

Appendix 15.4

SLVIA Detailed Assessments

APPENDIX 15.4 DETAILED ASSESSMENTS

Table 1 LCCAs

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
<p>LCCA 1: Lyre Geo to Neblonga</p>	<p>High Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>The coastline has many distinctive physical characteristics including stratified vertical cliffs, promontories, and sea stacks</p> <p>Expansive views are available from high elevation</p> <p>Aesthetic qualities are predominantly intact.</p> <p>Value: High/Very High</p> <p>The seascape area is located within and contributes to the value of the Hoy and West Mainland National Scenic Area</p> <p>The area is generally remote from habitation and is recognised as being of Medium Relative Wildness</p> <p>There is evidence of value associated with recreational activity, the clifftop is used as a recreational route along the coastline and is recognised as an aspirational core path.</p>	<p>Minor Size or scale: Major.</p> <p>A high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c. 93%);</p> <p>A high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c.44 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix at Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 2: Neblonga to Breck Ness</p>	<p>Medium Susceptibility: Medium.</p> <p>The coastline has some distinctive physical characteristics including wave cut platforms and enclosure by headlands; cliffs are confined to a relatively short section in the north of the unit;</p> <p>Aesthetic qualities are occasionally compromised eg by the wave test centre at Billia Croo;</p> <p>Expansive views are available, however these are generally not from high elevation</p> <p>Value: High/Medium</p> <p>The seascape area is located within and contributes to the value of the Hoy and West Mainland National Scenic Area;</p> <p>The hinterland is settled with frequent farms and</p>	<p>Minor Size or scale: Major.</p> <p>A very high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.98%);</p> <p>A very high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 43 km)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
	<p>dwelling at Outertown;</p> <p>The area is predominantly of Low Relative Wildness;</p> <p>There is evidence of value associated with recreational activity, the clifftop is used as a recreational route along the coastline and is recognised as an aspirational core path.</p>	<p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	
<p>LCCA 3: Breck Ness to Skerry of Ness</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: Medium.</p> <p>The coastline has some distinctive physical characteristics including wave cut platforms and stretches of sand, but is generally low-lying;</p> <p>Aesthetic qualities are occasionally compromised by development close to the shoreline</p> <p>Expansive views are available, however these are not from high elevation</p> <p>Value: High/Medium</p> <p>The seascape area is located within and contributes to the value of the Hoy and West Mainland National Scenic Area;</p> <p>The hinterland is settled with frequent farms and dwellings, and a golf course;</p> <p>The area is of Low Relative Wildness;</p> <p>There is evidence of value associated with recreational activity, there is a recreational route along the coastline recognised as a core path.</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate.</p> <p>A moderate proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.40%);</p> <p>A moderate proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 42 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 4: Innan Neb to the pier</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: Medium/Low.</p> <p>The coastline is relatively uniform, linear, and low-lying;</p> <p>The visual composition is simple;</p> <p>Aesthetic qualities are compromised by disused airfield and WW2 defences close to the shoreline;</p> <p>Views are framed, are generally not from high elevation except further inland, and often feature ferry traffic and development;</p> <p>Value: Medium</p> <p>The hinterland is predominantly characterised by moorland with WW2 artefacts;</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor.</p> <p>A small proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.8%);</p> <p>A small proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
	<p>The area is of Medium Relative Wildness;</p> <p>There is evidence of value associated with recreational activity, there is a recreational route along the coastline recognised as a core path.</p>	<p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 42 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major: Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	
<p>LCCA 10: West Swona</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; fragmented, indented, extensive wave cut platforms, prominent archaeological sites;</p> <p>Extensive open views across Pentland Firth;</p> <p>Derelict buildings and machinery compromise aesthetic qualities to an extent</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>The hinterland is uninhabited abandoned farmland;</p> <p>The area is of High Relative Wildness;</p> <p>There is evidence of value associated with cultural heritage covering a range of ages.</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Major.</p> <p>A high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.76%);</p> <p>A high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 44 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major: Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 11: East Swona</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; including cliffs, skerries, and caves;</p> <p>Open views towards South Ronaldsay;</p> <p>Derelict buildings and machinery compromise aesthetic qualities to an extent</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>The hinterland is uninhabited abandoned farmland;</p> <p>The area is of High Relative Wildness; and</p> <p>There is evidence of value associated with cultural heritage covering a range of ages.</p>	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor.</p> <p>A very small proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (<1%);</p> <p>A very small proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c 44 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major: Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
<p>LCCA 16: Cantick Head to Aith Head</p>	<p>High Susceptibility: High/Very High. Coastline with very distinctive physical characteristics; steep cliffs, headlands, geos and skerries; Striking visual character, dramatic views; Aesthetic values predominantly intact. Value: Medium/High Well-settled hinterland, predominant agricultural character; The area is of Low/Medium Relative Wildness Evidence of natural heritage and recreational value: Nature Reserve, Core Path.</p>	<p>Minor Size or scale: Moderate. A moderate proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.38%); A moderate proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project; Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material. Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions; The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 40 km) Duration and reversibility: Major: Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 17: Aith Head to Brims Ness</p>	<p>High Susceptibility: High. Coastline with diverse and distinctive physical characteristics; cliffs, ayre, sandy beach, rocky foreshore; Enclosed tranquil views; Aesthetic values predominantly intact. Value: Medium/High Well-settled hinterland, predominant agricultural character; The area is of Low/Medium Relative Wildness Evidence of cultural and recreational value: Lifeboat Museum, aspirational Core Path.</p>	<p>Minor Size or scale: Minor. A small proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.10%); A small proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project; Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material. Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions; The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 36 km) Duration and reversibility: Major: Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Minor Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the small area affected and very long separation distance being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 18: Brims Ness to Tor Ness</p>	<p>High Susceptibility: High. Coastline with diverse and distinctive physical characteristics; cliffs, skerries, sand dunes, rocky</p>	<p>Minor Size or scale: Major. A high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.65%);</p>	<p>Minor Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
	<p>foreshore;</p> <p>Aesthetic values predominantly intact.</p> <p>Diverse, enclosed and expansive views</p> <p>Value: Medium/High</p> <p>Scattered development in hinterland, predominant agricultural character;</p> <p>The area is of Medium Relative Wildness;</p> <p>Evidence of recreational value: Core Paths.</p>	<p>A high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 34 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the small area affected and very long separation distance being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 19: Tor Ness to Rack Wick</p>	<p>Very High</p> <p>Susceptibility: Very High.</p> <p>Coastline with very distinctive physical characteristics; dramatic vertical cliffs, deeply incised geos, waterfalls, and caves;</p> <p>Striking visual character, spectacular elevated views;</p> <p>Aesthetic values intact.</p> <p>Value: Very High</p> <p>Seascape contributing to value of Hoy and West Mainland NSA</p> <p>Seascape falling within Wild Land Area 41 (Hoy)</p> <p>Hinterland predominantly uninhabited moorland with several hill lochs;</p> <p>The area is of High Relative Wildness</p> <p>Evidence of recreational value: Core Path, hill loch fishing.</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Major.</p> <p>A very high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.93%);</p> <p>A very high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 32 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>The reason for this is that the although the magnitude is relatively low, in this instance the exceptionally high sensitivity of the coastline, reflected in two separate national level designations, is judged to be of paramount importance.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 20: Rack Wick</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; wide, crescent-shaped sandy bay enclosed by dramatic vertical cliffs;</p> <p>Distinctive visual character, tranquil, iconic location, framed long distance views from beach level;</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/Major.</p> <p>A very high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (>99%);</p> <p>A very high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
	<p>Aesthetic values compromised to an extent by recreational development, including car park, traffic volume at times, frequent signage, scattered holiday accommodation.</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>Seascape contributing to value of Hoy and West Mainland NSA</p> <p>Hinterland characterised by scattered dwellings, access road and car parking;</p> <p>The area is of Low to Medium Relative Wildness</p> <p>Evidence of high recreational value: Core Paths, Heritage Museum, Beach car park, start of Old Man of Hoy access path.</p>	<p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project;</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 32 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 21: Rack Wick to Rora Head</p>	<p>Very High</p> <p>Susceptibility: Very High.</p> <p>Coastline with very distinctive physical characteristics; dramatic vertical cliffs and waterfalls;</p> <p>Striking visual character, spectacular elevated views;</p> <p>Aesthetic values intact.</p> <p>Value: Very High</p> <p>Seascape contributing to value of Hoy and West Mainland NSA;</p> <p>Hinterland characterised by uninhabited open hillside moorland;</p> <p>The area is of High Relative Wildness</p> <p>Evidence of very high nature conservation and recreational value: part of RSPB Hoy Nature Reserve, Core Path to Old Man of Hoy, one of Orkney's prime tourist sites and internationally renowned rock climbing venue.</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/Major.</p> <p>A very high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.99%);</p> <p>A very high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 31 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>The reason for this is that the although the magnitude is relatively low, in this instance the exceptionally high sensitivity of the coastline, reflected in the national level landscape designation and the views from the access path to an internationally renowned tourist site and climbing location, is judged to be of paramount importance.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 22: Rora Head to Kame of Hoy</p>	<p>Very High</p> <p>Susceptibility: Very High.</p> <p>Coastline with very distinctive physical characteristics; exceptionally high vertical cliffs, unique world-renowned sea stack, geos, waterfalls, hanging corrie;</p> <p>Striking visual character, spectacular elevated</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/High.</p> <p>A high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.69%);</p> <p>A high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>The reason for this is that the although the magnitude is relatively low, in this instance the exceptionally high sensitivity of the coastline, reflected in the national level landscape designation and the views from the access path to an internationally renowned tourist site and climbing location,</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
	<p>views;</p> <p>Aesthetic values intact.</p> <p>Value: Very High</p> <p>Seascape contributing to value of Hoy and West Mainland NSA;</p> <p>Hinterland characterised by uninhabited open hillside moorland;</p> <p>The area is of High Relative Wildness</p> <p>Evidence of very high nature conservation and recreational value: part of RSPB Hoy Nature Reserve, Core Path to Old Man of Hoy, one of Orkney's prime tourist sites and internationally renowned rock climbing venue.</p>	<p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 38 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>is judged to be of paramount importance.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Significant.</p>
LCCA 23: West Stroma	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; indented, steep cliffs in places, bays, geos, gloops, coves, promontories, Lighthouse;</p> <p>Extensive open views across Pentland Firth, including shipping;</p> <p>Abandoned settlements and derelict buildings compromise aesthetic qualities to an extent.</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>The hinterland is uninhabited abandoned farmland;</p> <p>The area is of High Relative Wildness; and</p> <p>Value associated with cultural heritage covering a range of ages.</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/Major.</p> <p>A very high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.84%);</p> <p>A very high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 40 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
LCCA 24: East Stroma	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; cliffs with steeply dipping sandstone strata, skerries</p>	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor.</p> <p>A very small proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (<1%), the Project is screened from view from all but the</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the small proportion of</p>

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	<p>with similar strata, geos, caves;</p> <p>Extensive open views across Pentland Firth, including shipping;</p> <p>Abandoned settlements and derelict buildings compromise aesthetic qualities to an extent.</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>The hinterland is uninhabited abandoned farmland;</p> <p>The area is of High Relative Wildness; and</p> <p>Value associated with cultural heritage covering a range of ages.</p>	<p>highest ground;</p> <p>A very small proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 41 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>the area affected and the very long separation distance being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 26: Loch Eriboll to Achinver Bay</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>Coastline with varied and distinctive physical characteristics; high vertical cliffs, dramatic headlands, geos, stacks, part of sheltered sea loch;</p> <p>Distinctive visual character, enclosed views focussing on sea loch, expansive views north, east, and west over open sea;</p> <p>Aesthetic values generally intact.</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>Seascape contributing to value of the Eriboll East and Whiten Head SLA, recognised at regional level</p> <p>Hinterland characterised by rugged uninhabited moorland;</p> <p>The area is of High Relative Wildness.</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/Minor.</p> <p>A moderate proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.39%), confined to the eastern part of the unit, on sections of coastline with a easterly component to their aspect – the Loch Eriboll shoreline is not affected;</p> <p>A moderate proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 39 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and restricted area affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
<p>LCCA 27 Achininver Bay</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; small scale sandy bay enclosed by steep rocky headlands;</p> <p>Distinctive visual character, enclosed and framed views focussing on bay, expansive views east over open sea from western shoreline;</p> <p>Aesthetic values generally intact.</p> <p>Value: Medium/High</p> <p>Seascape contributing to value of the Eriboll East and Whiten Head SLA, recognised at regional level</p> <p>Hinterland characterised by crofting townships and moorland;</p> <p>The area is of Low to Medium Relative Wildness.</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/Minor.</p> <p>A moderate/low proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.16%), confined to the western shoreline of the bay;</p> <p>A moderate/low proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 34 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and restricted area affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 28 Achininver Bay to Ard Skinid</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; heavily indented with sandy and shingle beaches in small sheltered coves, rocky headlands, offshore islands;</p> <p>Diverse visual character, enclosed views of coves, middle ground views of nearshore islands, expansive open views to north and east;</p> <p>Aesthetic values generally intact.</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>Seascape contributing to value of the Kyle of Tongue NSA;</p> <p>Hinterland characterised by crofting townships and moorland;</p> <p>The area is of Low to Medium Relative Wildness.</p> <p>Evidence of recreational value, camp site at</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/Minor.</p> <p>A moderate proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.41%), views will be partially screened by the Rabbit Islands, and also by Eilean nan Ron to the east of Tongue Bay;</p> <p>A moderate proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 33 km)</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and restricted area affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
	Talmine.	Duration and reversibility: Major: Long term change to view (25 years).	
LCCA 29: Kyle of Tongue	High Susceptibility: High. Coastline with varied and distinctive physical characteristics; sheltered sea inlet enclosed by crofting and upland landscapes, sandy intertidal areas, offshore islands; Distinctive visual character, enclosed views focussing on sea inlet, wider views to neighbouring mountains; Aesthetic values generally intact. Value: High Seascape contributing to value of the Kyle of Tongue NSA Hinterland characterised by distinctive settlement pattern including crofts and sporting estates; The area is of Low to High Relative Wildness Evidence of high cultural heritage value, from ancient settlement to 18th Century Designed Landscape at Tongue House.	Negligible Size or scale: Negligible. The changes will be visible predominantly from a narrow band of water across the mouth of the kyle, localised areas of the Rabbit Islands, and one small area of the western shoreline; A very small proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (<2%); A very small proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project; Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material. Geographical extent: Negligible The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions; The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c. 39 km) Duration and reversibility: Major: Long term change to view (25 years).	Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant.
LCCA 30: Kyle of Tongue to Aird Torrisdale	High Susceptibility: High. Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; heavily indented with sandy and shingle beaches in small sheltered coves, rocky headlands, offshore islands; Diverse visual character, enclosed and framed views within narrow bays, middle ground views of nearshore islands and channels, expansive open views to north and east; Aesthetic values generally intact. Value: High	Minor Size or scale: Moderate/Minor. A moderate proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.33%), the distribution of areas of visibility will be fragmented due to the screening effects of topography and offshore islands; A moderate proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project; Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material. Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be	Moderate/Minor Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and restricted area affected being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is Not Significant.

