



APPENDIX 13-2

LCA ASSESSMENT TABLES



256398-06/11/2025-EIAR Volume 3B Appdx. 13-2 LCA Assessment Tables

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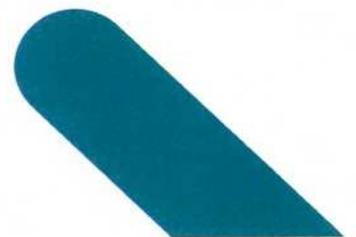
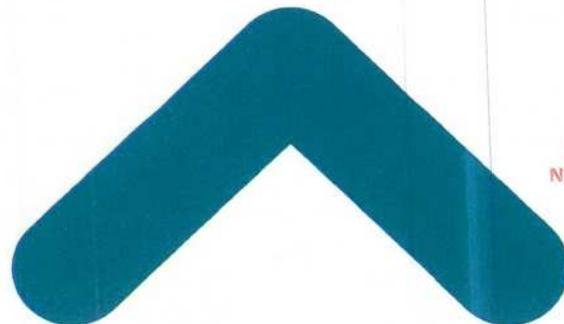
Curraglass Wind Farm, Co Cork.

Appendix 13-2

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1. LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT TABLES

This appendix comprises an impact assessment addressing the landscape effects of the Proposed Development upon each designated Landscape Character Type (LCT) scoped in for assessment in Chapter 13 (Landscape & Visual) of this EIAR (see Table 13-5 of Section 13.4.5.1)

As stated in Chapter 13 of the EIAR, as there is very little detail on the Co. Cork LCAs, it is assumed that the LCTs are to be viewed as the equivalent to LCAs identified in other counties of Ireland. Therefore, for the purposes of this LVIA, assessment of landscape character considers the LCT designations instead of the LCAs. This is because the LCT designations are more detailed and contain specific landscape value and sensitivity designations in the CCDP and are therefore most appropriate for use. Please see Section 13.4.1.1.2 of Chapter 13 for more information.

The impact assessment for each LCT is set out in its own table below. In the tables, the discussion of theoretical visibility in each LCT refers to Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping as outlined in Section 13.3 of the LVIA chapter of the EIAR.

It is recommended that the impact assessments in this appendix are read in conjunction with the following map in the chapter:

Figure 13-10: Landscape Character Areas with ZTV

The above map illustrates the boundary of each LCT and is overlain by the Half-Blade ZTV, which extends to the 15km LCA Study Area for the assessment of effects on designated LCTs; the methodology for determining the LCA Study Area is provided in Section 1.4 of Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.

Regarding the 'Significance of Effect' ratings in the tables below: The definition of classification is taken from EPA, 2022; refer to Section 1.7.5 'Landscape Effects Assessment Matrix' in Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.

1.1 Landscape Character Areas

LCT 15a – Ridged and Peaked Upland (Mullaghanish to Millstreet)	
Distance from site to Nearest/Furthest Area of LCT	The proposed turbines are located within this LCT. At its furthest point, this LCT extends beyond 15km north-east from the nearest proposed turbine. Large sections of the LCA have no theoretical visibility due to the mountainous terrain's topographical undulations surrounding the turbines.
LCT Key Characteristics (Cork County Draft Landscape Strategy 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>“The ridged, peaked and forested upland landscape type flanks much of the mid-western boundary of County Cork, from the vicinity of Bantry in the south to Millstreet in the north. This landscape type has been glaciated and comprises a fairly rugged and rolling mountainous topography at a relatively high elevation.</i> > <i>The area around the Cousane Gap provides a good example of this landscape type which is inclined towards the rugged whereas the southern slopes of the Boggeragh Mountains further to the north in type 15B are a somewhat smoother example, thus adding to the openness of the moorland. These are often delineated by tight gorse hedgerows, walls, banks or post and wire fencing and punctuated by coniferous or broadleaf shelterbelts around small farmsteads.</i>

