion of each. The level of cumulative change would likely remain Medium to High in a localised portion of LCT 290 , and Medium in a localised portion of LCT 285 but Low on the overall landscape of both LCTs. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 285 at the local level, but with no change in terms of significance on LCT 290 .
			5.21 <u>Spey Valley SLA</u> Direct effects would occur on The Spey Valley SLA , as	5.22 <u>Spey Valley SLA</u>

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			construction associated with the cumulative site as well as the Proposed Development would be perceived within the SLA. The loss of forestry plantation across through Teindland Wood would open up views from the River Spey valley and be visible across much of the SLA in this location. The scenic quality of the local landscape in this portion of the SLA would be considerably eroded, with loss of characteristic trees and reduction in the perception of tranquillity and sense of enclosure. The level of cumulative change on The Spey Valley SLA would therefore likely be High. Whilst the level of cumulative change would likely increase within the local landscape, there would be no change in terms of significance, remaining significant for The Spey Valley SLA.	There would be a further increase in built form within The Spey Valley SLA, replacing commercial forestry with moving wind turbines, as well as the Proposed Development adding further vertical elements into the landscape. The scenic quality of the local landscape in this portion of the SLA would remain permanently eroded, with loss of characteristic trees and reduction in the perception of tranquility and sense of enclosure. The level of cumulative change on The Spey Valley SLA would therefore likely remain High on this localised portion of the SLA. Whilst the level of cumulative change would likely to increase within the local landscape, there would be no change in terms of significance, remaining significant for The Spey Valley SLA.
			5.23 <u>Visual Receptors:</u> Construction associated with the Teindland Wind Farm would be clearly seen in combination with the Proposed Development from a number of receptors, including residents southwest of Badentinan Wood (MOR-R-27), north of Brown Muir (MOR-R-21 [VP 26], MOR-R-26, MOR-R-28 [VP 61], MOR-R-29 [VP 61]), and within the River Spey valley (MOR-R-34 [VP 62] & MOR-R-35) where there would be an appreciation of both developments during construction, including extensive loss of forestry through Teindland Wood. There would also likely be appreciation of the construction of the windfarm from receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Development, including residents within Orbliston and north of Inchberry (MOR-R-32a & MOR-R-32b [VP 28]) as well a more distant, transient view from the Speyside Way Great Trail (MOR-REC-15 [VP 29]). The level of cumulative change would likely be Medium to High. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant, temporarily, for MOR-R-21 (VP 26), MOR-R-26, MOR-R-34 (VP 62) and MOR-R-35, but no change to the remaining receptors in terms of significance.	5.24 <u>Visual Receptors:</u> The windfarm would remain highly visible in the landscape due to loss of trees through Teindland Wood and the elevated location and height of some turbines. this, in combination with the Proposed Development, would considerably alter views for many receptors across the local area. The level of cumulative change would likely remain Medium to High. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for MOR-R-21 (VP 26), MOR-R-26, MOR-R-34 (VP 62) and MOR-R-35, but no change to the remaining receptors in terms of significance.
M06	Blackmuir Quarry	1.2 km	5.25 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> The cumulative site would be located in LCT 288 Upland Farmland to the east of the A96. Construction activity would be	5.26 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> The cumulative site would be largely contained in the landscape by surrounding vegetation alongside the A96

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	20/01251/MIN Hard rock quarry and mineral processing area extraction area 1.99 Ha.		seen in close proximity to the Proposed Development and likely viewed as one entity to the west of Mains of Birkenburn. The cumulative site activity would be at typically at ground level, rather than vertical infrastructure (including cranes and potential use of helicopters) associated with the Proposed Development on higher ground to the east. The impact during construction would be slightly increased with the cumulative site, although across a very localised portion of LCT 288 only. The level of cumulative change would therefore be Low in the localised portion of the LCT, and Negligible for the overall LCT. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of change on the localised areas of the LCT would likely be High and Medium on the LCT as a whole. The level of cumulative change would likely increase within the local landscape remaining significant locally but potentially resulting in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.	and within fields to the east and whilst characteristic of other extraction sites in the area, it would add an additional unnatural feature into a localised portion of LCT 288 in proximity to the Proposed Development. The level of cumulative change would therefore remain Low in the localised portion of LCT 288, reducing to Negligible after restoration of the cumulative site. The level of change on the overall LCT would remain Negligible. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the cumulative level of change on the localised areas of the LCT would likely remain High and remaining significant, with a Medium level of change on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 and remaining significant locally.
			5.27 <u>Visual Receptors</u> The cumulative site construction works would be much lower-level (primarily ground-level workings), set within an area of lower topography, and visually more contained than the construction works associated with the Proposed Development, which would include the use of cranes or potential use of helicopters. The cumulative site would therefore not result in significant increases in construction activity in views, except for those receptors in closest proximity at Backmuir, Mains of Birkenburn (MOR-R-56 [VP 33], MOR-REC-21 [VP 33]), on the lower slopes of Balloch Wood (MOR-R-61, MOR-REC-23 [VP 24]), users of the A96 (MOR-T-7 [VP 31]) and users of minor roads adjacent (MOR-T-8). The level of cumulative change would likely be Low to Medium for those receptors in proximity to the cumulative site. Whilst the level of cumulative change would likely to increase slightly for the above receptors, temporarily, it is unlikely to result in a change in terms of significance, remaining significant.	5.28 <u>Visual Receptors</u> At operation, the cumulative site would be largely contained by existing woodland to the west and north, helping to maintain screening from surrounding visual receptors. The Proposed Development would remain considerably more visible in local views than the cumulative site. The level of cumulative change would likely reduce to Negligible to Low for those receptors in proximity to the cumulative site, reducing further to Negligible after restoration of the cumulative site. Whilst the level of cumulative change would likely increase slightly for the above receptors, it is unlikely to result in a change in terms of significance, remaining significant.