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
	<p>Seascape contributing to value of the Kyle of Tongue NSA;</p> <p>Hinterland characterised by small farms and crofting townships, and moorland;</p> <p>The area is of High to Medium Relative Wildness.</p>	<p>discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (26 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	
<p>LCCA 31 Torrisdale Bay</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; large scale bay enclosed by rocky headlands, extensive sandy beach with dune system inland, central rocky ridge separating two major straths which both flow into bay;</p> <p>Distinctive visual character, outward views to north enclosed and framed by flanking headlands, internal views divided by Druum Chuibhe ridgeline;</p> <p>Aesthetic values generally intact.</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>Seascape contributing to value of the Kyle of Tongue NSA;</p> <p>Hinterland characterised by farmland in Strathnaver and Strath Borgie, rugged moorland, and duneland, settlement of Bettyhill on eastern margin of unit;</p> <p>The area is of Medium Relative Wildness.</p> <p>Specific features of cultural heritage interest including brochs.</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor/Negligible.</p> <p>A very small proportion of the seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.4.3%), the main part of the unit including the beach is screened from the Project by the protruding headlands to the east - Creag Ruadh and Farr Point;</p> <p>An very small proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be long (c. 23 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and very limited area affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 33: Farr Point to Armadale Bay</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; deeply indented and fragmented, with frequent protruding headlands enclosing well-defined bays, geos, offshore skerries;</p> <p>Diverse visual character, enclosed and framed views within narrow bays, expansive open views to north and east;</p> <p>Aesthetic values generally intact.</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/Minor.</p> <p>A moderate proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.26.3%), the distribution of areas of visibility will be fragmented due to the screening effects of topography and major headlands;</p> <p>A moderate proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
	<p>Value: High</p> <p>Seascape contributing to value of the Farr Bay, Strathy and Portskerra SLA, designated at regional level;</p> <p>Rugged hinterland with pronounced north-west to south-east grain, land use characterised by crofting townships, and open moorland;</p> <p>Predominantly High Relative Wildness - the interior of the area is largely trackless.</p>	<p>not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be long (c. 17 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	
LCCA 35: Strathy Point	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; complex, heavily indented shoreline with numerous small bays, some with piers and jetties, distinctive suite of coastal landforms including geos, arches, and skerries;</p> <p>Diverse visual character, enclosed and framed views within narrow bays, expansive open views to north and east;</p> <p>Aesthetic values generally intact.</p> <p>Value: High/Medium</p> <p>Seascape contributing to value of the Farr Bay, Strathy and Portskerra SLA, designated at regional level;</p> <p>Mixed crofting and moorland land uses within hinterland, eastern side more densely settled with minor road linking crofting townships;</p> <p>Relative Wildness varies from Low to High;</p> <p>Some evidence of recreational value, car park near Strathy Point.</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/Minor.</p> <p>A moderate proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.34.1%), areas of visibility will be predominantly confined to the eastern half of the peninsula and scattered areas of higher ground;</p> <p>A moderate proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Moderate/Minor</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be moderate (c.9 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the long separation distance and restricted area affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
LCCA 36: Strathy Bay	<p>High/Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: High/Medium.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; enclosed bay with extensive sandy beach and dune system;</p> <p>Diverse visual character, views west constrained by Strathy Point peninsula, expansive open views east</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate.</p> <p>All of the seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (100%);</p> <p>A very high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the long separation distance being considered particularly</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
	<p>over Pentland Firth;</p> <p>Aesthetic values compromised to an extent by hinterland development.</p> <p>Value: High/Medium</p> <p>Seascape contributing to value of the Farr Bay, Strathy and Portskerra SLA, designated at regional level;</p> <p>Relatively densely settled crofting land use predominant, Strathy Inn and township and proximity of major coastal road A836 also strongly influence character;</p> <p>Low to Medium Relative Wildness;</p> <p>Some evidence of recreational value; car park, Inn.</p>	<p>theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Moderate/Minor</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be moderate/long (c.10 km);</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 37: Strathy Bay to Melvich Bay</p>	<p>High/Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: High/Medium.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; heavily fragmented rocky shoreline with several well-defined small bays, rocky intertidal platform backed by grassy bluffs and low cliffs;</p> <p>Visual character typically expansive and large scale, accessibility of areas with views however limited;</p> <p>Value: High/Medium</p> <p>Seascape contributing to value of the Farr Bay, Strathy and Portskerra SLA, designated at regional level;</p> <p>Settled crofting townships of Baligill and Portskerra, and proximity of major coastal road A836 also strongly influence character;</p> <p>Low Relative Wildness in crofting areas, High within moorland and shoreline areas</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate.</p> <p>A high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.88%);</p> <p>A high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Moderate</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be moderate (c.7 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that although the magnitude of change is judged to be Moderate, opportunities to experience the changes will be limited by the absence of roads, tracks or recognised recreational paths within the majority of the extent of the unit .</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 38: Melvich Bay</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: High/Medium.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; large enclosed bay with sandy beach and dune system;</p> <p>Visual character typically expansive and large scale, open sea views are predominantly directed northwards;</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/Minor.</p> <p>A moderate proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.34.6%);</p> <p>A moderate proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
	<p>Aesthetic values compromised to an extent by density of hinterland development including large gravel quarries, caravan site.</p> <p>Value: Medium</p> <p>Relatively densely settled crofting township on western side of bay, proximity of major coastal road A836 also strongly influences character;</p> <p>Low to Medium Relative Wildness.</p> <p>Recreational value including car parks, hotel, campsite.</p>	<p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Moderate</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be moderate/long (c. 10 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	
LCCA 39 Melvich Bay to Sandside Bay	<p>Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: Medium/High.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; generally linear, north-facing shoreline with some indentation, grassy bluffs and cliffs, geos, skerries, arches and caves;</p> <p>Visual character typically expansive and large scale, accessibility of areas with views however limited;</p> <p>Value: Medium</p> <p>Varied settlement density, sweeping moorland predominant in west, merging with intensive farmland and settled landscapes towards Sandside Bay;</p> <p>Low Relative Wildness in intensively farmed areas, High within moorland and inaccessible shoreline areas;</p> <p>No evidence of formal recreational value.</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate.</p> <p>A very high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.93.8%);</p> <p>A very high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Moderate</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be moderate (c.8 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that although the magnitude of change is judged to be Moderate, opportunities to experience the changes will be limited by the absence of roads, tracks or recognised recreational paths within the majority of the extent of the unit.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
LCCA 40: Sandside Bay	<p>Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: Medium.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; enclosed crescent-shaped bay with sandy beach and dune system, rocky intertidal platforms enclosing beach;</p> <p>Visual character typically expansive and large scale, Dounreay built elements prominent in many views, open sea views northwards frequently partially enclosed and screened;</p> <p>Aesthetic values compromised to an extent by</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate.</p> <p>A very high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.92.5%);</p> <p>A very high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Significant.</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
	<p>density of hinterland settlement.</p> <p>Value: Medium</p> <p>Relatively densely settled agricultural hinterland, proximity of major coastal road A836 also strongly influences character;</p> <p>Low Relative Wildness.</p> <p>Recreational value including car park, golf course.</p>	<p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be moderate (c.7 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	
<p>LCCA 41: Sandside Bay to Ness of Litter</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Susceptibility: Low</p> <p>Well-settled and readily accessible coastline and hinterland where development is prominent;</p> <p>Aesthetic qualities are largely compromised by existing Dounreay development and Forss Business Park;</p> <p>Value: Low</p> <p>Development elements dominant;</p> <p>Low Relative Wildness;</p> <p>No evidence of formal recreational value.</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate.</p> <p>A very high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.91.5%);</p> <p>A very high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Moderate</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be moderate (c. 8km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
<p>LCCA 42: Ness of Litter to Holburn Head</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: Medium.</p> <p>Coastline with some distinctive physical characteristics; generally linear, north-facing shoreline with sections of high cliffs, caves;</p> <p>Visual character expansive and large scale, westward views typically focussed on developed elements;</p> <p>Value: Medium</p> <p>Generally well-settled character, intensively farmed away from immediate coastline;</p> <p>Low Relative Wildness in settled intensively farmed area, High within cliffed and inaccessible areas;</p> <p>No evidence of formal recreational value.</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/Minor.</p> <p>A high proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.74.5%);</p> <p>A high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Moderate</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
		moderate/long (c.14 km) Duration and reversibility: Major: Long term change to view (25 years).	

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
<p>LCCA 44: Thurso Bay to Dunnet Bay</p>	<p>Medium Susceptibility: Medium. Coastline with some distinctive physical characteristics; generally linear, north-facing rocky shoreline with small-scale enclosed bays at Clardon Haven and Murkle Bay, short sections of low cliffs; Visual character generally open and expansive; Value: Medium Generally well-settled character, intensively farmed; Low Relative Wildness; No evidence of formal recreational value.</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor Size or scale: Moderate/Minor. A moderate proportion of seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.27.2%); A moderate proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project; Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material. Geographical extent: Moderate The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be long (c.22 km) Duration and reversibility: Major: Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
<p>LCCA 45: Dunnet Bay</p>	<p>High/Medium Susceptibility: High/Medium. Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; large scale bay enclosed by major headland to east, extensive sandy beach with large dune system inland; Distinctive visual character, outward views to north enclosed and framed by Dunnet Head, sea views from A836 partly screened by dunes; Aesthetic values generally intact, compromised to an extent by prominent caravan site. Value: High/Medium Seascape contributing to value of the Dunnet Head SLA, designated at regional level; Hinterland characterised by dunes, settlements of Castletown and Dunnet village on northern and southern margins of unit; The area is of Medium to High Relative Wildness. Specific features of recreational interest include caravan site.</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor Size or scale: Moderate. A very high proportion of the seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.76.9%); A very high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project; Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material. Geographical extent: Minor The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in clear conditions; The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (c.26 km) Duration and reversibility: Major: Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the long separation distance being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
<p>LCCA 46: Dunnet Head</p>	<p>High Susceptibility: High/Very High. Coastline with very distinctive physical characteristics; prominent headland, dramatic vertical cliffs, suite of coastal landforms including geos and waterfalls; Distinctive visual character, spectacular seaward views to north, east, and west; Aesthetic values generally intact, some remnant WW2 structures. Value: High Seascape contributing to value of the Dunnet Head SLA, designated at regional level; Hinterland characterised by open moorland; The area is of Medium to High Relative Wildness. Recognised features of recreational interest include car park and viewpoint.</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor Size or scale: Moderate/High. A high proportion of the seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.67.4%), the eastern side of the peninsula will be entirely screened from the Project; A moderate/ high proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project; Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be discernible but not material. Geographical extent: Minor The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in clear conditions; The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be long (c.23 km) Duration and reversibility: Major: Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the long separation distance being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>LCCA 50: Duncansby Head</p>	<p>Very High Susceptibility: Very High. Coastline with very distinctive physical characteristics; prominent headland, dramatic vertical cliffs and offshore stacks, suite of coastal landforms including geos, groups and waterfalls, Lighthouse; Distinctive visual character, spectacular seaward views to north and east; Aesthetic values generally intact. Value: High Seascape contributing to value of the Duncansby Head SLA, designated at regional level; Hinterland characterised by rough grassland; The area is of Medium to High Relative Wildness. Recognised features of recreational interest include car park and viewpoint.</p>	<p>Minor/Negligible Size or scale: Minor. A very small proportion of the seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (c.1.4%), the areas of visibility are very localised, fragmented areas of high ground; A very small proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project; Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be negligible. Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions; The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (>45 km) Duration and reversibility: Major:</p>	<p>Minor Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very small proportion of the area affected and the very long separation distance being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>

Local Coastal Character Area	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change to Seascape	Determination of Likely Seascape Effect
		Long term change to view (25 years).	
LCCA 51: Duncansby Head to Skirza Head	<p>Medium/High Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>Coastline with distinctive physical characteristics; generally linear coastline, vertical cliffs;</p> <p>Distinctive visual character, eastern aspect, expansive seaward views to east;</p> <p>Aesthetic values generally intact.</p> <p>Value: Medium/ High</p> <p>Seascape contributing to value of the Duncansby Head SLA, designated at regional level;</p> <p>Hinterland characterised by rough grassland and moorland;</p> <p>The area is of Medium to High Relative Wildness.</p>	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor/Negligible.</p> <p>A small proportion of the seascape unit will have theoretical visibility of the Project (14.13%), the areas of visibility are very localised, fragmented areas of high ground away from the coastline, restricted to the northern margin of the unit;</p> <p>A small proportion of the seascape elements will be affected by theoretical visibility of the Project;</p> <p>Changes to the key characteristics of the seascape will be negligible.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The changes to the views from the seascape unit are likely to be discernible only in very clear conditions;</p> <p>The effect on the seascape unit will be indirect only, due to visibility of the Project; and</p> <p>The distance from the seascape unit to the Project will be very long (>44 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>

Table 2 LCTs

Landscape Character Type	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
<p>1:Cliff Landscapes</p> <p>This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea).</p> <p>There are 4 incidences of this LCT at a minimum distance¹ of:</p> <p>A: West Mainland Orkney 43km B: North West Hoy 31km C: West Hoy 31km D: South Hoy Brims 35km</p>	<p>High/Very High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High</p> <p>High quality and condition</p> <p>Value: High/Very High</p> <p>A, B, C: within NSA D: Locally valued</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor/Moderate</p> <p>A high proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 74%)</p> <p>Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a small geographical area (<5km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distances from landscape units to Project (31-43km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>2 Coastal Granite Pastures</p> <p>This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea).</p> <p>There is one incidence of this LCT at distances of:</p> <p>West Mainland Orkney 43km</p>	<p>High/Very High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High</p> <p>High quality and condition</p> <p>Value: Very High</p> <p>Within NSA</p>	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>A small proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 9%)</p> <p>Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a very small geographical area (<1km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distances from landscape units to Project (43 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and very small area affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>3 Coastal Hills and Heath</p> <p>This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea).</p> <p>There is one incidence of this LCT at distances of:</p> <p>West Mainland Orkney 43km</p>	<p>High/Very High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High</p> <p>High quality and condition</p> <p>Value: Very High</p> <p>Within NSA</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor/Moderate</p> <p>A moderate/large proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 54%)</p> <p>Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a small geographical area (<5km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distances from landscape units to Project (43 km)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and small area affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>

¹ The worst case scenario has been used, measuring the distance from the nearest corner of the site rectangle to the nearest part of the LCT with Theoretical Visibility. Distances shown rounded to nearest full km.)

