

APPENDIX V2-3.1: LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL SCOPING APPRAISAL

1.	LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL SCOPING APPRAISAL	3
1.1	Introduction	3
1.2	Consultation	3
1.3	Scope of Landscape Assessment	7
1.4	Scope of Visual Assessment	16
1.5	Scope of Cumulative Assessment	24

1. LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL SCOPING APPRAISAL

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix presents the findings of a high-level appraisal of landscape areas and visual receptors and sets out the rationale behind, and identification of, the scope for the landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) and cumulative landscape and visual impact assessment (CLVIA). The aim of this appraisal is to focus the LVIA / CLVIA on those receptors and areas where there is the potential for significant effects to occur.

Study Area

1.1.2 The study area for the LVIA has been informed by site appraisal and review of Zone of Theoretical Visibility diagrams (ZTVs) for the Proposed Development (see **Figures V2-3.1-S0 to V2-3.1-S5**). It comprises seven overlapping study areas which have been identified for the assessment of each section, as agreed in consultation to be:

- 1.5 km from the Proposed Development wood poles in Section 0; and
- 2.5 km from the Proposed Development steel lattice towers and underground cable (UGC) connection in Sections 1 to 6.

1.1.3 Following initial site survey, and based on site analysis of other developments comprised of the same structures as those proposed, these study areas are considered sufficient to accommodate all potential significant landscape or visual effect.

1.2 Consultation

Pre-Scoping

1.2.1 Extensive consultation was undertaken during the alignment process for the Proposed Development in order to establish potential concerns, constraints and opportunities at an early stage and inform the final alignment and scope of future assessment. These issues are summarised in the Alignment Report on Consultation¹.

1.2.2 The key issues discussed during the consultation phase of relevance to landscape and visual amenity are discussed below:

- No specific issues of concern were raised regarding landscape and visual effects within Section 0;
- Within Section 1, there were some concerns regarding the landscape and visual effect on crofting areas and residents around Glenmore and Mugeary, raised by consultees and community members. An alignment option was therefore chosen which keeps the steel lattice towers as far as possible from these properties, albeit, within the main orientation of the view, and care has been taken to minimise potential skylining. Undergrounding was not considered a viable option within this area, due to other sensitivities, such as habitats and peat.
- Within Section 2, a particularly high sensitivity was noted around Lochs Sligachan and Ainort and concerns regarding likely significant effects to The Cuillin Hills National Scenic Area (NSA) and for visual receptors, such as those travelling on the A87, were raised by the project Chartered Landscape Architects at ASH and consultees including The Highland Council (THC) and NatureScot. This led to a UGC solution being selected between Glen Varragill and Luib.
- Further concerns were raised about remaining sections of the OHL within Section 2, affecting The Cuillin Hills NSA and Wild Land Area (WLA) 23. Cuillin, and also regarding the potential landscape and visual effects of undergrounding works in the short and longer term. These issues have therefore been given particular consideration within the LVIA and mitigation proposals (see **Appendix V2-5.13**).

¹ Skye Reinforcement Project: Report on Consultation (March 2022), produced by SSEN Transmission

- In Section 3, concerns were raised about the potential landscape and visual effects of the proposed alternative alignment, 3B through Glen Arroch and Kylerhea Glen with a strong preference being recommended by the local community for the 3A alignment option, around the coast. The project Chartered Landscape Architects shared these concerns that alignment 3B would lead to significant effects though Glen Arroch and Kylerhea Glen. Alignment option 3A was adopted as the preferred alignment for Section 3, subject to further consideration of other factors through the EIA process.
- Within Section 4, concerns were raised by NatureScot and others regarding the use of permanent access tracks and the potential effects of these on the Knoydart NSA and WLA 18, Kinlochhour – Knoydart – Morar. The use of new access tracks has been minimised as far as possible through this section, with upgrading of existing access tracks preferred, and mitigation measures are proposed to minimise the effects of permanent tracks as outlined in **Appendix V2-3.13**.
- In Section 4, concerns were raised by NatureScot, and reiterated by THC and several community members about the effects of the preferred alignment on an area at Loch Coire Shubh. This area has been given very careful consideration in the alignment design phase where the alignment of the existing OHL cannot be followed by the Proposed Development. An alignment to the south of the public road has been selected in favour of one to the north of the road, in order to maintain the visual connection between users of the minor road and the lochs, and avoid as far as possible, the prominence of towers in the view. It is acknowledged that this would result in the Proposed Development crossing the route, but on balance, the effect on visual amenity is considered to be improved with this preferred alignment, compared to one which would not cross the road. The effects on this area have been considered in the assessment of effects on the Knoydart NSA (see **Appendix V2-3.5**) and visual effects (see **Appendix V2-3.10**).
- Within Section 6, some concerns were raised, by Forestry and Land Scotland and local residents regarding landscape and visual effects around Auchterawe, on approach to Fort Augustus Substation. However, this Section of the Proposed Development is now entirely composed of UGC which is anticipated to effectively mitigate these effects.

Scoping

- 1.2.3 A Scoping Report for the Proposed Development was submitted in December 2021 and a Scoping Opinion was received in April 2022. Scoping responses, relevant to landscape and visual matters are summarised in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Scoping Responses

Organisation	Response	Comment
Energy Consents Unit (ECU)	The EIA Scoping Report identified viewpoints in Table 6.9 that will be prepared to inform and support the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA). THC's detailed comments and requests in relation to viewpoints and the LVIA should be noted, alongside additional viewpoint requests from NatureScot and HES.	The LVIA chapter (Volume 2: Chapter 3) identifies and describes the viewpoints used for production of photomontage visualisations to support and inform the LVIA. The Cultural Heritage Chapter (Volume 2: Chapter 8) identifies further viewpoints used to inform the cultural heritage assessment.
	The LVIA should show distinction between landscape and visual effects and assess these separately.	Landscape and visual effects have been considered separately throughout the LVIA.

