

Technical Appendix 3.5 Effects less than Moderate

Introduction

1. Receptors for which effects would be moderate or greater are described within **Chapter 3** of the EIA Report. This appendix covers those receptors considered in detail for which effects were identified as moderate/minor or lower.

Effects on Landscape Character

LCT 359 Upland Sloping Moorland

- 1.1.1 This LCT includes the site and those of Edinbane and Ben Aketil Wind Farms to the southwest and southeast of the site. As illustrated by **Figure 3.5**, this LCT extends across around half of the area within 5km of the proposed turbines, and to around 13km to the southeast. Key characteristics are described by NatureScot as:
 - *“Expansive moorland with gentle slopes and broad undulations above 50 metres and sweeping, rounded summits up to 260 metres.*
 - *Mainly smooth, with small radiating burns cutting into lower slopes and weakly defined steps where peat is thinner overlying the stepped bedrock.*
 - *Occasional finer grain, ridge-like or hummocky undulations in surface deposits, found in places at the base of slopes.*
 - *Mainly used for grazing on rough grass land, and for forestry, which together form a large scale patchwork of contrasting colours and textures.*
 - *Little settlement – occasional isolated modern farms.*
 - *Distance and scale are difficult to judge, except where roads, power lines or occasional wind turbines introduce scale.*
 - *Simple overall composition.*
 - *Exposed and open, with extensive views to surrounding mountains, islands, coastlines and the sea.”*
- 1.1.2 The site is fairly typical of this description, only differing in that it includes one of the few areas of forestry which are noted in the more detailed description of the LCT. As set out within **Technical Appendix 3.2: Landscape Sensitivity**, this LCT is not included in any local or national designations and is judged to be of community value. Susceptibility to the Proposed Development is judged to be medium. This judgement takes account of a mix of characteristics which indicate lower susceptibility including the large scale, openness, simplicity broadly sloping landform of the landscape and the relative lack of built development except wind farms; and some which indicate higher susceptibility, including the extensive views available and the role of this area of higher ground in forming the visual backdrop to the coastal settlements and main roads. Considering susceptibility and value together, sensitivity is judged to be medium/low.
- 1.1.3 As illustrated by **Figure 3.6**, there would be widespread visibility of the Proposed Development from the LCT within 5km of the proposed turbines, however this would be reduced to the north, east and south by forestry. The most extensive areas of visibility would be to the east and southwest. In these two directions, the existing wind farms already affect the landscape character beyond 1km from the proposed turbines. Taking these factors into account, there would be medium scale changes to character within 1km of the proposed turbines where the perception of the landscape would change from being near wind farms to being within a wind farm and there would be medium/small scale changes in the small part of the LCT to the north of the A850 and the site due to the sense of greater proximity to a wind farm as illustrated by viewpoint 1. Elsewhere within the LCT either limited visibility or the proximity of one of the existing wind farms would mean that character is unchanged.

- 1.1.4 Medium and medium/small scale changes would arise across a localised extent of the LCT and give rise to a medium magnitude of change. Effects would be moderate/minor, adverse and not significant.
- 1.1.5 As shown by **Figure 3.3**, there would only be limited differences in visibility of the Proposed Development compared to the consented development within this LCT, with an area 1-4km to the south of the site having slightly increased visibility of mostly just one turbine blade tip, but up to three in places. It is not considered that this slight increase in tip height visibility, or the increased height of the turbines, would give rise to different effects on character than for the consented development.

