

**Beauly to Blackhillock to New Deer to
Peterhead 400 kV Project
Environmental Impact Assessment Report
Volume 5 | Appendices**

Appendix 7.4.2 – Visual Effects: Moray Council



APPENDIX 7.4.2 – VISUAL EFFECTS: MORAY COUNCIL

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Appendix Tables

Table 1.1: Visual Effects: Moray Council

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- 1.1.1 **Table 1.1** below should be read in conjunction with **Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Assessment**.
- 1.1.2 The locations of visual receptors, receptor groups and viewpoints within Moray are shown on **Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations** and **Figure 7.7: Visual Context**. Representative viewpoint visualisations are shown in **Volume 4: Visualisations 7.20 to 7.33 and Visualisations 7.59 to 7.65**.
- 1.1.3 **NOTE:** Consideration of year 15 effects is only given where there is a significant proportion of additional forestry management felling¹ or forest edge fringe planting² in the view. Any management felling undertaken out with the Operational Corridor (OC) would be solely under the control of the relevant landowner (and not the Applicant). For the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that management felling would take place and that areas of management felling would be replanted back to the edge of the OC following installation of the Overhead Line (OHL (see **Chapter 12: Forestry** for further details)) and would therefore, after 15 years, provide additional screening.
- 1.1.4 Some limited areas of mitigation planting within the OC itself would also occur (such as across Ordiequish Hill) to visually break up the planting edge (see **Appendix 7.6: Forestry Landscape Mitigation Principles** for further details). No other planting is proposed and therefore the majority of receptors would not have a different visual experience at year 15. As a result, only a small proportion of receptors below are required to be considered at year 15. Where they are, assessment at year 15 is included.
- 1.1.5 **NOTE** also that where year 15 assessment is included, we have on occasion, included an additional visualisation to show both the regrowth of management felling areas back to the edge of the OC and of establishing forest edge fringe planting growth at an interim year of year 7, in addition to year 15. The year 7 visualisations demonstrate the likely growth of forestry within the management felling areas or forest edge fringe planting by this stage. However, given the small change in growth between operational phase year of opening and year 7, this additional scenario has not been considered in the assessment of effects as no change to magnitude is anticipated at year 7 due to the limited extent of planting in views. Year 7 effects are therefore considered to be the same as year of opening in assessment terms.
- 1.1.6 As stated in **Appendix 7.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology**, professional judgement is used to determine whether effects of Moderate Adverse are considered to be significant or non-significant. Where an effect of Moderate Adverse is identified as being non-significant, qualification is provided in each instance as to why it is considered non-significant

¹ Management felling is defined as areas of felling beyond the OC to the nearest 'windfirm' edge (known as the 'green edge'), where the trees have developed next to open ground, in order to reduce the risk of windthrow

² Forest edge fringe planting refers to deciduous planting within the OC proposed in order to soften the appearance of the coniferous forest edge. The discrete areas of fringe planting are within the OC and therefore under the control of the Applicant. It forms part of the Proposed Development itself and is not additional mitigation planting.

Table 1.1: Visual Effects: Moray Council

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
RESIDENTIAL RECEPTORS					
MOR-R-1	Residents along the A940 (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 6) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 11 & 12 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of an open upland landscape with near to mid-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and they contain detracting features including the A940 and an existing OHL. Views into the open moorland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Residents are located on a short stretch of the A940 between Wester Glenernerney in the north and Culfearn in the south, on either side of the A940 corridor and to the east of the Dorback Burn. Individual detached properties are elevated (approximately 200-240 m AOD) within an attractive, semi-enclosed upland landscape. Receptors experience views that are typically interrupted by farm buildings and surrounding vegetation, including large blocks of forestry and a belt of deciduous vegetation alongside the Dorback Burn and Knockach Burn. Broader views are well contained by large areas of surrounding forestry, as well as by surrounding topography, including the open moorland summit of Cairn Eney, as well as Knock of Braemoray to the south, and Cairn Duhie to the southwest. The existing 275 kV OHL is a highly prominent detracting feature within the near to mid-distance of views as it extends through the open moorland, appearing within the skyline. The A940 is also a highly noticeable feature, with traffic openly visible between Tomdow and Wester Glenernerney. Wind turbines on surrounding hills are also an urbanising feature in views. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC and temporary access tracks would be partially noticeable by the nearest residents around Tomdow and Woodside, but the Proposed Development crosses through a slightly less wooded area, in parallel to the existing 275 kV OHL such that tree loss would not be readily noticeable. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be more readily perceptible due to the additional height on the skyline creating additional artificial activity in the landscape. Construction of the towers across the A940 during the construction period would be particularly noticeable for residents at Tomdow and Wester Glenernerney due to proximity and open views across farmland. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature within the foreground to mid-distance of views, particularly from receptors at Tomdow and Culfearn. It would, however, be located in parallel with the existing OHL so that towers are seen together. Mid to far-distance views would also remain interrupted by intervening buildings, topography and vegetation. Even so, the Proposed Development would appear prominently in the skyline as it traverses the A940 and the lower slopes of Cairn Eney to the east, and open ground around the foothills of Cairn Duhie to the west. It would protrude above the treeline into the skyline of views. The introduction of additional OHL infrastructure within an attractive, undulating upland landscape would intensify effects and further deteriorate views for receptors, despite the existing presence of the 275 kV OHL and the A940. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> As much of the surrounding woodland is coniferous, and as the Proposed Development would continue to be visible in the foreground to mid-distance across the open moorland and appear above intervening trees alongside the Dorback Burn and A940, its impact would not readily change in summer. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-2A	Residents to the west of the A940 (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 3)	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of rural upland farmland and wooded landscape within a largely contained area between the	<u>Existing views</u> Detached individual scattered properties are positioned to the west of the A940 within the Dorback Burn valley, with the rising hills of the Knock of Braemoray to the east, and Cairn Duhie to the west. Receptors within the northern most property have elevated far-distance views across open moorland and farmland in the mid and far-distance of views to the west, with oblique views north. Views from remaining receptors are largely filtered or screened by woodland along the Dorback Burn or curtilage vegetation in the foreground. Views are typically framed by the topography of Knock of Braemoray to the east and Cairn Duhie to the west. The main	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	<u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 11 & 12 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	Knock of Braemoray and Cairn Duhie. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contain the existing OHL and busy A940 as detracting features within views to the east. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	detracting features within views are the existing 275 kV OHL that is backclothed by woodland on and surrounding the Hill of Fevene. The busy A940 is set to the national speed limit and adds relatively fast movement of traffic through the landscape, although much of it is contained by roadside vegetation. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be noticeable in the mid-distance to the north, particularly the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, adding additional height and movement into the landscape. Intervening vegetation and topography would generally screen lower-level construction activity, and loss of tree canopies would not be readily noticeable due to the extent of coniferous forestry and surrounding topography. The Proposed Development would be partially constructed along the line of the existing 275 kV OHL, with the existing 275 kV OHL moved further north. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be noticeable from all receptors, particularly the northern most receptor with more open views westwards, although it would be seen in the mid to far-distance of largely oblique views as it crosses open moorland. It would be seen in combination with the existing 275 kV OHL further north, where both run parallel to each other. This would concentrate infrastructure into the same alignment, although it would slightly intensify the urbanising effect of additional infrastructure, further deteriorating attractive, upland views. Even so, the Proposed Development would occupy a relatively small portion of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as views would be generally oblique, occupy a relatively small portion of the view, be seen in conjunction with the existing 275 kV OHL, and the uncharacteristic activity, movement, and disruption of construction would have ceased. <i>Summer</i> Much of the intervening vegetation is coniferous, and whilst deciduous vegetation will provide some additional screening, the Proposed Development would remain prominent in the far-distance for receptors with views across open moorland to the north. In summer months, views are therefore not anticipated to considerably alter from winter views. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant in summer, as views would be further filtered by deciduous vegetation being in leaf and providing additional screening.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-2B	Residents at Aitnoch to the west of the A940 (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 1) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 9, 11 & 12 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of a dwelling at home and are likely to have an appreciation of rural upland moorland and wooded landscape on the edge of the susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contain the existing OHL and busy A940 as detracting features within views to the east. The value of the view is recorded as Medium.	<u>Existing views</u> Detached property on the northwestern lower slopes of the Hill of Aitnoch. It is located on a slight plateau but long, panoramic views are afforded north towards distant hills. There is a sense of remoteness, with no significant detracting features in views. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be screened from view, with the exception of the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing which would be more noticeable in the landscape due to their height and movement. Even so, construction activity would constitute a barely perceptible portion of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be barely perceptible element in the distant landscape, backclothed by more distant hills and vegetation. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		<u>Sensitivity</u> High	<i>Summer</i> Much of the intervening vegetation is coniferous, and whilst deciduous vegetation will provide some additional screening, the Proposed Development will remain barely visible in the far-distance of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Negligible . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-3	Residents within and adjacent to Glenernie (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 16) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP20 A940, Dunphail (Visualisation 7.20: Viewpoint 20: A940, Dunphail) Receptor group can be found on Page 11 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of rural farmland and enclosed woodland with far-distance views on valley slopes. Properties are situated within the Findhorn valley and the Wooded Estates Special Landscape Area (SLA). The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> The view is regionally significant, as properties are situated within the Findhorn valley and the Wooded Estates SLA. There are however visible detracting features including an existing OHL and Berry Burn Wind Farm. Even so, the value of the view is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing view</u> Receptors are situated within properties at and surrounding Glenernie. The landscape is characterised by undulating farmland and extensive deciduous and coniferous woodland associated with Dorback Burn, to the west, and the River Divie, to the east. Views experienced by receptors vary across the landscape. Receptors in the valley between the Dorback Burn and River Divie (including views from receptors at Glenerne, Glenerne Lodge, and around Edinkillie Church) experience more enclosed views as a result of surrounding intervening landform and vegetation. Receptors in properties located along the lower slopes of the Hill of Relugas and Wood of Tilliglens to the west, and the lower western slopes of Sneishin Hill (below Hill of Glaschyle) experience more elevated and open views of the landscape. Properties at these locations experience far-distance views of an existing 275 kV OHL located along the lower slopes of Cairn Eney, in which the top of the structures are visible beyond Glenerne Wood, to the south. Properties along the eastern slopes of the Hill of Relugas experience views of Berry Burn Wind Farm at the western lower slopes of Carn Ghiubhais and Cairn Kitty. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be noticeable, particularly for properties with more open, elevated views across the wider landscape, although it would be seen as a small proportion of the view. Lower-level construction works would not be perceivable, but the movement from the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be noticeable detractions in the rural landscape. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant due to the limited extent of construction activity likely to be visible in the view, screening of low-level activity, and higher level construction activity perceived alongside the existing OHL. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be visible particularly from properties located at higher elevations, where its linear extent would be intermittently visible as it crosses open ground to the south, along the lower northern elevations of Cairn Eney, in parallel with the existing 275 kV OHL to the south. The Proposed Development is located beyond the existing 275 kV OHL although the structures would be larger than the existing towers and therefore more visible. The Proposed Development would also extend into the skyline of some views and be visible above Glenerne Wood. Where the Proposed Development crosses the River Divie to the east, intervening vegetation and topography would screen the towers. Although the Proposed Development would be viewed in conjunction with existing 275 kV OHL, the introduction of additional large infrastructure would further detract from the scenic quality within views. It would, however, be visible within a small portion of the view only. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as the Proposed Development would generally be backdropped by hills and vegetation, with partial screening by intervening vegetation, with the Proposed Development impacting only a small portion of the view. OHL infrastructure is also an existing feature of views. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, whilst intervening vegetation present includes a good proportion of coniferous woodland plantations, deciduous woodland is present around the River Divie, the Dorback Burn, curtilage vegetation, and along the A940, further strengthening localised screening. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-R-4A	Residents within and south of Dunphail and Relugas (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 33) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP20 A940, Dunphail (Visualisation 7.20: Viewpoint 20: A940, Dunphail) Receptor group can be found on Pages 8 & 11 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and enclosed with far-distance views available from valley slopes. Properties are situated within the Findhorn valley and the Wooded Estates SLA. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Properties are situated within the Findhorn valley and the Wooded Estates SLA and views are therefore regionally significant. Views from within the SLA are valued by residents, however the landscape contains detracting features including an existing OHL and windfarms. The value of the view is recorded as Medium – High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing Views</u> Detached individual scattered properties are situated within the southern section of the Findhorn valley, within and adjacent to Glenernie. Most properties are located within the Findhorn valley and the Wooded Estates SLA. Views experienced by receptors are generally enclosed by a combination of surrounding topography and woodland, although receptors located around Dunphail on the lower to mid slopes of the Hill of Glaschyle / Sneishin Hill to the east are afforded more elevated, far-distance views to the south, albeit intermittently filtered by surrounding woodland. Similarly, properties around Relugas to the west on the lower slopes of Hill of Relugas, are slightly less enclosed. An existing 275 kV OHL is perceptible within the skyline in places. Sneishin Hill Wind Farm to the east and the more distant Berryburn Wind Farm to the south-east are further detracting features within views experienced by receptors at higher elevations. More distant views towards the Knock of Braemoray to the south, Carn Ghiubhais and Carn Kitty to the southeast are also available for receptors located at higher elevations. The busy A940 and occasional movement from the adjacent railway line add further artificial activity into the local landscape. <u>View During Construction</u> Lower-level construction activity would not be readily perceptible as it would be largely screened by surrounding topography and coniferous forestry. Mixed coniferous woodland along the Dorback Burn and River Divie would also provide some screening of lower-level activity. Installation of the towers themselves through the use of cranes and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be more clearly visible and interrupt the relative tranquil of the landscape, particularly where receptors have more enclosed views. The construction activity would further deteriorate views for receptors within a landscape designated in part for its scenic quality, but it would be visible in a very small portion of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a perceptible feature in the far-distance of filtered views from properties, particularly on the eastern and western valley slopes, with towers likely appearing in the skyline at points above woodlands to the south. The Proposed Development would be visible in combination with the existing 275 kV OHL, with both running in parallel. The introduction of additional infrastructure within a predominantly attractive landscape would further deteriorate views for receptors within a landscape designated for its value, however receptors would largely be screened from the full scale of the Proposed Development by intervening topography and / or woodland. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, whilst intervening vegetation present is largely coniferous woodland plantations, deciduous woodland is present around the River Divie, the Dorback Burn, curtilage vegetation, and along the A940, further strengthening localised screening. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-4B	Residents within and north of Dunphail and Relugas, and to the south of Logie (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 29) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP20 A940, Dunphail (Visualisation 7.20: Viewpoint 20: A940, Dunphail)	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and enclosed with far-distance views available from valley slopes. Properties are situated within the Findhorn valley and the Wooded Estates SLA. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Properties are situated within the Findhorn valley and the	<u>Existing Views</u> Detached individual scattered properties are situated within the southern section of the Findhorn valley, within and adjacent to Glenerie. Most properties are located within the Findhorn valley and the Wooded Estates SLA. Views are predominantly enclosed by a combination of surrounding topography and woodland, creating a more intimate, small-scale character to views. As a result, surrounding large-scale infrastructure is not readily discernible in views. Apart from the busy A940, there are few detracting features in views. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be predominantly screened from view by surrounding topography and coniferous forestry. Mixed coniferous woodland along the Dorback Burn and River Divie would also provide some screening, including during the winter months. However, the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing may become discernible due to the height and movement on the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Receptor group can be found on Pages 10 & 11 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	Wooded Estates SLA and views are therefore regionally significant. Views from within the SLA are valued by residents, however the landscape contains detracting features including an existing OHL and windfarms. The value of the view is recorded as Medium – High . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would generally not be perceptible in views. However, during winter months, partial visibility of the top of towers may be possible from some first-floor windows where gaps in tree cover allow for far-distance views, but they would be backclothed by surrounding hills and vegetation. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would remain similar as winter views from individual detached properties as intervening vegetation present is largely coniferous woodland plantations. However, deciduous garden, roadside and woodland planting would provide further thickening of screening. The magnitude of change is assessed as No Change . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> No Change	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Neutral
MOR-R-5	Beachans (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 10) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP22 Carnach (Visualisation 7.22: Viewpoint 22: Carnach) Receptor group can be found on Page 11 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural wooded and moorland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High . <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contain detracting features including Logie Hill Wind Farm and an existing OHL. However, views into the upland landscape will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Residents are within properties around Beachans to the north and at Feakirk and Craigroy to the south. Properties have partially enclosed views across an undulating, well-wooded rural landscape within the valley of the River Divie. Views encompass the enclosing valley sides and frequent areas of coniferous woodland along the lower slopes of the Hill of Feakirk. Views of an existing 275 kV OHL are clearly visible in views around Beachans due to proximity, but views are partially screened or oblique, with deciduous vegetation providing additional screening in summer. Views of wind turbines are generally not available, being screened by locally rising ground and vegetation. <u>View During Construction</u> Lower-level construction activity would not be readily noticeable due to the screening effects of vegetation and topography. However, the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would add additional movement and activity into the skyline, and works may be visible in pockets of more open ground. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would follow a similar alignment as the existing 275 kV OHL, although running slightly south of it from Bantrach and on slightly lower ground. Even so, the Proposed Development would become a prominent feature within views, albeit oblique, but it would appear in the skyline. Far-distance views would also be experienced by receptors on the lower slopes of Hill of Feakirk, notably at Lurg, where limited intervening woodland allows for more open views of the valley. One angle tower adjacent to the River Divie would also be visible, adding heavier infrastructure into views. The introduction of increased vertical structures within a predominantly rural area would detract from the scenic quality of the landscape. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Whilst the more limited deciduous vegetation around the River Divie, as well as garden and roadside vegetation, would provide a little additional screening in summer, the Proposed Development would continue to be visible within mid-distance and some far-distance views as it crosses the valley between Cairn Eney and Sneishin Hill / Hill of Glaschyle. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. There would be a very small area of replanted forestry potentially notcieable, but it would not change perception of the Proposed Development, which would remain highly visible. The magnitude of change is assessed to remain as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-R-6	Residents to the north of the Hill of Glaschyle and Hill of Tomechole (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 11) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 10 & 11 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural upland farmland and woodland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant, but views contain no significant detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing view</u> Detached individual scattered properties are situated on the northern lower slopes of Sneishin Hill, Hill of Glaschyle and the Hill of Tomechole, between Dunphail in the west and Romach Hill in the east. They are set within an area of undulating upland farmland with extensive areas of woodland. Views to the south are largely screened in the foreground by coniferous woodland plantations, and by deciduous vegetation around the lower slopes of Hill of Glaschyle (Wood of Regaule) and along minor watercourses. Wind turbines associated with Logie Wind Farm (Hill of Glaschyle) are clearly visible where there are more open foreground and mid-distance views, such as at Wester Greens. Otherwise, there are generally few detracting features in views. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be predominantly screened from views, although the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would more obviously intrude into the skyline of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> For the majority of receptors, the Proposed Development would be entirely screened by a combination of coniferous woodland and the topography of Sneishin Hill and Hill of Glaschyle. The tops of some towers may be just discernible in views southeast from some properties to the east between Tomnamoon and Wester Greens. Partial views of the upper sections of the towers may be perceptible in the far-distance of views, particularly where the Proposed Development crosses between Hill of Glaschyle and the Hill of Tomechole and climbs the southern slopes of the Hill of Tomechole. However, only the top of the towers are likely to be discernible, and these would be largely backclothed by surrounding hills. The proportion of the Proposed Development that would be visible is very small. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, additional screening from deciduous vegetation would further block views towards the Proposed Development, although it may remain just perceptible in some views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-7	Bantrach, Dallasbraughty, Lurg, Tomcork, and Johnstripe (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 5) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP22 Carnach (Visualisation 7.22: Viewpoint 22: Carnach) Receptor group can be found on Page 11 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural wooded and moorland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contain detracting features including Logie Hill Wind Farm and an existing OHL. However, views into the upland landscape will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Residents are within properties between the Dava Way in the west (including a single property at the Burn of Aulthaunachan / Bantrach; Lurg; and Dallasbraughty), with Tomcork and Johnstripe to the east, on the lower slopes of Hill of Glaschyle. Views experienced by the receptors encompass an undulating, well-wooded rural landscape, generally near to mid-distance views, with occasional glimpses of more distant hills. An existing 275 kV OHL is clearly visible in the near to mid-distance of views, as well as turbines at Logie Wind Farm (on Hill of Glaschyle) to the north, and Berryburn Wind Farm (on Cairn Ghiubhais) to the east. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be clearly noticeable for most receptors due to proximity. It would intrude into near-distant views, with the construction activity associated with temporary and upgraded access tracks, tower platforms, and the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing. The works would be visible in their entirety for many receptors or partially screened for others. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would follow a similar alignment as the existing 275 kV OHL, although running slightly south of it from Bantrach and on slightly lower ground. The Proposed Development would become a prominent feature within views, with angles towers at Bantrach / Burn of Aulthaunachan, and at Johnstripe, being prominent for receptors here. Properties at Burn of Aulthaunachan, Dallasbraughty, and at Johnstripe would all become closely enclosed on two opposite sides between the existing 275 kV OHL and the Proposed	<u>During Construction</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			Development. Views would be significantly affected. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Whilst the deciduous vegetation around the River Divie, as well as garden and roadside vegetation, would provide a little additional screening in summer, the Proposed Development would continue to be highly visible across the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. There would be a very small area of replanted forestry potentially notcieable, but it would not change the perception of the Proposed Development, which would remain highly visible. The magnitude of change is assessed to remain as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.		<u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-8	Residents near Berryburn, and at Rochuln (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 2) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 11 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of upland farmland with elevated, open and far-distance views across the landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Existing OHL and windfarm are detracting features although elevated views across the upland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing views</u> The detached property at Rochuln is set within a moorland landscape at the foot of Carn Ghiubhais. Current views to the west are open and wide, consisting of a mosaic of felled woodland, forestry, and undulating moorland, backclothed by Sneishin Hill, Hill of Glaschyle and the Hill of Tomechole to the northwest and west. The detached property near Berryburn is situated on the mid slopes of Carn Ghiubhais, to the west of Berry Burn Wind Farm. The property lies within an upland moorland landscape with areas of coniferous woodland plantation to the northwest and west. Receptors experience elevated open views to the west that are dominated by open moorland in the foreground. Areas of woodland plantation become more common in the mid and far-distance of the views, screening / filtering some elements. Far-distance views are afforded towards Carn Eney in the west, the Hill of Glaschyle to the northeast and both the Hill of Tomeclome and Mill Buie to the north. Views of a small section of an existing 275 kV OHL are perceptible in the far-distance, along with wind turbines associated with Berryburn and Logie Wind Farms, reducing the sense of remoteness. <u>View During Construction</u> Limited management felling beyond the OC to the north would not be readily discernible. Lower-level construction works to the west would be partially screened, but the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be clearly visible in the open landscape in the mid-distance of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a noticeable feature within the mid to far-distance of opens view to the west and across a moderate portion of the view. Angle towers at Johnstripe may also be discernible, and as the Proposed Development ascends the southern slopes of the Hill of Tomechole, it is likely to become skylined. Whilst located at some distance, and only visible across a portion of views, the introduction of additional artificial features, whilst similar to existing elements, would result in concentration of infrastructure across the landscape. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Given the presence of coniferous forestry in the area, as well as the open foreground across moorland, the views in summer are not likely to be considerably altered compared to winter views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-9	Residents to the west of Romach Hill	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely	<u>Existing Views</u> Detached individual scattered properties are situated to the west of Romach Hill. All properties are set within an undulating landscape of upland farmland with areas of woodland. Receptors experience views to the south	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-signifciant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	(approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 10) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP26 Elgin (Visualisation 7.26: Viewpoint 26: Elgin) Receptor group can be found on Pages 10 & 11 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	to have an appreciation of rural farmland and woodland with undulating views across upland farmland and moorland. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. An existing OHL and wind turbines are detracting features although views through the elevated undulating upland farmland and woodland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	and southeast that are largely screened by woodland, the topography of Romach Hill and an unnamed hill that is topped by the Wood of Tomnamoon. There are no significant detracting features in views although glimpses of an existing 275 kV OHL to the south may be just perceptible in some views, although at distance and backclothed by vegetation and hills. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction works would not be readily discernible in views, and likely to be only the tallest elements visible – such as the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing and the tops of towers as they are installed. The key components of the baseline view are unlikely to alter. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would remain predominantly screened by Romach Hill and an unnamed hill that is topped by the Wood of Tomnamoon. The tops of a small number of towers may be just visible in the distance, on the skyline, as the Proposed Development climbs and heads across the Hill of Glaschyle and the Hill of Tomechole. Only a very small proportion of the Proposed Development would be visible within some views, and it would be fully screened in others. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would remain similar to those in winter due to the amount of coniferous planting in the area, although deciduous garden, roadside and field boundary vegetation would further screen views. Many would experience No Change, but the tops of some towers may be just visible in some views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-10	Torwinny, Glen Lossie, Coldwells, and Tapp (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 5) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 11, 14 & 15 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a wooded and moorland landscape with potential near to near to mid-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant, but they contain no significant detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Properties at Soccach, Torwinny, Glen Lossie, Coldwells and Tapp lie within or adjacent to a large area of coniferous woodland planting at different stages of management, known as Bednawinny Moss. This provides varying degrees of enclosure for properties. Views to the south from Soccach and Torwinny have good screening from coniferous planting. Recent felling of woodland has resulted in opening up views to the east creating a mosaic of felled woodland and moorland dominating the views in the near to mid-distance, with pockets of woodland present in the far-distance. Views from the property at Glen Lossie are mostly screened by woodland, as the property is situated within coniferous woodland. Properties at Coldwells and Tapp were formerly set within the woodland plantation before being recently felled. Both properties have retained trees around each property creating some enclosure but allowing many glimpsed views across a landscape dominated by recently felled woodland. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC and temporary access tracks would open up views towards construction of a long stretch of the Proposed Development, particularly for receptors at Torwinny. Both lower-level construction activity and the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be clearly visible across the Moss of Bednawinny. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature within the near to mid-distance of views for properties and it would introduce tall linear infrastructure into a local landscape where it is currently absent. The lower portions of the Proposed Development would be screened by coniferous woodland for a number of properties, including the properties at Glen Lossie and Soccach. Partial views of the upper portions of towers	<u>During Construction</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> High <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> High <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			above the woodland in the mid-distance would be present across a wide portion of the view. Tree clearance would be undertaken to accommodate an OC through the Moss of Bednawinny plantation, and the additional planting felled for management felling purposes would not have matured by this time, resulting in increased visibility of towers from the property at Glen Lossie. Views south from receptors at Torwinny and Coldwells would be more open due to the extent of tree clearance to accommodate the OC and management felling through the Moss of Bednawinny plantation, opening up visibility to the full extent of some of the towers. Receptors at Tapp will have some screening or filtering of views due to surrounding garden vegetation and intervening forestry, however the proximity of the Proposed Development would result in clear visibility of the upper portions of towers. Removal of woodland beyond the OC would increase visibility of the Proposed Development in a landscape where no detracting features are currently present lead the magnitude of change to be assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain prominent in near to mid-distance views. Intervening vegetation would provide some additional screening or filtering of views in summer, but mitigation planting would not have matured by this stage such that visibility would generally be similar to those in winter. is considered not to be significant enough to provide any additional screening to alter the magnitude of change. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry will help provide screening of the lower portions of towers across the Moss of Bednawinny, but the Proposed Development will remain highly visible. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-11	Residents at Aultahurn, Aultahuish, Ballachraggan, Auchness and Leonach (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 7) <u>Representative viewpoints</u> VP23 Dallas to Knockando road (Visualisation 7.23: Viewpoint 23: Dallas to Knockando road); and VP24 B9010, Kellas (Visualisation 7.24: Viewpoint 24: B9010, Kellas) Receptor group can be found on Pages 10, 11, 14 & 15 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural upland farmland and woodland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. However, views currently contain no significant detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing views</u> Detached individual scattered properties are situated within the more intimate valley of the River Lossie and its tributaries, and surrounded by undulating areas of upland moorland, fields and forestry. Receptors within properties experience predominantly near to mid-distance views of a mosaic of fields with pockets of woodland associated with the watercourses, with large blocks of woodland on surrounding hills. Some far-distance views are afforded across more open ground towards the peaks of Cairn Uish, Cairn na Cailliche, and Cairn of Ballindean to the east and southeast; and the wooded Moss of Bednawinny and Carn Ghiubhaus to the south and southwest. The tops of some wind turbines associated with the Rothes Wind Farm are visible in the skyline, filtered by intervening vegetation, otherwise there are few detracting features. <u>View During Construction</u> Although lower-level construction activities are likely to be fully screened, the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be noticeable on the skyline and introduce temporary movement into the skyline of views. It is likely to be particularly noticeable across open moorland on the northern slopes of the Cairn of Ballindean and Cairn na Cailliche where there is less screening available. Management felling and loss of tree canopy of the OC and access tracks may be discernible, but intervening retained woodland would lessen visibility of the loss. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a noticeable feature within the mid to far-distance of open views to the south and east, glimpsed intermittently across a moderate to wide portion of open views. It is likely to be most visible as it crosses open moorland and recently felled woodland on the northern slopes of the Cairn of Ballindean and Cairn na Cailliche and onto the western slopes of Cairn Uish. The Proposed Development is partially screened by topography, coniferous planting and more localised garden and roadside vegetation. It is likely that some towers would impinge on the skyline of views, whilst others would be backclothed by surrounding vegetation and topography. In views east, the towers would be seen against a backdrop of wind turbines associated with the Rothes Wind Farm. The introduction of proposed infrastructure within a	<u>During Construction</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			predominantly attractive, undulating upland landscape would deteriorate views for receptors across a small to moderate portion of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views would remain similar due to the amount of coniferous vegetation, and the Proposed Development would remain visible in the far-distance of views. deciduous vegetation would provide some additional foreground screening, but even so, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC on the elevated land at the Moss of Bednawinney would be likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry would partially screen the base of some individual towers, but the top of towers would remain visible on the skyline of views, while others would be backclothed by surrounding vegetation and topography. The overall magnitude of change would remain as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-12	Residents between Meikle Hill and Mill Buie – River Lossie valley (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 8) <u>Representative viewpoints</u> VP23 Dallas to Knockando road (Visualisation 7.23: Viewpoint 23: Dallas to Knockando road); and VP24 B9010, Kellas (Visualisation 7.24: Viewpoint 24: B9010, Kellas) Receptor group can be found on Pages 10, 11, 14 & 15 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a well forested, upland farmland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Detracting features include faintly perceptible existing OHLs and wind turbines at Rothes Wind Farm. The scenic quality of the views is however high. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are located within properties set within a well treed, upland and arable landscape within the River Lossie valley. Views experienced by receptors vary from open, far-distance views interrupted by intervening surrounding forestry and topography, to enclosed and more intimate. Open views generally account for a single aspect or angle of views, with properties tucked into hillslopes or woodland. Views are directed south-eastwards across the Burn of Auchness towards the Moss of Bednawinny and are backclothed by the Grampian Mountains. Residents in properties located at lower elevations experience more enclosed views of the surrounding landscape, with mid-distance views enclosed by woodland across the Moss of Bednawinny. Detracting features including an existing 275 kV OHL to the north, local wood poles, and occasional glimpses of turbines associated with Rothes Wind Farm. <u>View During Construction</u> Much of the construction activity would be screened from view by intervening coniferous forestry, topography and farm buildings. There would, however, be views towards the construction activity, with the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing particularly noticeable on the skyline. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as construction activity would be visible at a little distance, partially backdropped, and seen against the movement of more distant wind turbines. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be perceptible within glimpsed views, particularly for receptors located at Scottackleys and Tomcork to the east. Most sections of the Proposed Development would be filtered by intervening vegetation and topography, but some short sections would be visible on the skyline. The linear extent of the Proposed Development would be intermittently visible as it extends across the Moss of Bednawinny, although it would largely be backclothed by surrounding hills to the south, and seen against the wind turbines associated with Rothes Wind Farm to the east. The introduction of additional man-made features within a scenic landscape would detract from the rural quality of the views where it is visible. Even so, the magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant for residential receptors as the Proposed Development would be partially screened or backclothed in the mid-distance, and seen against existing wind turbines and OHLs on the skyline. The presence of moving wind turbines on the skyline would also draw the eye away from lower-level features in the valley. <i>Summer</i>	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			Due to the amount of coniferous forestry in the area, the addition of deciduous vegetation would not significantly alter views, with some visibility of the Proposed Development remaining. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant for residential receptors as visibility of the Proposed Development would remain similar to winter views, due to open views and extent of coniferous planting. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC on the elevated land at the Moss of Bednawinney would be likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry would partially screen the base of some individual towers, but the top of towers would remain visible on the skyline of views, while others would be backclothed by surrounding vegetation and topography. The overall magnitude of change would remain as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant for residential receptors as additional planting would not readily alter the visibility of the Proposed Development across the wider view.		
MOR-R-13	Residents on the mid and lower slopes of Mill Buie (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 13) <u>Representative viewpoints</u> VP23 Dallas to Knockando road (Visualisation 7.23: Viewpoint 23: Dallas to Knockando road) Receptor group can be found on Pages 10, 11 & 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a well forested, upland farmland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Detracting features include faintly perceptible OHLs and wind turbines at Rothes Wind Farm. The scenic quality of the views is however high. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are located in properties along the mid and lower northeastern slopes of Mill Buie and set within a landscape characterised by well wooded and pastoral uplands and the valley of the River Lossie. Views are partially open and directed northwards across a lower-lying landscape towards the Hill of Mulundy, as well as southeast across the lower slopes towards Moss of Bednawinny. Receptors within many properties experience a sense of containment due to elevated land to the west and southwest and large areas of coniferous woodland all around. There is an existing 275 kV OHL that runs in a northeastern direction from the lower slopes of Mill Buie to the village of Dallas and prominent in views for receptors at Coldhome and Ditch-head to the north. Views south are intermittent due to the extent of coniferous woodland and intervening topography. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC and temporary access tracks would not be readily discernible within views, nor would lower-level construction activity. However, the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, may be noticeable at the skyline due to their height and movement. They would however be predominantly screened. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> For most receptors, the Proposed Development would remain imperceptible due to intervening topography and coniferous vegetation surrounding the properties, both as plantation woodland and as garden / shelterbelt planting. Where glimpsed views are attainable, they would be heavily filtered by coniferous woodland. It is unlikely that any towers would impinge into the skyline of views and instead be backclothed by surrounding vegetation and hills. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would remain similar to those in winter due to the amount of coniferous planting in the area, although deciduous garden, roadside and field boundary vegetation would provide some limited additional screening. Even so the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have established in this time. However there would be no discernible change in year with only the upper portions of towers likely to be visible at a distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-R-14	Dallas (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 72) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 10 & 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a surrounding forested, upland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Detracting features include a perceptible existing OHL. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are located within properties at Dallas and on the lower slopes of Hill of Mulundy. The landscape is characterised by extensive coniferous forestry on surrounding, enclosing hills, with a more pastoral landscape within the lower-lying River Lossie valley in which the receptors are situated. Mid-distance views of surrounding hills, including Meikle Hill to the southeast, the Hill of Wangie to the northeast, the Hill of Mulundy to the northwest and Mill Buie to the southwest, largely contain all far-distance views beyond. A prominent 275 kV OHL crosses west-east through the valley landscape. Wind turbines associated with Rothes Wind Farm are not readily discernible. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction effects would be almost entirely screened from views, with the exception of the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, which may impinge into the skyline of views across a very small portion of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development is not anticipated to be perceptible within views for the majority of receptors due to intervening coniferous vegetation and topography. There is, however, potential for the tops of some towers to be just perceptible as the Proposed Development crosses onto higher ground around Cairn Uish, but it would be a very small portion of the view and would not alter any of the baseline characteristics. Most receptors would result in No Change, but for some, the magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Deciduous garden, roadside, and field boundary vegetation would provide additional screening of the Proposed Development, although there may be glimpses of the upper portions of towers above the treeline remaining for a few receptors. Most receptors would remain as No Change, but for some, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase Year 15 (Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have established in this time. However, there would be no discernible change in tree cover, with only the upper portions of towers likely to be visible at a distance. Most receptors would remain as No Change, but for some, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> Construction activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment would be located further north, skirting around to the west of the summit of Mill Buie, before crossing down on to lower ground to parallel the existing 275 kV OHL at Bodnastalker to the east of the receptors. The Kellas Alternative Alignment pushes it slightly closer to receptors at Dallas and onto more open ground, such that it would be more likely to be perceptible to the east, beyond groups of coniferous vegetation associated with Plantation of Hillockhead and Meikle Hill, to the southeast of the receptors. . The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Operational phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> The tops of towers are likely to be visible in more open views to the east, between or above the treeline of woodland associated with the Plantation of Hillockhead. This, in combination with views of the existing 275 kV OHL would create a degree of wirescaping. However, the portion of the Proposed Development visible would be limited to a small section of the views, at distance, and potentially for receptors at the northern end of the	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Negligible <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Low <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			village only. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Operational phase Year of Opening (Summer)</i> There would be no anticipated change to views during summer months due to the extent of coniferous forestry. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Operational Phase Year 15 (Summer)</i> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have established in this time. However, there would remain no discernible change in tree cover visible at a distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Low	<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-15	Residents between Hill of Mulundy and Hill of the Wangie at Edinvale (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 6) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 10 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a forested upland landscape with scenic, far-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Some of the properties are situated within the Pluscarden valley SLA so views are regionally significant. Views contain few visible detracting features. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are situated within a forested landscape but with far-distance, elevated views of the surrounding area. Views are predominantly open, although more enclosed by rising ground and woodland to the north. Views are consequently directed southwards or northwest across lower elevations and are framed by forested hills, including the Hill of the Wangie to the east and the Hill of Mulundy to the west. Forestry associated with the Moss of Bednawinny is visible in the distance and is backclothed by the Grampian Mountains. There are no visible detracting features within views, although turbines associated with Rothes Wind Farm are clearly visible on tops of distant hills to the southeast. <u>View During Construction</u> The majority of construction activity would be screened from view due to distance, but the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be more noticeable on the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be faintly visible within far-distance views to the southeast. It would impinge slightly into the skyline, but it would be seen with existing wind turbines beyond. Due to appreciable distance between the Proposed Development and receptors, the structures would not be readily distinguishable. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> During the summer months the Proposed Development would remain visible due to limited deciduous vegetation across the landscape. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> Construction activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment would be located slightly closer to receptors as it skirts to the west of the summit of Mill Buie, although the majority of construction activity would remain screened from view due to distance. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Operational phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> The Kellas Alternative Alignment would be located slightly closer to receptors and its location on lower ground would not result in an increase in visibility for receptors around Edinvale. The magnitude of change therefore remains Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Operational phase Year of Opening (Summer)</i> During the summer months the Kellas Alternative Alignment would remain visible due to limited deciduous	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) (No change from the above) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) (No change from the above)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			vegetation across the landscape. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.		<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) (No change from the above)
MOR-R-16	Residents between Hatton and Kellas, around Hill of the Wangie (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 32) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP24 B9010, Kellas (Visualisation 7.24: Viewpoint 24: B9010, Kellas) Receptor group can be found on Pages 10 & 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a forested, upland landscape and pastoral valley landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Detracting features include a perceptible existing OHL and wind turbines. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are located within individual properties situated on rising ground above the valley of the River Lossie, on the lower slopes of the Hill of the Wangie. These receptors to the west, around Hatton, experience more open and far-distance views to the south and southeast across the valley floor towards Mill Buie and Cairn Uish. Receptors to the east at Kellas are located on lower ground within the valley of the River Lossie and are more enclosed by mixed deciduous vegetation. The landscape is characterised by an open, grassed valley floor with rising wooded hills beyond. An existing 275 kV OHL is a prominent feature across the valley and in the skyline. Wind turbines associated with Rothes Wind Farm are visible in mid to far-distance views to the southeast. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction effects would be largely screened from view, with the exception of installation of towers across Cairn Uish and the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, which would impinge into the skyline across a small portion of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The visibility of the Proposed Development would be highly limited to views to the southeast around Cairn Uish where it is located on rising ground to the foreground of Rothes Wind Farm. Some of the towers would be skylined, although likely to be backdropped by wind turbines. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Deciduous vegetation within the river valley would contribute to enclosing and screening of views, particularly for properties to the east within the valley floor. However, visibility of the Proposed Development across Cain Uish is still likely to remain. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> Construction activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment would be much more perceptible for receptors located to the east within the valley floor, around Kellas, due to proximity. Activity would be clearly visible across the skyline of a moderate potion of mid to far-distance views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> The Kellas Alternative Alignment would be located parallel with, and just behind, the existing 275 kV OHL, becoming a prominent feature within views. It would also be readily visible in views from receptors further west on elevated ground at Hatton. The Kellas Alternative Alignment would introduce a large additional man-made structure into the valley landscape and create a degree of 'wirescaping'. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Medium to High <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Summer)</i> Deciduous vegetation would not offer much additional screening in summer. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium to High . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		Kellas Alternative Alignment Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer) Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-17	Residents in the valley between Buinach Hill and The Drum/Mill Our (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 32) Representative viewpoints VP24 B9010, Kellas (Visualisation 7.24: Viewpoint 24: B9010, Kellas); Receptor group can be found on Pages 13 & 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	Susceptibility Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a forested rural landscape with some open views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. Value Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and there are detracting features including existing OHLs and Rothes Wind Farm. Open views across the valley will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. Sensitivity High	Existing View Receptors are located in properties along the B9010 and within the valley of the River Lossie. The landscape is characterised by a steep wooded valley with intermittent views towards more distant hills. Properties within the valley are surrounded by vegetation associated with the River Lossie, helping to contain views of the wider landscape. Properties at higher elevations further to the south around Glenlatterach experience more open views northwards as well as south. Properties located along the B9010 experience views directed southwards across the valley which are backclothed by Mill Our, Hart Hill and Brown Muir to the south, whilst properties around Glenlatterach are on elevated ground with some views southwards, and extensive views north. There is an existing 275 kV OHL running east west across the valley to the south on the foothills of Mill Buie, Mill Our and Hart Hill, with the taller hills of Brylach Hill, Pikey Hill, and Cairn Uish, beyond. The concentration of wind turbines on Cairn Uish are also a distinctive feature on the skyline. View During Construction Lower-level construction effects would be largely screened from view, although the installation of towers across Cairn Uish and the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would impinge into the skyline and be visible in mid to far-distance views across a small to moderate portion of the view. The construction works would be seen in conjunction with the existing wind turbines and OHL. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as low-level construction activity would be mostly contained, across a relatively small portion of the view, at distance, and seen in the context of existing OHL and wind turbines which already characterise the existing view. View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening) <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be visible within mid and far-distance views, with the Proposed Development occasionally skylined, but seen with a backdrop of wind turbines on Cairn Uish associated with the Rothes Wind Farm. It would follow the natural contours of Cairn Uish and is positioned a considerable way south of the existing OHL. It would form part of the backdrop to mid to far-distance views, which are already characterised by energy infrastructure. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as the Proposed Development would generally be backdropped by more distant hills, seen across a small portion of the view, and seen in combination with the existing OHL and wind turbines. <i>Summer</i> During the summer months vegetation located to the south of the properties within the River Lossie valley would serve to further contain views of the Proposed Development, although it would remain visible in the mid to far-distance. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse but non-significant in summer, as views would be further filtered by deciduous vegetation being in leaf and providing a little additional screening.	During Construction Low to Medium Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter) Low to Medium Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer) Low to Medium Kellas Alternative Alignment During Construction Medium to High Kellas Alternative Alignment Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter) Medium to High Kellas Alternative Alignment Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer) Medium to High	During Construction Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter) Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer) Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Kellas Alternative Alignment During Construction Major Adverse (significant) Kellas Alternative Alignment Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter) Major Adverse (significant) Kellas Alternative Alignment Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer) Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> Construction activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment would be much more perceptible from receptors due to increased proximity and extent of works in views. Activity would be clearly visible across the skyline of a moderate portion of mid to far-distance views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> The linear extent of the Proposed Development would be visible as it crosses down the slopes of Mill Buie and runs parallel to the existing 275 kV OHL along the valley. The Proposed Development would be located beyond the existing OHL, in parallel across a distance of approximately 2 km, before heading northeast across the lower elevations of Mill Our and Hart Hill. The Proposed Development would therefore introduce additional man-made vertical structures into the rural valley alongside the existing OHL further detracting from the scenic quality of the views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Summer)</i> Deciduous vegetation would not offer much additional screening in summer. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-18	Residents within and surrounding Auchtertyre, to the west of Hillhead Wood (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 7) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 13 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural and well wooded farmland landscape, with near to far-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant although views contain no significant detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors include residents in individual properties located to the northeast of Buinach Hill. The surrounding landscape is characterised by gently undulating rural farmland with far-distance views north and south along the valley. The gently undulating landscape with limited blocks of woodland allows for far-distance, open views. Views are backclothed by elevated forestry at Buinach Hill and further in the distance by Mill Our. There are few detracting features in the landscape. <u>View During Construction</u> Lower-level construction activity would be screened from view, but the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be more obvious on the skyline due to their height and movement. Even so, they would be seen against the backdrop of the Rothes Wind Farm. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be clearly perceptible within far-distance, southern views running across the skyline. It would be visible beneath the wind turbines associated with Rothes Wind Farm. However, due to appreciable distance between the Proposed Development and receptors, the overall sense of naturalness within views is not anticipated to be significantly altered. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration long-term. <i>Summer</i> Whilst deciduous garden and field vegetation would provide some added screening, the open views south would remain unaffected. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> Construction activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment would remain largely screened from receptors, despite slightly increased proximity. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Negligible (No change from the above) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible (No change from the above)	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> Although the Kellas Alternative Alignment would be closer to receptors, it is located on slightly lower ground so it would not be more visible in the skyline than the Proposed Development from this location and distance. As a result, there would be no discernible difference in views between the above and the Kellas Alternative Alignment. Effects would therefore remain Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Summer)</i> Deciduous vegetation would not offer much additional screening in summer. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible (No change from the above)	<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-19A	Residents to the south and west of Elgin (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = >400) <u>Representative viewpoints</u> VP26 Elgin (Visualisation 7.26: Viewpoint 26: Elgin); and VP60 A96, Barmuckity (Visualisation 7.60: Viewpoint 60: A96, Barmuckity) Receptor group can be found on Page 13 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and woodland landscape with near and occasional far-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant although they contain few significant detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Residents are located within properties on the southern edge of Elgin within New Elgin, and stretching to the southwest at Miltonduff, Muir of Miltonduff, and Pittendreich. Receptors are set within a relatively flat landscape that is a mosaic of rolling farmland and areas of woodland in the short to mid-distance. Far-distance views are afforded to the tops of hills to the south and east. There are no significant detracting features within the landscape. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity is not anticipated to be discernible, although the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing may be distantly perceptible on the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development is not anticipated to be discernible in the distance against the backdrop of hills and trees, and beyond foreground vegetation, buildings and local topography. The Proposed Development may potentially be seen from some receptors where it crosses the upper slopes of Brown Muir and Mill Our to the south, but this is unlikely to represent a perceptible change in the view due to distance. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as No Change. The duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the Proposed Development would be further screened by deciduous vegetation and not be a perceptible change in the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining No Change. The duration would be long-term. <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> Construciton activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment would remain largely screened from receptors, despite slightly increased proximity. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining No Change. The duration would be short-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> Although the Kellas Alternative Alignment would be closer to receptors, it is located on lower ground. As a result, there would be little difference to views between the above and the Kellas Alternative Alignment. Effects would therefore remain No Change - the same as the above. The duration would be long-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Summer)</i> Effects would remain No Change - the same as the above. The duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> No Change <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> No Change <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> No Change (No change from the above) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> No Change (No change from the above) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> No Change (No change from the above)	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Neutral <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Neutral <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Neutral (No change from the above) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Neutral (No change from the above)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
					<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Neutral (No change from the above)
MOR-R-19B	Residents south of Elgin (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 44) <u>Representative viewpoints</u> VP26 Elgin (Visualisation 7.26: Viewpoint 26: Elgin); and VP60 A96, Barmuckity (Visualisation 7.60: Viewpoint 60: A96, Barmuckity) Receptor group can be found on Page 13 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and woodland landscape with near and occasional far-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant although they contain few significant detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Residents are located within properties in farmland to the south of Elgin, between Duffus Hillock in the west to Moss of Barmuckity in the east. Receptors are set within a relatively flat landscape that is a mosaic of rolling farmland and areas of woodland in the near to mid-distance. Far-distance views are afforded for some receptors, particularly around Duffus Hillock on slightly higher ground. Most far-distance views are contained by surrounding topography and vegetation. There are no significant detracting features within the landscape. <u>View During Construction</u> The majority of construction activity is not anticipated to be discernible, although the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing may be distantly perceptible on the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development is not anticipated to be openly discernible in the distance against the backdrop of hills and trees, and beyond foreground vegetation, buildings and local topography. The tops of some towers are likely to intrude into the skyline at distance in a few small sections, but across a very small, barely perceptible portion of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the Proposed Development would be further screened by deciduous vegetation although where the tops of towers are discernible in winter, these would remain visible in summer. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> Construction activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment would remain largely screened from receptors, despite slightly increased proximity. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> Although the Kellas Alternative Alignment would be closer to receptors, it is located on lower ground. As a result, there would be little difference to views between the above and the Kellas Alternative Alignment. Effects would therefore remain Negligible - the same as the above. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration long-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Summer)</i> Effects would remain Negligible - the same as the above. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Negligible (No change from the above) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible (No change from the above) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible (No change from the above)	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-R-20	Residents to the north of Hart Hill (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 55) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 13 & 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of rolling rural farmland and upland woodland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contain the detracting features of an existing OHL. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors include residents of detached individual scattered properties and farmhouses located along the mid and lower northern slopes of Hart Hill, including in / around Bardon, Bardonside, Shougle, Hangingfolds, Coneloch, and Greenwards to the centre and west, and Gedloch, Wardend, Fogwatt Moss, and Birkenbaud Wood to the centre and east. Residents are set within an undulating mosaic of plantation woodland and pasture. Residents on the slightly higher slopes of Hart Hill (including Hangingfolds, Coneloch, and Gedloch, to the west of Gedloch Quarry) experience views of the wooded slopes of Hart Hill to the south and southeast, with more panoramic, far-distance views north and northeast towards distant hills. The existing 275 kV OHL is clearly visible in views to the north. Residents located on the lower slopes, including at Wardend, Greenwards, and Shougle, contain more enclosed views, with views across fields in the near and mid-distance, with woodland blocks and topography containing far-distance views beyond. The existing 275 kV OHL is clearly visible in many views, albeit interrupted and filtered by intervening vegetation. Receptors further east include views towards Brown Muir, whilst receptors to the west generally have views towards Cain Uish. Receptors further north have some appreciation of both Brown Muir and Cain Uish, with the wooded Hart Hil between. The only noticeable detracting feature is the existing 275 kV OHL which crosses the mid slopes of Hart Hill, and being skylined in parts for most receptors. <u>View During Construction</u> Lower-level construction activity is likely to be screened from all receptors due to the rising slopes of Hart Hill blocking more distant views beyond. Loss of woodland beyond the OC is also unlikely to be discernible beyond the intervening woodland across Hart Hill. Installation of the towers themselves, and the use of cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be clearly distinguishable on the skyline of portions of views for all receptors. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a noticeable feature within views south for residents, but in small portions of the view only. Despite the relative proximity of some receptors (such as at Bardonside) much of the Proposed Development would be screened by the rising ground of Hart Hill, and by the extensive coniferous woodland across the rising slopes and coniferous and deciduous woodland along the stripes, burns and springs falling down into the valley. Even so, the tops of some towers associated with the Proposed Development would be visible above the woodland on lower slopes, generally as the Proposed Development crosses onto Brown Muir in the east and towards Cairn Uish to the west. Much of the section across Hart Hill be screened by the intervening topography and vegetation. The Proposed Development would therefore represent only a small portion of views, although it would further detract from the attractive, undulating upland landscape where it is visible. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would remain similar as winter views as intervening vegetation is primarily coniferous woodland plantations. However, some additional screening would occur for some receptors where there is an increase in deciduous vegetation, such as around Bardon where the Stripe of Fullfern and Gedloch Burn converge. Even so, views for most receptors would not considerably alter in summer. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> Construction activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment would be more perceptible from receptors due to slightly increased proximity and extent of construction activity across a slightly wider portion of the view. Even so, it would still be seen in conjunction with the existing OHL and wind turbines of Rothers Wind Farm on Cairn Uish. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant construction activity would be seen across a relatively small portion of the view, at distance, and seen in the context of existing OHL and wind turbines, which already characterise the baseline view. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> The Kellas Alternative Alignment would remain more visible across the skyline of a small portion of mid to far-distance views, but would increase the linear extent of the Proposed Development visible across the wider view for many receptors. It would also be seen for an increased stretch in conjunction with the existing 275 kV OHL rather than being screened beyond. Even so, sections of it would remain backclothed by wind turbines. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as views would occupy a relatively small portion of the view, the uncharacteristic activity, movement, and disruption of construction would have ceased, and the Proposed Development would be viewed in conjunction with existing energy infrastructure. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Summer)</i> Deciduous vegetation would not offer much additional screening in summer. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant as many receptors would have some additional screening in summer months but visibility would remain similar to winter.		