Organisation	Response	Comment
The Highland Council (THC)	Separate volumes of visualisations should be prepared to THC and NatureScot Guidance and provided in hard copy, lever-arch files.	Two separate volumes of visualisations have been prepared and are presented separately in Volumes 4A and 4B of the EIA Report.
	THC advise that the use of monochrome for specific viewpoints is useful where there are a number of different intervening features in the view, or where the proposals will be viewed alongside other visible structures including wind turbines and overhead lines.	Potential use of monochrome visualisations has been considered, but these have not been prepared at this stage as there are no situations where other similar infrastructure would feature within any of the montages and therefore, it is considered that the Proposed Development can clearly be identified within the standard wirelines and photomontages.
	The assessment should include consideration of impact of on-site borrow pits and access roads.	The LVIA considers the impacts of all temporary and permanent tracks. Onsite borrow pits have not been included as the location of these features are not yet fixed and they would be the subject of a separate application.
	Visualisations should include all aspects of the Proposed Development.	Visualisations include tracks and other features where relevant.
	The final list of visualisations should be agreed with THC and NatureScot and the purposes of the selected viewpoints clearly stated on supporting documentation.	Visualisation locations have been agreed with THC and NatureScot through Scoping and subsequent consultation (Letter dated 12 th April 2022, and 14 th June 2022).
	Pre-application discussions with the local community, and associated reporting on consultation undertaken should take into account potential visualisation requests by community councils.	No additional viewpoint locations were suggested by Community Councils.
	The assessment of recreational routes should include all core paths, the national cycle network, and long distance trails. It should be noted that these routes are used by a range of receptors.	The referenced route types have been considered within the visual assessment of routes where relevant.
	Cumulative assessment should consider all energy related development within the surrounding landscape.	The scope of the cumulative assessment for each Section has been agree with NatureScot and THC through consultation (Letter dated 12 th April 2022)
	The Council requests that when measuring the positive and negative effects of the development a four point scale is used advising any effect to be	The LVIA has been carried out in accordance with best practice guidance: <i>The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3)</i> ² and criteria used are in accordance with this guidance in terms of

² Landscape Institute (LI) and Institute of Environmental Assessment (IEMA), 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual impact Assessment, Third Edition, Routledge

Organisation	Response	Comment
	either strong positive, positive, negative or strong negative.	identification and presentation of significant effects.
NatureScot (NS)	The proposed undergrounding within Section 2 is welcomed. NS advise that a Landscape Clerk of Works (LCoW) oversees the restoration of this section to ensure that the special landscape qualities are maintained. NS request a wild land assessment is carried out for Section 2.	Landscape mitigation measures have been proposed for the Proposed Development to mitigate potential adverse landscape and visual effects. As part of these measures, a LCoW would be employed to oversee the restoration of Section 2 and other sensitive landscape areas, including NSAs WLAs and SLAs. The LVIA includes assessment of The Cuillin Hills NSA and WLA 23. Cuillin within Appendix V2-3.5 and Appendix V2-3.8 .
	NS note the potential for parts of Section 4 of the project to result in significant effects on the Knoydart NSA and Kinlochhourm – Knoydart – Morar WLA. In particular, the alignment near Loch Coire Shubh. NS advise that the LVIA should include an assessment of effects on the SLQs of the NSA, in line with the stages outlined in the draft SLQ assessment methods. They also advise that a wild land assessment is carried out (relevant to Sections 4 and 5).	The LVIA includes assessment against the SLQ's of the NSA and WLA within Appendix V2-5 . and Appendix V2-3.10 .
	NS advises that a SLQ Assessment should be completed for Section 2 and Section 4 in relation to the Cullin Hills NSA and Knoydart NSA respectively. NS are content with this being embedded in the landscape assessment.	The LVIA includes assessment against the SLQ's of the NSA within Appendix V2-3.5 .

Post Scoping Consultation

- 1.2.4 Further consultation was undertaken with NatureScot and THC in April 2022³ to help clarify the scope of the LVIA confirming the inclusion of the elements requested in the Scoping Response. This clarified proposed locations for visualisations to represent the Proposed Development and a proposed extended scope of cumulative assessment, to include proposed and consented electricity developments, unrelated to the Proposed Development within 1 km of the LVIA study area for the Proposed Development, including the consented Glen Ullinish Wind Farm and proposed Quoich T Switching Station, Coire Glas Grid Connection and Loch Lundie Substation. A response from THC was received on 26th April 2022. It is noted that no response was received on the proposed scope from the THC landscape officer.
- 1.2.5 An additional consultation including ZTVs and the finalised list of visualisation locations, comprising 19 locations was provided to NatureScot to fulfil a request received on 31st May 2022, on 14th June 2022⁴.

³ Letter reference 119026/4/4.1/220412, dated 12th April, 2022

⁴ Email dated 14th June 2022

1.3 Scope of Landscape Assessment

- 1.3.1 **Table 1** and **Table 2** list the landscape designated and protected areas and Landscape Character Types (LCTs) and Local Character Zones (LCZs) within the study area and provide an explanation of those which have been selected for inclusion within the detailed assessment and those that have been scoped out.

Designated and Protected Landscapes

- 1.3.2 All designated and protected landscapes within the study area (see **Figures V2-3.2-S0 to V2-3.2-S6**) are considered in Table 1 and reasoning provided for their inclusion or exclusion in the detailed assessment. The final list of designated and protected landscapes to be included in the LVIA, has been agreed with NatureScot and THC, through the Scoping process and subsequent consultation⁵.

Table 1: Scope of Assessment of Designated and Protected Landscapes

Section	Designated / Protected Landscape Type	Name	Approximate Distance to nearest part of Proposed Development	Potential for significant effects	Inclusion in Detailed Assessment
Section 0: Ardmore to Edinbane	Special Landscape Area (SLA)	North West Skye	Approximately 10 km of the Proposed Development falls within this SLA in this Section.	Special Qualities of the SLA of potential sensitivity to the OHL involve the relationship between land and sea, the traditional patterns of the crofting landscapes and their association with historic land use, and distinctive features of the terrain, including views towards MacLeod's Tables from within and around the SLA.	Yes (Assessment of Special Qualities)
Section 1: Edinbane to North Sligachan	National Scenic Area (NSA)	The Cuillin Hills	Just over 2 km to the south of the south-eastern end of the Proposed Development.	Taking account of the location of the Proposed Development in relation to this designated landscape, with limited intervisibility the potential to affect any of its Special Qualities is considered very low. <i>It is therefore scoped out of further assessment as potential effects are considered unlikely.</i>	No
	SLA	North West Skye	Around 3.6 km to the south of the Proposed Development.	Taking account of the location of the Proposed Development in relation to this designated landscape, with limited intervisibility the potential to affect any of its Special Qualities is considered very low. <i>It is therefore scoped out of further assessment as potential effects are considered unlikely.</i>	No
Section 2: North of Sligachan to Broadford	NSA	The Cuillin Hills	12 km of UGC connection falls within the NSA or within 1 km of its boundary and 7.7 km of OHL falls within the NSA.	Although the majority of the Proposed Development through the NSA would be by UGC, there would be likely landscape effects during construction and reinstatement and for the remaining section of OHL.	Yes (Assessment of Special

⁵ Email dated June 2022.

