

Technical Appendix 4.2: Landscape Character Type Descriptions

Figure 4.2 shows the location and extent of Landscape Character Types (LCTs) within the 45 km study area. All LCTs which are found within the study area are listed in TA4.2.1 below.

LCTs that are present within the study area and fall entirely outwith the viewshed for the proposed development have been excluded from the assessment.

Additionally, a number of LCTs have been omitted on the basis of distance from the proposed development, highly constrained geographical extent of visibility, and/or extent of forest cover that would limit viewpoint/receptor locations. These are identified in Table TA4.2.1. Those LCTs which are assessed as part of the LVIA are described in Table TA4.2.2. It should be noted that the descriptions provided in the table are based on those published in SNH's character assessments and are generalised. Where there are localised deviations from the general characteristics of LCTs these are identified.

Table TA4.2.1: Landscape Character Types within 45 km study area				
Landscape Character Type		Distance from Proposed Development	Assessed in LVIA	Justification for omission
Ross and Cromarty Landscape Character Assessment				
RCY1	Smooth Moorland	21 km north west	Yes	-
RCY2	Undulating Moorland	Proposed Development within LCT	Yes	-
RCY3	Sloping Terrace Moorland	15.8 km south south east	Yes	-
RCY4	Rocky Moorland	Proposed Development within LCT	Yes	-
RCY5	Cnocan		No	No theoretical visibility
RCY6	Rugged Mountain Massif	8.8 km west	Yes	-
RCY7	Rounded Hills	Proposed Development within LCT	Yes	-
RCY8	Narrow Farmed Strath	3 km south east	Yes	-
RCY9	Wide Farmed Strath		No	No theoretical visibility
RCY10	Forest Edge Farming	14.5 km south east	Yes	-
RCY11	Linear Crofting		No	No theoretical visibility
RCY12	Scattered Crofting		No	No theoretical visibility
RCY13	Harbour Settlement		No	No theoretical visibility
Inverness District Landscape Character Assessment				
INV1	Rugged Massif	18 km south	Yes	-

INV3	Rocky Moorland Plateau		No	Constrained visibility at distances of over 34 km
INV4	Rocky Moorland Plateau with Woodland	30 km south west	Yes	-
INV5	Flat Moorland Plateau with Woodland		No	LCT located over 42 km from the proposed development
INV6	Farmed and Wooded Foothills		No	No theoretical visibility
INV7	Broad Steep-Sided Glen		No	No theoretical visibility
INV8	Wooded Glen		No	No theoretical visibility
INV9	Narrow Wooded Glen		No	No theoretical visibility
INV10	Farmed Straths		No	No theoretical visibility
INV12	Rolling Farmland and Woodland		No	Constrained visibility at distances of over 31 km
INV13	Enclosed Farmland		No	Marginal visibility at distances of over 27 km
INV14	Crofting Settlement		No	No theoretical visibility
Caithness and Sutherland Landscape Character Assessment				
CSL1	Sweeping Moorland		No	No theoretical visibility
CSL3	Moorland Slopes and Hills		No	No theoretical visibility
CSL6	Irregular Massif	14.8 km north	Yes	-
CSL8	Long Beaches Dunes and Links		No	No theoretical visibility
CSL9	Strath		No	No theoretical visibility
CSL15	Small Farms and Crofts		No	No theoretical visibility
CSL16	Coniferous Woodland Plantation		No	No theoretical visibility
Skye and Lochalsh Landscape Character Assessment				
SKL1	Smooth Stepped Moorland		No	No theoretical visibility
SKL2	Rocky Moorland and Rocky Undulating Plateau		No	No theoretical visibility
SKL4	Peat Hag		No	No theoretical visibility
Moray and Nairn Landscape Character Assessment				
MRN1	Coastal		No	No theoretical visibility
MRN2	Coastal Lowlands		No	No theoretical visibility
Inner Moray Firth Landscape Character Assessment				
MYF1	Open Firth		No	No theoretical visibility
MYF2	Enclosed Firth		No	No theoretical visibility
MYF3	Narrow Firth Corridor		No	No theoretical visibility