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
M07	Blackhills Wind Farm ECU00005136 Eight wind turbines, 200 m in height.	0.43 km	5.29 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction works associated with the installation of the Blackhills Wind Farm as well as the Proposed Development would create direct cumulative effects on LCT 290 Upland Moorland and Forestry and mostly indirect impacts on 285 Rolling Farmland and Forests - Moray & Nairn. The cumulative site and Proposed Development would be sited relatively close to each other on the slopes of Brown Muir to the east of Coleburn, resulting in additional construction activity and vertical infrastructure seen together, with the windfarm on higher ground to the south. There would be no impact on The Spey Valley SLA to the east. The indirect effects of construction activity on the character of the forested landscape of LCT 290 would be anticipated to be slightly magnified within only a localised area, resulting in a level of cumulative change of Low, and of Negligible on the LCT as a whole. Whilst the level of cumulative change would likely increase for LCT 290, there would be no change in terms of significance, remaining significant for LCT 290 locally. There are likely to be slightly magnified cumulative effects on the local landscape of LCT 285 and in particular on the perception of the open hill of Brown Muir to the west of Teindland Wood as a result of construction works of both developments appearing prominently and in relatively close proximity over the hill. The levels of cumulative change on LCT 285 are considered to be Medium for the localised portion, and Low on the overall LCT. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for the localised portion of LCT 285.	5.30 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> There would be a further increase in the perception of built form and vertical features within the landscape of LCT 285 and on the edge of LCT 290, resulting in cumulative impacts with the developments likely to be perceived together from the local landscape. They would represent a degradation of the rural qualities, visual amenity and perceived tranquillity within the landscape of LCT 285 and on the setting of Brown Muir. The level of cumulative change would therefore likely be Low at the local level for LCT 290, but Negligible on the overall LCT but there would be no change in terms of significance for LCT 290. The level of cumulative change would likely remain Medium for a localised portion of LCT 285, but Low on the overall LCT. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for the localised portion of LCT 285.
			5.31 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Construction associated with the Blackhills Wind Farm is likely to be seen in combination with the Proposed Development from nearby receptors on all sides of Brown Muir, including residents in Netherglen and Coleburn (MOR-R-23 [VP 27]), east of the A941 and at Rothes Glen House (MOR-R-24 [VP 27]), along the Burn of Elms (MOR-R-26), southwest of Badentinan Wood (MOR-R-27), on the lower slopes of Brown Muir (MOR-R-28 [VP 61]) and south of the Burn of Elms (MOR-R-29 [VP 61]) as well as users of the A941 (MOR-T-4). Construction of the Proposed Development	5.32 <u>Visual Receptors</u> The windfarm would remain highly visible in the landscape and visible with the Proposed Development from numerous receptors on all sides of Brown Muir in relatively close proximity to each other with the Proposed Development seen on the lower slopes of Brown Muir to the north, adding further detracting vertical features into the landscape within views. The level of cumulative change would therefore be likely to reduce to Medium. This would potentially result in a

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				would be seen on lower ground on the northern slopes of Brown Muir, which would include the use of cranes or potential use of helicopters, and the cumulative development would result in an increase in construction activity and an impact on tranquillity, visual amenity and the setting of Brown Muir. The level of cumulative change would be likely to be Medium to High. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant , temporarily, for MOR-R-24 (VP 27), MOR-R-26 and MOR-R-27 , but no change to the remaining receptors in terms of significance.		notable change from non-significant to significant for MOR-R-24 (VP 27), MOR-R-26 and MOR-R-27 , but no change to the remaining receptors in terms of significance
M08	Corshellach Energy Storage 24/01073/APP Energy storage facility including battery enclosures, conversion units, grid connection infrastructure, access and associated works.	0.0 km	5.33	<u>Landscape Receptors:</u> The small energy storage facility would be located within LCT 290 Upland Moorland and Forestry on the lower southern slopes of the Hill of Glaschyle, where construction of the small cumulative site would be seen adjacent to both the existing 275 kV OHL and the Proposed Development. Given the much smaller scale of the cumulative site, construction of the two schemes may be viewed as a single entity and, although construction works would be uncharacteristic in the local landscape, they would only slightly intensify activity in this part of LCT 290 . The level of cumulative change would therefore be Low in the localised portion of the LCT, and Negligible for the overall LCT. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase within the local landscape, there would be no change in terms of significance, remaining significant for LCT 290 .	5.34	<u>Landscape Receptors:</u> There would be a small additional built infrastructure element remaining in the landscape on the lower slopes of the Hill of Glaschyle. In close proximity to the existing 275 kV OHL and Proposed Development, it would slightly intensify the amount of detracting infrastructure on a small portion of the LCT. The level of cumulative change would therefore likely reduce to Negligible to Low in a localised portion of LCT 290 , and Negligible for the overall LCT. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase within the local landscape, there would be no change in terms of significance, remaining significant for LCT 290 .
			5.35	<u>Visual Receptors:</u> The cumulative site construction would be of a much smaller scale than the Proposed Development, but seen in close proximity on the lower slopes of the Hill of Glaschyle from receptors around Beachans (MOR-R-5 [VP 22]), on the lower slopes of the Hill of Glaschyle (MOR-R-7 [VP 22]), within transient views from The Dava Way Great Trail (MOR-REC-1 [VP 20 & 59]) and by users of the 'Via Regia' Heritage Path (MOR-REC-5 [VP 21]). The cumulative	5.36	<u>Visual Receptors:</u> At operation there would only be a slight intensification of the amount of energy infrastructure seen in the local landscape, seen against the Proposed Development, the existing 275 kV OHL and wind turbines on the Hill of Glaschyle. The level of cumulative change would be Negligible to Low for those receptors in proximity to the cumulative site. Whilst the level of cumulative change

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
			site would not result in significant increases in construction activity and the level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be Low for those receptors in proximity to the cumulative site. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase slightly for the above receptors, temporarily, it is unlikely to result in a change in terms of significance, remaining significant .	would be likely to increase slightly for the above receptors, it is unlikely to result in a change in terms of significance, remaining significant .
M09	Drum Farm Energy Storage 22/00715/APP Energy storage facility including battery enclosures power conversion units, transformers, substations, grid, connection infrastructure, vehicular access and associated works.	0.3 km	5.37 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> The small energy storage facility would be located within LCT 288 Upland Farmland to the east of Keith and adjacent to the existing electricity substation. Construction activity would be seen in close proximity to the Proposed Development but given the much smaller scale of the cumulative site, construction of the two schemes may be viewed as a single entity. The construction works would be uncharacteristic in the local landscape but would only slightly intensify activity in this part of LCT 288 . The levels of cumulative change would therefore be Low in the localised portion of the LCT, and Negligible for the overall LCT. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the levels of cumulative change on the localised areas of the LCT would be High and Medium on the LCT as a whole. Whilst the level of effect is likely to increase within the local landscape, there would be no change in terms of significance, remaining significant for LCT 288 .	5.38 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> The uncharacteristic construction activity would be removed at operation, with a small additional built infrastructure element remaining in the landscape. Although such elements are common in the locality, it would slightly intensify the amount of detracting infrastructure on a small portion of the LCT. The level of cumulative change would therefore be Negligible in a localised portion of the LCT, and Negligible for the overall LCT. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of change on the localised areas of the LCT would remain High, and Medium on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 .
			5.39 <u>Visual Receptors</u> The cumulative site construction works would be much lower and more contained than those of the Proposed Development, which would include use of cranes or potential use of helicopters. The cumulative suite would therefore not result in significant increases in construction activity across the valley, except for those receptors in closest proximity, such as receptors on the eastern edge of Keith (MOR-R-55, MOR-REC-21), around Meikle Ardone, Drum and Ardiemanoch (MOR-R-60 [VP 63]), users of the A96 (MOR-T-7 [VP 31]) and users of minor roads adjacent in the valley (MOR-T-8). The level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be Low for those receptors in proximity to the cumulative site. Whilst the level of effect is likely to increase slightly for the above	5.40 <u>Visual Receptors</u> At operation, the proposed mitigation planting around the cumulative site (including woodland and hedgerow) would help screen in from surrounding visual receptors. Even so, taller elements (including lighting and CCTV columns) would remain visible and intensify the amount of energy infrastructure in views. The level of cumulative change would likely reduce to Negligible to Low for those receptors in proximity to the cumulative site. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase slightly for the above receptors, it is unlikely to result in a change in terms of significance, remaining