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LCT 15a – Ridged and Peaked Upland (Mullaghanish to Millstreet)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > <i>The landscape, with its rapid and steep rising and falling, seems to tumble down along the valleys. The rugged and diverse landcover, involving moorland, heath and scrub, lends a strong sense of the naturalistic.</i> > <i>Urban settlements tend to be located on lower ground and include Ballingeary, Inchigeelagh.”</i>
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Farm Development	<p>The Cork County Development Plan 2022 – 2028 (CCDP) has categorised the landscape value of this LCT to be High. The CCDP describes LCT’s of high value as <i>“picturesque landscapes with scenic routes, natural and cultural heritage of county or national importance”</i>. The CCDP has also assigned this LCT to be of High landscape sensitivity, which the CCDP describes as <i>“vulnerable landscapes with the ability to accommodate limited development pressure”</i>.</p> <p>However, as discussed in <i>Section 13.4.1.1.3</i> of Chapter 13, <i>Appendix F</i> of the CCDP notes that this LCT is only of <i>“local”</i> landscape importance. Furthermore, as discussed in <i>Section 13.4.1.1.3</i> of Chapter 13, all of the proposed turbines are located within an area classified as <i>‘Open to Consideration’</i>, as is the majority of this LCT in the <i>Wind Energy Strategy of County Cork</i>. The <i>Cork County Draft Landscape Strategy 2007</i> also notes that <i>“windfarms can be seen off in the distance from certain elevated views within this landscape type”</i>, noting that the presence of wind energy is anticipated within this LCT.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is important to highlight that this LCT is not designated as a High-Value Landscape (HVL) in the CCDP, further indicating that this LCT is able to accommodate wind farm development without significant visual disruption.</p> <p>While there are multiple scenic routes within this LCT, including the C-SR-28 which traverses the Pass of Keimaneigh directly east of the proposed turbines, the Proposed Development turbines are strategically positioned within the topographical undulations to minimise their visual impact within this landscape.</p> <p>The Cork County <i>Draft Landscape Strategy 2007</i> notes that <i>“while their presence is noted, their visual impact is not major but an accumulation of more windfarms could have a more intolerable visual impact in the future.”</i> The Proposed Development takes this into consideration, by applying for a three-turbine layout, compared to the previously existing ten-turbine Kealkill Wind Farm, minimising the extent of turbines within the landscape. Therefore, the addition of the proposed Curraglass turbines within this LCT aligns with the CCDPs vision of accommodating wind farm development within this landscape.</p> <p>Therefore, overall, in consideration of the above noted classifications and designations, sensitivity to wind farm development is deemed to be Medium.</p>
Visibility of the Proposed Development within the LCT	<p>There are patches of full to partial theoretical visibility within this LCA within 5km of the proposed turbines. However, large sections have no theoretical visibility due to the mountainous terrain's topographical undulations surrounding the turbines. Beyond 5km, theoretical visibility is limited to elevated vantage points within the wider landscape.</p>

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LCT 15a – Ridged and Peaked Upland (Mullaghanish to Millstreet)	
	<p>Overall, the Proposed Development is not excessively visible within this LCA and where it is, is expected to blend harmoniously within the existing landscape. The strategic alignment of the three-turbine windfarm within the natural topography and the careful consideration of turbine height, and the topographical screening ensures that they do not dominate the visual field.</p> <p>Photomontage Viewpoints VP12, VP9, VP7, VP5, VP8, VP6, VP14 and photowires PWVP-C, PWVP-F and PWVP-D are located within the portion of this LCT that is within LCA Study Area.</p>
Cumulative Context	<p>The existing Shehy More, Cleanrath, and Derragh Wind Farms are situated within this LCT. In addition, the permitted Carrigariak Extension, the proposed Gortloughra Wind Farm, and the pre-app Maughanaclea Wind Farm are also located within this LCT.</p> <p>The existing Carrigariak Wind Farm itself is positioned along the boundary of LCT 15a, adjacent to LCT 12b.</p>
Cumulative Landscape Effects	<p>Overall, as illustrated by the Cumulative Comparative ZTV (Figure 13-14), the majority of areas within 5 km of the proposed turbines have theoretical visibility of both the proposed turbines and the cumulative turbines. However, to the east of the Doughill and Douce Mountains, visibility is predominantly limited to existing cumulative turbines only. Immediately south-east of the proposed turbines, a narrow corridor of only proposed turbine visibility extends to 10km from the proposed turbines.</p> <p>Beyond 5km, to the north, south, and east, visibility is primarily limited to cumulative turbine visibility, with occasional patches where both proposed turbines and cumulative turbines are theoretically visible. There will be some locations within this LCT, where the proposed turbines and the cumulative turbines will be located in opposite directions, and therefore, will not be visible within the same field of view (e.g. Photomontage Viewpoint 12).</p> <p>Given the existing density of wind energy development within this LCT, some degree of cumulative landscape effect is anticipated from the addition of the three additional turbines. However, the Cumulative Comparative ZTV indicates that the proposed turbines introduce very few new areas from which wind energy would become visible for the first time. Overall, no Significant cumulative landscape effects are deemed to occur. Any limited cumulative effects that do occur have been accounted for and incorporated into the magnitude of change below.</p>
Magnitude of Change <i>(Definition – from Section 1.5.2.2 of Appendix 13-1)</i>	<p>Magnitude = Moderate.</p> <p>Rationale: While the Proposed Development will alter the physical fabric of the landscape within this LCT, the changes to landscape features within this Landscape Character Type will be mostly localised to the topographical feature south of Foilastookoo and west of Doughill Mountain, leaving the wider extent of the LCT unaffected. In terms of visibility, theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines, both individually and in combination with other wind energy developments within the LCT, is largely confined to areas within 5 km of the Site and to elevated vantage points in the wider landscape.</p>

