

TOBIN

**FuturEnergy Ireland
Lissinagroagh Wind Farm
Environmental Impact
Assessment Report**

Appendix 13.1

FuturEnergy Ireland

BUILT ON KNOWLEDGE

13.1 VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Appraisal of Visual Receptor Sensitivity

Assessment of Visual Impacts at Viewshed Reference Points

13.1.1 Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

The study area encompasses a diverse mix of landscape types and visual receptors, ranging from robust and modified environments to areas of higher scenic value and pronounced naturalistic character. Within this varied landscape context, the most sensitive receptors are typically associated with designated scenic landscapes and areas recognised for their exceptional visual amenity. A notable concentration of such designations occurs throughout the study area, reflecting the presence of distinctive landforms, waterbodies, and recreational landscapes that contribute to the surrounding landscape character.

The most visually susceptible parts of the study area are associated with Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) designations, particularly those encompassing the Dartry Mountains and their distinctive upland landforms and features. Prominent natural landmarks, such as Ben Bulbin, exhibit a high degree of visual prominence and are highly sensitive to change. Visual receptors within the vicinity of these landmark features are classified as being of High to Very High sensitivity due to their distinctive nature.

The study area also includes numerous loughs and rivers, many of which occupy distinctive glacial valleys within the Dartry Mountains. These waterbodies often evoke a strong sense of tranquillity and remoteness and support a range of water-based recreational activities. The areas surrounding such features are typically associated with a heightened sense of visual amenity, reinforced by the presence of scenic viewpoints and linear recreational routes such as walking, cycling, and driving trails. Visual receptor sensitivity in these areas generally ranges from High to Medium, with the higher levels of sensitivity associated with more remote and undeveloped settings that display strong naturalistic character and limited human influence.

Beyond the immediate influence of the watercourses and waterbodies, a number of scenic designations also extend across the wider upland and locally elevated landscapes within the study area. These areas have often been designated due to their open and expansive views across surrounding lowlands. While such vistas may include evidence of long-established human activity, including traditional pastoral land use and scattered rural settlement, they nonetheless provide an enhanced degree of visual amenity. As such, receptors in these areas are generally classified as being of High–Medium to Medium sensitivity.

A wide range of heritage and recreational receptors are distributed across the 20 km study area, the majority of which are located within the wider surrounding landscape. Recreational receptors are particularly concentrated within the upland and scenic areas of the Dartry Mountains, the elevated lands to the south and east, and along major river corridors and lakeshores. Notable national and regional waymarked routes traversing the study area include the Leitrim Way, Sligo Way, Cavan Way, and the Miner's Way & Historical Trail, in addition to the Wild Atlantic Way, the EuroVelo Network, and the Northwest Cycle Route. The sensitivity of visual receptors along these routes varies considerably, from Very High in locations where views are afforded towards distinctive and valued landscape features, to Medium or Medium–Low in areas of more typical rural character.

Similarly, numerous heritage assets (refer to section 14.3.3.5 of the LVIA) are distributed throughout the study area, often located in areas of elevated scenic value or in the surrounds of landscapes that present with an inherent sense of visual amenity. These features contribute to the cultural and perceptual richness of the landscape. Overall, heritage receptors typically range



between High and Medium sensitivity, with those of higher sensitivity generally associated with locations of greater scenic amenity or landmark value.

Views of the inland working agricultural landscape are generally pleasant in terms of its rolling pastoral aesthetic and 'green', settled working character. The network of hedgerows and vegetation that occur throughout it contributes to some sense of naturalness and, in combination with its undulating topography, generates a high degree of containment in many locations. However, whilst a pleasant pastoral aesthetic is noted throughout some parts of the study area, the wider landscape is also influenced by an array of anthropogenic features such as existing wind farm development, urban settlements, commercial and industrial development and major route receptors. Overall, the sensitivity of visual receptors within the more inland working landscape context tends to range between Medium and Medium-low, with those of a Medium sensitivity representing more open expansive views across the wider landscape. It is also worth noting that some local amenity and heritage features also occur throughout the study area, which heightens the degree of receptor sensitivity at a local level.

Key differentials in terms of visual receptor sensitivity relate to the occupation of the visual receptor and whether views of the surrounding landscape are an inherent part of the experience. Static residential receptors are considered generally more susceptible to changes in views over those where views are experienced transiently by those travelling through the landscape, particularly on major transport routes where road infrastructure and traffic volume draw from visual amenity. Likewise, receptors located in closer proximity to the proposed Project are considered more susceptible to changes in views over those where views are experienced at a distance.

On the basis of the site-specific factors outlined above and in accordance with the general visual receptor sensitivity considerations contained in the methodology **Section 14.3**, visual receptor sensitivity judgements are provided for each representative viewpoint in the below.

VP No.	Existing View	VP Sensitivity	Visual Impact Magnitude	Significance / Quality / Duration of Impact
VP1	<p>R231 at Abbeylands: This view is representative of those that would be experienced transiently from the R231 regional road (which also comprises part of the Wild Atlantic Way, the Ballyshannon Cycle Hub Loop 1, and the EuroVelo 1 Atlantic Coast Route), those that would be experienced from the nearby designated Protected Views, and those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) within and around Ballyshannon.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over a gently rolling area of pasture, bounded by fencing and sections of low vegetation. Residential structures surrounded by areas of woodland and hedgerow are visible in the mid-ground, along with glimpse views of structures within the town of Ballyshannon to the south-east. In the background, views are over a patchwork of agricultural land, bounded by a network of hedgerows and areas of woodland and scattered with residential and farmstead structures. Glimpse views of the River Erne are available to the south-west. Layered expanses of distant upland areas are visible along the horizon. A wind energy development is visible within the distant upland areas to the south-east. Powerlines are visible throughout the foreground. In addition, a residential scale wind turbine is visible to the west.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are notable due to their extent and associated scenic designation.</p>	High-medium	<p>Fleeting views of the blade sets of seven of the proposed turbines, rotating above the upland areas, would be possible at a distance of c. 18.7km, along with some hubs and partial towers. While substantially screened by the intervening landform, these blade sets have the potential to draw the eye.</p> <p>In the context of this broad and diverse view, and at this distance, it is not considered that this partial visibility would generate a notable influence on the view, nor notably detract from any sense of visual amenity within this view.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Low-Negligible and of a Negative quality.</p>	Slight-imperceptible / Negative / Long term