LCT 360 Stepped Moorland

2. There are multiple instances of this character type within 7km of the proposed turbines as illustrated by **Figures 3.5 and 3.6**. For the purposes of this assessment these are grouped into areas in similar locations in the analysis below. Key characteristics are described by NatureScot as:
- *“Distinctive stepped landform rising from the coast up to moderate elevation uplands.*
 - *Clearly defined, often sloping, terraces and steps which are sometimes inclined.*
 - *Hills tend to be asymmetrical with a horizontal emphasis and broad base.*
 - *Low stepped inclined shelves or low cliffs at the coast, often forming promontories and seen as repeated, low, horizontal headlands extending into the sea, and receding into the distance.*
 - *Stepped character varies depending on depth of deposits over terraces and height of vertical faces.*
 - *Repetitive pattern of vertical faces and gently sloping or slanting terraces.*
 - *Exposed basalt rock faces separating level or sloping terraces of grass or heather moorland.*
 - *Vertical steps may appear as low outcrops or walls of rock, and form steep cliffs along coastlines.*
 - *Isolated large to moderate scale forest blocks, usually found in more elevated areas masking and competing with the stepped profile form.*
 - *Trees and plantations largely absent on coastal lowlands.*
 - *Extensive grazed rough grassland, bog and heather, with more intensively grazed grassland at the coast, which is smoother and greener.*
 - *Mainly un-settled, with a few solitary farms, the type is interspersed with Farmed and Settled Lowlands – Skye & Lochalsh at the coast.*
 - *Main roads and single track roads traverse lower slopes and passes; occasional forest, farm and windfarm tracks extend up mid-slopes.*
 - *Mainly single track roads pass through coastal areas, connecting adjacent settlements.*
 - *Abandoned shielings and field patterns*
 - *Exposed and open, extensive visibility.*
 - *At the coast, high inter-visibility between promontories and rare views of inaccessible coastlines and mountains.”*

3. As set out within **Technical Appendix 3.2**, this LCT is mostly not included in any local or national designations, though it is in places where it forms the landscape setting to settled areas which are included in SLAs. Taking these factors into account it is judged to be of regional/community value. Susceptibility to the Proposed Development is judged to be high/medium. This judgement takes account of higher susceptibility characteristics included the stepped landform, open views and relationship to the coastal settlements; and lower susceptibility characteristics including the openness, simple landcover and lack of settlement. Considering susceptibility and value together, sensitivity is judged to be high/medium.
4. **Waternish (1.7km, N)** – This area includes most of the Waternish peninsula. As shown by **Figure 3.6**, there would be relatively widespread visibility within 6km north of the Proposed Development, beyond which there would be a notable reduction and visibility would only arise from hill tops along the spine of the peninsula. There are no viewpoints within this landscape unit, but viewpoint 1 illustrates effects from closer proximity and the same direction, and viewpoint 12 illustrates effects from just outside the LCT near Greshornish. Views inland do not form a key characteristic of this LCT and such views from the peninsula already include Ben Aketil and or Edinbane Wind Farms when looking southwards. As illustrated by viewpoints 1 and 12, changes to character would arise from a sense of increased proximity to wind farms compared to those currently operational, which would give rise to small scale changes within the main area of visibility within 6km to the north of the Proposed Development.
5. Small scale changes would arise across a limited extent of the LCT unit and give rise to a small/negligible magnitude of change. Effects would be minor, adverse and not significant.
6. As shown by **Figure 3.3**, there would only be limited differences in visibility of the Proposed Development compared to the consented development within this LCT unit, with very restricted areas of slightly greater visibility. It is not considered that this slight increase in tip height visibility, or the increased height of the proposed turbines, would give rise to different effects on character than for the consented development.
7. **Beinn a' Chearcaill to Loch Sligachan (1.5km, SE)** – This area includes extensive area of moorland to the south and southeast of the site and the small outlier at Beinn a' Chlèirich. Viewpoints 9, 10 and 18 illustrate effects on this area. There would be small scale changes to character within the small outlier at Beinn a' Chlèirich where the addition of the Proposed Development would close the gap between wind farms in northward views, and with the combination of Edinbane, Ben Aketil and the consented Glen Ullinish Wind Farm would create a sense that this outlier is set within an area surrounded by wind farms. Beyond this area, operational or consented wind farms would remain closer than the Proposed Development and the addition of the Proposed Development would not change the character.
8. Small scale changes would arise across a very limited extent of the LCT unit and give rise to a negligible magnitude of change. Effects would be minimal, neutral and not significant.
9. As shown by **Figure 3.3**, there would only be differences in visibility of the Proposed Development compared to the consented development within this LCT unit. However, the additional visibility would mostly arise within and to the south of Glen Ullinish Wind Farm and would not give rise to different effects on character than for the consented development.
10. **Loch Snizort Beag to Loch Greshornish (3km, NE)** – Including the larger area of the LCT between Edinbane and Loch Snizort Beag, and smaller areas at Knott, Dùn Cruin and Ben Tote. Viewpoint 2 is on the edge of the LCT unit closest to the site, and viewpoint 12 illustrates views from a similar distance and direction. As illustrated by the viewpoints, the Proposed Development would appear slightly larger than Edinbane Wind Farm and would increase the influence of wind farms on the inland skyline. This would give rise to small scale changes to character in the area of visibility at the western edge of the LCT unit between Edinbane and Kildonan as illustrated by **Figure 3.6**.
11. Small scale changes would arise across a localised extent of the LCT unit and give rise to a small magnitude of change. Effects would be moderate/minor, neutral and not significant.
12. As shown by **Figure 3.3**, there would be very limited differences in visibility of the Proposed Development compared to the consented development within this LCT unit and neither this additional visibility or the

increased height of the proposed turbines would give rise to different effects on character than for the consented development.

