TECHNICAL APPENDIX 5.1 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The aim of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment process is to identify, predict and evaluate significant effects on particular elements of the landscape and visual resources arising from the Proposed Development. The results of the LVIA are reported in Chapter 5 (EIAR Volume 2).

5.1.2 Landscape is defined in the European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe 2000) as "an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors." 'Landscape is about the relationship between people and place. It provides the setting for our day-to-day lives. The term does not mean just special or designated landscapes and it does not only apply to the countryside. Landscape can mean a small patch of urban wasteland as much as a mountain range and an urban park as much as an expanse of lowland plain. It results from the way that different components of our environment - both natural (the influences of geology, soils, climate, flora and fauna) and cultural (the historical and current impact of land use, settlement, enclosure and other human interventions) - interact together and are perceived by us.'[1]

5.2 Method

5.2.1 The methodology for the current study is based primarily on the principles of landscape and visual assessment established in the seminal series of guidance publications produced under the joint auspices of the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment. The third edition of these: "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Assessment 3rd Edition" Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment 2013 (GLVIA3), is reflected in the methods outlined below.

5.2.2 In summary, this process includes the following key stages:

- Definition of Study Area;
- Description of Baseline;
- Assessment of Effects;
- Design Input and Mitigation; and
- Reporting of Significant Residual Effects.

5.2.3 The stages are described in further detail below.

Stage 1: Definition of Study Area

5.2.4 The Study Area on which the LVIA focuses is shown in Figure 5.1 (EIAR Volume 3a) and described in paragraph 5.3.1 (EIAR Volume 2, Chapter 5), extending to include all areas within which significant landscape and visual effects (as defined by EIA Regulations) are considered most likely to occur. The boundary which defines the Study Area was selected on a realistic and pragmatic basis, based on Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping which is shown on Figure 5.2(EIAR Volume 3a) .

Stage 2: Confirmation of Scope

5.2.5 This stage includes a summary of the key points that Western Islands Council (WIC) and NatureScot may wish to see addressed by the LVIA, agreed through consultation as described in paragraphs 5.5.3 -5.5.6 (EIAR Volume 2, Chapter 5).

Stage 3: Description of Baseline Conditions within the Study Area

[1] (Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland (2002) Scottish Natural Heritage and The Countryside Agency, page 2).

5.2.6 This stage includes:

- A desk study to establish the existing conditions, including the landscape and visual resources of the Study Area, and initial mapping of Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs) for the Project components;
- Field survey work, at strategic/reconnaissance level and at more detailed level, to verify the important landscape and visual characteristics of the area highlighted by the desk study; and
- Identification of key landscape and visual receptors.

5.2.7 Baseline landscape character will be described by reference to:

- Landscape Character Types identified in the online Landscape Character Assessment, 2019[2]; and
- Designated landscapes within the Study Area will be identified and described. These include National Scenic Areas (NSAs), Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) Wild Land Areas (WLAs) and Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs).

5.2.8 The key landscape receptors (the components of the landscape that are likely to be affected by the proposal) will be identified from the above descriptions and will include:

- Overall landscape character and key characteristics;
- Individual landscape elements or features; and
- Specific aesthetic or perceptual qualities.

5.2.9 The scale of mapping to be used in the assessment process has been determined as 1:5000 in accordance with guidance set out in Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland [3].

5.2.10 The baseline studies for visual effects will establish:

- The area in which the Proposed Development will be visible;
- The different groups of people who may experience views of the Proposed Development (visual receptors);
- The viewpoints where they will be affected; and
- The nature of the views at those points.

5.2.11 The key visual receptors are the people within the area who will be affected by the changes in views and visual amenity and will include:

- People living in the area (residents);
- People working in the area (on sea and land);
- People travelling through the area on roads and ferries;
- People visiting the area (including tourists); and
- People engaged in recreation.

5.2.12 Viewpoints which fall within the ZTVs (where appropriate) which are representative of these different groups have been identified and selected in accordance with criteria in GLVIA3 and specific guidance in SNH 2012, (p.4.15) and agreed with Statutory Consultees, principally WIC and NatureScot. The selection criteria for viewpoints included the following:

- The full range of different types of views, e.g. popular hilltops, footpaths and other recreational routes, key transport routes (on and offshore where relevant), minor roads where Proposed Development will be the focus of the view, settlements, cultural and recreational foci, and so on;
- Views from areas of high landscape or scenic value; both designated and non-designated, including NSAs, SLAs, GDLs, WLAs, tourist routes and local amenity spaces;
- Views from a range of distances and aspects, landscape character types and visual receptors; to include coastal views looking out to the coast and back, as well as across water to opposing shores;
- Visual composition. For example, focussed or panoramic views, simple or complex;

[2] Available at https://www.nature.scot/professional-advice/landscape/landscape-character-assessment/scottish-landscape-character-types-map-and-descriptions

[3] Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Agency. Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland, 2002.

- Recognition of the mobility of receptors, including consideration of sequential views along specific routes; and
- Viewpoints which are already important vantage points within the landscape, for example local visitor attractions, scenic routes, or places with cultural landscape associations.

Stage 4: Assessment of Effects

5.2.13 The assessment of effects includes:

- Identification and evaluation of potential landscape effects. Landscape effects are effects on landscape as a resource and affect landscape receptors as defined in the baseline study; and
- Identification and evaluation of potential visual effects. Visual effects are effects on views and visual amenity as experienced by people and affect visual receptors as defined in the baseline study.

Landscape Sensitivity to Change

5.2.14 The relative sensitivity of the landscape character within each character area is specific to the proposed change and is assessed in terms of 2 sets of criteria: (GLVIA3):

- Susceptibility to the change; and
- Value of the receptor.

5.2.15 For the purposes of this assessment the following definitions have been applied as noted in Table 5.1.1 below. It is stressed that in the assessment of a specific receptor/effect, the actual criteria applied may differ from the Typical Criteria noted below. In all cases a clear explanation of the reasons for the judgement of sensitivity will be given.

Table 5.1.1: Definitions of Landscape Sensitivity

Sensitivity of Landscape Receptor	Typical Criteria
Very High	Susceptibility to Proposed Change • Landscapes of very high quality and condition: with consistent, intact, well-defined, and distinctive attributes, well-managed, in exceptional state of repair. • None of the key characteristics of the landscape relate well to the Proposed Development. Value • Landscapes located within and which contribute to the value of landscapes designated at national and/or international level: e.g. designated National Scenic Area, National Park, World Heritage Site. • Landscapes with a very high degree of relative wildness. • Landscapes where there is evidence of very high value associated with natural heritage, recreational activity, cultural associations, or other special interests.
High	Susceptibility to Proposed Change • Landscapes of high quality and condition. • Few of the key characteristics of the landscape relate well to the Proposed Development. Value • Landscapes located within and which contribute to the value of landscapes designated or recognised at regional or local level e.g., Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, AGLV, SLLC, AASL. • Landscapes with a high degree of relative wildness. • Landscapes where there is evidence of high value associated with natural heritage, recreational activity, cultural associations, or other special interests.

Table 5.1.1: Definitions of Landscape Sensitivity	
Medium	Susceptibility to Proposed Change • Landscapes of moderate quality and condition. • Some of the key characteristics of the landscape relate well to the Proposed Development. Value • Landscapes may be locally valued but with no explicit designation or recognition of value. • Landscapes dominated by agricultural or other man-modified land uses, although with some degree of relative wildness. • Landscapes where there is evidence of some value associated with natural heritage, recreational activity, cultural associations, or other special interests.
Low	Susceptibility to Proposed Change • Landscapes of low or poor quality and condition, attributes poorly managed, in poor condition and state of repair. • Settled landscapes, with complex land use patterns where built elements and structures are already a strong part of the landscape character. • Landscape intrinsically able to accommodate proposed change with many of the key characteristics relating well to the Proposed Development, or unlikely to be diminished. Value • Landscapes with few specific features of natural heritage, cultural associations, or other special interest.
Negligible	Susceptibility to Proposed Change • Heavily developed, industrial landscapes. • Landscapes of very low or very poor quality and condition, attributes very poorly managed, in very poor condition and state of repair. • None of the key characteristics are likely to be diminished by the proposed change. Value • Landscapes with no specific features of natural heritage, cultural associations, or other special interest.

Assessment Criteria

Magnitude of Landscape Change

5.2.16 The magnitude of change to landscapes is assessed in terms of three sets of criteria: (GLVIA3)

- Size or scale;
- Geographical extent; and
- Duration and reversibility.

5.2.17 For the purposes of this assessment the following definitions have been applied as noted in Table 5.1.2 below. It is stressed that in the assessment of a specific receptor/effect, the actual criteria applied may differ from the Typical Criteria noted below. In all cases a clear explanation of the reasons for the judgement of magnitude will be given.

Table5.1.2: Definitions of Magnitude of Landscape Change	
Magnitude of Landscape Change	Typical Criteria
Major	Size or Scale • High proportion of landscape unit affected. • High proportion of landscape elements affected. • Substantial change/complete loss of, or fundamental change to key characteristics of landscape. Geographical Extent • Large number of LCTs affected in the majority of the study area; large area affected of the LCT(s) within which the Proposed Development will sit; considerable change to the immediate setting; considerable change to the site of the Proposed Development. Duration and reversibility • Long term, or permanent change to landscape (25 or more years). • Change difficult, or impossible to remove or reinstate.
Moderate	Size or Scale • Moderate proportion of landscape unit affected. • Moderate proportion of landscape elements affected. • Material change to key characteristics of the landscape. Geographical Extent • Several LCTs affected over part of the study area; medium area affected of the LCT(s) within which the Proposed Development will sit; noticeable change to the immediate setting; noticeable change to the site of the Proposed Development. Duration and reversibility • Medium term change to landscape (5-24 years). • Change that can be partially removed or reinstated.
Minor	Size or Scale • Small proportion of landscape unit affected. • Small proportion of landscape elements affected. • Discernible changes to key characteristics of the landscape. Geographical Extent • Few LCTs affected over a small part of the study area; small area affected of the LCTs(s) within which the Proposed Development will sit; insignificant change to the immediate setting; insignificant change to the site of the Proposed Development. Duration and reversibility • Short term change to landscape (up to 5 years). • Change that can be fully removed and reinstated.
Negligible	Size or Scale • Changes which are not discernible or have no effect on the integrity of landscape elements or landscape unit. Geographical Extent • Very few LCTs affected over part of the study area; very small area affected of the LCTs (s) within which the Proposed Development will sit; imperceptible change to the immediate setting; imperceptible change to the site of the Proposed Development.

Sensitivity of Visual Receptors to Change

5.2.18 All visual receptors are people. The relative sensitivity of the visual receptors is specific to the proposed change and is assessed in terms of two sets of criteria (GLVIA3):

- Susceptibility of visual receptors to the proposed change; and
- Value attached to views experienced by receptors.

5.2.19 For the purposes of this assessment the following definitions have been applied as noted in Table 5.1.3 below. It is stressed that in the assessment of a specific receptor/effect, the actual criteria applied may differ from the Typical Criteria noted below. In all cases a clear explanation of the reasons for the judgement of sensitivity will be given.

Table 5.1.3: Definitions of Visual Sensitivity

Sensitivity of Visual Receptor	Typical Criteria
Very High	Susceptibility to Proposed Change Users of strategic outdoor recreational facilities (including national long-distance footpaths, national cycle routes). Visitors to important mountain summits, landmarks, heritage assets or other attractions, where views are an essential contributor to the experience. Residents at home with views of the Proposed Development. Value Attached to Views Very high value placed on the View: celebrated viewpoint included in tourist guides, view located within a landscape designated at national or international level.
High	Susceptibility to Proposed Change Users of outdoor recreational facilities (including local Core Paths and other recreational footpaths, cycle routes or rights of way). Special interest groups to whom landscape setting is important. Residents of communities/settlements where views are an important contributor to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents in the area. Travellers on the inter-island ferries. Value Attached to Views High value placed on the View: recognised viewpoint marked on maps, views within landscapes designated at regional or local level, views from recognised scenic routes/designated tourist routes, views of (or from) landscape or built features with important physical, cultural or historic attributes. View protected at local or regional level by Development Plan.
Medium	Susceptibility to Proposed Change People engaged in outdoor sports or recreation where appreciation of the landscape setting contributes to the experience. People at places of work, whose attention may be focused on their activity rather than the wider landscape, but where the setting is recognised as an important contributor to the quality of working life. Travellers on road, rail, or other transport routes excluding the inter-island ferries. Value Attached to Views Some evidence of value placed on view - view may contribute to setting of activity.
Low	Susceptibility to Proposed Change People at places of work, whose attention may be focused on their activity rather than the wider landscape. People engaged in outdoor sports or recreation which does not involve or depend on appreciation of views of the landscape. Value Attached to Views No evidence of value placed on view.
Negligible	Susceptibility to change of viewers and value attached to views are of a level not considered relevant to the assessment.

Magnitude of Change to Views and Visual Amenity

5.2.20 The magnitude of change to views and visual amenity experienced by the receptor is assessed in terms of 3 sets of criteria: (GLVIA3)

- Size or scale;

- Geographical extent; and
- Duration and reversibility.

5.2.21 For the purposes of this assessment the following definitions have been applied as noted in Table 5.1.4 below. It is stressed that in the assessment of a specific receptor/effect, the actual criteria applied may differ from the Typical Criteria noted below. In all cases a clear explanation of the reasons for the judgement of magnitude will be given.

Table 5.1.4: Definitions of Magnitude of Visual Change

Magnitude of Visual Change	Typical Criteria
Major	Size or Scale Proposed Development will be the dominant feature in the view. High proportion of Proposed Development visible, no significant screening effects. Strong contrast with key visual characteristics of the baseline view e.g. scale, horizontality, composition. Duration of view not curtailed by physical parameters. Geographical Extent Angle of view to Proposed Development coincides with focus of receptor activity/viewpoint/road alignment, etc. Short distance from viewpoint to Proposed Development. Proposed Development occupying a high proportion of the view. Duration and Reversibility Long term/permanent change to view (25 or more years). Change difficult, or impossible to remove or reinstate.
Moderate	Size or Scale Proposed Development will be a noticeable component of the view. Proposed Development partially screened by topography, vegetation, etc. Some conflicts with key visual characteristics of the baseline view e.g. scale, horizontality, composition. Duration of view relatively short. Time to absorb or contemplate view curtailed by physical parameters. Geographical Extent Angle of view to Proposed Development does not coincide with focus of receptor activity/viewpoint/road alignment, etc. Moderate distance from viewpoint to Proposed Development. Proposed Development occupying part of the view. Duration and Reversibility Medium term change to view (5-24 years). Change that can be partially removed or reinstated.
Minor	Size or Scale Proposed Development is a minor component of view. Proposed Development substantially screened by topography, vegetation, etc. Proposed Development compatible with key visual characteristics of the baseline view e.g. scale, horizontality, composition. Duration of view short or transient. Glimpse or interrupted views. Geographical Extent Angle of view predominantly away from Proposed Development. Long distance from viewpoint to Proposed Development. Proposed Development occupying a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility Short term change to view (up to 5 years). Change that can be fully removed and reinstated.
Negligible	Changes which are not discernible.

Visualisations

5.2.22 Visualisations produced in order to assess visual effects have been prepared in accordance with the following guidance:

- Visual Representation of Wind Farms (Version 2.2), SNH, February 2017.

5.2.23 Photography has been undertaken using a Canon EOS 5D camera with a Canon 50mm lens (f1.4 maximum aperture) mounted on a panoramic Manfrotto 300 head and Manfrotto 338 levelling base, plus tripod set to 25-degree intervals for landscape shots and 15 degrees for portrait. Camera RAW files can be provided to CnES for the Single Frame images, if required.

5.2.24 Photography and visualisations are included in EIAR Volume 3b, with the visuals as A1 width images.

Landscape and Visual Effects

5.2.25 The sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of effect are combined to define the effect. For the purposes of the LVIA methodology, the impact matrix is presented below.