<p>VP2</p>	<p>St. Patrick’s Catholic Church at Finner: This view is representative of those that would be experienced from the graveyard at St. Patrick’s Catholic Church and those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) within and around Belleek.</p> <p>Views towards the site are over the cemetery associated with St. Patrick’s Catholic Church, bounded by low stone walls. Beyond this, Belleek Parish Church and several structures within Belleek village are visible, surrounded by areas of vegetation. Longer range views are largely screened by intervening structures; however, glimpse views are available over areas of well-vegetated agricultural land scattered with residential and farmstead structures. Upland areas are partially visible in the distance, rising above the intervening landscape. Three turbines within a wind energy development are visible along an upland area to the south-east.</p> <p>The cemetery itself holds its own historical and cultural significance, and there are some scenic qualities within the surrounding landscape.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Eight of the proposed turbines are visible, rising above the upland areas at a distance of c. 14.9km. The blade tips of two additional proposed turbines are also partially visible, though they are largely screened by intervening topography. In this location, all proposed turbines present with a comparable degree of prominence, given their relative proximity.</p> <p>From this orientation, the turbines occupy a slight spatial extent of the overall view, and though they are well spaced across the landform, there is some degree of turbine overlap which generates a sense of visual discord. There is also a degree of overlap with the existing wind energy development, the perceived scale of which contributes to a sense of perspective.</p> <p>The visible proposed turbines are largely unscreened and, as tall, kinetic structures, present a large-scale built element within the distant upland, which is otherwise characterised by low levels of built development. However, while visible and noticeable in the context of the undulating horizon, the influence of the proposed turbines on the view is moderated by their distance, the existing wind energy development, and the settled nature of the immediate landscape of the viewpoint. From this landscape, they would be seen as a small part of an expansive view over much wider rural setting, detracting from the sense of scenic amenity in a minor way.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Low-negligible and of a Negative quality.</p>	<p>Slight-Imperceptible / Negative / Long term</p>
<p>VP3</p>	<p>Glennasheevar road at Tullyloughdaugh: This view is representative of those experienced transiently from Glennasheevar road, which also comprises part of the Kingfisher Cycle Route.</p> <p>Views towards the site are over a rolling area of agricultural land bounded by fencing. To the south-east, a block of coniferous forestry is visible in the</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Seven of the proposed turbines are visible, rising above the distant upland areas at a distance of c. 12.4km. The blade tips of four additional proposed turbines are also partially visible, though they are largely screened by intervening topography. In this location, all proposed turbines present with a comparable degree of prominence, given their relative proximity.</p>	<p>Slight / Negative / Long term</p>



	<p>mid-ground. Longer range views are largely precluded by intervening topography; however, glimpse views are available over a patchwork of agricultural land, bounded and intersected by a network of hedgerows, in the background. Upland areas are partially visible in the distance, rising above the intervening landscape and vegetation. Three turbines within a wind energy development are visible along an upland area to the south-east.</p> <p>Views over this working, rural landscape are somewhat notable due to their extent and scenic qualities.</p>		<p>From this orientation, the turbines occupy a slight spatial extent of the overall view, and though they are well spaced across the landform, there is some degree of turbine overlap which generates a sense of visual discord. There is also a degree of overlap with the existing wind energy development, the perceived scale of which contributes to a sense of perspective.</p> <p>The visible proposed turbines are largely unscreened and, as tall, kinetic structures, present a large-scale built element within the distant upland, which are otherwise characterised by low levels of built development. However, while visible and noticeable in the context of the undulating horizon, the influence of the proposed turbines on the view is moderated by their distance. They would be seen as a small part of an expansive view over much wider rural setting, detracting from the sense of scenic amenity in a minor way.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Low and of a Negative quality.</p>	
<p>VP4</p>	<p>Lough Melvin Viewpoint and jetty at Garrison: This view is representative of those experienced from the Lough Melvin Viewpoint and Jetty, and those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) within and around Garrison.</p> <p>Views towards the site are over Lough Melvin, bordered by areas of dense vegetation to the south which preclude longer range views in this direction. To the west, areas of dense vegetation are visible along the lake shore. An upland area is visible in the background, cloaked in a patchwork of agricultural land bounded by a network of hedgerows and areas of woodland, and scattered with residential and farmstead structures. Beyond this, an upland landform covered in areas of scrub and bog is visible.</p>	<p>High-medium</p>	<p>The blade tips of two of the proposed turbines are partially visible, rising beyond the intervening vegetation at a distance of c. 7.3km. All visible proposed turbines are largely screened by intervening vegetation. This screening effect is likely to continue from many of the areas around Lough Melvin due to the density of surrounding vegetation; however, additional blade sets and some partial turbines may be visible from some locations, the composition of which can be seen in the Wireline Model.</p> <p>While substantially screened by intervening vegetation, these blade sets have the potential to draw the eye. However, in the context of this wider, scenic view, it is not considered that this partial visibility would generate a notable influence on the view, nor notably detract from any sense of visual amenity within this view. Indeed, the main aspect of visual amenity here tends to relate to views across the lough to the northwest in the opposite direction to the proposed turbines.</p>	<p>Slight / Negative / Long term</p>



	Views over this landscape are notable due to the naturalistic and scenic qualities associated with Lough Melvin and the surrounding uplands.		On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Low and of a Negative quality.	
VP5	<p>L21062 at Tawnaleck: This view is representative of those experienced from designated Scenic View V5, and those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over a rolling agricultural landscape, bounded by sections of hedgerow and covered in areas of vegetation, as well as areas of heathland. Beyond this, views are over a diverse, sloping landscape comprising areas of pasture, scrub, woodland, peat bog, and coniferous forestry. Residential and farmstead structures are scattered throughout the landscape. Layers of rolling upland areas are visible throughout the background and distance. A wind energy development is visible within the distant upland areas to the south-east. Powerlines are visible throughout the foreground.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are notable due their extent, the scenic designation, and their naturalistic and scenic qualities.</p>	High-medium	<p>Eight of the proposed turbines are partially visible, rising within the upland areas at a distance of c. 5.3km. In this location, all proposed turbines present with a comparable degree of prominence, given their relative proximity.</p> <p>From this orientation, the turbines occupy a slight spatial extent of the overall view, and though they are spaced across the landform, there is a degree of turbine overlap which generates a sense of visual discord. There is also a degree of overlap with the powerlines in the foreground, which generates a sense of visual clutter.</p> <p>The visible proposed turbines are only partially screened by the intervening landform and, as tall, kinetic structures, present a large-scale built element within the distant upland, which are otherwise characterised by low levels of built development. However, while visible and noticeable in the context of the undulating horizon, the influence of the proposed turbines on the view is moderated by their distance and orientation. The proposed turbines are peripheral to the more expansive views of the remote upland areas to the east, which are slightly influenced by the existing wind energy development. They would be seen as a small part of an expansive view within a much wider, diverse rural setting, detracting from the sense of scenic amenity in a minor way. It is also important to note here that the principal aspect of scenic amenity here relates to views in the opposite direction to the proposed turbines, views to the north across Lough Melvin.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Medium-low and of a Negative quality.</p>	Moderate-slight / Negative / Long term