Section	Designated / Protected Landscape Type	Name	Approximate Distance to nearest part of Proposed Development	Potential for significant effects	Inclusion in Detailed Assessment
					Landscape Qualities)
	WLA	WLA 23. Cuillin	The Proposed Development follows around the edge of this WLA, and around 3.3 km of the Proposed Development would fall within the WLA area (the remainder being mostly within 1 km of the boundary),	The position of the Proposed Development being generally close to the public road and other features around the coast, is considered likely to limit potential wild land effect. However, WLA Assessment has been included in accordance with the NatureScot scoping response.	Yes (Assessment of WLA Qualities)
	SLA	Trotternish and Tianavaig	The Proposed Development falls within 2 km of this SLA at Balmeanach Bay.	The Proposed Development is unlikely to have any intervisibility with this area, due to the nature of the landform. <i>It is therefore scoped out of further assessment as potential effects are considered unlikely.</i>	No
Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea	NSA	The Cuillin Hills	The initial part of Section 3, commencing at Broadford Substation is on the boundary of this NSA.	The existing forestry plantations around the Substation create a clear transition between the designated and non-designated landscape and the Proposed Development is unlikely to be noticeably different to the existing OHL to be removed in the area closest to the NSA. <i>It is therefore scoped out of further assessment as potential effects are considered unlikely.</i>	No
	Inventory of the Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL)	The Lochalsh Woodland Walks	This GDL lies around 2.1 km from the Proposed Development on the northern shore of Loch Alsh.	The GDL is considered outstanding for its scenic interest and is a setting for views across Loch Alsh to the area which would be occupied by the Proposed Development.	Yes (Assessment of effects on GDL)
	SLA	Kyle – Plockton	The edge of the SLA around the Skye Bridge falls within 2 km of the Proposed Development.	This area is considered unlikely to be affected by the Proposed Development as it is very peripheral to the study area.	No

Section	Designated / Protected Landscape Type	Name	Approximate Distance to nearest part of Proposed Development	Potential for significant effects	Inclusion in Detailed Assessment
				<i>It is therefore scoped out of further assessment as potential effects are considered unlikely.</i>	
Alternative Alignment: Broadford to Kyle Rhea (Alternative)	NSA	The Cuillin Hills	The initial part of the Alternative Alignment, commencing at Broadford Substation is on the boundary of this NSA.	The existing forestry plantations around the Substation create a clear transition between the designated and non-designated landscape and the Proposed Development is unlikely to be noticeably different to the existing OHL to be removed in the area closest to the NSA. <i>It is therefore scoped out of further assessment as potential effects are considered unlikely.</i>	No
Section 4: Kyle Rhea to Loch Cuaich	NSA	Knoydart	Approximately 17 km of the Proposed Development through the central, mountainous part of this section falls within the NSA.	The Proposed Development would largely follow a similar alignment to the existing OHL to be removed through the NSA and therefore sensitivity to the Proposed Development considered to be somewhat reduced, but potential effects may occur, particularly during construction.	Yes (Assessment of Special Qualities)
	WLA	WLA 18. Kinlochhourn – Knoydart – Morar	Approximately 12 km of the Proposed Development through the central, mountainous part of the section passes through this WLA and the Proposed Development continues to follow the boundary of the WLA for a further 15 km to the east.	The Proposed Development would largely follow a similar alignment to the existing OHL to be removed through the WLA and therefore would affect areas where the baseline strength of wildness is already slightly reduced. However, potential effects may occur, particularly during construction.	Yes (Assessment of Qualities of WLA)
	SLA	Moidart, Morar and Glen Shiel	The Proposed Development passes through this SLA for approximately 9.5 km alongside Loch Cuaich.	The Proposed Development would largely follow a similar alignment to the existing OHL to be removed through the SLA and therefore sensitivity to the Proposed Development considered to be somewhat reduced, but potential effects may occur, particularly during construction.	Yes (Assessment of Special Qualities)

Section	Designated / Protected Landscape Type	Name	Approximate Distance to nearest part of Proposed Development	Potential for significant effects	Inclusion in Detailed Assessment
Section 5: Loch Cuaich to Invergarry	WLA	WLA 18. Kinlochhourn – Knoydart – Morar	The Proposed Development lies approximately 150 m from the SLA boundary at the far western end of the section and just over 2 km to the north of the SLA near Tomdoun.	The Proposed Development would comprise a virtual like-for-like replacement to the existing OHL though this part of the WLA and is therefore considered unlikely to lead to any changed effect on the WLA Key Qualities. However, WLA Assessment has been included in accordance with the NatureScot scoping response.	Yes (Assessment of Qualities of WLA)
	SLA	Loch Lochy and Lochy Oich	The SLA lies approximately 1.7 km from the eastern end of the Proposed Development in this section.	There would be minimal shared intervisibility with the Proposed Development which lies very peripheral to the study area. <i>It is therefore scoped out of further assessment as potential effects are considered unlikely.</i>	No
		Moidart, Morar and Glen Shiel	Approximately 2 km of the Proposed Development at the western end of this section lies within this SLA.	It is not anticipated that the Proposed Development would lead to a noticeably increased level of impact of the Special Qualities of the SLA, given the virtual like-for-like replacement of the existing OHL through this part of the SLA. However, there would be potential for cumulative effects in relation to the Proposed Development within Section 4.	Yes (Assessment of Special Qualities)
Section 6: Invergarry to Fort Augustus	SLA	Loch Lochy and Lochy Oich	The southern end of the Proposed Development in this section lies approximately 1.7 km to the north-west of the SLA.	The Proposed Development would be unlikely to have any interaction with this SLA which lies very peripheral to the study area. <i>It is therefore scoped out of further assessment as potential effects are considered unlikely.</i>	No
		Loch Ness and Dunelchaig	The southern end of the SLA lies approximately 2.6 km to the east of the Fort Augustus Substation.	The Proposed Development would be unlikely to have any interaction with this SLA which lies very peripheral to the study area. <i>It is therefore scoped out of further assessment as potential effects are considered unlikely.</i>	No

Landscape Character

1.3.3 Twelve Landscape Character Types (LCTs) from the National Landscape Character Assessment by NatureScot (SNH, 2019 [online]⁶ fall within the study area for the various Sections. Descriptions of these LCTs, including their key characteristics are included in **Appendix V2-3.4**. In order to more closely reflect the local characteristics and qualities of the study area, Local Character Zones (LCZs) have been identified which linearly divide the study area into segments where it is considered that an over-riding uniformity of character is present. These LCZs are form the basis of the landscape character assessment. LCTs and LCZs are illustrated on **Figures V2-3.3-S0 to V2-3.3-S6**.