Table 5.1.5: Determination of Environment Consequence

Sensitivity / Magnitude	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Major	Major	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
Moderate	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible
Negligible	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

5.2.26 A clear explanation of how each judgement has been reached will be given in narrative form in the text, supported by reference to an impact matrix. It is important to note that with regard to landscape and visual effects this matrix has been used as a guide only. The matrix is not used as a prescriptive tool, and the analysis of specific effects must make allowance for the exercise of professional judgement. Therefore, in some instances, a particular parameter may be considered as having a determining effect on the analysis at the expense of the matrix. It should also be noted that likelihood of impact is not considered a relevant parameter for landscape and visual effects and has not been included in the assessment.

Nature of Effect

5.2.27 Determination of the nature of the effect is essentially a matter of judging whether the key landscape or visual characteristics are strengthened, weakened or not affected as a result of any changes brought about by the Proposed Development. Therefore, the impact of a proposed development can be adverse or beneficial, or there can be no impact.

5.2.28 The following system of categorisation is used for the nature of the impact:

- Adverse: key characteristics of the landscape or quality of the visual experience weakened by the introduction of the proposed development;
- Neutral/No Effect: key characteristics of the landscape or quality of the visual experience not affected by the introduction of the proposed development; and
- Beneficial: key characteristics of the landscape or quality of the visual experience strengthened by the introduction of the proposed development.

Significance of Landscape and Visual Effects

5.2.29 Significant landscape and visual effects are those that are of a moderate of higher level.

Stage 5 Design Input and Mitigation

5.2.30 The assessment of environmental effects is regarded as an integral part of the design process. Design iteration and mitigation, including input to siting and layout, has been informed iteratively by on-going assessment of landscape and visual effects, resulting in an optimised design solution.

Stage 6 Reporting of Significant Residual Effects

5.2.31 The assessment report (Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR Volume 2, Chapter 5)) will refer exclusively to the residual landscape and visual effects of the agreed final scheme including all embedded mitigation measures..

TECHNICAL APPENDIX 5.2 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT BASELINE DESCRIPTION

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This Appendix presents the landscape and visual baseline conditions for Landscape Character Types, Landscape Designations and visual receptors.

Landscape Character Types – Baseline Description and Sensitivity

5.1.2 There are six landscape character types (LCTs) within the study area:

- LCT 317 Gently Sloping Crofting;
- LCT 318 Linear Crofting;
- LCT 319 Dispersed Crofting;
- LCT 322 Boggy Moorland – Outer Hebrides;
- LCT 323 Rocky Moorland – Outer Hebrides; and
- LCT 324 Cnoc and Lochan.

5.1.3 LCT 318 and LCT 319 have been scoped out of the assessment due to extremely limited theoretical visibility at distances more than 7km.

5.1.4 Tables 5.2.1 – 5.2.4 describe the LCTs and assess their sensitivity to the type of change proposed.

Table 5.2.1 LCT 317 Gently Sloping Crofting

Table 5.2.1 LCT 317 Gently Sloping Crofting

Context and Location

The gently rolling settled landscapes of the Gently Sloping Crofting Landscape Character Type extend along the northern and eastern coastlines of Lewis, for example Ness, Garrabost and Borve.

Key Characteristics

- Long sweeping gentle slopes.
- Large scale landscape with open views.
- Dividing buffers of common land between townships.
- Visually diverse due to land use management patterns.
- Rectangular field patterns.
- Graduation of landuse in the croft inbye from crops to grazing.
- Paucity of trees, limited to infrequent small areas of woodland.
- Crofting settlement set back from the shore.
- Repetitive pattern of croft houses backed by crofting strips.
- Strong simple relationship between the older croft buildings and the management of individual croft strips.
- Modern croft houses located behind original houses, of diverse design and constructed using diverse range of building materials.
- Occasional development of new small/medium housing schemes of contrasting layout to the original crofts.
- Remains of pre-crofting and prehistoric settlement, often including chapels and burial grounds, adjacent to the shore.
- Constant views outwards to the sea and open moorland, giving a sense of remoteness.
- Contrasting urban settlement of Stornoway.

Description

Landform

- This LCT Type is characterised by long sweeping gentle slopes, often domed, ending in long curving beaches to the seaward and merging evenly into boggy moorland elsewhere. Occasional small, steep-sided river valleys dissect the even outlines. Low skylines, 'toothed' with croft houses and other buildings are characteristic.

Landcover

- Small patches of woodland and scrub are infrequent, found in areas which are sheltered and inaccessible to grazing. Occasional old croft houses are sheltered by small areas of mature mixed woodland; sycamore, willow and Scots pine being the most common species.
- In this broad open landscape occasional small deciduous and coniferous woodlands give shelter and introduce an element of diversity. The soft wind-clipped outlines and diverse mixtures of deciduous and evergreen species reflect the shape, scale and diversity of this crofting landscape fairly well, whilst their sporadic occurrence and small scale ensures that a series of open vistas of this landscape character type is maintained.
- In more recent years a number of small coniferous woodlands have been planted on inbye land. These take a number of configurations from single lines of trees to linear shelter belts and small blocks.
- At present, these woodlands are infrequent enough not to disrupt open vistas. Unlike the older deciduous and mixed woodlands outlined above, these coniferous woodlands have strongly vertical edges and a uniformity of texture and colour which contrast strongly with the gently rolling character and diversity of this landscape character type.
- A rectangular field pattern overlies the gently rolling landform. The smaller scale of this field pattern, divided by post and wire fences is not sufficiently strong to override the underlying large scale character of the landscape.
- Within the croft inbye there is often a graduation of intensity of landuse, from potentially cropable land to solely grazing ground. This, together with differing grazing regimes between croft strips, produces a range of colours and textures. In some areas, occasional fields of hay, silage or root crops create more diverse patterns of colour and texture which contribute an element of seasonal variety.

Settlement

- A key characteristic of the crofting areas is the strong simple relationship between the older croft buildings and the management of individual croft strips. This creates an evenly spaced and predictable linear pattern of croft

Table 5.2.1 LCT 317 Gently Sloping Crofting

buildings and related land holdings within the crofting township which contrast strongly with the surrounding moorland common grazing.

- The repetitive pattern of croft houses, backed by crofting strips within the linear arrangement of crofting townships is a strong, unifying feature to this landscape. In linear settlements, views to the sea or open moorland behind give a perception of rural remoteness.
- In grid-type settlements where buildings can be viewed beyond others, the perception is of more expansive and often widespread habitation. The similar size, shape and arrangement of croft houses within the townships act as a strong unifying feature. Agri-environment schemes and farming diversification schemes have increased the number of new agricultural buildings and hill tracks in these landscapes.
- Typically, crofting settlements are set back from the shore by around 1000 metres, and the remains of earlier settlement, including mediaeval churches and burial grounds, are found on the shore, reflecting the re-planning of the landscape from the 1700s onwards.
- The boundary between inbye and moorland is marked by turf and stone dykes, with further dykes marking the outer edge of the moorland grazings.
- The remains of small horizontal water mills are frequently found on streams and rivers, and prehistoric burial cairns and stone circles or standing stones emphasise the time depth of the landscape.
- Frequently the remains of three houses or more can be seen on a croft. The dry-stone walls of thatched houses stand close to the road, with grant-aided croft houses built to standardised government plans adjacent to, or behind them, and modern kit houses behind these. This results from multiple generations living on the croft, and from the cultural tradition of building a new house for a new family.
- The use of local materials and traditional building methods and craftsmen reinforces the local distinctiveness of individual crofting townships.
- The more modern houses are made with imported materials, are frequently orientated in a different direction to the earlier buildings, and are larger and more complex, resulting in a complex pattern of settlement in some townships. This can create a character which is not tailored to the specific locality, although new Council housing design guidance is seeking to address this, and more recent houses are being designed specifically for rural Scottish locations.
- The introduction of elements which are common in more urban environments, such as road widening, pavements, street lighting and larger power lines, tend to change the strong, simple relationship between settlement patterns and the land, giving the townships a more urban residential image which contrasts with the distinctive rural character of the Lewis Crofting townships.
- Occasional schemes for small housing developments do occur throughout the rural areas, particularly in the larger main settlements near Stornoway and Balivanich. In this case, schemes tend to be small scale, from six to ten houses. These create a cluster of increased density within the settlement which can contrast with simple linear relationship of croft houses and crofts which is a key characteristic of this landscape type.
- Stornoway exhibits some of the characteristics of an urban, rather than a rural settlement, notably a higher density of population. Stornoway can be further broken down into two distinct areas, the original central core and the later area of urban expansion, or urban fringe.
- The central part of Stornoway is characterised by a recognisable core of narrow streets, set out on a grid plan. Views along these streets frequently focus towards the harbour, increasing the town's relationship with the sea.
- Beyond the urban core is an area of urban expansion, characterised by a mix of Local Authority and private housing. The pattern of settlement in this area is less dense, dwellings exhibit a greater range of size, shape and building materials and wider roads tend to dominate the urban form.
- The outer edge of Stornoway is bounded by adjacent crofting townships. Frequently along this edge there is a clear change in character from the urban fringe immediately into the Gently Sloping Crofting LCT.

Perception

- The scale of this landscape is large with open views being commonplace. Only occasionally does landform variation combine to give a more intimate scale. The exposed nature of this landscape means that it is often more open to the elements of the weather.
- Visual diversity within this landscape is largely derived from land use management patterns. Contrasts between croft inbye and outbye are often sharp, with little or no transition between managed grassland and moorlands.
- At the broad scale, the identity of individual crofting townships relies upon the existence of dividing buffers of common grazing land.

Table 5.2.1 LCT 317 Gently Sloping Crofting
• In crofting settlements, views out from the township to open moorlands and coasts give the townships a perception of rural remoteness. In contrast, the development of newer housing off access drives tends to give a perception of a more extensively settled landscape.
Sensitivity to Change: Medium Susceptibility: Medium Moderate quality and condition within the study area where some of the key characteristics relate well to the Proposed Development (large scale). Landscape Value: Medium Locally valued with no explicit designations, dominated by man-modified land uses.

Table 5.2.2 LCT 322 Boggy Moorland – Outer Hebrides

Context and Location This LCT forms extensive inland areas of Lewis, North Uist and Benbecula, and smaller areas which fringe the rocky moorlands of South Uist and Barra. This LCT is by far the most widespread, occupying 52.74% of the land based part of the Study Area. There are two incidences of this LCT; one occupying the central, northern and western parts of the Study Area within which the Proposed Development will be located; and one small area on Eye Peninsula near Knock.
Key Characteristics • Large scale, gently undulating peat moorlands. • Relatively few landscape elements. • Numerous large and small rounded lochs, interconnected by narrow, slow-moving rivers. • Occasional small, shallow-sided hills. • Sea cliffs with eroded gullies at the coast. • Remote upland character.

- Predominantly uninhabited.
- Visible cultural elements dominated by shielings and township boundary dykes.
- Expansive horizontal scale and remoteness.

Landform

- This LCT is characterised by large scale, gently undulating peat moorlands, indented with numerous large and small rounded lochs, which are frequently interconnected by narrow, slow-moving rivers. Loch edges are highlighted by their deep, dark, peat margins and rivers are cut into smaller peat edged valleys.
- Occasional small shallow sided hills rise from these gently undulating surroundings. The natural patterns of water bodies, flows and eroding peat hags which can best be experienced from the air, or higher ground.
- Where this LCT extends to the coast, it often terminates in sea cliffs with eroded gullies cut into it.
- The perception of this coastal edge is dominated by the foreground, with the sea as a background, as it is only very close to the coastal edge that the cliff landscape can be experienced.

Landcover

- Modern cultural elements of diversity, such as peat cuttings, roads and sheilings (often ruined) are often confined to the edges of extensive tracts of this character type, creating a perception of more extensive human influence than is perceived from the air.
- Along the edges of this LCT where road access is available, occasional fields of apportionment occur, their bright green colour, smooth texture and straight edges standing out strongly against the rougher textures, more muted colours and natural shapes of the LCT. As these re-seeds are often located near roads and along the edges of these moorlands, they give a particularly strong perception of human influence which has an effect on the overall remoteness quality of the LCT.
- There are occasional isolated small and medium scale areas of conifer forest which pay little attention to the nature of the underlying landform and their long straight edges, and uniform green colour stands out against the more muted tones and gently undulating nature of the landscape surrounding the LCT. Shelterbelt planting is a relatively recent feature of these moorlands, although mostly immature and relatively infrequent.
- Due to the open and exposed nature of the moorlands, isolated croft houses are occasionally sheltered by small conifer, or mixed woodlands. Small areas of mature windclipped mixed woodland are occasionally found associated with older croft houses.
- The wind-clipped outlines and diverse textures of the deciduous trees help integrate these woodlands with the surrounding landform.
- In more recent years, a number of small coniferous woodlands have been planted on inbye land adjacent to the croft house. These woodlands have a number of configurations from single lines of trees to linear blocks. The strong vertical edges and uniformity of colour and texture of those woodlands tend to contrast strongly with the horizontal character and subtle tones and colours of the surrounding moorlands.

Settlement

- This LCT is now predominantly an uninhabited landscape, with very occasional small groups of isolated croft houses sited low in the landscape, taking advantage of any shelter afforded by landform.
- Prehistoric and historic use of the moorland is reflected in widespread paths, path markers, crossing places and stepping stones over streams, outfield township boundaries, and settlement mounds with small farm or shieling ruins perched on top. These cultural remains are typically clustered around the rivers which form a natural route into the moorland, and reflect the radical change and abandonment of the use of the moorland between the beginning and end of the 20th Century.
- The deep peat conceals the remains of prehistoric wooded landscapes, and in places, farming landscapes. It is also the site of numerous ritual and other deposits of artefacts and human remains.

Perception

- Relatively few simple and contrasting elements combine to give this character type a remote upland character, which is unusual in a lowland area. These elements include: the muted tones of the heather moorland vegetation, gently rolling topography, frequent and reflective water bodies, and inland locations and offers a wildness experience that is possibly only matched by the flow country of Caithness in Scotland.

Sensitivity to Change: Medium ((locally high within the GDL)
Susceptibility: Medium

Moderate quality and condition within the study area where some of the key characteristics relate well to the Proposed Development (large scale). Landscape Value: Medium (locally high within the GDL) The Lews Castle and Lady Lever Park GDL lies within this LCT giving that part of the LCT a high landscape value. Elsewhere, within the Study Area there are no explicit designations.

Table 5.2.3 LCT 323 Rocky Moorland – Outer Hebrides

Context and Location

The Rocky Moorland – Outer Hebrides Landscape Character Type forms extensive inland areas in central Lewis and South Uist and smaller areas along the east coast of Harris, North Uist, Benbecula and Barra.

Key Characteristics

- Rocky, stepped landscape with irregular topography.
- Rocky knolls interlocked with peaty moorland vegetation and small lochans.
- Considerable diversity of form and texture.
- Occasional areas of forestry, small woodlands and shelter planting
- Medium scale.
- Predominantly uninhabited and sense of remoteness.

Table 5.2.3 LCT 323 Rocky Moorland – Outer Hebrides

Description

Landform

- This LCT is characterised by smooth dip slopes which combine with rocky convexities to create a rocky and stepped landscape. Inland rocky moor tends to merge with Boggy Moorland – Outer Hebrides, Prominent Hills and Mountains or Rocky Rounded Hills – Outer Hebrides where it extends to the shoreline, forming a coastline of convex landforms dipping into deep water.
- The irregular topography of rocky knolls is interlocked with peaty moorland vegetation and occasional small lochans in the hollows.

Landcover

- Landcover is predominantly open heather moorland and damp, rough grassland which extends around, and occasionally over the rocky knolls. The muted tones of this heather moorland vegetation are subtle mixtures of greens, greys and browns.
- There are occasional areas of forestry, small woodlands and shelter planting found throughout the Rocky Moorlands type.
- At the broadest scale there are a few medium scale coniferous plantations. The most notable of a small number of mixed woodlands are the policy woodlands of the designed landscape at Lews Castle and Lady Lever Park, and the woodland at Northbay Barra. These woodlands tend to have a high degree of diversity of cover, texture and form which tend to reflect the diversity of form, colour and texture of the adjacent LCT.
- In contrast, the strong linear vertical edged small scale and strong uniform green colour of the small coniferous woodlands contrast strongly with the scale and diversity of the Rocky Moorland – Outer Hebrides landscape.