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction		Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)	
				receptors, temporarily, it is unlikely to result in a change in terms of significance, remaining significant .		significant .
M10	Cairdshill Quarry 22/00499/APP Quarry extension.	1.2 km	5.41	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> The Cairdshill Quarry cumulative site would be located within LCT 288 Upland Farmland to the east of Cairds Hill. Construction activity would be seen in close proximity to the Proposed Development, although separated by the A96. The cumulative site activity would typically be at ground level, rather than adding additional vertical infrastructure (including cranes and potential use of helicopters associated with the Proposed Development) into the landscape. Even so, construction activity would interrupt the local character of LCT 288 to the west of the A96 and would be uncharacteristic in the local landscape of LCT 288. The level of cumulative change would be Low to Medium in a localised portion of the LCT, but Negligible for the overall LCT. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of cumulative change on the localised areas of the LCT would be High and Medium on the LCT as a whole, remaining significant for localised portions, but potentially resulting in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole	5.42	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> The Proposed Development would remain clearly visible across the landscape, although the cumulative site would occupy a small portion of the LCT only. Whilst both would be characteristic of other elements in the landscape (including the existing Cairdshill quarry), there would be a slight cumulative intensification of development in the local landscape. Effects would remain localised to a small part of the LCT. The level of cumulative change on LCT 288 would therefore reduce to Low in a localised portion of the LCT, and Negligible after restoration of the cumulative site. Effects on the overall LCT would be Negligible. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of cumulative change on the localised areas of the LCT would remain High and remaining significant, and Medium on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.
			5.43	<u>Visual Receptors</u> The Proposed Development would include construction of considerably taller elements (including use of cranes or potential use of helicopters) compared to the cumulative site and therefore it would be receptors in closest proximity to the cumulative site that would have the greatest potential for cumulative construction effects, including those along / around the A96 (MOR-R-57, MOR-T-7 [VP 31]), and around Blackhillock (MOR-R-56 [VP 33]). The level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be Medium for those receptors in proximity to the cumulative site. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase slightly for the above receptors, temporarily, it is unlikely to result in a change in terms of significance, remaining significant.	5.44	<u>Visual Receptors</u> At operation, the cumulative site would remain visible for those receptors in close proximity, albeit partially screened by the existing quarry works. The level of cumulative change would be anticipated to reduce to Low to Medium for those receptors in proximity to the cumulative site, reducing further to Negligible after restoration of the cumulative site. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase slightly for the above receptors, it is unlikely to result in a change in terms of significance, remaining significant.

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction		Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)	
M11	Keith Battery Storage 22/01488/APP Battery Energy storage system and associated infrastructure.	0.5 km	5.45	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> The small battery storage facility would be located within LCT 288 Upland Farmland to the east of Keith and adjacent to the existing electricity substation. Construction activity would therefore be seen almost adjacent to the Proposed Development, albeit a very small additional detracting activity in the local landscape. The construction works would be uncharacteristic in the local landscape but would only slightly intensify activity in this part of LCT 288. The levels of cumulative change would therefore be Negligible to Low in the localised portion of the LCT, and Negligible for the overall LCT. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of cumulative change on the localised areas of the LCT would be High, and Medium on the LCT as a whole, remaining significant for localised portions, but potentially resulting in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.	5.46	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> The uncharacteristic construction activity would be removed at operation, but a slight increase in built form associated with energy infrastructure would remain, albeit characteristic of the area around Keith. Effects would remain localised to a small part of the LCT. The levels of cumulative change would therefore be Negligible in the localised portion of the LCT, and Negligible for the overall LCT. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of cumulative change on the localised areas of the LCT would be High and remaining significant, and Medium on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.
			5.47	<u>Visual Receptors</u> The Proposed Development would include construction of considerably taller elements (including use of cranes or potential use of helicopters) than the cumulative site, but the two would be in close proximity and therefore potentially visible for all receptors surrounding the cumulative site. These would include receptors on the eastern edge of Keith (MOR-R-55, MOR-REC-21), around Meikle Ardene, Drum and Ardiemanoch (MOR-R-60 [VP 63]), users of the A96 (MOR-T-7 [VP 31]) and users of minor roads adjacent in the valley (MOR-T-8). The level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be Low for those receptors in proximity to the cumulative site. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase slightly for the above receptors, temporarily, it is unlikely to result in any change in terms of significance, with receptors remaining significant.	5.48	<u>Visual Receptors</u> At operation, the proposed mitigation planting around the cumulative site would help it become more embedded in the landscape and less visible for surrounding receptors, even so, there would remain a permanent increase in the amount of energy-related built form visible in local views. The level of cumulative change would be anticipated to reduce to Negligible to Low for those receptors in proximity to the cumulative site. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase slightly for the above receptors, it is unlikely to result in any change in terms of significance, with receptors remaining significant.
M12	Blackhillock Battery Storage	0.8 km	5.49	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> The battery storage facility would be located within LCT 288 Upland Farmland to the east of Cairds Hill. Construction activity	5.50	<u>Landscape Receptors</u> Most of the landscape disruption would be removed following completion of construction works, although a

