

SI 2021 Technical Appendix 7.2 Updated Viewpoint Analysis

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix provides an updated or revised viewpoint analysis that also takes account of the updated cumulative assessment presented in **SI Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual**. Detailed analysis is presented for five viewpoints (Viewpoints 1, 4, 5, 6 and 12) in **Tables 7.2.1-5** and a summary of the viewpoint analysis (viewpoints 1-20), comparing the EIA Report and the SI assessments is presented in **Table 7.2.6**.
- 1.1.2 Updated Viewpoint A summary of the viewpoint analysis and the cumulative viewpoint analysis is presented in **SI Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual**.
- 1.1.3 Further viewpoint analysis of the night-time effects of the Reduced Visible Aviation Lighting Strategy are provided in **SI 2021 Appendix 7.3** which concludes that there would be no significant effects.

1.2 Updated Viewpoint Analysis

- 1.2.1 Drawing from the viewpoint analysis both the EIA Report and SI indicate that significant visual effects, and cumulative visual effects, would be limited to approximately 8.7km (Viewpoints 1, 4, 5 and 6) with Viewpoint 12: Coreen Hills also assessed as significant as an exception at 13.2km distance.
- 1.2.2 The assessment judgements for sensitivity, magnitude, level of effect and significance have been subject to peer review by three chartered landscape architects at Wood plc., experienced in wind farm assessment. Although there was agreement on the sensitivity and significant effects for all five of the viewpoints, there was a consensus that the magnitude, presented in the EIA Report had been slightly over assessed in some cases.
- 1.2.3 It may be noted that in most cases (as well as for Viewpoints 1, 4, 5, 6 and 12) the sensitivity of the viewpoint is assessed as High and is representative of the view likely to be experienced by residents, walkers and visitors to recreational attractions in accordance with GLVIA 3¹. Viewpoints 1, 7, 10, 12 and 16 are assessed as Medium and representative of the view likely to be experienced by road users who tend to be of a reduced sensitivity due in part to the transient or sequential nature of the viewing experience, in accordance with GLVIA 3.
- 1.2.4 The assessment of magnitude, the level of effect and whether this is significant is assessed in accordance with GLVIA 3 and the methodology set out in **SI 2021 Appendix 7.1**. In all cases the nature or type of the effect is also described. Although there is no change to the overall assessment of significant effects, there is a slight change to the assessment of magnitude at six of the viewpoints (Viewpoints 1, 4, 9, 12, 14 and 15) in comparison with the EIA Report.

¹ Guidelines on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, IEMA and Landscape Institute, 2013.