Settlement

- The Rocky Moorland – Outer Hebrides landscapes are now predominantly uninhabited with occasional isolated croft houses occurring in coastal locations, sheltered within the landform with small wind-clipped mixed woodlands, and frequently associated with a small natural harbour.
- The main arterial road through the islands passes through extensive areas of Rocky Moorland, whilst other roads within this Landscape Character Type tend to be narrow and undulating, closely following the grain of the landform, creating relatively little modification to the existing landscape and therefore minimising the perception of human interference.
- More recent improvements to the arterial roads network throughout the islands have been carried out in order to sustain a viable population and economy for the islands. These improvements have been carried out in conjunction with a number of new causeways and bridges to improve a spinal travel route through the Hebridean islands.
- Some erosion to the landscape characteristics of this type such as cuttings, embankments, and barriers have occurred as a result.
- Cultural elements of diversity often fringe the edges of the rocky moorlands. Here, drier knolls sometimes exhibit evidence of earlier occupation, in the form of ruined walls, buildings and prehistoric sites, particularly brochs and duns overlooking natural routes between the shore and upland, and crannogs in lochs.
- The site of Neolithic burial cairns and standing stones, on slopes overlooking lower arable land, frequently have evidence of reuse for the construction of medieval and later shielings.
- Between rugged knolls, the upward sweep of some even slopes is emphasised by abandoned valley-bed and slope cultivations, marked by lazy beds, and the lower, flatter slopes between knolls are often criss-crossed with the geometry of actively worked peat banks, particularly near roads.
- Where there is peat, there is also potential for concealed prehistoric landscapes. Traditional routes and paths often cross these areas, using set stones as markers which are a feature of this landscape.

Perception

- The irregular topography, vegetation, and occasional small lochans in the hollows create a landscape with considerable diversity of form and texture. Both vertical and horizontal scales are medium.
- Long views are obtained from high points and internal views are short, creating an overall medium scale landscape.

Table 5.2.3 LCT 323 Rocky Moorland – Outer Hebrides
Sensitivity to Change: Medium Susceptibility: Medium Moderate quality and condition where few of the key characteristics relate well to the proposed development (irregular topography, medium scale, lochans). Landscape Value: Medium Locally valued with no explicit designations, evidence of value associated with natural and cultural heritage.

Table 5.1.4 LCT 324 Cnoc and Lochan

Context and Location The Cnoc and Lochan Landscape Character Type is mainly restricted to discrete coastal areas in Lewis, Harris and South Uist. It also forms a large tract of land stretching inland from the western coastline of Harris into the interior. There are three incidences of this LCT within the Study Area; north of Luirbost; east of Rainis; and east of Cromore. It occupies a total of 2.84% of the Study Area.
Key Characteristics • Steep-sided irregular outline of small cnocs, separated by depressions which frequently contain small lochans. • Intimate landscape scale with only short internal views. • Diversity of landform and contrasting textures, creating diverse microclimates. • Intensive use and reuse of small areas of cultivable land over thousands of years, with occasional patches of cultivated land creating focal features today.
Description Landform • The Cnoc and Lochan Landscape Character Type is characterised by the steep sided irregular outline of small cnocs (or knocks), separated by depressions which frequently contain small lochans. The cnocs consist of

Table 5.1.4 LCT 324 Cnoc and Lochan
massed boulders on bedrock outcrops, with an infill of sparse moorland vegetation. They are roughly circular at their base and the small lochans which separate the knolls are of a similar area. • Where this landscape character type meets the sea, it forms a coastline of small rocky promontories, small bays and offshore skerries. Landcover • The diversity of form and aspect creates diverse microclimates where bracken and ferns occupy pockets of free draining mineral soil which have accumulated in the clefts, whilst heather and thin grasses and mosses extend as a carpet around and over the rocks, creating a diverse landscape derived from a contrasting mix of textures and colours of heather moorland and rugged rocky knolls which contrast with the flat reflective surfaces of the small lochans. • Occasional patches of modern worked land, lazy bed cultivations and active peat banks create strong focal points in this landscape. Settlement • The Cnoc and Lochan areas are predominantly uninhabited. • The land is open and used mainly for grazing by crofts which are located in adjacent coastal crofting areas. • The topography of the landscape has created small areas of historic occupation, around the shores of lochs and small bays. Typically these sites show evidence of use and reuse over thousands of years, often with prehistoric remains incorporated into later walls and structures. • Neolithic cairns, often quite small, may survive only as megalithic chambers, with their stones reused to build adjacent field walls. • Tidal fish traps, and small, individual piers and jetties, are typical of shorelines in these landscapes. Freshwater lochs often show evidence of island use, from prehistory onwards, in the form of crannogs and island duns. Perception • The scale of this landscape is intimate, with only short internal views possible unless a vantage point is achieved. • Whether on foot or in a vehicle, the experience of travelling through this landscape is one of constant changes of direction, both in the horizontal and vertical direction.
Sensitivity to Change: Medium Susceptibility: Medium Moderate quality and condition where few of the key characteristics relate well to the proposed development (steep slopes, lochans, intimate scale). Landscape Value: Medium Locally valued with no explicit designations, evidence of value associated with natural and cultural heritage.

Landscape Designations – Baseline Description and Sensitivity

5.1.5 The only landscape designation within the Study Area is the Lews Castle and Lady Lever Park Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL). Relevant extracts from the Inventory citation for the GDL are presented in Table 5.2.5.

Table 5.2.5: Lews Castle and Lady Lever Park Garden and Designed Landscape

Lews Castle And Lady Lever Park

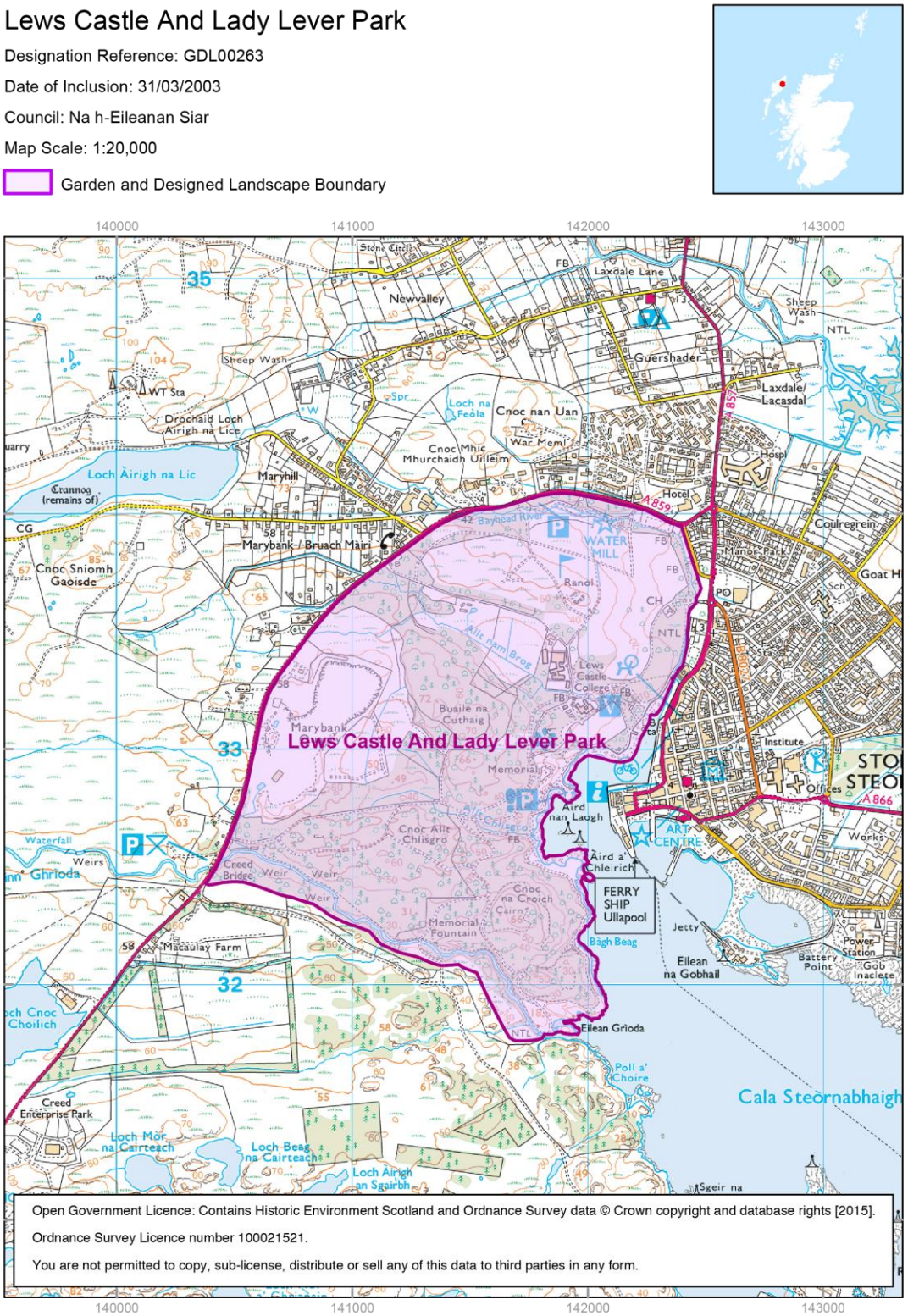
Designation Reference: GDL00263

Date of Inclusion: 31/03/2003

Council: Na h-Eileanan Siar

Map Scale: 1:20,000

Garden and Designed Landscape Boundary



A prime example of a mid-late 19th century ornamental and estate landscape, rare on Lewis, laid out with coastal and riverside carriage drives and walks. The designed landscape comprises a series of distinctive wooded parklands contrasting dramatically with the prevailing openness of the island landscape.

Table 5.2.5: Lews Castle and Lady Lever Park Garden and Designed Landscape	
Designed estate and parkland landscape laid out from 1848 onwards, relatively unchanged since the early 20th century.	
Artistic Interest	Outstanding: The design, extent of planting and ornamentation of Lady Lever Park and Lews Castle gives the site outstanding value as a Work of Art.
Historical	Outstanding: The association of Lews Castle with the Matheson and Leverhulme families and their role in the history of Lewis gives the site outstanding Historical value.
Horticultural	Outstanding: The woodlands and shrubberies of Lews Castle are exceptional within the Lewis environment, and give the site outstanding Horticultural value.
Architectural	High: The prehistoric cairn at Cnoc Croich and the likelihood of further potential archaeological interest within the Lews Castle designed landscape give the site high Archaeological interest.
Scenic	Outstanding: Lews Castle makes an outstanding contribution to the setting of Stornoway and seaward views towards Lewis.
Nature Conservation	High: The range of habitats at Lews Castle designed landscape gives the site high Nature Conservation value.

Location and Setting

Lews Castle is situated on the north- west side of Stornoway Harbour overlooking the town. It commands panoramic views and is prominent on the sea approach to Lewis. The Castle is situated mid-way on the east-facing, heavily wooded hillside and dominates views from Stornoway. Views from Lews Castle and Lady Lever Park overlook Stornoway, the inner harbour and town. Extensive views are obtained from the summit of Cnoc Croich across to Lews Castle, the island's hinterland and Glumlaig Harbour.

The policies of 240ha (593 acres) extend westwards to the A859 Balallan-Stornoway Road and southwards to the Greeta River (or River Creed). Thus Cnoc Croich and the coastline north of Greeta Island and Greeta estuary lie within the extent of the designed landscape.

The designed landscape reached its present extent by the mid-19th century and, despite several design changes and developments within the grounds, remains unchanged. The limiting factor in extending the designed landscape further was the availability of imported topsoil for woodland and shrub planting.

Drives & Approaches

Most of the 19th century drives and footpaths are still in use or can be easily traced. The earliest and the principal, landward approach was from the north, through the gothic-arched entrance at Lews Castle Lodge, Bayhead Street. From this point a winding drive climbs gently through parkland to the castle. In the late 19th century the drive was enclosed on its eastern side by a woodland belt. The above-noted modern access road now crosses part of this drive.

South and west of the Castle an extensive network of drives lead over the hills, wind along the shore and along the Greeta River. The shore road has a stone causeway and interlocking retaining stones along certain sections. The westernmost entrance leads off the A859 at Creed Bridge, past Creed Bridge Lodge and across sparsely-treed grassland before meeting several other tracks and entering the more heavily-wooded hills closer to the estuary.

An entrance leads from Marybank Lodge through woodland, then across rough grassland before approaching the Castle and walled garden from the north-west.

Parkland

The main areas of parkland to the north and east of the Castle are known as Lady Lever Park and Castle Park respectively. Lady Lever Park, now the golf course, is highly maintained as amenity grassland but retains mature groups of trees which include beech, sycamore, lime and horse chestnut. Castle Park lies on sloping land below the Castle and is enclosed by woodland on its north and south sides.

North-west of the walled garden, an area of former parkland, is now rough grassland. Further west and south-west are reaches of extensive rough grassland and heath with areas of scrub and plantation woodland.

Table 5.2.5: Lews Castle and Lady Lever Park Garden and Designed Landscape
Woodland The Castle woodlands comprise an extensive mixed woodland area which is rare in a Western Isles context. 208.7ha of the woodlands have been designated as a SSSI. The mixed broadleaf-coniferous woods have a dense understorey of invasive Rhododendron ponticum and Rubus spectabilis (Salmonberry). The major species are sycamore, beech, ash, elm, pine, rowan, oak, horse chestnut and firs. Many conifers were lost in gales in 1989, leaving areas of damaged or unstable trees. The woodlands offer shelter and open space to the people of Stornoway and are of great significance and recreational importance.
Woodland Garden The Woodland Garden lies directly south-west of the castle and retains numerous specimen trees, including Deodar cedar, Monkey puzzle, copper beech, lime, sweet chestnut, horse chestnut, Douglas fir, fir (Abies procera), various pine (Pinus densiflora, Pinus nigra, Pinus silvestris and Pinus thunbergii), Western Hemlock, Thujas (Thuja plicata and Thujopsis dolabrata) and cypresses (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana, Chamaecyparis obtusa, Chamaecyparis pisifera and Chamaecyparis macrocarpa). Invasive Rhododendron, salmonberry and self-seeding Gunnera are found throughout the Woodland Garden. The terrace and walls of the late 19th century terraced garden survive, which were linked to a series of glasshouses and a conservatory.
Sensitivity: High – Very High Susceptibility: Very High High quality and condition with consistent, intact and well defined and distinctive attributes. Value: High Garden and Designed Landscape.

Visual Receptors - Baseline Description and Sensitivity

5.1.6 Six building based (B) receptors and seven recreation based (Rec) receptors were identified within the study area:

- B1 Marybank;
- B2 Plasterfield;
- B3 Lower Sandwick;
- B4 Olivers Brae/Sandwick Cemetery;
- B5 Newton;
- Rec 1 Lewis War Memorial;
- Rec 2 Iolaire Memorial Car Park;
- Rec3 Rhuba Àirinis;
- Rec4 Below Cnoc na Croic;
- Rec5 Golf Course;
- Rec6 Creed Bridge Car Park; and
- Rec7 Marybank picnic benches.

5.1.7 There are ten route-based receptors (Ro); three A class roads, three B class roads, the ferry route and three other routes/paths were identified within the study area:

- Ro1 A857;
- Ro2 A859;
- Ro3 A858;
- Ro4 B866;
- Ro5 B895;
- Ro6 B897;
- Ro7 Ullapool to Stornoway Ferry;
- Ro8 Hebridean Way (Cycling Route);
- Ro9 Hebridean Way (Walking Route);and
- Ro10 Core Paths.

5.1.8 An additional residential viewpoint outwith the focussed Study Area was requested by CnES for the cumulative assessment:

- B6 Knock, Point

5.1.9 Vehicle Routes are assessed twice (once for each direction of travel) as the focus of the view is generally in the direction of travel. Ferry routes and walking routes are assessed once as there is opportunity to look behind as well as ahead.