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LCT 15a – Ridged and Peaked Upland (Mullaghanish to Millstreet)	
	Therefore, the Proposed Development is considered to have an overall moderate effect on the overall landscape character of this LCT.
Significance of Effect	<p>Medium × Moderate = Moderate/Minor = ‘Moderate’ (EPA, 2022)</p> <p><i>‘An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends’.</i></p> <p>Refer to Section 1.7.5 ‘Landscape Effects Matrix’ in <i>Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology</i>.</p>
Mitigation Factors	<p>Mitigation factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The proposed turbines and development infrastructure will only materially alter a very localised portion of LCT 15a; ➤ The majority of this LCT’s land area is designated as ‘Open to Consideration’ for wind energy development by the Wind Energy Strategy of County Cork, including the location of the proposed turbines; ➤ The proposed turbines are located within an area envisioned for wind energy development by the CCDP; ➤ Given that this is a location of a previously existing ten-turbine windfarm, the current three-turbine proposal within this LCT aligns with the CCDP’s vision for future wind farm development in this area. ➤ Given the nature of mountainous landscape of this LCT, there is a very limited spread of theoretical visibility within the entirety of this LCT. Visibility will be primarily limited within a 5km buffer form the proposed turbines. Beyond 5km, visibility will be limited to elevated vantage points within this LCT; ➤ Dense hedgerows and scrub vegetation, which are typical throughout this LCT (See LCA Key Characteristics) will limit actual visibility of the proposed turbines within 5km of the proposed turbines. ➤ Cumulatively, there are only very few locations where the proposed turbines introduce turbine developments as entirely new or novel elements within the landscape.
Residual Landscape Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	<p>Moderate (EPA, 2022)</p> <p><i>“An effect that alters the character of the environment in a manner consistent with existing and emerging baseline trends”.</i></p>

LCT 16a – Glaciated and Forested Cradle Valley (Gouanne Barra) (HVL)	
Distance from site to Nearest/Furthest Area of LCT	The proposed turbines are not located within LCT 16a. The nearest proposed turbine (T1) is located approximately 1.3km North West of LCT 16a. At its furthest point LCT 16a is approximately 9.9km West of T3.
LCT Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>“This is a landscape formed by intensive glacial erosion, leaving armchair-like forms gouged out of the mountain side. Gouane Barra provides an excellent example of these. The mountain sides are steeply scarped, falling to a flat but limited valley floor which typically</i>