Table 7.2.1 Updated Viewpoint Analysis: Viewpoint 1

SI 2021 Figure 7.7a-e	Viewpoint 1: Minor road near Tillathrowie	
Description	<p>This viewpoint is located 3.7km northeast of the nearest proposed turbine, on the layby to the south side of the minor road, just beyond the western boundary of The School House at an elevation of 267m AOD. It is representative of views experienced by local residents and road users in the Tillathrowie area.</p> <p>The viewpoint is located at a local high point on the road which allows over 180° views across the Tillathrowie valley and surrounding hillsides from the south clockwise through to north. A field boundary which consists of gorse and a belt of newly planted trees lies to the south of the road, limiting the views further towards the east. To the north, mature trees at The School House limit views to the east and northeast. The foreground landscape and parts of the lower hillsides in the distance are a mix of medium sized pasture and arable fields delineated by post and wire fencing with intermittent gorse. Commercial forestry covers much of the hillsides around the main farmhouse at Whitestones in the north of the view (to the right of the photograph) with areas of recently clear-felled forestry visible. The existing borrow pit is visible just above this (as indicated on the wireline).</p> <p>Following the road to the west, commercial forestry is prevalent across the Hill of Drumfergus and Craighend Hill which form the backdrop to the view. Wooden telegraph poles and overhead lines also follow the road and cross the fields north of the road. The property at Drumfergus can be seen at the foot of the hillside to the southwest, and the farms and houses at Tillathrowie are just visible to the west. Overall, it is a view of a medium scale, relatively simple, rolling landscape.</p>	
Sensitivity	<p>The susceptibility of the local residents is assessed as High and that of local road users as Medium. The view is likely to be highly valued by residents and although undesignated it is reasonably scenic and assessed as High to Medium.</p> <p>The sensitivity of this viewpoint is assessed as <i>High</i> (residents) to <i>Medium</i> (road users).</p>	
Magnitude of Change (proposed development only)	<p><u>Whilst in Operation:</u></p> <p>The wireline illustrates 12 hubs and 2 blades of the proposed turbines would be visible on the horizon, beyond the forestry, directly ahead and at the end of the valley, slightly framed by the adjacent rolling hillsides. Clashindarroch Wind Farm (blade tips) is currently just visible above the trees and the proposed borrow pit would be visible beyond the existing borrow pit (<i>Slight</i> magnitude). The proposed turbines would affect approximately 21° of the horizontal FoV at 3.7km distance. On average, approximately half of the turbine towers would be screened by landform.</p> <p>Photomontage (SI 2021 Figure 7.7e): Illustrates the proposed turbines, initial felling / restocking (Wind Farm Felling Plan) and the extension to the existing borrow pit (also shown on the wireline) at the beginning of the operation period in Year 1.</p> <p>The partial screening and FoV indicates a <i>Substantial – Moderate</i> magnitude of change.</p> <p><u>Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:</u></p> <p>There would be some partial views of cranes, turbines, and activity at the borrow pit during construction. The magnitude of change would increase from <i>Zero</i> at the start of construction period to <i>Substantial – Moderate</i> on completion.</p>	
Assessment	Sensitivity	High (residents) Medium (road users)
	Magnitude	Substantial – Moderate (Noting: Slight for the proposed borrow pit).
	Level of Effect	Major to Major / Moderate and Significant (residents) Major / Moderate to Moderate and Significant (road users) (Noting: <i>Moderate to Moderate / Minor</i> and not significant for the proposed borrow pit).
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.
Cumulative Assessment (Scenario 1): Existing + Consented wind farms and the proposed development		
Cumulative Magnitude	The blade tips from the existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm are just visible in the background (Negligible magnitude).	
	Additional Effect:	Major to Major / Moderate and Significant (residents)

Cumulative Assessment: (Scenario 1)		Major / Moderate to Moderate and Significant (road users)
	Combined Effect:	Major to Major / Moderate and Significant (residents) Major / Moderate to Moderate and Significant (road users)
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.
Cumulative Assessment (Scenario 2): Existing + Consented + Application wind farms and the proposed development		
Cumulative Magnitude	No other wind farm applications would be visible.	