5.1.10 The A857 (north bound), the A858 (both directions), the A866 (eastbound), the B859 (north bound), the B897 (south bound) and the Hebridean Way Cycle Route (both directions) were scoped out of the assessment due to the fact that there is either no theoretical visibility or route users would be heading away from the Proposed Development. The description of the existing views and the sensitivity of each visual receptor is presented in Table 5.2.6.

Table 5.2.6: Visual Receptors Baseline Description			
Ref.	Receptor Name/Type/ Grid reference	Nature of View	Sensitivity to Change
B1	Marybank Residential NB 40600, 33979	The view from this location is representative of that seen by residents in the Marybank area Stornoway. The dwellings in this part of Marybank are generally orientated approximately north – south. The views towards the Proposed Development site from these houses are varied depending on the proximity and position of adjacent buildings, the presence or absence of vegetation and the nature of localised topographical features. The viewpoint location chosen is situated to the rear of a depositary building which was considered to offer a more open view than any position on the public road. The foreground of the view is occupied by rough grassland with post and wire field divisions. There is some deciduous scrub and pockets of coniferous trees and there are wood pole mounted overhead lines, some of which break the skyline. The blades of the single turbine at Creed Business Park can be seen beyond a tall stand of coniferous trees. The view to the south is curtailed by coniferous woodland which forms the back cloth to scattered houses. Looking to the southwest, views are limited by a moorland covered low hill beyond which the hills on Harris can be seen in the distance. See Figure 5.7, EIAR Volume 3b	Medium - High *Susceptibility: High - residents* Value: Medium - Some evidence of value placed on view - view may contribute to setting of activity.
B2	Plasterfield Residential NB44333, 32798	The view from this elevated location is representative of views from the some of the dwellings in the Plasterfield area of Stornoway. The views southwards and eastwards are curtailed by garden vegetation and the houses along North Street. Looking southwest, the large sheds at Arnish Industrial Estate are visible above the block of woodland to the east of Sandwick Cemetery. The rock cut and pier at the deep water port are clearly visible below the undulating coastal moorland. The upper portions of the three turbines at Arnish Moor are visible above the skyline. Looking towards the west, views are curtailed by the convex profile of the adjacent field and the structures at the radar station. Views north-eastwards look over a foreground of agricultural grazings to Broad Bay and Am Bac. See Figure 5.8, EIAR Volume 3b	Medium - High *Susceptibility: High - residents* Value: Medium - Some evidence of value placed on view - view may contribute to setting of activity.
B3	Lower Sandwick Residential NB 43919, 31668	This location is representative of that seen by people in Lower Sandwick. Views east and south are blocked by buildings along the Lower Sandwick road. Looking southwest, the large scale sheds at Arnish Industrial Estate are visible with a partial back cloth of rising moorland slopes. The rock cuts associated with the deep water port and the long, low pier structure contrast with the dark hues of the moorland vegetation above. The blade tips of the turbines at Arnish Moor clip the horizon above the deep water port. When large cruise ships are moored at the pier, these are a focal point, illuminated at night. The single turbine at Creed Industrial Estate is visible on the horizon to the right of blocks of coniferous woodland. The view westwards is over a foreground of semi improved grassland towards the power station and other large buildings at Eilean na Gobhail and Stornoway. The three turbines at the community wind farm at at Beinn Ghrideag are visible. In the distant north-west, the six turbines at Pentland Road Wind Farm are visible above the woodland at Lews Castle. See Figure 5.9, EIAR Volume 3b	Medium - High *Susceptibility: High - residents* Value: Medium - Some evidence of value placed on view - view may contribute to setting of activity.

Table 5.2.6: Visual Receptors Baseline Description			
Ref.	Receptor Name/Type/ Grid reference	Nature of View	Sensitivity to Change
B4	Olivers Brae/Sandwick Cemetery Entrance Residential NB 43979, 32555	This viewpoint is representative of that seen by people in houses on Olivers Brae as well as by people visiting the cemetery. Looking south, the view is over the cemetery grounds towards the settlement of Lower Sandwick with overlapping layers of headlands (Arnish Point, the Ranais peninsula and A' Chabag) receding into the distance. The distant Harris hills are visible. The large scale buildings at Arnish point Industrial Estate are prominent features in the view. Looking south westwards, the power station, Coastguard Station and other large-scale buildings combine to form a low lying mass of built structures back clothed by moorland hills and the wooded hills in the grounds of Lews Castle. See Figure 5.10, EIAR Volume 3b	Medium - High *Susceptibility: High - residents* *Value: Medium - Some evidence of value placed on view - view may contribute to setting of activity*
B5	Newton Street Residential NB 43014, 32345	This location is representative of residential properties on the seafront at southeast Stornoway. Views take in a panorama extending the southeast and west. The power station chimneys are just visible above the small trees on the south side of the street. The Coastguard Station and adjacent buildings partially obscure views to Arnish Point and the large scale sheds at the Industrial Estate. The view takes in the causeway between Battery Point and Eilean na Gobhail which is backed by a sliver of sea and the undulating ridgeline above to western shore of Cala Steòrnabhaigh. The large scale buildings at MacMillan Engineering and MacDuff Shellfish and ancillary structures including yacht masts, jetties and pontoons are visible against a moorland backdrop with the wooded hills in Lews Castle grounds further north providing a backdrop to the Harbour and ferry terminal. See Figure 5.11, EIAR Volume 3b	Medium - High *Susceptibility: High - residents* *Value: Medium - Some evidence of value placed on view - view may contribute to setting of activity*
Rec1	Lewis War Memorial Recreational NB 41710, 34340	From this locally elevated location there are views southwards over the golf course and the woodland in the grounds of Lews Castle towards Stornoway. When large cruise ships are moored at the deep water port, the upper portions of these vessels can be seen above the woodland. Mixed woodland below the memorial obscures views to the southwest. Industrial buildings and houses at Marybank are visible looking towards the west with the three turbines at the community wind farm being visible and contrasting with the strong horizontal emphasis of the view. The telecommunications masts and turbines at Pentland Road Wind Farm are also visible on the skyline to the west. See Figure 5.12, EIAR Volume 3b	High – Very High *Susceptibility: Very High – visitors to heritage assets* Value: High – views from built features with important historic attributes

Table 5.2.6: Visual Receptors Baseline Description			
Ref.	Receptor Name/Type/ Grid reference	Nature of View	Sensitivity to Change
Rec2	Iolaire Memorial Car Park[1] Recreational NB 44366, 30829	Looking to the west, the large scale sheds at Arnish Industrial Estate are visible below the moorland slopes with rocky outcroppings. The turbines on the Ranais road are seen with blade tips clipping the horizon. The lighthouse at Rhuba Àirinis sits part way between the deep-water port and Arnish Industrial estate. The coastline between the industrial estate and the port is characterised by freshly cut rock faces which contrast with the dark coastal moorland above. Inland from the port there are blocks of coniferous woodland plantation and the single turbine at Creed Business Park can be seen skylining. The three community turbines are also visible, appearing as a single feature as they overlap with each other. The six turbines at Pentland Road Wind Farm are also visible to the north-west. To the north, the settlement of Stornoway is seen hugging the edge of the bay and the War Memorial is a prominent feature overlooking the town. See Figure 5.13, EIAR Volume 3b	High – Very High *Susceptibility: Very High – visitors to heritage assets* Value: High – views from built features with important historic attributes
Rec3	Rhuba Àirinis Recreational NB 43181, 30596	The view northwards is over the bay towards Stornoway with a long low horizon behind. Lews Castle is visible nestled below the wooded slopes. The lighthouse is a prominent feature of the view towards the settlement of Lower Sandwick. Looking to the east, the view is across the water to agricultural grazings above the low cliffs near the Iolaire Memorial. The small-scale wind turbines at the sewage works are visible partially skylining and with the ribbon settlement at Swordale on the slopes beyond Eilean Thuilm. Views east are out to sea with the mountains on the north western Scottish mainland visible in conditions of clear visibility. To the south west, the small monument of the Prince's Cairn is a prominent feature on the undulating skyline, dwarfed by the large scale sheds at Arnish Industrial Estate. Beyond the Industrial Estate the exposed rock faces excavated for material for the recently constructed deep water port are visible together with the pier. When large scale cruise ships are moored at the pier, the are prominent features set against the dark backdrop of the woodland at Lews Castle. The six turbines at Pentland Road Wind Farm are visible on the distant horizon. See Figure 5.14, EIAR Volume 3b	Medium *Susceptibility: Medium – people engaged in recreation where appreciation of the landscape contributes to the setting.* *Value: Medium – some evidence of value placed on the view.*
Rec4	Below Cnoc na Croic Recreational NB 41574, 32207	This location is below the summit of Cnoc na Croic on the footpath where there are less trees and more open views to the west. The view is over trees further down the hill and over the minor road to Arnish with self-seeded, 'escaped', Rhododendron ponticum to the west of the road. Beyond this, the landcover is predominantly moorland vegetation with small patches of coniferous plantation. The wind turbine at Creed Business Park is clearly visible along with houses at Macaulay Farm. See Figure 5.15, EIAR Volume 3b	Very High *Susceptibility: Very High – visitors to heritage assets* *Value: Very High – GDL*

[1] The view from this location is representative of that seen by people going to visit the memorial. It should be noted that there is no theoretical visibility from the memorial itself.

Table 5.2.6: Visual Receptors Baseline Description			
Ref.	Receptor Name/Type/ Grid reference	Nature of View	Sensitivity to Change
Rec5	Golf Course Recreational NB 41369 33915	This location is within the Stornoway Golf Course in the grounds of Lews Castle. The network of paths on the northern boundary of the golf course weave through a ground flora of heathers and moorland grasses with gorse, broom and self-seeded young birch and pine. Views south and westwards are filtered by young trees and mature pines. Views northwards are more open and take in industrial buildings north of the A859 and a mosaic of woodland and moorland vegetation. The war memorial is a prominent man-made vertical feature in the view. See Figure 5.16, EIAR Volume 3b	High - Very High *Susceptibility: High – users of recreational facilities* *Value: Very High – GDL*
Rec6	Creed Bridge car park/chemical works Recreational NB 40411 32521	This view is representative of that seen by those using the car park (including visitors to the Lewis Chemical Works site) and also vehicle travellers heading south on the A859. The view looks westwards to scrub woodland on the east side of the road and to the junction with the road to Arnish and the deep water port. The bridges over the Creed and the river are visible with the electricity substation and wood pole mounted overhead lines breaching the skyline to the southwest. In other directions views are curtailed by woodland. See Figure 5.17, EIAR Volume 3b	Medium *Susceptibility: High – special interest groups* *Value: Low – no evidence of value placed on view*
Rec7	Marybank picnic benches Recreational NB 39987 33744	The view from this elevated location is representative of views see by people diverting from the Hebridean Way and others to use the picnic benches located near the track. The view is a 360-degree panorama taking in the settled landscape around Stornoway with views over Broad Bay towards Eye Pensinsula to the northeast. The Lewis War Memorial is a prominent landmark to the north of the wooded hills of Lews Castle and Lady Lever Park. The quarry, and its associated plant at Marybank, is visible. When large cruise ships are moored at the deep water port, the upper portions of these vessels are visible. The largest of the sheds at Arnish is visible beyond the quarry. Looking to the south-east, the large building at the Arena is visible together with the buildings and the wind turbine at Creed Business Park and the three wind turbines at Arnish Moor along the Ranais road. The three community turbines at Beinn Ghrideag and the six turbines at Pentland Road Wind Farm are visible to the west and north-west respectively. The telecommunications masts above the quarry at Loch Àirigh na Lic are prominent on the skyline to the north. See Figure 5.18, EIAR Volume 3b	Medium - High *Susceptibility: High – users of recreational facilities* *Value: Medium - Some evidence of value placed on view - view may contribute to setting of activity*
Ro1a	A857 – Southbound Vehicle Route	This route initially passes through large scale gently undulating moorland with frequent lochs and lochans and occasional small forest plantations. The horizon is long and low. On the approach to Stornoway, settlement is close to the road and there are views ahead to Loch Stornoway and the wooded hills at Lews Castle. Houses become more densely spaced, street lighting is present, and the road is bounded by footpaths either side. Garden vegetation limits views to the immediate road corridor with intermittent views over Stornoway.	Medium Susceptibility: Medium – travellers on roads Value: Medium – view contributes to setting of activity

Table 5.2.6: Visual Receptors Baseline Description			
Ref.	Receptor Name/Type/ Grid reference	Nature of View	Sensitivity to Change
Ro2a	A859 - Southbound Vehicle Route	On leaving Stornoway, views are curtailed to the road corridor by mature woodland to the south and rising, developed ground to the north. Roadside vegetation and bunding at the quarry continue to screen views to the wider landscape although the hills on Harris are visible in the far distance. After Creed Bridge, views southeast are blocked by coniferous woodland and the buildings at Stornoway substation are prominent by the roadside with open views behind over moorland to the wind turbines on the hill at Pentland Road Wind Farm. The dwellings at MacAulay Farm are visible briefly and views westwards take in wood pole mounted overhead lines. The Lochside Arena is a prominent large-scale building to the south west and the wind turbine and buildings at Creed Business Park are visible to the south east. Road users then head away from the proposed development site. See also Figure 5.17 (Recreation Receptor Rec6), EIAR Volume 3b.	Medium Susceptibility: Medium – travellers on roads *Value: Medium – view contributes to setting of activity*
Ro2b	A859 - Northbound Vehicle Route	The route initially runs through rocky moorland where views are curtailed by the rocky knolls. There are frequent roadside lochans and wood pole mounted overhead lines run approximately parallel to the road to the west. At the junction to Liurbost there are small number of houses and other buildings and the topography changes to gently undulating moorland with a long low skyline and frequent lochans. Wind turbines at Beinn Greidaig, Pentland Road and Creed Business Park are prominent vertical moving man-made features in the view and the masts north of Loch Àirigh na Lic are visible on the skyline. The large-scale building at the Lochside Arina is seen beyond Loch Cnoc a' Choilich with Creed Business Park to the northeast. The settlement of Stornoway is visible in the distance. Views northeast become more intermittent due to the presence of coniferous plantations near MacAulay Farm. After this point, road users would be heading away from the proposed development site. See Figures 5.19 and 5.20, EIAR Volume 3b. See also Figure 6.3 (Druim Dubh Stone Circle), EIAR Volume 3b.	Medium Susceptibility: Medium – travellers on roads *Value: Medium – view contributes to setting of activity*
Ro4a	A866 – Westbound Vehicle Route	This route runs through gently sloping crofting with long sweeping slopes and scattered settlement with garden vegetation sometimes limiting views to the open landscape. The road has a close relationship with the sea as it crosses the narrow strip between Point and Melbost where the cemetery is a prominent feature and views south are over the beach and breakwater. On the approach to Stornoway, views are over semi improved grasslands which form a long low horizon punctuated in places with dwellings on the skyline. The airport runway and associated infrastructure is prominent to the north. Built development becomes increasing dense as the road descends Oliver's Brae to enter the town. See also Figure 5.10 (Building Receptor B4), EIAR Volume 3b.	Medium Susceptibility: Medium – travellers on roads *Value: Medium – view contributes to setting of activity*