13. **Loch Dunvegan to Loch Bay (5km, W)** – This area includes the moorlands which extend between Dunvegan and Loch Bay. There are no viewpoints within this area. Viewpoint 1 is from a similar direction and views from within the LCT unit would be more distant than viewpoint 1 and aligned to look along the line of Ben Aketil Wind Farm which would remain closer than the Proposed Development. Small scale changes to character would arise in the limited area of visibility to the northwest as shown by **Figure 3.6**, with the changes arise due to the addition of a second row of turbines extending away on the inland skyline, creating a distinct and noticeable pattern of development.
14. Small scale changes would arise across a limited extent of the LCT unit and give rise to a small/negligible magnitude of change. Effects would be minor, neutral and not significant.
15. As shown by **Figure 3.3**, there would be very some minor differences in visibility of the Proposed Development compared to the consented development within this LCT unit – mainly arising on south facing slopes near Dunvegan and looking along the steep northeast facing slopes west of Bay. Neither this additional visibility nor the increased height of the turbines would give rise to different effects on character than for the consented development.

LCT 358 Low Smooth Moorland

16. There are three instances of this character type within 7km of the proposed turbines as illustrated by **Figures 3.5** and **3.6**. As set out at paragraph 3.85 of **Chapter 3**, effects on two areas would be negligible. The remaining areas is considered below. Key characteristics are described by NatureScot as:
 - *“Moderately sized bands of peaty lowland of low relief, mainly below 50 metres elevation.*
 - *Simple composition with horizontal or gently sloping skyline.*
 - *Formed in depressions linked to the coast, in straths and glens between hills, and at the foot of landslide edges.*
 - *Mainly smooth terrain, rough grazing, usually in close proximity to settlement, with evidence of former or current drainage.*
 - *Sinuuous burns, rivers, drainage channels, eroded peat banks and peat beds provide occasional detailed texture.*
 - *Evidence of intermittent prehistoric and historic settlement, with few modern built features.*
 - *Expansive and open, with views of mountains, islands and sea, channelled by adjacent hill slopes.”*
17. **West of Edinbane (1.5km, N)** – This is a small area between the A850 and the local road to Greshornish, west of Edinbane. As set out within **Technical Appendix 3.2**, this area is not included in any local or national designations and is judged to be of community value. Susceptibility to the Proposed Development is judged to be medium/low, taking account of the openness and gently sloping landform, lack of development and sparse vegetation as well as the sinuous patterns created by Red Burn and tributary streams. Considering susceptibility and value together, sensitivity is judged to be low.
18. As shown by **Figure 3.6**, there would be widespread visibility of the Proposed Development, which would become the closest wind farm, from within the LCT. There are no viewpoints within the LCT, but viewpoints 1, 2 and 12 illustrate views from nearby. The Proposed Development would be separated from the landscape unit by the A850 and forestry which would moderate the sense of proximity.
19. Changes to character would be medium/small scale across a wide extent of the LCT unit, giving rise to a medium/small magnitude of change. Effects would be minor, adverse and not significant.
20. As shown by **Figure 3.3**, there would be a small band of additional visibility compared to the consented development – in the closest part of the LCT where the slightly higher blade tips would be more visible above

the forestry. Neither this additional visibility nor the increased height of the proposed turbines would give rise to different effects on character than for the consented development.