Landscape Character Type	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
		<p>Duration and reversibility: Major Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	
<p>4 Coastal Island This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There are 10 incidences of this LCT at distances of A. Outer and Inner Holm (Stromness Harbour) 43 km B. Stroma 39 km C. Garbh Eilean (Strathy SLA) 8 km D. Boursa Island (Strathy SLA) 11 km E. Unnamed island near Kirtomy Point(Strathy SLA) 17 km F. Rabbit Islands (Kyle of Tongue NSA) 30 km G. Eilean a Chaoil (Kyle of Tongue NSA) 32 km H. Sguir a Bhuic (Eriboll SLA) 44 km I. Eilean Cluimhrig (Loch Eriboll) 45 km J. An Dubh sgeir (Oldshoremore SLA) 45 km</p>	<p>High/Very High Susceptibility: High Majority of islands of High quality and condition Value: High/Very High Majority of islands within NSAs or SLAs</p>	<p>Minor Size or scale: Minor/Moderate A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 42%) Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible Changes affecting a very small geographical area (<2km2) Indirect changes through visibility only Generally long /very long distances from landscape units to Project (>30-45 km). One instance within 10 km at Garbh Eilean Duration and reversibility: Major Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	<p>Minor Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the generally long separation distances and small areas affected being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>6 Enclosed Bay Landscapes This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There are 2 incidences of this LCT at distances of A. Hoy (Moaness) 38 km B. Hoy (Rack Wick) 32 km</p>	<p>High/Very High Susceptibility: High High quality and condition Value: Very High A and B both within NSA</p>	<p>Minor Size or scale: Minor/Moderate A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 36%) Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible Changes affecting a very small geographical area (<1km2) Indirect changes through visibility only Very long distances from landscape units to Project (32-38)</p>	<p>Minor Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distances and very small area affected being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>

Landscape Character Type	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
		km) Duration and reversibility: Major Long term change to view (25 years)	
<p>7 Flat Peatland</p> <p>This LCT occupies c.12.2% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There are 9 incidences of this LCT at distances of</p> <p>A. Stroupster 36 km B. Camster 41 km C. Strath Halladale (East) 14 km D. SW of Strathy Forest 20 km E. Forsinard 25 km F. Knockfin Heights 33 km G. Flow Country 1 21 km H. Flow Country 2 28 km I. Flow Country 3 34 km J. North of Buolfruiuch 39 km</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: Medium</p> <p>Moderate quality and condition</p> <p>Some of the key characteristics of the landscape relate well to the proposed development – large scale, expansive</p> <p>Value: Medium/High</p> <p>Majority of incidences occur outwith designated landscapes. (Exceptions within Flow Country and Berriedale Coast SLA, Bens Griam and Loch nan Clar SLA, Wild Land Area 36)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor/Moderate</p> <p>A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 28%)</p> <p>Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a very large geographical area (>100km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Variable distances from landscape units to Project (14-39 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>8. Glaciated Valley</p> <p>This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea).</p> <p>There is one incidence of this LCT at distances of</p> <p>Hoy (East of Rackwick) 32 km</p>	<p>High/Very High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High</p> <p>High quality and condition</p> <p>Value: Very High</p> <p>Within NSA</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor/Moderate</p> <p>A small/moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 23%)</p> <p>Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a small geographical area (<3km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distances from landscape units to Project (32 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and small area affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>10. High Cliffs and Sheltered Bays</p> <p>This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea).</p> <p>There are 8 incidences of this</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High</p> <p>High Quality and Condition</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>High proportion of areas either in NSA or Special Landscape Area</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor/Moderate</p> <p>A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 42%)</p> <p>Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the relatively small</p>

Landscape Character Type	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
<p>LCT at distances of</p> <p>A. Duncansby Head 44 km</p> <p>B. Holburn Head 9 km</p> <p>C. Sandside Head/Red Point 6 km</p> <p>D. Portskerra 7 km</p> <p>E. Strathy Point 8 km</p> <p>F. Armadale to Farr Point 15 km</p> <p>G. Torrisdale Bay to Tongue Bay 23 km</p> <p>H. Tongue Bay to Loch Eriboll 32 km</p>		<p>Geographical extent: Minor/Moderate</p> <p>Changes affecting a relatively small geographical area (c.6.3km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Variable distances from landscape units to Project (<10 ->40 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	<p>overall area affected and fact that a large majority of the incidences occur at long separation distances considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>11 Holms</p> <p>This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea).</p> <p>There are 2 incidences of this LCT at distances of</p> <p>A. Switha 43 km</p> <p>B. Swona 43 km</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High</p> <p>High Quality and Condition</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>High Relative Wildness</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor/Moderate</p> <p>A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 28%)</p> <p>Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a very small geographical area (<1km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distances from landscape units to Project (43 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and very small area affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>

Landscape Character Type	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
<p>12 Inclined Coastal Pastures</p> <p>This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea).</p> <p>There are two incidences of this LCT at distances of</p> <p>A. West Mainland Orkney 42 km</p> <p>B. South Hoy (Brims) 33 km</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High/Medium</p> <p>Settled landscapes</p> <p>High Quality and Condition</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>Within NSA</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor/Moderate</p> <p>A small/moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 14%)</p> <p>Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a small geographical area (<3km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distances from landscape units to Project (33-42 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and small area affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>15 Lone Mountains</p> <p>This LCT occupies c.3.3% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There are 7 incidences of this LCT at distances of</p> <p>A. Ben Alisky 35 km</p> <p>B. Ben Griam Mor and Beg 31 km</p> <p>C. Sletill Hill 26 km</p> <p>D. Ben Loyal 37 km</p> <p>E. Ben Stumanadh 33 km</p> <p>F. Ben Hope 44 km</p> <p>G. Morven and Maiden Pap 44 km</p>	<p>High/Very High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High</p> <p>High quality and condition</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>Ben Hope, Ben Loyal, and the Bens Griam occur within NSA or SLA</p> <p>High Relative Wildness</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/Minor</p> <p>A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 20%)</p> <p>Where changes to some key characteristics (distant/panoramic views) occur, they are seen in the context of other existing wind farms and therefore not considered material</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.21 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Generally long distances from landscape units to Project (26-44 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the generally very long separation distances and small area affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>16 Long Beaches Dunes and Links</p> <p>This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea).</p> <p>There are four incidences of this LCT at distances of</p> <p>A. Portskerra 7 km</p> <p>B. Sandside Bay 7km</p> <p>C. Dunnet Bay 26 km</p> <p>D. Tongue Bay 33 km</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High</p> <p>High Quality and Condition</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>Valued for natural heritage, recreational activity and cultural associations</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate</p> <p>A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 30%)</p> <p>Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a small geographical area (<3 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the small overall area affected and the fact that the majority (70%) of the unit will have no theoretical visibility of the project being considered particularly important.</p>

Landscape Character Type	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
		Moderate/Very long distances from landscape unit to Project (7-33 km) Duration and reversibility: Major Long term change to view (25 years)	The significance of the effect is Not Significant.
17 Low Island Pastures This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There is one incidence of this LCT at distances of A. Flotta 44 km	Medium Susceptibility: Medium Settled landscape, moderate quality and condition Value: Medium Landscapes dominated by agricultural or other man-modified land uses	Minor Size or scale: Minor A small proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 5.5%) Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible Changes affecting a very small geographical area (<1 km ²) Indirect changes through visibility only Very long distance from landscape unit to Project (44 km) Duration and reversibility: Major Long term change to view (25 years)	Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant.
18 Low Moorland This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There is one incidence of this LCT at distances of A. Flotta 42 km	Medium Susceptibility: Medium Moderate quality and condition Value: Medium Landscapes with some degree of relative wildness.	Minor Size or scale: Minor A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 33%) Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible Changes affecting a very small geographical area (c.1 km ²) Indirect changes through visibility only Very long distance from landscape unit to Project (42 km) Duration and reversibility: Major Long term change to view (25 years)	Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant.
19 Mixed Agriculture and Settlement This LCT occupies c.12.6% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There are 2 incidences of this LCT at distances of A. Gills 33 km B. Thurso - Wick 7 km	Medium Susceptibility: Medium Settled landscape, moderate quality and condition Value: Medium Landscapes dominated by agricultural or other man-modified land uses	Moderate/Minor Size or scale: Moderate/Minor A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 28%) Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material Geographical extent: Moderate Changes affecting a large geographical area (c.113 km ²) Indirect changes through visibility only	Moderate/Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant.

Landscape Character Type	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
		Moderate/Very long distances from landscape unit to Project (7 -33 km) Duration and reversibility: Major Long term change to view (25 years)	
20 Moorland Hills This LCT occupies c.2% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There is one incidence of this LCT at distances of A. Hoy 32 km	High/Very High Susceptibility: High High quality and condition Value: Very High Within NSA	Minor Size or scale: Moderate/Minor A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 27%) Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material Geographical extent: Minor Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c. 21.4 km ²) Indirect changes through visibility only Very long distance from landscape unit to Project (32 km) Duration and reversibility: Major Long term change to view (25 years)	Minor Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is Not Significant .
21 Moorland Slopes and Hills This LCT occupies c.13.1% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There are 6 incidences of this LCT at distances of A. Kyle of Tongue West 31 km B. Kyle of Tongue East 24 km C. Armadale-Ben Griam 12 km D. Beinn Ratha 10 km E. Meall a Bhealach 31 km F. Stemster Hill 39 km	Medium Susceptibility: Medium Moderate quality and condition Some of the key characteristics of the landscape relate well to the proposed development – vast scale, open expansive visual character Value: Medium/High Majority of incidences occur outwith designated landscapes. (Small areas Kyle of Tongue SLA, Bens Griam and Loch nan Clar SLA, Wild Land Area 38)	Moderate/Minor Size or scale: Moderate/Minor A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 19%) Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material Geographical extent: Moderate Changes affecting a large geographical area (c.80 km ²) Indirect changes through visibility only Moderate/Very long distances from landscape unit to Project (10-39 km) Duration and reversibility: Major Long term change to view (25 years)	Moderate/Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant .
22 Open Intensive Farmland This LCT occupies c.1.8% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There are 7 incidences of this LCT at distances of A. Thurso East 19 km B. East Mey 35 km C. Brims (Caithness) 9 km D. Dounreay 6 km E. Sandside Bay 6 km F. Wick 40 km	Medium Susceptibility: Medium Settled landscape, moderate quality and condition Value: Medium Landscapes dominated by agricultural or other man-modified land uses	Moderate/Minor Size or scale: Moderate/Minor A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 31%) Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material Geographical extent: Moderate Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.18 km ²)	Moderate/Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant .

Landscape Character Type	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
G. Georgemass 24 km		Indirect changes through visibility only Moderate/Very long distances from landscape unit to Project (6-40 km) Duration and reversibility: Major Long term change to view (25 years)	
24 Rugged Glaciated Hills This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There are 2 incidences of this LCT at distances of: A. Hoy (Cuilags) 31 km B. Hoy (Ward Hill) 34 km	High/Very High Susceptibility: High High quality and condition Value: Very High Within NSA	Minor Size or scale: Moderate/Minor A moderate/high proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 42%) Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material Geographical extent: Minor Changes affecting a small/moderate geographical area (c.7.3 km ²) Indirect changes through visibility only Very long distances from landscape units to Project (31-34 km) Duration and reversibility: Major Long term change to view (25 years)	Moderate/Minor Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is Not Significant .
25 Small Farms and Crofts This LCT occupies c.3.3% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There are 13 incidences of this LCT at distances of A. Gills 36 km B. Dunnet Bay 26 km C. Thurso East 21 km D. Spittal Hill 27 km E. Broubster 15 km F. Rangag 36 km G. Upper Camster 44 km H. Portskerra 7 km I. Strathy/Baligill 8 km J. Armadale 14 km K. Bettyhill 22 km L. Torrisdale 26 km M. Tongue Bay 33 km	Medium Susceptibility: Medium Settled landscape, moderate quality and condition Value: Medium Landscapes dominated by agricultural or other man-modified land uses	Moderate/Minor Size or scale: Moderate/Minor A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 21%) Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material Geographical extent: Moderate Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.22 km ²) Indirect changes through visibility only Moderate/Very long distances from landscape unit to Project (7-44 km) Duration and reversibility: Major Long term change to view (25 years)	Moderate/Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant .
26 Strath This LCT occupies c.1.5% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There is 1 incidence of this LCT at distances of A. Strath Halladale 10 km	Medium Susceptibility: Medium Settled landscape, moderate quality and condition Value: Medium/High	Moderate/Minor Size or scale: Moderate/Minor A small proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (<10%) Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not	Moderate/Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant .

Landscape Character Type	Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
	<p>Landscapes dominated by agricultural or other man-modified land uses</p> <p>Landscapes with evidence of cultural heritage interest</p>	<p>material</p> <p>Geographical extent: Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Changes affecting a small geographical area (c.4.6 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Moderate/Long distance from landscape unit to Project (10 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	
<p>27 Sweeping Moorland</p> <p>This LCT occupies c.33.6% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There are 7 incidences of this LCT at distances of</p> <p>A. Strathnaver (East) 18 km</p> <p>B. Strathnaver (West) 28 km</p> <p>C. Strath Halladale (East) 7 km</p> <p>D. Strath Halladale (West) 8 km</p> <p>E. Caithness West of A9 28 km</p> <p>F. Caithness East of A9 33 km</p> <p>G. Dunnet 23 km</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: Medium</p> <p>Moderate quality and condition</p> <p>Some of the key characteristics of the landscape relate well to the proposed development – vast scale, open expansive visual character</p> <p>Value: Medium/High</p> <p>Majority of incidences occur outwith designated landscapes. (Some areas of visibility occur within Flow Country and Berriedale Coast SLA, Wild Land Areas 36, 39)</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/Minor</p> <p>A moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c.24%)</p> <p>Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material (While there are frequent instances of changes to distant/panoramic views, they are most often seen in the context of other existing wind farms)</p> <p>Geographical extent: Moderate</p> <p>Changes affecting a very large geographical area (>250 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Moderate/Very long distances from landscape unit to Project (7-33 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
<p>30 Whaleback Island Landscapes</p> <p>This LCT occupies less than 1% of the Core study area (excluding sea). There is one incidence of this LCT at distances of</p> <p>A. South Walls (Hoy) 36 km</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: Medium</p> <p>Settled landscape, moderate quality and condition</p> <p>Value: Medium</p> <p>Landscapes dominated by agricultural or other man-modified land uses</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>A small proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c. 12%)</p> <p>Changes to key characteristics (views) discernable but not material</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor</p> <p>Changes affecting a small geographical area (c.2 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distance from landscape unit to Project (36 km)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>

ASSESSMENT OF DESIGNATED LANDSCAPES

Hoy and West Mainland National Scenic Area

Sensitivity

The Hoy and West Mainland National Scenic Area is deemed to have a Very High sensitivity to change due to the fact that it is a landscape designated at national level.

Magnitude of Change

Minor/Negligible

The reasons for this judgement are:

Size or scale: Minor/Negligible

Moderate proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c.32%)

Changes to views discernable but not material. (It is considered significant that distant views towards mainland Caithness are not explicitly included in descriptions of Special Qualities, although it could be argued that they contribute to an extent to attributes implicit in “The Spectacular coastal scenery”, and “Land and water in constantly changing combinations under the open sky”).

Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible

Changes affecting a large geographical area (c.89 km²)

Indirect changes through visibility only

Very long distances from Designated Area to Project (>29 km).

Duration and Reversibility: Major

Long term change to view (25 years).

On this basis, the effect of the Project on the SLA is considered to be **Minor/Negligible**. While this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4, the reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the long separation distance and lack of emphasis in the citation on distant views in the direction of the Project being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is **Not Significant**.

The effects on the special qualities listed in the citation which is reproduced in full in Appendix 15.3.2 are assessed in table 3 below.

