APPENDIX 13-3

PHOTOMONTAGE ASSESSMENT TABLES

1. PHOTOMONTAGE ASSESSMENT TABLES

The tables included in this Appendix detail a visual impact assessment of the photomontage visualisations of the 17 No. Viewpoints presented in the Volume 2 Photomontage Booklet. This Appendix should be read in conjunction with viewing the photomontage booklet. The Table below provides location information about the 17 No. Viewpoints assessed.

Table 1-1 Viewpoint Location Descriptions

VP No	Description	Grid Ref.
1	View from the N22 National Road in the townland of Inch. This viewpoint is located approximately 5.2km north from the nearest proposed turbine (T6).	E: 508437 N: 582919
2	View from a County Kerry designated Scenic Route in the townland of Gortmarrahafineen. This viewpoint is located approximately 1.5km south-west from the nearest proposed turbine (T11).	E: 506936 N: 574792
3	View from Kilgarvan Village along the R569 Regional Road. This viewpoint is located approximately 6.6km south-west of the nearest proposed turbine (T10).	E: 501229 N: 573398
4	View from Coolea Village along County Cork Designated Scenic Route 24. This viewpoint is located approximately 5.7km south-east of the nearest proposed turbine (T1).	E: 515884 N: 575728
5	View from a local road in the townland of Milleeny. This viewpoint is located approximately 3.6km east from the nearest proposed turbine (T1).	E: 513682 N: 577485
6	View from a local road in the townland of Coumaclovane. This viewpoint is located approximately 2.2km east from the nearest proposed turbine (T1).	E: 512355 N: 576032
7	View from the Coom Trail Way Marked Walking Trail in the townland of Sillahertane. This viewpoint is located approximately 3.8km south of the nearest proposed turbine (T2).	E: 511095 N: 572680
8	View from a County Kerry designated Scenic Route in the townland of Inchee. This viewpoint is located approximately 2.1km south from the nearest proposed turbine (T11).	E: 507818 N:573956
9	View from a County Kerry designated Scenic Route in the townland of Inchincoosh. This viewpoint is located approximately 1.9km west from the nearest proposed turbine (T7).	E: 504932 N: 577259
10	View from the Regional Road R569 in the townland of Derreenacullig. This viewpoint is located approximately 3.4km north of the nearest proposed turbine (T6).	E: 508032 N: 581140

VP No	Description	Grid Ref.
11	Views along the County Cork Designated Scenic Route SR22 in the townland of Coomnaclohy. This viewpoint is located approximately 10.3km east from the nearest proposed turbine (T1).	E: 519983 N: 579756
12	View from the N22 National Road in the townland of Lissacressig. This viewpoint is located approximately 17km south-east of the nearest proposed turbine (T1).	E: 527136 N: 574361
13	View from a Way Marked Walking Trail in the townland of Gortyrahilly. This viewpoint is located approximately 6.5km south-east of the nearest proposed turbine (T1).	E: 515756 N: 573036
14	View from Our Lady's Bridge in Kenmare Town along the N71 National Road. This viewpoint is located approximately 17.3km south-west of the nearest proposed turbine (T10).	E: 491066 N: 569941
15	Views from the Aghadoe Overlook Viewing Point in the townland of Parkavonear. This viewpoint is located approximately 20.5km north-west from the nearest proposed turbine (T7).	E: 493284 N: 592714
16	View from the top of the West Paps in the townland of Annagh Beg. This viewpoint is located approximately 9.2km north-east of the nearest proposed turbine (T4).	E: 512470 N: 585579
17	View from the southern slope of the Mangerton Mountain in the townland of Mangerton. This viewpoint is located approximately 7.7km west of the nearest proposed turbine (T7).	E: 499257 N: 578175

1.1 Viewpoint Selection

The locations chosen for photomontages follow a detailed and extensive process including review of baseline information, site visits and high-quality photo taking at multiple locations within the LVIA Study Area. Many locations, which based on a desktop review had the potential for views of the site, had complete intervening screening or were screened to such an extent that the development of photomontages was not considered useful in terms of the assessment process i.e. little or no visibility towards the Proposed Development. The Photomontages presented in the Volume 2 Booklet and assessed in the tables below therefore show some of the most open views of the Proposed Development from sensitive visual receptors.

1.2 Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

The Visual Impact Assessments reported in the tables below follow the 'Assessing Visual Effects' methodology set out in Section 1.6.2 of Appendix 13-1 – *LVIA Methodology.* The cumulative visual effects associated with other wind farms located within the LVIA Study Area and the Proposed Development are included in the assessment tables below.

Assessment of Cumulative Visual Effects

As reported in Section 13.6 of Chapter 13, the assessment of cumulative visual effects considers all other existing, permitted and proposed wind energy developments in the LVIA Study Area and their interactions with the Proposed Development. The descriptions of cumulative visual effects reported in

this document use the photomontages in the Volume 2 Booklet and are guided by the identification labels on the wireline views accompanying each photomontage view. Potential for cumulative visual effects are accounted for in the 'Magnitude of change' row in each impact assessment table and are considered in the 'Residual Visual Effect' determination given for each Viewpoint.

Repowering Cumulative Context – Do-Nothing Scenario

In a Do-Nothing Scenario turbines T16-T28 of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029 As per the 'Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports' (EPA, 2022), the LVIA in Chapter 13 considers all *'likely future receiving environments'*. The potential visual impacts in a 'Do-Nothing Scenario' (Which can be considered a likely future receiving environment) are therefore also reported in the impact assessment tables in this Appendix. One row in each of the assessment tables describes the change in landscape views arising from each photomontage viewpoint where T16 -T28 of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned and removed from the landscape in a Do-Nothing Scenario.

Whilst the visual impact assessment tables below considers and compares the Proposed Development against both the 'Existing' and 'Do-Nothing' Scenarios, the ultimate determination of significant visual effects uses professional judgement to determine the impact of the Proposed Development on its own merit upon visual amenity at each viewpoint. However, it is material to the determination of residual visual effects that wind energy is well established and has been acceptably accommodated in the landscape of the site and turbines will exist in both an 'Existing' and 'Do-Nothing' Scenario.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Viewpoint 1 – Inch – N22 National Road North</th></tr>
<tr><td>Viewpoint Description and Details</td><td colspan="3">› View from the N22 national road
› Located approximately 5.2km north from the nearest proposed turbine (T6)
› Grid Reference: E: 508437, N: 582919
› Number of Turbines Visible: 7/11</td></tr>
<tr><td>LCA and Sensitivity</td><td>KY LCA 27 – Upper Clydagh River, The Paps and the Derrynasaggart Mountains - High</td><td>Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity</td><td>Motorists on National Road – Medium
Residents - Medium</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description of 'Baseline'</td><td colspan="3">This view shows a valley between the Paps and Crohane. The view looks south along the N22 National Road towards the site. The N22 can be seen in the foreground of the image as the road continues south towards County Cork. The road is bordered to the south by large shrubs. In the midground of the image, an open field sits on the opposite side of the road. The back of the field is delineated by trees. Large mountains can be seen in the background of the view, where the Proposed Development will be located. A small tract of coniferous forestry can be seen between the field and the furthest ridgeline in the centre of the image on elevated topography.

The Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines are visible in the background of the view on top of the ridgeline. 10 of the existing turbines can be seen in the image with the remaining existing turbines being screened by topography and vegetation. The tower, hub and blades of 4 turbines are completely visible with the remaining three visible turbines only visible from the hub due to screening.</td></tr>
</table>

Viewpoint 1 – Inch – N22 National Road North	
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, these 13 No. turbines are not visible from this viewpoint and the existing view will be unaltered in a Do-Nothing Scenario.
Proposed Photomontage Description	7 of the 11 proposed turbines are visible in the background of the image on the ridgeline, with the remaining 4 turbines screened by the topography. The tower, blades and hub of three turbines (T5, T6, T10) are visible in the centre of the view and are the most prominent turbines of the Proposed Development. Two turbine hubs are visible over the ridgeline. The towers of the remaining 4 visible turbines are screened from view by the topography and the hub of two turbines are visible over the ridgeline. The remaining 2 turbine hubs are screened by the topography and the blade tips are just visible over the ridgeline. The proposed turbines are larger in scale than the existing turbines.
Turbine Range Assessment *(See Section 13.7.3 of the EIAR)*	It is noted that additional photomontages were produced showing differing turbine configurations of turbine models. The difference between these configurations is difficult to discern even with the aid of the comparative wireline image, and is negligible in terms of visual effects, demonstrating that differences between differing turbine configuration within the range stated is negligible from a landscape and visual perspective.
Cumulative Effects	No other existing, permitted or proposed turbines are visible from this viewpoint. No cumulative effects are deemed to arise.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Medium**: "*Includes viewers who may have some susceptibility to a change in view. Viewers such as residents in medium proximity but who do not have views focused in the direction of the Proposed Development or whose views are not of a particularly scenic quality; those from views which are not designated but may have local recreational uses or those travelling along routes or at view which are considered moderately scenic.*" This viewpoint has been given a medium sensitivity on account of the N22 National Road as a well trafficked route through a relatively scenic area. This road is not a designated Scenic Route, but it is located in a relatively high sensitivity landscape (KY LCA 27). Residents along this road are very limited and generally do not have open views towards the site. On Balance, the sensitivity of the visual receptors is deemed to be 'Medium'.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Moderate**: "*The change in the view may involve partial obstruction of existing view or partial change in character and composition of the baseline through the introduction of new elements or removal of existing elements. Likely to occur at locations where the development is partially visible over a moderate or medium extent, and which are not in close proximity to the development. Change may be readily noticeable but not substantially different in scale and character from the surroundings and wider setting.*"
Significance of Effect	**Medium x Moderate = Moderate/Minor = Moderate (EPA, 2022)** An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends

Viewpoint 1 – Inch – N22 National Road North	
Mitigation Factors	› The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2023-2028); › Whilst the proposed turbines are larger in scale than the existing turbines, less turbines are visible in the Proposed View than in the Existing View; › Roadside screening and topography limits visibility from a majority of the N22 located in the LVIA Study Area. › The view presented represents the only small stretch of the N22 National Road where the Proposed Development is visible from southbound receptors. Due to the enclosed nature of the steep valleys in the area and roadside vegetation, views of the proposed turbines will only occur along a very small stretch of this road, approximately 1km. Discussion of visual effects in a journey scenario along this stretch of road is discussed in Section 13.7.3.2 of Chapter 13; › This Existing View already comprises wind turbines, the Proposed Development is not a novel addition of turbines into this area of the landscape view. The proposed turbines are also viewed as background features beyond the distant ridgeline, similar to how the existing turbines appear in the landscape.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities

Viewpoint 2 – Gortmarrahafineen			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› Views from a scenic route across the River Roughty › Located approximately 1.5km south-west from the nearest proposed turbine T11 › Grid Reference: E: 506936, N: 574792 › Number of Turbines Visible: 6/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	KY LCA 38 – Owbaun, Slaheny and Roughty River Valleys - **High**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Scenic Route – **High** Residents – **Medium**
Description of 'Baseline'	This image shows a rural short-range view of a mountainous landscape. The topography can be seen to rise steeply in the foreground, continuing generally upwards until forming a high ridgeline in the background. The landcover of the hills is generally rocky with patches of scrub scattered on the right peak. In the foreground of the image a mixture of mature trees and scrub can be seen at the foot of the hills. 12 no. of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines can be seen on the ridgeline to the left of the image. Four of the turbines are mostly screened by the ridgeline, with just the hub and blades visible. The tips of 2 Midas turbines are slightly visible behind the vegetation in the background of the image. The hubs and towers are screened by the topography.		
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, 10 of these 13 No. turbines, to be decommissioned, are visible from this viewpoint in the existing view. In this Do-Nothing scenario, where the turbines will be decommissioned, these 10 existing turbines (T16-will not be visible in this view.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	6 of the proposed turbines are visible within the view. The full turbine of 3 proposed turbines (T10, T09 and T11) are visible on the ridgeline in the background of the image. The blade tips of the other 3 visible proposed turbines (T04, T05 and T08) are visible in the background behind the ridgeline. The hub and tower of T05 are screened by the vegetation in the foreground. The proposed turbines comprise a larger tip height than the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines, however, as they are set back further from this viewpoint with their lower towers screened by the intervening landform, they appear of similar scale and prominence to the existing turbines visible in the Existing View. The proposed met mast is visible to the left of the view.		
Turbine Range Assessment *(See Section 13.7.3 of the EIAR)*	It is noted that additional photomontages were produced showing differing turbine configurations of turbine models. The difference between these configurations is difficult to discern even with the aid of the comparative wireline image, and is negligible in terms of visual effects, demonstrating that differences between differing turbine configuration within the range stated is negligible from a landscape and visual perspective.		
Cumulative Effects	The tips of two Midas turbines are slightly visible behind the vegetation in the background of the image. The hubs and towers are screened by the		

Viewpoint 2 – Gortmarrahafineen	
	topography. These turbines are barely visible within the view and no significant cumulative effects are deemed to occur.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**High**: *"Includes viewers at designated views or landscapes. Viewers such as residents in close proximity to the viewpoint who have primary views that will be in the direction of the development that may not necessarily be of a particularly scenic quality; viewers at well-known heritage or popular tourist or recreational areas, viewers along scenic or tourist routes"* Sensitivity is deemed to be High on account of the Designated Scenic Route.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Moderate:** *"The change in the view may involve partial obstruction of existing view or partial change in character and composition of the baseline through the introduction of new elements or removal of existing elements. Likely to occur at locations where the proposed turbines are is partially visible over a moderate or medium extent, and which are not in close proximity to the Wind Farm Site. Change may be readily noticeable but not substantially different in scale and character from the surroundings and wider setting."*
Significance of Effect	**High x Moderate = Moderate = Significant (EPA, 2022)** An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
Mitigation Factors	› Suitability of the landscape to accommodate a wind farm has already been established and there are already 10 of the existing Kilgarvan turbines visible within the view. › The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2023-2028); › The Proposed Development reduces the number of turbines visible in this landscape view from that of the existing view, as well as reducing the horizontal extent of turbines visible from this perspective. › Within the spatial extents of where turbines T16-T24 are decommissioned, only 2 No. Proposed Development turbines (T9 and T10) will be visible. › The siting and design of the Proposed Development adheres to the guidance for the siting of wind farms in 'Mountain Moorland' landscape type, as set out in The Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DoEHLG, 2006), & (DoPHLG, 2019). In terms of location, the proposed turbines are sited at lower elevations relative to the adjacent ridgelines, containing the visual exposure of the proposed turbines from receptors in the landscape. › Siting of turbines in a sparsely settled upland landscape with large set back distances from residential receptors, large populations centres and other high sensitivity visual receptors. › All proposed turbines have been sited greater than 500 metres from residential receptors in order to protect residential visual amenity in accordance with the Wind Energy Development Guidelines (WEDGs (DoEHLG, 2006). In reality, all turbines are greater than 900m from residential receptors, adhering to the 4 times tip height set-back distance explicitly set out for residential visual amenity prescribed by the *'Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities'* (DoPHLG, 2019).

Viewpoint 2 – Gortmarrahafineen	
	› There is no theoretical visibility along half of the scenic route. The scenic route is located within an enclosed valley, the turbines do not obstruct long ranging views of high scenic quality. The portion of the route represented by this viewpoint comprises a rocky mountainous landscape with patches of scrub and wind turbines. It is not deemed to be particularly sensitive in terms of valuable scenic views and landscape experience. › This route is sparsely settled, with large sections of vegetation screening to the west of the route and a local road of low traffic density.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Moderate (EPA, 2022)** An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends

Viewpoint 3 – Kilgarvan Village			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› Views north-east from the regional road R569 from Kilgarvan Village › Located approximately 6.6km south-east from the nearest proposed turbine, T10 › Grid Reference: E: 501229, N: 573398 › Number of Turbines Visible: 11/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	KY LCA 38 – Owbaun, Slaheny and Roughty River Valleys - **High**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Road users – **Medium** Residents of Kilgarvan – **Medium**
Description of 'Baseline'	This is a long-distance view towards the Derrynasaggart Mountains. The topography is relatively flat in the centre and right foreground of the image and then rises steeply in the background of the image until forming a high ridgeline. The landcover predominately comprises residential properties and the Regional Road in the foreground of the image. Several one-off residential dwellings are visible throughout the view in the middle distance. A dense treeline of mixed trees and shrub runs through the view in front of the ridgeline in the background. All 28 Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines are visible in the centre background of the view. There is a relatively high density of turbines visible upon the mountainside with a relatively busy arrangement and some visual stacking occurs. Several of the existing Midas turbines are also visible to the right of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines in the background.		
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, all 13 No. turbines to be decommissioned are visible from this viewpoint in the existing view. In this Do-Nothing scenario, where the turbines will be decommissioned, these existing turbines will not be visible in this view, reducing the number of turbines visible from this viewpoint. In a Do-Nothing Scenario, the horizontal extent of turbines will be reduced as the 8 furthest turbines (T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T23 and T24) to the left will be decommissioned.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	All 11 of the proposed Kilgarvan turbines are fully visible in the background of the view, but on the nearside (western side) of the most elevated ridgeline. The proposed turbines are staggered in five small clusters across the open mountainside. The proposed turbines appear larger than the existing turbines. There are much less turbines visible in the proposed view compared with the existing view and there is greater spacing between turbines causing less visual stacking and less visual confusion. No other permitted or proposed turbines are visible from this viewpoint.		
Turbine Range Assessment *(See Section 13.7.3 of the EIAR)*	It is noted that additional photomontages were produced showing differing turbine configurations of turbine models. The difference between these configurations is difficult to discern even with the aid of the comparative wireline image, and is negligible in terms of visual effects, demonstrating		

Viewpoint 3 – Kilgarvan Village	
	that differences between differing turbine configuration within the range stated is negligible from a landscape and visual perspective.
Cumulative Effects	The existing Midas turbines are visible to the right of the proposed Kilgarvan turbines and are seen to be of much smaller scale than the proposed turbines. The Midas turbines are at a greater distance form this viewpoint beyond the most elevated ridgeline. Therefore, there is some visual separation between the developments in this view, demarking the Midas turbines as a separate development to the Proposed Development from this perspective.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Medium**: "*Includes viewers who may have some susceptibility to a change in view. Viewers such as residents in medium proximity but who do not have views focused in the direction of the Proposed Development or whose views are not of a particularly scenic quality; those from views which are not designated but may have local recreational uses or those travelling along routes or at view which are considered moderately scenic."* This viewpoint has been given a medium sensitivity in consideration residents in the village of Kilgarvan and of the local amenities in proximity to this viewpoint.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Slight**: *"The proposals would be partially visible or visible at sufficient distance to be perceptible and result in a low level of change in the view and its composition and a low degree of contrast. The character of the view may be altered but will remain similar to the baseline existing situation. This change could be short term or of a short duration."*
Significance of Effect	**Medium x Slight = Minor = Slight (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities
Mitigation Factors	› The turbines are sited strategically within a landscape capable of accommodating a wind energy development of this scale. Within the scale of the view and landscape type, the proposed turbines still appear appropriately scaled within the mountainous landscape visible throughout the view. › The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2023-2028); › The Proposed Development as a whole retains a relatively even profile; when viewing the turbines, the nacelles are positioned at a relatively even heights, improving visual coherence within the wider landscape. As in line with the guidance for the siting of wind farms in 'Mountain Moorland' landscape type, as set out in The Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DoEHLG, 2006), & (DoPHLG, 2019). › Siting of turbines in a sparsely settled upland landscape with large set back distances from residential receptors, large populations centres and other high sensitivity visual receptors. › The Proposed Development reduces the number of turbines visible in this landscape view from that of the existing view. The proposed turbines reduce the visual stacking as well as reducing the horizontal extent of turbines visible from this perspective.