LCT 357 Farmed and Settled Lowlands

21. The detailed baseline description for this LCT is provided at paragraph 3.95 of **Chapter 3**.
22. **Edinbane and Kildonan (2km, NE)** – Contains the two units of this LCT at Edinbane and Kildonan. As shown by **Figure 3.2**, this unit of the LCT is not within an SLA and is considered to be of community value and medium sensitivity.
23. As shown by **Figure 3.6**, viewpoint 2 is on the edge of the Edinbane area of this LCT Unit and illustrates that the proposed turbines would be seen as a line following the skyline of Ben Sca, appearing slightly larger than the visually more randomly arranged turbines at Edinbane Wind Farm seen at a similar distance to the south. Visibility of the proposed turbines would be widespread in the Edinbane part of the LCT unit, and within the western end of the Kildonan part within 6km of the turbines, reducing beyond that distance as shown by **Figure 3.6**.
24. Small scale changes to character would arise across a wide extent of the LCT unit as a result of the increased presence of turbines spread along the inland skyline. The magnitude of change would be small and effects would be moderate/minor, adverse and not significant.
25. As shown by **Figure 3.3**, there would be a small area of additional visibility compared to the consented development – in the closest part of the LCT where the slightly higher blade tips would be more visible above the forestry. Neither this additional visibility nor the increased height of the proposed turbines would give rise to different effects on character than for the consented development.
26. **Loch Snizort Beag east shore (6.5km, NE)** – Contains the units of this LCT which extend along the eastern shore of the loch and valley sides between Kingsburgh and Borve. This LCT unit is not within an SLA and is judged to be of community value and medium sensitivity.
27. The shoreline and valley slopes in this area face towards the site and there would be widespread visibility of the Proposed Development as illustrated by **Figure 3.6**. Viewpoints 11 and 13 illustrate views from within the LCT and show that the Proposed Development would be seen as a small number of hubs and blades above the skyline looking across the valley or loch, more visible than the operational turbines at Edinbane, but still a relatively limited change to the skyline.
28. The small/negligible changes to views arising would give rise to negligible scale changes to character across a wide extent of the LCT. The magnitude of change would be negligible and effects would be minimal, neutral and not significant.
29. As shown by **Figure 3.3**, and the comparative wirelines for viewpoints 11 and 13, there would be increased visibility within this LCT with more of the turbine blade tips seen above the skyline. However, this additional visibility would not give rise to different effects on character than for the consented development.

Effects on Visual Receptors

B884 and Colbost (6.2km, W)

30. As shown by **Figure 3.7**, Colbost is located on the west shore of Loch Dunvegan, approximately 10.5km to the west of the site. The village and most of the B884 between the A863 and the village are within the North West Skye SLA as shown by **Figure 3.2** and views are of regional value. People living in and visiting the village, have a high susceptibility and high/medium sensitivity to changes to views.
31. Terrain focusses the main views from the villages out over the loch and towards the site. As shown by **Figure 3.7**, no more than six of the turbines would be visible within the village – seen beyond Ben Aketil Wind Farm along the skyline across the loch. Along the B884 leaving the village and heading towards the A863, more elevated views would be available and the proposed turbines would be seen along the inland skyline appearing behind, but larger than the turbines at Ben Aketil Wind Farm as illustrated by nearby viewpoint 3. Changes to views

would be medium scale along the closer stretches of the road, reducing to small/negligible (at most) towards Colbost as illustrated by nearby viewpoint 4 at Totaig (where changes to views would be negligible scale), affecting a wide extent of the receptor group. Taking account of the effects mainly arising along the road and more limited effects at Colbost, the magnitude of change would be medium/small and effects would be moderate/minor, adverse and not significant.

32. As shown by **Figure 3.3**, and the comparative wirelines for viewpoint 3 there would be very limited differences in the visibility of the Proposed Development compared to the consented development, with the main change being the increased blade tip height of the turbines which would contrast more with Ben Aketil within the perspective offered from this direction. It is considered that effects for this receptor group would be slightly greater than those for the consented development.

Macleod's Tables (11km, SW)

33. Reaching these two flat-topped steep sided summits requires a challenging steep walk, often with wet conditions underfoot and no path. The ascents and summits offer open panoramic views as illustrated by viewpoint 7 on the closer of the two summits, Macleod's Table North and people undertaking this walk would be seeking to enjoy the views and would have high susceptibility to changes to those views. The hills are within the North West Skye SLA and the summits are not identified as panoramic viewpoints on maps. Taking these factors into account, views are considered to be of regional value and high/medium sensitivity.
34. As illustrated by **Figure 3.7** and viewpoint 7, from the east and northeast facing slopes and flat tops of the hills there would be views of the Proposed Development seen beyond Ben Aketil Wind Farm and alongside other wind farms on the lower lying moorland in the distance. The proposed turbines would be noticeably larger than those of the existing and consented wind farms, giving rise to small/negligible changes to the view. The recommended walking route ascends from Orbost and as a result there would be visibility from most of the route and from the summits, with the view towards the site being seen in front whilst descending. Small and small/negligible scale changes to views would arise across a wide extent of the walking route and summits. The magnitude of change would be small/negligible and effects would be moderate/minor, adverse and not significant.
35. As shown by **Figure 3.3**, and the comparative wirelines for viewpoint 7 there would be very limited differences in the visibility of the Proposed Development compared to the consented development, with the main change being the increased size of the turbines which would contrast more with Ben Aketil within the perspective offered from these summits. It is considered that effects for this receptor group would be slightly greater than those for the consented development.