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
	ECU00003404 BESS at Land approximately 400 m southeast of Blackhillock Substation, Keith, Moray.		would therefore interrupt the local character of LCT 288 to the west of the A96, as well as to the east of it associated with the Proposed Development. The construction works would be uncharacteristic in the local landscape and intensify activity in part of LCT 288. The level of cumulative change would likely be Medium in a localised portion of the LCT, but Low for the overall LCT. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of change on the localised areas of the LCT would be High, and Medium on the LCT as a whole, remaining significant for localised portions, but potentially resulting in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole	permanent increase in built form in the area would remain, albeit characteristic of other elements in the landscape. Effects would remain localised to a small part of the LCT. The level of cumulative change would therefore reduce to Low to Medium in a localised portion of the LCT, and Negligible for the overall LCT. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of change on the localised areas of the LCT would remain High and remaining significant, and Medium on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.
			5.51 <u>Visual Receptors</u> The Proposed Development would include construction of considerably taller elements than the cumulative site (including use of cranes or potential use of helicopters) and therefore receptors in closest proximity to the cumulative site would have the greatest potential for cumulative construction effects, including those along the A96 (MOR-R-57, MOR-R-61, MOR-T-7 [VP 31]), around Edintore (MOR-R-51), and around Blackhillock (MOR-R-56 [VP 33]). The level of cumulative change would be anticipated to be Medium for those visual receptors in proximity to the cumulative site. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase for many receptors, temporarily, there would be no change in terms of significance.	5.52 <u>Visual Receptors</u> At operation, the cumulative site would become more embedded in the landscape, with potential for some landscape mitigation planting. Even so, there would remain a permanent increase in the amount of built form associated with energy infrastructure visible in local views. The level of cumulative change would be anticipated to reduce to Low to Medium for those receptors in proximity to the cumulative site. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase for many receptors, there would be no anticipated change in terms of significance.
M13	Elchies (Rothes III) Wind Farm Grid Connection works 23/00519/S37 and ECU00004733	2.7 km	5.53 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction activity associated with the Elchies (Rothes III) Wind Farm Grid Connection works is not considered likely to result in cumulative impacts with the Proposed Development for the majority of the route, however localised cumulative impacts would potentially occur to the south of Keith where the Grid Connection Works would be in close proximity to the Proposed Development. Cumulative impacts are therefore only anticipated on LCT 288 Upland Farmland. The effects of construction activity on the character of the landscape would be anticipated to be intensified	5.54 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> The section of UGC into Blackhillock Substation would result in minimal cumulative landscape effects, although the permanent retention of additional vertical infrastructure (albeit relatively small at 132 kV) would further intensify the infrastructure character around Keith. The level of cumulative change on a localised portion of LCT 288 at operation would reduce to Low, and to Negligible on the LCT as a whole.

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
	24.3 km of 132 kV OHL, supported by trident H poles. UGC into Blackhillock substation (approx. 1 km) and short UGC stretch out of Elchies.		within a localised area of LCT 288. The overall level of cumulative change would be Medium, with a cumulative level of change of Low on the LCT as a whole. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the cumulative level of change on the localised areas of the LCT would be likely to be High and remaining significant, and Medium on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.	However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of change on the localised areas of the LCT would likely to remain High and remaining significant, and Medium on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.
			5.55 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Visual receptors in proximity to Blackhillock Substation (MOR-R-56, MOR-R-57), Keith (MOR-R-55, MOR-REC-21) and west towards Rosarie (MOR-R-50) would have the potential for cumulative effects with the Proposed Development, including the installation of the 132 kV OHL and trident H poles and earthworks associated with the UGC with cranes, potential use of helicopters, and tree removal around Meikle Balloch Hill in the mid to far-distance of views. Works in comparison to the Proposed Development would be small and localised. The level of cumulative change would be Low to Medium. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant, temporarily, for MOR-R-50, but no change to the remaining receptors in terms of significance, remaining significant.	5.56 <u>Visual Receptors</u> At operation, the section of UGC into Blackhillock would reduce in negligible to no visual effects for receptors around Blackhillock. The permanent presence of the 132 kV further west along the valley would be perceptible for those in proximity, with the Proposed Development in the background of views only. The level of cumulative change would likely be Negligible to Low for those to the west in proximity to the 132 kV OHL (MOR-R-50), but Negligible for those around Blackhillock and Keith (MOR-R-56, MOR-R-57, MOR-R-55, MOR-REC-21). This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for MOR-R-50, but no change to the remaining receptors in terms of significance, remaining significant.
M14	Marchfield Quarry 19/01653/MIN Establish a sand and gravel quarry.	2.2 km	5.57 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction activity associated with the Marchfield Quarry development is not considered likely to result in any significant cumulative impacts on landscape character in conjunction with the Proposed Development. Whilst both developments would result in direct impact to LCT 284 Coastal Farmlands – Moray and Nairn, there would be limited to no anticipated intervisibility. There are existing quarry workings in the area, and whilst both developments would result in some loss of vegetation and land use (primarily open fields) they would occupy a small part of the LCT only. The level of cumulative change is therefore anticipated to be Negligible, with no change in terms of significance.	5.58 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> The uncharacteristic movement and activity associated with the construction works (particularly cranes and potential use of helicopters) would have been removed from the landscape, although the operation of the quarry site would still remain uncharacteristic, along with the Proposed Development. Even so, only a very small portion of LCT 284 would be subject to a cumulative effect. The level of cumulative change is therefore anticipated to remain Negligible, with no change in terms of significance.

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
			5.59 <u>Visual Receptors</u> The scale and location of the Marchfield Quarry is such that it is unlikely to be viewed within the context of the Proposed Development. Construction activity would be largely at ground level and well contained by intervening woodland. Receptors would only be likely to see construction activity where they are located in closest proximity to the cumulative site, and to its north or east (due to containment of views south and west limiting intervisibility). Receptors potentially with a cumulative impact would include residents and users of Core Paths to the east of Llanbryde (MOR-R-37b, MOR-REC-11), residents and users of core paths to the south and west of Mosstodloch (MOR-R-36a, MOR-R-36b, MOR-REC-13), users of the A96 (MOR-T-7 [VP 31]), and users of the Aberdeen to Inverness Railway (MOR-T-6), although most would not have views. Any cumulative visual impacts would therefore be limited, with the Proposed Development visible in background of views as cranes, or potentially helicopters, only. The level of cumulative change would therefore be Negligible to Low. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase slightly for the above receptors, it is unlikely to result in a change in terms of significance.	5.60 <u>Visual Receptors</u> At operation, the potential for cumulative effects would be very low due to containment of the cumulative site in surrounding views. The level of cumulative change would be likely to reduce to Negligible, and it is unlikely to result in any change in terms of significance.
M15	Cairds Hill Wind Farm 24/00617/EIA Erect three wind turbines up to 180 m and one wind turbine up to 149.9 m.	2.3 km	5.61 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction activity associated with the Cairds Hill Windfarm development would be likely to result in changes within the landscape within approximately 2 km of the Proposed Development. Direct cumulative impacts on LCT 288 Upland Farmland are anticipated within a localised section of the LCT to the south of Keith, including potential loss of trees through Cairds Wood. In addition, there could be some indirect cumulative effects on adjacent landscape character LCT 27 Farmed Moorland Edge – Aberdeenshire. Due to the relatively small scale of the cumulative site, albeit in proximity to the Proposed Development, it is considered likely that there would be a level of cumulative change of Low on LCT 288, and Negligible on LCT 27. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase within the local landscape of both LCTs, there would be no change in terms of significance.	5.62 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> At operation stage the activity associated with construction of the turbines and the Proposed Development would have ceased. Whilst cumulative impacts are likely to remain due to the presence of additional tall structures in the landscape, albeit characteristic, effects would be localised to a small part of the LCTs only and there would not be expected to be any wider effects. Cumulative effects would have reduced from the construction phase and the direct level of cumulative change on a local portion of LCT 288 is considered to reduce to Negligible to Low, and the indirect cumulative change on a local portion of LCT 27 is considered to remain Negligible. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase within the