Table 5.2.6: Visual Receptors Baseline Description			
Ref.	Receptor Name/Type/ Grid reference	Nature of View	Sensitivity to Change
Ro5a	B895 – Southbound Vehicle Route	This route also passes through gently sloping crofting initially with settlement being associated with narrow croft strips at oblique angles to the road curtailing views. At Tràigh Chuil, views are initially limited by the sand dunes until the road rises to slightly higher elevation to reveal the bay and the Eye Penisula beyond. At Upper Col there are views westwards over boggy moorland with scattered dwellings. The horizon remains long and low as the route passes through the settlement of Tong. Beyond this point, views become more open and look towards Newmarket and Stornoway.	Medium Susceptibility: Medium – travellers on roads *Value: Medium – view contributes to setting of activity*
Ro6a	B897 – northbound Vehicle Route	This route runs through the dispersed crofting settlement of Ranais where houses perch on the sides of rocky knolls and views are limited by the rugged topography. Approaching Crossbost, the topography becomes less rugged, but views continue to be limited until the crossroads where there are views over Loch Luirboist. Heading inland views are again curtailed by topography and settlement becomes more sparse in the cnoc and lochan landscape. Near Loch Orasaigh, the landscape changes to one characterised by boggy moorland and views are mor open looking over frequent lochs and lochans to the wind turbines near Loch a' Bhlar Bhuidhe and Beinn Greidaig. See Figure 5.21, EIAR Volume 3b	Medium Susceptibility: Medium – travellers on roads *Value: Medium – view contributes to setting of activity*
Ro7	Ullapool to Stornoway Ferry Ferry Route	The ferry crosses the Minch and approaches Lewis, passing Point with views of a long, low landscape punctuated by scattered settlement. The ferry passes the site of the sinking of the Iolaire and small group of wind turbines are seen on the horizon to the north. The large scale buildings at Arnish are visible with the deep water port to the left and Stornoway ahead. The view takes in the wooded hills at Lews Castle which contrasts with the urban and port development around the Harbour. See Figure 5.22, EIAR Volume 3b	Medium Susceptibility: Medium – travellers on ferries *Value: Medium – view contributes to setting of activity*
Ro8	Hebridean Way Walking Route	The description order is from north to south. The route heads through moorland between Loch Eastapair and Loch na Speirig and past Loch Bubh and Loch na h-Airigh Ur. It rises to the shoulder of Steisal and Oidreabhal and then over boggy moorland. The route then follows the A858 for a short distance before joining the back road to Stornoway passing many lochans and old Sheilings with views of wind turbines at Beinn Greidaig and Pentland Road. After Stornoway is reached, the route heads north along the road network, passing through areas of settlement at Newmarket, Tonga and Col. See Figure 5.23, EIAR Volume 3b	Medium - High Susceptibility: High –users of cycle routes *Value: Medium – view contributes to setting of activity*

Table 5.2.6: Visual Receptors Baseline Description			
Ref.	Receptor Name/Type/ Grid reference	Nature of View	Sensitivity to Change
Ro10	Core Paths Walking Route	The core path network west of Stornoway is extensive and offers varied routes around the harbour, the grounds of Lews Castle and along the River Creed. There is also a new path which connects the grounds of Lews Castle with the deep water port. The terrain and landcover are varied and views out to the wider landscape tend to be intermittent.	Medium - High *Susceptibility: High – users of cycle routes* *Value: High – GDL in part; some evidence of value placed on views elsewhere*
B7	Knock, Point Residential Viewpoint for cumulative assessment NB41914 31439	This viewpoint is representative of that seen by local residents. The primary view is out over the Minch and towards the coastline to the south southwest. Looking westwards, the foreground is occupied by gently undulating farmland with open water and the eastern coastline of Lewis beyond. The islands and skerries west pf the Bràigh na h-Aoidhe are notable natural features in the view. To the right of these, the small wind turbines at the sewage works are visible in front of the large scale buildings at Arnish Industrial Estate which are backclothed by moorland slopes.Turbines at Arnish Moor and Creed are seen above the ridgeline. The north Harris mountains are notable distant features of the view in conditions of clear visibility. The wooded hills at Lews Castle provide a backcloth to the power station and other large buildings east of the harbour. Turbines at Beinn Ghrideag and Pentland Road are visible beyond with the war memorial forming a secondary vertical feature in the view. See Figure 5.24	Medium - High *Susceptibility: High - residents* *Value: Medium - Some evidence of value placed on view - view may contribute to setting of activity*

TECHNICAL APPENDIX 5.3 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT DETAILED ASSESSMENT TABLES

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This Technical Appendix presents the detailed assessment of the Proposed Development on Landscape Character Types, Landscape Designations and visual receptors. It also describes the proposed mitigation measures.

5.2 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.

5.2.1 The assessment of effects on Landscape Character Types is presented in Table 5.3.1. The effects on the Lews Castle and Lady Lever Park GDL are presented in Table 5.3.2 and the effects on visual receptors are presented in Table 5.3.3.

5.2.2 All landscape effects are indirect and adverse unless otherwise stated.

Mitigation Measures

5.2.3 All embedded mitigation measures are taken into account in the assessment: These are described at section 5.7 of Chapter 5: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (EIAR Volume 2).

Table 5.3.1: Assessment of Effects on Landscape Character Types

Ref.	Receptor Name	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
LCT 317	Gently Sloping Crofting	Medium	Construction Period	Negligible Although there would be views of construction operations on both sides of the A859 from parts of this LCT at varying distances, the landscape elements would be unaffected. Construction works north of the A859 would be theoretically visible from just over one third of the LCT at distances greater than while works to the south would be visible from just under two thirds of the LCT. Views of construction works would be seen in the context of other activity around the harbour deep water port and Arnish Industrial Estate. Size or Scale: Negligible No effect on the integrity of landscape elements. Geographical Extent: Negligible Imperceptible change to the immediate setting of the LCT. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change that can be fully reinstated.	Negligible	Not significant
			Operation Period	Negligible indirect Although there is theoretical visibility from just under two thirds of the extent of this LCT within the study area and around one fifth of the total area of this LCT on Lewis at distances ranging from around 1km to 10km, the landscape elements would not be affected – views towards the Proposed Development already include elements which affect the key characteristic of sense of remoteness afforded by open views to sea and moorland. Size or Scale: Negligible No effect on the integrity of the landscape elements or landscape unit. Geographical Extent: Negligible Imperceptible change to the immediate setting of the LCT. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figures 5.7- 5.11, 5.14 and 5.15.(EIAR Volume 3b)	Negligible	Not significant

LCT 322	Boggy Moorland – Outer Hebrides	Medium (locally high in GDL)	Construction Period Direct	Minor, locally Major Construction works would take place within this LCT to the northwest and southeast of the A859 and would occupy a total area of 2.85km^2. (less than 2% of the area of the LCT within the Study Area, and less than 0.5% of the area of this LCT on Lewis). Size or Scale: Minor, locally Major A small proportion of the LCT would be affected with works to the northwest of the A859 occupying less than 1% of the LCT within the Study Area, while works to the south of this road would occupy approximately 1.27km^2 (less than 0.8% of the LCT within the Study Area). Moderate proportion of landscape elements affected (loss of vegetation, earthmoving works. Considerable changes to the key characteristics (introduction of activity into a landscape with very few elements with predominantly remote upland character and predominantly uninhabited and an expansive horizontal scale and remoteness). Geographical Extent: Minor, locally Major Small part of the LCT within the Study Area affected 1.58km^2 north of the A859 and 1.27km^2 south of the A859. Considerable change to the site of the Proposed Development. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change that can be fully reinstated.	Minor locally Major	Not Significant Significant locally.
			Construction Period Indirect	Moderate The works northwest of the A859 would be visible from a total area of 28km^2 (17.58% of the LCT) and works southeast of the A859 would be visible from 47.4km^2 (29.77% of the LCT) at varying distances with construction operations being most noticeable in proximity to the Proposed Development. Size or Scale: Moderate Moderate proportion of LCT affected (less than one third of the LCT with theoretical visibility of labour, plant, materials and vehicles north and south of the A859). Material change of the key characteristics associated with perception of remoteness/lack of habitation and activity. Geographical Extent: Moderate Medium area affected (48.23km^2), noticeable change to the site of the Proposed Development. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change that can be partially removed or reinstated.	Moderate	Significant

			Operation Direct	Minor, locally Major The proposed site platform area would occupy less than 1km^2 (less than 1% of the LCT within the Study Area). Size or Scale: Minor, locally Major A small proportion of the LCT would be affected with The Proposed Development occupying less than 1% of the LCT. Moderate proportion of landscape elements affected (loss of vegetation, loss of rocky knolls). Considerable changes to the key characteristics (introduction of a large level platform, large scale buildings into a landscape with very few such elements. The existing landscape has a predominantly remote upland character, is predominantly uninhabited and has an expansive horizontal scale and remoteness). Geographical Extent: Minor, locally Major Small part of the LCT within the Study Area affected 1.58km^2 northwest of the A859 and 1.27km^2 southeast of the A859. Considerable change to the site of the Proposed Development. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change that can be partially removed or reinstated.	Minor locally Major	Not Significant Significant locally.
			Operation Period Indirect	Moderate The Proposed Development is theoretically visible from both incidences of this LCT (a total of around 29.77% of the extent of this LCT within the study area (and approximately 5.85% of this LCT on Lewis)). It would be seen from relatively widespread but fragmented locations from areas in close proximity and more distant, elevated areas. Although theoretically visible from the GDL which has high sensitivity, actual visibility is likely to be considerably less and the magnitude of change locally for this part of the LCT would be Minor). Size or Scale: Moderate Moderate proportion of landscape unit affected (29.77%); Material change to key characteristics of the landscape (presence of a very large-scale building in views). Geographical Extent: Moderate Moderate area affected (47.4km^2); noticeable change to the setting; Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figures 5.17 – 5.22 (EIAR Volume 3b)	Moderate	Significant

LCT 323	Rocky Moorland – Outer Hebrides	Medium	Construction Period	Minor indirect Construction activity on both sides of the A859 would be seen from relatively widespread but fragmented locations from areas in close proximity and more distant, elevated areas with operations north and south of the A859 being theoretically visible from 8.6% and 18.62% of this LCT within the study area respectively. Size or Scale: Minor A small proportion (18.69%) of landscape unit affected by views of construction operations diminishing the sense of remoteness experienced in these areas. Discernible change to key characteristic (presence of materials, plant, vehicles and machinery in views). Other characteristics would be unaffected. Geographical Extent: Minor Small area (5.54km^2) affected. Insignificant change to the setting for the majority of this LCT. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change that can be fully reinstated.	Minor	Not significant
			Operation Period	Minor indirect The Proposed Development is theoretically visible from 18.62% of this LCT within the study area (and approximately 1.62% of this LCT on Lewis). It would be seen from relatively widespread but fragmented locations from areas in close proximity and more distant, elevated areas. Visibility from the southern incidence of this LCT would be limited to a few dispersed areas of high ground at distances in excess of 7km. Visibility from the eastern incidence of this LCT would be more widespread but, again, limited to elevated areas and at distances of less than 1km to more than 5km. Size or Scale: Minor Small proportion of landscape unit affected (18.62%) by views of the Proposed Development diminishing the sense of remoteness experienced in these areas. Discernible change to key characteristic (presence of a very large-scale building in views). Other characteristics would be unaffected. Geographical Extent: Minor Small area affected (5.52km^2); insignificant change to the setting for the majority of this LCT. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figure 5.16 (EIAR Volume 3b)	Minor	Not significant

LCT 324	Cnoc and Lochan;	Medium	Construction Period	Negligible Theoretical visibility of construction works north of the A859 would be seen from just over 1% of this LCT within the Study Area. Works south of the A859 would be visible from fragmented areas of high ground at distances in excess of 3km for the southern incidence and >7km for the south-eastern incidence. Activity would be seen from approximately 11.44% of the extent of this LCT within the Study Area and less than 3% of the coverage of this LCT on Lewis. Size or Scale: Negligible Small proportion of landscape unit affected (6.38%); indiscernible changes/ no effect on integrity of landscape elements Geographical Extent: Negligible Very small area affected (1.63km^2) (views) – changes imperceptible at distance. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change, change that can be fully reinstated.	Negligible	Not significant
			Operation Period	Negligible There is theoretical visibility from fragmented areas of high ground within both incidences of this LCT at distances more than 3km for the southern incidence at >7km for the south-eastern incidence. The Proposed Development would be seen from approximately 11.52% of the extent of this LCT within the Study Area and less than 1% of the coverage of this LCT on Lewis. Size or Scale: Negligible Small proportion of landscape unit affected (14.11%); indiscernible changes/ no effect on integrity of landscape elements Geographical Extent: Negligible Very small area affected (1.63km^2) (views) – changes imperceptible at distance. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated.	Negligible	Not significant

Table 5.3.2 Assessment of Effects on Lews Castle and Lady Lever Park Garden and Designed Landscape (GDL)

Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
High – Very High	Construction Period	Minor Construction work to the southeast of the A859 would be visible from elevated parts of the GDL where tree cover permits. Construction works would be theoretically visible from just under half of the GDL with construction works northwest of the A859 being theoretically visible from approximately one quarter of the GDL. Actual visibility, however would be considerably less due to the wooded nature of the GDL. Size or Scale: Minor Small proportion of GDL affected (taking into account the screening effects of woodland); discernible changes to key characteristics would be limited to views of the island's hinterland to the west and the addition of construction activity into views towards the castle from the sea approach. The sea approach already includes views of large-scale buildings and structures and the regular movement of ferries, cruise ships and other vessels. The duration of views would be short. Geographical Extent: Minor Noticeable change to the immediate setting of the castle in the context of other existing large-scale buildings and structures including the deep water port as well as moving vessels including ferries and very large cruise ships. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change to the view.	Moderate	Significant
	Operation Period	Minor The Proposed Development would not have any direct effects on the GDL. There is theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from just over one third of the GDL. Actual visibility would be considerably less due to the wooded nature of much of the GDL. The Proposed Development would not be visible from the castle but it would be seen together with the Castle on the sea approach to Stornoway *(*Refer to Figures 5.15 and 5.22) EIAR Volume 3b*).* It would be seen in the context of other large scale buildings and structures already present in the view (Arnish Industrial Estate, Arnish Deep Water Port, the power station and other large scale buildings at Eilean na Gobhail. The Proposed Development would not impinge on the extensive views from Cnoc Croich to the Lews Castle, Glumlaig Harbour, Stornoway or the hinterland to the east. It would, however, be visible above the skyline in views of the island's hinterland to the west *(Refer to Figure 5.16).* Mitigation earthworks to the east of the Proposed Development would parts of the Proposed Development from the sea approach and the lower parts of the Proposed Development would be screened from views from the Croc na Croich path in the GDL and, in time, tree planting would augment this screening.	Moderate	Significant

Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
		Size or Scale: Minor Small proportion of GDL affected (taking into account the screening effects of woodland); discernible changes to key characteristics are limited to views of the island's hinterland to the west and the addition of a further large scale building into views towards the castle from the sea approach. The duration of views would be short. Geographical Extent: Minor Noticeable change to the immediate setting of the castle in the context of other existing large scale buildings and structures including the deep water port which would have very large scale vessels moored periodically. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated.		