Viewpoint 3 – Kilgarvan Village	
	› This viewpoint was taken to the east of Kilgarvan village, in reality views within the village and to the west will be very limited due to the screening from existing infrastructure.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities

Viewpoint 4 – Coolea Village			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View from Coolea Village › Located on County Cork Designated Scenic Route 24 › Located approximately 5.7km south-east from the nearest proposed turbine (T1) › Grid Reference: E: 515884, N: 575728 › Number of Turbines Visible: 5/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	C LCT 15b – Ridged and Peaked Upland - **Medium**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Residents – **Medium** Scenic Route – **High**
Description of 'Baseline'	This viewpoint shows a view across gently undulating farmland towards the Derrynasaggart Mountains. The local road can be seen running through the left of the view, bordered on the lefthand side by mixed shrub and a hedgerow on the righthand side. The topography can be seen to be gently undulating throughout the farmland in the foreground and then rising steeply to form a ridgeline in the background. Large lines of dense mixed shrub can be seen throughout the image, delineating the fields. Tracts of coniferous forestry can be seen on the ridgeline in the background and to the left of the view. 6 of the existing Kilgarvan turbines and 5 of the existing Midas turbines can be seen in the background of the view on the ridgeline. The Midas turbines are separated into two clusters by an elevated landform to the centre-left background.		
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, these 13 No. turbines are not visible from this viewpoint and the existing view will be unaltered in a Do-Nothing Scenario.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	5 of the proposed Kilgarvan turbines are visible in the background of the view behind the ridgeline. The hubs of 3 turbines (T1, T2 and T3) and the blades 2 proposed turbines (T4 and T5) are visible. The proposed turbines appear larger than the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm and Midas turbines. Three of the proposed Inchamore turbines are visible to the right of the image. These turbines appear a similar size to the proposed Kilgarvan turbines.		
Cumulative Effects	The 5 visible proposed turbines will be visible in combination with the existing Midas turbines to the left and the proposed Inchamore turbines to the right. Even though the horizontal extent of the proposed turbines is less than that of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines, the proposed turbines are seen in close proximity, adjacent to the existing Midas turbines. The proposed turbines appear larger in scale than the existing Midas turbines visible from this location and a minor cumulative effect occurs. There is distance and visual separation between the proposed turbines and proposed Inchamore turbines, these proposed turbines are all perceived to be of similar size from this viewpoint, no significant cumulative visual effects are deemed to arise.		

Viewpoint 4 – Coolea Village	
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**High**: *"Includes viewers at designated views or landscapes. Viewers such as residents in close proximity to the viewpoint who have primary views that will be in the direction of the development that may not necessarily be of a particularly scenic quality; viewers at well-known heritage or popular tourist or recreational areas, viewers along scenic or tourist routes"* This viewpoint has been given a High sensitivity on account of its location on a County Cork Designated Scenic Route 24.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Slight**: *"The proposals would be partially visible or visible at sufficient distance to be perceptible and result in a low level of change in the view and its composition and a low degree of contrast. The character of the view may be altered but will remain similar to the baseline existing situation. This change could be short term or of a short duration."*
Significance of Effect	**High x Slight = Moderate/Minor = Moderate (EPA, 2022)** An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends
Mitigation Factors	› Within the scale of the view and landscape type, the proposed turbines still appear appropriately scaled within the mountainous landscape visible throughout the view. › The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2023-2028) › The turbines are sited strategically within a landscape capable of accommodating a wind energy development of this scale. The site is an area surrounded by substantial topographical features which both eliminate visibility of most of the proposed turbines from this viewpoint, only four are visible. › The Proposed Development reads coherently in the landscape, the visible turbines are arranged with ordered spacing in a linear array and the turbine hubs have a vertical alignment sympathetic to the contours of the ridgeline in the background of the view, affording some visual balance. › Although there are minor cumulative effects with the Midas turbines due to a difference in scale, the proposed turbines are strategically sited at a lower contour on the far side of the distant ridgeline and their tower sections are substantially obscured from view, reducing their prominence in the landscape. Consequently, the proposed turbines are not seen to extend above the horizon to a greater extent than the existing Midas turbines, mitigating cumulative visual effects. › The Proposed Development reduces the number of turbines visible in this landscape view from that of the existing view, as well as reducing the horizontal extent of turbines visible from this perspective.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities

Viewpoint 5 – Milleeny			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› Views west from a local road amongst a cluster of houses › Located approximately 3.646km east from the nearest proposed turbine (T1) › Grid Reference: E: 513682, N: 577485 › Number of Turbines Visible: 3/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	C LCT 15b – Ridged and Peaked Upland - **Medium**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Motorists – **Low** Residents – **High**
Description of 'Baseline'	This view is of a rural undulating landscape with mountainous landforms in the background. In the foreground a field comprises a mix of dense shrub and trees to the right-hand side of the image and sparse shrub in the centre midground. The ridgeline in the background seen covered in tracts of coniferous forestry. Two residential properties can be seen to the right-hand side of the image on a slope in front of a tract of coniferous forestry. Five of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines are partially visible in the background of the view and only a single blade is visible of two of these five turbines. The tower sections of the other three turbines are well screened by the existing topography within the landscape. Three of the existing Midas turbines are also visible to the left-hand side of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines (as identified in the wireline view).		
Do-nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, these 13 No. turbines are not visible from this viewpoint and the existing view will be unaltered in a Do-Nothing Scenario.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	The top of the tower, hub and blades of proposed turbine T1 are visible above the ridgeline in the background of the view. Two blades of the proposed turbine T3 are visible in the view. The blades and hub of one proposed turbine is prominently visible beyond the ridgeline in the background of the view. The blades of proposed turbine T3 are visible beyond the ridgeline and the tip of a blade of proposed turbine T2 is partially visible behind vegetation to the right of proposed turbine T1. The proposed turbines visible appear larger than the existing turbines, however there are less visible.		
Cumulative Effects	Three of the existing Midas turbines are visible to the left of the proposed turbines. The Proposed Development reduces the number of turbines visible in this landscape view from that of the existing view and reduces the horizontal extent of turbines in this view. However, as the proposed turbines appear larger in scale than the existing Midas turbines visible from this location a minor cumulative effect occurs.		
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of	**Medium**: "*Includes viewers who may have some susceptibility to a change in view. Viewers such as residents in medium proximity but who do not have views focused in the direction of the Proposed Development or whose views are not of a particularly scenic quality; those from views which are not*		

Viewpoint 5 – Milleeny	
Methodology Appendix 13-1)	*designated but may have local recreational uses or those travelling along routes or at view which are considered moderately scenic.*" This viewpoint has been given a medium sensitivity on account of the residents within 5km of the Proposed Development Site.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Moderate**: "*The change in the view may involve partial obstruction of existing view or partial change in character and composition of the baseline through the introduction of new elements or removal of existing elements. Likely to occur at locations where the development is partially visible over a moderate or medium extent, and which are not in close proximity to the development. Change may be readily noticeable but not substantially different in scale and character from the surroundings and wider setting.*"
Significance of Effect	**Medium x Moderate = Moderate/Minor = Moderate (EPA, 2022)** An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends
Mitigation Factors	› The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2023-2028); › The Proposed Development reduces the number of turbines visible in this landscape view from that of the existing view, as well as reducing the horizontal extent of turbines visible from this perspective. › The two proposed turbines are background features of this view and do not obstruct any longer ranging landscape views. › This Existing View already comprises wind turbines, the Proposed Development is not a novel addition of turbines into this area of the landscape view. › Siting of turbines in a sparsely settled upland landscape with large set back distances from residential receptors, large populations centres and other high sensitivity visual receptors. › All proposed turbines have been sited greater than 500 metres from residential receptors in order to protect residential visual amenity in accordance with the Wind Energy Development Guidelines (WEDGs (DoEHLG, 2006). In reality, all turbines are greater than 900m from residential receptors, adhering to the 4 times tip height set-back distance explicitly set out for residential visual amenity prescribed by the *'Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities'* (DoPHLG, 2019). › In consideration of visual effects on these proximate residential receptors to the east of the site, early-stage photomontage visualisations were used in combination with topography maps to strategically micro site turbines so that they are appropriately positioned at lower contours on the wind farm side (west) of prominent ridgelines (at the east of the site) reducing their prominence in the landscape and impacts on local residential visual amenity.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities

Viewpoint 6 – Coumaclovane			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› Views west from a local road along the River Sullane › Located approximately 2.2km east from the nearest proposed turbine T1. › Grid Reference: E: 512355, N: 576032 › Number of Turbines Visible: 1/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	C LCT 15b – Ridged and Peaked Upland - **Medium**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Local road users – **Low** Local residents –**High**
Description of 'Baseline'	This view is of a rural undulating landscape with mountainous landforms in the background. Two residential properties can be seen in the view. One to the right-hand side of the image and the other in the centre midground of the image surrounded by dense shrub. Three of the existing Midas turbines can be seen above the ridgeline, in the background of the image. The blade tips of 2 of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines are visible above the ridgeline in the centre background of the view.		
Do-nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, these 13 No. turbines are not visible from this viewpoint and the existing view will be unaltered in a Do-Nothing Scenario.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	The hub and blades of 1 of the proposed Kilgarvan turbines is visible in the centre background of the image. The tower of the turbine is screened by the existing ridgeline. The proposed turbine visible appears larger than the existing turbines, however there are less turbines visible.		
Cumulative Effects	Three of the existing Midas turbines are visible to the left of the proposed turbines. The Proposed Development reduces the number of turbines visible in this landscape view from that of the existing view and reduces the horizontal extent of turbines in this view. However, as the proposed turbines appear larger in scale than the existing Midas turbines visible from this location a minor cumulative effect occurs.		
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Medium**: *"Includes viewers who may have some susceptibility to a change in view. Viewers such as residents in medium proximity but who do not have views focused in the direction of the Proposed Development or whose views are not of a particularly scenic quality; those from views which are not designated but may have local recreational uses or those travelling along routes or at view which are considered moderately scenic."* This viewpoint has been given a medium sensitivity on account of the residents within 5km of the Proposed Development Site.		
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of	**Slight:** *"The proposals would be partially visible or visible at sufficient distance to be perceptible and result in a low level of change in the view and its composition and a low degree of contrast. The character of the view*		