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
			However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of change on the localised areas of the LCT becomes High (remaining significant locally), with a Medium change on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.	local landscape of both LCTs, there would be no change in terms of significance However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of change on the localised areas of the LCT would remain High (and remain significant locally), and Medium on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.
			5.63 <u>Visual Receptors</u> During the construction stage, cumulative visual impacts associated with the Cairds Hill Wind Farm and the Proposed Development are considered likely, with the proximity of the proposals and taller elements of the construction process likely to be perceptible within the landscape. Surrounding visual receptors who may experience cumulative effects include residential receptors at Edintore and around the B9115 and B9014 (MOR-R-50 [VP 33], MOR-R-51, MOR-R-57), around Blackhillock and the A96 (MOR-R-56 [VP 33], MOR-R-61), at Hillend (AB-R-28a [VP 34]), users of Core Paths and the railway line to the south and southwest of Keith (MOR-REC-19 [VP 33], MOR-T-6, MOR-REC-21), and users of Core Paths within Balloch Wood (MOR-REC-23 [VP 64]). Local road users (MOR-T-8) and users of the A96 (MOR-T-7 [VP 31]) would also experience cumulative visual effects. Whilst the Cairds Hill construction works would likely be very short term, there would be some loss of trees. The level of cumulative change for those receptors in closest proximity to the cumulative site (MOR-R-50 (VP 33), MOR-R-51, MOR-R-56 (VP 33), and MOR-R-57) would likely be Medium, and Negligible to Low for all others. This would be likely to result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for receptors within MOR-R-50 (VP 33) and MOR-R-51, but no change in terms of significance for the remaining receptors	5.64 <u>Visual Receptors</u> There are existing wind turbines at Cairds Hill and in the wider landscape, so additional turbines would not be uncharacteristic in views, but there would remain a slight intensification of vertical infrastructure in some views. The level of cumulative change would be likely to reduce to Low to Medium for those in closest proximity (MOR-R-50 [VP 33], MOR-R-51, MOR-R-56 [VP 33], and MOR-R-57), and to reduce to Negligible for all others. This would be likely to result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for receptors within MOR-R-50 (VP 33), and MOR-R-51, but with no change in terms of significance for the remaining receptors.
M16	Dykeside Farm Quarry	4.3 km	5.65 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction activity associated with the Dykeside Farm Quarry would result in localised changes to the landscape to the south of	5.66 Scoped out as per Table 7.11 in Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual.

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
	25/00354/MIN Proposed sand and gravel quarry.		New Elgin, with works primarily low-level (such as earthworks). Some tree and vegetation loss may also be experienced, although quarries are characteristic in the local landscape. Both the Proposed Development and the cumulative site are located within LCT 284 Coastal Farmlands - Moray & Nairn but at considerable distance. Due to the small-scale nature of the Dykeside Farm Quarry, any cumulative landscape impacts would likely be very limited, and affect a localised portion of the LCT only. The level of cumulative change on LCT 284 would therefore be anticipated to be Negligible, with no change in terms of significance, with effects considered to remain significant.	
			5.67 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Due to the relatively small-scale and low-level nature of the cumulative site, and its flat topography, intervisibility would be likely limited to receptors in proximity to the cumulative site only. At construction phase, southern facing views towards the Proposed Development from residential, recreational, and transport receptors around the B9010 at Cloddach (MOR-R-18, MOR-T-9), north of Hillhead (MOR-R-19a, MOR-R19b [VP 26], MOR-REC-7), and Thomshill and Longmorn (MOR-R-21, MOR-T-4) would be likely to experience cumulative impacts resulting from construction activity for both the Proposed Development and Dykeside Farm Quarry, albeit the Proposed Development would be seen in the distance. The construction activity associated with the Proposed Development would be in background of views and would include the upper portion of tower construction only (including use of cranes or potential use of helicopters). The level of cumulative change would therefore be anticipated to be Low to Medium, which would be likely to result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for receptors within MOR-R-18, MOR-R-19b (VP 26) and MOR-R-21. Given the scale of the site, all other receptors may be subject to a slight increase in the level of cumulative change, but there would be no change in terms of significance for those.	5.68 Scoped out as per Table 7.11 in Chapter 7 Landscape and Visual .
M17	Aultmore Wind Farm Redesign	5.3 km	5.69 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> The cumulative site is located in LCT 293 Low Forested Hills and LCT 288 Upland Farmland, both of which the Proposed	5.70 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Whilst the uncharacteristic activity, noise, and movement of construction activity would have ceased, the extent of

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
	24/00375/S36 and ECU00003365 Erect 16 wind turbines up to 200 m plus BESS.		Development also passes. There would be direct effects on portions of LCT 293, and on smaller portions of LCT 288, intensifying adverse effects locally to the north of Keith. The cumulative site would potentially require large areas of tree removal, with construction activity disrupting the semi-rural setting and resulting in loss of characteristic plantation woodland within LCT 293. For LCT 288, only a small portion of the cumulative site would directly impact the LCT, but woodland loss in LCT 293 would be visible. Cumulatively the level of change on LCT 293 would be Medium to High at the local level, intensifying effects locally, but there would be no anticipated change in terms of significance (remaining significant locally). However, the level of change on LCT 293 as a whole would be Medium. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 293 as a whole. The level of cumulative change on the local area of LCT 288 would be Medium, but on the overall LCT the change would be Low. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase for both LCTs, there would be no anticipated change in terms of significance. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of change on the localised areas of the LCT becomes High (remaining significant locally), with a Medium change on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.	woodland cover around Aultmore would remain considerably reduced, replaced with wind turbines. Although the Proposed Development would be characteristic in the local landscape around Keith, cumulatively the extent of infrastructure in the wider landscape would be permanently increased. For LCT 288, only a small portion of the cumulative site would remain permanently impacted. The level of cumulative change on the local area of LCT 293 would remain Medium to High, and Medium for the LCT as a whole. There would be no anticipated change in terms of significance locally (remaining significant), but the level of change on LCT 293 as a whole would be Medium. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 293 as a whole. The level of cumulative change on the local area of LCT 288 would also remain as Medium, and Low on the overall LCT. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase for both LCTs, there would be no anticipated change in terms of significance. However, when the Proposed Development is considered in combination with all the cumulative schemes identified within LCT 288 around Keith, the level of change on the localised areas of the LCT becomes High (remaining significant locally), with a Medium change on the LCT as a whole. This would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for LCT 288 as a whole.
		5.71	<u>Visual Receptors</u> Loss of trees across the landscape and a concentration of construction activity to the north of Keith, albeit somewhat screened by topography and woodland, would be clearly noticeable within a landscape already significantly influenced by energy infrastructure. The combined construction works would be intrusive and visible across a wide portion of views, and in conjunction with the Proposed Development would be particularly	5.72 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Visual receptors around Keith and the River Isla valley would have clear visibility of both the cumulative site and the Proposed Development, contributing to permanent increase in infrastructure across views. The level of cumulative change would remain between Low to High across the valley, with no notable change in terms of level of significance for the majority of