Table 7.2.2 Updated Viewpoint Analysis: Viewpoint 4

SI 2021 Figure 7.8a-e	Viewpoint 4: Tap O' Noth		
Description	<p>This viewpoint is located 4.8km southeast of the nearest proposed turbine at an elevation of 563m AOD on the summit of Tap O' Noth, just north of the trig point. It is representative of 360° views that would be experienced by walkers.</p> <p>The summit of the Tap O' Noth is the site of an ancient hill fort which encloses a large sunken area, with panoramic views of the surrounding landscape best viewed from the outer edges of the summit / hill fort. The viewpoint is located on the north-western end of the fort, near the trig point (the 'viewpoint map' is at the opposite south-eastern edge of the summit) where the focus of the panoramic views is primarily to the western side of the summit. The immediate landscape to the west and north consists of a patchwork of commercial forestry that blankets undulating hills (Clashindarroch Forest) and includes the existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm. The <i>Open Upland</i> LCT within Moray is visible beyond the forestry and extends to the skyline and includes the Dorenell Wind Farm and the prominent summit of Ben Rinnes. To the south the immediate landscape is largely arable and pasture with shelterbelts. Cairnmore and Wheellemont turbines are visible within this section of view. In the middle distance in this direction, the Lumsden valley area is visible between the moorland covered Correen Hills to the southeast and the Cabrach (including the summit of The Buck) to the southwest. Kildrummy Wind Farm is seen above the skyline, beyond the moorland ridge to the left of The Buck and in front of the distant Cairngorms with Morven (in the Cairngorms National Park) visible further to the south. To the north, the landscape descends towards the coast and a mostly agricultural and settled landscape, although the outcrops of Knock Hill and Meikle Balloch are notable features.</p> <p>Within the agricultural landscape, small wind farms and single turbines are a consistent feature, whereas larger windfarms are visible to the southwest in the <i>Open Upland</i> LCT of Moray.</p>		
Sensitivity	The susceptibility of the walkers is assessed as High and although undesignated the value of the 360° views from the summit are valued for their scenic quality as a promoted viewpoint and assessed as High. The sensitivity of this viewpoint is consequently assessed as <i>High</i> .		
Magnitude of Change (proposed development only)	<p><u>Whilst in Operation:</u></p> <p>The wireline illustrates 14 of the proposed turbines would be visible (approximately 11 appearing above the horizon), set within the forestry, below the viewpoint. The proposed turbines would appear at 4.8km distance affecting approximately 22° of the horizontal FoV. The turbine composition and spacing matches that of the existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm and continues the 'natural' or logical spread of wind farm development from the existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm, further to the north across the commercial forestry, beyond the Ealaiche Burn which separates the two windfarms. In addition to the EIA Report photomontage, the updated SI 2021 photomontage illustrates all of the turbines facing towards the prevailing wind, whilst the accompanying wireline illustrates the existing and the proposed turbines facing the viewer. Although the proposed turbines are larger and closer to the viewer, they appear as a more realistic and unified as a group of turbines or 'one wind farm'. The pattern of large-scale wind farm development (Clashindarroch, Dorenell and the proposed development) is all contained within this portion of larger scale, forested / open moorland landscape in the western quadrant of the view.</p> <p>These factors and the intervening distance and FoV indicate <i>Substantial-Moderate</i> magnitude of change.</p> <p><u>Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:</u></p> <p>There would be some partial views of cranes and turbine construction and the magnitude of change would increase from <i>Zero</i> at the start of the construction period to <i>Moderate</i> on completion.</p>		
Assessment	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sensitivity</td> <td>High</td> </tr> </table>	Sensitivity	High
Sensitivity	High		

	Magnitude	Substantial - Moderate
	Level of Effect	Major to Major / Moderate and Significant
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.
Cumulative Assessment (Scenario 1):		
Existing + Consented wind farms and the proposed development		
Cumulative Magnitude	<p>A number of existing wind farm developments are visible from this 360 a viewpoint. The most noticeable include the existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm at 5.5km distance (Moderate magnitude), Dorenell at 14.5km distance (Moderate to Slight magnitude) collectively affecting 60° of the horizontal FoV. Other wind farms include Cairnmore and Upper Wheellemont, both within 5km (Slight magnitude) and others such as Kildrummy, Cairnborrow, Drummies and Glens of Foundland at between 10-15km distance (Slight to Negligible magnitude).</p> <p>There would be little or no visibility of consented wind farms.</p>	
Cumulative Assessment: (Scenario 1)	Additional Effect:	Major to Major / Moderate and Significant
	Combined Effect:	Major and Significant (due to the proposed development and Clashindarroch and Dorenell)
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.
Cumulative Assessment (Scenario 2):		
Existing + Consented + Application wind farms and the proposed development		
Cumulative Magnitude	<p>The blades of the Garbet application would be visible beyond the proposed development at 12km distanced (Slight-Negligible magnitude). Other applications including Clash Gour and Rothes III would be visible in the far distance beyond 30km distance (Negligible magnitude).</p> <p><i>The proposed scoping schemes, in particular the Clashindarroch Extension (Infenergy Development) would further reinforce this pattern of large-scale wind farm development, restricted to the southwestern quadrant of this view (Substantial – Moderate magnitude).</i></p>	
Cumulative Assessment: (Scenario 2)	Additional Effect:	Major to Major / Moderate and Significant
	Combined Effect:	Major and Significant (due to the proposed development and Clashindarroch and Dorenell) <i>(The combined effect would remain Major and Significant with the addition of Clashindarroch Extension (Infenergy Development) to this scenario).</i>
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.