MOR-R-21	Residents to the north of Hart Hill, Brown Muir and to the south of Elgin (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 289) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP26 Elgin (Visualisation 7.26: Viewpoint 26: Elgin) Receptor group can be found on Pages 13, 14 & 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of an undulating forested landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and there are some detracting features, including an existing OHL to the south. Open views across the valley will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Residents of individual detached farmsteads and properties within and surrounding Thornshill, Birnie, and Longmorn to the west, and Clackmarras, and the B9103 to the east, all to the south of Elgin and to the north of Hart Hill and Brown Muir. The landscape is characterised by gently rolling agricultural farmland, and frequent areas of coniferous and mixed deciduous woodland. Views are generally contained to near or mid-distance only, with only occasional far-distance views afforded, such as from Longmorn, Clackmarras and rising ground to the north of the B9103, where views southwest towards Brown Muir and Cairn Uish with the Rothes Wind Farm occasionally discernible on the skyline. There are occasional detracting features in views, including local wood poles, and larger 275 kV OHL to the south, and a 132 kV OHL to the east. <u>View During Construction</u> Management felling of commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC and for temporary access tracks would not be readily noticeable in views, with lower-level activity screened from view by intervening topography, vegetation and built form. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be more noticeable on the skyline due to their height and movement, but even so, they would be noticeable in a very small portion of the view only, and at some distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a barely perceptible feature within views south. The tops of towers may be discernible where they cross higher ground, such as the slopes of Mill Buie, Mill Our and Brown Muir, but would be visible across a small portion of the view, with most towers screened by intervening woodland, vegetation, and localised topography. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Views of the Proposed Development during the summer months would be similar to those in winter due to the amount of coniferous forestry in the area, although deciduous vegetation in leaf would provide additional screening for many receptors. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment During Construction</u> Low <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u>	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> Construciton activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment would be slightly more perceptible from receptors due to increased proximity, and its positioning in a more direct line of sight for receptors, particularly those further west. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> The Kellas Alternative Alignment would remain slightly more perceptible in views, particularly for those receptors further west. It would be visible across the skyline of a very small portion of mid to far-distance views but would slightly increase the linear extent of the Proposed Development visible across the wider view for some receptors. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Summer)</i> Deciduous vegetation in summer would provide some additional screening to reduce the magnitude to Negligible to Low in summer. The geographical extent would be negligible to low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment - Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-22	Residents within and adjacent to Fogwatt / A941 (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 95) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 13 & 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural upland farmland and woodland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contain detracting features within views including an existing OHL and the A941. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Properties are located within the village of Fogwatt and include individual scattered properties adjacent to the village and either side of the A941. The village is set within an undulating mosaic of woodland and agricultural farmland, with many views to the south screened or filtered by coniferous and mixed deciduous woodland associated with Cockmuir Wood to the southwest, and Millbuies Wood and Country Park to the east / southeast. The woodland of Millbuies Wood largely screens views of Brown Muir beyond, although some far-distance views to woodland across Hart Hill, to Brown Muir, and to more distant Mill Buie, are afforded where there are slightly more open views south. Detecting features to the south include an existing 275 kV OHL, visible in the mid-distance of some views as its crosses the Glen of Rothes. The busy A941 is also visible in the near to mid-distance for some receptors but is screened or filtered by woodland or built form for others. <u>View During Construction</u> Given the extent of woodland screening, much of the construction activity would be screened from view, with the exception of the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, which would impinge into the skyline of views, particularly to the south and southeast across Brown Muir. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be intermittently visible within views to the southwest, south, and southeast. The tops of some towers – including two angle towers at the bottom of Brown Muir, used to parallel the existing 275 kV OHL – would be visible in a very small proportion of views, above the plantation woodland as the Proposed Development crosses Hart Hil and Brown Muir, although much would be screened by intervening topography, vegetation and built form. The introduction of additional infrastructure within a predominantly rural, upland landscape would further deteriorate views for receptors, adding additional detracting features into views, albeit across a small portion of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, additional screening from deciduous vegetation through Millbuies Country Park, along the Glen Burn, and within Cockmuir and Buirkenbaud Woods, would further limit views towards the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-R-23	Netherglen and Coleburn (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 24) <u>Representative Viewpoint</u> VP27 is specific to the A941, Coleburn but can be referred to for an illustration of how local views may appear: (Visualisation 7.27: Viewpoint 27: A941, Coleburn) Receptor group can be found on Pages 13 & 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural moorland and woodland landscape with near to far-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contain detracting features including the A941 and existing OHL. Views into the upland farmland and moorland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing views</u> Properties at Netherglen and Coleburn are situated at the base or the lower slopes of Glen of Rothes valley, within a mosaic landscape of farmland, moorland and woodland. Receptors experience varying degrees of enclosure due to the rising topography to the east with Brown Muir, and to the west with Hart Hill, and by extensive woodland across Hart Hill, and along Glen of Rothes to the south. Views north for receptors at Netherglen encompass open fields in the foreground framed by the rising sides of the valley slopes to the east and west and the associated woodland. Principal views are oriented east–west, rather than north toward the site of the Proposed Development .The A941 is a detracting feature within the view, as is the communications tower on Brown Muir. Views from receptors around Coleburn distillery include open fields across to rising valley slopes with areas of dense scrub and moorland within the mid-distance and far-distance. Extensive areas of woodland in the near to mid-distance help contain views to the south, west, and east. Views from receptors slightly further north have some far-distance views across farmland and the rising slopes of Brown Muir and Hart Hill, but also a good degree of screening from woodland. There are more open views towards the existing 275 kV OHL through the landscape to the north. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC and temporary access tracks would be noticeable in some locations, slightly opening up views towards some of the towers. Construction activity of the full extent of some towers would be visible for some receptors, albeit some views would be oblique. Even so, construction activity would be highly noticeable and distracting with uncharacteristic movement. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature within northern views for receptors at Netherglen, with views of the Proposed Development in the mid-distance as it crosses the valley. Views would be oblique, and to the west would be partially screened by topography and vegetation around Hart Hill. The Proposed Development would also be a prominent feature within views east for receptors with slightly more open views, such as those around Coleburn Distillery. The Proposed Development would be particularly visible as it skirts around Brown Muir, with a number of towers skylined in views. The Proposed Development would also be seen in conjunction with the existing 275 kV OHL, increasing the extent and amount of infrastructure in views, albeit a moderate to small portion of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain prominent above the skyline for individual detached properties, although some deciduous vegetation along the A941 would provide some thickening of screening particularly to the west. Even so, the overall character of views is unlikely to be considerably different to winter views and therefore the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> A small area of management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC at Hart Hill is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry would not change visibility of individual towers and the Proposed Development would remain highly visible, particularly where it crosses Glen Burn and around Brown Muir. For receptors at Netherglen, it is anticipated that views northwest, will be softened by natural regeneration of scrub and small trees, through careful management within the OC, on the northwestern slopes of Brown Muir. The vegetation will soften views of the base of the towers as they cross the Glen Burn, however the towers will remain prominent on higher ground. The overall magnitude of change is assessed to remain as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-R-24	Residents to the east of the A941 and at Rothies Glen House (Castle) (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 3) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP27 is specific to the A941, Coleburn but can be referred to for an illustration of how local views may appear: (Visualisation 7.27: Viewpoint 27: A941, Coleburn) Receptor group can be found on Page 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of an enclosed rural moorland and woodland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant but contain few detracting features. Framed views along the valley will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are located within property to the east of the A941 and to the west at Rothies Glen House (Castle), all situated within low-lying ground in the Glen of Rothies valley. The surrounding landscape is a mosaic of farmland, moorland and woodland. Receptors experience a varying degree of enclosure due to rising topography of the valley sides (Brown Muir to the east and Hart Hill, Scar Hill, Brylach Hill and Bracken Noits to the west and southwest) and adjacent areas of woodland. Views are enclosed by extensive woodland to the northwest and west across Hart Hill and Brylach Hill, as well as by woodland within the Glen of Rothies valley and along the A941. Properties to the east of the A941 face east-west, with oblique views towards the site of the Proposed Development. Rothies Glen House is oriented northwest-southeast and extends up to 4 storeys plus a tower room above allowing far-distance views, but these are still generally contained to the valley, backdropped by rising hills. There are no visible detracting features within views, although the nearby Breedon Rothies Glen Quarry may be visible from upper storeys of Rothies Glen House (Castle), despite it being well screened by trees and vegetation. <u>View During Construction</u> Given the extent of woodland screening and rising topography, the majority of the construction activity would be screened from view, with the exception of the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing which may just impinge into views across the valley to the north. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would not be generally perceptible within views north due to screening from extensive deciduous and coniferous woodland and localised topography. Even so, there may be glimpsed views from upper storey windows and the turret room of Rothies Glen House (Castle), where the Proposed Development crosses the A941, but within a very small portion across the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, deciduous vegetation would provide thicker screening, but glimpsed views may remain above or between woodland blocks. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have established in this time. There would be no discernible change in year 15 with only the upper portions of towers likely to be visible and therefore the magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-25	Residents within and north of Auchinroath (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 22) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 14 & 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of an enclosed rural moorland and woodland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant, but they contain few detracting features. Framed views along the valley will be	<u>Existing View</u> Scattered individual properties are situated along and to the east of the A941, and within and to the north of Auchinroath. They are located on the lower slopes of Teindhall Hill and Brown Muir, within the Glen of Rothies valley and are set within a mosaic landscape of farmland, moorland and woodland. Receptors experience varying degrees of enclosure due to intervening rising topography of the valley slopes to the east and west and blocks of vegetation. Views to the north are largely screened by the topography of the lower slopes of Stony Hil and Brylach Hill to the west, and Brown Muir to the north, as well as by woodland along Glen of Rothies. The A941 is the only detracting feature in some views. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity is not expected to be visible, although the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing may be perceptible across the A941 and above adjacent hills (Hart Hill and Brown Muir) but would not alter the baseline characteristics of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> No Change <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> No Change	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Neutral <u>Operational Phase -</u>

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium to High . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would not be perceptible in the far-distance of views to the north as it crosses the Rothies valley, Hart Hill or Brown Muir due to intervening topography and coniferous woodland. The magnitude of change is assessed as No Change . The duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, deciduous vegetation would thicken existing vegetation, The Proposed Development would remain imperceptible. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining No Change . The duration would be long-term.		<u>Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Neutral
MOR-R-26	Residents along the Burn of the Elms (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 23) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 13 & 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and woodland landscape with near to far-distance views into the uplands. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High . <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contain some detracting features such as existing A roads. Views onto the lowland farmland and onto distant uplands will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Residents are located in individual properties within and / or adjacent to the Burn of the Elms, including receptors at Milltown, Blackhills, Cairneyhillock, Coldhome, Braehead, Ordhill, and Rosebrae. Views range between open to filtered outlooks from properties and their curtilages looking south. Receptors experience views across fields with intermittent areas of woodland and vegetation in the foreground continuing in the mid-distance. Where views are not significantly screened, mid-distance views culminating in the wooded hills and uplands to the south associated with Mill Buie, Mill Our, Hart Hill and Brown Muir are afforded, but most views are contained by woodland associated with Millbuies Loch and the Burn of the Elms. Views to the north include some far-distance views across lower ground towards more distant hills. There are few detracting features within views although the telecommunications mast on Brown Muir is visible on the skyline, along with the tops of some towers associated with the existing 275 kV OHL to the southeast. <u>View During Construction</u> There would be very limited felling of managed commercial forestry or native broadleaf woodland visible in views, with much of the lower-level construction activity screened due to undulations in local topography and vegetation. However, installation of the towers through the use of cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be noticeable on the skyline of views, albeit across a fairly small proportion of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as low-level construction activity would be mostly screened, with activity seen across a relatively small portion of the view only, and seen in the context of and existing OHL. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be visible in mid-distance views across the lower slopes of Brown Muir and through Badentinan Wood. Lower portions of towers would be screened by intervening topography and / or woodland, but the tops would be visible to varying degrees and extents across views. Receptors more distant generally have more open foreground views and look up towards Brown Muir and Teindland Wood, and so would have a larger extent of the Proposed Development visible in views. Receptors closer to the Proposed Development are likely to have less linear extent visible, but proportionally taller towers in the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as lower portions of the Proposed Development would not be readily perceptible, with upper portions also partially screened or viewed from a distance. The uncharacteristic activity, movement, and disruption of construction would also have ceased. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the presence of deciduous vegetation along the Burn of the Elms would provide some additional lower-level and foreground screening, but as many receptors look across fields and up towards the Proposed Development, there would be little change for some receptors between winter and summer views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low to Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant as many receptors would have some	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			additional screening in summer months but visibility would remain similar to winter.		
MOR-R-27	Residents to the southwest of Badentinan Wood (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 6) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 13, 14, 16 & 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland, moorland and woodland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contain some detracting features, including an existing OHL. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing Views</u> Individual detached properties are situated on the mid and lower slopes on the eastern side of Brown Muir, adjacent to Teindland Wood and Altonside. All properties are well contained, situated within area of upland farmland with surrounding areas of large coniferous woodland to the east, with smaller pockets to the north, south, and west, with moorland on the upper slopes to the south. Views north and northwest from Moniemouies, Teindland Mains and Teinland Wells are largely screened by a coniferous woodland shelterbelt in the foreground. Burnside is set further south, so the shelter belt is situated within the mid-distance of views with farmland in the foreground. Far-distance views are largely screened by intervening trees, but the existing 275 kV OHL is occasionally visible beyond intervening tree belts. <u>View During Construction</u> Much of the construction activity would be screened by intervening vegetation and farm buildings. Loss of trees for management felling purposes and for the OC through Bedentinan Wood is unlikely to be readily noticeable beyond the foreground coniferous tree belts. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be clearly noticeable above the skyline but much of the construction activity would be screened from view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be short-term. Despite proximity of receptors, effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as much of the construction activity would be screened beyond foreground coniferous vegetation, reducing the extent of activity visible in views. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Much of the Proposed Development would be screened in views to the north from the properties at Burnside, Teinland Mains, Teinland Wells and Burnside due to the coniferous woodland in the foreground and mid-distance together with slightly sloping topography. The top of the towers, however, would be visible through any gaps in the treeline or through deciduous branches in winter. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as the Proposed Development would be largely screened, occupying a relatively small portion of the view, and the uncharacteristic activity, movement, and disruption of construction would have ceased. It would also be seen in conjunction with the existing 275 kV OHL. <i>Summer</i> Any deciduous vegetation would help strengthen existing screening, however the majority of the planting is coniferous and therefore views of the Proposed Development would be similar to winter views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant as the majority of the planting is coniferous, so visibility in summer months would remain similar to winter. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. The additional trees within Badentinan Wood and at Altonside would strengthen screening of lower-level portions of towers, particularly for receptors to the east at Teindland Mains and Teinland Wells, However, visibility for remaining receptors is likely to remain similar. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant as planting would strengthen existing screening, but overall, views would remain similar.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-R-28	Residents on the lower slopes of Brown Muir (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 13) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP61 B9103, Cranloch (Visualisation 7.61: Viewpoint 61: B9103, Cranloch) Receptor group can be found on Pages 13, 14 & 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland, moorland and woodland landscape with near to mid-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contain the detracting features of an existing OHL. Views across the rolling farmland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing Views</u> Receptors are residents of individual detached properties located on the mid slopes on the northern side of Brown Muir between Wester Millbuies, adjacent to the A941 in the west, to Oldshields, adjacent to Badentinan Wood in the east. Properties include Wester Millbuies, Wester Millbuies Farm, Humbreck, Logieburn, Greenside, Woodbrae, Strypehead and Oldshields. Situated within a landscape that largely comprises rolling farmland with pockets of woodland, with moorland on the upper slopes of Brown Muir, receptors have mainly near to mid-distance views of surrounding farmland and woodland. Occasional far-distance views to distant hills are obtained by residents, primarily to the northeast. All receptors have open near-distant views onto an existing 275 kV OHL that runs west to northeast across the landscape, although the presence of coniferous and deciduous blocks of woodland and forestry help to contain wider views, along with the rising topography of Brown Muir to the south. <u>View During Construction</u> Views of the construction activity would be extensive. Whilst lower-level activity may be screened by intervening coniferous trees and localised undulations in topography, the activity and movement associated with the works in close proximity to receptors would be uncharacteristic and intrusive. Management felling beyond the OC would also be clearly noticeable, opening up views of construction activity for a greater length in the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a clearly noticeable feature to the south of the properties at Wester Millbuies, with views of the Proposed Development in the mid-distance as it climbs the western side of Brown Muir and continues eastwards. The Proposed Development would be located on higher ground, beyond the existing 275 kV OHL so it would be clearly skylined across a considerable portion of the view. However, lower sections of the Proposed Development are likely to be screened by intervening topography. Receptors at Wester Millbuies Farm have similar views to the south as the rest of Wester Millbuies, although with some additional foreground vegetation provides some additional limited screening. However, the Proposed Development would be a perceptible feature on the skyline, beyond the existing 275 kV OHL. The receptors here would also have clear views towards the two angle towers to the front of the properties, some 600 m or so to the southeast. Further to the east are receptors at Strypes and Oldshields. The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature within southern views from these properties, and coniferous forestry removed for management felling purposes beyond the OC would not have matured by this stage, resulting in a more open backdrop beyond the Proposed Development, and skylining a greater proportion of towers. The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature in northern views from properties at Humbreck and Woodbrae. The Proposed Development would be situated within close proximity to Humbreck, where the OHL would be dominant in the foreground of open views to the north, where it parallels the existing 275 kV OHL. The Proposed Development is situated further back into the mid-distance of northern views from Woodbrae; however, the OHL would remain clearly prominent as it crosses open fields. Intervening trees may provide some elements where views toward lower portions of towers are filtered, but much would remain skylined and prominent. The Proposed Development would also be a prominent feature in views south from properties at Logieburn and Greenside. Open views of the Proposed Development together with the existing 275 kV OHL would occur, with both crossing open farmland in the fore and mid-distance of views. Intervening trees may provide some screening of lower portions of towers, particularly areas where more coniferous woodland is present, but due to the extent of the Proposed Development in this location, most would remain prominent and skylined. There would be tree clearance for management felling beyond the OC where it crosses the Logie Burn and within the plantation shelterbelt to the south of Logieburn and Greenside, resulting in slightly increased visibility of towers for all properties. While detracting elements such as the existing 275 kV OHL are already visible for residents, the introduction of taller towers within an otherwise attractive rural landscape would	<u>During Construction</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			further deteriorate views in close proximity. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Given the extent of coniferous planting in the area, most views would remain similar in summer to those experienced in winter. Deciduous trees in leaf along the Logie Burn may provide additional filtering and screening of the Proposed Development, but given its visible extent across open farmland at this this location, any additional filtering is unlikely to have a significant effect on the magnitude of change, which is therefore anticipated to remain High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC and forest edge fringe planting within the OC (refer to Appendix 7.6: Forestry Landscape Mitigation Principles) is likely to have established in this time. The replanted forestry will provide some degree of screening for individual towers to the east of the properties towards Altonside, slightly reducing the extent of visibility to the Proposed Development (particularly for those around Logieburn, Greenside, Woodbrae, and Oldshields). Those towers in close proximity would remain highly prominent and against the skyline in the foreground of views. Deciduous fringe planting is anticipated to soften the appearance of towers and the linear cleared corridor through the forestry to the east. The overall magnitude is unlikely to change however and is anticipated to remain as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-29	Residents south of the Burn of the Elms (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 4) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP61 B9103, Cranloch (Visualisation 7.61: Viewpoint 61: B9103, Cranloch) Receptor group can be found on Pages 13 & 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland, moorland and woodland landscape with near to far-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contains detracting features including an existing OHL. Views into the upland farmland and moorland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing Views</u> Receptors include residents at Angus House Farm, Stonehouse, and Bog O'Fearn. They are situated on the mid and lower slopes on the northern side of Brown Muir, to the south of Burn of the Elms and Blackhills. Receptors are afforded open, mid-distance views to the south which are foreshortened by rising ground to the north of Brown Muir. The slopes rise steeply towards the hill and feature pastoral farmland with belts of coniferous woodland. Views to the north include some far-distance views across lower ground towards more distant hills, but most views are contained by woodland associated with Millbuies Loch and the Burn of the Elms. An existing 275 kV OHL runs west to northeast to the south of the receptors and is clearly visible within all southern views from properties. <u>View During Construction</u> There would be limited felling of managed commercial forestry or native broadleaf woodland in views, beyond the OC, and whilst some lower-level construction activity would be screened due to undulations in local topography and vegetation, much of the construction works would be visible in views in the mid-distance, immediately beyond the existing 275 kV OHL. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Receptors at Angus Farmhouse. Stonehouse, and Bog O'Fearn have views south partially screened by localised landform, as well as vegetation. This helps to limit the extent of the Proposed Development in views. Even so, it would be a noticeable feature in views to the south, and skylined in parts. Views towards the Proposed Development as it crosses the mid slope of Brown Muir to parallel the existing 275 kV OHL would be particularly noticeable, and as it travels further east. Whilst detracting elements - namely the existing 275 kV OHL – are already present in views for residents, the introduction of taller towers within an otherwise attractive rural landscape would further deteriorate near to mid-distance views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Local deciduous vegetation, including garden and roadside trees, would help further screen elements of the Proposed Development, but sections visible in winter would largely remain visible in summer, with the Proposed Development skylined across hill in the mid-distance. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. The additional trees within Badentinan Wood and at Altonside would strengthen screening of lower-level portions of towers to the east, however the Proposed Development would remain visible in the skyline. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-30	Blackburn and Cranloch (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 19) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP61 B9103, Cranloch (Visualisation 7.61: Viewpoint 61: B9103, Cranloch) Receptor group can be found on Pages 13 & 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of surrounding rural farmland, moorland and woodland with near to far-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High . <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and include an existing OHL. However, views into the upland farmland and woodland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Residents include scattered individual properties around Cranloch and Blackburn, including individual properties of Clatternbriggs, Cranloch, Bellvue, and Roslyn. Properties are set within rolling farmland with large areas of coniferous forestry in the surrounding landscape, including Blackburn Wood and Trochelhill Wood to the east; and Badentinan Wood and Teindland Wood to the south. Mixed coniferous and deciduous woodland also encloses views to the north. Despite the extent of woodland, views include some mid and far-distance views south and east across the River Spey valley, although most views are near to mid-distance only due to the enclosing woodland and gentle topography. The existing 132 kV OHL is prominent in near-distant views across the farmland. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC and for temporary access tracks, may be noticeable to the southwest at Altonside and west of the Burn of Walkerstrough, slightly increasing visibility of construction activity at this location. Whilst woodland and distance would screen much of the lower-level construction activity, views of towers and diamond crossing construction would be clearly noticeable, particularly the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing in the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, but the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Existing retained coniferous woodland at Blackburn Wood and Badentinan Wood would help screen much of the Proposed Development, although it would become a visible feature within views due to its height. The tops of towers would impinge into the skyline of views, and with the existing OHL and diamond crossings, it would create a degree of wirescaping in some views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Due to the amount of surrounding coniferous woodland, the Proposed Development would continue to be visible within views in summer, with little change in visibility. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC and forest edge fringe planting (refer to Appendix 7.6: Forestry Landscape Mitigation Principles) is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry to the southwest at Altonside and west of the Burn of Walkerstrough may help partially screen the lower portions of some individual towers while fringe planting is unlikely to be noticeable within the angle of view and the Proposed Development would remain visible in the skyline in some views. The magnitude of change is assessed to remain as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-31	Residents at Altonside (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 20)	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of an enclosed woodland landscape, set with a wider landscape of upland farmland. The	<u>Existing Views</u> Receptors are located to the west of the River Spey valley and are set within a landscape of open rolling farmland with extensive areas of coniferous forestry as well as mixed deciduous woodland along the River Spey. Residential receptors include those at Altonside, Altonside Farm, Braemuir, and Badentinan, directly adjacent to the B9103. Views experienced from these receptors are largely enclosed by Badentinan Wood and Teindland Wood, to create an enclosed, intimate character with no far-distance views. Apart from the B9103 on which most of the properties are located, there are generally no other detracting features due to enclosure by woodland, although oblique glimpses north from Braemuir towards the existing 275 kV OHL are likely to be	<u>During Construction</u> High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	<u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP61 B9103, Cranloch (Visualisation 7.61: Viewpoint 61: B9103, Cranloch) Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not specifically identified as nationally or regionally significant and there are views of detracting features including an existing OHL. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	obtained across an open field towards Redbog. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of managed commercial forestry beyond the OC and temporary access tracks would considerably alter the baseline characteristics by opening up views of construction works. All tree screening between receptors and the construction works would be removed, including to the front of properties (to the east of the B9103), opening up views towards existing 275 kV OHL and the 132 kV OHL beyond. Construction works would be in close proximity, with the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing introducing uncharacteristic movement and activity. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, but the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature within views as mitigation planting back to the OC would not have matured by this stage, leaving open views across to the Proposed Development and to existing OHLs to the north and east. Views of the Proposed Development would be particularly prominent for residents located at Trochekhill Country House in which southern views overlook the Proposed Development to the south. This would also result in clear views of the two Diamond Crossings to the east, substantially increasing the amount of infrastructure in views and creating a wirescaping effect. The baseline characteristics of the view would remain substantially changed. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development’s diamond crossings and existing OHL would remain similar to winter views. The significant amount of tree removal to facilitate the management felling and access tracks would not have regrown by this stage, and whilst deciduous garden vegetation may contribute to some localised screening, it would be limited. The surrounding forestry is coniferous, such that summer and winter views are largely the same. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC and forest edge fringe planting within the OC (refer to Appendix 7.6: Forestry Landscape Mitigation Principles) is likely to have established in this time. The replanted forestry would provide screening of lower portions of towers, as well as some upper portions if tree planting is sufficient to re-enclose views. Replanted forestry on the eastern side of the B9103 would provide screening of the diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 2 & 3), although tops of towers may remain visible above the maturing trees. Fringe planting is anticipated to be planted with a naturalistic edge and further soften the appearance of lower portions of towers and the hard linear edge of forestry through the OC. The magnitude of change is assessed to reduce to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-32A	Dipple (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 17) <u>Representative viewpoints</u> VP28 River Spey valley (Visualisation 7.28: Viewpoint 28: The Spey Valley); and VP65 Orbliston	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and woodland landscape with near to far-distance views across the River Spey valley. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Dipple is situated within the Spey Valley SLA and is therefore identified as regionally	<u>Existing View</u> Residential receptors include properties at Dipple, Cairnend, Trochelhill Country House, and Millhlill. Receptors are set within a gently undulating farmed landscape alongside the River Spey. Views across the River Spey valley are near and mid-distance across the floodplain, enclosed hills, including Ordiequish Hill to the east. Properties to the west, notably Trochekhill Country House, are on slightly higher ground such that far-distance, open views south are afforded across agricultural fields backclothed by Ben Aigan. Two existing OHLs are present in views south, detracting from the scenic quality of the River Spey valley although they are generally backclothed by surrounding vegetation and hills, such that the skyline of views of more distant hills is not interrupted. Some garden vegetation and trees around properties at Dipple provide some local-level screening and enclosure, but outlooks from properties are generally open and mid-distance with a skyline of surrounding hills. <u>View During Construction</u> The extent of construction activity across the River Spey and felling across Ordiequish Hill valley would be clearly visible, due to the surrounding open, flat topography. Activity and construction works would be	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	(Visualisation 7.65: Viewpoint 65: Orbliston) Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	significant. Views from within the SLA will be valued by residents, although they contain the detracting features of the existing OHL. Even so, the value of the view is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	uncharacteristic in the generally tranquil, rural valley. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a highly noticeable feature within views, it would interrupt the skyline and detract from the rural, open character of the landscape. For properties on slightly higher ground to the west (including Cairnend, Trochelhill Country House, and Millhill), the Proposed Development would cross to the front of properties across their principal view, impinging into the skyline and replacing the skyline of more distant hills. Properties within the valley, including those at Dipple, would also view the Proposed Development clearly across the skyline, although at slightly greater distance. The visual impact of the Proposed Development on all receptors would be further increased to the east where it crosses up Ordiequish Hill. Clearance of forestry here would leave visible tracks of removed woodland through Wood of Ordiequish, emphasising the artificial corridor through the woodland. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, deciduous garden, field and roadside vegetation would provide a degree of additional screening, but most views are open across the valley, such that views towards the Proposed Development would remain similar to winter views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC and forest edge fringe planting within the OC (refer to Appendix 7.6: Forestry Landscape Mitigation Principles) is likely to have established in this time. The replanted forestry would provide screening of lower portions of towers on Ordiequish Hill, as well as some upper portions if tree planting is sufficient to re-enclose views. Deciduous mitigation planting would be planted with a naturalistic edge to further soften the appearance of lower portions of towers and the hard linear edge of forestry through the OC. Even so, the Proposed Development would remain the tallest features within near to mid-distance views, remaining in the skyline above more distant hills. The overall magnitude is unlikely to change as a result and is anticipated to remain as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-32B	Orbliston (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 29) <u>Representative viewpoints</u> VP28 River Spey valley (Visualisation 7.28: Viewpoint 28: The Spey Valley); and VP65 Orbliston (Visualisation 7.65: Viewpoint 65: Orbliston) Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and woodland landscape with near to far-distance views across the River Spey valley. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Orbliston is situated within The Spey Valley SLA and is therefore identified as regionally significant. Views from within the SLA will be valued by residents, although they contain the detracting features of the existing OHL. Even so, the value of the view is recorded as Medium to High.	<u>Existing View</u> Residential receptors include properties at Burnside of Dipple, Westerton, Easterton Cottage, and properties at Orbliston. Receptors are set within a gently undulating farmed landscape alongside the River Spey. Views across the River Spey valley are near and mid-distance across the floodplain, enclosed by hills, including Ordiequish Hill to the east. Properties to the west are more enclosed by garden and roadside vegetation, and vegetation associated with the Red Burn. This provides some additional screening, especially in summer, and limits panoramic views across the valley. Two existing OHLs are present in views, with many properties located between the 132 kV OHL to the north and the 275 kV OHL to the south. Vegetation in close proximity to properties helps to reduce the visual prominence of the OHLs. <u>View During Construction</u> The extent of construction activity across the River Spey valley would be clearly visible for many receptors due to the surrounding open, flat topography and limited intervening vegetation. Properties at Orbliston are slightly better screened due to trying to visually block out the presence of the existing OHLs. Even so, a number of properties front onto the site of the Proposed Development such that construction would be clearly noticeable in the tranquil, rural valley. Management felling of woodland through Badentinan Wood may also up views of construction activity for properties to the northwest, including Shalom and Pinewood, who back onto the railway line and overlook farmland towards Altonside and Badentinan Wood. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		<u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a highly noticeable feature within views due to its height and scale, it would interrupt the skyline and detract from the rural, open character of the landscape. For properties to the west, within a slightly more enclosed landscape, the Proposed Development would be more screened, but towers would still be visible between vegetation and on the skyline of views across the front of properties. A number of receptors within the valley, including those at Burnside of Dipple, and properties in Orbliston (including Orbliston Farm Cottages) would become partially ‘boxed in’ by the Proposed Development, with the existing 132 kV OHL immediately south. Properties to the northwest, including Blackburn Croft, Shalom, and Pinewood, would have visibility of an angle tower to the south, and diamond crossings to the southwest of views. The presence of an increased number of OHL infrastructure in the vicinity would create a degree of wirescaping in views. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, deciduous garden, field and roadside vegetation would provide a degree of additional screening, particularly around Red Burn, but the Proposed Development would remain a prominent feature in the skyline, particularly for receptors with more open views. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining High. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC and forest edge fringe planting within the OC (refer to Appendix 7.6: Forestry Landscape Mitigation Principles) within the OC are likely to have established in this time. The replanted forestry would provide additional screening of lower portions of towers on Ordiequish Hill, as well as some upper portions if tree planting is sufficient to re-enclose views. Deciduous mitigation planting would be planted with a naturalistic edge and further soften the appearance of lower portions of towers and the hard linear edge of forestry through the OC, but even so, the Proposed Development would remain highly visible for the majority of receptors, including the two diamond crossings and an angle tower. The overall magnitude is unlikely to change as a result and is anticipated to remain as High. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term.		<u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-33A	Residents in the River Spey valley north of Inchberry (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 11) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP62 Inchberry (Visualisation 7.62: Viewpoint 62: Inchberry) Receptor group can be found on Pages 16 & 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and woodland landscape with near to far-distance views across the River Spey valley. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views across the River Spey valley are regionally recognised due to its designation as an SLA, but views contain the detracting features of existing OHLs. Even so, the value of the view is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Individual properties are situated to the north of the settlement of Inchberry and set within a farmed, rolling landscape with areas of deciduous and coniferous woodland. Receptors in properties on rising ground to the west (particularly Woodside and Dykeside) experience views to the east across the River Spey valley, across a mosaic of farmland with areas of woodland in the fore and mid-distance, and backclothed by Thief’s Hill and Whiteash Hill and associated Wood of Ordiequish. Receptors within properties in the valley experience slightly more contained views across the River Spey valley with a larger extent of flatter foreground farmland, and tops of surrounding hills only. There are visible sections of an existing 275 kV OHL in close proximity that crosses the landscape from west to east before rising up Ordiequish Hill. A more distant 132 kV OHL is also visible across the River Spey valley and Ordiequish Hill, backclothed by surrounding vegetation and hills. <u>View During Construction</u> Lower-level construction activity is likely to be screened from receptors by intervening topography and vegetation but upper elements, including the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be clearly noticeable and detracting features in the skyline of mid-distance views, albeit intermittently through vegetation. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to high. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be noticeable on the skyline of views and across a moderate portion of the view. The Proposed Development would be particularly prominent within eastern views as it extends across open fields at Orbliston before crossing the River Spey and Ordiequish Hill, forming the far-distance of views. The removal of woodland to accommodate the OC across Ordiequish Hill may also emphasize the Proposed	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to high <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			infrastructure by creating an artificial straight line across the hillside. Furthermore, the Proposed Development would be visible beyond the existing 275 kV OHL, creating a degree of wirescaping within views. The introduction of additional, large-scale infrastructure into views is would further detract from the elements of scenic quality in the landscape. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, deciduous vegetation within gardens, as well as roadside and field boundary vegetation would help to filter views towards the Proposed Development. Even so, open views across farmland would remain open, with the Proposed Development clearly visible across a portion of the view on the skyline. It would also remain clearly visible across Ordiequish Hill. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC and forest edge fringe planting within the OC (refer to Appendix 7.6: Forestry Landscape Mitigation Principles) are likely to have established in this time. The replanted forestry would provide screening of lower portions of towers on Ordiequish Hill, as well as some upper portions if tree planting is sufficient to re-enclose views. Deciduous mitigation planting would be planted with a naturalistic edge and further soften the appearance of lower portions of towers and the hard linear edge of forestry through the OC. The towers would however remain clearly visible within intermittent views across the valley. The magnitude of change will therefore remain as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-33B	Residents in and surrounding Inchberry (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 43) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP62 Inchberry (Visualisation 7.62: Viewpoint 62: Inchberry) Receptor group can be found on Pages 16 & 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and woodland landscape with near to far-distance views across the River Spey valley. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views across the River Spey valley are regionally recognised due to its designation as an SLA, but views contain the detracting features of existing OHLs. Even so, the value of the view is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Individual properties are situated within and adjacent to the settlement of Inchberry and on the lower slopes of Findlay's Seat to the west of Inchberry. Properties are set within a gently rolling, farmed landscape with areas of deciduous and coniferous woodland. Receptors in elevated properties at Findlay's Seat experience views to the east across the River Spey valley, across a mosaic of farmland with areas of woodland in the near to mid-distance, and backclothed by woodland at Thief's Hill and Whiteash Hill and Wood of Ordiequish. Receptors within properties at lower elevations to the east experience intermittent views across the River Spey valley due to intervening woodland. There are two visible existing OHLs that cross the landscape from west to east before extending climbing up Ordiequish Hill; the 275 kV OHL is particularly prominent given its greater size and closer proximity. <u>View During Construction</u> Most of the lower-level construction activity is likely to be screened from receptors by intervening topography and vegetation, except for narrow views northwest for some receptors around the B9015 where there is no screening of views by intervening woodland. Upper elements, including the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be clearly noticeable in the skyline of mid to far-distance views for all receptors, The extent of management felling and tree removal across Ordiequish Hill would be clearly noticeable in the backdrop of views beyond the existing OHL corridors through Wood of Ordiequish. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be particularly noticeable within eastern views as it crosses open fields at Orbliston before crossing up Ordiequish Hill, forming the far-distance of views. The removal of woodland to accommodate the OC across Ordiequish Hill may also be visible, along with stretches of the Proposed Development to the northwest across more open ground between woodland blocks. Receptors at northern properties in Inchberry and properties at St Marys, although in closer proximity to the Proposed Development, are partially enclosed by surrounding vegetation which would limit the linear extent of the Proposed Development within views. Where it is visible, it would be seen beyond existing OHLs, particularly the more prominent 275 kV OHL. Distance and intervening vegetation are likely to avoid a sense of wirescaping in most views except perhaps across Ordiequish Hill, as the extent of management felling replanting would not have established by this time, creating a very wide, open swathe through Wood of Ordiequish. The magnitude of	<u>During Construction</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would be further screened by intervening vegetation, although it would still remain visible in more open views and particularly as it crosses Ordiequish Hill. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC and forest edge fringe planting within the OC (refer to Appendix 7.6: Forestry Landscape Mitigation Principles) are likely to have established in this time. The replanted forestry would provide screening of lower portions of towers on Ordiequish Hill, as well as some upper portions if tree planting is sufficient to re-enclose views although the tops of towers would remain visible in intermittent views across the valley. Deciduous mitigation planting would be planted with a naturalistic edge and further soften the appearance of lower portions of towers and the hard linear edge of forestry through the OC. Even so, the Proposed Development would remain visible in more open views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant in year 15 as views would be further screened by the additional planting across Ordiequish Hill, and the linear appearance of the OC across Ordiequish Hill would also be softened.		