Table 3 Hoy and West Mainland National Scenic Area

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
A palimpsest of geology, topography, archaeology and land use.	No effect
An archaeological landscape of World Heritage Status.	No effect
The spectacular coastal scenery	Negligible
Sandstone and flagstone as an essence of Orkney.	No effect
A long-settled and productive land and sea.	No effect
The contrast between the fertile farmland and the unimproved moorland.	No effect
A landscape of contrasting curves and lines.	No effect
Land and water in constantly changing combinations under the open sky.	Negligible
The high hills of Hoy	No effect

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
The townscape of Stromness, its setting and its link with the sea.	No effect
The traditional buildings and crofting patterns of Rackwick.	No effect

North-West Sutherland National Scenic Area

Sensitivity

The North-West Sutherland National Scenic Area is deemed to have a Very High sensitivity to change due to the fact that it is a landscape designated at national level.

Magnitude of Change

Minor/Negligible

The reasons for this judgement are:

Size or scale: Minor/Negligible

Very small proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c.3.6%)

Changes to views discernable but not material. (It is considered significant that distant views eastwards towards the Caithness coast or the Pentland Firth are not explicitly included in descriptions of Special Qualities, although it could be argued that they contribute to an extent to attributes implicit in “Intimate mix of sea and land”, “The backdrop of distinctive mountains”, and “Extensive tracts of wild land”).

Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible

Changes affecting a small geographical area (c.9.5 km²)

Indirect changes through visibility only

Very long distances from Designated Area to Project (>58 km).

Duration and Reversibility: Major

Long term change to view (25 years).

On this basis, the effect of the Project on the SLA is considered to be **Minor/Negligible**. While this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4, the reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the long separation distance and lack of emphasis in the citation on distant views in the direction of the Project being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is **Not Significant**.

The effects on the special qualities listed in the citation which is reproduced in full in Appendix 15.3.2 are assessed in table 4 below.

Table 4 North-West Sutherland National Scenic Area

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
A landscape of rock	No effect
The backdrop of distinctive mountains	Negligible
A complex cnoacan landscape of rock, water and sky	No effect
An intimate mixture of sea and land.	Negligible
Contrast between extensive uninhabited land and localised human settlement	No effect
Extensive tracts of wild land.	Negligible

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Handa's towering sea cliffs.	No effect

Kyle of Tongue National Scenic Area

Sensitivity

The Kyle of Tongue National Scenic Area is deemed to have a Very High sensitivity to change due to the fact that it is a landscape designated at national level.

Magnitude of Change

Minor

The reasons for this judgement are:

Size or scale: Minor

Relatively small proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c.23.2%)

Changes to views discernable but not material. (It is considered significant that distant views eastwards towards the Caithness coast or the Pentland Firth are not explicitly included in descriptions of Special Qualities, although it could be argued that they contribute to an extent to attributes implicit in "Ever present backdrop of mountains", "Scale - from domestic to monumental" and "Rich variety of coastal scenery").

Geographical Extent: Minor

Changes affecting a large geographical area (c.89.1 km²)

Indirect changes through visibility only

Long distances from Designated Area to Project (>22.35km).

Duration and Reversibility: Major

Long term change to view (25 years).

On this basis, the effect of the Project on the SLA is considered to be **Minor**. While this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4, the reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the long separation distance and lack of emphasis in the citation on distant views in the direction of the Project being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is **Not Significant**.

The effects on the special qualities listed in the citation which is reproduced in full in Appendix 15.3.2 are assessed in table 5 below.

Table 5 Kyle of Tongue National Scenic Area

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
An ever present backdrop of mountains.	Negligible
The Kyle – a link from an inhabited coast to a wild moorland.	No effect
Scale – from domestic to monumental.	Negligible
The constantly changing character of the Kyle.	No effect
Rich variety of coastal scenery.	Negligible
Distinct pattern of settlement.	No effect

Ben Klibreck and Loch Choire SLA

Sensitivity

The Ben Kilbreck and Loch Choire Special Landscape Area is deemed to have a High sensitivity to change due to the fact that it is a landscape designated at regional level. None of the key sensitivities to change listed in the citation contained in Appendix 15.3.2 refers explicitly to views from the SLA.

Magnitude of Change

Minor

The reasons for this judgement are:

Size or scale: Minor

Relatively small proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c.16.1%)

Changes to views discernable but not material. Explicit reference is made in the description of the Special Quality “Extensive Views from Peaks and Summits” to “panoramic views ... in clear conditions extending to the northern coastline and beyond”. Discernable changes in these views in clear conditions would occur. It is noted that these changes would occur in the context of visibility of other existing wind farms.

Geographical Extent: Minor

Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.22.3 km²)

Indirect changes through visibility only

Very long distances from Designated Area to Project (>47 km).

Duration and Reversibility: Major

Long term change to view (25 years).

On this basis, the effect of the Project on the SLA is considered to be **Moderate/Minor**. While this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4, the reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is **Not Significant**.

The effects on the special qualities listed in the citation which is reproduced in full in Appendix 15.3.2 are assessed in table 6 below.

Table 6 Ben Klibreck and Loch Choire SLA

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Distinctive Mountains	No effect
Secluded Glen with Network of Tracks	No effect
Extensive Views from Peaks and Summits	Minor/Negligible
Historic Landscape	No effect

Duncansby Head SLA

Sensitivity

The Duncansby Head Special Landscape Area is deemed to have a High/Very High sensitivity to change due to the fact that it is a landscape designated at regional level, and that one of the key sensitivities to change listed in the citation contained in Appendix 15.3.2 refers explicitly to views from the SLA (views from the cliff tops).

Magnitude of Change

Minor/Negligible

The reasons for this judgement are:

Size or scale: Minor/Negligible

Small proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c.6%)

Changes to views discernable but not material. Explicit reference is made in the description of the Special Quality “Commanding views and ‘End of the Road Experience’” to “In clear conditions, impressive seaward views extend to Dunnet Head and the Orkney Islands”. The Project is located >20km beyond Dunnet Head, and it is possible that changes in these views would be just discernable in exceptionally clear conditions. It is noted that these changes would occur in the context of visibility of other existing wind farms.

Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible

Changes affecting a very small geographical area (<1 km²)

Indirect changes through visibility only

Very long distances from Designated Area to Project (c.44 km).

Duration and Reversibility: Major

Long term change to view (25 years).

On this basis, the effect of the Project on the SLA is considered to be **Moderate/Minor**. The significance of the effect is **Not Significant**.

The effects on the special qualities listed in the citation which is reproduced in full in Appendix 15.3.2 are assessed in table 7 below.

Table 7 Duncansby Head SLA

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Commanding views and ‘End of the Road Experience’	Minor/Negligible
Striking and Diverse Coastal Landforms	No effect

Dunnet Head SLA

Sensitivity

The Dunnet Head Special Landscape Area is deemed to have a High/Very High sensitivity to change due to the fact that it is a landscape designated at regional level, and that one of the key sensitivities to change listed in the citation contained in Appendix 15.3.2 refers explicitly to views from the SLA (the expansive panorama from the headland).

Magnitude of Change

Moderate/Minor

The reasons for this judgement are:

Size or scale: Moderate/Minor

High proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c.65%)

Changes to views discernable but not material. The description of the Special Quality “Panoramic Views from Prominent Headland and Striking Cliffs” includes the statement “In clear conditions, expansive views are obtained...extending to...Cape Wrath...(and) Strathy Point”. These locations are more distant than the Project, and it is possible that changes in these views would therefore be discernable in these conditions. It is noted that these changes would occur in the context of visibility of other existing wind farms.

Geographical Extent: Minor

Changes affecting a moderate large geographical area (c.15 km²)

Indirect changes through visibility only

Long distances from Designated Area to Project (c.23 km).

Duration and Reversibility: Major

Long term change to view (25 years).

On this basis, the effect of the Project on the SLA is considered to be **Moderate/Minor**. While this judgement does not accord with the matrix at Table 15.4, the reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the long separation distance being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is **Not Significant**.

The significance of the effect is **Not Significant**.

The effects on the special qualities listed in the citation which is reproduced in full in Appendix 15.3.2 are assessed in table 8 below.

Table 8 Dunnet Head SLA

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Panoramic Views from Prominent Headland and Striking Cliffs	Moderate/Minor
Isolated Moorland and Lochans	No effect
Contrasting Bay and Cliff Landscapes	No effect

Eriboll East and Whiten Head SLA

Sensitivity

The Eriboll East and Whiten Head Special Landscape Area is deemed to have a High sensitivity to change due to the fact that it is a landscape designated at regional level. None of the key sensitivities to change listed in the citation contained in Appendix 15.3.2 refers explicitly to views from the SLA.

Magnitude of Change

Minor

The reasons for this judgement are:

Size or scale: Minor

Relatively small proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c.22%)

Changes to views discernable but not material. Although one of the Special Qualities listed is “Striking Views”, and explicit reference is made to views “northwards to the open sea”, these specific views would not include the Project.

Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible

Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.13 km²)

Indirect changes through visibility only

Very long distances from Designated Area to Project (>32 km).

Duration and Reversibility: Major

Long term change to view (25 years).

On this basis, the effect of the Project on the SLA is considered to be **Moderate/Minor**. While this judgement does not accord with the matrix at Table 15.4, the reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is **Not Significant**.

The effects on the special qualities listed in the citation which is reproduced in full in Appendix 15.3.2 are assessed in table 9 below.

Table 9 Eriboll East and Whiten Head SLA

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Striking Geological and Landscape Contrasts	No effect
Striking Views	No effect
Sparse Settlement and Naturalness	No effect

Farr Bay, Strathy and Portskerra SLA

Sensitivity

The Farr Bay, Strathy and Portskerra Special Landscape Area is deemed to have a High/Very High sensitivity to change due to the fact that it is a landscape designated at regional level, and that one of the key sensitivities to change listed in the citation contained in Appendix 15.3.2 refers explicitly to views from the SLA (existing views from the coastal cliffs).

Magnitude of Change

Moderate/Minor

The reasons for this judgement are:

Size or scale: Moderate/Minor

High proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c.60%)

Changes to views discernable but not material. One of the Special Qualities listed is “Big Skies and Extensive Views”, and explicit reference is made to “views along the coast to ...Dunnet Head”, which would include the Project. It is noted that reference is also made to “the buildings and structures at Dounreay (forming) prominent features in views from Strathy Point”, and that these constitute part of the context of coastal views eastward.

Geographical Extent: Moderate/Minor

Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.28 km²)

Indirect changes through visibility only

Moderate/long distances from Designated Area to Project (c.7-20 km).

Duration and Reversibility: Major

Long term change to view (25 years).

On this basis, the effect of the Project on the SLA is considered to be **Moderate**. The significance of the effect is **Significant**.

The effects on the special qualities listed in the citation which is reproduced in full in Appendix 15.3.2 are assessed in table 10 below.

Table 10 Farr Bay, Strathy and Portskerra SLA

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Dramatically Intricate Coastline and Forceful Sea	No effect
Moorland and Crofting Mosaic	No effect
Big Skies and Extensive Views	Moderate/Minor
Historical Dimension	No effect

Loch Fleet, Loch Brora and Glen Loth SLA

Sensitivity

The Loch Fleet, Loch Brora and Glen Loth Special Landscape Area is deemed to have a High/Very High sensitivity to change due to the fact that it is a landscape designated at regional level, and that one of the key sensitivities to change listed in the citation contained in Appendix 15.3.2 refers explicitly to the effect of offshore development in views from the SLA (panoramic sea views).

Magnitude of Change

Minor/Negligible

The reasons for this judgement are:

Size or scale: Minor/Negligible

Very small proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (<1%)

Changes to views discernable but not material. It is considered significant that distant views northwards towards the Caithness coast or the Pentland Firth are not explicitly included in descriptions of Special Qualities, and the effect of offshore development on “panoramic sea views” referred to in sensitivities to change is considered to refer to views south and east from the Helmsdale/Brora stretch of coastline.

Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible

Changes affecting a very small geographical area (<1 km²)

Indirect changes through visibility only

Very long distances from Designated Area to Project (>50 km).

Duration and Reversibility: Major

Long term change to view (25 years).

On this basis, the effect of the Project on the SLA is considered to be **Minor**. The significance of the effect is **Not Significant**.

The effects on the special qualities listed in the citation which is reproduced in full in Appendix 15.3.2 are assessed in table 10 below.

Table 11 Loch Fleet, Loch Brora and Glen Loth SLA

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Historic features	No effect

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
An Integrated Combination of Landforms	No effect
Accessible yet Secluded Glens and Lochs	No effect

Oldshoremore, Cape Wrath and Durness SLA

Sensitivity

The Oldshoremore, Cape Wrath and Durness Special Landscape Area is deemed to have a High sensitivity to change due to the fact that it is a landscape designated at regional level. None of the key sensitivities to change listed in the citation contained in Appendix 15.3.2 refer explicitly to distant views from the SLA.

Magnitude of Change

Minor

The reasons for this judgement are:

Size or scale: Minor

Relatively small proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c.22.5%)

Changes to views discernable but not material. (It is considered significant that distant views eastwards towards the Caithness coast or the Pentland Firth are not explicitly included in descriptions of Special Qualities, although it could be argued that they contribute to an extent to attributes implicit in “Remote coastline”).

Geographical Extent: Minor

Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.27.8 km²)

Indirect changes through visibility only

Very long distances from Designated Area to Project (>44 km).

Duration and Reversibility: Major

Long term change to view (25 years).

On this basis, the effect of the Project on the SLA is considered to be **Moderate/Minor**. While this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4, the reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and lack of emphasis in the citation on distant views in the direction of the Project being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is **Not Significant**.

The effects on the special qualities listed in the citation which is reproduced in full in Appendix 15.3.2 are assessed in table 12 below.

Table 12 Oldshoremore, Cape Wrath and Durness SLA

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Remote Coastline	Negligible
Geological and Landscape Diversity	No effect
Singular geographic and landscape features	No effect

The Flow Country and Berriedale Coast SLA

Sensitivity

The Flow Country and Berriedale Coast Special Landscape Area is deemed to have a High sensitivity to change due to the fact that it is a landscape designated at regional level. None of the key sensitivities to change listed in the citation contained in Appendix 15.3.2 refer explicitly to distant views from the SLA.

Magnitude of Change

Minor

The reasons for this judgement are:

Size or scale: Minor

Relatively small proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c.14%)

Changes to views discernable but not material. It is considered significant that distant views northwards towards the Caithness coast or the Pentland Firth are not explicitly included in descriptions of Special Qualities.

Geographical Extent: Moderate/Minor

Changes affecting a large geographical area (c.51 km²)

Indirect changes through visibility only

Very long distances from Designated Area to Project (c.30 -50 km).

Duration and Reversibility: Major

Long term change to view (25 years).

On this basis, the effect of the Project on the SLA is considered to be **Moderate/Minor**. While this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4, the reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the long to very long separation distances and lack of emphasis in the citation on distant views in the direction of the Project being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is **Not Significant**.

The effects on the special qualities listed in the citation which is reproduced in full in Appendix 15.3.2 are assessed in table 13 below.

Table 13 The Flow Country and Berriedale Coast SLA

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Distinctive Mountain and Moorland Skyline	No effect
Exposed Peaks, Vast Openness and Intimate Glens	No effect
The Historic Landscape	No effect

Bens Griam and Loch nan Clar SLA

Sensitivity

The Bens Griam and Loch nan Clar Special Landscape Area is deemed to have a High sensitivity to change due to the fact that it is a landscape designated at regional level. None of the key sensitivities to change listed in the citation contained in Appendix 15.3.2 refer explicitly to distant views from the SLA.