Table 7.2.3 Updated Viewpoint Analysis: Viewpoint 5

SI 2021 Figure 7.9a-e	Viewpoint 5: The Buck
Description	<p>This viewpoint is located 8.65km south of the nearest proposed turbine at an elevation of 721m AOD on the summit of The Buck. It is representative of 360° views that would be experienced by walkers.</p> <p>The western side of The Buck lies within Moray and the eastern side lies within Aberdeenshire and as such it is representative of views of the <i>Outlying Hills and Ridges</i> LCT (<i>Moorland Plateaux</i> LCT and <i>Grampian Outliers</i> LCA) and also the <i>Open Upland</i> LCT within Moray. The summit of The Buck allows panoramic views to the uplands in the west and south which rise to the Cairngorms. Ben Rinnes is prominent on the skyline to the northwest. To the north and northeast the heather moorland extends towards large tracts of commercial forestry where the existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm is located. Beyond this, the undulating landforms and promontories of the <i>Grampian Outliers</i> LCA are clear amongst the lower valleys and farmland. Directly to the southeast, the undulating moorland, which contains Kildrummy Wind Farm, partly limits open views towards the River Don valley beyond.</p>
Sensitivity	The susceptibility of the walkers is assessed as High and although undesignated the value of the 360° views from the summit are valued for their scenic quality and assessed as High to Medium. The sensitivity of this viewpoint is consequently assessed as <i>High</i> .
Magnitude of Change (proposed development only)	<p><u>Whilst in Operation:</u></p> <p>The wireline illustrates 14 of the proposed turbines would visible be at 8.65km distance affecting approximately 10° of the horizontal FoV. The turbine composition and spacing closely matches that of the</p>

	<p>existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm as illustrated in the updated photomontage which illustrates all of the turbines facing towards the prevailing wind. Conversely, the wireline illustrates all of the turbines facing the viewer and as such provides an additional visualisation in comparison to the EIA Report. The updated photomontage presents a more realistic visualisation and as such the turbines appear as a unified group of turbines. The proposed turbines partly overlap with the existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm and double its horizontal extent, although the combined group appears reasonably well accommodated within the wider scale landscape of the forest and moorland comprising <i>Outlying Hills and Ridges</i> LCT and <i>Open Upland</i> LCT. These factors and the intervening distance and FoV indicate <i>Moderate</i> magnitude.</p> <p><u>Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:</u></p> <p>There would be some partial views of cranes and turbine construction and the magnitude of change would increase from <i>Zero</i> at the start of the construction period to <i>Moderate</i> on completion.</p>	
Assessment	Sensitivity	High
	Magnitude	Moderate
	Level of Effect	Major / Moderate and Significant
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.
Cumulative Assessment (Scenario 1):		
Existing + Consented wind farms and the proposed development		
Cumulative Magnitude	<p>A number of existing wind farm developments are visible from this 360° viewpoint. The most noticeable include the existing Kildrummy at 2.5km distance (Substantial to Moderate magnitude), the existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm at 6.1km distance (Moderate magnitude), Dorenell at 9.7km distance (Moderate magnitude), Cairnmore at 9.2km distance and Upper Wheedlemont at 6.4km distance, both Slight magnitude.</p> <p>There would be little or no visibility of consented wind farms (Negligible magnitude).</p>	
Cumulative Assessment: (Scenario 1)	Additional Effect:	Moderate and Significant
	Combined Effect:	Major / Moderate and Significant (due to the proposed development, Clashindarroch and Dorenell)
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.
Cumulative Assessment (Scenario 2):		
Existing + Consented + Application wind farms and the proposed development		
Cumulative Magnitude	<p>The Garbet application would be visible at 12.8km distance (Slight magnitude) and Rothes III Rothes III would be visible in the far distance beyond 30km distance (Negligible magnitude).</p> <p><i>The proposed scoping schemes, in particular the Clashindarroch Extension (Infenergy Development) would further reinforce the pattern of large-scale wind farm development in this area (Substantial – Moderate magnitude).</i></p>	
Cumulative Assessment: (Scenario 2)	Additional Effect:	Moderate and Significant
	Combined Effect:	Major / Moderate and Significant (due to the proposed development, Clashindarroch and Dorenell) <i>(The combined effect would increase to Major to Major / Moderate and Significant with the addition of Clashindarroch Extension (Infenergy Development) to this scenario).</i>
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.