<p>VP6</p>	<p>R281 at Conray: This view is representative of those experienced transiently from the R281 regional road and those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the site are over rolling areas of pasture and transitional woodland scrub. Powerlines and a farmstead structure are visible within this landscape. Longer range views are generally precluded by intervening vegetation and topography; however, glimpse views of distant upland areas are available to the south-east.</p> <p>While pleasant, views over this rural landscape are not particularly notable.</p>	<p>Medium-low</p>	<p>The blade tips of three of the proposed turbines, as well as the hubs of two of these, are partially visible, rising beyond the intervening vegetation at a distance of c. 3.9km. All visible proposed turbines are largely screened by intervening vegetation. This screening effect is likely to continue throughout much of the surrounding landscape due to the density of surrounding vegetation; however, additional blade sets and some partial turbines may be visible from some locations, given their relative distance, the composition of which can be seen in the Wireline Model.</p> <p>While substantially screened by intervening vegetation, these blade sets have the potential to draw the eye. However, given their slight extent within the view and the context of vegetation occurring within this landscape, the proposed turbines would not generate a notable influence on the view. They would be seen as a small part of views within a much wider rural setting, detracting from the sense of rural visual amenity in a minor way.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Medium-low and of a Negative quality.</p>	<p>Moderate-slight / Negative / Long term</p>
<p>VP7</p>	<p>R283 at Kiltyclogher, northeast of site: This view is representative of those experienced transiently from the R283 regional road, and those that would be experienced from St. Patricks Church and by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) within and around Kiltyclogher.</p> <p>Views towards the site are over a gently rolling agricultural landscape, bounded by hedgerows and interspersed with dense areas of vegetation. Longer range views are generally precluded by intervening vegetation however, glimpse views of distant, more elevated agricultural areas, cloaked in blocks of</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Four of the proposed turbines are partially visible, rising behind the distant topography at a distance of c. 4.8km. The blade tips of two additional proposed turbines are also partially visible, though they are largely screened by intervening topography. In this location, all proposed turbines present with a comparable degree of prominence, given their relative proximity.</p> <p>From this orientation, the proposed turbines occupy a small spatial extent of the overall view and present with a high degree of visual permeability, and are well-spaced across the view. However, the blade sets appearing to rotate behind the powerlines and within the intervening vegetation may create a sense of visual irritation.</p>	<p>Slight / Negative / Long term</p>



	<p>coniferous forestry, are available to the south-east. Powerlines are visible within the foreground.</p> <p>While pleasant, views over this rural landscape are not particularly notable. St. Patricks church and the village of Kiltyclogher hold their own historical and cultural significance.</p>		<p>As visible, kinetic structures, the proposed turbines would be noticeable, and would contribute to an increase in the intensity, scale, and extent of built development within part of a view that is otherwise characterised by low levels of built development. However, the extent of the proposed turbines is moderated by intervening vegetation and topography within the view, which also reduces their perceived prominence and influence on the view. The proposed turbines will be seen in the context of a working, rural setting that is influenced by forestry, detracting from a sense of rural amenity in a minor way.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Low and of a Negative quality.</p>	
VP8	<p>L6117 at Gortnacrieve, northwest of site: This view is representative of those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over a section of hedgerow along an area of agricultural land. Longer range views are generally precluded by this intervening vegetation; however, a upland area blanketed in peat bog, with areas of agricultural land scattered with residential and farmstead structures along the base, is partially visible in the background.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are somewhat notable due their naturalistic and scenic qualities.</p>	Medium	<p>One of the proposed turbines, Turbine T3, is largely visible at a prominent scale, rising within the surrounding topography at a distance of c. 1.7km. The blade tips of four additional proposed turbines, as well as the hubs of two of these, are also partially visible, though they are largely screened by intervening topography. In this location, Turbine T3 is the closest and appears most prominently, though it is partially screened by intervening vegetation.</p> <p>From this orientation, the proposed turbines occupy a small spatial extent of the overall view; however, they are spaced across the view, which, while allowing for a high degree of visual permeability, increases their perceived extent.</p> <p>As tall, kinetic structures, the visible proposed turbines, particularly Turbine T3, would contribute to an increase in the intensity, scale, and extent of built development within an area that is otherwise characterised by low levels of built development. Turbine T3 would inherently be a prominent feature of the view. However, the extent of the proposed turbines visible is moderated by intervening vegetation and topography throughout the landscape, which also reduces their perceived prominence and influence on the view. They will be seen in the context of a diverse rural setting, detracting from a</p>	Moderate / Negative / Long term

			<p>sense of rural amenity and increasing the intensity of built development.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Medium and of a Negative quality.</p>	
VP9	<p>L61807 at Raheelin: This view is representative of those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over a rolling area of pasture, bounded by hedgerows, rows of trees, and fencing, and interspersed with areas of scrub and woodland. Large blocks of coniferous forestry are visible in the background.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are somewhat notable due their naturalistic and remote qualities.</p>	Medium	<p>Three of the proposed turbines are partially visible, rising above the landform at a distance of c. 2km. Two additional proposed turbines and the blade tips of one other are also partially visible, though they are almost entirely screened by intervening vegetation, while. In this location, Turbine T1 is the closest and appears most prominently, though it is also partially screened by intervening vegetation.</p> <p>From this orientation, the proposed turbines occupy a small spatial extent of the overall view and present with a high degree of visual permeability, and are well-spaced across the view, with minimal turbine overlap. However, the blade sets appearing to rotate within the intervening vegetation may create a sense of visual irritation.</p> <p>As tall, kinetic structures, the visible proposed turbines, particularly Turbine T1, would contribute to an increase in the intensity, scale, and extent of built development within an area that is otherwise characterised by low levels of built development. Turbine T1 would inherently be a noticeable feature of the view. However, the extent of the proposed turbines visible is moderated by intervening vegetation and topography throughout the landscape, which also reduces their perceived prominence and influence on the view. They will be seen in the context of a working landscape influenced by large areas of forestry, and thus, would not appear incongruous.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Medium and of a Negative quality.</p>	Moderate / Negative / Long term

