



Islay



Argyll and Bute Council
Development Services

LANGUAGE TRANSLATION GUIDE

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Cantonese

本文件可以翻譯為另一語文版本，或製作成另一格式，如有此需要，或需要傳譯員的協助，請與我們聯絡。

Gaelic

Ma tha sibh ag iarraidh an sgrìobhainn seo ann an cànan no riochd eile, no ma tha sibh a' feumachdainn seirbheis eadar, feuch gun leig sibh fios thugainn.

Hindi

यह दस्तावेज़ यदि आपको किसी अन्य भाषा या अन्य रूप में चाहिये, या आपको आनुवाद-सेवाओं की आवश्यकता हो तो हमसे संपर्क करें

Mandarin

本文件可以翻译为另一语文版本，或制作成另一格式，如有此需要，或需要传译员的协助，请与我们联系。

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਇਹ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਾਂ ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਸਮਝਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਇੰਟਰਪ੍ਰੈਟਰ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦੱਸੋ।

Urdu

یہ دستاویز اگر آپ کو کسی دیگر زبان یا دیگر شکل میں درکار ہو، یا اگر آپ کو ترجمان کی خدمات چاہئیں تو براۓ مہربانی ہم سے رابطہ کیجئے۔

Polish

Jezeli chcieliby Państwo otrzymaO ten dokument w innym języku lub w innym formacie albo jeeli potrzebna jest pomoc Uumacza, to prosimy o kontakt z nami.

Angus J Gilmour
Planning Services, Kilmory PA31 8RT



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Purpose

The principal objective of this study is to provide a robust set of documents that will clearly identify the capacity, in landscape terms, for development within the Rural Opportunity Areas (ROAs) identified in the Local Plan.

The Argyll and Bute Local Plan contains development control zones which are mapped planning policy designations. One of these development control zones is the ROA designation which carries a particular policy stance towards development in the Plan. This policy stance is positive towards many small scale development types, and in particular, positive towards small scale housing development, with a general presumption in favour of up to 5 new houses (subject to design, siting, development pattern etc.).

Much of Argyll and Bute is covered by National Scenic Areas (NSA) and Areas of Panoramic Quality (APQ - former Regional Scenic Area) designations, which are detailed within the Plan. Many of the ROAs are located within these NSAs and APQs.

The Plan was subject to Public Local Inquiry and one of the issues identified was that of potential conflict between ROA designation and NSA or APQ designation. The Council has taken the view that this potential conflict should be addressed through the production of landscape capacity studies (such as this) that look closely at how new developments could be assimilated into such valued landscapes.

These Landscape capacity studies have been undertaken by appropriately qualified consultants and cover all of the ROAs located within NSAs and APQs located in Argyll and Bute (with the exception of Jura and part of the Mull NSA as studies in these areas have already been completed).

This document is consistent with all current national and local planning policy and will help support, and be consistent with, the Corporate Strategy and the Development Plan for Argyll and Bute (ie. both Structure and Local Plan) in meeting their aims of strengthening the economy; creating sustainable and vibrant communities in the area; and protecting and enhancing the environment.

This study is one in a series of documents which will provide the Council and the public with a clearly defined set of guidelines for development within these areas.

Methodology

To ensure a consistent and robust approach to the collation and presentation of the study, the methodology of assessing and recording the landscape qualities, sensitivities and capacity to accommodate development has been based upon the accepted industry standards for landscape character assessment and has been prepared with reference to the following documents:

Methodology

- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA), published by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Assessment, 2nd Edition 2002;
- SNH Landscape Character Assessment (Guidance for England and Scotland), 2002;
- PAN 44: Fitting New Housing Development into the Landscape

The GLVIA relies on an appreciation of the existing landscape, its sensitivity to change, a thorough understanding of the development proposals and the magnitude of change that would result from these changes.