Table 7.2.4 Updated Viewpoint Analysis: Viewpoint 6

SI 2021 Figure 7.1a0a-d	Viewpoint 6: Clashmach Hill
Description	<p>This viewpoint is located 7.2km northeast of the nearest proposed turbine at an elevation of 375m AOD on the summit of Clashmach Hill. It is representative of 360° views that would be experienced by walkers.</p> <p>The summit and hill walk up to Clashmach Hill provides a fine view towards Huntly set within the Deveron Valley SLA to the northeast, with further views of the Deveron Valley to the north and Strath Bogie to the south. Viewing in the opposite direction (towards the proposed turbines) the view is across the moorland and forested landscape of the <i>Outlying Hills and Ridges</i> LCT (<i>Moorland Plateaux</i> LCT and <i>Grampian Outliers</i></p>

	LCA). The distinctive hills of the Tap O' Noth, The Buck and Ben Rinnes are all clearly visible. The existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm is visible along with several other wind farms which form a characteristic of the landscape in these views. The scale of wind farm development appears reasonably well accommodated within the south-western quadrant and the wider 360° views.	
Sensitivity	The susceptibility of the walkers is assessed as High and although undesignated the value of the 360° views from the summit are valued for their scenic quality and assessed as High to Medium (noting the viewpoint is located on the edge of the Deveron Valley SLA, viewing away from the valley). The sensitivity of this viewpoint is consequently assessed as <i>High</i> .	
Magnitude of Change (proposed development only)	<p><u>Whilst in Operation:</u></p> <p>The wireline illustrates 14 of the proposed turbines would be visible at 7.2km distance affecting approximately 11° of the horizontal FoV. The turbine array would overlap with the existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm as illustrated in the updated photomontage (provided in addition to the EIA Report photomontage) and shows all of the turbines facing towards the prevailing wind in the same direction. Conversely the accompanying wireline illustrates all of the existing and the proposed turbines facing the viewer. The updated photomontage appears more realistic and despite the overlap, there is a sense of separation between the two groups of turbines and a perception of 'depth of field' that would provide some mitigation to the increased density of turbines with the proposed turbines appearing larger and in front of the existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm. The combined group appears reasonably well accommodated within the wider scale landscape of the forest and moorland comprising <i>Outlying Hills and Ridges LCT (Moorland Plateaux LCT and Grampian Outliers LCA)</i>.</p> <p>These factors and the intervening distance and FoV indicate <i>Moderate</i> magnitude.</p> <p><u>Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:</u></p> <p>There would be some partial views of cranes and turbine construction and the magnitude of change would increase from <i>Zero</i> at the start of the construction period to <i>Moderate</i> on completion.</p>	
Assessment	Sensitivity	High
	Magnitude	Moderate
	Level of Effect	Major / Moderate and Significant
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.
Cumulative Assessment (Scenario 1):		
Existing + Consented wind farms and the proposed development		
Cumulative Magnitude	<p>A number of existing wind farm developments are visible from this 360° a viewpoint. The most noticeable include the existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm at 9.8km distance and Kildrumny and Dorenell are both visible beyond 15km distanced (all Slight magnitude). Other wind farm development includes Cairnborrow at 4.8km distance with Edintore beyond at 10.6km distance, Hill of Towie I at 14.5km distance, Glens of foundland at 10.7km and Drummies at 6.9km distance, all Slight magnitude.</p> <p>Hill of Towie II and Alutmore consented wind farms would be visible at 15km and 20km respectfully (Slight to Negligible magnitude).</p>	
Cumulative Assessment: (Scenario 1)	Additional Effect:	Moderate and Significant
	Combined Effect:	Major / Moderate and Significant (due to the proposed development and Clashindarroch)
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.
Cumulative Assessment (Scenario 2):		
Existing + Consented + Application wind farms and the proposed development		
Cumulative Magnitude	<p>The single turbine at Meikleton of Ardonald would be visible at 6.2km within the Cairnborrow turbines (Negligible magnitude), and other applications at Rothes III (28.7km distance) and Clash Gour (beyond 30km distance) would also be visible in the far distance (Negligible magnitude).</p> <p><i>The proposed scoping schemes, in particular the Clashindarroch Extension (Infinergy Development) would further reinforce the pattern of large-scale wind farm development in this area / direction of view (Substantial – Moderate magnitude).</i></p>	
Cumulative Assessment: (Scenario 2)	Additional Effect:	Moderate and Significant
	Combined Effect:	Major / Moderate and Significant (due to the proposed development and Clashindarroch)

		(The combined effect would increase to Major to Major / Moderate and Significant with the addition of Clashindarroch Extension (Infinergy Development) to this scenario).
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.