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
			perceptible for receptors to the south, including Newmill and Glen of Newmill (MOR-R-54, MOR-R-53, MOR-R-58, MOR-R-59 [VP 63], MOR-REC-22, MOR-T 9) Keith (MOR-R-55, MOR-REC-21), and around Meikle Balloch (MOR-R 60, MOR-R-61, MOR-REC-23 [VP 64]) and to west of the cumulative site around the A96 (MOR-R 45, MOR-R 46, MOR-R 48, MOR-R 49, MOR-T 10). The level of cumulative change would vary from Low to High across the valley, dependent on angle of view, screening and proximity of each receptor. There would be no anticipated change in terms of level of significance for the majority of receptors, although for receptors within MOR-R-49 and MOR-R-59 (VP 63), there would potentially be a notable change from non-significant to significant.	receptors. For receptors within MOR-R-49 and MOR-R-59 [VP 63], there would potentially be a notable change from non-significant to significant.

Table 6: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects in Combination with Stage 2 developments – Aberdeenshire Council

ID	Cumulative Scheme / Application Ref	Distance from Proposed Development (km)	Likely Cumulative Effects during Construction	Likely Cumulative Effects during Operation (Year of Opening: Winter)
A05	Muir Mhòr Onshore Works APP/2024/2000 Onshore Transmission Infrastructure for Muir Mhor Offshore Wind Farm including formation of onshore landfall point, laying of underground cables, erection of substation (3.5 km distance)	Cable varies, 0.0 km + substation is approx. 3.5 km	6.1 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction of the underground cables for the Muir Mhòr Onshore Works would result in temporary changes to the landscape within close proximity to the Netherton Hub (eastern end of the Proposed Development). There would be localised cumulative effects on this area of LCT 17 Coastal Agricultural Plain , but overall there would be limited cumulative effects on the LCT during construction of the substation due to distance. The level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low, which could result in a notable change from non-significant to significant at the local landscape level within LCT 17 .	6.2 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> At operation stage proposed cabling works for the Muir Mhòr Onshore Works would be situated below ground and as such cumulative landscape impacts are considered unlikely. Whilst it is noted that the proposed substation (15 m height) would result in permanent change this structure would be located approx. 3.5 km from the Proposed Development and as such is unlikely to result in any cumulative impacts on the local landscape character. The level of cumulative change would be likely to be Negligible, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or for the overall landscape for LCT 17 .
			6.3 <u>Visual Receptors</u> At construction, activity associated with the underground cabling for Muir Mhòr Onshore Works would appear visible	6.4 <u>Visual Receptors</u> The EIA LVIA report for Muir Mhor Onshore Substation suggests limited intervisibility due to topography and

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	from OHL at Netherton Hub).		within close proximity to the Proposed Development and is therefore likely to result in cumulative impacts on nearby residential receptors (within AB-R-25 [VP 53], AB-R-27 [VP 52 & 53] and AB-R-13 [VP 52]). For the substation at 3.5 km distance from the Proposed Development, the EIA LVIA report for Muir Mhor Onshore Substation suggests limited intervisibility due to topography and vegetation. There would potentially be intervisibility through use of cranes and / or potential use of helicopters as part of the Proposed Development, but this would be in the background of views for receptors near the cumulative site. The level of cumulative change would vary from Negligible to High depending on aspect and level of screening from topography and vegetation. Whilst the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase for some receptors within AB-R-25 (VP 53) and AB-R-13 (VP 52) there would be no notable change in terms of significance. It would, however, potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for AB-R-27 (VP 52 & 53).	vegetation. The substation mitigation scheme proposes planting to the southern boundary of the Site, restricting potential cumulative visual effects further. Due to distance, presence of topography and vegetation there would be no anticipated intervisibility between the substation and the Proposed Development. At operation, the proposed cabling for the onshore works would be situated below ground and whilst there may be some disruption to field boundary patterns with fewer trees above the cable corridor, this would not be readily perceptible in most views. As such, the level of cumulative change on local visual receptors would be likely to be Negligible, which would not result in any notable change in terms of significance.
A06	Caledonia Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Works APP/2024/1812 Onshore Transmission Infrastructure for Caledonia Offshore Wind Farm including formation of onshore landfall point, laying of underground cables, erection of 2 co-located	0.0 km	6.5 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction activity associated with the Caledonia Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Works would result in notable changes to the landscape during construction within proximity to the Proposed Development within localised sections of LCT 20 Undulating Agricultural Heartland. The construction of the Proposed Development and cable route would intersect southwest of Cuminstown. The existing New Deer 400 kV Substation and the New Deer to Peterhead 400 kV OHL lie adjacent to the south of the proposed Substations. As transmission infrastructure is a feature of this LCT in this locality, it would likely result in a level of cumulative change of Low to Medium, with effects locally remaining significant. While it is noted that the Caledonia Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Works also crosses into LCT 32 Farmed and Wooded River Valleys, the physical separation between the two developments is unlikely to result in significant cumulative effects on this LCT. The level of cumulative change on LCT 32	6.6 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> At operation stage the proposed cabling works would be located below ground, with the exception of the substation. The two substations (15 m height) would lie adjacent to the existing New Deer Substation and would be of similar height and appearance. Mitigation planting would be proposed on the perimeter of the substation site. At operation stage due to the distance from the Proposed Development and with the context of existing transmission infrastructure within the locality it would be considered that the level of cumulative change to LCT 20 would be Low, resulting in no notable change in terms of significance to either the local level or for the overall LCT. The level of cumulative change for LCT 32 would be likely to be Negligible, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or for the overall LCT.