The SNH Landscape Character Assessment documents set out the principles and processes of describing the character and characteristics of the landscape and the elements and features that make up the landscape.

PAN 44 offers suggestions to help planners, developers and local communities achieve residential developments which are in harmony with their landscape setting.

ROA Assessment

The format for assessing each ROA has involved the following:

- A desk based study to review statutory landscape designations and sites of historical importance;
- A review of the Argyll and Bute Local Plan to understand the context within which the ROA's have been designated;
- Review of the SNH landscape types as defined in the Argyll and Firth of Clyde Landscape Character Assessment (Scottish Natural Heritage Review No. 78, Environmental Resources Management 1996);
- Site appraisal identifying key landscape features, characteristics and views to and from each ROA;
- Defining the opportunities and constraints of each ROA by analysing and, where applicable, providing recommendations for specific locations for development; and
- Identifying locations where development would not be advisable due to potential adverse effects on the landscape quality, character, setting, and/or views due to inappropriate scale of development, visual prominence, additional development resulting in over development or insertion of development in currently undeveloped areas.

Landscape Character Assessment

To assist with the understanding of the capacity of the landscape to accommodate development it is essential to understand the characteristics and qualities of the landscape.

Scottish Natural Heritage, in conjunction with partner Councils, undertook in the late 1990's a detailed review and classification of various

landscape areas and types of Scotland. The Landscape Character Types, for Argyll and Bute, are covered by Environmental Resources Management 1996: Landscape Assessment of Argyll and the Firth of Clyde, Scottish Natural Heritage Review No 78.

Landscape assessment identifies areas which are particularly sensitive to change and this understanding can determine which areas have a greater capacity to accommodate change, thereby ensuring that future change can be guided and managed in a positive way.

In order to set the context for the Rural Opportunity Areas (ROA), a summary of the key characteristics of the relevant Landscape Character Types (LCT's) will be set out, including any appropriate landscape guidelines. A more detailed description of local landscape characteristics for each individual ROA will follow.

This information will then enable an assessment to be made of the scenic quality of the ROA, its sensitivity to change and its capacity to accommodate development.

Scenic Quality

Scenic Quality relates to the intrinsic aesthetic appeal demonstrated by a character area, zone, feature or component within the landscape, including the importance of any views experienced from and looking back at the ROA.

An established form of categorisation ranks Scenic Quality between Exceptional and Damaged. However as we are considering landscapes that have already been considered to have particularly outstanding qualities, this assessment has compared areas relative to each other and ranked the Scenic Quality of the ROA's as follows:

High

- Strong landscape structure, with attractive characteristics, pattern and a balanced combination of landform and land cover;
- Many distinct features worthy of conservation;
- Variety and sequence of dramatic, panoramic and framed views;
- No or minimal development, discreetly accommodated.

Medium

- Good landscape structure, with pleasing characteristics, pattern, balanced combination of landform and land cover;
- Distinct features worthy of conservation;
- Variety and sequence of panoramic and framed views;
- Minimal development which does not detract from the overall composition or views.

Low

- Limited patterns, colour, features and combinations of landform;
- Some features worthy of conservation;
- Generally self-contained or limited views;

Methodology

- Development forms a significant part of the overall composition or view.

Determining Sensitivity of the Landscape

The assessment considers the sensitivity of the environment that could be affected, the scenic quality and value and the ability of the landscape to accommodate change.

Sensitivity to Change

Sensitivity to change considers the extent to which the landscape can accommodate and tolerate the type of proposed change. Although all the ROA's are either within an Area of Panoramic Quality or National Scenic Area, there are still differing qualities within these areas and differing capacities to tolerate change. Sensitivity has therefore been ranked as High, Medium or Low.

High Sensitivity

- where the landscape would be susceptible to relatively small changes by development;
- where there are little or no landscape features with which to set development into the landscape;
- where landscape features or slopes would need to be excessively modified to accommodate development;
- where the changed landscape is an important element in a wider view.