MOR-R-34	Residents within the River Spey valley at Haugh of Orton (between Inchberry and Orton) (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 17) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP62 Inchberry (Visualisation 7.62: Viewpoint 62: Inchberry) Receptor group can be found on Page 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and enclosed woodland landscape with near to far-distance views along the River Spey valley. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Properties are situated within The Spey Valley SLA so views are identified as regionally significant. There are few visible detracting features. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Residential receptors include scattered individual properties to the east of the River Spey along the lower slopes of the Hill of Cairnty, properties within the base of the River Spey valley and properties along the lower slopes of Findlay’s Seat. Receptors are set within a well treed valley characterised by farmland alongside the river floodplain. Views of the surrounding landscape are generally mid to far-distance. Open views across the valley to distant hills to the northwest are available from receptors on higher ground to the east of River Spey, along the lower slopes of the Hill of Cairnty. Properties on lower ground in the valley floor experience intermittent views across the River Spey valley that are backdropped by Thief’s Hill and Whiteash Hill to the east, and the lower slopes of Findlay’s Seat to the west. Properties to the west, along the lower slopes of Findlay’s Seat, also experience expansive views of the valley, backdropped by Hill of Cairnty, Thief’s Hill and Wood of Ordiequish. The extensive woodland to the east associated with the Wood of Ordiequish, as well as extensive woodland to the west associated with Findlay’s Seat and Teindland Wood, help screen views of existing infrastructure and buildings. Woodland within the valley floor along the River Spey and individual properties and watercourses further characterise the landscape and break up far-distance views. There are few detracting features, although two existing OHLs are visible in the valley and across Ordiequish Hill in the distance. <u>View During Construction</u> Removal of woodland across Ordiequish Hill for management felling beyond the OC may be noticeable for receptors to the west, on the lower slopes of Findlay’s Seat. Similarly, receptors to the east, on the lower slopes of the Hill of Cairnty, would experience intermittent views of construction activity in both the valley and up Ordiequish Hill, although intermittently screened by woodland and vegetation. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be particularly noticeable for all receptors in the generally tranquil valley, although seen at distance and across a relatively small portion of the view. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as construction activity would only be visible intermittently through vegetation, across a relatively small portion of the view, at distance, and seen in the context of the existing OHLs and which already characterise the existing view.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development is anticipated to be a noticeable feature within views to the north by receptors located within the River Spey valley. Views of the linear extent of the Proposed Development would be intermittently available from properties on the lower slopes of Findlay's Seat, as it crosses the valley before climbing up Ordiequish Hill. Properties to the east would also experience interrupted views of the Proposed Development as it crosses the valley towards the River Spey. Although the Proposed Development is located at an appreciable distance from the receptors, the top of the towers would be visible above intervening vegetation in stretches. Receptors on higher ground would view the Proposed Development as it crosses to the east of the River Spey valley and up Ordiequish Hill. Receptors to the east would primarily see the Proposed Development to the west, as it crosses the valley. Receptors in the valley would experience intermittent views across both the valley floor and up Ordiequish Hill. The Proposed Development would intermittently impinge into the skyline of views, albeit at distance, across a relatively small portion of the view, and generally oblique to the principal direction of view. The introduction of additional infrastructure features into mid to far-distant views would reduce the perception of rural tranquillity and sense of scenic quality. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as the Proposed Development would be largely screened, occupying a relatively small portion of the view, and the uncharacteristic activity, movement, and disruption of construction would have ceased. It would also be seen in conjunction with the existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs. <i>Summer</i> The Proposed Development would be further screened in summer months as a result of deciduous vegetation in gardens, field boundaries, roadsides and along the River Spey. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry will help close the extent of open corridor across Ordiequish Hill although towers would remain clearly visible in intermittent views across the valley. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-35	Residents within the River Spey valley at Orton (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 15) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and enclosed woodland landscape with near to far-distance views along the River Spey valley. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Properties are situated within the River Spey valley SLA and so views are identified as regionally significant. Views from within the SLA will be valued by residents, and there are few detracting features. The value of views is recorded as Medium to High.	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are residents within individual scattered properties along the B9015 and B9103, situated along the valley floor of the River Spey, at Orton, within the River Spey valley SLA. Receptors are located within a landscape of low-lying farmland, river corridor, and areas of woodland, and partially enclosed by the railway line. Where views are not filtered or screened by woodland, properties have open views to the north across the River Spey valley with a mosaic of farmland and woodland on low-lying ground. The open views are framed by Thief's Hill and Hill of Cairnty to the east, and the slower slopes of Findlay's Seat and Brown Muir to the west. There are few detracting features in views, although glimpses of distant OHLs may be just discernible in winter. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be principally screened by intervening vegetation, topography and built form across the valley. Ordiequish Hill is not readily discernible in views such that clearance of management felling woodland is not likely to be perceptible. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be more obvious features on the skyline of views at distance, above the treeline. Even so, there would be little change in views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development is not likely to be readily noticeable, although the tops of some towers in the valley may be just perceptible in the far-distance of views to the north, at distance. The magnitude of change is	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		<u>Sensitivity</u> High	assessed as Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, additional screening from roadside, garden, river, and field boundary vegetation will further enclose and screen views of the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-36A	Residents within and surrounding to Mosstodloch (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 598) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of the open and rural farmed surroundings. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High . <u>Value</u> Views are not specifically identified as nationally or regionally significant, but the views are of high scenic quality. There are, however, detracting features visible including existing OHLs and the A96. The value of the view is recorded as Medium . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors include those in individual properties located to the west of the River Spey along the A96, and those in properties within the village of Mosstodloch. Properties are set within a low-lying farmed landscape with frequent areas of coniferous woodland. Views of the surrounding landscape are predominantly open, particularly from individual properties to the west, where views encompass low-lying pastures with intermittent blocks of woodland, and are backclothed by mid-distance hills. Views to the south from properties in the western section of Mosstodloch and to the west are intervened by Balnacoul Wood and Trochelhill Wood, although there are some intermittent far-distance views available from the southernmost properties. Vegetation along the A96 also provides some screening of mid and far-distance views. <u>View During Construction</u> Lower-level construction activity would be largely screened from view by intervening vegetation, but higher-level construction works would be visible on the skyline of mid-distance views, particularly the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, but across a small portion of the view only. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Views of the Proposed Development would be intermittently available within views to the south, towards Inchberry. The Proposed Development would occupy the far-distance of views as it traverses the low-lying farmland to the west as it crosses down into the valley, and also to the east as it crosses up Ordequish Hill. Much of the Proposed Development would be screened by vegetation alongside the A96, but elements would be visible on the skyline of far-distance views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Deciduous vegetation within gardens, along the A96 and hedgerow vegetation would add additional screening, but elements of the Proposed Development would remain visible. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed to reduce slightly to Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-36B	Residents west of Fochabers (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 53) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP28 River Spey valley (Visualisation 7.28: Viewpoint 28: The River Spey valley) Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of the open and rural farmed surroundings. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High . <u>Value</u> Views are not specifically identified as nationally or regionally significant, but the views are of high scenic quality, on the edge of The Spey Valley SLA. There are, however, detracting features visible	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors include those in individual properties located to the west of the River Spey and Focabers along the B9015 and further west at Easter Bauds and Wester Bauds. Properties are set within a low-lying farmed landscape with frequent areas of coniferous woodland, including Balnacoul Wood to the west of the B9015, and Threapland Wood to the west of Wester Bauds. Views of the surrounding landscape are predominantly open, across low-lying pastures with intermittent blocks of woodland, and backclothed by mid-distance hills, including Ordiequish Hill and Brown Muir in views south. Most properties are oriented east-west such that views south are oblique, but views of existing OHL are present, backclothed by hills and vegetation. The mast on top of Brown Muir is also a distinctive feature on the skyline to the south. <u>View During Construction</u> Some lower-level construction activity would be visible in oblique views, and management felling beyond the OC across Ordiequish Hill may be particularly noticeable for properties around Crofts of Dipple. Upper-level construction works would be visible on the skyline of mid-distance views, particularly the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, adding additional uncharacteristic height and movement into the landscape across a moderate portion of the view, albeit	<u>During Construction</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	including existing OHLs and the B9015. The value of the view is recorded as Medium . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	oblique to the main direction of view. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Views of the Proposed Development would be available as it crosses the valley and climbs Ordiequish Hill, within oblique views to the south. The Proposed Development would occupy the mid-distance of views, partially backclothed by vegetation and more distant thills (including Brown Muir), but it would be skylined across much of the view south, increasing its visibility in the landscape. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Deciduous vegetation within gardens, roadsides, and field boundaries, as well as along the River Spey corridor, would add additional screening, but much of the Proposed Development would remain clearly visible and skylined above existing vegetation. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry will help close the extent of open corridor across Ordiequish Hill although towers would remain clearly visible and skylined above existing vegetation. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-37A	Residents within and on the outskirts of Lhanbryde (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 973) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP60 A96, Barmuckity (Visualisation 7.60: Viewpoint 60: A96, Barmuckity) Receptor group can be found on Pages 13 & 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of arable farmland with frequent wooded areas. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High . <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant, but the views are of reasonable scenic quality. There are detracting features in views, including the busy A96. The value of the view is recorded as Medium . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are within properties located within the village of Lhanbryde and in individual properties surrounding Lhanbryde. Views are predominantly enclosed and suburban within the village whilst receptors within properties on the southern edge of the village and in surrounding properties experience far-distance views of the surrounding, largely flat, landscape. These views are open in near and mid-distance views, and characterised by rural farmland, but most views are foreshortened by intervening topography, and by vegetation, particularly mixed deciduous vegetation within Lochnabo Wood and Treapland Wood to the southeast. The busy dual carriageway of the A96 trunk road, as well as a railway line and 132 kV OHL all run to the south of the village and add movement and infrastructure across near and mid-distance views. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would not be perceptible for most receptors due to intervening vegetation, topography and built form. Installation of the towers themselves through the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be more noticeable on the skyline due to their height and movement, particularly on higher ground over Brown Muir and Ordiequish Hill. Visibility would, however, be limited, intermittent, and short-term. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would not be perceptible for most receptors due to intervening vegetation, topography and built form. It may, however, be distantly perceptible within southern, far-distance views from upper storey windows, particularly for receptors south of the A96 which are less enclosed by boundary vegetation. The top of the Proposed Development may be visible above the treeline of woodland associated with the Burn of the Elms and where it crosses Brown Muir and Ordiequish Hill. The Proposed Development would, however, be viewed in combination with existing detracting features including the busy A96 and existing 132 kV OHL. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Summer</i> The Proposed Development would be further screened by extensive areas of deciduous vegetation in near and mid-distance views, reducing its visibility in summer months. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-R-37B	Residents east of Lhanbryde (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 30) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 13 & 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of arable farmland with frequent wooded areas. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant, but the views are of reasonable scenic quality. There are detracting features in views, including the busy A96. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are within properties located to the east of the village of Lhanbryde and west of Mosstodloch. Views are more open northwards towards the coast, and more enclosed by forestry to the south, including Threapland Wood, Lochnabo Wood, and Blackburn Wood to the south, and Trochelhill Wood and Balnacoul Wood to the southeast. The busy dual carriageway of the A96 trunk road, as well as the railway line, enclose most of the properties. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be screened from most receptors due to intervening vegetation, topography and built form. Installation of the towers themselves through the use of cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing may be distantly perceivable on the skyline due to their height and movement, particularly on higher ground over Brown Muir and Ordiequish Hill, but any visibility would be limited, intermittent, and short-term. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would not be perceptible for most receptors due to intervening vegetation, topography and built form. It may be distantly perceptible within some southern, far-distance views from upper storey windows between vegetation. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Summer</i> The Proposed Development would be further screened by deciduous garden and roadside vegetation in near and mid-distance views, although the extent of coniferous forestry would result in similar views in summer and winter. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-38	Residents to the south of Urquhart (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 48) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 13 & 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of the open and rural farmed surroundings. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and there are few detracting features in the view. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors include those in properties at the southern edge of Urquhart and individual properties to the southwest of the village. Most receptors experience enclosed near-distant views foreshortened by vegetation and topography. A few receptors to the east have some framed far-distance views south towards Inchberry with hills beyond and framed by Ordiequish Hill and Brown Muir. Views towards the site of the Proposed Development are limited. There are no visible detracting features within views. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be screened from most receptors due to intervening vegetation, topography and built form. Installation of the towers themselves through the use of cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing may be distantly perceivable on the skyline due to their height and movement. Any visibility would be limited, intermittent, and short-term. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be screened in the majority of views, but where far-distance views are afforded, it may be a distantly but barely perceptible feature in views to the south. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> The Proposed Development would be further screened by deciduous garden and roadside vegetation in near and mid-distance views, although the extent of coniferous forestry would result in similar views in summer and winter. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-R-39	Residents at Calcots and Lochill (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 65) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP60 A96, Barmuckity (Visualisation 7.60: Viewpoint 60: A96, Barmuckity) Receptor group can be found on Pages 13 & 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and woodland landscape with near to far-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant but contain few detracting features. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Residents are located in individual properties within or adjacent to Lochill in the east and Calcots in the west. Receptors experience a range of open to filtered views from properties and their curtilages looking southwards. Views encompass fields with intermittent areas of woodland and vegetation in the foreground continuing into the mid-distance. Where views are not significantly screened, far-distance views culminating on the wooded hills and uplands to the south, associated with Brown Muir, are afforded. No perceptible detracting features are present within views as they are largely screened by topography and / or woodland. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be screened from most receptors due to intervening vegetation, topography and built form. Installation of the towers through the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing may be distantly perceivable on the skyline due to their height and movement, although only in views where far-distance views south are afforded. Even so, any visibility would be limited, intermittent, and short-term. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible for those receptors not screened. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be either not visible or barely perceptible in the far -distance, skylined across the slopes to the south. Whilst some towers would be skylined, many would be partially screened by intervening topography and / or woodland and backclothed by distant hills and vegetation. The Proposed Development would not represent a perceptible change in baseline views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the Proposed Development would be further screened by deciduous garden and roadside vegetation in near and mid-distance views, although the extent of coniferous forestry would result in similar views in summer and winter. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed to remain as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-40	Residents to the east of the B9104 (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 10) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of an enclosed woodland landscape with some far-distance views of the River Spey valley. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Properties are situated within the Lower River Spey and Gordon Castle Policies SLA and so views are identified as regionally significant. There are few visible detracting features. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are located within properties to the east of the B9104 and in proximity to woodland associated with Whiteash Hill Wood to the east. Views are predominantly enclosed as a result of surrounding coniferous and deciduous woodland, including along adjacent watercourses (including Cross Burn), although some far-distance views south towards the tops of mid to far-distance hills are occasionally afforded. There are no visible detracting features within views. <u>View During Construction</u> Most of the construction activity would be screened from view by intervening topography and vegetation, but construction of towers – particularly the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing - across Ordiequish Hill would be visible on the skyline of mid to far-distant views. The loss of trees due to management felling and for the OC are unlikely to be readily noticeable in views due to the extent of woodland planting through Slorach’s Wood and Whiteash Hill Wood. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> During the winter months the Proposed Development is anticipated to be noticeable for receptors to the west around Bellie Hill. The Proposed Development would be intermittently visible as it cross Ordiequish Hill through gaps in vegetation and through the branches of foreground deciduous trees. The Proposed Development would introduce a noticeable man-made feature within predominantly rural views and detract from the scenic quality of the landscape, albeit across a very small portion of the view and at some distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<i>Summer</i> The Proposed Development would remain visible but to a lesser extent during the summer months due to the presence of surrounding deciduous woodland helping to screen views south. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-41A	Residents to the north of Fochabers (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 600) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP30 Fochabers (Visualisation 7.30: Viewpoint 30: Fochabers) Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and wooded landscape within the River Spey valley, with no detracting features within the view. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Properties are situated within The Spey Valley SLA and therefore views are identified as regionally significant. Views from within the SLA will be valued by residents, although detracting features include the A96 adjacent. The value of the view is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Individual properties within and to the north of the town of Fochabers are set within the flat river valley in a landscape characterised by low-lying farmland and areas of woodland associated with the River Spey valley. Views to the south are largely screened or filtered by woodland and topography in the foreground, particularly to the south and east by Thief's Hill, Whiteash Hill, and Ordiequish Hill. Some properties experience open views due to limited surrounding trees and are afforded partial or open views in the mid or far-distance of Thief's Hill. Some properties to the west of Fochabers are afforded partial views west across the River Spey valley although unlikely to see the site of the Proposed Development. Most properties within Fochabers are screened by surrounding built form and the sharply rising landform to the east. There are few visible detracting features within views to the south due to containment of most views, although the elevated A96 forms a backdrop for many receptors. Views from Gordon Castle Farm to the north of Fochabers are limited to the mid-distance as a result of the intervening lower slopes of Whiteash Hill to the south, and woodland associated with Gordon Castle, to the northwest. <u>View During Construction</u> Despite the proximity, most views of construction activity would be screened from receptors by intervening built form, woodland, and topography. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would intrude into the skyline of views for receptors to the north and edges of Fochabers, who are afforded slightly far-distance views south. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would largely remain screened in views from properties due to the extent of coniferous vegetation on steep hills to the south and east, and by mixed deciduous vegetation along the River Spey. Receptors are also screened by surrounding built form. Even so, there may be glimpses of the tops of towers as it crosses Ordiequish Hill and potentially further west as it starts to cross slightly higher ground at Altonside. Even so, views would be limited in extent. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would remain similar to winter views due to the extent of intervening coniferous vegetation. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-41B	Residents within and around Fochabers (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 400) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP30 Fochabers (Visualisation 7.30: Viewpoint 30: Fochabers)	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and wooded landscape within the River Spey valley. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Properties are situated within The Spey Valley SLA and therefore views are identified as regionally significant. Views from within the SLA will be	<u>Existing View</u> Individual properties within and adjacent to the town of Fochabers are set within the flat river valley and lower slopes of Whiteash Hill and Ordiequish Hill in a landscape characterised by lowland farmland and areas of woodland associated with the River Spey valley. Views to the south and east are largely screened or filtered by woodland and topography in the foreground, whilst views west and north are more open, but interrupted by blocks of vegetation along the River Spey and the Burn of Fochabers. Receptors located on slightly higher or more open ground, such as around Burnside and Castlehill Farm, have far-distance views southwest across the River Spey valley towards Dipple, albeit filtered by intervening mixed deciduous vegetation. There are few detracting features within views due to containment of most views, but glimpses towards existing OHL to the south are afforded where views are more open, and the elevated A96 to the east forms a backdrop for some receptors further east. <u>View During Construction</u> Whilst much of the construction activity would be screened from receptors by intervening built form within Fochabers, woodland, and topography, the removal of woodland for management felling beyond the OC across	<u>During Construction</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	valued by residents. The value of the view is recorded as Medium to High . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	Ordiequish Hill may be discernible as a slight change on the hill tops. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would clearly intrude into the skyline of views for many receptors, and activity within the River Spey valley would be more clearly noticeable for receptors with views south / southwest. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> For receptors at slightly more elevated properties, the Proposed Development would be a clearly noticeable feature within views south and southwest as it crosses the open fields around Orbliston. Receptors with views of Thief's Hill would also have views of the Proposed Development above the treeline as it climbs Ordiequish Hill (between Thief's Hill and Whiteash Hill) in the mid to far-distance of views. The lower half of the Proposed Development would be largely screened by woodland, built form, or localised topography for all receptors, but many are likely to see the tops of towers skylined in a small portion of their view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would be further screened and filtered by intervening deciduous vegetation for many receptors. Those with more open views are likely to still experience views of the tops of towers across the valley and across Ordiequish Hill, reducing the magnitude of change for most to Low to Medium. However, some receptors would still experience clear views of the Proposed Development, including during summer months. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC at Ordiequish Hill back to the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. The additional planting will help thicken the tree canopy in front of some of the towers across Ordiequish Hill but visibility of the tops of towers would remain. The overall effect is unlikely to change as a result and is anticipated to remain as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-42	Castle Hill, Ordiequish and Aultderg (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 12) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 16 & 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and enclosed woodland landscape with near to far-distance views along the River Spey valley. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High . <u>Value</u> Properties are situated within The Spey Valley SLA and therefore views are identified as regionally significant. Views from within the SLA will be valued by residents, however the landscape contains the detracting features of existing OHLs. The value of the view is recorded as Medium – High .	<u>Existing Views</u> Receptors at Ordiequish, Castle Hill and Aultderg are situated to the east of the River Spey and are located along the lower slopes of Ordiequish Hill. Views to the south and east from properties in Ordiequish and Castle Hill are screened within the near to mid-distance of views by a combination of topography and surrounding woodland along the River Spey and Ordiequish Hill. These features also help screen properties from surrounding detracting features. Views to the north and east from Aultderg are also screened by surrounding woodland and rising topography in the mid-distance. All receptors, however, have more distant views across the River Spey valley to the west, with a rich landscape mosaic of farmland and woodland. Detracting features are particularly visible within northern views from Aultderg, with the two existing OHLs in the mid-distance of views across the skyline. The two existing OHLs are also visible for all receptors in the mid-distance of views to the west across the River Spey valley, albeit largely backclothed by surrounding vegetation and hills. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC and temporary access tracks would open views of the construction of towers across Ordiequish Hill, particularly for receptors at Aultderg, but removal of tree canopy would also be discernible for receptors at Ordiequish. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing in close proximity would be particularly prominent. The magnitude of change is assessed as High . The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature on the skyline for all receptors as it crosses Ordiequish Hill. Whilst the full extent of individual towers would be screened for most receptors, replanting of trees lost to management felling would not have established by this time so receptors at Aultderg would see a	<u>During Construction</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> High <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> High <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		<u>Sensitivity</u> High	greater extent of individual towers across Ordiequish Hill. All receptors are also likely to see the Proposed Development across the River Spey valley, including a concentration of infrastructure around Altonside. The introduction of proposed infrastructure within a predominantly attractive landscape would further deteriorate views for receptors within a landscape designated for its scenic landscape value. For receptors at Aultderg there would also be a degree of wirescaping across Ordiequish Hill. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would remain similar to winter views due to the extent of coniferous woodland in the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC and forest edge fringe planting within the OC (refer to Appendix 7.6: Forestry Landscape Mitigation Principles) within the OC are likely to have established in this time. The replanted forestry would provide screening of lower portions of towers on Ordiequish Hill, as well as some upper portions if tree planting is sufficient to re-enclose views and thicken the screening between receptors and the Proposed Development across Ordiequish Hill. Deciduous mitigation planting would be planted with a naturalistic edge and further soften the appearance of lower portions of towers and the hard linear edge of forestry through the OC. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as reducing to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-43	Upper Ordiequish (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 4) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and enclosed woodland landscape with near to far-distance views along the River Spey valley. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Properties are situated within The Spey Valley SLA and therefore views are identified as regionally significant. Views from within the SLA will be valued by residents, although the landscape contains the detracting features of existing OHLs. The value of the view is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing Views</u> Properties at Upper Ordiequish are situated to the east of the River Spey on the lower slopes of Ordiequish Hill. Receptors experience views to the south across open fields in the fore and mid-distance that are framed by coniferous woodland to the east and west. Glimpsed views west across the River Spey valley are also afforded, more so in winter, but the character of views is enclosed and more intimate. Glimpsed views of the tops of existing OHL lie in the far-distance of views to the south, above the treeline, but across a small portion of the view. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be clearly visible across the open fields immediately to the south, and in close proximity. Tree clearance required to accommodate an OC, as well as additional tree loss for management felling, would open up views of construction activity across a wider portion of the view, and potentially increase visibility of existing OHLs. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature within views south as it crosses Ordiequish Hill. Although the uncharacteristic activity of the construction works would have ceased, replanting of trees lost to management felling would not have established by this time so receptors would see a greater extent of individual towers across Ordiequish Hill. Towers across Ordiequish Hill would all be skylined, clearly visible above the treeline across a large portion of the view. The introduction of the Proposed Development within a predominantly attractive landscape would deteriorate views for receptors within a landscape designated for its scenic landscape value. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would remain similar to winter views due to the extent of coniferous woodland in the view and the presence of open fields in the foreground with no tree screening. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> High <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> High <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC and forest edge fringe planting within the OC (refer to Appendix 7.6: Forestry Landscape Mitigation Principles) within the OC are likely to have established in this time. The replanted forestry would provide screening of lower portions of towers on Ordiequish Hill as well as some upper portions if tree planting is sufficient to re-enclose views, but two would remain visible to their full extent in the foreground. Deciduous mitigation planting would be planted with a naturalistic edge and further soften the appearance of lower portions of towers and the hard linear edge of forestry through the OC. Even so, the Proposed Development would remain clearly visible across open fields in the foreground of views, where there is no tree screening available. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-44	Culfoldie (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 2) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 16 & 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland and enclosed woodland landscape with near to far-distance views along the River Spey valley. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Properties are situated within The Spey Valley SLA and therefore views are identified as regionally significant. Views from within the SLA will be valued by residents, however the landscape contains the detracting features of existing OHLs. The value of the view is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing Views</u> Properties at Culfoldie are situated to the east of the River Spey on the lower slopes of the Hill of Cairnty. Receptors have elevated far-distance views to the north along the River Spey valley, across open fields in the fore and mid-distance framed by coniferous woodland to the east and west. Receptors have direct views of two existing OHLs in the mid-distance of views, both across the River Spey valley, and where they climb Ordiequish Hill and travel east. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC and temporary access tracks would be noticeable in views due to loss of tree canopy, slightly increasing the extent of activity visible in the view. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be particularly prominent in the mid-distance above Ordiequish Hill, and at far-distance in the River Spey valley. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature across the mid-distance of the view, particularly as it crosses up Ordiequish Hill. It would be seen in combination with the existing OHLs in the mid-distance of views, creating a degree of wirescaping over a moderate portion of the view. Replanting of trees lost to management felling would not have established by this time so screening of lower portions of towers would not be so effective. Towers across Ordiequish Hill would all be skylined, although views west to Altonside would not be achievable due to intervening coniferous woodland. Towers across the River Spey valley would therefore be largely backclothed by vegetation. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would remain similar to winter views due to the extent of coniferous woodland in the view and the presence of open fields in the foreground with no tree screening. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC at Ordiequish Hill back to the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. The additional planting will strengthen screening of the lower-level portions of towers further east, but they would still remain skylined. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-45	Residents to the west of B9016	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland with distant views	<u>Existing Views</u> Properties are located around Ryeriggs along the mid to upper slopes of an unnamed hill to east of Forgie Hill and Whiteash Hill, and to the west of the B9016 and Millstone Hill. Receptors are afforded elevated broad views to the south across the low forested hills landscape to the northwest of Keith. Views predominantly consist of undulating, relatively open farmland with intermittent areas of coniferous woodland that allow for open, far-	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	(approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 6) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 16 & 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	across forested farmland. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Single wind turbines are detracting features although views through the elevated undulating and forested farmland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	distance views. Clearly perceptible detracting features are limited to single wind turbines at Walkerstrough and Foggie Moss to the southeast. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC and temporary access tracks would not be readily noticeable due to their limit extent in views, but it would slightly reduce the extent of tree canopy across the open landscape. Construction activity would be noticeable in the mid-distance across more open ground including the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature in the mid-distance of views, crossing a moderate portion of the view on the skyline. Views of the Proposed Development as it crosses through Wood of Ordiequish would be less noticeable due to intervening topography and vegetation. The additional infrastructure through the relatively open landscape would deteriorate attractive, rural views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would remain similar to winter views due to the presence of coniferous woodland in views, and the generally open fields with more limited tree screening to the south. Deciduous vegetation would provide some slight additional screening, but overall, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have established in this time. The replanted forestry will slightly strengthen screening through Wood of Ordiequish, but visibility across the more open farmland to the south would remain. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-46	Residents in and to the west of Auchinderran (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 14) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 16 & 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland with distant views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Detracting features include OHLs although views through the elevated and undulating farmland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing Views</u> Properties are located on the mid to upper slopes of Forgie Hill to the east of the A96 and either side of the B9016. They are afforded slightly elevated (approx. 160-200 m AOD), broad views across the low forested hills landscape. Receptors include those at Aulthash, Pathside, Saughwells, Upper Drakemyres and Lower Drakemyres, as well as Walkerstrough, Rhunach, and Auchinderran. Views are of predominantly undulating farmland enclosed by intermittent areas of coniferous woodland that also frame some far-distance views. In views to the south, particularly from receptors at Saughwells and Upper Drakemyres, there are views of two existing OHLs within fore and mid-distance views. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC and temporary access tracks through Wood of Ordiequish and east of Lower Drakemyres, would be noticeable for most receptors, albeit lower-level construction activity would be partially screened through Wood of Ordiequish by surrounding retained forestry. Construction works, including management felling beyond the OC around Aultmore and on Forgie Hill and tower installation through more open fields would be clearly visible in views, including the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature in near to mid-distance views. It would be most visible on the mid to upper slopes of Forgie Hill through open farmland and would appear on the skyline across a large portion of the view. The Proposed Development would be seen in combination with both nearby and	<u>During Construction</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> High <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> High <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			more distant OHLs and wind turbines, increasing the intensity of infrastructure in the area. An angle tower in close proximity to Aulthash and Pathside would be particularly noticeable across the open farmland. The additional infrastructure through the relatively open landscape would further deteriorate attractive, rural views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain prominent in the near to mid-distance of views across relatively open farmland. Deciduous vegetation would provide some limited additional screening for some receptors, but the Proposed Development would remain clearly visible on the skyline across a wide portion of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry to the north of Aultmore will provide some additional screening of lower to mid-level portions of towers, particularly for receptors at Auchinderran, but it would remain clearly visible on the skyline above the trees. Similarly for receptors around Aulthash and Pathside, the replanted forestry within the Wood of Ordiequish will provide slight additional screening of lower to mid portions of the nearest towers, but the tops of towers would remain skylined within the view. The Proposed Development would remain visible across a large portion of the view, and therefore the overall effect is unlikely to change in Year 15. The magnitude of change is therefore anticipated to remain as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-47	Milltown of Tarrycroys (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 1) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP31 A96, North Bogbain (Visualisation 7.31: Viewpoint 31: A96, North Bogbain) Receptor group can be found on Page 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of a dwelling at home and are likely to have an appreciation of forested landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant but there are few detracting features within views. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing Views</u> Receptors are located within an individual property situated within mixed plantation woodland at Milltown of Tarrycroys to the north of Aultmore, adjacent to the B9016. Views into the well wooded landscape are near to mid-distance and well contained or filtered by surrounding vegetation with a strong sense of enclosure. The only detracting feature is the adjacent B9016 and glimpsed views through trees of the 132 kV OHL to the south. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC and temporary access tracks would be clearly noticeable in the foreground of the view and open up views of the construction activity immediately to the foreground and to the east. Construction works to the east would also be noticeable through trees. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be particularly noticeable beyond trees due to their height and movement. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a clearly noticeable feature in views north and east in particular. Surrounding coniferous woodland to the west would help screen views to the northwest. Replanting of commercial forestry back to the OC would not have established by this time and therefore would not provide any screening north or northeast. Retained trees north and west would continue to provide screening. The Proposed Development would introduce elements that are uncharacteristic in the existing landscape and would be clearly visible to the east across open ground beyond foreground vegetation. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain a noticeable feature in views, with similar views to winter due to the extent of coniferous planting directly adjacent to receptors. Even so, the presence of deciduous vegetation to the north and east would contribute to some additional screening. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> High <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry will provide considerable additional screening to the north and east, restoring the sense of enclosure for receptors. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-48	Residents within and surrounding Aultmore (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 63) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP31 A96, North Bogbain (Visualisation 7.31: Viewpoint 31: A96, North Bogbain) Receptor group can be found on Pages 17 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland with distant views across forested farmland. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Existing OHLs form prominent detracting features in the open landscape although views through the elevated undulating and forested farmland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing Views</u> Residential receptors are located to the northwest of Keith and adjacent to the A96, in-between the Hill of Mulderie to the southwest, the A95 to the southeast, and Forgie Hill to the northwest. Receptors include those at properties within the village of Aultmore, and individual scattered farmstead properties. Properties are set within a landscape characterised by low forested hills and open farmland with intermittent areas of coniferous woodland. Views of the surrounding landscape are predominantly open, particularly at elevated properties to the northwest, located along the lower slopes of Forgie. Views are more enclosed from the village of Aultmore as a result of intervening coniferous woodland and topography at Millstone Hill to the north. Two existing OHLs are present to the north and south of receptors, both forming noticeable features within the landscape. The southern 275 kV OHL, positioned at a lower elevation, is particularly prominent when viewed from elevated vantage points on the lower slopes of Forgie Hill and Millstone Hill. Detracting features include the A95, A96, 275 kV OHL, 132 kV OHL and wind turbines on Cairds Hill. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland within and beyond the OC would be noticeable around Aultmore and west of Forgie Hill. Much of the construction activity would be visible in mid to far-distance views from receptors along the eastern slopes of the Hill of Mulderie such as North Bogbain, South Bogbain and Croftmore. Whilst some works would be screened by intervening topography, built form and vegetation, the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be clearly visible on the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a noticeable feature within views, but most prominent for receptors at Craigiebank, Forgie and Aultmore due to their more elevated position. The Proposed Development along the lower slopes of Forgie Hill and Millstone Hill and the orientation of properties towards it increases visibility in the mid-distance and would be viewed in combination with the existing OHL. Receptors at Oakenhead and Tarmore to the southeast would experience a greater linear extent of the Proposed Development in views as it crosses from Millstone towards Meikle Balloch Hill, extending across the valley of the River Isla. The Proposed Development would descend into and rise out of the valley on both sides, contrasting against the natural setting and drawing attention to its scale and alignment. For receptors to the east of the A96, including those at Forgieside and Newton of Forgie, the Proposed Development would be seen in conjunction with the existing 132 kV OHL which runs east of the A96, whilst those to the west of the A96, including those at North Bogbain, and South Bogbain, would view the Proposed Development in conjunction with both the existing 275 kV OHL which runs west of the A96, and the 132 kV OHL. The introduction of additional man-made vertical structures would detract from the rural character of views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Large blocks of vegetation surrounding receptors is predominantly coniferous, resulting in similar views in summer and winter. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry will provide some additional screening of the lower portions of towers at Aultmore and west of Forgie Hill, but the limited extent of replanting elsewhere, coupled with more open views and presence of the Proposed Development on the skyline, would result in the magnitude of change remaining Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-49	Residents to the west of Keith (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 45) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 17 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland with undulating views across upland farmland. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High . <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Detracting features include existing OHLs, the A95 and wind turbines on Cairds Hill. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Residential receptors include scattered individual properties along the eastern slopes of the Hill of Mulderie and around Loan Burn / Jock's Burn to the west of Keith. The landscape is characterised by upland farmland with scattered trees that also define field boundaries. Views are predominantly open, particularly from properties on the eastern slopes of the Hill of Mulderie which experience far-distance views of Whiteash Hill and Knock Hill to the north, and Meikle Balloch Hill to the southeast. Views for some receptors, such as those at Haughs, Hamewith, Whitecrook, and Crooks Mill, are screened or filtered by surrounding areas of woodland and vegetation. Receptors on the southern slopes of Hill of Mulderie, with views directed east towards Keith, are contained by intervening landform to the north, as are views for receptors around Jock's Burn, which are directed north towards the Hill of Mulderie and contained to the south by Hillockhead Wood and intervening landform. Detracting features include the A95, A96, 275 kV OHL, and wind turbines on Cairds Hill, all of which are intermittently visible. <u>View During Construction</u> Whilst lower-level construction activity would be generally screened from view, it would be visible in glimpsed mid to far-distance views for receptors with more elevated, open views along the eastern slopes of the Hill of Mulderie such as receptors at Croftmore, and Bowlins. Construction of the towers through the use of cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be visible on the skyline, including for receptors around Jock's Burn. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as lower-level construction activity would be largely screened, far-distance views towards upper portions would be afforded across a small portion of the view, and seen in conjunciton with existing OHLs and wind turbines. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Views of the Proposed Development would be most prominent for receptors with more elevated, open views along the eastern slopes of the Hill of Mulderie such as receptors at Croftmore, and Bowlins. Receptors at Bogbain Croft would have clear views of the Proposed Development as it crosses the upper slopes of Millstone Hill. The Proposed Development would appear silhouetted as it protrudes above the skyline, making it a prominent feature on the skyline. For receptors around Jock's Burn, the Proposed Development would disrupt the skyline created by Millstone Hill and Garral Hill. Receptors with more enclosed views, including Haughs, Hamewith, Whitecrook and Crooks Mill, would have much more limited views of the Proposed Development as a result of surrounding coniferous woodland and intervening landform. Even so, receptors would experience views of the Proposed Development beyond two existing OHLs, with both the nearer 275 kV OHL and the Proposed Development being skylined in some views. The introduction of additional man-made vertical structures in a rural setting would further reduce the open quality of the landscape and detract from its natural character. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as much of the lower-level portions of towers would be screened, far-distance views towards upper portions would be afforded across a relatively small portion of the view, and seen in conjunction with existing infrastructure which already characterises the view. <i>Summer</i> Given the limited deciduous woodland cover across the landscape, the Proposed Development would remain visible during the summer months. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low to Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant due to the limited deciduous	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			planting, resulting in visibility in summer months remaining similar to winter.		