Magnitude of Change

Minor

The reasons for this judgement are:

Size or scale: Minor

Relatively small proportion of the LCT affected by visibility (c.6%)

Changes to views discernable but not material. It is considered significant that distant views northwards towards the Caithness coast or the Pentland Firth are not explicitly included in descriptions of Special Qualities.

Geographical Extent: Moderate/Minor

Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.7.6 km²)

Indirect changes through visibility only

Very long distances from Designated Area to Project (>30 km).

Duration and Reversibility: Major

Long term change to view (25 years).

On this basis, the effect of the Project on the SLA is considered to be **Moderate/Minor**. While this judgement does not accord with the matrix at Table 15.4, the reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distances and lack of emphasis in the citation on distant views in the direction of the Project being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is **Not Significant**.

The effects on the special qualities listed in the citation which is reproduced in full in Appendix 15.3.2 are assessed in table 14 below.

Table 14 Bens Griam and Loch nan Clar SLA

Special Quality	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Accessible Solitude	No effect
Flow Country Views	No effect

Melsetter House Garden and Designed Landscape

Sensitivity

Melsetter House Garden and Designed Landscape is deemed to have a Very High sensitivity to change due to the fact that it is a landscape designated at national level. The description in the Inventory includes the statement “from the Burial Ground on the top of Melsetter Hill, views can be gained across the Pentland Firth to the Castle of Mey and the Scottish mainland.”

Magnitude of Change

Minor

The reasons for this judgement are:

Size or scale: Minor

Relatively small proportion of the GDL affected by visibility (c.14.3%)

Changes to views discernable but not material.

Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible

Changes affecting an extremely small geographical area (c.0.01 km²)

Indirect changes through visibility only

Very long distance from Designated Area to Project (c.34 km).

Duration and Reversibility: Major

Long term change to view (25 years).

On this basis, the effect of the Project on the SLA is considered to be **Moderate/Minor**. While this judgement does not accord with the matrix at Table 15.4, the reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and very small area affected being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is **Not Significant**.

The effects on the criteria for Level of Importance listed in the Inventory are assessed in table 15 below.

Table 15 Melsetter House Garden and Designed Landscape

Criterion	Value	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Work of Art	High	No effect
Historical	High	No Effect
Horticultural, Arboricultural, Silvicultural	Little	No effect
Architectural	Outstanding	No effect
Scenic	Outstanding	Minor/Negligible
Nature Conservation	High	No effect

ASSESSMENT OF WILD LAND AREAS

These assessments were undertaken in accordance with guidance in Table 5 of “Assessing the Impacts on Wild Land Interim Guidance Note February 2007 (with note added October 2014)” SNH. There will be no direct effects on the physical attributes of the WLAs and the assessment is therefore confined to Perceptual Responses. In the absence of citations for WLAs the presence/absence of perceptual attributes as shown below is as assessed by the consultant. The Sensitivity of all WLAs is considered to be Very High, due to their national importance.

Table 16 Wild Land Area 35 Ben Klibreck - Armine Forest

Wild Land Area 35 Ben Klibreck - Armine Forest	Perceptual Responses				
	A Sense of Sanctuary, Solitude or Refuge	Risk of Anxiety - Hazard	Arresting/ Inspiring Qualities, Sense of Awe - Prospect	Physically Challenging	Level and Significance of Effect
Presence/absence of Attribute at Baseline	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Magnitude of Change	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from hill summits and other areas of high ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be very small (c.4%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.21km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.48-58km.</p>	No Change	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from hill summits and other areas of high ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be very small (c.4%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.21km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.48-58km.</p>	No change	<p>Sensitivity: Very High</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Level of Effect: Minor</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

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Table 17 Wild Land Area 36 Causeymire – Knockfin Flows

Wild Land Area 36 Causeymire - Knockfin Flows	Perceptual Responses				
	A Sense of Sanctuary, Solitude or Refuge	Risk of Anxiety - Hazard	Arresting/ Inspiring Qualities, Sense of Awe - Prospect	Physically Challenging	Level and Significance of Effect
Presence/absence of Attribute at Baseline	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Magnitude of Change	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from areas of higher ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be very small (c.5%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting an moderate geographical area (c.26 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.30-48 km).</p>	<p>No Change</p>	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from areas of higher ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be very small (c.5%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting an moderate geographical area (c.26 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.30-48 km).</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>Sensitivity: Very High</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Level of Effect: Minor</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

Table 18 Wild Land Area 37 Foinaven - Ben Hee

Wild Land Area 37 Foinaven - Ben Hee	Perceptual Responses				
	A Sense of Sanctuary, Solitude or Refuge	Risk of Anxiety - Hazard	Arresting/ Inspiring Qualities, Sense of Awe - Prospect	Physically Challenging	Level and Significance of Effect
Presence/absence of Attribute at Baseline	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Magnitude of Change	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from hill summits and other areas of high ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be small (c.13%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a moderate/large geographical area (c.75 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.50-60 km).</p>	<p>No Change</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from hill summits and other areas of high ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be small (c.13%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a moderate/large geographical area (c.75 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.50-60 km).</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>Sensitivity: Very High</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Level of Effect: Minor</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

Table 19 Wild Land Area 38 Ben Hope - Ben Loyal

Wild Land Area 38 Ben Hope - Ben Loyal	Perceptual Responses				
	A Sense of Sanctuary, Solitude or Refuge	Risk of Anxiety - Hazard	Arresting/ Inspiring Qualities, Sense of Awe - Prospect	Physically Challenging	Level and Significance of Effect
Presence/absence of Attribute at Baseline	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Magnitude of Change	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from hill summits and other areas of high ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be small/moderate (c.18%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a moderate/large geographical area (c.39 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.37-50 km).</p>	No Change	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from hill summits and other areas of high ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be small/moderate (c.18%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a moderate/large geographical area (c.39 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.37-50 km).</p>	No change	<p>Sensitivity: Very High</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Level of Effect: Minor</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

Table 20 Wild Land Area 39 East Halladale Flows

Wild Land Area 39 East Halladale Flows	Perceptual Responses				
	A Sense of Sanctuary, Solitude or Refuge	Risk of Anxiety - Hazard	Arresting/ Inspiring Qualities, Sense of Awe - Prospect	Physically Challenging	Level and Significance of Effect
Presence/absence of Attribute at Baseline	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Magnitude of Change	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from areas of higher ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be moderate (c.26%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a moderate/large geographical area (c.41 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Moderate/long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.10-26 km).</p>	No Change	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from areas of higher ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be moderate (c.26%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting an moderate/large geographical area (c.41 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Moderate/long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.10-26 km).</p>	No change	<p>Sensitivity: Very High</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Level of Effect: Minor</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

Table 21 Wild Land Area 40 Cape Wrath

Wild Land Area 40 Cape Wrath	Perceptual Responses				
	A Sense of Sanctuary, Solitude or Refuge	Risk of Anxiety - Hazard	Arresting/ Inspiring Qualities, Sense of Awe - Prospect	Physically Challenging	Level and Significance of Effect
Presence/absence of Attribute at Baseline	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Magnitude of Change	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from areas of higher ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be small (c.11%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.24 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.54-60 km).</p>	<p>No Change</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from areas of higher ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be small (c.11%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.24 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.54-60 km).</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>Sensitivity: Very High</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Negligible</p> <p>Level of Effect: Minor</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

Table 22 Wild Land Area 41 Hoy

Wild Land Area 41 Hoy	Perceptual Responses				
	A Sense of Sanctuary, Solitude or Refuge	Risk of Anxiety - Hazard	Arresting/ Inspiring Qualities, Sense of Awe - Prospect	Physically Challenging	Level and Significance of Effect
Presence/absence of Attribute at Baseline	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Magnitude of Change	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from areas of higher ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be moderate (c.32%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.16 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.31-36 km).</p>	No Change	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The Project will introduce visibility of two additional turbines from areas of higher ground, from which multiple turbines are already visible.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The proportion of the WLA affected will be moderate (c.32%).</p> <p>The attribute will be discernably but not materially altered.</p> <p>Geographical Extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Changes affecting a moderate geographical area (c.16 km²)</p> <p>Indirect changes through visibility only</p> <p>Very long distance from affected parts of Designated Area to Project (c.31-36 km).</p>	No change	<p>Sensitivity: Very High</p> <p>Overall Magnitude: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>Level of Effect: Minor</p> <p>Not Significant</p>

ASSESSMENT OF VIEWPOINTS

Table 23 Viewpoints

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Magnitude Of Visual Change	Determination of Likely Visual Effect
1: Ben Ratha	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>The receptors will be hill walkers, for whom the landscape / seascape setting is important.</p> <p>Value: Very High</p> <p>The viewpoint is within Wild Land Area 39, a landscape designated at national level.</p>	<p>Minor/Moderate</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor/Moderate.</p> <p>The Project will be a minor component of the view;</p> <p>Both turbines will be fully visible;</p> <p>There will be some contrast and conflict with the key characteristics of the baseline view, including its dominant horizontality;</p> <p>Night time views will include the red lights on the nacelles and platform with these being seen beyond an illuminated foreground with lighting at Reay and Dounreay and in the context of lighting on passing vessels in the Pentland Firth although it is unlikely that people would be on this summit during the hours of darkness.</p> <p>Receptors will experience the view while stationary at the summit, so that the duration of the view will not be curtailed by physical parameters.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor.</p> <p>The Project does not coincide with the main focal points of the view, which are east towards Hoy, Mainland Orkney, and along the Caithness coast towards Dounreay</p> <p>The distance from viewpoint to Project is moderate/long (12.0 km)</p> <p>The Project will occupy only a very small part of the view (1.0% of the 90° Field of View).</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Minor/Moderate.</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the long separation distance and very small proportion of the view affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
2. Strathy Point Car Park	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>The receptors are mainly visitors/tourists using the car park to access the coast, to enjoy an outdoor recreational experience, for whom the landscape / seascape setting is important.</p> <p>The view will also be seen by local residents using the minor road, for whom the views contribute to the landscape setting of the area.</p>	<p>Minor/Moderate</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor/Moderate.</p> <p>The Project will be a minor component of the view;</p> <p>Both turbines will be fully visible;</p> <p>There will be some contrast and conflict with the key characteristics of the baseline view, including its dominant horizontality, and there are potential scale comparison issues as the turbines are viewed against the profile of the island of Hoy;</p> <p>Night time views will include the red lights on the nacelles and platform with these being seen in the context of an illuminated coastline with lighting to the east at Portskerra, Reay and Dounreay and in the context of lighting on passing vessels in the Pentland Firth;</p> <p>Receptors can experience the view while stationary within the car park, or on foot, so that the duration of the view will not be curtailed by physical parameters.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor.</p> <p>The Project coincides to an extent with one of the focal points of the view, towards Hoy.</p>	<p>Minor/Moderate.</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the long separation distance and small proportion of the view affected being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Magnitude Of Visual Change	Determination of Likely Visual Effect
	<p>Value: High</p> <p>The viewpoint is within the Farr Bay, Strathy Point and Portskerra SLA, a landscape designated at regional level.</p>	<p>The distance from viewpoint to Project is moderate (9 km)</p> <p>The Project will occupy only a very small part of the view (1.0% of the 90° Field of View).</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major:</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	
3. Portskerra/ Melvich	<p>High/Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: High/Medium</p> <p>The receptors include visitors/ tourists using the car park to access the coast, for whom the landscape setting is important.</p> <p>The view will also be seen by local residents in Portskerra, for whom the views contribute to the landscape setting of the area.</p> <p>The susceptibility is somewhat reduced as the view is also representative of travellers on the A836.</p> <p>Value: High/Medium</p> <p>Although the viewpoint is just outside the boundary of the Farr Bay, Strathy Point and Portskerra SLA, the car park is explicitly recognised on OS Maps as a recreational location.</p>	<p>Minor/Moderate</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The Project will be a minor component of the view;</p> <p>Both turbines will be fully visible;</p> <p>There will be some limited contrast and conflict with the key characteristics of the baseline view, including its dominant horizontality;</p> <p>Night time views will include the red lights on the nacelles and platform with these being seen in the context of an illuminated coastline with lighting to the east at Reay and Dounreay and in the context of lighting on passing vessels in the Pentland Firth;</p> <p>A substantial proportion of the receptors can experience the view while stationary within the car park, or on foot, so that the duration of the view will not be curtailed by physical parameters.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Moderate</p> <p>The Project does not coincide with the focal points of the view, which are towards Hoy and the mainland coastline where Dunnet Head is prominent.</p> <p>The distance from viewpoint to Project is moderate (7.15 km).</p> <p>The Project will occupy only a very small part of the view (1.7% of the 90° Field of View).</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Minor/Moderate.</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the moderate/long separation distance and small proportion of the view affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
4: Drum Holliston Car Park	<p>High/Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility High/Medium</p> <p>The majority of receptors of this view are local and regional road users on the A836/NCR.</p> <p>A proportion of the receptors will be</p>	<p>Minor.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The Project will be a minor component of the view;</p> <p>Both turbines will be fully visible;</p> <p>There will be some limited contrast and conflict with the key characteristics of the baseline view, including its dominant horizontality;</p> <p>Night time views will include the red lights on the nacelles and platform with these being seen in the context of an illuminated coastline with lighting to the east at Reay, Dounreay and in the</p>	<p>Minor.</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the limited geographical extent being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Magnitude Of Visual Change	Determination of Likely Visual Effect
	<p>visitors/tourists who may use the car park to stop briefly to enjoy the view. For these receptors the landscape setting is more important.</p> <p>A small proportion of the receptors will be cyclists on NCR 1, for whom susceptibility to change is regarded as Very High.</p> <p>Value: Medium/High</p> <p>Although this is not a recognised viewpoint marked on maps, there is some evidence of value placed on the view, in that the car park provides the opportunity to enjoy it</p> <p>The view is from a designated tourist route (NCR 1).</p>	<p>context of lighting on passing vessels in the Pentland Firth;</p> <p>For the majority of travellers, the time to absorb the view will be relatively short</p> <p>A proportion of the receptors can experience the view while stationary within the car park, or on foot, so that the duration of the view will not be curtailed by physical parameters.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor</p> <p>The angle of view coincides with the focus of the view from the car park, which is located adjacent to the eastbound carriageway, with the view oriented towards the Project along the coastline to the east.</p> <p>The distance from viewpoint to Project is moderate (8.25 km); and</p> <p>The Project will occupy only a very small part of the view (1.6% of the 90° Field of View)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	
5: Sandside Head	<p>High/Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: High.</p> <p>Receptors of this view will comprise users of the Core Path CA11.04. For these receptors the landscape / seascape setting is important.</p> <p>Value: Medium</p> <p>Although this is not a recognised viewpoint marked on maps, there is evidence of value placed on the view, in that it contributes to the enjoyment of walking on the path.</p>	<p>Minor/Moderate</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor/Moderate</p> <p>The Project will be a minor component of the view;</p> <p>There will be no screening effects and all components of The Project will be visible;</p> <p>There will be some conflict with key characteristics of the baseline view, namely the horizontality of view across the Pentland Firth, but the majority of the view including eastwards across Sandside Bay and the harbour will not be affected;</p> <p>Night time views will include the red lights on the nacelles and platform with these being seen in the context of an illuminated coastline with lighting to the east at Reay, and Dounreay and in the context of lighting on passing vessels in the Pentland Firth although it is unlikely that people would be at this viewpoint after dark.</p> <p>Receptors can experience the view while on foot, so that the duration of the view will not be curtailed by physical parameters.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Moderate</p> <p>There is no specific focus of the view from Sandside Head, accordingly the angle of view to the Project does not coincide with the focus of the view</p> <p>The distance from viewpoint to Project is moderate (6.4 km)</p> <p>The Project will occupy only a very small part of the view (c.1.4% of the 90° Field of View).</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Minor/Moderate</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Magnitude Of Visual Change	Determination of Likely Visual Effect
6: St Mary's Chapel, Forss	<p>Medium/Low.</p> <p>Susceptibility: Medium/Low</p> <p>Although the great majority of receptors of this view will be visitors to the Chapel ruins or users of the coastal path for whom the landscape / seascape setting is important, the local context is dominated by existing wind turbines.</p> <p>Value: Medium</p> <p>The view contributes to the setting of the activities of visiting the Chapel and walking on the coastal path.</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The Project will be a minor component of the view;</p> <p>Both turbines will be fully visible;</p> <p>Although there will be some limited contrast and conflict with characteristics of the baseline view, including its dominant horizontality, the existing Forss turbines are a dominant feature of the local context;</p> <p>Night time views will include the red lights on the nacelles and platform with these being seen in the context of a foreground of lighting at the Technology park and with coastal lighting to the west at Dounreay, and in the context of lighting on passing vessels in the Pentland Firth.</p> <p>The duration of the view is not curtailed by physical parameters.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Moderate/Minor</p> <p>The distance from viewpoint to Project is moderate (7.8km)</p> <p>The Project will occupy only a small part of the view (1.6% of the 90° Field of View).</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
7. Dunnet Head	<p>High</p> <p>Susceptibility: Very High</p> <p>The great majority of receptors of this view will be visitors or tourists, for whom the view is an essential contributor to the experience.</p> <p>Value: High</p> <p>Dunnet Head viewpoint is a recognised viewpoint marked on maps</p> <p>The viewpoint is within the Dunnet Head SLA, a landscape designated at regional level.</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Moderate/Minor</p> <p>The Project will be a minor component of the view;</p> <p>Both turbines will be fully visible;</p> <p>There will be some limited contrast and conflict with characteristics of the baseline view including its dominant horizontality;</p> <p>Night time views will include the red lights on the nacelles and platform with these being seen in the context of coastal lighting to the south west at Thurso and Scrabster Harbour, and in the context of lighting on passing vessels in the Pentland Firth.</p> <p>The duration of the view is not curtailed by physical parameters.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor</p> <p>The distance from viewpoint to Project is very long (25.31 km); and</p> <p>The Project will occupy only a very small part of the view (0.6% of the 90° Field of View).</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and the very small proportion of the view affected being considered particularly important. The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
8. Scrabster –	High/Medium	Minor	Moderate/Minor