Table 7.2.5 Updated Viewpoint Analysis: Viewpoint 12

SI 2021 Figure 7.1a1a-e	Viewpoint 12: Coreen Hills, Old Military Road	
Description	<p>This viewpoint is located 13.5km southeast of the nearest proposed turbine at an elevation of 381m AOD at the Ordnance Survey viewpoint and layby on the Old Military Road (also known as Suie Road) on the northern edge of the Correen Hills SLA. It is representative of views that would be obtained by road users and visitors to the viewpoint.</p> <p>There are three lay-bys and some benches at this viewpoint, which is an attractive 180° panorama, orientated and focused north, along Strath Bogie, which is framed by the Hill o' Noth and the Knockandy Hill and views across the <i>Farmed Basin – Aberdeenshire</i> LCT (formerly the <i>Agricultural Heartlands</i> LCT and the <i>Insch Basin</i> LCA). The Tap 'O Noth is a distinctive focal point to the left and Ben Rinnes is discernible on the distant horizon to the far northwest. (The visualisations illustrated in EIA Report and SI 2021 Figures 7.11b-d are orientated off-centre to focus on the existing and proposed turbines, whereas SI 2021 Figure 7.11e is orientated towards the 'centre' of 'main focus' of the view).</p> <p>The existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm is also visible to the left (northwest) along with Dorenell, both of which are contained to views along the Cabrack by the flanks of the Coreen Hills and the Tap O' Noth. There are several other smaller scale wind farm developments in the view all of which appear reasonably well accommodated (<i>Negligible</i>) within the wider panorama.</p>	
Sensitivity	The susceptibility of visitors to the viewpoint is assessed as High, whilst road users would tend towards Medium susceptibility due amongst other things to the movement of the vehicle and the negotiation of the bend in the road. The views are located on the edge of the Coreen Hills SLA and valued for their scenic quality as a promoted viewpoint indicating a High value. The sensitivity of this viewpoint is consequently assessed as <i>High</i> (visitors) and <i>Medium</i> (road users).	
Magnitude of Change (proposed development only)	<p><u>Whilst in Operation:</u></p> <p>The wireline illustrates 9 of the proposed turbines would be visible at 13.5km distance affecting a narrow 5° of the horizontal FoV. Part of the turbine array (5 turbines) is screened by the Tap O' Noth.</p> <p>Ordinarily, the turbines in this view would appear sideways, facing into the predominantly south westerly winds, in this case the visualisations show all of the Clashindarroch and the proposed turbines facing the viewer. A key difference between the Clashindarroch turbines and the proposed turbines is that the Clashindarroch turbines appear 'on' the horizon whilst the proposed turbines appear back clothed by the forestry, are closer to the viewer and larger in comparison.</p> <p>The narrow field of view and distance indicate a Slight or 'noticeable' magnitude, but the turbines appear more prominent because of their position close to the Tap O' Noth indicating a Moderate-Slight or Moderate magnitude. The magnitude has been assessed as <i>Moderate</i>.</p> <p><u>Whilst Under Construction and Decommissioning:</u></p> <p>There would be some partial views of cranes and turbine construction and the magnitude of change would increase from <i>Zero</i> at the start of the construction period to <i>Moderate</i> on completion.</p>	
Assessment	Sensitivity	High (Visitors), Medium (Road users)
	Magnitude	Moderate
	Level of Effect	Major / Moderate and Significant (Visitors / walkers) Moderate and not significant (Road users)
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.
Cumulative Assessment (Scenario 1): Existing + Consented wind farms and the proposed development		
Cumulative Magnitude	<p>A number of existing wind farm developments are visible from this 180° a viewpoint. The main ones are contained in a sector of the view, viewing towards the Cabrack, to the left of the Tap o' Noth. They include the existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm at 13.6km distance, Upper Wheedlemont farm and part of Cairnmore at 7.6km and 4.4km distance respectfully, and Dorenell at 21.8km distance (all Slight or Negligible magnitude). Other existing micro-generation turbines are visible in the low-lying valleys and basins.</p> <p>The consented Aultmore wind farm would be visible at beyond 35km to the north (Negligible magnitude).</p>	
	Additional Effect:	Moderate and Significant (all receptors)