1.3.4 LCZs identified within the study area and corresponding LCTs are listed in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Scope of Assessment of Landscape Character

Section	Landscape Character Zone (LCZ)	Landscape Character Types (LCTs)													
		220	225	235	237	239	357	358	359	360	363	364	365	367	368
		Rugged Massif – Inverness	Broad Steep-Sided Glen	Broad Forested Strath	Rocky Moorland – Lochaber	Interlocking Sweeping Peaks – Lochaber	Farmed and Settled Lowlands – Skye and Lochalsh	Low Smooth Moorland	Upland Sloping Moorland	Stepped Moorland	Rugged Coastal Hills – Skye and Lochalsh	Rocky Moorland – Skye and Lochalsh	Rugged Massif – Skye and Lochalsh	Smooth Mountain Range	Angular Mountain Range – Skye and Lochalsh
Section 0: Ardmore to Edinbane	0-1 – Waternish Peninsula						•			•					
	0-2 – Loch Bay to Dunvegan								•	•					
	0-3 – Loch Bracadale Coastal Hills and Glens						•	•	•	•					
	0-4 – Glen Colbost								•	•					
Section 1: Edinbane to	1-1 – Glen Colbost								•	•					
	1-2 – Loch Connan Rocky Knolls								•	•					

⁶ NatureScot (2019) Scottish Landscape Character Types – Map and Descriptions [online]. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/landscape/landscape-character-assessment/scottish-landscape-character-types-map-and-descriptions>

Section	Landscape Character Zone (LCZ)	Landscape Character Types (LCTs)													
		220	225	235	237	239	357	358	359	360	363	364	365	367	368
		Rugged Massif – Inverness	Broad Steep-Sided Glen	Broad Forested Strath	Rocky Moorland – Lochaber	Interlocking Sweeping Peaks – Lochaber	Farmed and Settled Lowlands – Skye and Lochalsh	Low Smooth Moorland	Upland Sloping Moorland	Stepped Moorland	Rugged Coastal Hills – Skye and Lochalsh	Rocky Moorland – Skye and Lochalsh	Rugged Massif – Skye and Lochalsh	Smooth Mountain Range	Angular Mountain Range – Skye and Lochalsh
North Sligachan	1-3 – Achaleathan and Glenmore								•	•					
	1-4 – An Leitir and Glen Varraggill								•	•				•	
	1-5 – Caiplach							•	•	•				•	
Section 2: North of Sligachan to Broadford	2-1 – Loch Sligachan						•	•	•	•				•	
	2-2 – Gleann Torra-mhichaig													•	
	2-3 – Loch Ainort						•							•	•
	2-4 – Strollamus Coastal Hills						•					•		•	
	2-5 – Broadford Forest Plantations						•	•				•		•	
Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea	3-1 – Broadford Outskirts						•	•	•			•		•	
	3-2 – Kyleakin Forest Plantations & Kyle Akin						•	•	•			•	•		
	3-3 – Loch Alsh and Kyle Rhea Coast						•				•		•		

Section	Landscape Character Zone (LCZ)	Landscape Character Types (LCTs)													
		220	225	235	237	239	357	358	359	360	363	364	365	367	368
		Rugged Massif – Inverness	Broad Steep-Sided Glen	Broad Forested Strath	Rocky Moorland – Lochaber	Interlocking Sweeping Peaks – Lochaber	Farmed and Settled Lowlands – Skye and Lochalsh	Low Smooth Moorland	Upland Sloping Moorland	Stepped Moorland	Rugged Coastal Hills – Skye and Lochalsh	Rocky Moorland – Skye and Lochalsh	Rugged Massif – Skye and Lochalsh	Smooth Mountain Range	Angular Mountain Range – Skye and Lochalsh
Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea (Alternative Alignment)	3B-1 – Broadford Outskirts						•	•	•			•		•	
	3B-2 – Glen Arroch						•	•	•					•	
	3B-3 – Bealach Udal and Kylerhea Glen						•				•			•	
	3B-4 – Kyle Rhea Coast						•				•			•	
Section 4: Kyle Rhea to Loch Cuaich	4-1 – Glen Elg to Gleann Beag						•				•			•	
	4-2 – Druim Iosal to Kinloch Hourn					•								•	
	4-3 – Kinloch Hourn to Loch Cuaich					•									
	4-4 – Alongside Loch Cuaich				•	•									
Section 5: Loch Cuaich to Invergarry	5-1 – Eastern Loch Cuaich to Poulary			•	•	•									
	5-2 – Poulary to Munerigie Wood	•		•	•										
	5-3 – Around Invergarry and Loch Lundie			•	•										

Section	Landscape Character Zone (LCZ)	Landscape Character Types (LCTs)													
		220	225	235	237	239	357	358	359	360	363	364	365	367	368
		Rugged Massif – Inverness	Broad Steep-Sided Glen	Broad Forested Strath	Rocky Moorland – Lochaber	Interlocking Sweeping Peaks – Lochaber	Farmed and Settled Lowlands – Skye and Lochalsh	Low Smooth Moorland	Upland Sloping Moorland	Stepped Moorland	Rugged Coastal Hills – Skye and Lochalsh	Rocky Moorland – Skye and Lochalsh	Rugged Massif – Skye and Lochalsh	Smooth Mountain Range	Angular Mountain Range – Skye and Lochalsh
Section 6: Invergarry to Fort Augustus	6-1 – Loch Lundie and Invergarry	•	•	•	•										
	6-2 – Inchnacardoch Forest and Fort Augustus	•	•												

1.4 Scope of Visual Assessment

1.4.1 All building receptor locations and routes within the study area, identified by the ZTV or otherwise anticipated to enable views of tracks or construction works have been included within the visual assessment. Consideration of routes has included public roads, Core Paths, Scottish Hill Tracks (Scotways, 2011)⁷, cycle routes, most notable recorded mountain ascent routes, and walking routes included on the WalkHighlands⁸ website or otherwise identified as being signposted on-site. In addition, outdoor viewing locations where the view is considered to be an important element in the receptor being at the location have been included, where not otherwise captured within other receptor groups.