Table 5.3.3: Assessment of Effects on Visual Receptors

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
B1	Marybank Residential Gently Sloping Crofting LCT	Medium - High	Construction Period	Minor There is theoretical visibility of construction operations on the Proposed Development site areas to the north and south of the A959. In the area to the north of the A859, works would be limited to high level operations associated with spreading of excess peat extracted from areas to the south of the road. Works associated with the construction of the buildings on the part of the site to the south of the A859 would also be limited to high level operations due to the screening effects of intervening topography and woodland. Traffic movements on the A859 would not be visible. Size or Scale: Minor Construction works would be a minor component in the view from properties at Marybank and would be substantially screened by topography and vegetation. Geographical Extent: Minor Construction works would be a minor component in the view seen from the rear of some properties to the south of the road and from the front of some properties north of the road at distances in excess of 750m. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change.	Minor - Moderate	Not significant
			Operation Period	Minor There is theoretical visibility of the upper part of the Proposed Development with much of the buildings and structures screened by intervening landform and vegetation Size or Scale: Minor Proposed Development is a minor component in the view, substantially screened by topography and vegetation. Geographical Extent: Minor Proposed Development occupying a small part of the view at a distance of approximately 2km. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated.	Minor - Moderate	Not significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				Refer also to Figure 5.7.(EIAR Volume 3b)		
B2	Plasterfield Residential *Gently Sloping Crofting LCT*	Medium - High	Construction Period	Minor High level construction operations including cranes on the part of the Proposed Development site south of the A859 would be partially visible between the hills and coniferous trees at Lews Castle. Vehicle movements on the A859 would not be visible from this location. Size or Scale: Minor Construction works would be a minor component in the view and compatible with the composition of the existing view which includes large scale buildings at Arnish Industrial Estate and also the rock cuts at the deep-water port. Geographical Extent: Minor Angle of view is not focussed on the Proposed Development site; long distance from the viewpoint (>3.5km); and occupying a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change	Minor - Moderate	Not significant
			Operation Period	Minor The proposed development would be seen to the left-hand side of the wooded hills at Lews Castle. It would be partially screened by existing trees and would be seen as a secondary feature above the existing skyline in a similar way to the distant hills of Harris further left in the view. Without mitigation earthworks, the gable of the HVDC would be partially visible with ancillary buildings and the perimeter fence in front. Parts of the AC building would also be seen. The Proposed Development would be seen at a distance of approximately 3.7km in the context of the single turbine at Creed and the Arnish Moor turbine nacelles and rotors. Mitigation earthworks would reduce the extent of the buildings visible, largely screening the perimeter fence and ancillary buildings, and, in time, mitigation planting would further reduce visibility of the Proposed Development. Size or Scale: Minor	Minor – Moderate	Not significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				A minor component in the view; substantially screened by mitigation earthworks east of the site; and compatible with the characteristic horizontality of the view with secondary undulating hills in a large-scale landscape. Geographical Extent: Minor Angle of view is not focussed on the Proposed Development site; long distance to from the viewpoint (c. 3.7km); and occupying a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figure 5.8 .(EIAR Volume 3b)		
B3	Lower Sandwick Residential *Gently Sloping Crofting LCT*	Medium - High	Construction Period	Minor - Moderate Construction operations on the part of the Proposed Development site north of the A859 would not be visible from this location. Construction works on the part of the site south of the A859 would be visible with high level operations breaching the skyline. Size or Scale: Moderate Construction operations would be a noticeable component of the view. There are some conflicts with the visual characteristics of open undulating horizon which would be breached by construction activity. Geographical Extent: Minor Angle of view does wholly not co-incide with the focus of the view (over the bay towards Lews Castle); long distance to Proposed Development (>3km); Proposed Development occupying a small part of the expansive horizontal panorama. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change	Moderate	Significant
			Operation Period	Moderate The Proposed Development would be visible at a distance of approximately 3.1m to the west. There is theoretical visibility of both the AC and HVDC buildings together with ancillary buildings and parts of the perimeter fence. Mitigation earthworks and planting to the east of the buildings would screen much of the lower parts of the Proposed Development including many of the ancillary buildings and most of the perimeter fence. It	Moderate - Major	Significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				would be seen in the context of the deep water port and the turbines at Creed Business Park, Beinn Greidaig and Plantation Road. Size or Scale: Moderate Without mitigation earthworks, the Proposed Development would be a noticeable component in the view; there would be some conflicts with the key visual characteristic of an undulating relatively open skyline. Mitigation earthworks east of the Proposed Development would reduce the extent of the visible structures but the upper parts of the buildings would remain visible on the skyline. In time, mitigation planting would further screen the Proposed Development but this would be in the longer term due to the challenging climatic conditions for tree establishment. Geographical Extent: Minor The angle of view takes in a sweeping panorama over the bay and therefore does not coincide with the direction of the Proposed Development; the distance is moderate (approximately 3.1km); and the Proposed development would occupy a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figure 5.9 .(EIAR Volume 3b)		
B4	Olivers Brae/Sandwick Cemetery Residential Gently Sloping Crofting LCT	Medium - High	Construction Period	Minor - Moderate Construction operations on the part of the Proposed Development site north of the A859 are theoretically visible; traffic movements on the Construction works on the part of the site south of the A859 would be visible with high level operations breaching the skyline. Size or Scale: Moderate Construction operations would be a noticeable component of the view. There are some conflicts with the visual characteristics of open undulating horizon which would be breached by construction activity. Geographical Extent: Minor Angle of view does wholly not co-incide with the focus of the view (downhill over the cemetery towards Arnish Point); long distance to Proposed Development (>3.5km); Proposed Development occupying a small part of the expansive horizontal panorama.	Moderate	Significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change		
			Operation Period	Minor - Moderate The Proposed Development would be visible at a distance of approximately 3.7km to the southwest. There is theoretical visibility of both the AC and HVDC buildings together with ancillary buildings and parts of the perimeter fence. Mitigation earthworks and planting to the east of the buildings would screen much of the lower parts of the Proposed Development including many of the ancillary buildings and most of the perimeter fence. It would be seen in the context of the power station and the turbines at Creed Business Park, Beinn Greidaig and Plantation Road. Size or Scale: Moderate Without mitigation earthworks, the Proposed Development would be a noticeable component in the view; there would be some conflicts with the key visual characteristic of an undulating relatively open skyline. Mitigation earthworks east of the Proposed Development would reduce the extent of the visible structures but the upper parts of the buildings would remain visible on the skyline. In time, mitigation planting would further screen the Proposed Development but this would be in the longer term due to the challenging climatic conditions for tree establishment. Geographical Extent: Minor The angle of view takes in a sweeping panorama over the bay and therefore does not coincide with the direction of the Proposed Development; the distance is moderate (approximately 3.7km); and the Proposed development would occupy a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figure 5.10 .(EIAR Volume 3b)	Moderate	Significant
B5	Newton Residential	Medium - High	Construction Period	Minor There is no theoretical visibility of construction operations on the Proposed Development site areas to the north of the A959. Works associated with the construction of the buildings on the part of the site to the south of the A859 would be limited to high level operations	Minor - Moderate	Not significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
	Gently Sloping Crofting LCT			due to the screening effects of intervening topography and woodland. Traffic movements on the A859 would not be visible. Size or Scale: Minor Construction works would be a minor component in the view from properties at Newton; works would be substantially screened by topography and vegetation. Operations would not be incompatible wit the key characteristics of masts and cranes and the movement of vessels at the harbour Geographical Extent: Minor Construction works would be a minor component in the view seen from the front of some properties at distances in excess of 3.2km. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change.		
			Operation Period	Minor There is theoretical visibility of the upper part of the Proposed Development with much of the buildings and structures screened by intervening landform and vegetation Size or Scale: Minor Proposed Development is a minor component in the view, substantially screened by existing topography and vegetation and would be further screened by mitigation earthworks and, in time, mitigation planting, Geographical Extent: Minor Proposed Development occupying a small part of the view at a distance of approximately 3. 2km. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figure 5.11 (EIAR Volume 3b)	Minor – Moderate	Not significant
Rec1	Lewis War Memorial Recreational	High – Very High	Construction Period	Minor Construction operations taking place on the part of the Proposed Development site north of the A859 are theoretically visible from this elevated location. Operations would be seen taking place on the moorland beyond the coniferous woodland and houses at Marybank.	Moderate	Significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
	Gently Sloping Crofting LCT			Works associated with the construction of the buildings and structures south of the A859 are unlikely to be noticeable due to the screening effects of coniferous woodland north west of the memorial. Size or Scale: Minor Construction works would be a minor component in the view and substantially screened by topography and vegetation. Geographical Extent: Minor The view is panoramic and the focus is over Stornoway and out to sea and not in the direction of the Proposed Development; construction works would occupy a small part of the view at a distance grater than 1.2km Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change		
			Operation Period	Negligible Small parts of the Proposed Development would be just visible between the mature conifers on the slopes below the memorial at a distance of approximately 2.5km to the south west. The Proposed Development is unlikely to be discernible from the publicly accessible area at the foot of the tower. Refer also to Figure 5.12 .(EIAR Volume 3b)	Minor	Not significant
Rec2	Iolaire Memorial Car Park[1] Recreational Gently Sloping Crofting LCT	High – Very High	Construction Period	Minor - Moderate High level construction operations taking place on the Proposed Development site north and south of the A859 would be visible from this location at distances in excess of 4.5km and 3.8km respectively. Works would be seen in the context of the deep water port and vessel activity in the bay. Size or Scale: Minor Construction works would be a minor component of the view with some conflicts with the key characteristic of a low undulating open horizon. The duration of the view would be relatively short as people leave the car park to walk to the memorial.	Moderate	Significant

[1] This viewpoint is representative of that seen by people arriving in the car park to visit the Iolaire Memorial. The Proposed Development is not theoretically visible from the monument itself due to the screening effects of intervening landform.