Viewpoint 6 – Coumaclovane	
Methodology Appendix 13-1)	*may be altered but will remain similar to the baseline existing situation. This change could be short term or of a short duration."*
Significance of Effect	**Medium x Slight = Minor = Slight (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities
Mitigation Factors	› The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2023-2028); › Siting of turbines in a sparsely settled upland landscape with large set back distances from residential receptors, large populations centres and other high sensitivity visual receptors. › The turbines are sited strategically within a landscape capable of accommodating a wind energy development of this scale. The site is an area surrounded by substantial topographical features which both eliminate visibility of the turbines from a large portion of the LVIA Study Area. › All proposed turbines have been sited greater than 500 metres from residential receptors in order to protect residential visual amenity in accordance with the Wind Energy Development Guidelines (WEDGs (DoEHLG, 2006). In reality, all turbines are greater than 900m from residential receptors, adhering to the 4 times tip height set-back distance explicitly set out for residential visual amenity prescribed by the *'Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities'* (DoPHLG, 2019). › In consideration of visual effects on these proximate residential receptors to the east of the site, early-stage photomontage visualisations were used in combination with topography maps to strategically micro site turbines so that they are appropriately positioned at lower contours on the wind farm side (west) of prominent ridgelines (at the east of the site) reducing their prominence in the landscape and impacts on local residential visual amenity. › The residential dwellings visible in the view are oriented so that its primary scenic amenity is directed away from the proposed turbines.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities

Viewpoint 7 – Sillahertane – Coom Trail			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View from along the Coom Trail (Way Marked Walking Trail) › Located within the townland of Sillahertane › Approximately 3.8km south of the nearest proposed turbine (T2) › E: 511095 N: 572680 › Number of turbines visible: 11/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	Kilgarvan and Roughty River Valley - **High**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Walking Route - **Medium**
Description of 'Baseline'	This view shows a remote, undulating, upland landscape from an elevated vantage point along the Coom Walking Trail. The landscape slopes down towards a small valley before sloping up to form a ridgeline. The valley continues to slope down towards the left of the image before rising again to form a mountainous backdrop to this view. A large tract of coniferous forestry can be seen on top of the ridgeline in the centre of the view. The landcover throughout the view is mainly blanket bog along the hillsides. Small groups of deciduous trees can be seen in the lower part of the valley to the left of the view. The existing Midas turbines are visible in the midground of the image in front of the coniferous forestry plantations. The existing Kilgarvan turbines are visible behind the Midas turbines and coniferous forestry. There is a relatively high density of turbines visible in this view, it would be considered a wind farm landscape.		
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, all 13 No. turbines, to be decommissioned, are visible from this viewpoint in the existing view. In this Do-Nothing scenario, where the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines will be decommissioned, these existing turbines will not be visible in this view, reducing the number of turbines visible from this viewpoint. In a Do-Nothing Scenario, the horizontal extent of Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines will be reduced as the furthest turbines to the left will be decommissioned.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	All 11 of the proposed turbines can be seen in the view behind the Midas turbines. 7 of the proposed turbines are fully visible within the view (T1, T2, T4, T5, T6, T9 and T10). The blades and hubs of the remaining turbines are partially visible. T7 and T11 are mostly screened by the topography and existing coniferous forestry to the left. Overall, the proposed turbines appear larger than the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines but similar in size to the existing Midas turbines due to the slight difference in setback distance. The turbines appear larger in size compared to the existing Kilgarvan turbines, however, there is a reduction in the number of turbines visible from this location.		
Cumulative Effects	The proposed turbines are visible in combination with the existing Midas turbines. There are a few instances where the Midas and proposed turbines overlap and cause visual stacking. The proposed turbines appear to be similar in size to the Midas turbines and together look like one coherent		

Viewpoint 7 – Sillahertane – Coom Trail	
	wind farm development. No significant visual cumulative effects are deemed to arise from this viewpoint location when compared with the existing view.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**High:** "*Includes viewers at designated views or landscapes. Viewers such as residents in close proximity to the viewpoint who have primary views that will be in the direction of the development that may not necessarily be of a particularly scenic quality; viewers at well-known heritage or popular tourist or recreational areas, viewers along scenic or tourist routes*" Receptors on walking routes are deemed to be of relatively high sensitivity due to their experience of the landscape and scenic amenity in a recreational capacity.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Slight:** *"The proposals would be partially visible or visible at sufficient distance to be perceptible and result in a low level of change in the view and its composition and a low degree of contrast. The character of the view may be altered but will remain similar to the baseline existing situation. This change could be short term or of a short duration."*
Significance of Effect	**High X Slight = Moderate/Minor = Moderate (EPA, 2022)** An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends
Mitigation Factors	› The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2022-2028) › Within the scale of the view and landscape type, the proposed turbines still appear appropriately scaled within the mountainous landscape visible throughout the view. › The Proposed Development reduces the number of turbines visible in this landscape view from that of the existing view, as well as reducing the horizontal extent of turbines visible from this perspective. › The portion of the route represented by this viewpoint comprises a rocky mountainous landscape with patches of scrub and wind turbines. Views of a higher scenic value are directed to the west (left of the image), the proposed turbines do not obstruct any landscape features of unique aesthetic quality. › Visibility along the route is limited to areas of high elevation. Areas within the valley below the trail will not have visibility of the proposed Kilgarvan turbines.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities

Viewpoint 8 - Inchee			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› Views North from a designated scenic route › Located approximately 2.048km south from the nearest proposed turbine, T11 › Grid Reference: E: 507818, N:573956 › Number of Turbines Visible: 3/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	KK LCA 38 – Kilgrvan and Roughty River Valley - **High Sensitivity**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Scenic Route – **High** Residents – **Medium**
Description of 'Baseline'	This image presents a medium range view from the foot of the Derrynasaggart Mountains. The topography can be seen to rise steeply in the foreground to the right of the image. The topography gently rises to the foreground in the left of the image, before continuing steeply upwards until forming a high ridgeline in the background. The landcover of the upland landscape is comprised primarily of blanket bog, with protruding rocks scattered throughout the hills. In the foreground mature trees and shrub are interspersed within a large area of gorse. Two rubble mounds can be seen in the centre and left foreground of the image. One residential dwelling is visible behind the shrubs to the right of the image. 8 of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines are visible to left of the view. 2 full turbines are visible to the left of the image on the ridgeline. The hub and blades of 4 turbines are visible behind the ridgeline. the blade tips of 2 turbines are then visible just over the ridgeline.		
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, 8 of these turbines (T17, T21, T22, T23, T24, T25, T26, T27 and T28) are visible from this viewpoint in the existing view. In this Do-Nothing scenario, these 8 existing turbines will be decommissioned and will not be visible in this view, reducing the number of turbines visible from this viewpoint. These are the most prominent turbines visible from this location and these will not be visible in the Do-Nothing Scenario.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	3 of the proposed turbines (T09, T10 and T11) are visible from this location. The turbines are located behind the ridgeline, T09 and T10 are visible from mid tower upwards and most of the tower of T11 is screened by the topography. The proposed turbines appear bigger than the existing turbines.		
Cumulative Effects	No other wind farm developments are visible within this view. 6 turbines of the existing Grousemount Wind Farm and 7 turbines of the existing Sillahertane/Coomagearlaghy II Wind Farm are visible behind this viewpoint, set back above the ridgeline to the south. These wind farm developments along with the Proposed Development will result in combined in succession cumulative effects where turbines are visible in differing fields of view from the same viewpoint.		
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**High**: *"Includes viewers at designated views or landscapes. Viewers such as residents in close proximity to the viewpoint who have primary views that*		

Viewpoint 8 - Inchee	
(Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	*will be in the direction of the development that may not necessarily be of a particularly scenic quality; viewers at well-known heritage or popular tourist or recreational areas, viewers along scenic or tourist routes"* This viewpoint was given a High sensitivity on account of its location along a Co. Kerry designated scenic route.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Moderate**: *"The change in the view may involve partial obstruction of existing view or partial change in character and composition of the baseline through the introduction of new elements or removal of existing elements. Likely to occur at locations where the development is partially visible over a moderate or medium extent, and which are not in close proximity to the development. Change may be readily noticeable but not substantially different in scale and character from the surroundings and wider setting."*
Significance of Effect	**High x Moderate = Moderate = Significant (EPA, 2022)** An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
Mitigation Factors	› Suitability of the landscape to accommodate a wind farm has already been established and there are already 8 of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines visible within the view. › The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2023-2028); › The Proposed Development reduces the number of turbines visible in this landscape view from that of the existing view, as well as reducing the horizontal extent of turbines visible from this perspective. › The siting and design of the Proposed Development adheres to the guidance for the siting of wind farms in 'Mountain Moorland' landscape type, as set out in The Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DoEHLG, 2006), & (DoPHLG, 2019). In terms of location, the proposed turbines are sited at lower elevations relative to the adjacent ridgelines, containing the visual exposure of the proposed turbines from receptors in the landscape. › Siting of turbines in a sparsely settled upland landscape with large set back distances from residential receptors, large populations centres and other high sensitivity visual receptors. › All proposed turbines have been sited greater than 500 metres from residential receptors in order to protect residential visual amenity in accordance with the Wind Energy Development Guidelines (WEDGs (DoEHLG, 2006). In reality, all turbines are greater than 900m from residential receptors, adhering to the 4 times tip height set-back distance explicitly set out for residential visual amenity prescribed by the *'Draft Revised Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities'* (DoPHLG, 2019). › There is no theoretical visibility along half of the scenic route. The scenic route is located within an enclosed valley, the turbines do not obstruct long ranging views of high scenic quality. The portion of the route represented by this viewpoint comprises a rocky mountainous landscape with patches of scrub and wind turbines. It is not deemed to be particularly sensitive in terms of valuable scenic views and landscape experience. › This route is sparsely settled, with large sections of vegetation screening to the west of the route and a local road of low traffic density.