<p>VP10</p>	<p>L61803 at Lugasnaghta, east of site: This view is representative of those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over a sloping area of pasture, bounded by dense roadside vegetation and interspersed with trees and areas of scrub. A residential structure is partially visible along the local road in the mid-ground. In the background, glimpse views of sloping blocks of coniferous forestry are available. Powerlines are also visible throughout the foreground.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are somewhat notable due their naturalistic and remote qualities. It is important to note that the principal aspect of visual amenity here relates to the more open views to the north across the wider surrounding intervening landscape backdropped by distant elevated hills.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The blade tips of one of the proposed turbines are partially visible, rising beyond the intervening vegetation at a distance of c. 2.3km. They are largely screened by intervening vegetation. This screening effect is likely to continue throughout much of the landscape due to the density of surrounding vegetation; however, additional blade sets may be visible from other locations, the composition of which can be seen in the Wireline Model.</p> <p>While substantially screened by intervening vegetation, this blade set has the potential to draw the eye. However, in the context of the wider broad views afforded to the north, it is not considered that this partial visibility would generate a notable influence on the view, nor notably detract from any sense of visual amenity within this view.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Low and of a Negative quality.</p>	<p>Slight / Negative / Long term</p>
<p>VP11</p>	<p>L2125 at Largy: This view is representative of those experienced from designated Scenic View V7, and that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project to the east are over a strongly sloping area of pasture bounded by fencing and mature hedgerows. Mature hedgerows are also visible along the local road to the south. Beyond this, views are over sloping areas comprising a patchwork of agricultural land, bounded and intersected by a network of hedgerows and areas of woodland. The more elevated upland areas within this landscape are blanketed in areas of peat bog and blocks of coniferous forestry. Glimpse views of distant</p>	<p>High-medium</p>	<p>The blade tips of twelve of the proposed turbines, as well as some hubs and partial towers, are partially visible, rising beyond the intervening vegetation at a distance of c. 8.3km. All visible proposed turbines are largely screened by intervening landform.</p> <p>While substantially screened, these blade sets have the potential to draw the eye. However, given their slight extent within the view and the context of the diverse and extensive surrounding landscape, the proposed turbines would not generate a notable influence on the view. They would be seen as modest scale features within a much wider rural setting, detracting from the sense of scenic amenity in a minor way. Indeed, whilst visible the distant turbine will have little effect on the views afforded towards Glenade Lough, which is located to the north and northwest and is the principal aspect of visual amenity here.</p>	<p>Slight / Negative / Long term</p>



	<p>upland areas are available to the east. Powerlines are visible throughout the foreground.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are notable due their extent, the scenic designation, and some naturalistic and scenic qualities. However, the scenic view he is likely largely related to Glenade Lough, which is viewed offset from the depicted view, located to the north and northwest.</p>		<p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Low and of a Negative quality.</p>	
<p>VP12</p>	<p>L61801 at Cartrongibbagh: This view is representative of those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over a steeply sloping area of pasture bounded by fencing and sections of hedge. A residential structure and associated drive are visible along this slope to the north, with scattered trees visible beyond. Three of the Faughary turbines are visible behind the residential structure and are one of the more notable built features within this aspect of the view. To the south, views are over the local road and an area of forestry adjacent to the road. Powerlines are visible throughout the landscape.</p> <p>While pleasant, views over this rural landscape are not particularly notable. However, they are related to the immediate landscape of a residential structure.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>To the north-east, the blade tips of three of the proposed turbines are at least partially visible at a distance of c. 940m. The hub of one of these visible turbines is also partially visible, though it is largely screened by the intervening structure. To the south-east, two proposed turbines are partially visible, largely screened by intervening topography, while the blade sets of three additional proposed turbines are partially visible behind the intervening landform. In this location, Turbine T11 is the closest and appears most prominently, though it is also largely screened by the intervening landform and vegetation, and thus, appears stunted.</p> <p>From both orientations, the arrays occupy a moderate spatial extent of the overall view and present in an orderly manner with a high degree of visual permeability, and are well-spaced across the view.</p> <p>The proposed turbines present a large-scale built element within the immediate landscape. However, this landscape is already influenced by the existing wind energy development, which, despite being notably smaller, appear at a similar scale to the proposed turbines to the northeast. The proposed turbines will be viewed in this context, which somewhat moderates their perceived influence on the view; however, they also represent an intensification of built elements within this landscape and markedly increase the scale and intensity of wind energy development in this local context.</p>	<p>Moderate / Negative / Long term</p>



			<p>The proposed turbines will be seen in the context of a productive rural setting that is able to accommodate them in terms of scale and function. While noticeable, they will be seen as a small part of a diverse view that is already influenced by wind energy development.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Medium and of a Negative quality.</p>	
VP13	<p>Lattone Road at Greaghaphort: This is a pleasant view representative of those experienced transiently from Lattone Road along Lough Macnean, that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees and be users of the lake as a local amenity.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over Lough Macnean Upper, bordered by areas of vegetation. A well-vegetated island is visible within the lough, with some structures visible on the island. In the background, views are over areas of dense vegetation and woodland, with some residential structures visible to the north and blocks of coniferous forestry visible to the south. Beyond this, glimpse views of more distant upland areas, blanketed in areas of peat bog and blocks of coniferous forestry, are available.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are notable due to the naturalistic and scenic qualities associated with Lough Macnean Upper and the surrounding uplands.</p>	High-medium	<p>The blade tips of twelve of the proposed turbines, as well as some hubs and partial towers, are partially visible, rising beyond the intervening vegetation at a distance of c. 9.1km. All visible proposed turbines are afforded a notable degree of screening by intervening landform and topography.</p> <p>While substantially screened, these blade sets have the potential to draw the eye. However, given their slight extent within the view and the context of the diverse and extensive surrounding landscape, the proposed turbines would not generate a notable influence on the view, nor will they notably detract from this lakeside setting. They would be seen as a small part of views within a much wider rural setting, located at a distance from the primary view over Lough Macnean Upper and detracting from the sense of visual amenity in a minor way.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Low-negligible and of a Negative quality.</p>	Slight / Negative / Long term
VP14	<p>L6184 at Cashelaveela, south of site: This view is representative of those experienced from the L6148 local road, and that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape. This view represents some of the nearest visual receptors to the south of the proposed project.</p>	Medium	<p>To the north, three of the proposed turbines are partially visible at a distance of c. 1.3km. The blade tips of one additional proposed turbine are also partially visible, though they are largely screened by intervening vegetation. To the north-east, two additional proposed turbines are partially visible, largely screened by intervening vegetation and present as slight outliers to the main array. However, it should be noted that once these areas of forestry are harvested, there may be more</p>	Moderate / Negative / Long term