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				Geographical Extent: Minor The angle of view does not coincide with the focus of the receptor (people parking to walk to the memorial); long distance to the Proposed Development (>3.8km) which would occupy a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change		
			Operation Period	Moderate The Proposed Development would be visible breaching the skyline some 3.8km to the north west. It would be seen in the context of the three turbines at Beinn Greidaig to the immediate right hand side and in less close relationship with the Creed Business Park turbines, to the left and the turbines at Plantation Road in the distance. Below and to the left, the deep water port and associated rock cuts on the coast would be visible along with the large scale sheds at Arnish. Size or Scale: Moderate The Proposed Development would be a noticeable component of the view with no significant screening and some conflicts with the key visual characteristics of the baseline view (open, undulating moorland above the coast). Geographical Extent: Moderate The angle of view does not coincide with the direction of the Proposed Development; the distance is moderate and the Proposed development would occupy part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figure 5.13 .(EIAR Volume 3b)	Moderate - Major	Significant
Rec3	Rhuba Àirinis Recreational Rocky Moorland LCT	Medium	Construction Period	Minor High level construction operations taking place on the part of the Proposed Development site north of the A859 is theoretically visible from this location at >3.5km distant. Works associated with the construction of the substation would be visible on the skyline above the rock cutting at the deep water port and in the context of large buildings and structures at Arnish Industrial Estate and vessel movements in the bay.	Minor	Not significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				Size or Scale: Minor Construction works would be a minor component of the view with few conflicts with the key characteristic which include views of the rock cuts at the deep water port and large scale buildings at Arnish Industrial Estate. of the view would be relatively short as people l Geographical Extent: Minor The angle of view does not coincide with the focus of the receptor (views along the bay to Stornoway); long distance to the Proposed Development (>2.5km) which would occupy a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change.		
			Operation Period	Negligible - Minor The proposed Development would be partially visible at approximately 2.7km distant. Only the upper portions of the buildings would be visible and they would be seen above the deep water port and the large scale sheds at Arnish. Size or Scale: Negligible - Minor Proposed Development is a very minor component of view. Proposed Development very substantially screened by topography, vegetation. Changes unlikely to be discernible. Geographical Extent: Negligible - Minor Angle of view predominantly away from the Proposed Development which would occupy a very small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change Refer also to Figure 5.14 (EIAR Volume 3b)	Negligible - Minor	Not Significant
Rec4	Below Cnoc na Croic Recreational Boggy Moorland LCT	Very High	Construction Period	Moderate High level construction operations taking place on the part of the Proposed Development site north of the A859 would be theoretically visible from this location at approximately 1.4km distant. Receptors at this location would see construction operations associated with the substation in the area to the south of the A859 at around 1km distant. Size or Scale: Moderate	Major	Significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				Construction works would be a noticeable component in the view with some works screened by intervening topography and vegetation. The duration of the view would be relatively short as people continue walking on the path below where vegetation intermittently screens views. Geographical Extent: Moderate The angle of the view does not coincide with the focus of the receptor (people ascending or descending the hill to the viewpoint overlooking Lews Castle and Stornoway. Construction works would occupy part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change.		
			Operation Period	Major The Proposed Development would be clearly visible to people stopping at this location on the path. There would be partial screening from mature trees on the lower slopes of the hill. The Proposed Development would be seen sky lining in a view frames by mature trees at a distance of less than 1km. Size or Scale: Major Proposed Development will be the dominant feature in the view with a high proportion visible and no significant screening effects; conflicts with key characteristics of views over open moorland. Geographical Extent: Major Angle of view to Proposed Development coincides with focus of viewpoint; short distance from viewpoint; Proposed Development occupying a high proportion of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figure 5.15 (EIAR Volume 3b)	Major	Significant
Rec 5	Golf Course Recreational	High – Very high	Construction Period	Negligible High level construction operations taking place on the part of the Proposed Development site north of the A859 are theoretically visible from this location. There is also theoretical visibility of construction work on the part of the site to the south of the A859.	Minor	Not significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
	Boggy Moorland LCT			Dense coniferous trees and deciduous scrub vegetation would screen construction works on the part of the site to the north and south of the A859 respectively to the extent that it would be unlikely to be discernible.		
			Operation Period	Negligible Although there is theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from this location, intervening landform and dense scrub vegetation are likely to combine to form an effective screen to the extent that the Proposed Development would not be likely to be discernible. Refer also to Figure 5.16 (EIAR Volume 3b)	Minor	Not significant
Rec 6	Creed Bridge car park Recreational Boggy Moorland LCT	Medium	Construction Period	Negligible High level construction operations taking place on the part of the Proposed Development site north of the A859 is theoretically visible from this location and traffic movements on the A859 would be seen. There is theoretical visibility of construction operations on the part of the site to the south of the A859. In practice, topography and dense deciduous scrub and topography and dense coniferous woodland would screen activity north and south of the A859 respectively but traffic movements between the two parts of the site would be visible as additional vehicles on the road.	Negligible	Not significant
				Negligible Although there is theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from this location, intervening landform and dense mixed coniferous and deciduous vegetation are likely to combine to form an effective screen to the extent that the Proposed Development would not be likely to be discernible. Refer also to Figure 5.17 (EIAR Volume 3b)	Negligible	Not significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
Rec 7	Marybank picnic benches Recreational Boggy Moorland LCT	Medium - High	Construction Period	Major High level construction operations taking place on the part of the Proposed Development site north and south of the A859 would be visible from this elevated location. Size or Scale - Major Construction work would be a dominant feature in the view with a high proportion visible and no significant screening. Strong contrast between the key characteristic of open moorland and views to the hills to the east. Geographical Extent - Major Short distance to operations north of the A850; Construction work occupying a high proportion of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change	Major	Significant
			Operation Period	Major The Proposed Development would be visible from this elevated location. Size or Scale - Major The Proposed Development would be a dominant feature in the view with a high proportion visible and no significant screening. Strong contrast between the key characteristic of open moorland and views to the hills to the east. Geographical Extent - Major The Proposed Development would occupy a high proportion of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figure 5.18. (EIAR Volume 3b)	Major	Significant
Ro1a	A857 – Southbound Vehicle Route	Medium	Construction Period	Negligible Construction operations on the part of the Proposed Development site are theoretically visible from small parts of this route at more than 3.5km distant. Operations on the part of the site south of the A859 are theoretically visible at a distance of more than 4.2km distant.	Negligible	Not significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
	Boggy Moorland and Gently Sloping Crofting LCTs			In reality, the screening effects of buildings and vegetation would mean that construction operations would be unlikely to the readily discernible.		
			Operation Period	Minor The Proposed Development would be visible very briefly from just north of Loch Roisneabhal and again north of Loch Dubh at more than 5km distant. There are further, larger sections of route with theoretical visibility south of Loch Dubh and at Newmarket. Size or Scale: Minor The proposed development would be a minor element in the view, and it would be substantially screened by intervening topography, buildings and vegetation. It would be visible intermittently. Geographical Extent: Minor The angle of view is primarily away from the Proposed Development; the distance is generally long; the duration of view is short, and the Proposed Development would occupy a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated.	Minor	Not significant
Ro2a	A859 - Southbound Vehicle Route Gently Sloping Crofting, Boggy Moorland and Rocky Moorland LCTs	Medium	Construction Period	Moderate Construction operation north and south of the A859 are theoretically visible from parts of this route between Stornoway and Creed Industrial Estate. There would be intermittent screening by local topography, buildings and vegetation. Traffic movements between the two parts of the site would take place on this route. Size or Scale: Moderate Construction work would be noticeable but partially screened. The duration of the view would be relatively short. Geographical Extent: Moderate Activity would take place either side of the road, sometimes seen directly ahead as the road curves. Construction work would occupy part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change.	Moderate	Significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
			Operation Period	Moderate There is continuous theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from southwest Stornoway onwards until road users are beyond the site. Actual visibility would be considerably less due to the screening effects of existing mixed woodland around Creed and coniferous plantations east of the road. Visibility would dimmish further due to the screening effects of mitigation earthworks and planting east of the road. Size or Scale: Moderate Proposed Development would be a noticeable component of the view; partially screened by topography and vegetation, etc. duration of view relatively short; and time to absorb or contemplate the view curtailed by physical parameters. The Proposed Development would be visible for less thana very short part of the journey but at close range. Geographical Extent: Moderate The angle of view does not coincide with the focus of the receptor; short distance to Proposed Development which would occupy a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figure 5.17 (EIAR Volume 3b)	Moderate	Significant
Ro3b	A859 - Northbound Vehicle Route Rocky Moorland, Boggy Moorland and Gently Sloping Crofting LCTs	Medium	Construction Period	Major Construction operation north and south of the A859 are theoretically visible from parts of this route between just south of the junction with the B897 and just north of Creed Bridge There would be intermittent screening by local topography, buildings and vegetation. Traffic movements between the two parts of the site would take place on this route. Size or Scale: Major Construction work would be dominant in the view with no notable screening until Creed Bridge. The duration of the view would not be curtailed by any notable screening. Geographical Extent: Major Activity would take place either side of the road, seen directly ahead. Construction work would occupy a high proportion of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Minor	Major	Significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				Short term change.		
			Operation Period	Moderate - Major The proposed development would not be visible until reaching Loch a' Chnoic Duibhe where the road is briefly at higher elevation. There would be no further theoretical visibility until road users approach the junction with the B897 after which theoretical visibility is more or less continuous until road users are beyond the Proposed Development. Actual visibility is likely to be more limited and intermittent due to the screening effects of existing tree belts east of the road. In the much longer term, the Proposed Development would be further screened by proposed earthworks and planting to the east of the road. Size or Scale: Moderate The Proposed Development would be a noticeable component in the view; it would be partially screened by topography and vegetation; duration of view is relatively short. Geographical Extent: Moderate - Major The angle of view coincides with the focus of the receptor in part; short distance to Proposed Development which would occupy part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figures 5.19, 5.20 and 6.3 (EIAR Volume 3b)	Moderate – Major	Significant
Ro4a	A866 – Westbound Vehicle Route Gently Sloping Crofting LCT	Medium	Construction Period	Minor There is intermittent theoretical visibility of construction works north of the A859 on the approach to Stornoway and almost continuous theoretical visibility of works south of the A859. Actual visibility would be less as road users descend Oliver's Brae due to the screening effect of houses to the west of the road. Construction works would be seen at more than 3km distant. Size or Scale: Minor Operations would be a minor component in the view and the duration of the view would be short and interrupted. Geographical Extent; Minor	Minor	Not significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				The angle of view is predominantly away from the proposed development (focussing on the approach to Stornoway). The distance is long (>3km) and construction works would occupy a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change		
			Operation Period	Moderate The proposed development is theoretically visible intermittently over the whole of this route at distances ranging from just over 1km to 10km. Size or Scale: Moderate The Proposed Development would be a noticeable component in the view; it would be partially screened by topography and vegetation; duration of view is moderate. Proposed Development theoretically visible for approximately two thirds of the route (just under five minutes at 60mph). Geographical Extent: Moderate The angle of view coincides with the focus of the receptor; distances vary with closer range views likely to be obstructed or partially screened by intervening buildings and vegetation; Proposed Development would occupy a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figure 5.10 (EIAR Volume 3b)	Moderate	Significant
Ro5a	B895 – Southbound Vehicle Route Gently Sloping Crofting and Boggy Moorland LCTs	Medium	Construction Period	Minor There is theoretical visibility of construction works north of the A859 from Tong and of works south of the A859 from north of Tong to the junction with the A857. Actual visibility would be less due to the screening effects of buildings and vegetation. Size or Scale: Minor Works would be a minor component of view; partially screened by buildings and vegetation. The duration of the view would be transient. Geographical Extent: Minor	Minor	Not significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				The angle of view is predominantly not in the direction of the Proposed Development site which would occur more than 3 km distant Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change		
			Operation Period	Minor - Moderate The Proposed Development would be visible from Col at over 9 km distant and from Tonga and Newmarket on the approach to Stornoway. Size or Scale: Moderate The Proposed Development would be a noticeable component in the view; it would be partially screened by buildings, topography and vegetation, duration of view is moderate. Proposed Development theoretically visible for over half of the route (just under three minutes at 60mph). Geographical Extent: Minor The angle of view coincides with the focus of the receptor only at Tonga; views likely to be or partially screened by intervening buildings and vegetation; Proposed Development would occupy a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated.	Minor - Moderate	Not significant
Ro6a	B897 – northbound Vehicle Route Dispersed Crofting, Gently Sloping Crofting, Cnoc an Lochan and Boggy Moorland LCTs	Medium	Construction Period	Minor There is theoretical visibility of construction operations north and south of the A859 from a short section of route near the junction with the A859 and of construction works south of the A859 from sections of the route north of Druim Linuisg at distances of more than 2km. Size or Scale: Minor Works would be a minor component of view; partially screened by buildings and vegetation. The duration of the view would be short. Geographical Extent: Minor The angle of view is predominantly not in the direction of the Proposed Development site which would occur more than 2km distant. Duration and Reversibility: Minor	Minor	Not significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				Short term change.		
			Operation Period	Minor The Proposed Development would be visible from short stretches of road near Loch Orasaigh and near the junction with the A859. Size or Scale: Minor The Proposed Development would be a minor component in the view; it would be substantially screened by topography and vegetation, duration of view is low (less than 10% of the route) Geographical Extent: Minor The angle of view coincides with the focus of the receptor only at T Loch Orasaigh; views likely to be or partially screened by intervening topography; Proposed Development would occupy a small part of the view. Refer also to Figure 5.21 (EIAR Volume 3b)	Minor	Not significant
Ro7	Ullapool to Stornoway Ferry Ferry Route	Medium	Construction Period	Minor - Moderate There is theoretical visibility of construction works on both parts of the Proposed Development site on the approach to and departure from Stornoway Size or Scale: Moderate Construction would be a noticeable component of the view, but the duration of the view would be short. Geographical Extent: Minor The focus of the view for passengers would not tend to be in the direction of the works which would occupy a small part of the sweeping panorama. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change	Minor - Moderate	Not significant
			Operation Period	Minor - Moderate The Proposed Development would be seen from the ferry as it approaches/departs Stornoway. It would be seen in the context of the deep-water port, the large-scale buildings at Arnish and the buildings and structures associated with the harbour.	Minor - Moderate	Not significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				Size or Scale: Minor The Proposed Development would be a noticeable component int the view and there are some conflicts with the key characteristics of the view (rugged landform adjacent to Lews Castle grounds); the duration of the views is likely to be short as passengers will focus on a number of elements of the view on arrival/departure. The journey crossing time is around 3 hours, and the Proposed Development is likely to be noticeable for around 20 minutes of the crossing time (less in conditions of less than clear visibility). Geographical Extent: Minor The Proposed Development would be a minor component of the sweeping view available from the ferry and the duration of the view is likely to be short as people take in the harbour scene and focus on the Castle and other elements in the landscape. Duration and Reversibility: –Major - Moderate Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figure 5.21 (EIAR Volume 3b)		
Ro8	Hebridean Way Walking Route Boggy Moorland, Rocky Moorland, Linear Crofting and Gently Sloping Crofting LCTs	Medium - High	Construction Period	Minor Construction works north and south of the A859 are theoretically visible intermittently and would be seen in the context of moving turbines at Beinn Greidaig and Plantation Road. Size or Scale Construction would be a minor component on the view and the duration of the view would be intermittent and of short duration. Geographical Extent The angle of view is predominantly away from the Proposed Development site and construction operations would occupy a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Minor Short term change	Minor - Moderate	Not significant
			Operation Period	Minor The Proposed Development would be theoretically visible from this route as it crosses Stèiseal at a distance of more than 8km. It would also be visible intermittently between west of Loch a' Bhuna until north of the plantation at Beinn Greidaig over which section the wind	Minor – Moderate	Not significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				turbines at Beinn Greidaig and Plantation Road are already visible. For most of the plantation road section, the Proposed Development would not be visible, but it would be seen in views from small sections in the vicinity of Marybank and may be partly visible from parts of this route within Stornoway around the harbour. There is theoretical visibility between Newmarket and just north of Tonga at more than 4km distant and from Col at almost 9km distant. Size or Scale: Minor There is theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development from just over one third of this route but largely from areas which are at considerable distance and/or would have some degree of additional screening (to that provided by existing woodland) afforded by buildings and/or vegetation. Geographical Extent: Minor The angle of view is predominantly away from the Proposed Development, and it would occupy a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated. Refer also to Figure 5.23 (EIAR Volume 3b)		
Ro10	Core Paths Walking Routes Boggy Moorland and Gently Sloping Crofting LCTs	Medium - High	Construction Period	Negligible There is theoretical visibility of construction works north and south of the A859 from sections of the Core Paths. Most of the paths are through areas of woodland and/or build development and it is unlikely that the construction works would be readily discernible from most of this path network.	Negligible	Not significant
			Operation Period	Minor There is theoretical visibility from just under a third of the core paths in and around Lews Castle. The presence of extensive tree cover would reduce the level of visibility considerably and the Proposed Development is only likely to be seen intermittently from stretches of path higher up the southwest facing hillsides. Size or Scale: Minor	Minor - Moderate	Not significant

Ref.	Receptor Name/ Type/LCT	Sensitivity to Change	Assessment Type	Magnitude of Change	Effect	Significance
				Proposed Development would be a noticeable component in the view from very short sections of the core path network and from these locations would be intermittently screened by vegetation; duration of views would be relatively short. Geographical Extent: Minor Angle of view is predominantly away from the Proposed Development which would occupy a small part of the view. Duration and Reversibility: Moderate - Major Long term change, change that can be partially removed or reinstated.		

Cumulative Assessment

5.2.4 The cumulative assessment assesses the likely effects which would result from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments in the planning system. Aside from the assessment of effects arising from the addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Wind Farm, the assessment is limited to operational effects as it is unlikely that construction of any or all of these other developments would occur concurrently with the Proposed Development.

5.2.5 Only those receptors predicted as accruing effects greater than negligible from the Proposed Development are included in the assessment. The following receptors have been scoped out of the cumulative assessment:

- LCT 317 Gently Sloping Crofting;
- LCT 324 Cnoc and Lochan; and
- Rec 6 Creed Bridge car park/ chemical works.

5.2.6 An additional viewpoint B6 Knock, Point has been included in the cumulative assessment at the request of CnES.

5.2.7 Other developments taken into account in the cumulative assessment are those listed in Chapter 4 (EIAR Volume 2), namely:

- Stornoway Wind Farm
  - The proposed Stornoway Wind Farm site is located to the west of the Proposed Development site. The wind farm would comprise 35 wind turbines: ten turbines of 156n to blade tip along the eastern side of the site and 25 turbines of up to 180 m to blade tip;
- Harris – Stornoway 132 kV OHL Replacement
  - The Harris to Stornoway 132kV OHL replacement project comprises a replacement OHL running from the Harris grid supply point, approximately parallel to the A8959, to the Stornoway grid supply point just south of Creed Bridge. It would replace the existing trident wood pole line with an 'H' pole trident line;
- The Proposed Upgrade to Arnish Road
  - The proposed upgrade of the minor Arnish Road involves construction of a new twin-track, single carriageway road along the route of the existing Arnish Road. The new road will comprise a carriageway of 6.6m wide with hard verges either side. The verges have been widened to 2.7m and 3.3m to accommodate future cabling associated with the Western Isles Interconnector and feed in cables from proposed offshore wind farms;
- Deep Water South Project
  - The project will provide additional laydown space with heavy lift capabilities and deep water berthing to augment the existing Deep-Water Terminal. It will comprise land reclamation and the construction of a quayside.
- Bennadrove Quarry Expansion
  - This is a proposal to extend the existing quarry northwards over an area of 1.85Ha.

Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects

5.2.8 Cumulative landscape and visual effects are described in Table A5.3.4, Where the Stornoway Wind Farm reports substantial adverse effects, these are the equivalent of Major adverse effects under the methodology used to assess the Proposed Development.

5.2.9 All landscape effects are indirect and adverse unless otherwise stated.

Table A5.3.4: Cumulative Effects on Landscape Character Types

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
LCT 322 Boggy Moorland Outer Hebrides	Construction: Minor, locally Major direct Moderate indirect Operation: Minor, locally Major direct Moderate indirect	Construction Effects The EIAR for Stornoway Wind Farm breaks the construction effects down into the component elements without reaching an overall conclusion relating to construction effects of the entire development and simply states that effects would range from none at commencement of construction to Substantial/Moderate on completion (this equates to Moderate – Major in the methodology employed for the Proposed Development).and it can be concluded that athough the construction operations associated with the Proposed Development would add further construction activity into this LCT, the cumulative effects arising from the addition of the Proposed Development Stornoway Wind Farm would be no greater than those arising from Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Moderate – Major adverse direct and indirect and Significant Operational Effects The EIAR for Stornoway Wind Farm reports substantial/moderate significant direct effects on Boggy Moorland – Boggy Moor 1 within 1km of each turbine and up to 2-3km in the east and southeast, 3km in the north and south and 5km in the west. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. The EIAR for the Harris to Stornoway OHL reports moderate/minor overall (not significant) effects on Boggy Moorland LCT and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development. The proposed upgrade of the Arnish Road would be likely to have not significant direct and indirect effects on this LCT and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project would be located on the coastal edge of this LCT and would be visible from limited parts of the LCT and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would be located within this LCT and would be visible from parts of the LCT and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Although the Proposed Development would add further electricity related infrastructure into this LCT, the cumulative effects arising from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would no greater than those arising from Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation or combination with other developments i.e. Moderate – Major adverse direct and indirect and Significant
LCT 323 Rocky Moorland	Construction:	Construction Effects

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
	Minor Operation: Minor	The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR does not specifically address construction effects but these can be anticipated to be similar to operational effects (i.e. moderate – Major within 3km and slight – Moderate beyond 3km). Cumulative construction effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development Stornoway Wind farm would extend the area likely to experience significant construction effects to a wider area. Effects would be indirect Moderate – Major Significant. Operation Effects Significant indirect effects are reported in the EIAR for Stornoway Wind Farm for small areas of Rocky Moorland (Substantial/Moderate) within 3km, with not significant effects beyond these distances. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm, The EIAR for the Harris to Stornoway OHL reports moderate (significant) reducing to Moderate/Minor (not significant) effects on Rocky Moorland LCT. The addition of the Proposed Development to the OHL would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the OHL. The proposed upgrade of the Arnish Road would be likely to have not significant indirect effects on this LCT and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project would be located partially within this LCT but would be unlikely to result in significant effects and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion may be visible from some parts of this LCT but would be unlikely to give rise to significant effects and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be likely to give rise to effects greater than those arising from Stornoway Wind farm in isolation by extending the area likely to experience significant effects to a wider area. Effects would be Moderate – Major Significant.
Lews Castle and Lady Lever Park Garden and Designed Landscape	Construction: Moderate Operation: Moderate	Construction Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR does not specifically address construction effects on the GDL but these can be anticipated to be similar to operational effects (i.e. Major for Cnoc na Croic and not significant effects on the setting of the GDL). The addition of the Proposed Development would not increase these levels of effect from Major Significant. Operation Effects

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
		Stornoway Wind Farm EiAR reports not significant effects on the setting of the GDL and substantial adverse effects for Cnoc na Croic. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not result in a greater level of effect than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. Harris to Stornoway OHL EIAR reports Moderate/Minor (not significant) effects of on the GDL and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade would be visible from elevated parts of the GDL where tree cover permits and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project would be visible from parts of the G&D and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would also be visible from parts of the GDL and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development The addition of the Proposed Development to other cumulative developments, most notable Stornoway Wind Farm would not give rise to any cumulative effects greater than the level of effect arising from Stornoway Wind Farm for areas where the level of effect is Major Significant.
B1 Marybank	Construction: Minor – Moderate Operation : Minor - Moderate	Construction Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm viewpoint analysis for their viewpoint 13 (considered to be a suitable proxy for this viewpoint) does not reach a conclusion regarding the level of construction effect but this can be interpreted as negligible – minor and not significant (from a sensitivity of medium and a magnitude of zero to low). The addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Wind Farm would not result in a cumulative effect any higher than that assessed for the Proposed Development in isolation i.e. Minor – Moderate not Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports moderate/slight effects for their viewpoint 13 which may be considered a suitable proxy for receptor B1. and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from either the Proposed Development or Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation. The Harris to Stornoway OHL ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of a low number of towers (1-20) from this viewpoint and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade is unlikely to be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
		The Deep-Water South Project would not be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would be visible from this location but only in successive views with the Proposed Development but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be unlikely to be greater than those arising from Stornoway Wind Farm or the Proposed Development in isolation or combination with other developments i.e. Minor – Moderate not Significant.
B2 Plasterfield	Construction: Minor – Moderate Operation: Minor – Moderate	Construction Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm viewpoint analysis for their viewpoint 26 (considered to be a suitable proxy for this viewpoint) does not reach a conclusion regarding the level of construction effect but it can be concluded that the level of effect would be similar to operational effects as construction works associated with 34 towers would be visible. Cumulative construction effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Wind Farm would be unlikely to be greater than those arising from Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation or combination with other developments i.e. Moderate – Major Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports substantial to substantial /moderate effects for residents (their viewpoint 26) which can be considered a suitable proxy for receptor B2. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. The Harris to Stornoway OHL ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of a low number of towers (1-20) from this viewpoint but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade is unlikely to be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is theoretically visible from this location but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would not be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be unlikely to be greater than those arising from Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation or combination with other developments i.e. Moderate – Major Significant.