Cumulative Assessment: (Scenario 1)	Combined Effect:	Major / Moderate and Significant (due to the proposed development and Clashindarroch) (Visitors) Moderate and not significant (due to the proposed development and Clashindarroch) (Road users)
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.
Cumulative Assessment (Scenario 2): Existing + Consented + Application wind farms and the proposed development		
Cumulative Magnitude	Theoretically blades from the Garbet application would be visible at 20.6km distance (Negligible magnitude) and there would be no change to the assessment. <i>The proposed scoping schemes, in particular the Clashindarroch Extension (Infinergy Development) would further reinforce the pattern of large-scale wind farm development in this quadrant of the view (Substantial – Moderate magnitude).</i>	
Cumulative Assessment: (Scenario 2)	Additional Effect:	Moderate and Significant (all receptors)
	Combined Effect:	Major / Moderate and Significant (due to the proposed development and Clashindarroch) (Visitors) Moderate and not significant (due to the proposed development and Clashindarroch) (Road users) <i>(The combined effect would increase to Major to Major / Moderate and Significant with the addition of Clashindarroch Extension (Infinergy Development) to this scenario).</i>
	Type of Effect	Long term (reversible), direct and negative.

Table 7.2.6 Comparison of the EIA Report and SI Viewpoint Analysis

Viewpoint	Sensitivity	EIA Report: Viewpoint Analysis		SI 2021: Viewpoint Analysis		Change to Analysis?
		Magnitude	Level of Effect	Magnitude	Level of Effect	
1: Minor road nr Tillathrowie	High	Substantial	Major	Substantial – Mod.	Major to Major / Mod.	Yes
	Medium		Major / Moderate		Major / Mod. to Mod.	Yes
2: Minor road nr Backside	High	Zero	No View	Zero	No View	-
3: Haugh of Glass	High	Zero	No View	Zero	No View	-
4: Tap o’ Noth	High	Substantial	Major	Substantial – Mod.	Major to Major / Mod.	Yes
5: The Buck	High	Moderate	Major / Moderate	Moderate	Major / Moderate	-
6: Clashmach Hill	High	Moderate	Major / Moderate	Moderate	Major / Moderate	-
7: A920 between Huntly and Dufftown	Medium	Slight	Moderate / Minor	Slight	Moderate / Minor	-
8: Minor road nr Course, southeast of A97	High	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	-
9: Minor road off B9117 nr Milltown of Rothiemay	High	Slight	Moderate	Slight - Negligible	Mod. to Mod. / Minor	Yes
10: A96 between Huntly and Keith	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	-
11: Battle Hill, Huntly	High	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	-
12: Coreen Hills, Old Military Road	High	Substantial	Major	Moderate	Major / Moderate	Yes
	Medium		Major / Moderate		Moderate	Yes
13: Ben Rinnes	High	Slight	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	-
14: Knock Hill	High	Slight	Moderate	Negligible	Moderate / Minor	Yes
15: Ben Aigan	High	Slight	Moderate	Negligible	Moderate / Minor	Yes
16: A96. Leys of Dummuies	Medium	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	-
17: Oxen Craig	High	Slight -Negligible	Mod. to Mod. / Minor	Slight -Negligible	Mod. to Mod. / Minor	-
18: Burnside, north of Newmill	High	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor	-
19: Ladder Hills, Little Geal Charn	High	Slight -Negligible	Mod. to Mod. / Minor	Slight -Negligible	Mod. to Mod. / Minor	-
20: Meikle Balloch	High	Slight -Negligible	Mod. to Mod. / Minor	Slight -Negligible	Mod. to Mod. / Minor	-

Note: Moderate has been abbreviated to 'Mod.' within this table.