1.4.2 Visual receptor locations included in the assessment are listed in **Table 3 to Table 5** and shown on **Figures V2-3.4-S0 to V2-3.4-S6**.

Building-based Receptors

Table 3: Building-based Receptors included in the Detailed Assessment

Section	Building-based Receptors included in the Detailed Assessment	Building-based Receptors excluded from the Detailed Assessment
Section 0: Ardmore to Edinbane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear crofting townships on the south-western side of the Waternish Peninsula (Receptor Locations B0-1 to B0-7 and B0-10 to B0-14); Linear crofting townships on the north-eastern side of the Waternish Peninsula (Receptor Locations B0-8 and B0-9); Rural properties on the outskirts of Dunvegan (Receptor Locations B0-15 and B0-16); Crofting townships around the head Loch Bracadale (Receptor Locations B0-17, B0-19 and B0-20); and Glen Heysdal, Bealmeanach and Glen Vic Askill (Receptor Locations B0-18 and B0-21 to B0-23). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properties in Heribost, where lack of ZTV cover shows there would be no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development; and A few properties near Kilmuir, east of Dunvegan, where the nature of the Proposed Development and the visual context would result in a lack of perceptible visual effect.
Section 1: Edinbane to North Sligachan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glen Vic Askill (Receptor Location B1-1); Glenmore and Mugeary (Receptor Locations B1-2 and B1-3); and Sligachan (Receptor Location B1-4). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A few properties on the B885 in Glen Bracadale, where lack of ZTV cover shows there would be no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development.
Section 2: North of Sligachan to Broadford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sligachan (Receptor Locations B2-1 and B2-2); Peinachorrain (Receptor Location B2-3); Sconser (Receptor Locations B2-4 to B2-6); Kinloch Ainort (Receptor Location B2-7); Luib (Receptor Location B2-8); Dunan and Strollamus (Receptor Locations B2-9 and B2-10); and Broadford and surrounding rural properties (Receptor Locations B2-11 and B2-12). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal properties between Luib and Strollamus by Rubha an h-Aird Chuicha, where lack of ZTV cover shows there would be no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development; and Coastal properties north of Peinachorrain; and on the A87 east of Strollamus where local land form and vegetation would limit potential visibility.
Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old Corry (Receptor Location B3-1); Broadford, outskirts and surrounding properties (Receptor Locations B3-2 to B3-4); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Properties in Strath Suardal, where lack of ZTV cover shows there would be no

⁷ Scottish Rights of Way and Access Society (2011). *Scottish Hill Tracks. 5th edition*. Scottish Mountaineering Trust.

⁸ <https://www.walkhighlands.co.uk/>

Section	Building-based Receptors included in the Detailed Assessment	Building-based Receptors excluded from the Detailed Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyleakin and Old Kyle Farm Road (Receptor Locations B3-5 and B3-6); • Properties along the northern shore of Loch Alsh (Receptor Locations B3-7 and B3-8); and • Kylerhea and Glenelg Ferry (Receptor Location B3-9 and B3-10). 	<p>theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properties in Kyleakin where screening by other buildings and surrounding forest would lead to a lack of noticeable visual effect.
Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea (Alternative Alignment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Corry (Receptor Location B3B-1); • Broadford, outskirts and surrounding properties (Receptor Locations B3B-2 to B3B-4); • Properties around the shore of Kyle Rhea (Receptor Locations B3B-5 to B3B-8). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properties in Strath Suardal, where lack of ZTV cover shows there would be no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development.
Section 4: Kyle Rhea to Loch Cuaich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village of Glenelg, Kylerhea and nearby properties (Receptor Location B4-1 to B4-6); • Rural properties along Old Military minor road through Glen More, east of Glenelg (Receptor Locations B4-7 to B4-8); • Rural properties in Gleann Beag, at and near Balvraid, south-east of Glenelg (Receptor Location B4-9); • Rural properties at Kinloch Hourn, to the immediate east of Lochhourhead (Receptor Location B4-10); and • Hydro buildings on northern shore of Loch Cuaich (Receptor Locations B4-11 to B4-13). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few dispersed properties in Gleann Beag and Glen More, where lack of ZTV cover shows there would be no theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development.
Section 5: Loch Cuaich to Invergarry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small settlements and rural properties along / near the Loch Garry / Loch Cuaich minor road, east of Quoich Dam (Receptor Locations B5-1 to B5-7); • Rural properties to the south of Loch Garry (Receptor Locations B5-8 to B5-10); • Rural properties at the eastern end of Glen Garry, north of the A87 (Receptor Locations B5-11 to B5-12); and • Village of Invergarry and nearby properties (Receptor Location B5-13). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings at Quoich Dam, where the nature of the Proposed Development and visual context would result in a lack of visual effect (due to context by dam, NeSTS towers and steel lattice towers, which lower sensitivity).
Section 6: Invergarry to Fort Augustus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achadh-nan-darach (bothy) (Receptor Location B6-1); and • Small group of properties in Invergarry near the Aldernaig Burn (Receptor Location B6-2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several settlements (including Invergarry, Fort Augustus, Auchterawe) and dispersed rural properties (including along the A82 and Caledonian Canal, and around Invergarry at Faichem, Whitebridge and Mandally), where the nature of the Proposed Development and visual context would result in a lack of visual effect (due to screening from trees, landform).