	<p>Views towards the proposed project are over a sloping area of pasture, bounded by dense vegetation and interspersed with mature trees and areas of woodland and scrub. In the background, glimpse views of sloping blocks of coniferous forestry are available. To the west, a distant upland area blanketed in peat bog is partially visible.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are somewhat notable due their naturalistic and remote qualities.</p>		<p>proposed turbines visible within the view or the existing views of proposed turbines will be less ambiguous. These areas of forestry will change over time, and the cycle of planting and harvesting will have an impact on the visibility of these proposed turbines.</p> <p>In this location, Turbine T08 and T12 appear most prominently, though with a comparable visual weight to the other visible turbines. From both orientations, the turbines occupy a moderate spatial extent of the overall view and are well-spaced across the view. However, the blade sets appearing to rotate within the intervening vegetation and behind the powerlines in the landscape may create a sense of visual irritation and visual clutter. The two turbines to the east present offset from the main turbine array and have the potential to generate a degree of visual tension here.</p> <p>As tall, kinetic structures, the visible proposed turbines would contribute to an increase in the intensity, scale, and extent of built development within an area that is otherwise characterised by very low levels of built development. However, the extent of the turbines visible is moderated by intervening vegetation, which also reduces their perceived prominence and influence on the view. The proposed turbines will be seen in the context of a robust, working, transitional rural setting that is highly influenced by blocks of forestry and other typical transitional working land uses. Whilst the turbines will become one of the more prominent forms of built development here, they do not appear incongruous in this already modified setting.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be High-Medium and of a Negative quality.</p>	
<p>VP15</p>	<p>Tawnyfeacle, southwest of site: This view is representative of those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>To the northeast, four of the proposed turbines are partially visible at a distance of c. 1.5km. The blade tips of five additional proposed turbines are also partially visible, though they are largely screened by intervening topography, vegetation, and the</p>	<p>Moderate / Negative / Long term</p>



	<p>and represents some of the nearest local community receptors to the south of the proposed turbine array.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over a sloping agricultural area bounded by hedgerows and fencing and interspersed with areas of scrub and trees. A farmstead structure is visible within this landscape. Longer range views are generally precluded by intervening topography; however, the blade tips of the three Faughary turbines visible along the horizon to the north. Powerlines are visible within this area.</p> <p>While pleasant, views over this rural landscape are not particularly notable. However, they are related to the immediate landscape of residential receptors.</p>		<p>farmstead structure. This screening effect is likely to continue throughout the immediate landscape due to the intervening landform; however, additional partial turbines may be visible from other locations, the composition of which can be seen in the Wireline Model.</p> <p>In this location, Turbine 12 is the closest and appears most prominently, though it is also largely screened by the intervening landform. Indeed, whilst the wireline model depicts a more prominent view of the proposed array, a low rise in the foreground terrain, notably diminishes the perceived scale and intensity of the visible turbines</p> <p>From this orientation, the proposed turbines occupy a moderate spatial extent of the overall view and present in an orderly, with the variation in the perceived scale of the turbines highlighting the depth and dispersion of the proposed array over the surrounding upland area. However, there is a large degree of turbine overlap, both within the array and with the existing wind energy development, which creates a sense of visual discord and visual clutter.</p> <p>The perceived scale of the proposed turbines from nearest to furthest, as well as in combination with the existing wind energy development, contributes to an overall sense of perspective; however, the arrangement of the proposed turbines as they overlap along the horizon creates some confusion within this sense of perspective.</p> <p>As tall, kinetic structures, the proposed turbines present a large-scale built element within the immediate landscape. However, this landscape is already influenced by the existing wind energy development, which appear at a similar scale to the more distant proposed turbines. The proposed turbines will be viewed in this context, which somewhat moderates their perceived influence on the view; however, they also represent an intensification of built elements within this landscape.</p> <p>The proposed turbines will be seen in the context of a productive rural setting that is able to accommodate them in</p>	
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			<p>terms of scale and function. While prominent and noticeable, they will be seen as part of a diverse view that is already influenced by existing wind energy development. Nevertheless, the proposed project will markedly increase the intensity and scale of wind energy development in this local context.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be High-Medium and of a Negative quality.</p>	
VP16	<p>Lurganboy Chapel of Ease at Barrackpark: This view is representative of those experienced from designated Scenic View V10, from the Lurganboy Chapel of Ease, and those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over the local road, bordered by low stone walls. Sloping areas of pasture are visible to either side of the road, along with sections of fencing, and signage and powerlines to the south. In the mid-ground, views are over rolling areas of pasture interspersed with areas of scrub and woodland. Clusters of residential structures are visible within this landscape. In the background, views are over a patchwork of agricultural land bounded by a network of hedgerows and areas of woodland, and scattered with residential and farmstead structures. Beyond this, rolling upland areas, covered in blocks of coniferous forestry and areas of bog, are partially visible. Three turbines within a wind energy development are visible along these upland areas.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are notable due to their extent, the scenic designation, and some naturalistic and scenic qualities. However, it is important to note that the scenic designation in the current Leitrim CDP</p>	High-medium	<p>Eleven of the proposed turbines are largely visible along the upland area at a distance of c. 5.1km. Two additional proposed turbines are partially visible, largely screened by intervening vegetation. In this location, all proposed turbines present with a comparable degree of prominence, given their relative proximity. Their perceived scale also appears similar to that of the existing Faughary Wind Farm development, despite being considerably larger than the existing turbines.</p> <p>From this orientation, the turbines occupy a moderate spatial extent of the overall view and present in a clear and unambiguous manner. However, from this location their arrangement appears condensed, with a degree of turbine overlap that generates a sense of visual discord and clutter. Turbines T13 and T14 also appear noticeably offset from the array.</p> <p>The proposed turbines present a large-scale built element within the distant upland area, and whilst it will be a prominent feature here, it represents the intensification of an established land use in this setting. Indeed, the distant uplands are largely influenced by forestry and more typical transitional land uses. This existing land uses, as well as the distance of the proposed turbines, moderates their perceived influence on the view. They will be seen in the context of a productive transitional rural setting that is able to accommodate the proposed turbines in terms of both their scale and function. While noticeable, they will be seen as a small part of a diverse view. Overall, the turbines will contribute</p>	Moderate-slight / Negative / Long term



	relates to views of 'Benbo' which is located to the south in the opposite direction to the depicted view.		<p>to a notable increase in the intensity and scale of development here, albeit along distant broad elevated lands that can well visually accommodate the proposed project.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Medium-low and of a Negative quality.</p>	
VP17	<p>N16 at Tawnymoyle (Manorhamilton/Sligo Road): This view is representative of those experienced transiently from the N16 national secondary route in the western extent of the study area.</p> <p>Views towards the site are over the N16, bounded by guardrails and fencing. To the north, gently rolling areas of agricultural land, interspersed with sections of hedgerow and woodland, are visible. Residential and farmstead structures are visible within this landscape. To the south, views are generally precluded by areas of dense roadside vegetation. Powerlines are also visible throughout the landscape.</p> <p>Views over this rural landscape, influenced by road infrastructure, are not particularly notable.</p>	Medium-low	<p>One of the proposed turbines is partially visible, rising above the distant upland areas at a distance of c. 7.6km. The blade tips of three additional proposed turbines are also partially visible, though they are largely screened by intervening topography.</p> <p>While substantially screened by intervening topography, the visible turbine and blade sets have the potential to draw the eye. However, given their slight extent within the view and the wider, diverse landscape context, the proposed turbines would not generate a notable influence on the view. They would be seen as a small part of views within a much wider rural setting that is already influenced by road infrastructure, detracting from the sense of scenic amenity in a minor way.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Low and of a Negative quality.</p>	Slight / Negative / Long term
VP18	<p>Manorhamilton Castle at Clooneen, southwest of site: This view is representative of those experienced transiently from the R282 regional road, and those that would be experienced from Manorhamilton Castle and the surrounding centre of population.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over the parking area at Manorhamilton Castle, bounded by low stone walls and with some individual trees throughout. The regional road and structures within Manorhamilton are visible throughout the view, surrounded by dense areas of planted vegetation. Glimpse views of distant upland areas are available, largely precluded by intervening structures and</p>	Medium	<p>The blade tips of seven of the proposed turbines, as well as some hubs and partial towers, are partially visible, rising beyond the intervening vegetation at a distance of c. 3.3km. All visible proposed turbines are partially and intermittently screened by intervening vegetation and built structures. This screening effect is likely to continue throughout much of the surrounding landscape due to the density of surrounding vegetation. However, some additional blade sets and partial turbines may be visible from other locations, given their relative distance, the composition of which can be seen in the Wireline Model.</p> <p>While substantially screened by intervening vegetation, these blade sets have the potential to draw the eye. However, given their slight extent within the view and the context of vegetation</p>	Moderate-slight / Negative / Long term