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Magnitude Of Visual Change	Determination of Likely Visual Effect
Stromness Ferry	<p>Susceptibility: Medium/High</p> <p>A proportion of receptors of this view are tourists for whom the view is an essential contributor to the experience.</p> <p>Value: Medium</p> <p>Some evidence of value placed on view (as part of tourist experience).</p>	<p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The Project will be a minor component of the view;</p> <p>Both turbines will be fully visible;</p> <p>There will be some limited contrast and conflict with characteristics of the baseline view including its dominant horizontality, and the backdrop of lone mountains in Sutherland;</p> <p>The view does not coincide with the key views for the tourist on this crossing, eastwards to the coastline of Hoy and the Old Man;</p> <p>Night time views will include the red lights on the nacelles and platform with these being seen in the context of coastal lighting on the approach to Scrabster, and in the context of lighting on passing vessels in the Pentland Firth.</p> <p>The duration of the view is curtailed to an extent by physical parameters, as the ferry progresses, in either direction of travel.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The distance from viewpoint to Project is long (19.4 km); and</p> <p>The Project will occupy only a very small part of the view (1.3% of the 90° Field of View).</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	<p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
9. Path to the Old Man of Hoy	<p>Very High</p> <p>Susceptibility: Very High</p> <p>The great majority of receptors of this view will be visitors or tourists, for whom the view is an essential contributor to the experience.</p> <p>Value: Very High</p> <p>The viewpoint is within the Hoy and West Mainland NSA, a landscape designated at national level.</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The Project will be a minor component of the view;</p> <p>Both turbines will be fully visible;</p> <p>There will be some limited contrast and conflict with characteristics of the baseline view including its dominant horizontality, and the backdrop of lone mountains in Sutherland;</p> <p>Night time views will include the red lights on the nacelles and platform with these being seen in the context of distant lighting on the Caithness and Sutherland, and in the context of lighting on passing vessels in the Pentland Firth although it is unlikely that people would be at this viewpoint after dark.</p> <p>The view is experienced by walkers, who will normally not dwell too long in the precise location. The view occurs when travelling away from the Old Man.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The distance from viewpoint to Project is very long (32.01 km); and</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4. The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance, with the very long separation distance and the very small proportion of the view affected being considered particularly important.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Magnitude Of Visual Change	Determination of Likely Visual Effect
		<p>The Project will occupy only a very small part of the view (0.3% of the 90° Field of View).</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years).</p>	
11. A836 east of Forss	<p>Medium/Low</p> <p>Susceptibility: Medium</p> <p>The majority of receptors of this view are local and regional road users on the A836.</p> <p>A proportion of the receptors will be visitors/tourists. For these receptors the landscape setting is more important.</p> <p>Value: Low</p> <p>No evidence of value placed on the view.</p>	<p>Minor.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The Project will be a minor component of the view ;</p> <p>Both turbines will be fully visible;</p> <p>The Project will largely be compatible with the key characteristics of the baseline view, of which the Forss turbines are an important element;</p> <p>Night time views will include the red lights on the nacelles and platform with these being seen in the context of a foreground of lighting at the Technology park and with coastal lighting to the west at Dounreay, and in the context of lighting on passing vessels in the Pentland Firth.</p> <p>The majority of receptors are road travellers, for whom the time to absorb the view will be relatively short.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor</p> <p>The angle of view to the Project is oblique to the road alignment.</p> <p>The distance from viewpoint to Project is moderate (10.9 km); and</p> <p>The Project will occupy only a very small part of the view (1.1 % of the 90° Field of View)</p> <p>Duration and reversibility: Major</p> <p>Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
12. A897 near Craigtown, Strath Halladale	<p>Medium</p> <p>Susceptibility: Medium</p> <p>The majority of receptors of this view are local and regional road users on the A897.</p> <p>The view will also be seen by local residents in Craigtown, for whom the views contribute to the landscape setting of the area.</p> <p>A proportion of the receptors will be visitors/tourists. For these receptors the landscape setting is more important.</p> <p>Value: Medium</p>	<p>Minor.</p> <p>Size or scale: Minor</p> <p>The Project will be a very minor component of the view ;</p> <p>The Project will be substantially screened by topography;</p> <p>The Project will largely be compatible with the key characteristics of the baseline view, which include numerous existing vertical elements, including a small scale turbine in the foreground, frequent wood pole pylons and a larger-scale O/H pylon line;</p> <p>Night time views will include only the red lights on the nacelles in the context of scattered lighting in the strath.</p> <p>The majority of receptors are road travellers, for whom the time to absorb the view will be relatively short.</p> <p>Geographical extent: Minor/Moderate</p> <p>The angle of view to the Project coincides generally with the road alignment.</p> <p>The distance from viewpoint to Project is long (16.3 km); and</p> <p>The Project will occupy only a very small part of the view (0.8 % of the 90° Field of View)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Magnitude Of Visual Change	Determination of Likely Visual Effect
	<p>Although there is no evidence of value placed on the view, it is representative of framed views north along Strath Halladale, and is located on the western edge of Wild Land Area 39</p>	<p>Duration and reversibility: Major Long term change to view (25 years)</p>	

ASSESSMENT OF SEQUENTIAL ROUTES

Table 24 Sequential Routes

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
ORKNEY B9047 (Hoy) Northbound (50kmph)	Medium	Negligible The project will be visible over a very short stretch of road on South Walls near Longhope.	45 – 25km	32.5km/39mins	0.35km/ 0.42mins/ 1no	WSW	Negligible
Total journey time							39mins
% of total journey with views of development							1.08%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Negligible
B9047 (Hoy) Southbound (50kmph)	Medium	No Visibility	25 – 45km	32.5km/39mins	-		None
Total journey time							39mins
% of total journey with views of development							0%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							None
SCOTTISH MAINLAND A836	Medium	Minor Between the study area boundary north of	45 – 25km	34.58km/ 25.93mins	1.69km/ 1.27mins/ 3no	NE/ENE	Negligible

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
Eastbound (80kmph)		Altnaharra to the coast at Tongue Bay there are short stretches totalling less than 2km at Cnoc Craggie and further to the north. In these instances visibility would be of tips only. East of Loch Crocach, a short section of a few hundred metres falls within the tip height ZTV. Approaching Armadale, several discontinuous sections totalling around 2km have views towards the coast which include turbine blades and hubs. A more continuous section of around 3km of theoretical visibility to lowest blade sweep height is indicated between Lednagullin and Strathy, with a somewhat longer section of around 4km occurring on the higher ground between Strathy	25 – 10km	21.10km/ 15.82mins	4.94km/ 3.7mins/ 8no	NE	Minor
			<10km	24.93km/ 18.70mins	4.72km/ 3.54mins/ 5no	NE/NNE/N	Minor
			10 – 25km	16.65km/ 12.49mins	-		None
			25 – 45km	22.72km/ 17.04mins	-		None

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
		and Melvich. Beyond the Sutherland – Caithness boundary approaching Drum Hollistan, views east open out giving further theoretical visibility to lowest blade sweep height, continuing intermittently to Sandside Bay.					
Total journey time							89.91 mins
% of total journey with views of development							9.46%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Minor
A836 Westbound (80kmph)	Medium	Minor/Moderate Between John o' Groats and Thurso, Theoretical Visibility of the development is restricted to sections at the summit of Mey Hill, alongside Dunnet Bay, and west of Castletown. From around 4 km east of Forss, interrupted by the woodland at Forss	45 – 25km	22.72km/ 17.04mins	1.75km/ 1.31mins/ 4no	W/WNW	Negligible
			25 – 10km	16.65km/ 12.49mins	5.93km/ 4.45mins/ 5no	WNW	Moderate
			<10km	24.93km/ 18.70mins	10.03km/ 7.52mins/ 10no	WNW/NW/NNW/N/NNE	Moderate
			10 – 25km	21.1km/ 15.82mins	-		None

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
		and the slopes immediately beyond, continuous Theoretical Visibility is indicated.	25 – 45km	34.58km/ 25.93mins	-		None
Total journey time							89.91 mins
% of total journey with views of development							14.76%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Minor
A838 Eastbound (80kmph)	Medium	Minor Theoretical visibility of the project will occur on a short open elevated section east of Loch Maovally for around 3 km. This will be predominantly of full blade sweeps.	45 – 25km	17.5km/ 13.12 mins	3.12km/ 2.34mins/ 3no	ENE	Minor
Total journey time							13.12mins
% of total journey with views of development							17.83%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Minor
A838 Westbound (80kmph)	Medium	No visibility	25 – 45km	17.5km/ 13.12 mins	-		None
Total journey time							13.12mins

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
% of total journey with views of development							0%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							None
A882 Westbound (80kmph)	Medium	Negligible The Project will be visible for a very short section of route east of the Georgemas junction with the A9.	45 – 25km	20.78km/ 15.58mins	1.26km/ 0.94mins/ 3no	NW	Negligible
			25 – 10km	1.10km/ 0.82mins	0.76km/ 0.57mins/ 3no	NW	Minor
Total journey time							16.41min
% of total journey with views of development							9.27%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Negligible
A882 Eastbound (80kmph)	Medium	No visibility					None
Total journey time							16.41mins
% of total journey with views of development							0%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							None
A897 Northbound (80kmph)	Medium	Minor Instances of Theoretical Visibility of the development are generally very restricted along this route. A short section less than 3km in length occurs	45 – 25km	22.67km/ 17mins	2.75km/ 2.06mins/ 1no	N	Minor
			25 – 10km	17.41km/ 13.06mins	1.96km/ 1.47mins/ 3no	N	Minor
			<10km	0.48km/ 0.36mins	-		None

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
		immediately south of Forsinard Station (mainly of tips with very small areas of hub visibility). There is no further Theoretical Visibility until just south of the vicinity of the new substation near Achiemore, where tips are theoretically visible for around 2 km.					
Total journey time							30.42mins
% of total journey with views of development							11.61%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Minor
A897 Southbound (80kmph)	Medium	No visibility	<10km		-		None
			10 – 25km		-		None
			25 – 45km		-		None
Total journey time							30.42mins
% of total journey with views of development							0%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							None
A9 Northbound (80kmph)	Medium	Medium The majority of the southern (more distant) section of the route will have theoretical visibility, from	45 – 25km	24.97km/ 18.73mins	18.45km/ 13.84min/ 12no	NW	Moderate
			25 – 10km	14.81km/ 11.11mins	1,88km/ 1.41min/ 2no	NW	Minor

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
		around Braehungie, to around 1 km south of the Georgemas junction with the A882. A further short section of visibility occurs to the north of the junction.					
Total journey time							29.83mins
% of total journey with views of development							51.11%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Moderate/Minor
A9 Southbound (80kmph)	Medium	No visibility					None
Total journey time							29.83mins
% of total journey with views of development							0%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							None
A99 (80kmph)	Medium	No visibility either direction					None
Total journey time							0.21mins
% of total journey with views of development							0%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							None
B855 Southbound (50kmph)	Medium	Negligible The development would not be visible from this route with the exception of a very short section	45 – 25km	7.16km/ 8.59mins	0.13km/ 0.16mins/ 2no	W	Negligible

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
		of a few hundred metres to the south of the Dunnet Head car park, where Theoretical Visibility to full blade sweep height is indicated.					
Total journey time							8.59mins
% of total journey with views of development							1.18%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Negligible
B855 Northbound (50kmph)	Medium	No visibility	25 – 45km	7.16km/ 8.59mins	-		None
Total journey time							8.59mins
% of total journey with views of development							0%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							None
B870 Northbound (50kmph)	Medium	Minor Theoretical Visibility is indicated for short sections where the road crosses the A9, at Achlaclan Moss (where an extensive coniferous plantation currently screens actual views towards the North East), south and	45 – 25km	22.77km/ 27.34mins	1.03km/ 1.24mins/ 2no	NW	Negligible
			25 – 10km	13.61km/ 16.33mins	4.87km/ 5.84mins/ 3no	NW/WNW	Moderate

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
		north of Scots Calder station, and descending Buckies Hill.					
Total journey time							43.66mins
% of total journey with views of development							16.22%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Minor
B870 Southbound (50kmph)	Medium	No visibility	10 – 25km	13.61km/ 16.33mins	-		None
			25 – 45km	22.77km/ 27.34mins	-		None
Total journey time							43.66mins
% of total journey with views of development							0%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							None
B871 (50kmph)	Medium	No visibility either direction					None
Total journey time							
% of total journey with views of development							0%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							None
B873 (50kmph)	Medium	No visibility either direction					None
Total journey time							
% of total journey with views of development							0%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							None
B874 Northbound (50kmph)	Medium	Negligible The development would not be visible from this	45 -25km	21.35km/ 25.62mins	-		None
			25 – 10km	15.35km/ 15.35mins	0.59km/ 0.59mins	NW	Negligible