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LCT 16a – Glaciated and Forested Cradle Valley (Gougane Barra) (HVL)	
<p><i>(Cork County Draft Landscape Strategy 2007)</i></p>	<p><i>accommodates a small lake and/or river. In the case of Gougane Barra, the river in question is the Lee, which rises here meandering its way to the sea at Cork Harbour in the east.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>At lower levels scrub typically comprises gorse as well as stunted broadleaf trees and shrubs. Rush and willow are quite common on lower wetter areas, especially in small patches of previously improved land and along water courses. Coniferous plantations occupy a significant portion of these valleys, introducing a patchwork landcover. In certain instances small groups of conifers are strung out as they ascend to the ridge tops.</i> ➤ <i>Buildings and other structures are few and far between in this landscape type. Gougane Barra is the most noteworthy exception, where the historical remains of the stone buildings used by the seventh century hermit and monk, St. Finnbar, remain along side a nineteenth century stone oratory as well as contemporary tourist facilities.</i> ➤ <i>Notwithstanding the coniferous plantations, these landscapes are distinctly remote with a strong sense of the naturalistic. The relatively tight containment of valleys and passes (such as the Pass of Keimaneigh) by lofty ridges generates a spatial flow up their serrated slopes to their peaks and beyond to the skies. This vertical dynamic is complemented by a horizontal spatial release from the armchair containment of the valley down-slope, following the course of the river and revealing something of the geological history involving glacial action of bygone eras which had such a formative influence on these landscapes.”</i>
<p>Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Farm Development</p>	<p>The CCDP has categorised the landscape value of the LCT to be High. The CCDP describes LCT’s of high value as <i>“Picturesque landscapes with scenic routes, natural and cultural heritage of county or national importance.”</i> The CCDP has also assigned this LCT to be of High landscape sensitivity, which the CCDP describes as <i>“vulnerable landscapes with the ability to accommodate limited development pressure. In this rank landscape quality is at a high level with landscape elements, which are highly sensitive to certain types of change”.</i></p> <p>The CCDP has also assigned this landscape to be of National Landscape Importance. As noted in <i>Section 13.4.1.1.3</i> of Chapter 13, given the sensitivity designations for this LCT, this LCT is designated as a High Value Landscape (HVL) in the CCDP.</p> <p>The entirety of this LCT is located within an area designated as ‘Normally Discouraged’ for wind farm development, which the CCDP describes as areas <i>“normally not suitable for commercial wind farm developments due to their overall sensitivity arising from ecological, landscape, amenity, recreational and settlement, considerations”.</i> The Cork County Landscape Strategy 2007 also notes that <i>“such developments would dominate the surrounding landscape”.</i></p> <p>In consideration of the above noted classifications and designations, sensitivity to wind farm development is deemed to be High.</p>
<p>Visibility of the Proposed</p>	<p>The vast majority of this LCT has no theoretical visibility, with some small pockets of partial theoretical visibility along the ridgelines within this LCT.</p>

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LCT 16a – Glaciated and Forested Cradle Valley (Gougane Barra) (HVL)	
Development within the LCT	<p>A patch of full theoretical visibility is constrained to the north-eastern extent of this LCT.</p> <p>Photomontage Viewpoints VP10, VP11 and photowire PWVP-B are located within the portion of this LCT that is within LCA Study Area.</p>
Cumulative Context	There are no other windfarms located within this LCT.
Cumulative Landscape Effects	<p>While there are no other wind farms located within this LCT, the Cumulative Comparative ZTV indicates that the majority of this LCT has theoretical visibility of other cumulative turbines from adjacent LCTs. Small pockets within this LCT have theoretical visibility of both the proposed turbines and the cumulative turbines. This can be seen in VP11, where there are some distant views of the proposed Gortloughra turbines and the pre-app Maughanaclea Wind Farm turbine blades. As such, some cumulative effects will occur from the proposed turbines, however, this effect is confined to a relatively small portion of the LCT, particularly when compared to the broader areas of this LCT already characterised by cumulative turbine visibility.</p> <p>Overall, no Significant cumulative landscape effects are deemed to occur. Cumulative effects that do arise are incorporated into the magnitude of change below.</p>
Magnitude of Change <i>(Definition – from Section 1.5.2.2 of Appendix 13-1)</i>	<p>Magnitude = Negligible</p> <p>Rationale: The proposed turbines are not visible from the vast majority of this LCA. Full theoretical visibility constitutes only a very limited geographical extent of the entirety LCT. Additionally, views within this LCT will be largely visually screened by mature vegetation along local roads and walkways, making full views of the proposed turbines intermittently obscured.</p> <p>As the proposed turbines are not located within this LCT, it will not alter the physical fabric of it.</p> <p>For the definition of this rating, refer to Section 1.7.4 “Magnitude of Landscape Change” in <i>Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology</i>.</p>
Significance of Effect	<p>High x Negligible = Minor = Slight (EPA, 2022)</p> <p><i>“An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities.”</i></p> <p>Refer to Section 1.7.5 ‘Landscape Effects Matrix’ in <i>Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology</i>.</p>
Mitigation Factors	<p>Mitigation factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Proposed Development will not materially alter the physical fabric of the landscape within this LCT; ➤ The key sensitivities of this LCT (see Key Characteristics above), including the Gougane Barra (which is addressed in Section 13.7.3.1.3 of Chapter 13), and its walking routes have no theoretical