Viewpoint 8 - Inchee	
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Moderate (EPA, 2022)** An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends

Viewpoint 9 – Inchincoosh			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› Views east from the regional road R569. › Located on a County Kerry Designated Scenic Route › Located approximately 1.947km west from the nearest proposed turbine T7. › Grid Reference: E: 504932, N: 577259 › Number of Turbines Visible: 1/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	KY LCA 27 – Upper Clydagh River, The Paps and the Derrynasaggart Mountains - **High**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Local Road Users – **Medium** County Kerry Designated Scenic Route – **High**
Description of 'Baseline'	This view shows a short-range view of the rural mountainous landscape in a narrow-enclosed valley adjacent to the Proposed Development site. The topography rises steeply in the midground of the image until forming a high ridgeline in the background. Mature deciduous trees and shrubs are located in along the ridgeline throughout the image. The blade tips of one of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines can be seen behind the ridgeline in the background of the view. The remaining Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines are not visible from this viewpoint as they are screened by the topography.		
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario the 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, 1 of these 13 No. turbines to be decommissioned (T24) is visible from this viewpoint in the existing view. In this Do-Nothing scenario, where the turbines will be decommissioned, T24 will not be visible in this view, reducing the number of turbines visible from this viewpoint.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	The turbine blades are visible for one of the proposed turbines. The blade of the proposed turbine appears larger and more prominent than the visible blade from the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbine. The remaining proposed turbines are not visible from this viewpoint as they are screened by the topography.		
Cumulative Effects	No other wind farm developments are visible from this location. No cumulative effects are deemed to arise.		
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**High**: *"Includes viewers at designated views or landscapes. Viewers such as residents in close proximity to the viewpoint who have primary views that will be in the direction of the development that may not necessarily be of a particularly scenic quality; viewers at well-known heritage or popular tourist or recreational areas, viewers along scenic or tourist routes"* This viewpoint has been given a High sensitivity on account of its designation as a Scenic Route within the KCDP (2022-2028).		
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from	**Negligible**: *"Any change would only be barely distinguishable from the status quo "do-nothing scenario" in the surroundings. The composition and*		

Viewpoint 9 – Inchincoosh	
Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	*character of the view would be substantially unaltered, approximating to little or no change."*
Significance of Effect	**High x Negligible = Minor = Slight (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities
Mitigation Factors	› Within the scale of the view and landscape type, the proposed turbine still appears appropriately scaled within the mountainous landscape visible throughout the view. › The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2023-2028). › Siting of turbines in a sparsely settled upland landscape with large set back distances from residential receptors, large populations centres and other high sensitivity visual receptors. › The siting and design of the Proposed Development adheres to the guidance for the siting of wind farms in 'Mountain Moorland' landscape type, as set out in The Wind Energy Development Guidelines for Planning Authorities (DoEHLG, 2006), & (DoPHLG, 2019). In terms of location, the proposed turbines are sited at lower elevations relative to the adjacent ridgelines, containing the visual exposure of the proposed turbines from receptors in the landscape. › The majority of the proposed turbines are not visible from locations along this road and therefore do not alter the key scenic aspects of this designated Scenic Route.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Not significant (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.

Viewpoint 10 - Derreenacullig			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› Views south from the R569 Regional Road. › Located approximately 3.4km north of the nearest proposed turbine (T6) › Grid Reference: E: 508032, N: 581140 › Number of Turbines Visible: 4/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	KY LCA 27 – Upper Clydagh River, The Paps and the Derrynasaggart Mountains - **High**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Motorists on Regional Road – **Low**
Description of 'Baseline'	This view shows a short-range view of the rural mountainous landscape in a narrow-enclosed valley adjacent to the Proposed Development site. The topography rises steeply in the left midground of the image until forming a high ridgeline in the background. Mature deciduous trees and shrubs are located in front of the ridgeline in the foreground of the image. To the right of the image the topography rises to form a small hill. The landcover throughout the view comprises a mixture of grasses, scrub and trees. Four of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines can be seen on the ridgeline in the background of the view. Two of the existing turbines is fully visible with all three blades and tower in the view. The other two visible turbines are barely distinguishable as they are mostly screened by vegetation. The remaining Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines are not visible from this viewpoint as they are screened by the topography and vegetation.		
Do-nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, 4 of these 13 No. turbines, to be decommissioned, are visible from this viewpoint in the existing view. In this Do-Nothing scenario, where the turbines will be decommissioned, Turbines T17, T18, T19 and T23 will not be visible in this view, reducing the number of turbines visible from this viewpoint.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	Four of the proposed turbines are visible on the ridgeline in the background of the view, three are clearly visible, one is only just discernible. All three blades and the majority of the turbine tower of T6 is visible from this location. The hub and blades of T10 are visible above the ridgeline. Vegetation and topography screen the majority of T7 and T5 with two blades visible for T7 and the blade tip of T5 barely distinguishable through the vegetation in the background of the view. The remaining proposed turbines are all completely screened from view by the existing topography and vegetation. The visible proposed turbines appear larger than the existing turbines. However, they only result in a low level of visual change.		
Cumulative Effects	No cumulative effects will occur at this location as no other wind farms are visible.		
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s)	**Low:** *"Includes viewers engaged in activities where the focus is not on the landscape or view. These including those travelling along a busy route,*		

Viewpoint 10 - Derreenacullig	
(Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	*viewers at work or engaged in sport not related to views or experience of the landscape."* This viewpoint has been given a 'Low' sensitivity rating on account of lack of sensitive visual receptors. The only visual receptors in this area will be motorists who will be focused on the road and not in the direction of the Proposed Development.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Slight:** *"The proposals would be partially visible or visible at sufficient distance to be perceptible and result in a low level of change in the view and its composition and a low degree of contrast. The character of the view may be altered but will remain similar to the baseline existing situation. This change could be short term or of a short duration."*
Significance of Effect	**Low x Slight = Minor/Negligible = Not Significant (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.
Mitigation Factors	› The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2023-2028) › Within the scale of the view and landscape type, the proposed turbines still appear appropriately scaled within the mountainous landscape visible throughout the view. › Views of the proposed turbines along this stretch of road are very limited due to the screening from topography and vegetation. › There will be very limited instances where motorists travelling along the road will have views of turbines, and the view presented is one of the only locations where visibility could be established. › This Existing View already comprises wind turbines, the Proposed Development is not a novel addition of turbines into this area of the landscape view, and like the existing turbines, they are also viewed as background features beyond the distant ridgeline.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Not Significant (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.

Viewpoint 11 - Coomnaclohy			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› Views west from the County Cork designated Scenic Route SR22 › Located in the Townland of Coomnaclohy › Located approximately 10.3km east from the nearest proposed turbine, T1. › Grid Reference: E: 519983, N: 579756 › Number of Turbines Visible: 6/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	C LCA 12a - Rolling Marginal and Forested Middle ground - **High**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Road users – **Medium** Cork Designated Scenic Route 22 – **High**
Description of 'Baseline'	This image shows an open and long ranging view across an undulating upland landscape dominated by commercial forestry. A large tract of coniferous forestry can be seen in the centre of the view with small tracts scattered throughout the view to the right and background of the image. The local road can be seen in the centre foreground of the image before it curves round to the right. The topography gentle slopes downwards towards the coniferous forestry before rising towards the background of the image to form a ridgeline. In the distance, mountainous terrain forms the backdrop to the left of the expansive view. 5 of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines are visible in the background of the view above the distant ridgeline in the centre of the image. The existing Midas Wind Farm is slightly visible in the background to the left of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines. The Grousemount and Sillahertane/Coomagearlaghy turbines are visible in the wireline view. In reality, the Grousemount and Sillahertane/Coomagearlaghy turbines are barely discernible in the landscape due to the distance and screening from intervening landform.		
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, these 13 No. turbines are not visible from this viewpoint and the existing view will be unaltered in a Do-Nothing Scenario.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	6 of the proposed turbines (Identified as green on wireline view) are visible in the background of the view. The turbine hubs and blades of four of the proposed turbines (T1, T3, T4 and T5) are visible over the ridgeline. The blade tips of two of the proposed turbines (T2 and T8) are also visible. The proposed turbines appear larger than the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines, however they are perceived to be small background features at this distance. The lower tower sections of all visible proposed turbines are obscured form view by the intervening landform. The proposed Inchamore turbines (Identified as blue on wireline view) are located in front of the proposed turbines on a ridgeline in closer proximity to this viewpoint. The full tower, hub and blades of all turbines are visible. The proposed Gortrahilly Wind Farm has a likelihood of being visible to the left of the view.		