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
		route with the exception of the last few hundred metres approaching the junction with the A9, Dense woodland at the junction is likely to screen actual views.		18.42mins	0.71mins/ 1no		
Total journey time							44.04mins
% of total journey with views of development							1.61%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Negligible
B874 Southbound (50kmph)	Medium	No visibility	10 – 25km	15.35km/ 18.42mins	-		None
			25 – 45km	21.35km/ 25.62mins	-		None
Total journey time							44.04mins
% of total journey with views of development							0%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							None
B876 Northbound (50kmph)	Medium	Negligible Theoretical Visibility to tip height is indicated on a very short section of this route north of Bower.	45 – 25km	22.41km/ 26.89mins	1.14km/ 1.37mins/ 1no	WNW	Negligible
			25 – 10km	0.35km/ 0.42mins	-		None
Total journey time							27.31mins
% of total journey with views of development							5.01%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Negligible

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
B876 Southbound (50kmph)	Medium	No visibility					
Total journey time							27.31mins
% of total journey with views of development							0%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							None
Railway Thurso - Wick	Medium	No visibility either direction					None
Total journey time							
% of total journey with views of development							0%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							None
Railway Kinbrace to Georgemas junction Northbound (60kmph)	Medium	Minor Fragmented areas of Theoretical Visibility occur on this route, primarily around Forsinard Station, and south of Scotscalder Station.	45 – 25km	37.22km/ 37.22mins	4.57km/ 4.57mins/ 6no	N/NNW	Minor
			25 – 10km	14.43km/ 14.43mins	0.62km/ 0.62mins/ 4no	NNW/NW	Negligible
Total journey time							51.65mins
% of total journey with views of development							10.05%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Minor
Railway Georgemas junction to Kinbrace	Medium	Negligible Very small areas of visibility occur but while	10 - 25km	14.43km/ 14.43mins	0.36km/ 0.36mins/ 2no		Negligible

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
Southbound (60kmph)		travelling southwards these are unlikely to be discernible.	25 – 45km	37.22km/ 37.22mins	-		None
Total journey time							51.56mins
% of total journey with views of development							0.7%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Negligible
Ferry Southbound (52kmph/ 28knots)	Medium	Minor Theoretical Visibility occurs for the entire journey with the exception of the period leaving Hoy Sound and entering Thurso Bay. The Project will be a very minor component in the view except for a time while approaching the Scottish mainland, when it will be viewed in the context of other existing onshore wind farms.	45km – 25km	22.09km/ 25.49mins	11.31km/ 13.05mins/ 1no	SW	Negligible
			25km – 10km	24.81km/ 28.63mins	22.96km/ 26.49mins/ 1no	SW/WSW/W/WNW	Minor
Total journey time							54.11 mins
% of total journey with views of development							73.07%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Minor
Ferry Northbound (52kmph/	Medium	Minor Theoretical Visibility occurs	10 – 25km	24.81km/ 28.63km	22.96km/ 26.49mins/ 1no	WNW/W/WSW/SW	Minor

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
28knots)		for the entire journey with the exception of the period leaving Thurso Bay and entering Hoy Sound. The focus of views will mainly be away from the Project travelling north, when visible in the early part of the journey the Project will be viewed in the context of other existing onshore wind farms.	25 – 45km	22.09km/ 25.49mins	15.77km/ 18.20mins/ 1no	SW	Negligible
Total journey time							54.11 mins
% of total journey with views of development							82.58%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Minor
National Cycle Route NCR 1 Eastbound (20kmph)	Very High	Minor Minor NCR 1 follows the A836 for this section and the instances of visibility will be identical to those noted above.	45 – 25km	34.53km/ 103.59mins	1.9km/ 5.7mins/ 4no	NE/ENE	Negligible
			25 – 10km	20.63km/ 61.89mins	5.05km/ 15.15mins/ 8no	NE	Minor
			<10km	19.96km/ 59.88mins	8.53km/ 12.53mins/ 9no	NE/NNE/N	Moderate
			10 – 25km	24.30km/ 72.9mins	-		None
			25 – 45km	22.89km/ -	-		None

Route/ direction of travel/ assumed average speed	Overview of Existing Visual Amenity/ Sensitivity to Change	Description of Change to Visual Amenity/ Magnitude of change	Distance band from Proposed Development (km)	Approx. total Distance travelled/ duration of journey	Total Length /Duration of View of Proposed Development/no. of incidences of view	Direction (s) of View to the Proposed Development	Effect on section of route
				68.67mins			
Total journey time							366.93mins
% of total journey with views of development							12.66%
Overall impact on route (modified from desk study result as appropriate)							Minor
National Cycle Route NCR 1 Westbound (20kmph)	Very High	Minor East of Thurso sections of intermittent Theoretical Visibility, predominantly of blade tip height, occur at Hill of Rigifa, around Loch Heilen, and at Sibmister. West of Thurso, Theoretical Visibility is again indicated briefly at Westfield, and over a more continuous section of around 3km approaching Isauld. For the sections which are less than 10 km distant from the Project, west of Thurso, it will be seen in the context either of the existing Stemster wind farm, or the main Dounreay complex.	45 – 25km	22.89km/ 68.67mins	7.68km/ 23.58mins	W/WWN	Minor
			25 – 10km	24.30km/ 72.9mins	5.54km/ 16.12mins	WNW/NW/ NNW	Minor
			<10km	19.96km/ 59.88mins	10.11km/ 15.23mins	NNW/N/NNE	Minor
			10 – 25km	20.63km/ 61.89mins	-		None
			25 – 45km	34.53km/ 103.59mins	-		None

CUMULATIVE ASSESSMENT TABLES

Table 25 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON LCCAs

LCCA	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
LCCA 10 West Swona	High	The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Brims Tidal Farm, at a distance of c. 9 km	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional development will be much closer to the receptor than the Project The additional development will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
LCCA 16 Cantick Head to Aith Head	High	The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Brims Tidal Farm, at a distance of c. 1 km.	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional development will be much closer to the receptor than the Project The additional development will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
LCCA 19 Tor Ness to Rackwick Bay	High	The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Brims Tidal Farm, at a distance of c. 1 km.	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional development will be much closer to the receptor than the Project The additional development will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
LCCA 23 West Stroma	High	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Brims Tidal Farm, at a distance of c. 10 km.</p> <p>The Project would also be visible successively with the Meygen Tidal development, at a distance of c. 2 km.</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments will be much closer to the receptor than the Project The additional developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant.</p>
LCCA 24 East Stroma	High	The Project would be visible successively with the Meygen Tidal development, at a distance of c. 2 km.	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional development will not be visible simultaneously with the Project 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

LCCA	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional development will be much closer to the receptor than the Project The additional development will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	
LCCA 46 Dunnet Head	High	The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Brims Tidal Farm, at a distance of c.10 km.	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional development will be much closer to the receptor than the Project The additional development will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Table 26 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES

LCT	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
16 Long Beaches Dunes and Links	High	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Ackron (c. 3 km), and Dounreay Tri Substation (within one area of the LCT)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Bad a Cheo (c. 21 km +>), Halsary (c. 19 km +>), Holbornhead (c. 1 km +>), Lochend (c. 4 km +>), Lybster Road (c. 8 km +>), Wathegar 2 (c. 19 km +>), Lower Thura (c. 9 km +>), Seater Farm (c. 9 km +>), Tresdale (c. 13 km +>), LT22 – Dounreay to Mybster 275kV OHL (c. 2 km +>), and LT22 – Thurso to Gills Bay 132kV OHL (c.3 km +>)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. The additional developments visible in simultaneous views will be closer to the receptor than the Project The additional developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project 	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
19 Mixed Agriculture and Settlement	Medium	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with MeyGen (c. 2 km +>), Dounreay Substation Extension (c. 1 km +>), and Dounreay Tri Substation (within one area of the LCT).</p> <p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous and successive views with Achlachan (within one area of the LCT), Halsary (c. 4 km +>), Holburnhead (within one area of the LCT), Lochend (c. 2 km +>), Lybster Road (c. 1 km +>), Weydale Farm (within one area of the LCT), Lower Thura (within one area of the LCT), Mid Kirk (within one area of the LCT), Seater farm (within one area of the LCT), Spittal HVDC (c.1 km +>), LT22 – Dounreay to Mybster 275kV OHL (within one area of the LCT), LT22 – Thurso Substation (within one area of the LCT), and LT22 – Mybster Substation Extension (within one area of the LCT).</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Bad a Cheo (c. 2 km +>), Beatrice Offshore (c. 19 km +>), Galtiquoy (c. 14 km +>), Stevenson (c. 21 km +>), Telford (c.21 km +>), MacColl (c. 27 km +>), Wathegar 2 (within one area of the LCT)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. The additional developments visible in simultaneous views will be closer to the receptor than the Project The additional developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
21 Moorland Slopes and Hills	Medium	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Lybster Road (c. 10 km +>), and Dounreay Tri Substation (c.5 km +>)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous and successive views with Achlachan (c. 10 km +>), Blackpark (c. 2 km +>), and LT22 – Dounreay to Mybster 275kV OHL (c. 4km +>)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Bad a Cheo (c. 7 km +>), Beatrice Offshore (c. 26 km +>), Galtiquoy (within one area of the LCT), Halsary (c.</p>	<p>Minor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. The additional developments visible in simultaneous views will be closer to the receptor than the Project The additional developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

LCT	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
		7 km +>) Stevenson (c. 21 km +>), Lochend (c. 6 km), Stevenson(c. 31 km +>), Telford (c.26 km +>), MacColl (c. 39 km +>), Wathegar 2 (c. 11km), West Clyth Farm (c.7 km), Weydale Farm (c. 21km), Ascoile Gordonbush (c. 15 km), Creag Riabhach (c.11 km), Lower Rumster (c. 1 km), Lynchrobbie (c. 2 km), Osclay Quarry (c. 1 km), Strathy Forest (c.7 km), Strathy South (c. 4 km), and West Garty (c. 11 km),		
22 Open Intensive Farmland	Medium	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Dounreay Substation Extension (within one area of the LCT), and Dounreay Tri Substation (within one area of the LCT).</p> <p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous and successive views with Wathegar 2 (c.1 km), Weydale Farm (c. 3km), Seater Farm (c. 6km), Tresdale (c. 21 km), and LT 22 Thurso to Gills Bay (c. 8km),</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Achlachan (c. 14 km), Bad a Cheo (c. 15 km +>), Beatrice Offshore (c. 19 km +>), Galtiquoy (c. 17 km +>), Halsary (c. 11km), Holbornhead (c.3 km), Lochend (c. 13 km), Stevenson(c. 19 km +>), Telford (c.29 km +>), MacColl (c. 40 km +>), Blackpark (c. 12 km), Lower Thura (c. 7km), Mid Kirk (c.9 km), Osclay Quarry (>25 km), Strathy Forest (c.31 km), Strathy South (c. 34 km), Meygen Tidal (c. 2 km +>), and LT22 – Dounreay to Mybster 275kV OHL (c.1 km +>)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. The additional developments visible in simultaneous views will generally be closer to the receptor than the Project The additional developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
24 Rugged Glaciated Hills	High/Very High	The Project would be visible in successive views with Akla (c. 12 km +>) and Holodyke (c. 17 km +>)	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments will not be visible in simultaneous views with the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
25 Small Farms and Crofts	Medium	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Ackron (c. 2 km +>)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous and successive views with Bad a Cheo (c. 7 km +>), Lybster Road (c. 15 km +>), Wathegar 2 (c. 6 km +>), Weydale Farm (c. 4 km +>), Lynchrobbie (within one area of the LCT), Mid kirk (c. 9 km +>), Seater Farm (c. 10 km +>), Strathy Forest (c. 23 km +>), Strathy South (c. 23 km +>).</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with</p>	<p>Minor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will only be visible in simultaneous views with one additional development The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. The additional developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

LCT	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
		Achlachan (c. 4 km +>), Beatrice Offshore (c. 23 km +>), Galtiquoy (c. 2km +>), Halsary (c. 3km +>), Holbornhead (c. 7km +>), Lochend (c. 7 km +>), Stevenson, (c. 29 km +>), Telford (c. 32 km +>), MacColl (c. 39 km +>), West Clyth Farm (c. 3 km +>), Blackpark (c. 5 km +>), Lower Rumster (c. 3 km +>), Lower Thura (c. 10 km +>), Osclay Quarry (c. 2km +>), Tresdale (c. 2 km +>), West Garty (c. 29 km +>), MeyGen Tidal (c. 3 km +>), LT22 – Dounreay to Mybster 275kV OHL (c. 2 km +>), LT22 – Thurso Substation(c. 4 km +>), LT22 – Mybster Substation Extension (c. 3 km +>), LT22 – Thurso to Gills Bay 132kV OHL (c. 3 km +>), and LT22 – Gills Bay Substation(c. 2 km +>),		
26 Strath	Medium	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Strathy Forest (c. 7 km +>) and Strathy South (c. 4 km +>)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Creag Riabhach (c. 21 km +>).</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will only be visible in simultaneous views with two additional developments The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
27 Sweeping Moorland	Medium	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with LT22 – Dounreay to Mybster 275kV OHL (c. 2 km +>) Holbornhead (c.13km +>), and Dounreay Tri Substation (c. 3 km +>).</p> <p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous and successive views with Achlachan (within one area of the LCT), Ackron (within one area of the LCT) Bad a Cheo (c. 2 km +>), Lochend (c. 2 km +>), Lybster Road (c. 11 km +>), Wathegar 2 (within one area of the LCT) Weydale Farm (c. 11 km +>), Blackpark (within one area of the LCT) (c. 7 km +>), Lower Rumster (within one area of the LCT), Lower Thura (c. 2km +>), Mid Kirk (within one area of the LCT), Seater Farm (c. 3 km +>), Strathy Forest (within one area of the LCT), Strathy South (within one area of the LCT), Tresdale (within one area of the LCT), LT22 – Mybster Substation Extension (c. 1 km +>), and LT22 – Gills Bay Substation (c. 1 km +>).</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Beatrice Offshore (c. 18 km +>), Gaultiquoy (c. 5 km +>), Halsary (c. 2 km +>), Stevenson (c. 28 km +>), Telford (c. 27 km +>), MacColl (c. 38 km +>), West Clyth Farm (c. 4 km +>), Ascoile Gordonbush (c. 25 km +>), Creag Riabhach (c. 16km +>), Lynchrobbie (c. 2 km +>), Osclay Quarry (within one area of the LCT), (c. 7 km</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will only be visible in simultaneous views with three additional developments The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

LCT	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
		+>, West Garty (c.11 km +>), Meygen Tidal (c. 3 km +>), Spittal HVDC (c. 4 km +>), and LT22 – Thurso to Gills Bay 132kV OHL (within one area of the LCT).		