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LCT 16a – Glaciated and Forested Cradle Valley (Gouanne Barra) (HVL)	
	<p>visibility of the proposed turbines. Therefore, will have no visual effects arising from the Proposed Development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Visibility of the proposed turbines are confined to a relatively small portion of the LCT, and as such, will have an imperceptible impact at a landscape scale. › There is limited potential for cumulative or in-combination effects given the nature of potential effects on this LCA.
Residual Landscape Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	<p>Not Significant (EPA, 2022)</p> <p><i>“An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment but without significant consequences”.</i></p>

LCT 4 – Rugged Ridge Peninsulas (Castletownbere-Bantry-Schull) (HVL)	
Distance from site to Nearest/Furthest Area of LCT	At its closest point, this LCT is located 4.6km south-west from the nearest proposed turbine (T3).
LCT Key Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › <i>“This landscape type is located in the extreme southwestern corner of Ireland. The predominant components of this landscape type include rocky peninsulas such as Mizen Head, Beara and Sheep’s Head, separated by drowned valleys and relatively low-lying bays such as Bantry, Dunmanus and Roaringwater Bay. The high ridges and mountainous peaks of the peninsulas, such as Hungry Hill, are characterised by a jagged profile and include the occasional corrie lake and steep pass while others, notably on the Mizen Head peninsula, are more rounded with occasional rock outcrops and streams. The same variety and ruggedness characterises much of the shoreline, with rocky promontories and islands extending out into the sea. The sheltered recesses of the bay areas typically comprise flatter terrain extending inland and rising to low ridges and hills, including drumlins within Bantry Bay. Roaringwater Bay includes many small islands, including Shirkin Island, while Bantry Bay includes the notably larger Bere Island and Whiddy Island. The exceptional depth of Bantry Bay provides a natural harbour, which can accommodate large ocean-going tankards, while large metal cylinders are a significant feature in this coastal landscape.</i> › <i>Typically the rocky peninsulas comprise a mix of moorland, some relatively fertile patches of farmland and woodland including some smaller patches of coniferous plantations on higher ground. Fields of regular shape are more prevalent inland on the flatter ground but become more irregularly shaped and less fertile on the slopes of the surrounding hills, and include patches of bracken, rush and scrub as well as a mix of broadleaf hedgerows and coniferous shelterbelts.</i> › <i>Farmsteads are scattered on lower ground and comprise small houses and outhouses, with towns, villages and hamlets located along the coast, with larger examples including Castletownbere, Bantry and Skull, and the villages of Allihies and Eyeries which provide a particular feature in the landscape due to the varied colour of their buildings. The combination of exceptionally mild microclimate in this</i>