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
B3 Lower Sandwick	Construction: Moderate Operation: Moderate - Major	Construction Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR does not have a suitable proxy viewpoint for this location but there is theoretical visibility of construction works associated with 27 – 35 turbines and the cumulative effects are likely to be greater than for either development in isolation i.e. Major Significant Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR does not have a suitable proxy viewpoint for this location, but the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of 27 – 35 turbines (or parts of turbines). The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would give rise to a cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm or the Proposed Development in isolation. The Harris to Stornoway OHL ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of a low number of towers (1-20) from this viewpoint but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade is unlikely to be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is theoretically visible from this location but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would not be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development The addition of the Proposed Development to other developments is likely to give rise to as greater level of effect than either the Stornoway Wind Farm or the Proposed Development in isolation (or in combination with the other developments) due to the fact that the proposed Development would be seen with a number of moving and overlapping turbines albeit in a view which already contains large scale buildings and structures and moving elements, including wind turbines and vessels. Cumulative effect: Major significant.
B4 Olivers Brae/ Sandwick cemetery Entrance	Construction: Moderate Operation: Moderate	Construction Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm viewpoint analysis for their viewpoint 26 does not reach a conclusion regarding the level of construction effect but it can be concluded that the level of effect would be similar to operational effects as construction works associated with 34 towers would be visible. Cumulative construction effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Wind Farm would be unlikely to be greater than those arising from Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation or combination with other developments i.e. Moderate – Major to Major Significant. Operation Effects

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
		The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports substantial to substantial /moderate effects for residents (their viewpoint 26). The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. The Harris to Stornoway OHL ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of a low number of towers (1-20) from this viewpoint but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade is unlikely to be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is theoretically visible from this location but and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would not be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development The addition of the Proposed Development to other developments is not likely to give rise to as greater level of effect that the Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation (or combination with the other developments) due to the fact that the proposed Development would be seen with a number of moving and overlapping turbines albeit in a view which already contains large scale buildings and structures and moving elements, including wind turbines and vessels. Cumulative effect: Moderate - Major to Major Significant.
B5 Newton Street	Construction: Minor -Moderate Operation: Minor - Moderate	Construction Effects There would be visibility of construction works associated with 27 – 35 turbines or parts of turbined and the likely effect on this viewpoint would me moderate adverse and significant. Construction of Stornoway Wind Farm would be the most prominent development activity in the view from this location and it would be seen in the context of large-scale buildings, structures and vessels in the bay. Cumulative construction effects arising from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be greater than for the Proposed Development in isolation and would be likely to be Moderate - Major Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR does not have a suitable proxy viewpoint for this location but assesses the effects on the Stornoway core settlement as moderate (and not significant) to no view from most of the settlement. The ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of 27 – 35 turbines (or parts of turbines) from this viewpoint and it can therefore be concluded that the effect would be moderate adverse (and significant by definition in this EIAR. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. The Harris to Stornoway OHL ZTV indicates no theoretical visibility from this viewpoint and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
		Arnish Road upgrade is unlikely to be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is theoretically visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would not be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Stornoway Wind Farm would be the most prominent development in the view from this location and it would be seen in the context of large-scale buildings, structures and vessels in the bay. Cumulative effects arising from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be greater than for the Proposed Development in isolation and would be likely to be Moderate - Major Significant.
B6 Knock	Construction: Operation:	Construction Effects The EIAR for Stornoway Wind Farm does not reach a conclusion over the level of construction effect but it can be considered to be Moderate – Major and significant (combination of high sensitivity and medium magnitude). The addition of the Proposed Development Stornoway Wind Farm is unlikely to give rise to effects greater than those arising from the Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Moderate-Major Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports substantial / Moderate effects for this receptor (their viewpoint 14). The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. This is outwith the Harris to Stornoway OHL 6km study area and no significant effects would be likely to result from this development for this viewpoint and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade is unlikely to be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project may be visible from this location but at more than 6km distant it is unlikely to give rise to significant effects and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion is unlikely to be noticeable from this viewpoint and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development The addition of the Proposed Development to other developments is unlikely to give rise to effects greater than those arising from the Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Moderate-Major Significant.

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
Rec1 Lewis War Memorial	Construction: Moderate Operation: Minor	Construction Effects Construction effects arising from Stornoway Windfarm are likely to be similar to operational effects. Cumulative construction effects arising from the addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Wind Farm can be no greater than for Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Major Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports substantial effects for this viewpoint. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. The Harris to Stornoway OHL ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of a low number of towers (21-30) from this viewpoint but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade is unlikely to be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is theoretically visible from this location but is unlikely to give rise to significant effects due to the screening effects of mature woodland at Lews Castle and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would be partially visible from this location at more than 2km distant. Due to the screening effects of intervening landform, it is unlikely that this development would give rise to significant effects and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be no greater than for Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Major Significant.
Rec2 Iolaire Memorial Car Park2	Construction: Moderate Operation: Moderate - Major	Construction Effects Cumulative construction effects for this viewpoint can be anticipated to be similar to operational effects i.e. no greater than for Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Moderate - Major Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports substantial /moderate effects (their viewpoint 28) for this viewpoint. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. The Harris to Stornoway OHL ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of a low number of towers (1-20) from this viewpoint but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
		Arnish Road upgrade is unlikely to be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is theoretically visible from this location but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would be partially visible from this location but at more than 6km distant is unlikely to give rise to significant effects and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be no greater than for Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Moderate - Major Significant.
Rec3 Rhubha Àirinis	Construction: Minor Operation: Negligible - Minor	Construction Effects There would be visibility of construction works associated with between 9 and 17 of the turbines in Stornoway Wind Farm and the likely effect would be Moderate – Major. The addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Windfarm is unlikely to increase above the level of Moderat – Major. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR does not have a suitable proxy viewpoint for this location, but the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of 9 – 17turbines (or parts of turbines). The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that likely to arise from Stornoway Wind Farm. There is no theoretical visibility of the Harris to Stornoway OHL from this viewpoint and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade is unlikely to be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is theoretically visible from this location but and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion is unlikely to be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments are likely to be no greater than those which would arise from Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation with a likely level of effect of Moderate – Major Significant.
Rec4 Below Cnoc na Croic	Construction: Major	Construction Effects

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
	Operation: Major	The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports Substantial operational effects for Cnoc na Croic (a location further uphill but suitable as a proxy for viewpoint Rec4) and construction effects can be expected to be similar. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm i.e. Major Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports Substantial effects for Cnoc na Croic (a location further uphill but suitable as a proxy for viewpoint Rec4). The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. The Harris to Stornoway OHL ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of a low number of towers (21-30) from this viewpoint and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development The Arnish Road upgrade would be visible from this viewpoint but is unlikely to result in significant effects as it is an upgrade to an existing road and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is theoretically visible from this location but would be screened from view by mature woodland and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would be screened from this location by mature woodland and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would not be greater than those arising from either Stornoway Wind Farm or the proposed development in isolation are possible as both developments report Major Significant.
Rec 5 Golf Course	Construction: Minor Operation: Minor	Construction Effects Construction works associates with Stornoway Wind Farm may be partially visible from this location. The level of effect would be likely to be no greater than Minor and not significant. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from either Stornoway Wind Farm or the Proposed Development i.e. Minor not significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm may be partially visible from this viewpoint but would be substantially screened by mixed woodland. The level of effect would be likely to be no greater than Minor and not significant. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from either Stornoway Wind Farm or the Proposed Development.

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
		The Harris to Stornoway OHL would not be visible from this location. and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development The Arnish Road upgrade would not be visible from this viewpoint and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project would not be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would be screened from this location by mature woodland and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be no greater than those arising from either Stornoway Wind Farm or the proposed development in isolation - Minor not Significant.
Rec7 Marybank picnic benches	Construction: Major Operation: Major	Construction Effects The construction effects of the Stornoway Wind Farm are likely to be Major adverse for receptors at this location and cumulative construction effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Wind Farm can be no higher than those assessed for either the wind farm or the Proposed Development in isolation i.e. Major Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR does not have a suitable proxy viewpoint for this location, but the ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of 27 – 35 turbines (or parts of turbines). The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Fam or the Proposed Development. The Harris to Stornoway OHL ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of a low number of towers (21-30) from this viewpoint but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade is unlikely to be visible from this viewpoint and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project would not bis visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would be visible in successive views from this location (i.e. when looking towards the Proposed Development the quarry expansion would be behind the viewer and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
		The effects of the Stornoway Wind Farm are likely to be Major adverse for receptors at this location and cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments can be no higher than those assessed for either the wind farm or the Proposed Development in isolation i.e. Major Significant.
R1a A857Southbound	Operation: Minor	Operation Effects[3] The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports Moderate effects for this route. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. There is very limited theoretical visibility of the Harris to Stornoway OHL from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade is unlikely to be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is theoretically visible but at more than 4km distant it is unlikely to give rise to significant effects and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion is unlikely to be visible from this location and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be no greater than those arising from Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Moderate Significant.
R3a A859 Southbound	Construction: Moderate Operation: Moderate	Construction Effects Construction effects arising from Stornoway Wind Farm can be anticipated to be similar to operational effects (i.e. Moderate – Substantial significant). Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Wind Farm would be no greater than for the Stornoway Wind Farm or the Proposed Development in isolation i.e. Moderate - Major Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports Substantial / Moderate to Substantial effects for this route (direction on travel not specified). The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm.

[3] Construction effects are not assessed as the level of effect arising from the Proposed Development was negligible.

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
		The Harris to Stornoway OHL would run parallel to this route on the norther side but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development It would not be seen in simultaneous views with the Proposed Development. Arnish Road upgrade would not be visible from this location other than the junction with this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is not theoretically visible from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would be visible in side-long views from this route but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be no greater than for the Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Moderate – Major Significant.
R3b A859 Northbound	Construction: Major Operation: Moderate - Major	Construction Effects Construction effects arising from Stornoway Wind Farm can be anticipated to be similar to operational effects (i.e. Moderate – Substantial significant). Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Windfarm can be no greater than for the Proposed Development in isolation i.e. Major Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports Substantial / Moderate to Substantial effects for this route (direction on travel not specified). The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. The Harris to Stornoway OHL would run parallel to this route on the norther side but It would not be seen in simultaneous views with the Proposed Development and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade would not be visible from this location other than the junction with this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is not theoretically visible from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would be visible in side-long views from this route but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be Major Significant.

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
R4a A886 Westbound	Construction: Minor Operation: Moderate	Construction Effects Construction effects arising from Stornoway Windfarm and likely to be similar to operational effects (reported as substantial/moderate). The addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Wind Farm is unlikely to result in construction effects greater than those arising from Stornoway Wind Farm i.e. Moderate – Major Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports substantial /moderate to moderate effects for road users (their viewpoint 26). The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. The Harris to Stornoway OHL ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of a low number of towers (21-30) from parts of this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade is not likely to be visible from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is theoretically visible but and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion may be seen intermittently but at a distant in excess of 5km and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would not be likely to be greater than Moderate to Moderate – Major Significant which is the level of effect arising from Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation.
R5a B895 - Southbound	Construction: Minor Operation: Minor - Moderate	Construction Effects Construction effects arising from Stornoway Wind Farm are likely to be similar to operational effects (reported as Substantial to Substantial/Moderate. The addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Wind Farm would be no greater than for the Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Moderate – Major to Major Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports Substantial to Substantial /Moderate effects for a viewpoint at Tunga which is a suitable proxy for receptor R5a). The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. There is no theoretical visibility of the Harris to Stornoway OHL from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
		Arnish Road upgrade is not likely to be visible from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is theoretically visible but at more than 6km distant is unlikely to give rise to significant effects and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion is unlikely to be visible from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be no greater than for the Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Moderate – Major to Major Significant.
R6a B897 – northbound	Construction: Minor Operation: Minor	Construction Effects Construction effects arising from Stornoway Wind Farm are likely to be similar to operational effects (reported as Moderate for their viewpoint 27 which lies on this route). The addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Wind Farm would be no greater than for the Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Moderate Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports Moderate effects for their viewpoint 27 on this route. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. The Harris to Stornoway OHL EIAR reports Moderate (not significant) effects on the B897 and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the OHL. Arnish Road upgrade is unlikely to be visible from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project is unlikely to be visible from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion is unlikely to be visible from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effects resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be no greater than for the Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Moderate Significant.
R7 Ullapool to Stornoway Ferry	Construction: Minor – Moderate	Construction Effects

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
	Operation: Minor - Moderate	Construction effects arising from Stornoway Wind Farm are likely to be similar to operational effects (reported as Moderate for their viewpoint 16 which lies on this route). The addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Wind Farm would be no greater than for the Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Moderate Significant. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports Moderate effects for this route (their viewpoint 16). The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. The Harris to Stornoway OHL ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of a low number of towers (1-20) from parts of this routh east of Holm and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade would be unlikely to be visible from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Deep Water South Project would be visible on the harbour approach and departure but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion would be unlikely to be visible from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development The addition of the Proposed Development to the other developments would be likely to give rise to a Moderate Significant cumulative effect which is no greater than those assessed for Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation.
R8 Hebridean Way (Walking Route)	Construction: Minor – Moderate Operation: Minor - Moderate	Construction Effects The construction effects of Stornoway Wind Farm are likely to be similar to those during construction (reported as substantial to substantial/moderate). The addition of the Proposed Development to Stornoway Wind Farm would be likely to give rise to Moderate – Major to Major Significant cumulative effects which are no greater than those assessed for Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation. Operation Effects The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports substantial to substantial /moderate effects for this route. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. There is varied theoretical visibility of the Harris to Stornoway OHL from this route. It would be seen in simultaneous views with the Proposed Development but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Arnish Road upgrade would not be visible from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development

Receptor	Effects Resulting from the Proposed Development in isolation	Assessment of Cumulative Effects
		Deep Water South Project would not be visible from this route and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennandrove Quarry Expansion would be visible to the north but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development The addition of the Proposed Development to the other developments would be likely to give rise to Moderate – Major to Major Significant cumulative effects which are no greater than those assessed for Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation.
R10 Core Paths	Operation: Minor - Moderate	Operational Effects[3] The Stornoway Wind Farm EIAR reports substantial effects for elevated sections of Core Path 6 where tree cover permits views. The addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm. The Harris to Stornoway OHL ZTV indicates theoretical visibility of a low number of towers (21-30) from elevated sections of the Core Path network and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development The Arnish Road upgrade is unlikely to be noticeable from the core paths due to the screening effects of woodland and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development The Deep-Water South Project may be visible from the core paths but the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Bennadrove Quarry Expansion is unlikely to be noticeable from the core paths due to the screening effects of woodland and the addition of the Proposed Development to this development would not give rise to any cumulative effect greater than that arising from the Proposed Development Cumulative effect resulting from the addition of the Proposed Development to other developments would be no greater than that arising from Stornoway Wind Farm in isolation i.e. Major Significant for sections of Core Path 6 where tree cover permits)