	<p>vegetation. Signage and assorted bollards, cycle racks, and benches are visible throughout the view.</p> <p>Views over this settled landscape are not particularly notable. However, they are related to the immediate landscape of Manorhamilton Castle, which has its own cultural and heritage significance.</p>		<p>occurring within this settled landscape, the proposed turbines would not generate a notable influence on the view. Indeed, in the context of this modified urban townscape, views of turbines may present in a slightly ambiguous manner, when there is limited views of where they rise from. Nevertheless, they are most often viewed here in the context of the distant uplands, which moderates any strong sense of ambiguity.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Medium-low and of a Negative quality.</p>	
VP19	<p>L26432 at Manorhamilton: This view is representative of those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) within and around Manorhamilton.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are from a residential housing estate on the outskirts of Manorhamilton and extend across a parking area adjacent to residential structures, surrounded by fencing, walls, and planted vegetation. Beyond this, glimpse views of a sloping area of agricultural land, interspersed with areas of woodland and individual mature trees, are available. Upland areas are partially visible in the distance. The three existing Faughary turbines are visible along this upland area. Residential and farmstead structures are visible throughout the view.</p> <p>Views over this settled landscape are not particularly notable. However, they are related to the immediate landscape of residential receptors.</p>	Medium	<p>Twelve of the proposed turbines are visible to varying degrees, rising within the surrounding landform at a distance of c. 2.7km. Six of these turbines are largely screened by intervening vegetation. In this location, Turbine T12 appears most prominently, though with a comparable visual weight to several other proposed turbines.</p> <p>The perceived scale of the proposed turbines from nearest to furthest, as well as in combination with the existing wind energy development, contributes to an overall sense of perspective; however, the arrangement of the proposed turbines within undulations in the landform creates some confusion within this sense of perspective.</p> <p>From this orientation, the proposed turbines occupy a moderate spatial extent of the overall view, and present in a condensed layout with a considerable degree of turbine overlap within both the array and with the existing wind energy development, which generates a sense of visual discord. As tall, kinetic structures, the visible proposed turbines, would contribute to an increase in the intensity, scale, and extent of built development within an area of the landscape that is otherwise characterised by lower levels of built development. However, the extent of the turbines visible is moderated by intervening vegetation and existing built structures within the view, which also reduces their perceived prominence and influence on the view. The proposed turbines</p>	Moderate / Negative / Long term



			<p>will be seen in the context of a robust, working setting, detracting from a sense of rural amenity.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Medium and of a Negative quality.</p>	
VP20	<p>N16 & L6184 intersection at Moneenshinnagh, south of site: This view is representative of those that would be experienced from the N16 national secondary route, and those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the site are over a gently sloping area of pasture, bounded by fencing and sections of hedgerow. In the mid-ground, views are over a patchwork of agricultural land bounded by a network of hedgerows and areas of woodland, and scattered with residential and farmstead structures. Beyond this, sloping upland areas, covered in blocks of coniferous forestry and areas of bog, are visible. Three turbines within a wind energy development are visible along this upland area.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are somewhat notable due their naturalistic and scenic qualities.</p>	Medium	<p>To the northwest, ten of the proposed turbines are at least partially visible at a distance of c. 2.4km. The blade tips of one additional proposed turbine are also partially visible, though they are largely screened by intervening topography. To the north, two additional proposed turbines are visible.</p> <p>The turbines occupy a notable spatial extent of the overall view and present in a clear and comprehensible manner. However, from this location the main turbine array appears condensed, with a degree of turbine overlap that generates a sense of visual discord and clutter. To the east, Turbines T13 and T14 appear noticeably offset from the array and generate a degree of visual tension.</p> <p>The perceived scale of the proposed turbines from nearest to furthest, as well as in combination with the existing wind energy development, contributes to an overall sense of perspective.</p> <p>As tall, kinetic structures, the proposed turbines present a large-scale built element within the distant upland area, which is otherwise characterised by more traditional forms of transitional working land uses. However, while visible along and within the undulating horizon, proposed turbines will be viewed in the context of an area largely influenced by commercial scale forestry. This existing land use, as well as the broad nature of the surrounding landscape, somewhat moderates their perceived influence on the view. They will be seen in the context of a productive rural setting that is able to accommodate the proposed turbines in terms of scale and function. Overall, the turbines will be one of the principal built forms of development viewed from here, albeit the turbines do not present within any</p>	Moderate / Negative / Long term

			<p>sense of overbearing nor do they appear inappropriate in this context.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Medium and of a Negative quality.</p>	
VP21	<p>R283 at Carrigeengear, southeast of site: This view is representative of those that would be experienced from the R283 regional route, and those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over a sloping area of pasture. A residential structure and associated outbuildings are visible within this pasture. To either side, views are over dense areas of woodland and stacked mature vegetation interspersed with some smaller areas of pasture. In the distance, glimpse views of upland areas blanketed in blocks of coniferous forestry and areas of bog are available.</p>	Medium	<p>Four of the proposed turbines are partially visible, rising from within the landform at a distance of c. 1.3km. In this location, Turbines T13 and T14 appear most prominently and are largely unscreened, while the two other visible turbines are screened to varying degrees by intervening vegetation and topography. The visual weight of the other visible turbines is moderated by intervening vegetation. From some areas further along the regional road and within the surrounding landscape, there may be views of additional proposed turbines, the composition of which can be seen in the Wireline Model.</p> <p>From this orientation, the turbines occupy a small spatial extent of the overall view and present in a clear and unambiguous manner. However, both turbines T13 and T14 will present with a dominant visual presence, which is further accentuated by the steep uphill nature of views afforded here.</p> <p>The visual presence of proposed turbines will increase the extent of built development within this view. However, the perceived scale of the proposed turbines from nearest to furthest contribute to a sense of perspective.</p> <p>As tall, kinetic structures, the visible proposed turbines, particularly T13 and T14, would inherently be a prominent feature of this view and will detract from a sense of rural amenity. However, the extent of the proposed turbines is somewhat moderated by intervening vegetation, which also somewhat reduces their perceived prominence and influence on the view. Indeed, the full scale and extent of the proposed turbine array is heavily diminished here. The productive rural landscape, influenced by forestry, is able to accommodate the proposed turbines in terms of scale and function. In this regard, while prominent, the proposed turbines are not considered to</p>	Substantial-moderate / Negative / Long term