MYF4	Hard Coastal Shore		No	No theoretical visibility
MYF6	Open Farmed Slopes		No	No theoretical visibility
MYF7	Forest Edge Farming	16.7 km south east	Yes	-
MYF8	Enclosed Farmed Landscapes		No	Constrained visibility at distances of over 17 km
MYF9	Intensive Farming		No	No theoretical visibility
MYF10	Forested Backdrop		No	No theoretical visibility

Table TA4.2.2: Landscape Character Type Descriptions and Sensitivity Appraisal				
LCT Ref.	Landscape Character Type	Distance and Direction from Nearest Turbine ¹	Key Characteristics (General Description)	Sensitivity to the Type of Development Proposed
Ross and Cromarty Landscape Character Assessment				
RCY1	Smooth Moorland	8.9 km north west	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A low-lying landscape with a simple horizontal composition which is strongly emphasised by the broad expanse of sky. The landscape comprises four main components: open sky; horizontal bands of moorland; uninterrupted horizons; and simple texture and scale of vegetation. Moorland vegetation such as heather, grasses and mosses are the dominant land cover. This results in a pattern of colours and textures which vary subtly between seasons. The landscape has a simple visual composition comprising vast, open spaces with a lack of dominant visual focus. Small lochans, meandering rivers and streams form distinct characteristics in remote areas, contributing the sound of moving water within the quiet landscape. The absence of human activity evokes sense of remoteness. Occasional roads, pylons and fences are absorbed by the vast landscape, however in certain locations provide key focal points and lines within the landscape. Evidence of past settlement is infrequent. 	<p>The susceptibility of this character type is Medium to High due the overall remoteness of the landscape and general absence of man-made artefacts which is slightly undermined by the presence of pylons which occasionally create key focal points in the landscape.</p> <p>The value of attributed to the LCT ranges from Medium to High. In its south westernmost extent, the LCT falls within the Fisherfield – Letterewe - Fannichs Wild Land Area (WLA) which is considered to have a high value. However, the majority of the LCT lies outwith the WLA and is not designated and is therefore considered to have a lesser value.</p> <p>Sensitivity: Medium to High</p>
RCY 2	Undulating Moorland	Proposed Development partially located within LCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A simple landscape. Wide panoramic views and exposure suggest a sense of barrenness and remoteness. Moorland heather and grasses create a smooth landscape texture. Variation in texture is created by the presence of rocky knolls, boulders and irregularly dispersed lochans which are interspersed across the moorland. Irregular topography and gently undulating landform creates a change in landscape experience as one moves across the landscape. Water is a key characteristic and lochans and wet boggy areas are common features. Incised stream gullies cut through the smooth vegetation cover and result in dark shadows across the landscape. The landform is deceptive. Even topography which appears low-lying can block views. The landscape contains few comparative scale indicators. Access is difficult – experience of the landscape is largely from roads or tracks. Single track roads with passing places weave through the landscape. Notable lack of human activity and artefacts – adds sense of vastness to the landscape. 	<p>There are a number of units of this LCT within the study area with potential visibility of the proposed development, including the one which contains part of the proposed development (i.e. abutting the A835 corridor).</p> <p>There is a clear distinction between the majority of the units and the one at the site. The majority of units are remote and most consistent with the general description provided opposite, whereas the unit at the site is subject to the influence of the neighbouring A835 infrastructure corridor, existing forest cover within the adjacent RCY4 and RCY7 landscapes and by the existing Corriemoillie and Lochluichart wind turbines to the west.</p> <p>Consequently, the greatest susceptibility is associated with the more remote units due to their characteristic barrenness and remoteness, and the absence of comparative size indicators and human activity and artifacts. In contrast, the existing Corriemoillie Wind Farm and Lochluichart Wind Farm turbines and proximity of the A835 carriageway and the Loch Glascarnoch dam generates a more developed character within the unit that contains part of the proposed development, thereby reducing the susceptibility of this unit comparatively.</p> <p>Value: The majority of units have a High value that is indicated by their presence within designated and classified landscapes including the Strathconon, Monar and Mullardoch SLA and the Rhiddorochis, Beinn Dearg and Ben Wyvis WLA, the Fisherfield, Letterewe and Fannichs WLA and the Central Highlands WLA. Parts of the LCT lie within the Wester Ross NSA. However, the unit that contains part of the proposed development is not subject to designation and is therefore considered to have a lower value.</p> <p>Sensitivity: Generally High but reducing to Medium in the unit at the site.</p>

¹ Based on nearest area of LCT with potential visibility of the proposed development

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LCT Ref.	Landscape Character Type	Distance and Direction from Nearest Turbine ¹	Key Characteristics (General Description)	Sensitivity to the Type of Development Proposed
RCY 3	Sloping Terrace Moorland	15.8 km south south east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms the foothills of higher upland areas. LCT comprises smooth to gently undulating moorland horizons which slope in the same direction. Slopes are deeply incised by stream gullies which divide slopes into a series of curved ridges. Smaller scale terraces give a step like form to the ridge surface. Landform is asymmetric, and results in a varying experience dependant on your location within the landscape. Asymmetry creates an unbalanced appearance. When viewed from the base of the slope, the landscape appears complex and ridges are experienced as a series of undulating mounds which are dissected by rivers. The full extent of the LCT is often hidden. LCT is experienced largely from the edge and access to the interior is difficult. In places where the LCT meets another LCT, there is an abrupt boundary, such as land cliffs which form strong and impenetrable edges and visually divide adjacent landscape character types. There is an over-riding lack of human activity within the LCT. Roads and low voltage lines are present along the slopes in places. Where the LCT meets the coast, human activity and settlement is concentrated in linear patterns to utilise the narrow strip of favourable agricultural land. Roads providing access to these settlements often terminate as the landscape gets too difficult to cross. There are no – or very few – through roads which convey a sense of remoteness and wildness experienced from these settlements. Pre-historic settlements are infrequent but present. These have a minimal impact on the landscape however where visible provide a link to past occupation of the landscape. 	<p>Susceptibility: High. A key characteristic of the LCT is it's remote interior and lack of human activity. The smooth or gently undulating moorland horizons form a key characteristic of the LCT.</p> <p>Value: High. The LCT is formed of small discrete areas found across the study area. Two areas are located on the edges of the Wester Ross NSA and the Assynt – Coigach NSA, while others are lie within the area designated as the Rhiddoroch-Bienn Dearg-Ben Wyvis WLA, and the Fisherfield-Letterewe-Fannichs WLA. One small area forms part of the Fannichs, Beinn Dearg and Glencalvie SLA. Only one area of the LCT within the study area does not fall within a designation.</p> <p>Sensitivity: High</p>
RCY 4	Rocky Moorland	Proposed Development partially located within LCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocky moorland has greater verticality than the surrounding moorland landscapes. Series of 'V' and 'U' shaped valleys provide a strong sense of enclosure and restrict views to the surrounding glen sides. There is an abundance of scattered rock, boulders and rocky outcrops which create rough landcover that contrasts with the smoother moorland character types. Low growing moorland vegetation gives uniformity to the landscape and assists in defining the underlying landform. There are few focal points within the landscape. Landscape experience varies dramatically, ranging from deep enclosure and seclusion within valleys to openness across the hilltops which provide distant views. Occasional narrow river gorges provide a sheltered microclimate, enabling the establishment of trees and shrubs in some areas. Communication or service lines and scattered settlement is often located upon land which lies along rivers. Human activity is largely concentrated along communication lines which leaves the remaining landscape uninhabited. The interior of the 	<p>There are 4 units of this LCT with potential views of the proposed development, including the unit adjoining Loch Luichart, which contains a large proportion of the proposed development</p> <p>The susceptibility of this LCT varies considerably depending upon the position of receptors within it. Where extensive coniferous forest predominates susceptibility is medium due to the reduced intervisibility, prominence of commercial forestry, and absence of key valued characteristics associated with valleys and open moorland environments (e.g. distant views/long-range panoramas, absence of human activity and artefacts).</p> <p>Value: Varies considerably between High in parts of units where they occupy part of the Strathconon, Monar and Mullardoch SLA; areas within the Fannichs, Beinn Dearg and Glencalvie SLA; the Rhiddorochis, Beinn Dearg and Ben Wyvis WLA, and the Central Highlands WLA; but Medium in locations where coniferous forestry predominates and where the outlook from the LCT is characterized by existing wind farm developments and/or communication and transportation corridors.</p> <p>Sensitivity: High to Medium.</p>

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LCT Ref.	Landscape Character Type	Distance and Direction from Nearest Turbine ¹	Key Characteristics (General Description)	Sensitivity to the Type of Development Proposed
			<p>landscape is generally not used for recreation apart from where it forms access to higher and more dramatic mountains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mature coniferous plantations are common across the landscape. In some locations plantation forestry blankets the landform of rocky outcrops and boulders. 	
RCY6	Rugged Mountain Massif	8.8 km west	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The landscape is primarily characterised by its angular, jagged skyline which lies across a broad base of individual mountain masses. ▪ Steep mountain slopes contrast starkly with the relatively low-lying landscape in the surrounding area. ▪ Massifs have an associated series of corries, deep valleys, narrow mountain lochs and basin shaped lochans which have formed as a result of glaciation. ▪ A number of deep gorges wind their way through the mountain spurs and create a sheltered microclimate where soils accumulate. ▪ Changes in weather, and in light, changes the sense of shape, form size and texture of the mountains. ▪ The topography makes access for grazing animals such as sheep and deer difficult. Due to the lack of browsing, native broadleaved woodland is often seen as ribbons descending the slope and adds to the diversity of texture and colour across the landscape. ▪ The dramatic landform creates a dynamic visual composition: sharp peaks, steep ridges and vertical sides provide different points of focus within the landscape area. ▪ These peaks and ridges are often adopted as landmarks due to their distinctive and recognisable profiles. ▪ Much of the interior of the landscape is only accessible on foot. Main roads route around the base of the landscape, or along the floors of the straths. ▪ Views from roads are focused on the base of the mountains, then drawn up to the craggy tops. ▪ The landscape provides a sense of remoteness which is most intense within the interior. ▪ There is a small and infrequent number of settlements within the landscape. Where settlement is present, it is located along the main road network on the edges of the LCT. ▪ Archaeological sites are sparsely distributed along the fringes of the character type. 	<p>Susceptibility: Generally High. Human activity and intervention is limited to the edges of the LCT and in neighbouring LCTs. Overall the LCT is remote and difficult to access and has a distinctly wild character. Some reduction in susceptibility at the eastern end of the Fannich unit of the LCT where the neighbouring Lochluichart and Corriemoillie wind farms have established prominent existing developments in the outlook to the east of this unit. Similarly, views of existing wind farms and infrastructure in neighbouring LCTs from elevated locations within this LCT detract from the otherwise remote and wild character of units such as the Fannichs and Beinn Dearg units.</p> <p>Value: High. The majority of the LCT within the study area is designated. Large area of the LCT lie within the Fannichs, Beinn Dearg and Clencalvie SLA, the Rhiddorochis, Beinn Dearg and Ben Wyvis WLA and the Fisherfield, Letterewe, Fannichs WLA. In the west of the study area, the Wester Ross NSA falls across a large area of LCT RCY6.</p> <p>Sensitivity: Generally High, but some reduction in sensitivity notable at the eastern end of the Fannich unit of the LCT and in locations around the edges of units where there is increased influence from development in neighbouring landscapes.</p>
RCY 7	Rounded Hills	Proposed Development partially located within LCT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The most extensive LCT within the study area. ▪ Hills comprise wide open concave and convex slopes with simple lines which sweep down to broad, open straths and convey a sense of grandeur. ▪ The landscape is vast in scale and offers an open and exposed experience. ▪ Deep gullies are regularly etched into the slope sides and contrast with the texture of the moorland, creating jagged and irregular forms. Reservoirs sit within many of the straths. 	<p>Susceptibility is High in more remote areas within the uplands which are characterised by an outlook that is largely devoid of human activities and artifacts. By contrast, in areas subject to existing wind farm developments, such as Corriemoillie and Lochluichart, locations with extensive forest cover, adjoining roads and infrastructure such as hydro-electric dams, the developed character of the landscape and foreshortening of intervisibility means sensitivity is lessened to Medium.</p> <p>Value: Generally High as the LCT often coincides with the Ben Wyvis SLA and with large sections of both the Fannichs, Beinn Dearg and Glencalvie SLA and the Strathconon, Manor and Mulladoch SLA. Forms part of the edges of the Wester Ross and Dornoch Firth National Scenic Areas. Lies within parts of the Rhiddoroch - Beinn Dearg - Ben Wyvis WLA, Fisherfield - Letterewe – Fannichs, Coulin & Ledgowan</p>

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LCT Ref.	Landscape Character Type	Distance and Direction from Nearest Turbine ¹	Key Characteristics (General Description)	Sensitivity to the Type of Development Proposed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The width and bases of mountains are much larger in relation to the height. This results in a heavy and bulky form to the upland landscape. Low-lying heather ground cover gives a smooth texture to the hills. Coniferous woodland plantations are common on the gentle slopes. Forest blocks create geometric forms of colour which contrast with the wider moorland landscape. The landscape does not contain a strong focal point. It is experienced as a mass of hills with varying heights and similar forms. There is an overriding lack of human activity, however in some areas ribbon service development exists, associated with electricity transmission corridors, roads etc. Much of the interior of the character type possess a sense of remoteness and is accessible only by rough tracks. The main lines of communication are located along the base of the hill slopes, elevated above river plains or lochs. Fringes of housing are associated with principal roads. The landscape is largely experienced from the road. A network of local roads and tracks follow the routes of side straths. 	<p>Forest WLA and the Central Highlands WLA. However, the section of the LCT within which the proposed development is located is considered to have a medium value on the basis of its substantially wooded condition and absence of such designations or classifications that would indicate high value.</p> <p>Sensitivity: High in general but reducing to Medium in the vicinity of the proposed development where greater concentrations of coniferous forestry, wind farm development and communication corridors are present.</p>
RCY8	Narrow Farmed Strath	3 km south east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow sinuous channels are formed by the surrounding topography, and generally follow a curved route around the base of hills. There is a strong definition between the strath sides and floors which form a visually prominent landscape when seen from the surrounding upland landscapes. The land-locked character provides strong sense of enclosure and isolation from surrounding landscape, and views are restricted by topography. The LCT accommodates agricultural land uses and the regular patterns of fields and trees contrast with moorland hills. Settlement comprises small dwellings generally associated with traditional estates. Estate houses form dominant focal points within the strath landscape. Access through the LCT is via roads or tracks which follow traditional routes. Generally, roads and tracks terminate at the opposite end of the strath from where they started. 	<p>Susceptibility: High to Medium. An inhabited landscape, existing built features are of a human-scale. Enclosed by a combination of topography and coniferous forestry along the strath sides which reduce views out of the strath.</p> <p>Value: Medium. Within the study area, the LCT does not fall within a landscape designation or classification.</p> <p>Sensitivity: High on the floor of the strath, decreasing to Medium where intervisibility and views out of the strath are reduced by vegetation and/or topography.</p>
RCY10 (and MYF7)	Forest Edge Farming	14.5 km south east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LCT is characterised by undulating lowland which is used for semi-improved and improved pasture or arable farming. It comprises a complex arrangement of open spaces which have been subdivided by field boundaries providing a strong geometric pattern of enclosure. Field boundaries accentuate the shape of the topography. Large open field dominate the visual composition of the landscape. Point features such as farm buildings and properties exist but do not dominate the landscape. Nature of farming activity results in seasonal changes in colour and texture within the landscape. Landscape offers a variety of views, sometimes expansive from the top of hills and at times enclosed within strath floors. 	<p>Susceptibility: Generally Medium. An inhabited, transitional landscape which is already heavily influenced by transmission lines and by areas of settlement and human activity to the east and north and which as variable intervisibility and views out.</p> <p>Value: Medium to High. The Fairburn GDL lies within the western portion of the Forest Edge Farming LCT as it lies within the study area.</p> <p>Sensitivity: Medium to High</p>

Table TA4.2.2: Landscape Character Type Descriptions and Sensitivity Appraisal				
LCT Ref.	Landscape Character Type	Distance and Direction from Nearest Turbine ¹	Key Characteristics (General Description)	Sensitivity to the Type of Development Proposed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Character heavily influenced by presence of high voltage transmission lines – create dominant visual focal lines and contrast with the smooth topography. Settlement patterns respond to the land use pattern – dispersed and sited in relation to the main road network. Woodland and trees form a key characteristic – estate copses, shelterbelts, hedgerow trees and larger forest plantations creates a patchwork of open and enclosed spaces, at times restricting distant views. Plantation woodland used often for recreation due to easy accessibility and offer a sheltered environment close to population densities. A transitional landscape from settled areas to the rounded hills and larger sloping topography. 	
Inverness District Landscape Character Assessment				
INV1	Rugged Massif	18 km south	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LCT comprises ranges of massive mountains with irregular landform which are enormous in size. The landform is accentuated by rocky outcrops and debris. Broad rounded summits are connected by long ridges form extensive mountain ranges. The landscape has a mottled texture created by combination of rock outcrops and heather. There is no obvious indication of horizontal or vertical scale. The Rugged Massif is chiefly viewed from adjacent straths – landform creates an undulating skyline and sense of enclosure. Views from hilltops are open and expansive, and exposed. There is a high sense of remoteness. Occasional areas of open birch woodland are present in small patches. The landscape is largely uninhabited. Small number of settlements are located at the edge of the LCT. 	<p>Susceptibility: High. Lack of scale indicators within the landscape. High sense of remoteness and views from within the landscape are open and expansive.</p> <p>Value: High. The majority of the LCT as it lies within the study area is falls within the Glen Strath Farrar NSA, the Strathconon, Monar and Mullardoch SLA and the Central Highlands WLA.</p> <p>Sensitivity: Generally High</p>
INV 4	Rocky Moorland Plateau with Woodland	30 km south west	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characterised by small rocky hills which rise from open, gently rolling moorland plateau. Extensive and large coniferous plantations strongly influence the character of the hills. These areas contrast strongly with the moorland surroundings. Open ground between plantations comprises mostly open areas of rough pasture associated with isolated hill farms. Lower fringes of forest are interspersed with broadleaved woodlands and interlock with farms and settlements of adjacent LCTs. Settlement is sparse and restricted to small farms and crofts. Access is via a number of minor roads. Distinct from adjacent landscape types due to elevated character – other LCTs are generally not visible from the interior of INV4. Some road and power line infrastructure cross the landscape, linking to adjacent areas. 	<p>Susceptibility: Medium-High. The LCT is characterised by coniferous forestry, which contrasts with the wider moorland landscape and provides a layer of human intervention into the landscape. There is a lack of built development however and therefore introduction of new infrastructure and activity could influence the character.</p> <p>Value: Medium. The LCT is not designated however provides a key backdrop to the northern end of the Great Glen.</p> <p>Sensitivity: Medium to High</p>
Caithness and Sutherland Landscape Character Assessment				

Table TA4.2.2: Landscape Character Type Descriptions and Sensitivity Appraisal				
LCT Ref.	Landscape Character Type	Distance and Direction from Nearest Turbine ¹	Key Characteristics (General Description)	Sensitivity to the Type of Development Proposed
CSL6	Irregular Massif	14.8 km north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The landscape is characterised by a mass of large, high, rugged mountains which are interlocked by a range of rocky crags, steep slopes and summits. ▪ The land mass has an enormous size and possesses a complexity and irregularity of landform. They are often landmark landforms. ▪ The massifs have very steep slopes which are often covered in scree and incorporate rocky ridges, crags and peaks. ▪ The landscape has a complex visual composition which is derived from its elaborate landform and rocky characteristics. There is a variety of lines, points, textures and colours found within the LCT – the relationship of these is different depending on weather conditions. ▪ Exposed, uninhabited and difficult to access. Mainly visited by hill walkers aiming for Munro peaks. Mountain peaks offer extensive and panoramic views of surrounding landscape. ▪ Experience of open space and exposure is exhilarating – sense of arrival at these high points is heightened by the difficult journey to get there. ▪ There is a lack of human activity and artefacts and the sense of remoteness is strong. 	<p>Susceptibility: High. A landmark landform where the experience of open space and exposure is exhilarating and views of the surrounding landscape area extensive. Landscape experience is highly susceptible to influence from activity within surrounding areas.</p> <p>Value: High. As it lies within the study area, the full area of the LCT is designated as the Fannichs, Beinn Dearg and Glencalvie SLA, and classified as part of the Rhiddorochis, Beinn Dearg and Ben Wyvis WLA.</p> <p>Sensitivity: High</p>
Inner Moray Firth Landscape Character Assessment				
MYF7 (and RCY10)	Forest Edge Farming	16.7 km south east	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ See description for RCY10 Forest Edge Farming above. The LCT is divided due to its location at edge of Ross and Cromarty LCA and Inner Moray Firth LCA study areas. 	<p>Susceptibility: See RCY10 above</p> <p>Value: See RCY10 above</p> <p>Sensitivity: See RCY10 above</p>