Medium Sensitivity

- where the landscape would be reasonably tolerant of changes by proposed development;
- where there are some existing landscape features with which to set development into the landscape;
- where some change to features or slopes would need to be undertaken to accommodate development;
- where the changed landscape is a moderately important element in a wider view.

Low Sensitivity

- where the landscape would be tolerant of changes by proposed development as existing features could be utilised/enhanced to set development into the landscape;
- where the changed landscape would not feature as part of a wider view.

Capacity to accommodate development

Having considered and assessed the scenic quality and sensitivity to change of the landscape, the ability of each ROA to accommodate development has been determined; this has been done by assessing the ROA's as follows:

Good Capacity to Accommodate Development

New development would not:

- detract from the overall existing landscape quality, features and characteristics of the ROA;
- adversely affect the setting of historic or distinctive features;
- compromise existing views or be highly visible within an important view;
- affect the sense of place and could be appropriately integrated with existing landscape features;
- cause a perception of coalescence between existing settlements.

New development could:

- be set successfully into the landscape by utilising existing landscape form or features;
- in itself, provide a positive feature or a focus.

Limited or No Capacity to Accommodate Development

New development would:

- detract from the overall landscape quality, features and characteristics of the ROA or could not relate to the landform;
- affect the setting of historic, distinctive features and/or sites of ecological value;
- compromise existing views;
- affect the sense of place;
- be exposed visually and physically;
- require excessive earthworks or tree felling;
- not benefit from landform or vegetation with which to 'anchor' it into the landscape;
- cause coalescence between existing settlements or linear development.

When considering whether the ROA's could potentially accommodate development, it is important to recognise that it is not just whether a property itself, for example, could be sensitively sited and located, but also the accompanying infrastructure needed to support that development all need to be taken into account when determining the capacity of the landscape to accommodate development. i.e.:

- Access roads or tracks;
- Gates and wheelie bins located along the principal roads;
- Services and in particular overhead electricity lines;
- Lighting from development at night time; and
- Ornamental lawns and garden plants which can be highly visible amongst the more muted natural colours.

In addition, the following issues also need to be considered:

- Views back to development from surrounding areas;
- Separation of developed areas;
- Avoiding a perceived coalescence between larger settled areas;
- Retaining 'wilder', unsettled areas between areas of development.

Findings

The assessment results will report on the ability, or otherwise, of each ROA to accommodate development.

Each ROA has been assessed in detail and areas with potential to accommodate development have been identified in orange and areas with limited or no potential have been identified in red.

The supporting rationale for identifying these areas is given in the description of each ROA.

The report should be used as part of a series of tools to guide Argyll and Bute Council, in considering specific applications and in conjunction with the recommended guidelines will allow the Council to determine whether it would be appropriate to consider new development and prioritise locations for new development.



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Islay

Islay is the most southerly of the Hebridian islands. Its complex geology results in a diverse landscape character, from the large scale undulating moorland plateau to extensive areas of low-lying bog with large sandy beaches, tidal mudflats and sand dunes.

The island has a rocky coastline with steep cliffs and narrow inlets and the north west coast benefits from wind blown shell sand (providing a fertile, agricultural soil) and peat (found on the moorland plateau) which is used for distilling whiskey.

Landscape Characteristics

Part 3 of the Argyll and the Firth of Clyde Landscape Character Assessment document divides the area into 25 Landscape Character Types (LCT). It provides a description of the specific characteristics and sensitivities relevant to each landscape type and outlines detailed aims, guidance notes and suggestions on how to conserve or enhance the landscape through appropriate sensitive land use, management or development.

Within Islay there are six LCT's represented:

- LCT 8: Moorland Plateau
- LCT 9: Rocky Moorland
- LCT 15: Lowland Bog and Moor
- LCT 16: Marginal Farmland Mosaic
- LCT 22: Coastal Parallel Ridges
- LCT 25: Sand Dunes and Machair

Of these, only LCT's 9, 16 and 22 are applicable for this landscape capacity study.