			<p>generate a sense of overbearing, albeit they will be perceived as the principal built feature in this local landscape context.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be High-medium and of a Negative quality.</p>	
VP22	<p>N16 at Belcoo East : This view is representative of those experienced transiently from the N16 national secondary route (which also comprises part of the Kingfisher Cycle Route), and those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) within and around Blacklion.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over the channel between Lough Macnean Upper and Lough Macnean Lower. This channel is bordered to either side by sections of aquatic plants and woodland, and areas of pasture. Farmstead structures are visible within this landscape. Longer range views are generally precluded by intervening vegetation within the agricultural areas; however, glimpse views of distant upland areas are available.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are notable due to the naturalistic and scenic qualities associated with Lough Macnean.</p>	High-medium	<p>Fleeting views of the blade sets of five of the proposed turbines rotating above the landform, as well as some hubs and partial towers, would be possible at a distance of c. 14.8km.</p> <p>In the context of this broad and scenic view, it is not considered that this partial visibility would generate a notable influence on the view, nor notably detract from any sense of visual amenity within this view.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Low-Negligible and of a Negative quality.</p>	Slight-imperceptible / Negative / Long term
VP23	<p>N16 at Kilmakerrill, south east of site (Manorhamilton/Glenfarne Rd): This view is representative of those experienced transiently from the N16 national secondary route, and those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the site are over a gently sloping agricultural area, bounded by the N16 and sections of</p>	Medium-low	<p>Six of the proposed turbines are visible, rising above the distant upland areas at a distance of c. 2.5km. The blade tips of four additional proposed turbines are also partially visible, though they are largely screened. In this location, Turbines T13 and T14 appear most prominently and are largely unscreened, while the other visible turbines are screened to varying degrees by intervening vegetation and topography. The perceived scale of the proposed turbines from nearest to furthest contributes to an overall sense of perspective.</p>	Moderate-slight / Negative / Long term

	<p>hedgerow. This landscape is interspersed with areas of woodland and scrub, as well as some farmstead structures. In the background, views are over an upland area blanketed in areas of bog and blocks of coniferous forestry. The existing Faughary turbines are partially visible along the distant horizon.</p> <p>While pleasant, views over this rural landscape, influenced by road infrastructure, are not particularly notable.</p>		<p>From this orientation, the turbines occupy a small spatial extent of the overall view and present in a clear and unambiguous manner. However, from this location the array appears clustered, with turbines giving the impression of being arranged in pairs. The blade sets appearing to rotate behind the intervening landform and within the intervening vegetation may create a sense of visual irritation. Nevertheless, the full scale and extent of the proposed project is heavily diminished here.</p> <p>As tall, kinetic structures, the proposed turbines present a large-scale built element within the distant upland area, which is otherwise characterised by more traditional transitional land uses. However, while visible along and within the undulating horizon, proposed turbines will be viewed in the context of an area largely influenced by forestry and other working rural/transitional land uses. This existing land use, as well as the partial to substantial screening afforded by the surrounding landscape, somewhat moderates their perceived influence on the view. They will be seen, from an part of the landscape that is influenced by road infrastructure, in the context of a productive rural setting that is able to accommodate the proposed turbines in terms of scale and function. While noticeable, they will be seen as a small part of a diverse view, detracting from the sense of rural amenity in a minor way.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Medium-low and of a Negative quality.</p>	
<p>VP24</p>	<p>R280 at Ross, southwest of site (Manorhamilton/Drumkeeran Rd): This view is representative of those experienced transiently from the R280 regional road, and those that would be experienced from designated Scenic View V16 and by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p>	<p>High-medium</p>	<p>Twelve of the proposed turbines are largely visible, rising above the distant upland areas at a distance of c. 5km. The remaining two turbines are partially visible, though they are largely screened by intervening topography. In this location, while Turbine T12 is the closest, all of the proposed turbines present with a comparable degree of prominence, given their relative proximity.</p>	<p>Moderate / Negative / Long term</p>



	<p>Views towards the proposed project are over the R280 regional road. To the west, views are over a sloping area of pasture bounded by fencing and sections of hedge and individual trees. Residential and farmstead structures are visible beyond this. To the east, views are over a sloping area of pasture interspersed with areas of woodland, scrub, and blocks of coniferous forestry. In the distance, glimpse views of upland areas blanketed in areas of bog and blocks of coniferous forestry, are available. The three Faughary turbines are visible in the distance, whilst powerlines are visible throughout the landscape.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are notable due the scenic designation, and some naturalistic and scenic qualities.</p> <p>It is important to note that the scenic designation along this route is principally related to views of Benbo, as set out in the current Leitrim CDP. Views of Bendo are well offset from the orientation of the depicted view.</p>		<p>From this orientation, the turbines occupy a modest spatial extent of the overall view and present in a relatively clear and unambiguous manner, albeit with some degree of turbine overlap, which has the potential to generate a degree of visual clutter. Turbines T13 and T14, though largely screened, appear offset from the array creating a sense of visual tension.</p> <p>The perceived scale of the proposed turbines from nearest to furthest, as well as in combination with the existing wind energy development, contributes to an overall sense of perspective.</p> <p>As tall, kinetic structures, the proposed turbines present a large-scale built element within the distant upland area. However, while visible along and within the undulating horizon, proposed turbines will be viewed in the context of an area largely influenced by forestry and existing wind energy development. This existing land use, as well as the road infrastructure and powerlines in the foreground, somewhat moderates their perceived influence on the view. Overall, whilst the turbines will increase the intensity and scale of built development here, they are viewed a distant background features and will not significantly detract from the visual amenity afforded from here.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Medium-low and of a Negative quality.</p>	
<p>VP25</p>	<p>L6204 at Tullyskeherny, southwest of site: This view is representative of those experienced from the nearby designated Scenic View V17, a linear amenity route, and those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over a sloping and grassed area of bog, bounded by fencing. In the background, views are over a patchwork of agricultural land bounded by a network of hedgerows and areas of woodland, and scattered with residential</p>	<p>High-medium</p>	<p>All fourteen of the proposed turbines are largely visible, rising above the distant upland areas at a distance of c. 4.8km. From this orientation, the turbines occupy a notable spatial extent of the overall view, present in a clear and unambiguous manner, and are well-spaced across the landform, though there is a degree of turbine overlap which generates a sense of visual discord. An exception to this orderliness is Turbines T13 and T14, which appear noticeably offset from the array.</p>	<p>Moderate / Negative / Long term</p>