MOR-R-50	Residents to the west and southwest of Keith (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 33) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP33 Blackhillock (Visualisation 7.33: Viewpoint 33: Blackhillock) Receptor group can be found on Pages 17, 18 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of an enclosed rural upland farmland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and contain detracting features including an existing OHL. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are located within the River Isla valley, on the lower northern slopes of Cairds Hill, and the eastern lower slopes of Hill of Towie. Receptors are set within a valley landscape characterised by undulating upland farmland and areas of coniferous woodland. Views from the River Isla valley are predominantly contained by the valley sides and local topography, although receptors along the rising valley sides are afforded far-distance views towards Knock Hill in the east and the Hill of Mulderie to the north. Receptors on the eastern slopes of Hill of Towie are afforded more elevated views to the northeast, framed by Cairds Hill to the south and Blackhill Wood hill to the north. Views to the northeast and southeast are screened or filtered by topography and areas of woodland and vegetation for many receptors, including during the winter months. Detracting features include two existing OHLs on the western slopes of Cairds Hill and south of Keith, the railway and A95. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity to the north would be visible for most receptors, although activity to the east would be screened for those further south by Cairds Wood, Cairds Hill and Blackhill Wood. Receptors further north around the A96 (such as Rosarie, and Bush of Muldearie) would have visibility of construction activity to the east only, with activity further north screened by the intervening topography of Hill of Mulderie. A few receptors would have visibility both north and east. Where construction activity would be visible, lower-level construction activity would be entirely screened from view, but construction of the towers themselves through the use of cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be more clearly visible on the skyline in the mid-distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Receptors located to the south of the River Isla valley would obtain glimpses of the Proposed Development as it crosses the valley south of Keith and onto higher ground towards Hill of Greenwood and the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill. Receptors located further north are also likely to view the Proposed Development primarily to the south of Keith but over a slightly longer portion of the view. Sections of the Proposed Development would appear above the skyline of views, but at distance. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, deciduous vegetation in the landscape would provide further screening of the Proposed Development although the tops of some towers would remain visible in some views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-51	Residents on the southeastern slopes of Ten Rood Hill; the northern slopes of Hill of Bellyhack; and within and west of Edintore (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 39) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 17, 18 & 20 of Figure 7.6:	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural undulating upland farmland and woodland landscape with far-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant but include the windfarm at Cairds Hill and existing OHL as detracting feature within the landscape.	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are located in individual properties on the southeastern slopes of Ten Rood Hill, northern slopes of Hill of Bellyhack, and southern lower slopes of Cairds Hill along the Burn of Davidston Receptors are located within an undulating landscape of upland farmland and areas of woodland, with steep topography to the north / northwest associated with Cairds Hill. Receptors have both open and filtered outlooks, with views dominated by rolling and undulating open fields across the fore and mid-distance of views with some localised areas of woodland and topography screening or filtering far-distance views. The wind turbines on Cairds Hill and a 132 kV OHL to the east are detracting features within the landscape. <u>View During Construction</u> The majority of construction activity would be screened from view, particularly lower-level activity. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would more obviously intrude into the skyline of views above existing vegetation and hills to the northeast, including around Hill of Greenwood and on the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> No Change	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Neutral

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	Elevated views across farmland with a degree of containment from surrounding hills will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be largely screened by intervening vegetation and topography, but some towers would be distantly perceptible on the skyline to the northeast, particularly where the structures cross between Cairds Hill and the Hill of Shenwall and on to Hill of Greenwood. Potential views are unlikely to represent a perceptible change in the view due to distance and the intervening screening from vegetation and topography. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, deciduous vegetation in the landscape would provide further screening of the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as No Change. The duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-52	Residents at Millstone Hill (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 12) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 16, 17, 19 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland with distant views across forested farmland. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Existing OHLs are a detracting feature although views through the elevated undulating and forested farmland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Residential receptors are located within properties to the south of Millstone Hill and to the west of Garral Hill. The landscape is characterised by rural, upland moorland with small groups of deciduous and coniferous woodland. Views are predominantly open and far-distance, although views from receptors to the northwest and southeast are limited to the mid-distance due to intervening spurs associated with Millstone Hill and Garral Hill. Receptors with open views to the south experience the low forested hills landscape to the northwest of Keith, with views encompassing undulating, relatively open farmland with intermittent areas of coniferous woodland that allow for some open, distant views whilst screening others. Existing OHLs are perceptible through the open, rolling landscape, in the far-distance, along with some wind turbines. <u>View During Construction</u> Whilst lower-level construction activity would be screened from view, the construction of the towers through the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be visible on the skyline, particularly from Wood of Ordiequish to Newmill. Receptors with more contained views would have less visibility of construction activity, but use of cranes and / or helicopters would be noticeable. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would not be readily visible for most receptors, but the presence of some towers on the skyline may be viewed in the mid to far-distance of elevated views, through open farmland. Even so, it would be across a small portion of the view and at distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> For receptors with more enclosed views, deciduous vegetation would provide further screening of views in summer months. Where views are more open and elevated, and where the Proposed Development appears on the skyline, it would remain visible, including during summer months. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-R-53	Residents adjacent to Newmill (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 38) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP32 Buckie Fishwives Heritage Path, Newmill (Visualisation 7.32: Viewpoint 32: Buckie Fishwives Heritage Path, Newmill) Receptor group can be found on Pages 17 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural upland farmland with distant views across the landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> The view is not identified as regionally or locally significant. Existing OHLs are a detracting feature although views through the elevated undulating farmland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing Views</u> Receptors include individual scattered farmsteads adjacent to the village of Newmill. Properties are located on the mid to upper slopes of Mill Stone Hill, the eastern mid slopes of Burnside Hill, and along the southern slopes of the Hill of Brae. The landscape is characterised by open, upland farmland with limited tree cover. Views experienced by receptors are predominantly open due to a combination of minimal tree cover and an elevated position, allowing far-distance views southwards towards Keith and more distant hills beyond. There is an existing OHL that crosses the lower elevations of Millstone, to the south, and clearly visible in views. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be prominent within views, particularly for receptors located along the mid slopes of Mill Stone Hill. Management felling of commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC would be noticeable in the open, elevated views south and along the southern slopes of Millstone Hill. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature within views, particularly for receptors located along the mid slopes of Mill Stone Hill. From here, receptors would experience the linear extent of the Proposed Development within views to the south, with towers impinging into the skyline. Far-distance views would no longer be backclothed by the Hill of Towie to the southwest, and Meikle Balloch Hill to the southeast. The Proposed Development would be particularly prominent for receptors at Ardioch, where it would be seen in the foreground of views and stretching across the open fields. The introduction of an angle tower to the south of Ardioch would also be clearly visible. Receptors to the south of the Proposed Development , such as at Fieldhead, would experience mid-distance views of it as it crosses open farmland to the north, and where it would be seen in combination with the existing OHL to the south, creating a wirescaping effect, and subsequently ‘boxing in’ the property on all sides. Receptors along the southern slopes of the Hill of Brae would experience the Proposed Development within the entire field of view. It would interrupt the skyline and be viewed in combination with the two existing OHLs to the south, creating a wirescaping effect. The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature in views, drawing attention away from the undulating forms of the landscape. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain a prominent feature within views. Any intervening vegetation would not significantly reduce the level of screening afforded and therefore the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry may partially screen some individual towers, but the Proposed Development would remain highly visible. The overall effect is unlikely to change as a result and is anticipated to remain as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> High <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> High <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-54	Newmill (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 223)	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of upland farmland with distant views of the landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High.	<u>Existing Views</u> Receptors are located within the village of Newmill, on elevated ground on the lower slopes of Burnside Hill, to the north of Keith and the River Isla. The village is situated on the edge of a localised ridge within a wider landscape dominated by undulating upland farmland with occasional small blocks of woodland in the immediate surrounding landscape. Views to the north are near to mid-distance and largely contained by rising topography. Views to the east, west and south of the village are largely broad and open with far-distance views across lower-lying undulating farmland. Existing OHLs are clearly perceptible in the far-distance of views to the south, east and west.	<u>During Construction</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	<u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP32 Buckie Fishwives Heritage Path, Newmill (Visualisation 7.32: Viewpoint 32: Buckie Fishwives Heritage Path, Newmill) Receptor group can be found on Pages 17 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Existing OHLs are a detracting feature although views across the upland farmland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be clearly discernible in the near to mid-distance of views across open farmland both on higher ground to the north and east, and on lower-lying open ground to the south. The full extent of construction works would be visible, including ground-level works, installation of the towers through the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing and construction of diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 4 & 5) on rising landform to the south. Given the open landscape, tree loss would be minimal. The construction activity would take up a relatively small portion of the view but would be highly uncharacteristic activity in the landscape. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature in views, particularly for those receptors on the southern and eastern edges of Newmill. Two diamond crossings would be visible on rising landform to the south (OHL Crossings 4 & 5), further increasing the amount of infrastructure and wirescaping in views to the southeast. Two angle towers - to the northeast and southeast of Newmill respectively - would increase the visual prominence of the Proposed Development in those locations. Receptors on the eastern and southern edges of Newmill would have open, direct near and mid-distance views of the linear extent of the Proposed Development, across areas of largely open farmland. It would be viewed in combination with the existing 132 kV OHL and with further surrounding OHLs to create a wirescaping effect. The additional infrastructure within a relatively open landscape would further deteriorate attractive, rural views. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> The location of the Proposed Development through relatively open farmland would result in limited screening for surrounding receptors, and therefore summer views and the extent of the Proposed Development visible in views would remain predominantly the same as in winter. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> High	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-55	Keith (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 2641) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP33 Blackhillock (Visualisation 7.33: Viewpoint 33: Blackhillock) Receptor group can be found on Pages 17, 18 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural, undulating landscape with distant views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Existing OHLs are a detracting feature although the distant views across the undulating farmland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing views</u> Receptors are located in properties within Keith, on lower-lying ground adjacent to the River Isla and the railway line. Receptors along the edges of Keith have a more open views across the surrounding farmland with views of large, undulating fields in the foreground continuing in the mid-distance with sporadic areas of woodland. Views are backdropped by wooded hills associated with Meikle Balloch Hill to the southeast, with Knock Hill and Lurg Hill to the northeast. Existing OHLs are a dominant feature within the fore and mid-distance of views due to the presence of five existing OHL lines in and around Keith and Keith Substation immediately to the east. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be clearly visible across flat, open ground to the east, particularly the construction of two diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 4 & 5). Lower-level activity would be visible for receptors on the eastern edge of Keith, as well as higher level activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, which would be visible for many receptors across Keith due to their uncharacteristic height and movement. Lower-level construction activity to the southeast would be screened by Dunnyduff Wood. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a noticeable feature in the mid-distance to the east for receptors on the eastern edge of Keith. It would be visible across a wide portion of the view, and in combination with adjacent OHLs, including two diamond crossings immediately to the east (OHL Crossings 4 & 5), and potentially an angle tower to the northeast would also be visible. Even with existing appreciation of OHLs through the landscape, the extent of infrastructure in views would create an intensification of the wirescaping effect through the landscape in the mid-distance. The Proposed Development across the lower slopes of Meikle	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			Balloch Hill would contribute to intensification of infrastructure and wirescaping in the area. Even though towers would be largely backclothed by forestry and landform associated with Meikle Balloch Hill, the extent of infrastructure in close proximity to the east of Keith and extent of wirescaping in views would result in the magnitude of change being assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain clearly noticeable in near to mid-distance views across relatively open farmland. The extent of wirescaping in views would remain, such that the magnitude of change would remain Medium to High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-56	Blackhillock (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 16) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP33 Blackhillock (Visualisation 7.33: Viewpoint 33: Blackhillock) Receptor group can be found on Pages 18 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural upland farmland and wooded landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Blackhillock Substation and existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs are detracting features although views through the elevated undulating farmland and wooded landscape will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing views</u> Receptors are located in individual properties on the lower slopes of Cairds Hill, surrounding Blackhillock adjacent to the A96. Receptors are set within an undulating upland farmland landscape with areas of woodland along the valley sides of Den Burn, Herricks Burn, Birken Burn, and Burn of Tarnash. Larger areas of woodland are also present within Dunnyduff Wood to the north, Balloch Wood across Meikle Balloch Hill to the east, and Cairds Wood across Cairds Hill to the west. A series of existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs form prominent features in this landscape leading to and from Blackhillock Substation to the west. Receptors have elevated views towards the east with existing OHLs in the foreground, with a mosaic of farmland and woodland across the view which is backclothed by Meikle Balloch Hill. Receptors at Tarnash Farm, Rosehall Cottage, Rosehall Farm, and Netherton, are situated further down the slopes of Cards Hill towards the valley in which the Burn of Tarnash runs. Existing OHLs are a prominent feature in views in the near to mid-distance, although they are absent in views to the east. The A96 is also a noticeable feature in the foreground to the east, particularly for receptors at Netherton, where the treeline along the A96 barely filters views onto sloped farmland and woodland backclothed by Meikle Balloch Hill and Hill of Greenwood. Views to the east from properties at Tarnash Farm are largely screened by woodland along the Burn of Tarnash and Dunnyduff Wood in the foreground, with filtered views of the farmland in the mid-distance, culminated in views of Meikle Balloch Hill above the treeline. Properties at Rosehall Cottage and Rosehall Farm have similar but more elevated views across the valley onto sloped farmland to the east filtered by trees. The A96 is also a noticeable feature in the foreground and mid-distance of views. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be clearly perceptible in the mid-distance, particularly for Tarnash Farm, Rosehill Cottage and Rosehall Farm. Much of the construction works associated with the Proposed Development would be skylined, particularly use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, although lower-level activity would be backclothed by Meikle Balloch Hill, or screened by intervening topography, built form, or, occasionally, woodland. Felling of woodland across the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill would also be perceptible but would not generally alter skyline views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature in the mid-distance of views to the east, particularly for receptors at Tarnash Farm, Rosehall Cottage, Rosehall Farm, and Netherton Farm. Views for these receptors would be largely across open fields with few intervening trees to offer screening, allowing for mid-distance views to the Proposed Development on the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill. Some towers would protrude above the treeline, although most would be backclothed by forestry and landform associated with the hill. The presence of angle towers to the east would slightly intensify the amount of infrastructure within views, and this, together with the existing 132 kV and 400 kV OHLs to the east, would create a degree of wirescaping through the landscape. The Proposed Development would be less prominent in far-distance views to the east for receptors at Blackhillock Croft, Little Gibson, Gibson House, and Denhead due to the presence of the	<u>During Construction</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			existing OHL in the foreground of views. The additional infrastructure of the Proposed Development through the landscape would further deteriorate attractive, rural views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain prominent in the mid-distance due to minimal intervening deciduous vegetation. Even where additional screening from deciduous vegetation is present, such as along the Burn of Tarnnash, the scale and extent of infrastructure would still be visible across a moderate portion of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-57	Residents on the eastern slopes of Cairds Hill (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 5) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 18 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural upland farmland. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. The existing OHL is a detracting feature although views across the elevated undulating farmland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are situated in the eastern mid and lower slopes of Cairds Hill and are set within an undulating landscape of upland farmland with areas of coniferous woodland. Receptors have broad open views to the east across an upland farmland landscape consisting of undulating hills between Cairds Hill to the west, and Meikle Balloch Hill and the Hill of Greenwood to the east. Views are characterised by predominantly open farmland with intermittent areas of coniferous woodland, and extensive coniferous woodland across Cairds Hill, Meikle Balloch Hill, and Hill of Greenwood. Receptors located further up the slopes experience elevated wider views, whilst receptors on lower ground experience more contained views between the hills to the east and west. Some receptors are surrounded by trees which either filter or fully screen views of the surrounding landscape. Views to the east from receptors adjacent to the Burn of Cairnie are largely intervened by topography in the foreground. An existing 275 kV OHL is a prominent feature in the foreground of views to the east, as is the A96. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, particularly the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be clearly perceptible on the skyline of mid-distance views, and above existing trees and buildings. Lower-level activity would be generally screened by intervening topography, built form, or woodland, and although felling of woodland across the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill might be perceptible, it would not be likely to alter skyline views. Even so, the additional height, movement and activity associated with the construction works would create additional deterioration of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a visible feature within open views in the mid-distance to the east across relatively open undulating farmland between Cairds Hill to the west, and Meikle Balloch Hill and the Hill of Greenwood to the east. The Proposed Development would protrude into the skyline as it crosses higher ground over the Hill of Greenwood to the north of Coachford, and angle towers would also be visible. The Proposed Development would also be seen in combination with the existing 275 kV OHL in the foreground of views, and, for receptors furthest west, towers across the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill would also be perceptible, creating a degree of wirescaping in the view. The additional infrastructure through the relatively open landscape would further deteriorate attractive, rural views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would remain similar to winter views due to the amount of coniferous vegetation in views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-58	Residents to the northeast of Newmill	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural upland farmland with	<u>Existing View</u> Residential receptors are located within properties along the eastern upper slopes of Millstone Hill, and the northern and eastern slopes of the Hill of Brae. Properties are set within an undulating landscape of upland farmland and areas of woodland. Receptors experience predominantly open and far-distance views of the surrounding landscape, which are backclothed by Meikle Balloch Hill, Little Balloch Hill, Sillyearn Wood and	<u>During Construction</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	(approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 56) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP63 A95 / B9018, Keith (Visualisation 7.63: Viewpoint 63: A95/ B9018, Keith) Receptor group can be found on Pages 16, 17 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	distant views the landscape to the south. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Existing OHLs are a detracting feature although views through the elevated undulating farmland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	Knock Hill to the south. There are some intervening areas of woodland in proximity to receptors along the northern slopes of the Hill of Brae, but wide and open views of the landscape directed southwards remain available. There is an existing 132 kV OHL that crosses the Burn of Aultmore, to the east of the Hill of Brae, which is visible in mid and far-distance views on lower ground. However, views are largely backclothed by surrounding hills such that it is not a visually dominant feature within views. <u>View During Construction</u> There would be no discernible changes due to felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC or for temporary access tracks, as the small areas of woodland at Aultmore and on Forgie Hill are a little distant and not a key feature in most views. As the landscape is largely open, clear views of the full extent of some tower construction would be available, with the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing particularly noticeable features in the skyline of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development, including prominent angle towers, would be a noticeable feature within views for all receptors. Receptors along the eastern upper slopes of Millstone Hill - particularly Broadrashes, Moss-side, and Hillhead Farm - would experience the Proposed Development in views southeast around Newmill and east of Keith. Receptors along the northern slopes of the Hill of Brae would experience the Proposed Development as the tallest structure within views as it would impinge into the skyline, framed between the topography of Millstone Hill and the Hill of Brae. Views of the Proposed Development would, however, be intermittent as a result of intervening areas of woodland and local undulations in topography. Receptors along the eastern slopes of the Hill of Brae, and particularly those orientated towards Strathisla such as Auchinhove and Brae of Montgrew Cottages, would also have clear views of the diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 4 & 5) where the Proposed Development crosses the existing OHLs just to the south of the A95, railway line and River Isla. The increase in infrastructure to the northeast of Keith would detract further from the rural upland landscape. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Limited blocks of woodland across the landscape would result in open views remaining in summer, such that visibility would remain similar to winter views. Whilst the presence of some garden vegetation, roadside trees and field boundary hedgerows may provide some intermittent screening or filtering of views, many receptors would still experience views across the landscape towards the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-R-59	Residents to the northeast of Keith (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 77) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP63 A95 / B9018, Keith (Visualisation 7.63: Viewpoint 63: A95/ B9018, Keith) Receptor group can be found on Page 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of an upland rural farmland landscape with mid to far-distance views towards Strathisla. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. There are visible detracting features including OHLs and telephone poles. The	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors include properties to the northeast of Keith. The properties are located within the River Isla valley, across Strathisla, and the northern and southern slopes of Gallow Hill and the southern slopes of Killbady. Receptors are set within a landscape characterised by rural uplands with occasional areas of coniferous woodland. Views are predominantly open and directed southwards towards Meikle Balloch Hill. Properties within and in proximity to Strathisla experience the most enclosed views due to the intervening landform of Gallow Hill to the north and Meikle Balloch Hill to the south, with intervening areas of coniferous woodland, notably Gallowhill Croft to the north. Receptors located along the slopes of Gallow Hill experience elevated, panoramic views of the landscape, which are backclothed by Sillyearn Hill to the east and Meikle Balloch Hill to the south, with views principally directed southwest across Strathisla, towards Keith. Receptors on the southern slopes of Killbady experience the most elevated views although they are occasionally interrupted by intermittent areas of woodland. Detracting features include the existing 132 kV and 400 kV OHLs crossing Strathisla and the slopes of Killbady, as well as telephone poles. <u>View During Construction</u> The construction activity would be largely screened from view, although the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be visible temporarily on the	<u>During Construction</u> Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	skyline. Some receptors with more open, far-distance views west would see more construction activity in the view, albeit at a little distance. There would be no discernible changes to tree cover visible in views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would not be readily noticeable within the landscape. Intervening surrounding topography, including Gallow Hill and Hill of Brae, would interrupt views of the Proposed Development for receptors to the north, but receptors on the southern slopes of Killbady, and to the west, notably at Fairy Hillock, would experience a greater linear extent of the structures across the landscape. The smaller 132 kV OHLs and much of Keith are not readily noticeable in views, although the concentration of OHLs around Keith would visually indicate the presence of an urban area. The Proposed Development would therefore detract from the perception of naturalness and slightly intensify infrastructure in mid to far-distant views, although across a small portion of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Given the open landscape surrounding receptors, the extent of visibility of the Proposed Development would remain similar to winter views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-60	Meikle Ardone, Drum and Ardiemanoch (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 14) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP63 A95 / B9018, Keith (Visualisation 7.63: Viewpoint 63: A95/ B9018, Keith) Receptor group can be found on Page 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation near to mid-distance of a rural farmland with distant views across rural farmland and forestry to the south. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High . <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Existing OHLs are a detracting feature although views through the elevated undulating farmland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing views</u> Detached individual scattered properties are situated within an undulating upland farmland landscape to the east of Keith. Areas of woodland are present on the slopes of the Burn of Drum and Mill of Wood Burn, with a larger area of woodland present at Dunnyduff Wood. Meikle Balloch Hill is a prominent feature locally, situated to the southeast. Receptors have largely open near to mid-distance views that are sometimes contained by intervening block of woodland. Receptors on more elevated ground towards Meikle Ardone have far-distance views to the east. Two existing OHLs, and the A95 are all detracting features within the views. <u>View During Construction</u> Due to the limited woodland in views, the open landscape would allow clear visibility of the construction activity, including lower-level activity as well as the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing in the near to mid-distance. Receptors at Drum would become temporarily ‘boxed in’ on all sides by existing OHLs to north and south, by the existing Keith Substation to the west, and by the Proposed Development immediately to the east. The extent of construction activity in near-distant views would result in the magnitude of change being assessed as High . The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature, and receptors would have direct views in the near to mid-distance. Receptors at Drum would become almost entirely ‘boxed in’ by existing OHLs to north, Keith Substation to the west, and by the Proposed Development to the east. Diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 4 & 5) would be clearly noticeable to the north, just before crossing the A95 and railway line. Towers would appear in the skyline of views from all properties including an angle near Little Ardrone. The Proposed Development would be viewed in combination with the existing OHLs, creating a strong wirescaping effect. The additional infrastructure would further deteriorate attractive, rural views. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as High . The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain prominent in near to mid-distance views through relatively open farmland. Deciduous vegetation within gardens, field boundaries and roadsides would only provide a very small degree of filtering or screening of some towers for some receptors, due to its limited extent and the proximity of the Proposed Development in views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining High . The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-R-61	Residents to the west of Meikle Balloch Hill (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 20) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 18 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural upland farmland landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Existing OHLs are a detracting feature although views through the elevated undulating farmland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing views</u> Receptors are located to the west of and along the lower slopes Meikle Balloch Hill within undulating, upland farmland with frequent areas of coniferous woodland. Views are predominantly open and directed northwest across the lower lying valley of the River Isla. Receptors to the northeast (including Mains of Auchoynanie, Wester Herricks and Herrockside) experience slightly elevated, open views northwest, west, and southwest, across undulating farmland with pockets of woodland interrupted by the topography and trees of Dunnyduff Wood, in the near distance. Distant views are backclothed by Cairds Hill and Hill of Greenwood to the southwest and south respectively, and Hill of Brae to the north. Mid to far-distant views of existing OHLs to the west are detracting features within an attractive landscape, as are distant views of the windfarm on Cairds Hill. Receptors to the south include those at Birkenburn, Backmuir and Backmuir cottages, whose views are largely channelled to the north by Meike Balloch Hill to the east and Dunnyduff Wood to the west. Views to the south are filtered by trees along the adjacent Birken Burn and associated topography. Views to the north encompass open fields with Herricks Burn in the mid-distance and far-distance views towards Garral Hill. Receptors at Backmuir and Greenwood experience views that are largely screened by the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill. Properties at Greenwood are more elevated and afford distant views towards Garral Hill. Receptors within both areas experience mid-distance partial views of an existing 275 kV OHL to the southwest as well as the A96 to the southwest. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling to accommodate the OC, as well as small areas of management felling beyond the OC, would be focussed along the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill / The Balloch from the River Isla, and across the Hill of Greenwood to accommodate the OC. The majority of woodland loss would be across Meikle Balloch Hill / The Balloch, which would be highly prominent for those receptors adjacent (within Mains of Auchoynanie, Wester Herricks and Herrockside). Loss of trees would open up views of towers in these locations, although it runs to the back of the properties across Meikle Balloch Hill / The Balloch, with construction works largely backclothed by landform and retained forestry. Construction activity, including lower-level activity such as access tracks, would be prominent for all receptors and particularly those in closest proximity including receptors at Birkenburn, Backmuir and Backmuir cottages with open views across farmland. They would view construction of the Proposed Development on Meikle Balloch Hill beyond the foreground activity. Construction activity would be particularly noticeable across higher landform over the Hill of Greenwood where the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be visible against the skyline. Construction activity across a moderate to large portion of near-distance views would therefore be experienced by all receptors. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be prominent for receptors located to the north, where the OHL diversion would be a highly noticeable feature within the near to mid-distance of views with towers appearing in the skyline over the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill and a corridor of felling to accommodate the OC noticeable. Receptors to the south would view the Proposed OHL Alignment in close proximity, particularly receptors at Birkenburn, Backmuir and Backmuir Cottages and the Proposed Development would be clearly visible in the foreground of views to the southeast as it climbs Hill of Greenwood and clearly visible across the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill / The Balloch in the mid-distance to the northeast. The presence of numerous angle towers would be clearly visible in near to mid-distance views, with vertical structures viewed in conjunction with Blackhillock Substation and wind turbines on Cairds Hill. This would all strongly intensify the extent of infrastructure in the rural landscape, creating a wirescaping effect for all receptors. The Proposed Development would reduce the sense of openness within views and detract from the rural quality of the landscape. The presence of existing infrastructure around Keith would slightly alleviate any impacts and the magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<i>Summer</i> In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain prominent in the near to mid-distance through relatively open farmland and over the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill. Whilst the Proposed OHL Alignment along the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill / The Balloch would be backclothed by landform and coniferous forestry across Balloch Wood, it would remain clearly visible across Hill of Greenwood (particularly for receptors to the south), and across the open landscape for receptors further north. The presence of coniferous forestry coupled with open farmland would result in similar views in summer as in winter. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium to High. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-R-62	Residents to the west of Knock Hill (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 48) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 19 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural upland farmland and woodland landscape with far-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Detracting features within the landscape include the B9018, existing OHL, and single wind turbines. Elevated views across farmland with distant views will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are located in individual properties positioned on the southern mid slopes of Knock Hill, Long Hill and Black Hill, and on the eastern and southern mid slopes of Sillyearn Hill. Receptors experience a range of elevated and open to filtered views looking south and west. Views to the southwest are dominated by open fields in the foreground, with occasional small blocks of woodland, with mid-distance views dominated by large areas of woodland and rising topography which screens far-distance views beyond. Far-distance views are afforded for some receptors that encompass the wooded hills of the Hill of Mulderie, Hill of Towie and Cairds Hill to southwest. Detracting features within the landscape include the A95, B9018, existing 275 kV OHL, and single wind turbines. <u>View During Construction</u> The construction activity would be almost entirely screened from view, although the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be visible temporarily on the skyline, but in a very small portion of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Much of the Proposed Development would be screened by intervening topography and vegetation across Meikle Balloch Hill to the south, and Tarryblake Wood to the southeast. As the Proposed Development crosses more open ground to the east of Keith the tops of towers would be distinctly perceptible in some views, although generally backclothed by vegetation and topography. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the existing topography and coniferous vegetation of Balloch Wood and Tarryblake Wood would continue to screen much of the Proposed Development, but it would remain distantly barely perceptible where it crosses open ground to the east of Keith. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-63	Residents to the northeast of Little Balloch Hill (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 15) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland with undulating views across upland farmland. Wind turbines are present within the landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant. Wind turbines are detracting features, along with	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are located within properties to the northeast of Meikle Balloch Hill and the east of Little Balloch Hill. The landscape is characterised by open fields with extensive forestry backclothing views to the south. Views are predominantly limited to the near and mid-distance due to the intervening landform of Little Balloch Hill and associated woodland whilst to the southeast, far-distance views are screened by vegetation at Tarryblake Wood. There are, however, far-distance views afforded, framed by the surrounding hills. Views from receptors to the east experience expansive, far-distance views extending to The Bin Forest, backclothed by elevated land associated with Strathbogie. Receptors further west have some framed, far-distance views northeast towards Wood of Ordiequish, Garral Hill, and Millstone Hill. Detracting features include an existing 400 kV OHL and 132 kV OHL to the north, the railway line to the south, and occasional single wind turbines. <u>View During Construction</u> The construction activity would be almost entirely screened from view, although the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be visible temporarily on the skyline, but in a very small portion of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		an existing 275 kV OHL and railway line, although views through the elevated undulating upland farmland will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be barely perceptible within far-distance views to the northwest for receptors to the west (such as at The Birks, Station House, and Varennes) as it crosses more open ground at Newmill and Keith, whilst receptors to the north and east (such as at Lower Garrowood) would have far-distance glimpsed views to the southeast. The Proposed Development may impinge into the skyline, but it would generally be backclothed by vegetation and hills and seen in only a very small portion of distant views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, deciduous vegetation within Garro Wood as well as garden, field, and roadside vegetation would provide some additional screening of the Proposed Development . Even so, it may remain just visible in some far-distance views for a small number of receptors. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.		<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-64	Residents within and surrounding Milltown of Rothiemay (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 134) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 20 & 22 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland with scenic, far-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Some receptors are situated within the Deveron Valley SLA and therefore views are identified as regionally significant. There are few visible detracting features. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are located in properties within Milltown of Rothiemay, and in scattered individual properties to the south and west of the village. Receptors experience predominantly open views directed southwards that are backclothed by a hill range that encompasses The Bin (and associated Bin Forest), Ordiquhill, Hill of Mungo, and Hill of Greenfold. Outlooks vary across the receptors with the most enclosed views experienced in properties within Milltown of Rothiemay and in properties within proximity of the River Deveron. Properties between Tarryblake Wood and the River Deveron experience open, panoramic and far-distance views of the surrounding landscape. Detracting features include telephone poles extending along roads and an existing 275 kV OHL that crosses the B9118 from northwest to southeast, before climbing the southern slopes of Fourman Hill. <u>View During Construction</u> Removal of woodland would not be noticeable due to its limited extent in views and the vegetation present to the foreground and backclothing the works. Similarly, most ground-level activity would be screened due to intervening vegetation, built form, and topography. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be more noticeable due to their height and movement which would be visible on the skyline, but across a relatively small portion of the view, and at distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as low-level construction activity would be mostly screened, with remaining works largely backclothed, and seen across a relatively small portion of the view, at distance. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be located to the south of receptors, crossing the landscape from west to east, and extending along the lower elevations of The Bin, Ordiquhill and Hill of Greenfold. Although the Proposed Development follows the natural contours of the landscape across these lower slopes, it would be visible above the treeline of The Bin Forest, and would also impinge into the skyline across the Hill of Cormalet, to the north of Ordiquhill, albeit at distance. The Proposed Development would be most noticeable for receptors to the east of Tarryblake Wood, notably at Cairnhill, Auchincrieve, Auchincrieve Cottages, and Upper Woodside, where there is more limited woodland cover resulting in open and expansive views. The linear form of the Proposed Development would be visible across a moderate portion of views, but intermittently only, detracting somewhat from the forested farmland. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as the Proposed Development would generally be backdropped by hills and vegetation, with partial screening by intervening vegetation, and seen at distance. OHL infrastructure is also an existing feature of views.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<i>Summer</i> Whilst the presence of deciduous vegetation in gardens, field boundaries, roadsides and small groups of trees will allow additional screening for some receptors, the Proposed Development would also remain visible for receptors with more open, expansive views due to limited deciduous woodland cover across the landscape in these locations. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant as many receptors would have some additional screening in summer months but visibility would remain similar to winter.		
MOR-R-65	Residents on slopes to the east of B9022 near Knock (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 13) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP37 Rothiemay (Visualisation 7.37: Viewpoint 37: Rothiemay) Receptor group can be found on Pages 20 & 22 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural upland farmland and wooded landscape. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Some properties are situated within the Deveron valley SLA so views are identified as regionally significant. Views from within the SLA in particular will be valued. The value of the view is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing view</u> Receptors are located on the western slopes of Meikle Brown Hill; Hill of Cairns; and the Hill of Retanach, and the eastern slopes of Bo Hill, and Barn Hill. Views are dominated by rolling and undulating open fields with areas of steep landform up low hills and cairns. Numerous small blocks of mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland are located through the landscape and these, along with the topography, screen views in some directions, and frame views in others. Receptors further north typically have far-distance views to the south and / or west, whilst receptors further south have far-distance views north and west, with views south limited by Hill of Retanach and woodland. There are few perceptible detracting features present within views, with receptors experiencing a rural, scenic landscape. <u>View During Construction</u> The construction activity would be almost entirely screened from view, although the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be visible temporarily on the skyline, but in a very small portion of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be barely perceptible in the far-distance to the south and southwest for some receptors as it crosses more open ground to the east of Coachford and south of Ruthven, and on across the River Deveron. Where visible, it would be backclothed by The Bin Forest, surrounding topography, and vegetation. A possible exception may be the residents at South Retanach, who could experience oblique views from ground-floor windows to the southwest, where some towers may appear skylined to the south. Even so, it would represent only a small portion of wider, panoramic views, at a distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the presence of deciduous vegetation in gardens, field boundaries, roadsides and woodlands would allow additional screening for receptors, such that the Proposed Development would be barely noticeable in views to the south and southwest. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-66	Residents to the east of Milltown of Rothiemay (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 25) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP37 Rothiemay (Visualisation 7.37: Viewpoint 37: Rothiemay)	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland with scenic, far-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Properties are situated within the Deveron valley SLA so views are identified as regionally significant. Views from within the SLA will be valued. The	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are situated in properties to the east of Milltown of Rothiemay within the valley of the River Deveron. Receptors to the north of the river are afforded expansive, far-distance views southwest. Blocks of predominantly coniferous forestry across the mid-distance (including at Wood of Avochie, Brownhill Wood to the west, and Woodfold Wood to the east) help to frame far-distance views south and provide some screening. Topography also frames views, with Hill of Retanach, Gallow Hill, and Caple Hill limiting views to the northeast, Mannioch Hill limiting views to the northwest, and Fourman Hill containing views to the southeast. Views to the southwest are backclothed by the Bin Forest (and associated topography of The Bin, Ordiquhill and Hill of Greenfold). Detracting features include a 400 kV OHL that extends southwards towards the River Deveron. Receptors in properties located to the south of the river are limited to mid-distance views as a result of intervening topography to the south at Fourman Hill. <u>View During Construction</u> The construction activity would be almost entirely screened from view, although the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be visible temporarily on the	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Receptor group can be found on Pages 20 & 22 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	skyline, but in a very small portion of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a barely perceptible feature within far-distance, southwestern views for receptors north of the River Deveron, such as receptors at Inchcorsie and Lower Inchcorsie. The Proposed Development would be positioned beyond the Wood of Avochie and cross the lower elevations of The Bin, where a few towers may become skylined. However, the majority of the Proposed Development visible would not impinge into the skyline and would only be visible across a small portion of the view. The Proposed Development is therefore not anticipated to detract from the tranquillity and scenic qualities of the view. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the presence of deciduous vegetation in gardens, field boundaries, roadsides and woodlands would provide some additional screening for receptors, such that the Proposed Development would be barely noticeable in views to the south and southwest. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-67	Residents north and northwest of Milltown of Rothiemay (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 18) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP35 Haughs (Visualisation 7.35: Viewpoint 35: Haughs) Receptor group can be found on Page 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland with scenic, far-distance views. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High . <u>Value</u> Some of the properties are situated within the Deveron valley SLA so some views are identified as regionally significant. Views from within the SLA will be valued. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High . <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are situated in properties to the north and northwest of Milltown of Rothiemay between the River Isla to the west of Tarryblake Wood, and the River Deveron to the east. Receptors are afforded some expansive, far-distance views, although blocks of predominantly coniferous forestry across the mid-distance (including Tarryblake Wood to the west and Scraib Wood to the northeast) help to frame far-distance views and provide some screening. Garden vegetation, roadside trees and small copses throughout the landscape adds further screening, such that far-distance views are typically filtered. Detracting features include a 275 kV OHL that extends southwards towards the River Deveron. <u>View During Construction</u> The construction activity would be almost entirely screened from view, although installation of some of the towers and the use of cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be visible temporarily on the skyline, but in a very small portion of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would not be readily perceptible within far-distance views due to intervening woodland and topography. There may, however, be visibility of a small number of towers on the skyline across a small portion of view, but where seen in conjunction with the existing 400 kV OHL, it would detract from the wider scenic qualities of the view. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the presence of deciduous vegetation in gardens, field boundaries, roadsides and woodlands would provide some additional screening for receptors, such that the Proposed Development would not be readily perceptible in views to the south. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-R-68	Residents between Drumnagorrrach and Moss-side (approximate number of residential properties in receptor group = 58)	<u>Susceptibility</u> Receptors are residents of dwellings at home and are likely to have an appreciation of a rural farmland with scenic, far-distance views. The	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are situated to the east of the A95 and Sillyearn Wood across a relatively flat plain associated with the Shiel Burn and east to the B9022 and Moss-side. Receptors are afforded expansive, far-distance views north and occasionally south, although blocks of predominantly coniferous forestry across the mid-distance (including at Tarryblake Wood to the south, Sillyearn Wood to the west, Scraib Wood to the southeast, and deciduous woodland around Rowan Bauds to the east help to screen many views to the south. Detracting features include a 400 kV OHL that extends southwards towards the River Deveron.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	<u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP37 Rothiemay (Visualisation 7.37: Viewpoint 37: Rothiemay) Receptor group can be found on Page 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views are not identified as nationally or regionally significant and there are some detracting features such as a 275 kV OHL and the A95, although views through the elevated undulating upland farmland will be valued. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>View During Construction</u> The construction activity would be almost entirely screened from view, although the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be visible temporarily on the skyline, but in a very small portion of views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a barely perceptible feature within far-distance views to the south and where visible, would be backclothed by woodland and hills. The Proposed Development is therefore not anticipated to detract from the scenic qualities of views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the presence of deciduous vegetation in gardens, field boundaries, roadsides and woodlands would provide some additional screening for receptors, such that the Proposed Development would not be noticeable for most receptors, although potentially just noticeable in views to the south for some. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
RECREATIONAL AND AMENITY RECEPTORS					
MOR-REC-1	Users of Scottish Great Trail (and Scottish Heritage Path) 'Dava Way', Walkers on the Knock of Braemoray <u>Representative viewpoints</u> VP20 A940, Dunphail (Visualisation 7.20: Viewpoint 20: A940, Dunphail) <u>Specific viewpoints</u> VP21 The Dava Way (Visualisation 7.21: Viewpoint 21: The Dava Way); and VP59 Knock of Braemoray (Visualisation 7.59: Viewpoint 59: Knock of Braemoray) Receptor can be found on Pages 10, 11 & 12 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> The attention of recreational users of the Dava Way will typically be focused on the rural, attractive landscape. Susceptibility to visual change will therefore be High. <u>Value</u> The Dava Way is a nationally important recreational route. The trail is set within forestry, woodland and open moorland and will be valued for its remoteness, tranquillity and views whilst travelling through the landscape with few detracting features. Views within a designated SLA are considered to be of higher scenic value. The value of the view is therefore recorded as High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> The Dava Way is a 38 km far-distance path that mostly follows the route of the former Highland Railway between Grantown-on-Spey to the south, and Forres to the north. To the north of the site of the Proposed Development, users of the Dava Way experience relatively well-contained views within a well wooded landscape. There are occasionally mid to far-distance views southwards afforded between gaps in vegetation, particularly in sections of path to the west and south of Drumine Forest between Carnach and Logie. The topography is gently undulating alongside the Durback Burn / River Divie watercourses that merge with the River Findhorn at Logie, further limiting visibility across the landscape. To the south of the site of the Proposed Development, where the Dava Way travels across Dava Moor, the landscape is much more elevated and open with minimal tall vegetation cover across Cairn Eney and Knock of Braemoray. Around the centre of Dava village, views are well-enclosed by woodland. Immediately to the north of Dava, views are limited through the wooded A940 corridor by intervening landform and forestry planting along the edges of the road. Travelling north, as you approach the peak of Knock of Braemoray, the rising landform limits views beyond, and views do not open up until the Dava Way has skirted past the Knock of Braemoray to reveal expansive, open and elevated views across the open rolling upland landscape within LCT 291. Whilst there are no designated footpaths on Knock of Braemoray, walkers on the eastern and northern slopes and on the summit will appreciate similar but more elevated and expansive views north. There is an open awareness of an existing 275 kV OHL immediately south of Glenorney and Bantrach Wood to the north of Cairn Eney, through moorland between Dava Moor and the wooded areas to the north, and on crossing the A940, which also appears as an openly visible detracting feature through the local landscape. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation, and limited felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland within and beyond the OC and for temporary access tracks, would be noticeable where views are open and elevated on the Dava Way, primarily to the south of the Proposed Development and from the summit of Knock of Braemoray. From elevated positions, views of construction activity beyond Cairn Eney and the valley of the River Divie would extend into the skyline as it heads towards the Moss of Bednawinny. Intervening vegetation at Bantrach Wood and vegetation associated with the River Divie would allow only limited views of construction works within views from the north, although the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be more noticeable. Construction works would however be temporary, with visibility transient, increasing between Cairn Eney and north of the Divie Viaduct (intermittently across approximately 4 km) and	<u>During Construction</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			seen against the existing 275 kV OHL. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Visibility of the Proposed Development would vary from the Dava Way due to the varied landscape which contrasts well wooded areas to the north with open, expansive areas of moorland to the south. From the north, where there are more open views towards the Proposed Development through gaps in vegetation, users of Dava Way would afford glimpsed, transient mid-distance views through the wooded landscape. Travelling south when exiting from Bantrach Wood, users would afford a near-distant view of the Proposed Development as it parallels behind the existing 275 kV OHL. At this location an angle tower to the east of the woodland would be prominent. Users of the trail walking north to the east of the Knock of Braemoray would experience more continuous far-distance views of the Proposed Development, beyond the moors, to the north with views west intervened by topography at Cairn Eney. The Proposed Development would further deteriorate views and reduce the sense of remoteness from the northern area of Dava Moor, and over Knock of Braemoray, albeit backdropped by Glenorney and Bantrach Wood. The presence of angle towers, notably to the east of Bantrach Wood and to the east of the Hill of Glaschyle would further detract from the rural and scenic quality of the landscape. The focus of transient views along the Dava Way is predominantly on the wider landscape and the experience of the Proposed Development would be relatively brief alongside existing detracting features of the 275 kV OHL and the A940, with relatively short sections of the trail impacted, mostly when travelling north towards the Proposed Development from Dava. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Summer foliage would further contain views to the north of the Proposed Development for Dava Way and Core Path users but would not noticeably change the extent of views towards the Proposed Development, from the north or south. Views from the Knock of Braemoray would remain open. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed to remain as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time in a small area to the east of The Dava Way. Although the slight change in vegetation cover would be perceptible in the long term, it would not change views to the Proposed Development, which would remain highly prominent. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed to remain as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-REC-2	Users of Core Path FR43 between the A940 and The Dava Way <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor can be found on Page 10 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> The attention of recreational users of regionally-recognised Core Paths are typically focused on the landscape. Susceptibility to visual change will be Medium to High. <u>Value</u> Core Paths are regionally important recreational routes. The route is a connection between the A940 and Dava Way and will be valued. Views are also within the Findhorn Valley and the Wooded Estates SLA and are therefore of regional value. The value of the	<u>Existing View</u> Users of Core Path FR43 will typically use the footpath to connect between the A940 and The Dava Way, south of Forres, and experience views that are relatively enclosed by rising landform to the east and west. Far-reaching views south are focussed through local valleys, and between dips in the landform across a well wooded, attractive landscape within the Findhorn Valley and the Wooded Estates Special Landscape Area (SLA). An existing windfarm on Sneishin Hill is prominently visible to the southeast and can be seen in the skyline above layers of intervening vegetation while woodland associated with Drumine Forest limits further views south. The A940 and moving traffic is a prominent detracting feature in the near to mid-distance. <u>View During Construction</u> Given the distance and intervening landform, it is unlikely that construction activity would be perceivable from the footpath. Any visibility of the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be at distance, occupy only a very small portion of the view and be short-term and transient. They would also be seen beyond the windfarm on the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be Negligible, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> No Change <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> No Change	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Neutral <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Neutral