Route-based Receptors
Table 4: Route-based Receptors included in the Detailed Assessment

Section	Route-based Receptors included in the Detailed Assessment
Section 0: Ardmore to Edinbane	<p>Public Transport Routes:</p> <p>A roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R0-1 (A850); and • Route R0-2 (A863). <p>B roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R0-3 (B886). <p>Minor Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R0-4 (Trumpan Minor Road); • Route R0-5 (Stein to Sgor Beag Minor Road); • Route R0-6 (Hallin to Knockbreck Minor Road); • Route R0-7 (Dunvegan Substation Minor Road); • Route R0-8 (Minor Roads to Feorlig and Upper Feorlig); and • Route R0-9 (Balmeanach Minor Road). <p>Recreational Routes:</p> <p>Core Paths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R0-10 (Core Path SL10.01: Stein to Gillen); • Route R0-11 (Core Path SL06.02: Healaval Forest); and • Route R0-12 (Core Path SL28.01: Loch Caroy to Glen Vic Askill). <p>Other Routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R0-13 (Footpath to Waternish Point).
Section 1: Edinbane to North Sligachan	<p>Public Transport Routes:</p> <p>A roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R1-1 (A87); and • Route R1-2 (A863) <p>B roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R1-3 (B885). <p>Minor Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R1-4 (Glenmore and Mugeary Minor Road). <p>Recreational Routes:</p> <p>Core Paths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R1-5 (Core Path SL28.01: Loch Caroy to Glen Vic Askill). <p>Other Routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R1-6 (Forest Track to north of Loch Connan); and • Route R1-7 (Glenmore to Glenvarragill Footpath).
Section 2: North of Sligachan to Broadford	<p>Public Transport Routes:</p> <p>A roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R2-1A&B (A87); and. • Route R2-2 (A863). <p>B roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R2-3 (B883 Peinachorrain); and • Route R2-4 (B8083).

Section	Route-based Receptors included in the Detailed Assessment
	<p>Minor Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routes R2-5 (Sconser to Moll Minor Road); and • Route R2-6 (Old Corry Minor Road). <p>Ferry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R2-7 (Raasay Ferry) <p>Recreational Routes:</p> <p>Core Paths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R2-8 (Core Path SL04.04: Glenbrittle to Sligachan Hill Path), also forming part of Scottish Hill Track 291 (Sligachan Hotel to Glen Brittle); • Route R2-9 (Core Path SL03.06: Broadford to Camas na Sgianadin); • Route R2-10 (Corry Core Paths) comprising two path / minor road routes: Core Path SL03.07 (Broadford Bridge to Corry Lodge) and Core Path SL03.08 (Broadford Hospital to Pier); and • Route R2-11 (Core Paths to the South-west of Broadford) comprising Core Path SL03.05 (Broadford to Coire-chat-acan) and Core Path SL03.04 (Broadford to Suardal (also Scottish Hill Track 294, Broadford to Kilbride by Boreraig and Suisnish). <p>Scottish Hill Tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R2-12 (Scottish Hill Tracks through Glen Sligachan) forming part of Scottish Hill Tracks 292 (Elgol to Sligachan) and 293 (Glen Brittle to Loch Coruisk and Sligachan Hotel) as wells a part of the unofficial 'Skye Trail'; and • Route R2-13 (Scottish Hill Track 290 (The Torrin Ring from Luib). <p>Other Routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R2-14 (Sligachan to Peinachorrain Footpath); • Route R2-15 (Glamaig and the Northern Red Hills); • Route R2-16 (Footpath, Garbh Beinn and Belig Circular); • Route R2-17 (Loch Ainort Footpath); and • Route R2-18 (Beinn na Caillich and Beinn Dearg Mhor).
Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea	<p>Public Transport Routes:</p> <p>A roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R3-1 (A87 Broadford to Skye Bridge); • Route R3-2 (A87 Kyle of Lochalsh to Balmacara Bay); • Route R3-3 (A851). <p>B roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route B3-4 (B8083). <p>Minor Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R3-5 (Old Corry Minor Road); • R3-6 (Broadford to Heasta Minor Road); and • R3-7 (Glen Arroch Minor Road). <p>Ferry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R3-8 (Glenelg Ferry). <p>Recreational Routes:</p> <p>Core Paths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R3-9 (Corry Core Paths) comprising two path / minor road routes: Core Path SL03.07 (Broadford Bridge to Corry Lodge) and Core Path SL03.08 (Broadford Hospital to Pier); • Route R3-10 (Core Path SL03.06: Broadford to Camas na Sgianadin);

Section	Route-based Receptors included in the Detailed Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R3-11 (Core Paths to the South-west of Broadford) comprising Core Path SL03.05 (Broadford to Coire-chat-acan) and Core Path SL03.04 (Broadford to Suardal (also Scottish Hill Track 294, Broadford to Kilbride by Boreraig and Suisnish); • Route R3-12 (Paths on the Arnish Peninsula) and Core Path SL03.09 (Waterloo to Lower Breakish); • Route R3-13 (Core Path SL18.02: Cnoc a' Mhadaidh Rhuaidh); • Route R3-14 (Core Paths within Kyleakin) including Core Path SL18.01 (Community Hall to Village Centre) and routes to Caisteal Maol and An Cnap; and • Route R3-15 (Core Path SL 12.05: Glen Bernera to Ardintoul to Ferry Circular Route). <p>Other Routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R3-16 (Ascent / Decent of Kylerhea Hills); and • Route R3-17 (Kylerhea Otter Hide Footpath).
<p>Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea (Alternative Alignment)</p>	<p>Public Transport Routes:</p> <p>A roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R3B-1 (A87 Broadford to Skye Bridge); • Route R3B-2 (A851). <p>B roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route B3B-3 (B8083). <p>Minor Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R3B-4 (Old Corry Minor Road); • Route R3B-5 (Broadford to Heasta Minor Road); and • Route R3B-6 (Glen Arroch Minor Road). <p>Ferry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R3B-7 (Glenelg Ferry). <p>Recreational Routes:</p> <p>Core Paths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R3B-8 (Corry Core Paths) comprising two path / minor road routes: Core Path SL03.07 (Broadford Bridge to Corry Lodge) and Core Path SL03.08 (Broadford Hospital to Pier); • Route R3B-9 (Core Path SL03.06: Broadford to Camas na Sgianadin); • Route R3B-10 (Core Paths to the South-west of Broadford) comprising Core Path SL03.05 (Broadford to Coire-chat-acan) and Core Path SL03.04 (Broadford to Suardal (also Scottish Hill Track 294, Broadford to Kilbride by Boreraig and Suisnish); • Route R3B-11 (Paths on the Arnish Peninsula) and Core Path SL03.09 (Waterloo to Lower Breakish); • Route R3B-12 (Core Path SL12.05: Glen Bernera to Ardintoul to Ferry Circular Route); • Route R3B-13 (Scottish Hill Track 289: Kinloch to Kylerhea); <p>Other Routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R3B-14 (Ben Aslak Hill Walk); • Route R3-15 (Ascent / Decent of Kylerhea Hills); and • Route R3-16 (Kylerhea Otter Hide Footpath).
<p>Section 4: Kyle Rhea to Loch Cuaich</p>	<p>Public Transport Routes:</p> <p>Minor Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R4-1 (Glen Arroch minor road). • Route R4-7 (minor road through western Glen More), which is also part of Scottish Hill Track 252b: Kinloch Hourn to Glenelg and 255: Shiel Bridge to Glenelg.