	<p>and farmstead structures. Beyond this, sloping upland areas, covered in blocks of coniferous forestry and areas of bog, are visible. The three Faughary turbines are visible along this upland area.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are notable due the scenic designation and their open and scenic qualities.</p>		<p>The perceived scale of the proposed turbines from nearest to furthest, as well as in combination with the existing wind energy development, contributes to an overall sense of perspective.</p> <p>The visible proposed turbines are largely unscreened and, as tall, kinetic structures, present a large-scale built element within the distant upland area, which is otherwise characterised by limited levels of built development. However, while visible along and within the undulating horizon, proposed turbines will be viewed in the context of an area largely influenced by commercial scale forestry. This existing land use somewhat moderates their perceived influence on the view as does the views of the existing wind farm development. They will be seen in the context of a working transitional rural setting that is able to accommodate the proposed turbines in terms of scale and function. Overall, the proposed development will generate a notable increase in the scale and extent of development along the distant uplands.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Medium-low and of a Negative quality.</p>	
<p>VP26</p>	<p>Larkfield southwest of site: This view is representative of those experienced from the nearby designated Scenic View V17 along O'Donnell's Rock.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over an undulating upland area of bog, interspersed with low levels of individual trees and large stones. In the distance, sloping upland areas, covered in blocks of coniferous forestry and areas of bog, are partially visible along the horizon. Three turbines within the existing Faughary wind energy development are visible along this upland area.</p> <p>Views over this landscape are notable due the scenic designation, sense of remoteness, and their naturalistic and scenic qualities.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>All fourteen of the proposed turbines are largely visible, rising above the distant upland areas at a distance of c. 6.4km and present with a subdominant visual presence. From this orientation, the turbines occupy a notable spatial extent of the overall view, present in a clear and unambiguous manner, and are well-spaced across the landform, though there is a degree of turbine overlap which generates a sense of visual discord. An exception to this orderliness is Turbines T13 and T14, which appear offset from the array. The perceived scale of the proposed turbines from nearest to furthest, as well as in combination with the existing wind energy development, contributes to an overall sense of perspective.</p> <p>The visible proposed turbines are largely unscreened and, as tall, kinetic structures, present a large-scale built element within the distant upland area, which is otherwise characterised by low</p>	<p>Moderate / Negative / Long term</p>

			<p>levels of built development. However, while visible along and within the undulating horizon, proposed turbines will be viewed in the context of an area largely influenced by forestry. This existing land use somewhat moderates their perceived influence on the view. They will be seen in the context of a working transitional upland setting that is able to accommodate the proposed turbines in terms of their scale and function. While noticeable, they will be seen as a small part of an expansive view 360 degree view, detracting from the sense of scenic amenity, but only in views afforded to the north.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Medium-low and of a Negative quality.</p>	
VP27	<p>L1013 at Gowlan, Cavan Way: This view is representative of those experienced from the L1013 local road, which comprises part of the designated Scenic Route SR3, and those that would be experienced from the nearby Shannon Pot, which comprises designated Scenic View SV3.</p> <p>Views towards the proposed project are over an undulating area of pasture, interspersed with low stone walls and individual trees and shrubs. In the mid-ground, views are over rolling agricultural areas scattered with residential and farmstead structures, and blocks of coniferous forestry. In the background, views are over a patchwork of agricultural land bounded by a network of hedgerows and areas of woodland, and scattered with residential and farmstead structures, all located along the base of an upland area. Within the more elevated area, areas of stone and bog are visible. Glimpse views of distant upland areas are also available.</p>	High-medium	<p>Seven of the proposed turbines are visible, rising above the distant upland areas at a distance of c. 15.3km presenting with a minimal visual presence. The blade tips of one additional proposed turbine is also partially visible, though they are largely screened by intervening topography. From this considerable distance, the proposed turbines will have a very limited potential to generate any notable visual effects.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Low-negligible and of a Negative quality.</p>	Slight-imperceptible / Negative / Long term

	Views over this landscape are notable due the scenic designation, extent, and some naturalistic and scenic qualities.			
VP28	<p>Garán na Foraoise at Drumlease: This view is representative of those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the site are over a residential development and associated private and communal open spaces. In the mid-ground, views are over an area of dense woodland, with glimpse views of distant upland areas available in the background.</p> <p>While pleasant, view over this settled landscape are not particularly notable. However, they are related to the immediate landscape of residential receptors.</p>	Medium	<p>Due to the density of intervening vegetation, views of the turbines from this location at a distance of c. 14.6km would be precluded.</p> <p>From some areas within the wider landscape, there may be glimpse views of some blade tips available among the vegetated horizon. However, this would have no bearing on visual amenity.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Negligible and of a Neutral quality.</p>	Imperceptible / Neutral / Long term
VP29	<p>St. Michael's Church at Killavoggy: This view is representative of those experienced from St. Michael's Church, and those that would be experienced by residents to varying degrees (subject to intervening vegetation) scattered throughout the local landscape.</p> <p>Views towards the site are over a rolling agricultural landscape, bounded by hedgerows and sections of hedging, interspersed with individual trees, shrubs, and areas of woodland. In the mid-ground, views are over large blocks of coniferous forestry. In the background, views are over a patchwork of agricultural land bounded by a network of hedgerows and areas of woodland, and scattered with residential and farmstead structures. Beyond this, sloping upland areas, covered in blocks of coniferous forestry and areas of bog, are visible. Three turbines within a wind</p>	Medium	<p>Fleeting views of the blade sets of seven of the proposed turbines rotating within the landform, as well as some hubs and partial towers, would be possible at a distance of c. 16.8km.</p> <p>In the context of this broad and diverse view, it is not considered that this partial visibility would generate a notable influence on the view, nor notably detract from any sense of visual amenity within this view.</p> <p>On balance of the reasons outlined above, the magnitude of visual change is deemed to be Low-Negligible and of a Negative quality.</p>	Slight-imperceptible / Negative / Long term

	energy development are visible along this upland area. Views over this working, rural landscape are somewhat notable due to their extent and some scenic qualities.			
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NOTE: As per Table 14.3 in the methodology section of the LVIA chapter, judgements deemed 'substantial (yellow colour)' and above are considered to be 'significant effects' in EIA terms. Whilst judgements of 'substantial-moderate' are higher ranging effects, these are **not considered to reach the significant threshold** and are classified as 'not significant'. Error! Reference source not found.



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