A863 (5km, SW)

36. As shown by **Figure 3.7**, the A863 is a main road route running southeast from Dunvegan which forms the boundary of the North West Skye SLA for much of the area within 12km of the Proposed Development (as shown by **Figure 3.2**) and has views of regional/community value taking account of the fact that the valued views will mostly be those looking into the SLA to the west of the road. Tourists and local road users would have a medium susceptibility and medium sensitivity to changes to views from this route.
37. Southbound travellers would first see the Proposed Development as they leave Dunvegan where it would be seen to the left of the road above the rising ground and beyond Ben Aketil Wind Farm, giving rise to medium/small scale effects on views from the route, which are less open looking towards the site than those from nearby viewpoint 3. Travelling further south, as illustrated by **Figure 3.7**, visibility would reduce as the route continues towards and through Heribost. Viewpoint 5 at Feorlig, where effects would be medium/small scale, illustrates a final more open view before the Proposed Development would pass behind the direction of travel. Given the very short stretches of visibility, changes to views for southbound travellers are considered to arise for a limited extent of the route.
38. Northbound travellers would first see the Proposed Development in distant views as they approach and drive past the consented Glen Ullinish Wind Farm as illustrated by **Figure 3.7** and viewpoint 9 where changes to views would be negligible. At this distance and given limited visibility of the turbines seen above the inland skyline in

the direction of travel, changes to would be small/negligible scale. Beyond this point there would be occasional short stretches of visibility for a localised extent of the route where effects would be small and medium/small scale, with views of the turbines beyond Ben Aketil Wind Farm, either directly ahead (between Gearymore and Caroy) or to the right hand side as illustrated by viewpoint 5. Upon reaching the edge of Dunvegan, the Proposed Development would be behind the direction of travel. Taking account of the repeated short stretches where changes to views would arise, a localised extent of the journey would be affected.

39. The magnitude of change for users of the A863 would be small and effects would be moderate/minor, adverse and not significant.
40. As shown by **Figure 3.3**, and the comparative wirelines for viewpoints 5 and 9 there would be differences in the visibility of the Proposed Development compared to the consented development – particularly near viewpoint 9 where there would be clearer views of blades. However, the main change would be the increased size of the turbines which would contrast more with Ben Aketil as illustrated by viewpoint 5. It is considered that effects for this receptor group would be the same as for the consented development.

A87 and settlement between Earlish and Borve (9km, NE & E)

41. As shown by **Figure 3.7**, there are a number of small settlements located along the A87 to the northeast and east of the site between Earlish and Borve, including Kingsburgh, Romesdal, Eyre, Kensaleyre, Rhenetre, Keistle and Annishader. Except for Earlish which lies partly within the Trotternish and Tianavaig SLA, the area is undesignated and views are of community value. Residents of and visitors to small settlements have a high susceptibility and high/medium sensitivity to changes to views. Travellers on the A87 would have a medium susceptibility and sensitivity.
42. Terrain focusses the main views from the settlements and road out to the west and on the direction of travel for road users. Viewpoints 8, 13 and 11 illustrate views from the north, centre and south of this receptor group respectively. As shown by this sequence of views and the ZTV study included on **Figure 3.7**, visibility of the proposed turbines would be more open towards the northern end of the receptor group, reducing as the far valley side increasingly screens views heading southwards.
43. Kingsburgh is the only settlement in the area where small scale changes to view would be likely to arise, as illustrated by viewpoint 8, but also has considerable tree cover which would reduce visibility. Other settlements have limited tree cover but would have less open views of the Proposed Development, and changes to views would be small/negligible scale. Effects on the settlements in this area are judged to be of small/negligible scale for a wide extent. The magnitude of change would be small/negligible and effects would be minor, adverse and not significant.
44. Northbound road users would experience views of blade tips above the skyline between Borve and Eyre and more open views of the Proposed Development looking across the loch approaching Kingsburgh, after which they would pass beyond the Proposed Development. Changes to views for northbound travellers would be small/negligible scale for a localised extent, and small scale for a limited extent. Southbound road users would have views of the Proposed Development seen in the direction of travel between Earlish and as they pass viewpoint 8, a second stretch of views where the turbines would be seen openly to the right as they pass Kingsburgh and then a short stretch of more limited visibility as they reach Eyre and pass beyond the Proposed Development. Changes to views for southbound travellers would be small scale for a localised extent, and small/negligible scale for a limited extent. Considered together, these changes to views would give rise to a small/negligible magnitude of change and effects for road users would be minor, adverse and not significant.
45. As shown by **Figure 3.3**, and the comparative wirelines for viewpoints 8, 11 and 13 there would be some differences in the visibility of the Proposed Development compared to the consented development for this receptor group, which would arise from a few more distant blade tips being seen above the skyline. Effects would be no greater than those for the consented development.