Section	Route-based Receptors included in the Detailed Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R4-8 (minor road and paths between Glenelg and Gleann Beag), which is also part of the old Drove Road, Scottish Hill Track 252a: Kinloch Hourn to Glenelg and Core Paths SL 12.4: Glenelg Village to Galtair and SL 12.06: Glenelg Village to Glenelg Pier; and • Route R4-19 (Kinloch Hourn minor road). <p>Ferry Routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R4-4 (Glenelg Ferry). <p>Recreational Routes:</p> <p>Core Paths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R4-5 (Core Path SL 12.05: Glen Bernera to Ardintoul to Ferry Circular Route). • Route R4-9 (Core Path SL 12.02: Balvraid to Strath a Chomair), also part of the old Drove Road and Scottish Hill Tracks 252a: Kinloch Hourn to Glenelg and 253: Arnisdale to Glenelg; • Route R4-11 (Core Path SL 12.07: Corran to Gleann Dubh Lochain, which is also part of Scottish Hill Track 251a: Kinloch Hourn to Arnisdale; assessed with Scottish Hill Track 253: Arnisdale to Glenelg). <p>Scottish Hill Tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R4-6 (Scottish Hill Track 254: Glenelg to Totaig); • Route R4-10 (Scottish Hill Track 252a: Kinloch Hourn to Glenelg), part of the Old Drove Road. • Route R4-12 (Scottish Hill Tracks 252b: Kinloch Hourn to Glenelg and 252c: Kinloch Hourn to Glenelg); • Route R4-13 (Scottish Hill Track 250: Kinloch Hourn to Inverie (Loch Nevis); • Route R4-16 (Scottish Hill Track 256: Kinloch Hourn to Achnagart (Glen Shiel); • Route R4-17 (Scottish Hill Track 249a: Loch Cuaich to Inverie (Loch Nevis), which also overlaps Sgurr a'Choire-bheithe and Ben Aden Mountain Routes. • Route R4-18 (Scottish Hill Track 257b: Glen Garry to Glen Shiel), which is also Sgurr a'Mhaoraich Mountain Route. • Scottish Hill Track 251a: Kinloch Hourn to Arnisdale overlaps with Core Path SL 12.07: Corran to Gleann Dubh Lochain, and is assessed under Route R4-11 along with Scottish Hill Track 253: Arnisdale to Glenelg, with which it shares a similar visual context. • Scottish Hill Tracks 252a: Kinloch Hourn to Glenelg and 253: Arnisdale to Glenelg overlap with Core Path SL 12.02: Balvraid to Strath a Chomair and are therefore assessed as part of Route R4-9. <p>Other Routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R4-14 (Buidhe Bheinn Mountain Route); • Route R4-15 (Sgurr nan Eugallt Mountain Route); • Route R4-20 (Gleouraich and Spidean Mialach Circular Mountain Route); • Route R4-21 (Gairich Mountain Route); • Sgurr a'Mhaoraich Mountain Route overlaps part of Scottish Hill Track 257b: Glen Garry to Glen Shiel and is therefore included as part of Route R4-18; • Sgurr a'Choire-bheithe and Ben Aden Mountain Routes overlaps Scottish Hill Track 249a: Loch Cuaich to Inverie (Loch Ness) and is therefore included as part of Route R4-17; • Route R4-2 (Ascent / Descent of Kylerhead Hills); • Route R4-3 (Kylerhead Otter Hide Footpath); • The Old Drove Road heritage path between Glenelg and Kinloch Hourn, including stretches of minor road, core paths, Scottish Hill Tracks and mountain routes, assessed as parts of Routes R4-8, R4-9, R4-10 and R4-14.
Section 5: Loch Cuaich to Invergarry	<p>Public Transport Routes:</p> <p>A roads:</p>

Section	Route-based Receptors included in the Detailed Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R5-1 (A87) Minor Roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R5-2 (Loch Garry / Loch Cuaich minor road); and • Route R5-3 (minor roads at Faichem and Mandally). Recreational Routes: Core Paths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R5-4 (Core Path LO11.02: Aldernaig Burn to Loch Lundie (also Scottish Hill Track 259: Fort Augustus to Invergarry, by Loch Lundie)); • Route R5-5 (Core Paths and other walking routes around Invergarry) including Core Paths: LO11.01: Glenfinnan Estate Road, LO11.05: Black Bridge to Mandally Road, LO11.08: Access to Whitebridge waymarked trails from Mandally, LO11.09: River Garry access for watersports, and LO11.03: Cycle Track – Bridge of Oich; and small portion of the Great Glen Way (Invergarry Link). Scottish Hill Tracks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routes R5-6 (Scottish Hill Track 257a: Glen Garry to Glen Shiel); • R5-7 (Scottish Hill Track 247: Strathan (Loch Arkaig) to Tomdoun (Glen Garry); and • Route R5-8 (Scottish Hill Track 238: The Dark Mile (Loch Arkaig) to Laggan Loch and Track 239: Loch Garry to Laggan Locks); and • Scottish Hill Track 259: Fort Augustus to Invergarry, by Loch Lundie is the same as Core Path LO11.09: Aldernaig Burn to Loch Lundie and therefore included as part of Route R5-4. Other Routes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other paths and woodland walks around Invergarry and Whitebridge, including a small part of the Great Glen Way (Invergarry Link) are included in Route R5-5; • Route R5-9 (Gairich Mountain Route).
Section 6: Invergarry to Fort Augustus	Public Transport Routes: Minor Roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R6-1 (Minor road between Auchterawe and Fort Augustus, which is also part of Scottish Hill Track 259: Fort Augustus to Invergarry, by Loch Lundie) Recreational Routes: Core Paths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route R6-2 (Core Path LO11.02: Aldernaig Burn to Loch Lundie, which is also part of Scottish Hill Track 259: Fort Augustus to Invergarry, by Loch Lundie). • Route R6-3 (Core Path IN 16.10: Bridge of Oich to Torr Dhuin, part of which is also part of Scottish Hill Track 259: Fort Augustus to Invergarry, by Loch Lundie)) • Route R6-4 (Core Path IN 16.14: Auchteraw Woods Paths). • Route R6-5 (Core Path IN 16.02: Jenkins Park Forest Walks) Scottish Hill Tracks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Hill Track 259: Fort Augustus to Invergarry, by Loch Lundie overlaps with several other routes (core paths and a minor road) and is therefore assessed as parts of Route R6-1, R6-2, R6-3 and R6-4.