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	substation (2.5 km from the Proposed Development, south of Greens Substation).		would likely be Negligible, resulting in no notable change in terms of significance. 6.7 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Construction activity associated with the Caledonia Offshore Wind Farm Onshore Works would be viewed in conjunction with the Proposed Development as it crosses the Proposed Development to the southwest of Cuminstown. The construction works would pass north to south, with the Proposed Development extending to the east and west. Additional visual effects would be anticipated on the surrounding visual receptor groups: AB-R-32; AB-R-23; AB-R-9 (VP 44); AB-R-8 (VP 44); AB-R-47; AB-R-21; AB-REC-7; AB-R-33; AB-R-40; and AB-R-47. The greatest effects would be most likely for those visual receptors in closest proximity to the Proposed Development and the cable alignment, that is residential receptors between the A947 (Mill of Colp and the B9030 (Crichton) (AB-R-8) and residents between Turiff and the B9030, Stuartfield (AB-R-47). The (temporary) level of cumulative change for these local visual receptors in close proximity would be likely to be High. While the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase for AB-R-8 (VP 44), AB-R-9 (VP 44), AB-R-40, AB-R-47 and AB-REC-7 there would be no notable change in terms of significance. The additional construction within the view for individual receptors within AB-R-21, AB-R-23, AB-R-32 and AB-R-33 could result in a notable change from non-significant to significant. Significant visual cumulative effects with the Proposed Development and substation would be unlikely due to the distance and presence of intervening vegetation and topography.	6.8 <u>Visual Receptors</u> At operation stage the majority of the Caledonia Offshore Windfarm Onshore Works would be located below ground, with no cumulative effects anticipated for the majority of the route. The substation proposed as part of the Onshore Works would be partially visible once vegetation is established but it would remain sited within the context of the existing transmission OHL and New Deer Substation for receptors within AB-R-23 and AB-R-32. Due to distance between the Proposed Development and the substation, the undulating topography and vegetation, the potential level of cumulative change would be likely be Low. This could result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for individual receptors in close proximity to the Substation within AB-R-23 and AB-R-32.
A09	New Deer 2 BESS APP/2025/0776 Installation of BESS and	0.0 km	6.9 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> The New Deer 2 BESS would be located adjacent to the Proposed Development and Greens Substation, to the northeast of the A06 cumulative development (cable and substations) and to the north of the existing New Deer Substation. Transmission equipment is an existing feature within this part of the LCT 20 Undulating Agriculture	6.10 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Due to the presence of transmission equipment as an existing feature within the LCT, and the location of the New Deer 2 BESS adjacent to the Proposed Development, they would create a small area of similar energy infrastructure in the local landscape, albeit slightly extended and intensified locally. Even so, the level of cumulative change would be

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	Associated Infrastructure.		Heartland. Given the location of this cumulative development and the Proposed Development, construction activity would be likely to be seen as part of the same development, and whilst construction activity would be intensified locally it would not be much extended in the landscape. The level of cumulative change would be Low, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or for the overall landscape for LCT 20 .	likely to be Low, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or for the overall landscape for LCT 20 .
			6.11 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Construction activity of the Proposed Development for most visual receptors would be associated with the New Deer 2 BESS due to proximity of the two. The two would most likely be read as part of the same development, slightly extending and intensifying construction activity in views, particularly for residential receptors in closest proximity to the cumulative site in AB-R-9 and AB-R-23 , in open elevated locations. The level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low to Medium for the closest receptors, which would likely result in an increase to the level of cumulative change on individual receptors within AB-R-9 and AB-R-23 . but no notable change in terms of significance.	6.12 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Due to the low height of the battery units, surrounding vegetation and topography, the level of cumulative change would be likely to be reduced to Low for the closest receptors. Whilst this would be likely to result in a slight increase to the level of cumulative change on individual receptors within AB-R-9 and AB-R-23 , it would be unlikely to result in any notable change in terms of significance.
A10	Abbotshaugh Energy Storage APP/2025/0793 Installation of BESS and Associated Infrastructure.	1.2 km	6.13 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction activity associated with the Abbotshaugh Energy Storage and the Proposed Development would be likely to result in localised changes to LCT 20 Undulating Agricultural Heartland . The assumption that the height of the Storage is approximately 4 m high and the cumulative development is approx. 1.2 km from the Proposed Development to the southeast of Greens substation. Due to a little distance between the developments, the level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or for the overall landscape for LCT 20 .	6.14 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> It is considered that due to a little distance between the Abbotshaugh Energy Storage and the Proposed Development, as well as the presence of transmission equipment as an existing feature within the landscape, the level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or for the overall landscape for LCT 20 .
			6.15 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Cumulative views of construction activity of this cumulative site and the Proposed Development would be largely	6.16 <u>Visual Receptors</u> During operation, uncharacteristic activity and plant would be removed, with cumulative views likely to be minimal

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			restricted due to the distance apart and presence of intervening topography and vegetation. However, some construction activity (including use of cranes) could be noticeable in both sites concurrently for receptors in proximity to the cumulative site. Mid-distant views of each separate development would be potentially visible by residential receptors in groups AB-R-9 and AB-R-23 , in open elevated locations. The level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low to Medium for the closest receptors. Whilst this could result in an increase in level of cumulative change on individual receptors within AB-R-9 and AB-R-23 , there would not be likely to be any notable change in terms of significance.	due to the low height of the battery units. Receptors in proximity to the cumulative site would have the greatest potential for cumulative effects. Even so, the level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low for the closest receptors, which would result in a slight increase to the level of cumulative change on individual receptors within AB-R-9 and AB-R-23 but this would not be anticipated to result in any notable change in terms of significance.
A12	Greenvolt Onshore Works APP/2023/1454 Formation of Onshore Landfall Point, laying of underground cable and erection of substation (15 m height)	Cable varies 0.0 km +, Substation is 3.8 km	6.17 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> For approximately 10 km, from Drymuir to Clola, construction works associated with the installation of the cable route would occur within approximately 2 km of the Proposed Development. This section crosses LCT 21 Farmed and Woodland Policies from west to east, aligned alongside the Proposed Development. The New Deer to Peterhead 400 kV OHL is an existing feature within this part of the LCT, also aligned west to east. For the remainder of the cable route the distance from the Proposed Development is greater and cumulative effects would be unlikely. The level of cumulative change would be likely to be Medium for the 10 km section, which would likely result in a notable change from non-significant to significant at the local landscape level within LCT 21 . The substation is located 3.8 km south of the Proposed Development at New Deer, adjacent to the existing New Deer Substation within LCT 20 Undulating Agricultural Heartland . Landscape mitigation to assist in screening of the substation is proposed. The level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low due to distance from the Proposed Development. Whilst the cumulative change at the local level would be greater, there would be no notable change in terms of significance on LCT 20 (remaining significant).	6.18 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> At operation stage the majority of the Greenvolt Onshore Works development would be located underground, resulting in a Negligible level of change and non-significant effect locally on LCT 21 Farmed and Woodland Policies . Only permanent features associated with the proposed substation would be likely to remain as notable changes to the landscape. The substation would be located within LCT 20 Undulating Agricultural Heartland and would introduce a small-scale permanent change within the overall LCT, the level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low for the 10 km section, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or for the overall landscape of LCT 21 or LCT 20 .