In order to set the context for the Rural Opportunity Areas (ROA), a summary of the key characteristics of the relevant LCT's will be set out, including any appropriate landscape guidelines. A more description of local landscape characteristics for each individual ROA will follow.

This information will enable an assessment to be made of the Quality, Value and Sensitivity of each ROA. A judgement can then be made on the degree (or magnitude) of change and therefore the capacity of each ROA to accommodate development, by determining the significance of effects caused by development. It should be noted that effects can be beneficial as well as being adverse and this distinction will be noted as part of this study.

Rocky Moorland LCT

The key characteristics of this landscape character type, relevant to the study, are:

- A rocky upland plateau dissected by deep gullies;
- Rocky coastline with steep cliffs and narrow inlets;
- Extensive grassland, broken by rocky outcrops and occasional patches of blanket bog and small lochs;
- Extensive conifer plantations on eastern slopes of plateau;

Landscape Character - Islay

- Scattered, isolated farms reached by narrow, winding moorland roads;
- Exposed and windswept;
- Numerous archaeological sites.

The main landscape issues that need to be considered, with regards to the proposed type of development, within this landscape type are:

- The open, windswept character of the upland plateau and coastal fringes should be conserved – woodland should not be extended to form continuous edges;
- Avoid geometric, linear shelterbelts which are out of keeping with the natural rocky character;
- Informal woodland planting could be incorporated on the lower slopes of the plateau where it would help to integrate infrastructure and built development;
- Avoid linear development extending beyond existing settlements along the A847;
- Large isolated farms are prominent landscape elements on the upper moorland slopes – any additional buildings should be subject to careful visual analysis;
- Conserve archaeological sites and their wider landscape setting.

Marginal Farmland Mosaic LCT

The key characteristics of this landscape character type, relevant to the study, are:

- Undulating, uneven landform with rock outcrops on the lower margins of upland moorland;
- Indented rocky coastline with some small, sandy bays;
- Diverse patchy mix of moorland, grassland, peaty marsh and woodland;
- Typically geometric fields, divided by broken stone walls on upper slopes and wire fences;
- Conifer plantations and deciduous woodland associated with larger farms and estates on sheltered valley slopes;
- Many scattered small settlements and isolated farms and cottages;
- Archaeological sites.

The main landscape issues that need to be considered, with regards to the proposed type of development, within this landscape type are:

- Historic features such as stone walls and traditional farmsteads should be conserved;
- Built development should be in scale with the landscape;
- Relatively small and clusters of houses sited in sheltered locations and at an angle to roads should be considered in preference to linear or large scale homogenous development;

- Development should be associated with small stands of native woodland in order to integrate it into the wider landscape;
- Development should be closely linked to the existing historic pattern of stone walls to help to 'anchor' the buildings within the landscape;
- Take up opportunities for sensitive restoration and conservation of derelict cottages and farm buildings.

Coastal Parallel Ridges LCT

The key characteristics of this landscape character type, relevant to the study, are:

- Narrow rocky ridges with a strong SW-NE alignment, which break down to form chains of rocky islands at the coast;
- Horseshoe-shaped, narrow sandy bays and extensive mudflats;
- Small blocks of conifers;
- Small settlements, concentrated at coves;
- Small estates; and
- Rich variety of archaeological sites.

The main landscape issues that need to be considered, with regards to the proposed type of development, within this landscape type are:

- New development should be strictly controlled and subject to careful visual assessment;
- New buildings should be small in scale, of a simple design and finished in local stone or white harling;
- New buildings should, in general, be concentrated in existing settlements and not strung out along coastal roads;
- The open, loose-knit form of existing villages should be respected and conserved; and
- Conserve the historic pattern of pastures, marsh, rocky heathland, woodland and scattered settlement on open coastal peninsulas and bays.