Viewpoint 11 - Coomnaclohy	
Cumulative Effects	The proposed turbines are visible in combination with the existing Midas and proposed Inchamore turbines. The proposed turbines appear larger than the existing Midas turbines and smaller than the proposed Inchamore turbines. Due to the incongruity of scale within the same viewshed some cumulative visual effects occur. Several of the permitted Knocknamork turbines will be visible immediately north, in relatively close proximity to this viewpoint and will have a visual impact on receptors in this location. Therefore, sequential in combination cumulative effects will occur.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**High**: *"Includes viewers at designated views or landscapes. Viewers such as residents in close proximity to the viewpoint who have primary views that will be in the direction of the development that may not necessarily be of a particularly scenic quality; viewers at well-known heritage or popular tourist or recreational areas, viewers along scenic or tourist routes"* This viewpoint has been given a High sensitivity on account of its location along Cork Scenic Route 22.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Moderate:** "*The change in the view may involve partial obstruction of existing view or partial change in character and composition of the baseline through the introduction of new elements or removal of existing elements. Likely to occur at locations where the proposed turbines are partially visible over a moderate or medium extent, and which are not in close proximity to the Wind Farm Site. Change may be readily noticeable but not substantially different in scale and character from the surroundings and wider setting.*" This magnitude of Change acvcout
Significance of Effect	**High x Moderate = Moderate = Significant (EPA, 2022)** An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
Mitigation Factors	› The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2022-2028). › This is a sparsely settled landscape and a local road of very low traffic density. Beyond 13km from the site there is no theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines along the scenic route. › The proposed turbines have a relatively small contribution to cumulative visual effects from this viewpoint when compared with the existing current view (Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines) as the Proposed turbines are visible within part of the landscape view where turbines are already visible. › Within the scale of the view and landscape type, the proposed turbines still appear appropriately scaled within the mountainous landscape visible throughout the view.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Moderate (EPA, 2022)** An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends

Viewpoint 12 - Lissacressig			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View from the N22 National Road in the townland of Lissacressig › Located on Cork Scenic Route SR23 › Approximately 17km southeast of the nearest proposed turbine (T1) › E: 527136 N: 574361 › Number of turbines visible: 7/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	Cork LCT 13a - **High**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Scenic Route – **High** Residents - **Medium**
Description of 'Baseline'	A long-range view across gently undulating farmland towards the Derrynasaggart Mountains. The N22 National Road can be seen running through the right of the view, as well as the new Macroom Bypass Road which is currently under construction to the left of the view. Several residential properties can be seen to the right of the image along the N22. The Derrynasaggart Mountains are visible in the background of the view behind the line of dense mixed woodland in the centre of the image and throughout the view. A large farm shed is visible to the left of the view restricting views in this direction. Five of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines are visible in the distant background of the view (T2, T3, T5, T4 and T8). The blades of 3 of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines are slightly visible in the background of the view. The remaining turbines are screened from view by topography and vegetation. One blade of an existing Midas turbines is visible to the left of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines.		
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, these 13 No. turbines are not visible from this viewpoint and the existing view will be unaltered in a Do-Nothing Scenario.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	7 of the proposed turbines are visible from this viewpoint. The tower, hub and blades of T1 and T2 are mostly visible in the background of the view. The hub and blades of T3 and T4 are mostly visible to the right of T1. The blade tips of T5, T8 and T9 are just visible over the ridgeline and vegetation in the background of the view. The proposed Gortyrahilly turbines are visible to the left of the image on the other side of the ridgeline, in closer proximity to this viewpoint than the proposed turbines. They are prominent on top of the ridgeline behind the vegetation in the centre left of the image. The Derragh Wind Farm is screened from view by the farm shed seen in the foreground of this image.		
Cumulative Effects	The existing Midas, Grousemount and Cleanrath turbines are visible within the wireline of this view, however actual visibility of these turbines is very unlikely due to screening from vegetation and infrastructure within the view. No other existing or permitted wind farm developments are visible from this location. The proposed Deragh, Inchamore and permitted Knocknamork turbines are visible on the wireline of this viewpoint. In reality these turbines will not be visible from this location due to the screening from the vegetation within the view.		

Viewpoint 12 - Lissacressig	
	The proposed turbines will potentially be visible in combination with the proposed Gortryahilly wind turbines in a future receiving environment. Due to the topography and the separation distance between the two proposed wind farms they appear as 2 separate wind farms, visually separate in the landscape. Cumulative visual effects are not deemed to be significant.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**High**: "*Includes viewers at designated views or landscapes. Viewers such as residents in close proximity to the viewpoint who have primary views that will be in the direction of the development that may not necessarily be of a particularly scenic quality; viewers at well-known heritage or popular tourist or recreational areas, viewers along scenic or tourist routes*" This viewpoint has been given a High sensitivity on account of its location along County Cork designated Scenic Route 23 and the N22 National Road.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Slight**: "*The proposals would be partially visible or visible at sufficient distance to be perceptible and result in a low level of change in the view and its composition and a low degree of contrast. The character of the view may be altered but will remain similar to the baseline existing situation. This change could be short term or of a short duration.*"
Significance of Effect	**High X Slight = Moderate/Minor = Moderate (EPA, 2022)** An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends
Mitigation Factors	› The Proposed Development is set back beyond the distant ridgeline at a distance >17km, most of the proposed turbines are not visible and the visible turbines are of a small scale. › From this perspective, the Proposed Development reads coherently in the landscape, the visible turbines are arranged with ordered spacing in a linear array and the turbine hubs have a vertical alignment sympathetic to the contours of the ridgeline in the background of the view, affording some visual balance. › The entirety of this route (along the Scenic Route and National Road) was driven from Macroom to north of the Proposed Development (Viewpoint 02), this is one of the only locations on this route where there is open visibility of the Proposed Development. Visual Receptors on the scenic route will only experience this view momentarily. › Within the scale of the view and landscape type, the proposed turbines still appear appropriately scaled within the mountainous landscape visible throughout the view. › The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2022-2028)
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities

Viewpoint 13 - Gortyrahilly			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View from the Sli Gaeltacht Mhuscrai Way Marked Trail in the townland of Gortryahilly › The viewpoint is located within the site of the proposed Gortyrahilly Wind Farm; › Located approximately 6.5km south-east from the nearest proposed turbine, T1 › Grid Reference: E: 515756, N: 573036 › Number of Turbines Visible: 8/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	C LCT 16c – Glaciated Cradle Valleys - **Medium**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Tourists / Recreational receptors – **Medium**
Description of 'Baseline'	This view shows a long ranging view across a mountainous undulating landscape. The foreground of the image shows a wet-grassland field delineated by wire and wooden fencing. Several ridges covered in coniferous forestry tracts can be seen in the background of the image. 10 of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines are visible in the background of the view on the ridgeline in the centre. They comprise a relatively dense array of turbines and T1 is quite visually separated from the cluster of Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines. The existing Midas turbines are also visible in the background on the ridgelines. Two of the turbines are visible next to the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines on the right of the ridgeline with 4 existing Midas turbines visible to the left of the ridgeline.		
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, the blade tips of 3 of these 13 No. turbines (T16, T17 and T21) are visible. However, due to screening from vegetation on topography, these turbines are not visible within the existing view. From this viewpoint the existing view will be unaltered in a Do-Nothing Scenario.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	8 of the proposed turbines are visible in the centre background of the view. The full tower, blades and hub of five of the proposed turbines (T1, T2, T3, T4 and T6) are visible on the ridgeline. the hub and blades of T8 are visible between two Midas turbines. The blade tips of T5, T9 and T10 are visible behind the ridgeline. the rest of the proposed turbines are screened by topography. From this perspective there is some visual stacking between turbines T4 and T3 and thus some visual confusion may arise. The proposed Kilgarvan turbines appear larger than the existing Midas turbines to the left of the turbine cluster. One of the proposed Gortyrahilly turbine tower and blade is visible in close proximity to this viewpoint. The proposed Inchamore turbines are visible in the wireline to the right, however, in reality these turbines will be screened from view by the vegetation.		
Cumulative Effects	The proposed turbines will be visible in combination with the existing Midas and proposed Gortyhilly to the left of the Proposed Development. The proposed turbines are larger in scale than the existing Midas turbines.		

Viewpoint 13 - Gortyrahilly	
	However, as they are set back further in the landscape, the proposed turbines appear relatively congruent with the existing Midas turbines in terms of scale when seen in this landscape view. The proposed turbines appear with the Midas turbines on the right side of the ridgeline as one coherent wind farm development. As this viewpoint is located within the proposed Gortryahilly Wind Farm, there will potentially be substantial cumulative visual effects on visual receptors sat this viewpoint in a future baseline scenario. However, it is to be noted that the proposed turbines will have a limited contribution to any additional cumulative visual effects compared with the existing current view (Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines and existing Midas turbines), as the Proposed Development actually reduces the number of turbines visible, and the horizontal extent of the turbines seen within this landscape view.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**High: "***Includes viewers at designated views or landscapes. Viewers such as residents in close proximity to the viewpoint who have primary views that will be in the direction of the proposed turbines that may not necessarily be of a particularly scenic quality; viewers at well-known heritage or popular tourist or recreational areas, viewers along scenic or tourist routes."* Receptors on walking routes are deemed to be of relatively high sensitivity due to their experience of the landscape and scenic amenity in a recreational capacity.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Slight**: *"The proposals would be partially visible or visible at sufficient distance to be perceptible and result in a low level of change in the view and its composition and a low degree of contrast. The character of the view may be altered but will remain similar to the baseline existing situation. This change could be short term or of a short duration."*
Significance of Effect	**High x Slight = Moderate/Minor = Moderate (EPA, 2022)** An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends.
Mitigation Factors	› The Sli Gaeltacht Mhuscrai is a very long route (72km) and there is no theoretical visibility along the majority of the route. The portion of the route represented by this viewpoint comprises a landscape of wet-grassland and is not deemed to be particularly sensitive in terms of valuable scenic views and landscape experience. This is a sparsely settled landscape and a local road of very low traffic density. › The proposed turbines will have a limited contribution to any additional cumulative visual effects from this viewpoint when compared with the existing current view (Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm and existing Midas turbines), as the Proposed Development actually reduces the number of turbines visible, and the horizontal extent of the turbines seen within this landscape view. › Within the scale of the view and landscape type, the proposed turbines appear appropriately scaled within the mountainous landscape visible throughout the view. › The Proposed Development reduces the number of turbines visible in this landscape view from that of the existing view, as well as reducing the horizontal extent of turbines visible from this perspective.