North West Skye SLA (4.7km, W)

46. This large SLA includes much of Skye’s northwestern peninsulas of Waternish, Duirinish and Minginish, extending from to Waternish Point in the north to Loch Brittle in the south and including Loch Dunvegan and Loch Bracadale. As shown on **Figure 3.2** visibility of the Proposed Development would arise along the east facing slopes and summits of Beinn Bhreac and the Duirinish Peninsula, including Macleod’s Tables as illustrated by viewpoint 7. There would also be more patchy visibility around Loch Bracadale and upper slopes of the Waternish Peninsula. As a local designation, the SLA is considered to be of regional value.
47. **Table 1** considers effects on each of the special qualities of the designation as set out within the Highland Council Assessment of Highland Special Landscape Areas (2011).

Table 1: Effects on North West Skye SLA special qualities

Quality	Susceptibility	Effect
Dynamic Coastline	High/medium - The Proposed Development may affect the perception of the " <i>diverse seascape character seen as an ever changing sequence from the meandering coastal roads, tracks and footpaths</i> ", or may be visible in key coastal views, but would not directly affect the relationship between land and sea, or the inaccessibility of some areas of shoreline.	<p>Negligible - As set out in paragraph 3.85 in Chapter 3, the Proposed Development would have negligible effects on coastal character within the SLA, in part due to distance and limited visibility and in part due to the more nearby presence of Ben Aketil Wind Farm.</p> <p>The key views mentioned in the SLA description are Biod an Athair, Idrigill Point, Oronsay Island, Loch Bharcasaig and the inner reaches of Loch Dunvegan.</p> <p>As shown by Figure 3.2, the proposed turbines would be visible alongside or beyond Ben Aketil Wind Farm from Biod an Athair (17km, NW); from the inland side of Idrigill Point (14km, SW); from Oronsay Island (12km, SW). The primary focus of these views are west and southwest out to sea. From the more secluded areas of Loch Bharcasaig (9km, SW) and the inner reaches of Loch Dunvegan (7km, W) there may be some visibility of a small number of blade tips. In each case, changes to views would be negligible scale.</p>
Distinctive Terrain	Medium – the Proposed Development would not directly alter the terrain within the SLA but may alter the perceived prominence of Macleod’s Tables.	<p>Small scale changes within a limited extent of the area in which this quality is evident. Macleod’s Tables are key features in the views from the east side of Loch Dunvegan and the A863, where there would be limited visibility of the Proposed Development. In views from the summits the proposed turbines would be relatively distant features, set within a lower lying landscape.</p>
Crofting Landscapes	High/medium – the proposed turbines may be visible from within the small scale crofting landscapes, affecting appreciation of the small scale settled landscapes.	<p>Views of the proposed turbines from within coastal areas would arise for a limited extent of the coastline within the SLA as illustrated by Figure 3.2 and viewpoint 4 around the shores of Loch Dunvegan, and around the shores of Loch Bracadale as illustrated by viewpoints 5, 6 and 9.</p> <p>As set out within paragraph 3.85 in Chapter 3, changes to the character of these crofting landscapes would be negligible scale in part due to distance and/or limited visibility and in part due to the intervening presence of Ben Aketil Wind Farm in more open views.</p>

- 1.1.6 Based on the detailed considerations set out above, there would be a negligible magnitude of change to the medium sensitivity quality of 'Distinctive Terrain'. Effects on the SLA would be minimal, adverse and not significant. Given the nature and magnitude of effects it is not considered that effects on the SLA would differ from the consented development.