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON LANDSCAPE DESIGNATIONS

Table 27 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON NATIONAL SCENIC AREAS

Designation	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
North West Sutherland NSA	Very High	The Project would be visible in successive views with Creag Riabhach wind farm from parts of the Fionaven massif. The respective separation distances and directions would be 60km ENE and 25km SE.	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional development will not be visible simultaneously with the project The additional development will be closer to the receptor than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
Kyle of Tongue NSA	Very High	The Project would be visible in successive views with Creag Riabhach wind farm from Ben Hope at distances and directions of 42km ENE and 20km SSE respectively, with Strathy Forest at 41km ENE and 33km W respectively, and with Strathy South at 41km and 28km respectively.	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments will not be visible simultaneously with the project The additional developments will be closer to the receptor than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
Hoy and West Mainland NSA	Very High	The proposed development would be visible in successive views with Akla wind turbine from Ward Hill, Hoy, at distances and directions of 37km SW and 13km ENE respectively, and with Burgar Hill at 36km WSW and 26km NNE respectively. The proposed development would also be visible in successive views with Tresdale wind farm from Kan of Trowieglan at distances and directions of 35km WSW and 20km S respectively, and with Strathy Forest at 41km ENE and 33km W respectively. Brims Tidal Farm (In Planning) will be visible simultaneously at distances <10 km.	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the exception of Brims Tidal Farm, the additional developments will not be visible simultaneously with the project Brims Tidal Farm will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Table 28 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS

Designation	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Eriboll East & Whiten Head SLA	High	The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Strathy Forest and Strathy South, at distances of c. 26 km	Negligible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments will be closer to the receptor than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant
Farr Bay, Strathy and Portskerra SLA	High/Very High	The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Lybster Road, at a distance of c. 15 km, and Dounreay Tri Substation, at a distance of c. 9 km The Project would be visible in successive views with Strathy Forest and Strathy South, at distances of c. 9 km	Moderate/Minor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two additional developments will be visible in simultaneous views, at distances comparable to the Project The Project will substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible, particularly along the coastline, where views are explicitly referred to in Special Qualities 	Moderate The significance of the effect is Significant
Dunnet Head SLA	High/Very High	The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Holbornhead (c. 8 km) Lybster Road (c. 13 km), Strathy South (c. 42 km), Tresdale (c. 10 km), and Brims Tidal Farm (c. 10 km) The Project would be visible in successive views with Achlachlan (c. 22 km), Bad a Cheo (c. 16 km), Halsary (c. 23 km), Lochend (c. 8 km), Ore Brae (c. 20 km), Stevenson (c. 56 km), Telford (c. 55 km), MacColl (c. 69 km), Wathegar 2 (c.21 km), Weydale Farm (c. 11 km), Blackpark (c.19 km), Lower Thura (c. 10 km), Mid Kirk (c.18 km), Seater Farm (c.9 km), LT 22 Thurso to Gills Bay 132 kV OHL (c. 7km), and LT 22 Gills Bay Substation (c.7 km)	Negligible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will have a negligible effect in extending the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant
Duncansby Head SLA	High/Very High	The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Lochend (c. 10 km), Tresdale (c. 2 km), and MeyGen Tidal (c. 5km) The Project would be visible in successive views with Beatrice Offshore (c. 32 km), Stevenson (c. 40 km), Telford (c. 39 km), and Wathegar 2 (c. 21 km)	Negligible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments in simultaneous views will be closer to the receptor than the Project The additional developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will have a negligible effect in extending the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant
The Flow Country and Berriedale Coast SLA	High	The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Achlachlan (c. 5 km), Bad a Cheo (c. 2 km), Halsary (c. 4 km), Lochend (c. 25 km), Lybster Road (c. 24 km), Weydale Farm (c. 19 km), Blackpark (c.16 km), Lower Thura (c. 12 km), Mid Kirk (c. 20km), Osclay Quarry	Negligible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the additional developments in simultaneous views will be closer to the receptor than the Project 	Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant

Designation	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
		<p>(c.18 km), Strathy Forest (c. 19 km), Strathy South (c. 16 km), Tresdale (c. 33 km), and LT22 – Dounreay to Mybster 275kV OHL</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Beatrice Offshore (c. 27 km), Caen Cottage (c. 5 km), Gaultiquoy (c. 4 km), Stevenson (41 km), Telford (c. 41km), MacColl (c. 31 km), Wathegar 2 (c.9 km), West Clyth Farm (c.12 km), Ascoile Gordonbush (c. 11 km) Lower Rumster (c. 12 km) Lychrobbie (c. 4 km) Seater Farm (c. 17 km), West Garty (c. 10 km), and LT22 – Mybster Substation Extension (c. 7 km)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	
Bens Griams and Loch nan Clar SLA	High	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Achlachlan (c. 31 km), Bad a Cheo (c. 34 km), Halsary (c. 33 km), Strathy Forest (c. 11 km) and Strathy South (c. 4 km)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Ascoile Gordonbush (c. 20 km), Creag Riabhach (c. 23 km), and West Garty (c. 22 km)</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
Ben Klibreck and Loch Choire SLA	High	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Strathy Forest (c. 28 km) and Strathy South (c. 21 km)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Ascoile Gordonbush (c. 16 km), Creag Riabhach (c. 5 km) and West Garty (c. 21 km)</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
Loch Fleet, Loch Brora and Glen Loth SLA	High/Very High	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Caen Cottage (c. 4 km) and Strathy South (c. 31 km)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Beatrice Offshore (c. 37 km), Stevenson (c. 44 km), Ascoile Gordonbush (<1 km), and West Garty (<1 km)</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will have a negligible effect in extending the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Table 29 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

Designation	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Melsetter House	Very High	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Lochend Farm (c. 21km) Wathegar 2 (c. 32 km) Lower Thura (c. 28 km), Tresdale (c.19 km) and Brims Tidal (<1 km)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Ore Brae (c. 6km)</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments visible will be closer to the receptor than the Project The Project will have no effect in extending the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Table 30 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON WILD LAND AREAS

Designation	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Wild Land Area 35 Ben Klibreck - Armine Forest	Very High	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Strathy Forest (c. 28 km) and Strathy South (c. 20 km)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Ascoile Gordonbush (c. 2 km) and West Garty (c. 13 km)</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments visible will be closer to the receptor than the Project The Project will have a negligible effect in extending the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
Wild Land Area 36 Causeymire - Knockfin Flows	Very High	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Achlachlan (c. 5 km), Bad a Cheo (c. 2 km), Galtiquoy (c. 4km), Lochend (c. 26 km), Lybster Road (c. 21 km), Wathegar 2 (c. 13km), Blackpark (c. 16 km), Lower Rumster (c. 14km), Lower Thura (c. 14km), Mid Kirk (c. 18 km), Osclay Quarry (c. 14 km), Seater Farm (c. 11 km), Strathy Forest (c. 14 km) Strathy South (c. 11km), LT22 – Dounreay to Mybster 275kV OHL (c. 5 km), and LT22 – Mybster Substation Extension (c. 5 km)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Beatrice Offshore, (c.22 km), Caen Cottage (within WLA), Halsary (c. 4 km), Stevenson (c. 34 km), Telford (c. 42 km), MacColl (c. 35 km), Ascoile Gordonbush (c. 13 km), West Garty (c. 6 km) and Spittal HVDC (c. 4 km)</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will have a negligible effect in extending the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
Wild Land Area 37 Foinaven - Ben Hee	Very High	<p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Creag Riabhach (within WLA).</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project would not be visible in simultaneous views with any of the assessed developments The development visible in successive view will be closer than the Project 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Designation	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Landscape Effect
Wild Land Area 38 Ben Hope - Ben Loyal	Very High	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Strathy Forest (c. 23 km) and Strathy South (c. 19 km)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Creag Riabhach (c. 10 km)</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments visible will be closer to the receptor than the Project The Project will have a negligible effect in extending the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
Wild Land Area 39 East Halladale Flows	Very High	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Ackron (c. 2 km), Lybster Road (c. 10 km), Dounreay Substation Extension (c. 5 km) and LT22 – Dounreay to Mybster 275kV OHL (c. 5 km)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Achlachlan (c. 9 km), Bad a Cheo (c. 12 km), Galtiquoy (c. 17 km), Halsary (c. 11 km), Lochend (c. 28 km), Wathegar 2 (c. 23 km), Weydale Farm (c. 13 km), Blackpark (c. 21 km), Creag Riabhach (c. 3 km), Lower Thura (c. 24 km) Strathy Forest (c. 6 km) and Strathy South (c. 7 km)</p>	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments visible in simultaneous views will be closer to the receptor than the Project The Project will have a minor effect in extending the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
Wild Land Area 41 Hoy	Very High	<p>The Project would be visible in simultaneous views with Lochend (c. 22 km), Lower Thura (c. 29 km), Tresdale (c. 22 km), and Brims Tidal (c. 4 km)</p> <p>The Project would be visible in successive views with Akla (c. 10km), Berriedale (c. 17 km), Ore Brae (c. 2 km), and Holodyke (c. 13 km)</p>	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments visible will be closer to the receptor than the Project The Project will have a substantial effect in extending the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Table 31 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON VIEWPOINTS

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude Of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Cumulative Visual Effect
1: Ben Ratha	High	<p>One Consented development will be visible: Lybster Road (Simultaneous visibility of 1 x 79m turbine @ c.11 km distant)</p> <p>Four additional In-Planning developments will be visible: Strathy Forest (Successive visibility of 18 x 145m turbines @ c. 15 km distant), Strathy South (Successive visibility of 47 x 135m turbines @ c. 15 km distant), LT22 – Dounreay to Mybster 275kV OHL (Simultaneous visibility @ c.6 km distant), Dounreay Tri Substation (Simultaneous visibility @ c.5 km distant)</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most visually significant developments will not be visible simultaneously with the Project The In-Planning developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
2. Strathy Point Car Park	High	<p>Two In-Planning developments will be visible: Strathy Forest (Successive visibility of 18 x 145m turbines @ c. 15 km distant), Strathy South (Successive visibility of 47 x 135m turbines @ c. 15 km distant)</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments will be further from the Viewpoint than the Project The additional developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The additional developments will not be visible simultaneously with the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
3. Portskerra/ Melvich	High/Medium	<p>One Consented development will be visible: Ackron (Simultaneous visibility of 2 x 35m turbines @ c.3 km distant)</p> <p>One additional In-Planning development will be visible: Dounreay Tri Substation (Simultaneous visibility @ c.10 km distant)</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional development will be further from the Viewpoint than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
4: Drum Holliston Car Park	High/Medium	<p>One Consented development will be visible: Lybster Road (Simultaneous visibility of 1 x 79m turbine @ c.10 km distant)</p> <p>Two additional In-Planning developments will be visible: LT22 – Dounreay to Mybster 275kV OHL (Simultaneous visibility @ c.5 km distant), Dounreay Tri Substation (Simultaneous visibility @ c.3.8 km distant)</p>	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments will be closer to the Viewpoint than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
5: Sandside Harbour Car Park	High/Medium	<p>One Consented development will be visible: Lybster Road (Simultaneous visibility of 1 x 79m turbine @ c.7 km distant)</p> <p>Two additional In-Planning developments will be visible: Dounreay Substation Extension (Successive visibility @ c.2 km</p>	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments will be closer to the Viewpoint than the Project The additional developments will not be visible simultaneously 	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude Of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Cumulative Visual Effect
		distant), LT22 – Dounreay to Mybster 275kV OHL (Successive visibility @ c.2 km distant)	<p>with the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	
6: St Mary's Chapel, Forss	Medium/Low.	<p>One Consented development will be visible: Lybster Road (Successive visibility of 1 x 79m turbine @ <1 km distant)</p> <p>One additional In-Planning development will be visible: LT22 – Dounreay to Mybster 275kV OHL (Successive visibility @ c.5 km distant)</p>	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional development will be further from the Viewpoint than the project The Consented development will remain the most noticeable component of the view The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
7. Dunnet Head	High	<p>7 Consented developments will be visible:</p> <p>Holbornhead (Simultaneous visibility of 2 x 18m turbines @ c.11 km), Achlachan (Successive visibility of 5 x 110m turbines @ c.24 km), Bad a' Cheo (Successive visibility of 13 x 112m turbines @ c.24 km), Halsary (Successive visibility of 15 x 112m turbines @ c.24 km), Ore Brae (Successive visibility of 2 x 67m turbines @ c.20 km), Wathegar 2 (Successive visibility of 9 x 110m turbines @ c.26 km), Weydale Farm (Successive visibility of 1 x 66m turbine @ c.13 km)</p> <p>7 additional In-Planning developments will be visible: Blackpark Watten (Successive visibility of 12 x 100m turbines @ c.20 km distant), Lochend (Successive visibility of 4 x 99.5m turbines @ c.10 km distant), Lower Thura Bower (Successive visibility of 2 x 92.5m turbines @ c.14 km distant), Mid Kirk Wick (Successive visibility of 1 x 79.6m turbine @ c.19 km distant), Seater Farm Bower (Successive visibility of 3 x 62m turbines @ c.16 km distant), Tresdale (Successive visibility of 3 x 99.5m turbines @ c.15 km distant), LT22 – Gills Bay Substation (Successive visibility @ c.9 km distant)</p>	<p>Minor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments are closer to the Viewpoint than the Project None of the additional developments will be visible simultaneously with the Project The In-Planning schemes will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Moderate/Minor</p> <p>Note that this judgement does not accord with the matrix in Table 15.4 The reason for this is that the magnitude of change is considered to be the primary determinant in this instance. The additional effect due to the Project will be restricted by the very long separation distance, and will be very limited in comparison with the totality of the Consented and In-Planning schemes.</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>
8. Scrabster – Stromness Ferry	Medium/High	<p>4 Consented developments will be visible:</p> <p>Achlachan (Successive visibility of 5 x 110m turbines @ c.32km), Bad a' Cheo (Successive visibility of 13 x 112m turbines @ c.32 km), Holbornhead (Successive visibility of 2 x 18m turbines @ c.13 km), Weydale Farm (Successive visibility of 1 x 66m turbine @ c.19 km)</p> <p>3 additional In-Planning developments will be visible: Lochend (Successive visibility of 4 x 99.5m turbines @ c.21 km distant), Lower Thura Bower (Successive visibility of 2 x 92.5m turbines @ c.25 km distant), Tresdale (Successive visibility of 3 x 99.5m turbines @ c.26 km distant)</p>	<p>Minor/Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments are more distant from the Viewpoint than the Project None of the additional developments will be visible simultaneously with the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Minor</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude Of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Cumulative Visual Effect
9. Path to the Old Man of Hoy	Very High	One Consented development will be visible: Holburnhead (Simultaneous visibility of 2 x 18m turbines @ c.28 km distant)	Negligible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional In-Planning developments will be visible • The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	Minor The significance of the effect is Not Significant

Table 32 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON SEQUENTIAL ROUTES

Route	Sensitivity	Summary of Cumulative Changes	Magnitude Of Cumulative Change	Determination of Likely Cumulative Visual Effect
A9 Northbound	Medium	For almost the entire journey, multiple additional developments will be visible either simultaneously or successively with the Project. The most visually significant of these include the consented developments at Halsary (15 x 112m turbines) and Bad a' Cheo. (13 x 112m turbines).	<p>Negligible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The additional developments will have a proportionately greater effect than the Project The Project will not substantially extend the area over which turbines (or other assessed developments) are visible. 	<p>Negligible</p> <p>The significance of the effect is Not Significant</p>