Viewpoint 13 - Gortyrahilly	
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities

Viewpoint 14 – Kenmare Town			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› Views North-east from Kenmare's 'Our Lady's Bridge' › View from along the N71 National Road and Wild Atlantic Way › Located approximately 17.3km south-west from the nearest proposed turbine (T10) › Grid Reference: E: 491066, N: 569941 › Number of Turbines Visible: 9/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	KY LCA 37 – Kenmare River Valley - **High**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Wild Atlantic Way – **High** Residents – **Medium**
Description of 'Baseline'	The image shows a long-ranging and expansive panoramic view over the Kenmare River Valley towards the Derrynasaggart and Mangerton Mountains. The river is bordered on either side by dense mature woodland. The edge of the bridge is visible in the foreground of the image. The Derrynasaggart Mountains are visible in the background of the view, with Mangerton visible to the left. The topography gently rises to the left of the image forming a valley. A large tract of coniferous forestry can be seen on the hillside of the topography to the left of the image. The Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines are barely distinguishable in the centre background of the image on the ridgeline behind the existing vegetation.		
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, all 13 No. turbines to be decomissioned are slightly visible in the background from this viewpoint in the existing view. In this Do-Nothing scenario, where the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines will be decommissioned, these existing turbines will not be visible in this view, reducing the number of turbines visible from this viewpoint.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	9 of the 11 proposed turbines are visible in the background of the view. The proposed turbines appear larger in scale than the current existing turbines. 5 of the turbines are fully visible (T04, T05, T06, T07 and T10) in the background. The hub and blades of 3 proposed turbines (T01, T03 and T09) and the blade tip of T02 are visible above the ridgeline. The remaining turbines are screened by the existing vegetation within the view.		
Cumulative Effects	No other wind farm developments are located within this view. No cumulative effects are likely to arise.		
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**High**: *"Includes viewers at designated views or landscapes. Viewers such as residents in close proximity to the viewpoint who have primary views that will be in the direction of the development that may not necessarily be of a particularly scenic quality; viewers at well-known heritage or popular tourist or recreational areas, viewers along scenic or tourist routes"* This viewpoint has been given a High sensitivity in consideration of the town of Kenmare and the location of this viewpoint on the Wild Atlantic Way.		

Viewpoint 14 – Kenmare Town	
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Negligible**: *"Any change would only be barely distinguishable from the status quo "do-nothing scenario" in the surroundings. The composition and character of the view would be substantially unaltered, approximating to little or no change."*
Significance of Effect	**High x Negligible = Minor = Slight (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities
Mitigation Factors	› Within the scale of the view and landscape type, the proposed turbines still appear appropriately scaled within the mountainous landscape visible throughout the view. › The turbines are sited strategically within a landscape capable of accommodating a wind energy development of this scale. The site is an area surrounded by substantial topographical features which both eliminate visibility of the turbines from a large portion of the LVIA Study Area and provide a sense of scale that causes the turbines to appear congruous and appropriately scaled in the landscape type within which they are viewed. › Siting of turbines in a sparsely settled upland landscape with large set back distances from residential receptors, large populations centres and other high sensitivity visual receptors. › The Proposed Development reduces the number of turbines visible in this landscape view from that of the existing view, as well as reducing the horizontal extent of turbines visible from this perspective.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Not significant (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences.

Viewpoint 15 – Parkavonear - Aghadoe Overlook Viewing Point (Killarney)			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View from the Aghadoe Overlook Viewing Point in the townland of Parkavonear › Located approximately 20.5km north-west from the nearest proposed turbine, T7 › Grid Reference: E: 493284, N: 592714 › Number of Turbines Visible: 4/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	Ky LCA 26 Lough Leane and Killarney National Park - **High**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Adghoe Lookout – **Very High**
Description of 'Baseline'	This is a view from an elevated position with open and expansive views of Lough Leane, Killarney National Park and several Kerry mountains. The topography tapers down towards the lake from the viewpoint. The landcover comprises fields delineated by dense mature treelines. There are large areas of dense woodland in the centre of the image by Lough Leane. Killarney Town can be seen to the left of the image, demarked by the church spire which is a prominent feature. Several residential dwellings are located throughout the image. An industrial building is located in the centre foreground of the image just below the viewpoint. The topography rises steeply in the background of the image to form the large mountains. Large tracts of forestry can be seen on the side of the mountains to the right of the view. The Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm is not visible in the view. The wireline indicates that one turbine blade tip (T10) is theoretically visible, however, as determined on-site and from review of the photo this is not discernible with the naked eye at this distance. No other existing wind farms are visible from this viewpoint.		
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, these 13 No. turbines are not visible from this viewpoint and the existing view will be unaltered in a Do-Nothing Scenario.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	Two of the proposed turbines (T4 and T5) are partially visible beyond the distant ridgeline in the background of the view. Single blades of two turbines (T3 and T2) are also identifiable although they are only really distinguishable in the wireline view. The hub and blades of T5 and T4 are visible framed within a steep valley, a saddle of low ground between two elevated landforms. The Proposed Development introduces turbines into this view. However, the turbines are very small in scale at this distance (>20km), and they alter the character of a very small portion of this expansive landscape. The blade tips of four turbines of the proposed Inchamore wind farm is visible to the left of the image, left of the largest peak in the centre-left background of the photomontage.		

Viewpoint 15 – Parkavonear - Aghadoe Overlook Viewing Point (Killarney)	
Cumulative Effects	No other existing wind farm developments are visible from this location. The blade tips of the proposed Inchamore turbines are barely distinguishable and no significant cumulative effects are deemed to arise as a result of these two projects viewed together.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Very High**: "*Included in this category are viewers that are primarily focused on views from this particular location, such as visitors to popular destinations identified for their outstanding views. Residents in close proximity who have primary views of the highest scenic quality in the direction of the development"* This Viewpoint is deemed to be 'Very High' sensitivity on account of the visitors coming to this location in a recreational capacity to appreciate the landscape views of Killarney National Park and Lough Leane.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Negligible**: *"Any change would only be barely distinguishable from the status quo "do-nothing scenario" in the surroundings. The composition and character of the view would be substantially unaltered, approximating to little or no change."*
Significance of Effect	**Very High x Negligible = Moderate/Minor = Moderate (EPA, 2022)** An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends
Mitigation Factors	› Only two proposed turbines are identifiable, and they are seen as very small features partially visible beyond a distant ridgeline, an observer would need to be actively scanning the horizon to identify these turbines. › The proposed turbines do not obstruct or intrude upon the key scenic sensitivities of this landscape such as the setting of Lough Leane, Killarney National Park, and the Macgillycuddy's Reeks which comprises the right of the view presented and most other fields of view to the south and south-west (further right than presented in the photomontage. › There are open panoramic views of the landscape comprising approximately 170º field of view from this viewpoint. The field of view comprising the Proposed Development includes >1º which equates to >0.6% of the expansive panoramic vistas (170º) available from this location. A very small horizontal extent of the view comprises the proposed turbines. › The proposed turbines are strategically sited at lower elevations relative to the most elevated ridgelines on the site enclosing them to the north and east. The strategic siting of turbines at lower contours relative to the most elevated areas of the site reduces their visual prominence in the landscape and reduces the number of turbines visible in this landscape view, mitigating visual effects. › On-site visibility appraisals and early-stage photomontage visuals determined that the Proposed Development is not visible from receptors in Killarney town, or from sensitive receptors around the banks of Lough Leane or in Killarney National Park. Visibility of these turbines only occurs from elevated vantage points in proximity to this

Viewpoint 15 – Parkavonear - Aghadoe Overlook Viewing Point (Killarney)	
	viewpoint and screening from woodland and built form in the low-lying landscape around the lake and town further restrict visibility. › Scenic amenity from this location is not a designated scenic view or part of a designated scenic route in local planning policy (KCDP 2022-2028). › Whilst the proposed turbines are visible in the background of this view, it is considered that by virtue of the setback distance (<20km) and their positioning in the landscape, the proposed turbines are unlikely to fundamentally detract value from visitor and tourism experiences of this view and Killarney National Park. › The visual balance afforded by the framing of the visible proposed turbines within the sharp valley between two crests on the ridgeline serves to effectively accommodate and absorb the proposed turbines in this large-scale landscape view. › The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2023-2028).
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Slight (EPA, 2022)** An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities

Viewpoint 16 – Annagh Beg - Western Summit of The Paps			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View from the top of the western summit of the Paps › Located approximately 9.2 km north-east from the nearest proposed turbine (T4) › Grid reference: E: 512470 N: 585579 › Number of Turbines visible: 11/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	KY LCA 27 – Upper Clydagh River, The Paps and the Derrynasaggart Mountains - **High** Designated Archaeological Landscape **– Very High**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Visitors to the Paps summit - **High** Hill walkers – **High** Pre-Historic Cairn - **High**
Description of 'Baseline'	This is a long-distance panoramic view of the Derrynasaggart Mountains to the south and west. The landcover of the upland areas in view is comprised primarily of blanket bog, with large tracts of commercial forestry seen throughout the view. The Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines can be seen in the background of the view. There is a large concentration of wind farms in the background, in the upland areas in the centre background of the view. The existing Grousemount, Midas, Coomagerlaghy II and Caherdowney wind turbines can be seen in the background of the view adjacent to the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines. The Shehy More wind turbines are also visible to the left of the view.		
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, all 13 No. turbines, to be decommissioned, are visible from this viewpoint in the existing view. These turbines are more prominent to the centre right of the view. In this Do-Nothing scenario, where the turbines will be decommissioned, these existing turbines will not be visible in this view, reducing the number of turbines visible from this viewpoint. In a Do-Nothing Scenario, the horizontal extent of turbines will be reduced as the furthest turbines to the right will be decommissioned.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	The 11 proposed turbines are visible beyond the most elevated ridgeline that encloses the site to the north and east. The turbines are viewed a staggered linear array across the mountainous landscape. The tower, blades and hub of seven turbines (T1, T4, T5, T6, T7, T9, T10) are visible in the centre of the view and are the most prominent turbines of the Proposed Development. The remaining 4 turbine hubs are visible over the ridgeline, with the towers screened by the intervening topography. The towers of the remaining 4 visible turbines are screened from view by the topography and the hub of two turbines are visible over the ridgeline. The proposed turbines are larger in scale than the existing turbines. Several other proposed wind farms (see Blue turbines left of wireline view) have a likelihood of being visible to the left of the view in a potential future receiving environment.		