Outdoor Receptors
Table 5: Outdoor Receptors included in the Detailed Assessment

Section	Outdoor Receptors included in the Detailed Assessment
<i>Receptor locations with potential for visual effects have been included in further detailed assessment. Within each section, these comprise:</i>	
Section 0: Ardmore to Edinbane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receptor Location O0-1 (Trumpan Vantage Point and Car-Park); • Receptor Location O0-2 (Hallin War Memorial); and • Receptor Location O0-3 (Fairy Bridge).
Section 1: Edinbane to North Sligachan	No outdoor viewing locations have been identified for individual inclusion within this Section.
Section 2: North of Sligachan to Broadford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receptor Location O2-1 (Sligachan Old Bridge Parking Area/ Picnic Area/ Vantage Point); • Receptor Location O2-2 (Peinachorrain Picnic Area); • Receptor Location O2-3 (Isle of Skye Golf Course); • Receptor Location O2-4 (A87 Lay-Bys above Kinloch Ainort); and • Receptor Location O2-5 (Eas a' Bhradain Parking Bay).
Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receptor Location O3-1 (A87 Roadside Vantage Points); • Receptor Location O3-2 (Balmacara Woodland Walks); and • Receptor Location O3-3 (Otter Hide Car Park Viewpoint, Kylerhea).
Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea (Alternative Alignment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receptor Location O3B-1 (Bealach Udal); • Receptor Location O3B-2 (Otter Hide, Car Park and Picnic Area); and • Receptor Location O3B-3 (Otter Haven Lower Hide).
Section 4: Kyle Rhea to Loch Cuaich	No outdoor viewing locations have been identified for individual inclusion within these Sections. (For example, views from roadside viewpoints have been considered as part of the visual experience of the routes concerned; and views from playparks and campsites and other outdoor areas have been considered as part of the visual experience of the settled area they are situated within / near.)
Section 5: Loch Cuaich to Invergarry	
Section 6: Invergarry to Fort Augustus	

1.5 Scope of Cumulative Assessment

Cumulative Developments included in the Cumulative Assessment

- 1.5.1 In alignment with consultation undertaken with THC and NatureScot, the search for baseline developments to be included within the cumulative assessment considered a search area of 1 km beyond the study area for each Section, therefore comprising 2.5 km from Section 1 and 3.5 km from Section 2. Developments which have been considered within the cumulative assessment for each Section, are listed in **Table 6** and shown on **Figures V2-3.5-S0 to V2-3.5-S5**.

Table 6: Developments included in the Cumulative Assessment

Section	Cumulative Search Area	Cumulative Developments included in the Cumulative Assessment
Section 0: Ardmore to Edinbane	2.5 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1 of the Proposed Development (steel lattice tower OHL); • Edinbane Substation Extension (related development, subject of a separate planning application); and • Glen Ullinish Wind Farm (approved).
Section 1: Edinbane to North Sligachan	3.5 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 0 of the Proposed Development (wood pole OHL); • Section 2 of the Proposed Development (UGC connection); • Edinbane Substation Extension (related development, subject of a separate planning application); and • Glen Ullinish Wind Farm (approved).
Section 2: North of Sligachan to Broadford	3.5 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1 of the Proposed Development (steel lattice tower OHL); • Section 3 of the Proposed Development (steel lattice tower OHL); and • Broadford Substation Extension (related development, subject of a separate planning application).
Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea	3.5 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 of the Proposed Development (steel lattice tower OHL); • Section 4 of the Proposed Development (steel lattice tower OHL); and • Broadford Substation Extension (related development, subject of a separate planning application).
Section 3: Broadford to Kyle Rhea (Alternative Alignment)*	3.5 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 of the Proposed Development (steel lattice tower OHL); • Section 4 of the Proposed Development (steel lattice tower OHL); and • Broadford Substation Extension (related development, subject of a separate planning application).
Section 4: Kyle Rhea to Loch Cuaich	3.5 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 3 of the Proposed Development* (steel lattice tower OHL); and • Section 5 of the Proposed Development (steel lattice tower OHL and 3 NeSTS towers).
Section 5: Loch Cuaich to Invergarry	3.5 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 4 of the Proposed Development; • Section 6 of the Proposed Development; • Quoich T Switching Station upgrading (proposed, unrelated grid infrastructure development); • Coire Glas Pumped Storage Grid Connection (steel lattice tower OHL) (proposed, unrelated grid infrastructure development); and • Loch Lundie Substation (proposed, unrelated grid infrastructure development).

Section	Cumulative Search Area	Cumulative Developments included in the Cumulative Assessment
Section 6: Invergarry to Fort Augustus	N/A	None. As Section 6 would be entirely comprised of a UGC connection, no cumulative assessment is considered necessary.

An Alternative Alignment is also considered for Section 3 of the Proposed Development (see **Volume 6: Chapter 3**). However, assuming the preferred alignment is progressed, the cumulative assessment of the Alternative Alignment has been included only in **Volume 6: Chapter 3** and is not discussed in the LVIA for Section 4.

1.5.2 The cumulative assessment has considered two different scenarios as follows:

- Scenario 1: Including other parts of the Proposed Development and other related development:
 - This includes neighbouring Sections of the Proposed Development, and the Broadford and Edinbane Substation Extensions. The cumulative assessment considers the effects of these developments during both construction and operation as it is likely that they would be constructed concurrently;
- Scenario 2: Including other unrelated development:
 - This would include all other identified cumulative baseline sites which are not related to the Proposed Development, comprising the Glen Ullinish Wind Farm, Quoich T Switching Station, Coire Glas pumped Storage Grid Connection and Loch Lundie Substation. The cumulative assessment considers the effects of these developments during operation only, as it is difficult to predict how these developments would relate to the Proposed Development during construction.

1.5.3 The cumulative assessment has given consideration to all LCZs, designated or protected landscapes and visual receptors falling within the combined study areas for respective Sections, and elsewhere, where estimated theoretical visibility of non-associated developments would occur. As it is considered that a Negligible effect could not lead to a significant cumulative effect, those areas or receptor locations for which a Negligible effect has been identified within the main landscape or visual assessment have been scoped out of the cumulative assessment.