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LCT 4 – Rugged Ridge Peninsulas (Castletownbere-Bantry-Schull) (HVL)	
	<p><i>area of Ireland and the fertile ground in the bays has resulted in cultivated exotic gardens, including the gardens on Garinish Island near Glengarriff, which are of international renown and adds to the natural beauty of the landscape. To the east and in bays offering shelter, the coastline is less rugged and predominantly fertile and given to dairying and some tillage.”</i></p>
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Farm Development	<p>The CCDP has categorised the landscape value of this LCT to be Very High. The CCDP describes LCT's of very high value as <i>“Scenic landscapes with highest natural and cultural quality, areas with conservation interest and of national importance”</i>. The CCDP has also assigned this LCT to be of Very High landscape sensitivity, which the CCDP describes as <i>“extra vulnerable landscapes (for example, seascape area with national importance) likely to be fragile and susceptible to change”</i>.</p> <p>The CCDP also designates this LCT to be of National Landscape Importance. As noted in <i>Section 13.4.1.1.3</i> of Chapter 13, given the sensitivity designations for this LCT, this LCT is designated as a High Value Landscape (HVL) in the CCDP.</p> <p>While the Cork County Draft Landscape Strategy 2007 acknowledges that <i>“much of this LCT has high wind speeds”</i>, the entirety of this LCT is located within an area designated as ‘Normally Discouraged’ for wind farm development, which the CCDP describes as areas <i>“normally not suitable for commercial wind farm developments due to their overall sensitivity arising from ecological, landscape, amenity, recreational and settlement considerations”</i>.</p> <p>In consideration of the above noted classifications and designations, sensitivity to wind farm development is deemed to be Very High.</p>
Visibility of the Proposed Development within the LCT	<p>Pockets of full and partial theoretical visibility exist within 10km of the proposed turbines of this LCT, with smaller patches of full theoretical visibility limited to the northern extent of this LCT.</p> <p>Beyond 10km, theoretical visibility is further limited by the landscape's undulating topographical features.</p> <p>Photomontage Viewpoints VP4 and VP13 are located within the portion of this LCT that is within LCA Study Area.</p>
Cumulative Context	<p>There are no other windfarms located within this part of the LCT that is located within the LCA Study Area.</p> <p>The existing Ballybane Wind Farm, located 19km from the nearest proposed turbine (T3), is partially located within LCT 4.</p>
Cumulative Landscape Effects	<p>As shown by the Cumulative Comparative ZTV, the vast majority of areas within this LCT that is located within the LCA Study Area has visibility of both the cumulative and proposed turbines. Views towards the proposed turbines from this LCA will be long distance views whereby the proposed turbines will be viewed as small background features in the distant landscape. This can be seen by VP13. No Significant cumulative landscape</p>

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LCT 4 – Rugged Ridge Peninsulas (Castletownbere-Bantry-Schull) (HVL)	
	effects are deemed to occur. Cumulative effects that do arise are incorporated into the magnitude of change below.
Magnitude of Change <i>(Definition – from Section 1.5.2.2 of Appendix 13-1)</i>	<p>Magnitude = Slight.</p> <p>Rationale: The proposed turbines do not materially alter the physical fabric of this LCT.</p> <p>In terms of visibility, full theoretical visibility constitutes only a limited geographical extent of LCT within the LCA Study Area. Additionally, views within this LCT will be largely visually screened by mature vegetation along local roads and walkways, making full views of the proposed turbines both distant and intermittently obscured. The key sensitivities of this LCT, including the rocky peninsulas and low bays (see Key Characteristics), have little to no theoretical visibility within the LCA Study Area and are 10-15km away from the proposed turbines. Therefore, where visibility may occur, the turbines will appear as small elements in the distant background.</p> <p>The previous seven-turbine - 2020 Application was deemed acceptable by An Coimisiún Pleanála in terms of landscape and visual effects on this HVL in that the effects arising from the turbines “<i>would not be adverse within the context of the tourism policies and objectives in the Development Plan.</i>” It is emphasised that this further revised three-turbine layout has further reduced the scale and theoretical visibility of the proposed turbines within this HVL, and therefore, further aligns with the conclusions made by An Coimisiún Pleanála.</p> <p>For the definition of this rating, refer to Section 1.7.4 “Magnitude of Landscape Change” in <i>Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.</i></p>
Significance of Effect	<p>Very High × Slight = Moderate = Significant (EPA, 2022)</p> <p><i>“An effect, which by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a sensitive aspect of the environment.”</i></p> <p>Refer to Section 1.7.5 ‘Landscape Effects Matrix’ in <i>Appendix 13-1: LVIA Methodology.</i></p>
Mitigation Factors	<p>Mitigating factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Proposed Development is not located within this LCT, and therefore, will not alter the physical fabric of the landscape; ➤ Given the undulating topography of the landscape, visibility will be limited to elevated vantage points within the landscape; ➤ The key sensitivities of this LCT, including the rocky peninsulas and low bays (see Key Characteristics), have little to no theoretical visibility within the LCA Study Area and are 10-15km away from the proposed turbines. Therefore, where visibility may occur, the turbines will appear as small elements in the distant background.
Residual Landscape Effect (incl. mitigating factors)	<p>Slight (EPA, 2022)</p>

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LCT 4 – Rugged Ridge Peninsulas (Castletownbere-Bantry-Schull) (HVL)

“An effect which causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities”.

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