Viewpoint 16 – Annagh Beg - Western Summit of The Paps	
Cumulative Effects	A large number of other existing, permitted and proposed wind farms are visible from this viewpoint. The Proposed Development will be viewed in combination with the existing Grousemount, Midas, Coomagerlaghy II and Caherdowney wind turbines. Several other existing, permitted and proposed wind farms will be visible to the east, beyond the eastern summit of the Paps, therefore some in-combination sequential cumulative visual effects occur. Considering the number of turbines visible from this viewpoint, cumulative visual effects occur. However, this is to be anticipated as the turbines are located within a landscape designated as a 'Potential Wind Repowering Area' it is envisioned that some cumulative visual effects will occur. This build up of wind energy development is effectively absorbed within this large scale and expansive panoramic landscape views and many of the existing turbines are mostly or partially screened by intervening topography.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**High**: "*Includes viewers at designated views or landscapes. Viewers such as residents in close proximity to the viewpoint who have primary views that will be in the direction of the development that may not necessarily be of a particularly scenic quality; viewers at well-known heritage or popular tourist or recreational areas, viewers along scenic or tourist routes"* This viewpoint is deemed to be of High sensitivity on account of visual receptors at this location in a recreational capacity and the aesthetic quality and value of the expansive panoramic views. This location is part of the designated Kerry Archaeological Landscape, and the pre-historic Cairns are of some cultural Heritage Value (See Chapter 13 – *Cultural Heritage*). The walking route is not part of a way marked walking trail and would not be deemed as a tourism or visitor hotspot. Scenic Amenity from the Paps itself is not protected in Local planning policy. On balance, sensitivity is deemed to be 'High'.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Moderate:** *"The change in the view may involve partial obstruction of existing view or partial change in character and composition of the baseline through the introduction of new elements or removal of existing elements. Likely to occur at locations where the proposed turbines are partially visible over a moderate or medium extent, and which are not in close proximity to the Wind Farm Site. Change may be readily noticeable but not substantially different in scale and character from the surroundings and wider setting."*
Significance of Effect	**High x Moderate = Moderate = Significant (EPA, 2022)** An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.
Mitigation Factors	› Within the scale of the view and landscape type, the proposed turbines appear appropriately scaled within the mountainous landscape visible throughout the view. › The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2022-2028). › The proposed turbines comprise 20.4° of the field of view, equating to approximately 5.7% of the 360° panoramic views, a small portion of the landscape view.

Viewpoint 16 – Annagh Beg - Western Summit of The Paps	
	› Whilst some cumulative visual effects arise due to a build-up of wind energy seen in the field of view presented in the photomontage and in other directions. However, as demonstrated in Figure 13-23 of Chapter 13 (See Section 13.7.3.2.3 there are expansive 360º panoramic views available from this summit and a large proportion of views where no turbines are visible. In general, the upland landscape type is very suitable for accommodating and absorbing these developments, including the Proposed Development. › In terms of cumulative visual effects, the Proposed Development only has a small contribution when considering that it is in a location where turbines are already visible in the landscape and the Proposed Development will not extend the horizontal extent of turbines seen when compared with the existing Baseline view. › Chapter 6 of the WEDGs (DoEHLG, 2006) reports 'Aesthetic Considerations in Siting and Design' for Wind Energy Developments and includes the following text: '*It is preferable to avoid locating turbines where they can be seen one behind another, when viewed from highly sensitive key view points (for example, viewing points along walking or scenic routes, or from designated views or prospects), as this results in visual stacking and, thus, confusion.'* Through an iterative design process (including production of early-stage photomontage visuals and turbine micro-siting), the proposed turbine layout results in a lack of visual stacking from this high sensitivity viewpoint, mitigating the potential for visual confusion created by the Proposed Development, therefore aligning with the siting and design guidance in the WEDGs. › The Proposed Development will not impact the archaeological landscape or cultural sites of the Paps itself. › The Paps are distinctive features of the landscape and are specifically referenced within local protected views and prospects (*Appendix 7 Landscape Review* of the KCDP). However, these protections include **views of** and **appreciation of** the Paps as distinctive features from other areas of the landscape. Scenic Amenity **from the** Paps of the existing landscape is not protected in local planning policy. As demonstrated throughout the photomontage booklet, the proposed turbines do not interfere, obstruct or intrude upon any landscape views **of** the Paps from any sensitive visual receptors.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Moderate (EPA, 2022)** An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends

Viewpoint 17 - Mangerton			
Viewpoint Description and Details	› View from the southern slope of the Mangerton Mountain › Located within the designated Mangerton Archaeological Landscape › This viewpoint is located approximately 7.7km west of the nearest proposed turbine (T7) › Grid Ref: E: 499257 N: 578175 › Number of turbines visible: 11/11		
LCA and Sensitivity	Kilgarvan and Roughty River Valley – **High** Mangerton Archaeological Landscape – **Very High**	**Visual Receptor(s) and Sensitivity**	Visitors to Archaeological sites - **Medium**
Description of 'Baseline'	This image shows a long ranging panoramic view of the landscape to the southeast and the Derrynasaggart Mountains. In the background several mountains are visible among the undulating landscape. Large tracts of coniferous forestry can be seen throughout the view on the hillsides of these topographical features. Although not visible in the photomontage due to the elevated vantage point and field of view presented, several archaeological monuments are visible on the slopes in the foreground of this view. 24 of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines can be seen in the background of the view, from this location they are seen to be sited within an upland plateau. The remaining Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm turbines are screened by the topography in the centre of the view. The existing Clydraghroe, Cummeenabuddoge, Curragh and Coomacheo turbines are slightly visible in the background to the left of the view. The existing Grousemount, Coomagerlaghy and Caherdowney wind turbines can be seen in the background of the view to the right of the image.		
Do-Nothing Scenario	In a Do-Nothing Scenario, 13 No. turbines (T16-T28) of the Existing Kilgarvan Wind Farm will be decommissioned when their planning permission expires in 2029. As shown by the turbine identification on the 'Existing View' wireline image, 12 of the 13 No. turbines, to be decommissioned, are visible from this viewpoint in the existing view. In this Do-Nothing scenario, where the turbines will be decommissioned, these 12 existing turbines will not be visible in this view, reducing the number of turbines visible from this viewpoint. In a Do-Nothing Scenario, the horizontal extent of turbines will be reduced as the 4 furthest turbines to the left will be decommissioned.		
Proposed Photomontage Description	All 11 of the proposed turbines are visible within the background of the view. 10 of the turbines are full visible with the full tower, hub and blades showing in the view. The blade tip of T11 is visible behind the topography in the centre of the image. The permitted Knocknamork, Gneeves and proposed Inchamore turbines are visible to the left of the proposed turbines. The blade tip of a turbine from the proposed Gortyrahilly turbines is visible to the right of the proposed turbines behind the topography.		
Cumulative Effects	A large number of other existing, permitted and proposed wind farms are visible from this viewpoint. The Proposed Development will be viewed in		

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	combination with the existing Clydraghroe, Clydaghroe & Cummeenabuddoge, Curragh, Coomacheo, Grousemount Coomagerlaghy and Caherdowney turbines. As well as the permitted Gneeves and Knocknamork and proposed Inchamore and Cummeenabuddoge turbines. The proposed turbines appear in the centre of the image separate from the cluster of turbines to the left and right of the view. Considering the number of turbines visible from this viewpoint, cumulative visual effects occur. However, this is to be anticipated as the turbines are located within a landscape designated as a 'Potential Wind Repowering Area' it is envisioned that some cumulative visual effects will occur.
Sensitivity of Visual Receptor(s) (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**High:** "*Includes viewers at designated views or landscapes. Viewers such as residents in close proximity to the viewpoint who have primary views that will be in the direction of the development that may not necessarily be of a particularly scenic quality; viewers at well-known heritage or popular tourist or recreational areas, viewers along scenic or tourist routes"* This viewpoint was given a 'High' sensitivity on account of the proximity to the archaeological monuments. This viewpoint location is representative of views from the summit of Mangerton.
Magnitude of Change (Definition – from Section 1.5.3 of Methodology Appendix 13-1)	**Moderate**: *"The change in the view may involve partial obstruction of existing view or partial change in character and composition of the baseline through the introduction of new elements or removal of existing elements. Likely to occur at locations where the development is partially visible over a moderate or medium extent, and which are not in close proximity to the development. Change may be readily noticeable but not substantially different in scale and character from the surroundings and wider setting."*
Significance of Effect	**High X Moderate = Moderate = Significant (EPA, 2022)** An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment
Mitigation Factors	› Within the scale of the view and landscape type, the proposed turbines still appear appropriately scaled within the mountainous landscape visible throughout the view. › The proposed turbines are located within a 'Potential Repowering Area' as designated by Kerry County (KCDP 2022-2028) › Mangerton archaeological landscape is designated within the KCDP (2022-2028). The Proposed Development will not impact the archaeological landscape or cultural sites of Mangerton itself. › In terms of cumulative visual effects, the Proposed Development only has a small contribution when considering that it is in a location where turbines are already visible in the landscape and the Proposed Development will not extend the horizontal extent of turbines seen when compared with the existing Baseline view.
Residual Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	**Moderate (EPA, 2022)** An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends