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The Moray Council 100023422

MAP 1 Policy Guidance Map for Large Typologies (80m and over to blade tip)

*Summary from
Landscape Capacity Study
Large Typologies to 130m*

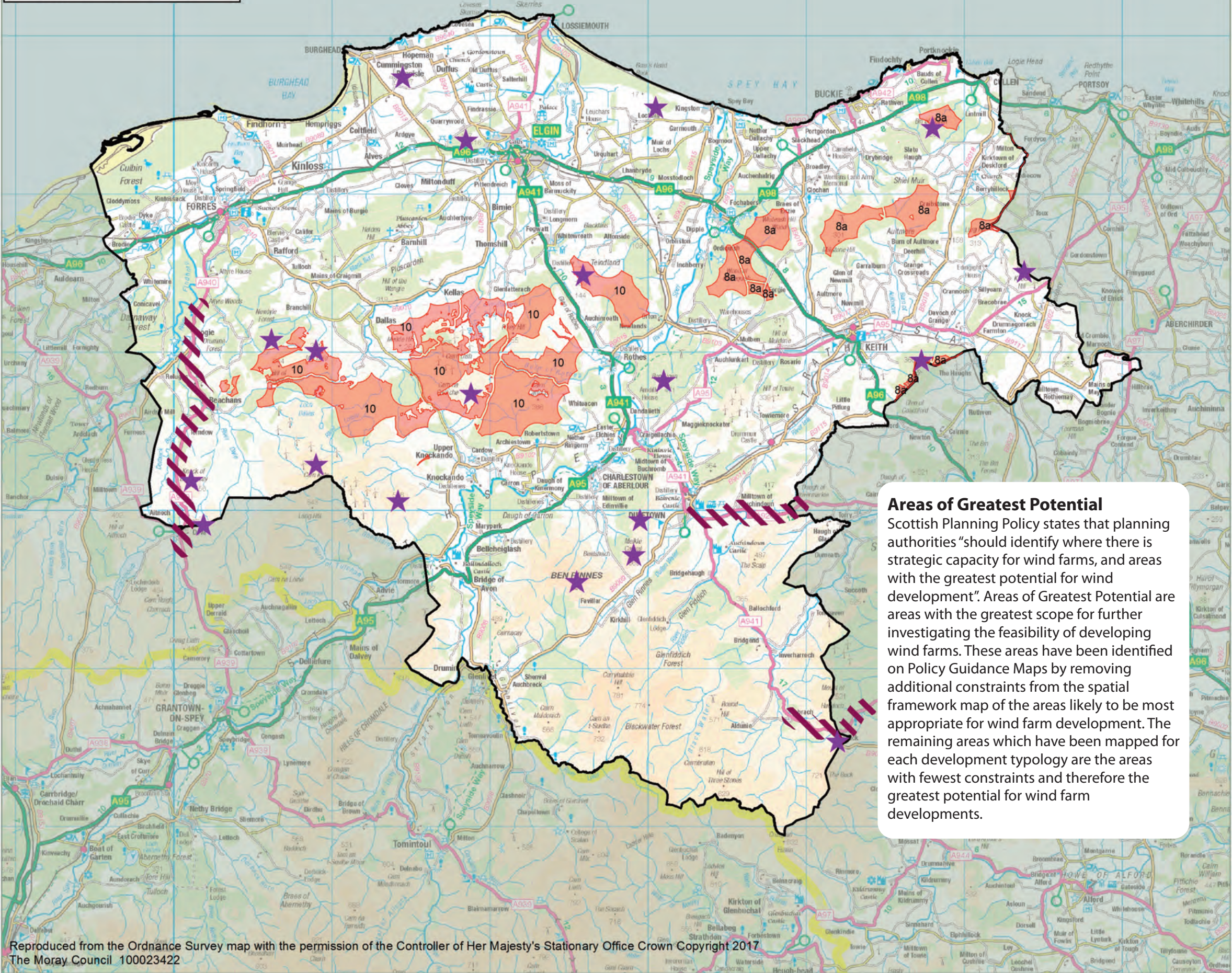
LCT 10.
Turbines should be set well back into the core of the upland areas, avoiding ridges and hills which form immediate skylines to the adjacent smaller scale settled Rolling Farmland and Forest with Valleys (5a), Narrow Farmed Valleys (13), and the Broad Farmed Valley (7). The small scale and richly diverse upper Lossie Valley to the south-west of Dallas would be particularly sensitive to large turbines sited on the hills which contain this valley. Turbines should not be sited on, or close to, the landmark hills of Mill Buie, Carn na Cailliche and Brown Muir. Adverse effects on views from the minor road between Dallas and Knockando should be minimised by siting turbines well back from the diverse moorland and regenerating native woodland which provides an attractive feature particularly seen to the west of this route. Significant cumulative effects on the Dava Way and on the A95, which is well-used by tourists, should be avoided. Turbines of this size should be sited to minimise cumulative effects with smaller turbines within nearby operational and consented wind farms in key views.

Very Large Typologies to 150m
Some limited scope has been identified for very large turbines up to 150m high to be accommodated in this more extensive upland landscape.

Areas of Greatest Potential
Scottish Planning Policy states that planning authorities "should identify where there is strategic capacity for wind farms, and areas with the greatest potential for wind development". Areas of Greatest Potential are areas with the greatest scope for further investigating the feasibility of developing wind farms. These areas have been identified on Policy Guidance Maps by removing additional constraints from the spatial framework map of the areas likely to be most appropriate for wind farm development. The remaining areas which have been mapped for each development typology are the areas with fewest constraints and therefore the greatest potential for wind farm developments.

Legend

- ★ Landmark Hills
- ▨ Key Scenic Approaches
- Areas of Greatest Potential Medium
- Local Development Plan Area



Areas of Greatest Potential

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MAP 2

Policy Guidance Map for Medium Typologies (50-80m to blade tip)

Summary from Landscape Capacity Study Medium Typologies

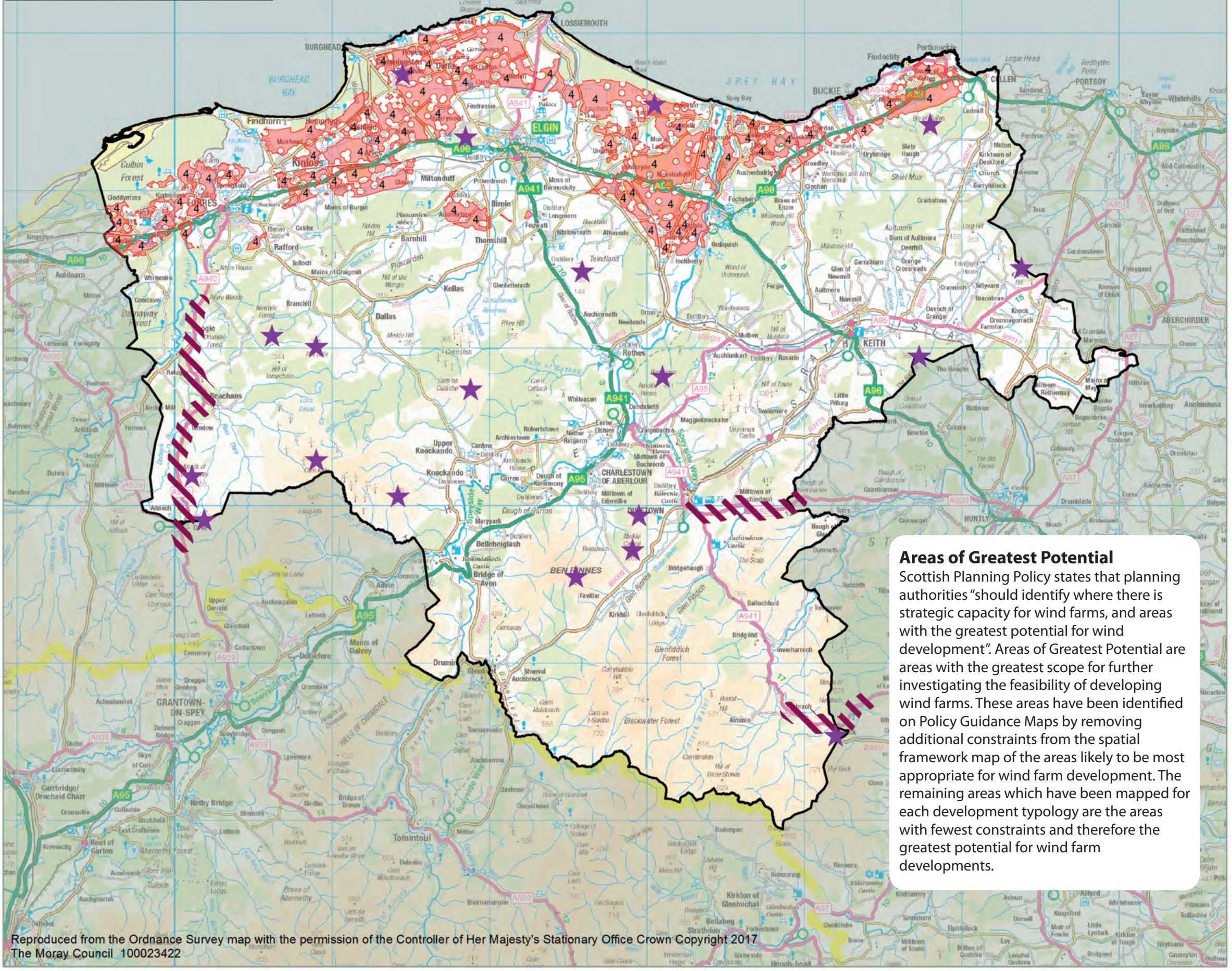
8a. The medium typology (turbines 50-80m) could be more readily accommodated in this landscape in terms of minimising effects on adjoining more sensitive landscapes. Turbines of this size should be set back into the core of the more extensive areas of upland plateau. Turbines of this size would need to be carefully sited to avoid cumulative effects with consented larger turbines sited both in this landscape and the adjoining Rolling Forested Hills (9) and the Upland Farmland (8).

Medium typologies should not be sited on or close-by the landmark hills of Bin of Cullen and Meikle Balloch. The summits of more pronounced hills which are locally distinctive should also be avoided. Turbines should also avoid significant intrusion on the designed landscape of Gordon Castle, on the Spey Valley and on the setting of Fochabers. Potential cumulative effects with the consented Aultmore wind farm and wind turbines in the Upland Farmland (8) will additionally be a major constraint to additional development in this character type.

10. Some limited scope has been identified for very large turbines up to 150m high to be accommodated in this more extensive upland landscape. Turbines should be set well back into the core of the upland areas, avoiding ridges and hills which form immediate skylines to the adjacent smaller scale settled Rolling Farmland and Forest with Valleys (5a), Narrow Farmed Valleys (13), and the Broad Farmed Valley (7). The small scale and richly diverse upper Lossie Valley to the south-west of Dallas would be particularly sensitive to large turbines sited on the hills which contain this valley. Turbines should not be sited on, or close to, the landmark hills of Mill Buie, Carn na Cailliche and Brown Muir. Adverse effects on views from the minor road between Dallas and Knockando should be minimised by siting turbines well back from the diverse moorland and regenerating native woodland which provides an attractive feature particularly seen to the west of this route. Significant cumulative effects on the Dava Way and on the A95, which is well-used by tourists, should be avoided. Turbines of this size should be sited to minimise cumulative effects with smaller turbines within nearby operational and consented wind farms in key views.

Legend

- ★ Landmark Hills
- ▨ Key Scenic Approaches
- Areas of Greatest Potential Small/Medium
- Local Development Plan Area



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MAP 3
Policy Guidance Map for
Small-Medium Typologies
(35-50m to blade tip)

Summary from
Landscape Capacity Study
Small/Medium typologies

4. Scope to accommodate the small-medium typology (turbines 35-50m high). Turbines this size would be less likely to overwhelm the scale and setting of individual buildings and settlements and would be less prominent particularly in relation to multiple developments. They could be sited to be visually associated with larger farm and industrial buildings or within less densely settled areas, set below ridge lines to benefit from some back-cloth of rising ground which would reduce prominence to some degree. Turbines of this size should not be sited on, or nearby, the landmark hills of Tappoch and Binn Hill in this landscape and Bin of Cullen and Quarry Wood in adjacent character types. Areas of more complex landform and the setting of settlements, key historic/archaeological features and designed landscapes should be avoided.

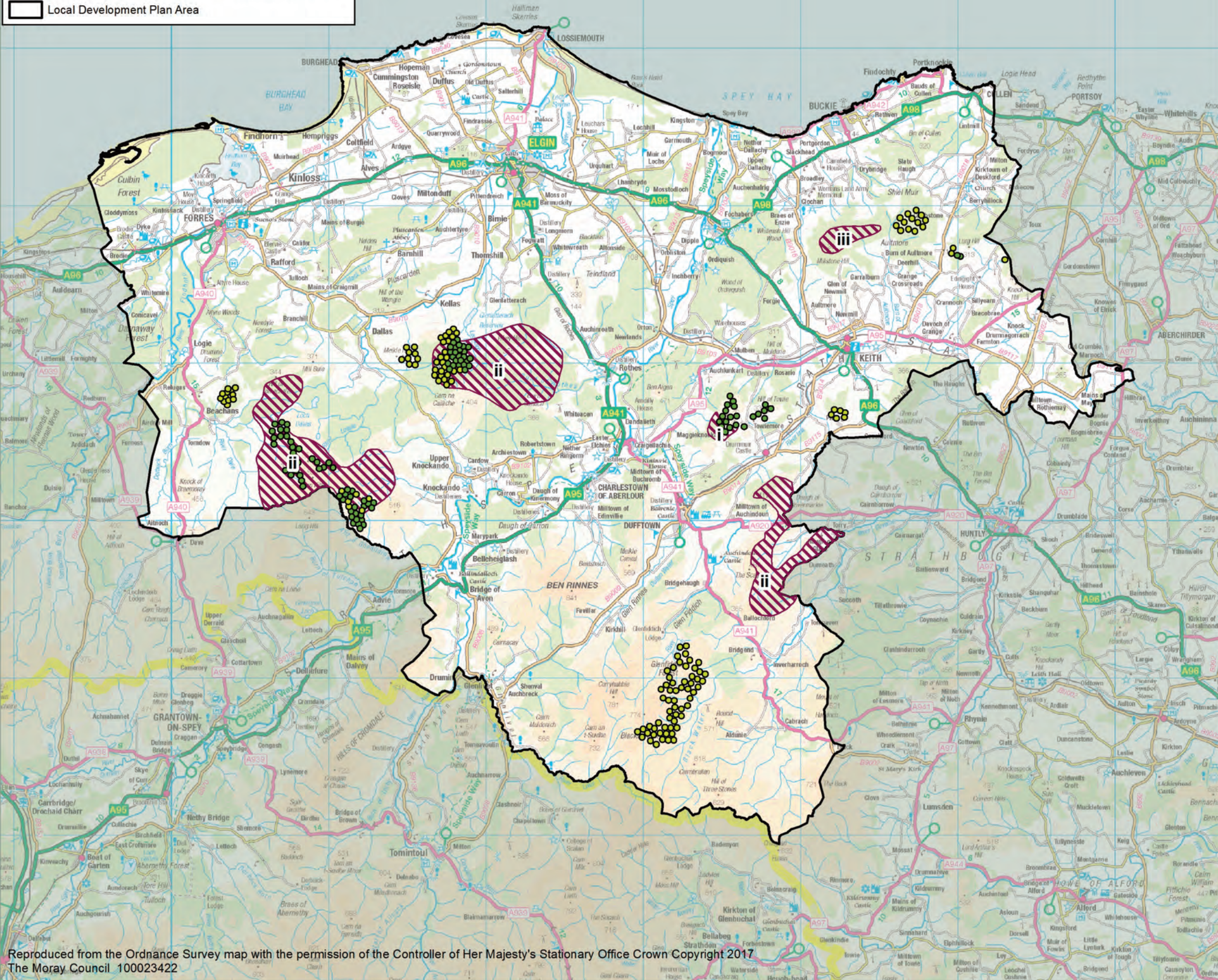
Areas of Greatest Potential
Scottish Planning Policy states that planning authorities “should identify where there is strategic capacity for wind farms, and areas with the greatest potential for wind development”. Areas of Greatest Potential are areas with the greatest scope for further investigating the feasibility of developing wind farms. These areas have been identified on Policy Guidance Maps by removing additional constraints from the spatial framework map of the areas likely to be most appropriate for wind farm development. The remaining areas which have been mapped for each development typology are the areas with fewest constraints and therefore the greatest potential for wind farm developments.

Capacity could be quickly reached in this open landscape as inter-visibility between developments (together with the well-settled nature of this character type) increases potential for cumulative effects to arise. The use of wind turbines of different sizes and designs in close proximity should be avoided as this can lead to a discordant appearance.

Legend

Planning Wind Turbine Locations

- Approved Or Under Construction
- Operational
- Potential Development Areas for extension and repowering
- Local Development Plan Area



MAP 4 Landscape Capacity for Potential Development Areas for extension and repowering

Summary from Landscape Capacity Study Potential Development Areas Map

- i) Very limited scope to accommodate the large typology within this area. Turbines towards the lower end of the height band for this typology (<100m high) would minimise effects on adjacent settled landscapes. Turbines should be set well back into the interior of the more extensive areas of upland plateau which would allow for adequate separation to occur thus minimising intrusion on more settled areas.
- ii) Limited scope to accommodate the large scale development typology in this landscape. The same siting principles apply for the extra-large turbines up to 150m.