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			6.19 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Due to the proximity of the cable route to the Proposed Development for a 10 km section, it is considered likely that the cumulative construction impacts on residential, recreational and transport receptors along the route would be intensified for those receptors in relative close proximity to both the Proposed Development and cumulative site. Receptor groups AB-R-11, AB-R-13 (VP 51), AB-R-10, AB-R-8, AB-R-9 (VP 48) and AB-T-10 (users of the A948) and AB-REC-10 would view the cable and Proposed Development construction if they were happening at the same time. The level of cumulative change would be likely to be High for receptors in close proximity for the temporary construction period. The additional construction works in the view would likely result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for AB-REC-10, but while the level of cumulative change would be likely to increase for the remaining receptors, there would be no notable change in terms of significance, and they would remain significant. Views of construction activity of the substation and the Proposed Development would be restricted due to the distance of approx. 3.8 km and the presence of intervening topography and vegetation. The level of cumulative change with the substation site would be likely to be Low, which would not result in any change in terms of significance.	6.20 <u>Visual Receptors</u> At operation the majority of the Greenvolt Onshore Works development would be situated underground and therefore cumulative effects would only be considered likely within the locality of the substation development approx. 3.5 km to the south of the Proposed Development. Due to distance and presence of intervening topography and vegetation, the level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low, which would not result in any change in terms of significance.
A13	Whitestones Solar Project APP/2025/0338 Installation of a 9.9 MW Ground mounted Solar Array and associated infrastructure	4.2 km	6.21 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Construction works of the Proposed Development and the solar farm would be located in LCT 20 Undulating Agricultural Heartland. The small-scale nature of the Whitestones Solar Project would impact the local landscape only, limiting wider cumulative effects. Construction activity would be intensified across the LCT, resulting in direct cumulative effects. Solar farms are not a characteristic feature within this LCT. The existing New Deer to Peterhead 400 kV OHL is aligned south of the Proposed Development. Combined with the small-scale development of the Solar Farm, the level of cumulative change would be likely to be	6.22 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> Due to the distance of each development from the other, cumulative effects would be experienced on elevated land southwest of the Solar Farm within LCT 20. The level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or on the overall LCT.

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	(height of panels, 3 m).		Low, which would not result in any change in terms of significance at either the local level or on the overall LCT. 6.23 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Construction works of the Proposed Development combined with the Solar Farm would be visible to a limited number of receptors on elevated land to the southwest of the Solar Farm, AB-R-33 (VP 46), AB-R-40 (VP 46) and a small section of the NCR 1 and Core Path 1D (AB-REC-7). The developments would only be visible together within broader, panoramic views. There would be increased movement, activity and uncharacteristic features in views, including cranes and potential use of helicopters associated with the Proposed Development in the far-distance. The developments are 4.2 km apart and as such the impacts associated with the Solar Farm are likely to be greater for those receptors closer to it than for the Proposed Development. The level of cumulative change would be likely to be Negligible to Low for the majority of receptors with no notable change in terms of significance. For a few residential receptors in close proximity to the Solar Farm, the level of cumulative change could be Medium to High depending on distance from the Solar Farm, with the Proposed Development only seen in the far-distance beyond the cumulative development. This could result in a notable change from non-significant to significant for some receptors within AB-R-33 (VP 46).	6.24 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Due to distance between the two developments (4.2 km) significant cumulative effects are not considered likely to occur once the perimeter vegetation has become established surrounding the Solar Farm. Whilst the introduction of a Solar Farm may increase the level of cumulative change for a few nearby receptors, the level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low, which would not result in any change in terms of significance for any receptors.
A14	Hill of Stoneyfield Wind Farm APP/2025/0514 Three wind turbines (149.9 m), substation, access track,	5.0 km	6.25 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> The Hill of Stoneyfield Wind Farm development would be situated approximately 5 km to the south of the Proposed Development. Both developments lie within the LCT 19 Farmed Rolling Ridges and Hills. The cumulative site would be located adjacent to the existing Glens Of Foudland Wind Farm at Bainshole. Whilst it is noted that changes to LCT 19 would occur as a result of both developments, the physical separation of the Proposed Development and A14 is such that cumulative landscape impacts would be limited. The construction of the tall elements would be visible across the LCT, although direct impacts would be localised. The level of	6.26 <u>Landscape Receptors</u> The presence of additional vertical features in the landscape, whilst characteristic, would slightly detract from the baseline characteristics of localised portions of the LCT. The level of cumulative change would therefore be likely to be Low on LCT 19, which would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant, but at the local level only.

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	associated infrastructure.		cumulative change locally would be likely to be Low to Medium on LCT 19 , which would potentially result in a notable change from non-significant to significant , but at the local level only.	
		6.27	<u>Visual Receptors</u> There would be very limited visibility of both the Proposed Development and the cumulative site, although the taller elements would be visible in the background of views. For receptors around the cumulative site (AB-R-45, AB-R-30), the Proposed Development would not be readily discernible and would appear at distance in the background of views. For receptors around the Proposed Development (AB-R-4b, AB-R-5, AB-R-6, AB-R-7, AB-R-17, AB-R-18, AB-R-46), the cumulative site would not be readily discernible and would appear at distance in the background of views, alongside turbines within the existing Glens Of Foudland windfarm. The level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low. The level of cumulative change on AB-R-5, AB-R-6, AB-R-7, AB-R-45 and AB-R-46 would be likely to be greater but would not change in terms of significance. There could, however, be a notable change in terms of significance on receptors AB-R-17 and AB-R-18 which could change from non-significant to significant.	6.28 <u>Visual Receptors</u> Whilst the tallest elements of construction activity (including cranes and potential use of helicopters) would be removed, additional tall features in the background of views impinging into the landscape would remain. The level of cumulative change would be likely to be Low. Effects on AB-R-5, AB-R-6, AB-R-7, AB-R-45 and AB-R-46 would be likely to be greater but would not change in terms of significance. There could, however, be a notable change in terms of significance on receptors AB-R-4b, AB-R-17, AB-R-18 and AB-R-30 which would change from non-significant to significant.