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		view is recorded as Medium to High . <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	<u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would not be perceptible within distant views south, obstructed by intervening landform and vegetation. The Proposed Development would be located beyond the Hill of Drumine, Hill of Glaschyle and the windfarm on Sneishin Hill and would be intervened by the elevated topography and woodland associated with Drumine Forest. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as No Change . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> There would be no noticeable change to views during the summer months and the magnitude of change would remain as No Change . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-REC-3	Visitors to Coleburn Distillery <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> The attention of visitors to Coleburn Distillery are typically focused on the distillery workings, with the surrounding landscape setting contributing only slightly to the enjoyment of the activity. The susceptibility to visual change is therefore assessed as Low to Medium. <u>Value</u> The receptor is not located within a designated landscape although surrounding views will be valued. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Low to Medium	<u>Existing View</u> Coleburn Distillery lies alongside the Glen Burn and off the A941, between Brown Muir and Hart Hill, within a mosaic landscape of farmland, moorland and woodland. Receptors experience enclosed views with the distillery well contained by woodland and vegetation along the Glen Burn / Glen of Rothes. Rising topography to the northeast and east with Brown Muir, and to the southwest with Hart Hill further contains views more broadly with areas of dense scrub and moorland within the mid-distance and far-distance to the north, west, and south. Extensive areas of woodland in the fore and mid-distance help contain views to the south. There is an existing 275 kV OHL visible to the northwest of the distillery, which traverses the Glen Burn / Glen of Rothes and northeast edge of Brown Muir. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of native broadleaf woodland to accommodate the OC and temporary access tracks on Brown Muir, would be noticeable within heavily filtered views from the distillery, slightly opening up views towards some of the tower construction on higher landform. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing for tower and conductor installation would impinge on the skyline in the near to mid-distance above and through intervening woodland and would be distracting with the uncharacteristic movement and height. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be visible within heavily filtered views east from the external spaces of the distillery. Towers would be noticeable across Brown Muir and potentially above intervening woodland to the south, with towers seen in the skyline. The Proposed Development is unlikely to be seen on Hart Hill to the southwest due to intervening woodland. The Proposed Development may also be seen briefly in conjunction with the existing 275 kV OHL at the northern edge of Brown Muir, increasing the extent and amount of infrastructure in views, albeit a moderate to small portion of heavily filtered views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Mature, deciduous trees within the grounds of the distillery and alongside the Glen Burn would further contain views in summer months and slightly reduce the impact of the introduction of the Proposed Development on the higher landform of Brown Muir. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-REC-4	Users of Mill of Kellas Trout Fishery <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP24 Kellas (VP24 B9010, Kellas	<u>Susceptibility</u> The attention of recreational users at Mill of Kellas Trout Fishery are partially focused on the surrounding landscape, which contributes to enjoyment of the outdoor sport. The	<u>Existing View</u> Mill of Kellas Trout Fishery is located in the valley of the River Lossie within the Kellas estate, just off the B9010 between Mill Buie to the south and Buinach Hill to the northeast. The fishery is set within a wide, well-treed valley, with views mostly directed northwards towards Buinach Hill and Hill of the Wangie. Views south are fairly well screened by deciduous woodland alongside the River Lossie and further vegetation within the fishery grounds, although filtered views south towards the hills of Mill Buie and Cairn Uish and southeast towards The Drum and Mill Our are afforded from the northern extent of ponds and the car park. The existing 275 kV OHL	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	(Visualisation 7.24: Viewpoint 24: B9010, Kellas) Receptor group can be found on Page 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	susceptibility to visual change is assessed as Medium to High. <u>Value</u> The receptor is not located within a designated landscape although surrounding views will be valued. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	and wind turbines within Rothies Wind Farm are just perceptible on the mid slopes of Mill Buie and The Drum to the south, with some towers and turbines appearing in the skyline. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would barely be perceptible beyond intervening vegetation alongside the River Lossie and around the ponds. From the northern extent of the ponds and from the car park, there would be an awareness of the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, which would impinge on the skyline and introduce uncharacteristic movement in the mid to far-distance above and through intervening woodland, although seen with a backdrop of wind turbines. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would not be openly discernible within views from the fishery due to intervening mixed deciduous vegetation but there may be a heavily filtered appreciation from the northern extent of ponds and from the car park of the upper portion of towers in the distance to the south, on the upper slopes of Mill Buie and Mill Our. The Proposed Development would be seen through and above intervening woodland beyond the existing 275 kV OHL and to the fore of Rothies Wind Farm, with some towers appearing against the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> During the summer months, vegetation around the ponds and alongside the River Lossie would further screen views towards the Proposed Development, although from the northern extent of the ponds and from the car park, elements of it are likely to remain perceptible. Even so, the magnitude of change is assessed to reduce to No Change to Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> Construction activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment would be located and seen in close proximity to the south, skirting around to the west of Mill Buie’s summit, before crossing down on to lower ground to parallel the existing 275 kV OHL at Bodnastalker to the east. Construction activity, particularly use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be particularly noticeable on the skyline, although much of the lower-level construction activity (such as for access tracks) would be screened from view. It would be seen in near to mid-distant views, across a small portion of the view and beyond the existing 275 kV OHL. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as lower-level construction activity would not be readily perceived and views would be typically interrupted by intervening vegetation. Activity would be seen across a small portion of the view, and whilst in close proximity, it would be seen beyond the existing 275 kV OHL. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> The Kellas Alternative Alignment crosses slightly lower landform than the Proposed Development, but in much closer proximity to receptors at the fishery. It would therefore be more discernible, although still within filtered views through the intervening woodland around the ponds and alongside the river. Despite being located on slightly lower ground than the Proposed Development, its closer proximity means that more towers are likely to be skylined to the south, albeit seen primarily through gaps in vegetation, particularly in winter. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as the Proposed Development would be largely screened or filtered, occupying a small portion of the view, and the uncharacteristic activity, movement, and disruption of construction would have ceased. It would also be seen in conjunction with the existing 275 kV	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> No Change to Negligible <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			OHL. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Summer)</i> Vegetation around the ponds and alongside the River Lossie would further screen views towards the Proposed Development, although from the northern extent of the ponds and from the car park, elements of it are likely to remain perceptible. Even so, the magnitude of change is assessed as reducing to Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-REC-5	Users of Scotland Heritage Path 'Via Regia' <u>Specific viewpoints</u> VP19 Via Regia Heritage Path is a more distant view but helps to give some context of the surrounding landscape, out of the immediate river valley. (Visualisation 7.19: Viewpoint 19: Via Regia Heritage Path, Cairngorms National Park); and VP21 is specific to The Dava Way but can be referred to for an illustration of potential nearby views: (Visualisation 7.21: Viewpoint 21: The Dava Way) Receptor can be found on Pages 11 & 12 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. The susceptibility to visual change is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Value</u> The Heritage Paths Project formed in 2007 to help identify and record the history of historic paths across Scotland. This Heritage Path is mostly set within open moorland and will be valued for its remoteness, tranquillity and views whilst travelling through the landscape, with few detracting features. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	<u>Existing View</u> Within Moray, the Via Regia Heritage Path runs for 6 km and connects with the Dava Way, to the north of Brantrach Wood. The site of the Proposed Development is located immediately to the south of this area. The Path continues in a southeastern direction into the adjacent LPA of THC. Users of this section of the Via Regia Heritage Path experience a variety of views, from expansive, elevated and open views over the gently undulating landform of Dava Moor to the south, to more intermittent filtered views to the north from alongside the River Divie approaching Brantrach Wood, which screens views northwest. The open rolling upland landscape allows for open views north and west across the landscape towards the site of the Proposed Development when travelling north. Brief views are afforded travelling south from the Dava Way connection before crossing under the path of the existing 275 kV OHL and connecting with the local valley of the River Divie. Upland moorland and forestry and narrow wooded valleys can be seen in the mid-distance with rolling forested farmland in the far-distance to the north. Views east and west towards the site of the Proposed Development are slightly limited by rolling upland landform that includes the peaks of Knock of Braemoray to the west and Hill of Feakirk to the east while vegetation alongside the River Divie and forestry on the Hill of Feakirk limit or filter views further east. There is an open awareness of an existing 275 kV OHL immediately south of Glenernerney and Bantrach, creating a detracting feature in the skyline. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation, small areas of felling of managed commercial forestry within and beyond the OC and temporary access tracks would all be seen in proximity to the existing 275 kV OHL to the south of Brantrach Wood. Where users are travelling alongside the eastern edge of Bantrach Wood, there would be open and near to mid-distance views of construction activity on the eastern elevations of Cairn Eney and across the River Divie. To the south of Bantrach Wood, vegetation associated with the River Divie and to the east of the Hill of Feakirk would result in more intermittent views of construction activity. Felling of woodland that includes small groups of trees associated with the River Divie would be noticeable and the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would also temporarily impact local tranquillity. From elevated positions, views of construction activity beyond Cairn Eney and the valley of the River Divie would extend into the skyline as it heads towards the Moss of Bednawinny, but would be increasingly small-scale and distant. Construction works would be most visible between Lochan a' Chaorainn and the Ourack Burn in the south, extending to Bantrach Wood in the north – a distance of around 6 km. Beyond this, only negligible changes would be visible to the south. Construction works would be temporary, and in closest proximity to the Proposed Development, the magnitude of change is assessed as Medium, reducing to Negligible south of Lochan a' Chaorainn. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Visibility of the Proposed Development would vary along the Via Regia Heritage Path due to the varied landscape which contrasts Bantrach Wood to the north; the River Divie to the east; and open, expansive areas of moorland further south as it heads towards the Cairngorms. From alongside Bantrach Wood there would be open views east towards the Proposed Development as it crosses the River Divie and when travelling south of Bantrach Wood, users would afford a near-distant view of the Proposed Development as it parallels behind the existing 275 kV OHL. Further south, and alongside the River Divie, views north would be slightly more obstructed and intermittent through intervening vegetation associated with the river. Views would be open to the west, with towers likely to be seen prominently in the skyline on the northern slopes of Cairn Eney. Visibility from the south is limited by landform and vegetation and is less likely beyond the Hill of Feakirk, with visibility reducing further south. The Proposed Development would further deteriorate views and reduce the sense of remoteness from the northern area of Dava Moor, albeit backdropped by Glenernerney and Bantrach Wood. The	<u>During Construction</u> Medium (localised section) Negligible (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium (localised section) Negligible (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium (localised section) Negligible (rest of route)	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, localised section) Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant, rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, localised section) Negligible to Minor Adverse (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, localised section) Negligible ro Minor Adverse (non-significant, rest of route)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			presence of angle towers, notably to the east of Bantrach Wood, adjacent to the River Divie and to the east of the Hill of Glaschyle, would further detract from the rural and scenic quality of the landscape. The focus of transient views along the Heritage Path is predominantly on the wider landscape, but views of the Proposed Development would be relatively brief alongside the existing detracting feature of the 275 kV OHL with relatively short sections of the route impacted, and almost predominantly for users travelling north only. Perception of the Proposed Development would be limited by rolling landform further south on the route. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium for receptors in closest proximity to the Proposed Development, reducing to Negligible south of Lochan a’ Chaorainn. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Summer foliage, particularly on vegetation alongside the River Divie, would further contain views to the north of the Proposed Development for Heritage Path users but would not noticeably change the extent of views towards the Proposed Development from the south due to the extent of open moorland. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed to remain as Medium for receptors in closest proximity to the Proposed Development, reducing to Negligible south of Lochan a’ Chaorainn. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-REC-6	Users of Core Path EG01, west of Elgin <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor can be found on Page 13 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. Susceptibility to visual change will be Medium to High. <u>Value</u> Core Paths are regionally important recreational routes. This short Core Path will also be valued for its attractive rural views with potential far-distance views towards distant hills. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	<u>Existing View</u> Users of the short Core Path to the west of Elgin experience distant but interrupted views south across rolling well wooded farmland and forests to the south of Elgin. More distant forested hills such as Buinach Hill, Mill Buie, Ben Aigan and Brown Muir are perceptible in the far-distance, on which the existing 275 kV OHL can be seen, backclothed by forest and landform. Distant views southwest are screened by intervening vegetation and landform that includes the Hill of the Wangie. Built form within the settlement of Miltonduff and local roads are distinctive features in the foreground of views, drawing attention of path users for much of the route, and set within wider attractive views. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be perceptible in the far-distance, although being largely screened by intervening trees and topography within intermittent views. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing across higher slopes to the south would be just discernible at a distance but would occupy a very small portion of interrupted, transient views from the footpath. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a barely perceptible feature in the far-distance to the south and southeast, with potential for a long section of it to be intermittently visible in the far-distance. Towers may be noticeable in the skyline between the hills of Mill Buie and Ben Aigan, beyond the existing 275 kV OHL which crosses lower-lying landform. A shorter section of the Proposed Development may also be visible to the south between Mill Buie and Buinach Hill. However, views of the Proposed Development are far-distant, often backclothed by more distant hills, and frequently screened by intervening vegetation, topography and built form. The focus of views along the Core Path is on the immediate surroundings and given the distance of view and the Proposed Development being mostly backclothed by landform and forestry, the magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Foliage on vegetation alongside the Core Path, garden vegetation, and in intervening vegetation would slightly contain views in summer months, providing further screening of far-distance views. Even so, the magnitude of change is assessed to remain as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-REC-7	Users of Core Paths on the southern edge of Elgin including	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors of Core Paths will typically focus on the	<u>Existing View</u> Users of Core Paths along the southern edge of Elgin experience views that are relatively enclosed along CP-EG43 where it passes through Elgin Golf Club, along CP-EG44 and CP-EG46 in the residential centre, and to	<u>During Construction</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	CP-EG36, CP-EG43, CP-EG44, CP-EG46, CP-EG07 Users of Elgin Golf course Users of Moray Sports Centre, Elgin <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP26 Elgin (Visualisation 7.26: Viewpoint 26: Elgin) Receptor group can be found on Page 13 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. However, the Core Paths are often enclosed by vegetation and the built form south of Elgin and susceptibility to visual change will be Medium as a result. <u>Value</u> Core Paths are regionally important recreational routes. The route follows the southern edge of Elgin, and the urban area is noticeable along most of the route, reducing the sense of tranquillity and remoteness. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium	the east where CP-EG46 passes Moray Sports Centre. However, users experience intermittent, far-distance views along sections of CP-EG36 to the west of Elgin and where there are gaps in vegetation along CP-EG46, which follows the route of the Burn of Linkwood. Views look across coastal farmlands in the foreground, rolling farmland and forests in the mid-distance and upland moorland and forestry in the far-distance above intervening tree lines. From the western edge of Elgin, views south are limited due to intervening landform and vegetation associated with Mayne Wood and from the eastern edge, limited by intervening vegetation within Birkenhill Wood. Open views are only afforded intermittently over a relatively short length of footpath. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction effects would be barely perceptible in the distance to the south and southeast, intermittently from the footpaths between gaps in vegetation and built form and above intervening tree lines. Installation of towers through the use of cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing across higher slopes to the south would be discernible due to their height and movement. Some loss of tree cover in the woodland canopy may also be just discernible. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be negligible to low, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a barely perceptible feature for users of the Core Paths in the distance to the south and southeast, only visible intermittently between gaps in intervening vegetation and built form and above tree lines to the south. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible to low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Foliage would further contain views for Core Path users in summer months, but the Proposed Development is likely to remain intermittently perceptible in the distance to the south. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible to low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-REC-8	Users of National Cycle Route (NCR) 1 between Elgin and Kingston <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP60 A96, Barmuckity (Visualisation 7.60: Viewpoint 60: A96, Barmuckity) Receptor group can be found on Pages 13 & 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Users of NCR 1 will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. Susceptibility to visual change will be High. <u>Value</u> National Cycle Routes are nationally recognised and important networks. They are well-mapped, signposted, and widely used by both locals and tourists. The value is therefore recorded as High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> This section of NCR 1 runs through the Study Area between Elgin and Garmouth initially on a short section of off-road cycle path and then a local road travelling northeast of the A96, travelling through relatively low-lying coastal farmland. Users experience occasional short, enclosed sections along the cycle route but predominantly are afforded intermittent, far-distance views south and southeast between intervening landform and vegetation, although views south are oblique and not in the direction of travel. There are glimpsed, distant views towards the site of the Proposed Development and the hills of Brown Muir, Hart Hill, Mill Our, Cairn Uish, Ordiequish Hill, and the undulating landform between these peaks in the far-distance. The section of NCR 1 between Garmouth and Portgordon is more enclosed by built form and vegetation around Nether Dallach. Where there are gaps in built form and vegetation, there are occasional far-distance views looking southwest towards the site of the Proposed Development. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction effects would be barely perceptible in the distance to the south and southeast, intermittently from the cycle path between gaps in vegetation and built form and above intervening tree lines. Installation of towers through the use of cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing across higher slopes to the south would potentially be discernible. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible where there are gaps south in vegetation. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be barely perceptible for users of the cycle path at distance to the south and southeast. For the section of the cycle route between Elgin and Garmouth, the Proposed Development may be perceptible on the skyline, where it traverses the hills of Brown Muir, Hart Hill, Mill Our and Cairn Uish. From the section of the cycle route between Garmouth and Portgordon, there would be potential intermittent views of the Proposed Development as it traverses the slopes of Scotch Hill and Thief’s Hill in Ordiequish. Given the appreciable distance to the Proposed Development and intermittent, glimpsed nature of views not in	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			the direction of travel for cycle path users (i.e. oblique), the magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible where there are gaps south in vegetation. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Summer foliage would further contain views for cycle path users but would not represent a noticeable change in terms of distant, glimpsed views to the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Negligible where there are gaps south in vegetation. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-REC-9	Users of Scotland Heritage Path ‘Mannoch Road’ <u>Specific viewpoint</u> VP25 Mannoch Road Heritage Path (Visualisation 7.25: Viewpoint 25: Mannoch Road Heritage Path); and <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP26 Elgin (Visualisation 7.26: Viewpoint 26: Elgin) Receptor can be found on Pages 13, 14 & 15 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. Susceptibility to visual change is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Value</u> The Heritage Paths Project formed in 2007 to help identify and record the history of historic paths across Scotland. Views do not encompass a landscape designation, but will be valued for sense of remoteness, tranquillity and views whilst travelling through the landscape with few detracting features. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	<u>Existing View</u> The 10.75 km Mannoch Road route travels between Elgin and Upper Knockando, with the site of the Proposed Development likely to be visible on the section between Bardonside and Mannoch Hill / Green Hill where the route enters into a large area of forestry. From the north, the route leaves the more built-up area on the outskirts of Elgin and rises onto open heather moorland for approximately 2 km then enters the Red Taingy / Mannoch Hill area of forest which screens any further views south. Approaching the site of the Proposed Development from the north, views are relatively well-contained with intermittent views across coastal farmlands towards the site of the Proposed Development above intervening vegetation or through gaps in vegetation along the edge of the trail. Rolling farmland and forests can be seen in the mid-distance with the upland moorland and forestry associated with the site of the Proposed Development in the far-distance. Views west open up to the south of Bardonside as landform rises, with forestry screening views east. On the higher slopes of Pikey Hill expansive views are afforded across the upland moorland and forestry in which the peaks of Mill Buie, Meikle Hill, Brown Muir, Cairn of Cluine, Cairn of Ballindean and Hill of Blackroads can be seen from different points along the route, together with the large, prominent Rothes Wind Farm on Cairn Uish on the skyline. Approaching from the south, views are contained by forestry on Mannoch Hill and Pikey Hill, but open up once out of the forestry, approximately 1.5 km south of the site of the Proposed Development. The existing 275 kV OHL can be seen from the route to the north of Bardonside on the lower slopes of Mill Our and Hart Hill. <u>View During Construction</u> The Mannoch Road passes directly beneath the Proposed Development to the south of the forest at Lochbuie, and therefore construction works on the closest towers, including access tracks, would be clearly noticeable for travellers along this stretch of the route, along with any management of the route whilst construction works are being undertaken. Construction activity would result in uncharacteristic movement and activity across a large portion of the view, and across approximately a 3 km length of the route, between Bardonside and the forest area of Mannoch Hill with more open views particularly from Pikey Hill. Intermittent mid to far-distance views may be afforded from the route when travelling south from Elgin. When travelling both north and south, the works would likely be visible across the mid slopes of Cairn Uish to the west and the mid slopes of Brylach Hill to the east, where extensive forestry clearance to accommodate the OC would be apparent, creating a cleared area that would increase visibility of associated construction activities, including the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing. Where the route is within proximity to coniferous woodland, notably to the east of Cairn Uish and southwest of Hart Hill, views of construction activity would be contained. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High for a stretch of around 3 km where the route allows for open, elevated views; Low to Medium for a stretch of around 6 km where the route is on lower landform between Elgin and Bardonside where mid to far-distance glimpses may be afforded; and No Change for the section of route to the south as it enters forestry on Mannoch Hill. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. The section to the south of Elgin is identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as low-level construction activity would be mostly screened, with upper-portions visible across a relatively small portion of the view only, and at distance. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be clearly discernible across views experienced by route users from both the south (for around 1.5 km in both directions) and intermittently apparent when approaching from Elgin to	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High (localised elevated section) Low to Medium (section to the south of Elgin) No Change (wider route to the south) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High (localised elevated section) Low to Medium (section to the south of Elgin) No Change (wider route to the south) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High (localised elevated section) Low (section to the south of Elgin) No Change (wider route to the south) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium to High (localised elevated section)	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant, localised elevated section) Moderate Adverse (non-significant, section to the south of Elgin) Neutral (wider route to the south) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant, localised elevated section) Moderate Adverse (non-significant, section to the south of Elgin) Neutral (wider route to the south) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant, localised elevated section) Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant, section to the south of Elgin) Neutral (wider route to the south)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			the north (for around 6 km), with the proportion of view and prominence of towers increasing with proximity to them. The Proposed Development would cross large portions of the view over the open moorland, albeit seen in conjunction with the large Rothés Wind Farm on Cairn Uish to the west and partially seen in combination with the existing 275 kV OHL which lies 2 km to the north. The Proposed Development would appear prominently on the skyline to the east and west, with the large, felled area of forest on Brylach Hill resulting in more open views to towers until replanting establishes back to the OC. On lower landform approaching from the north, there would likely be intermittent glimpsed mid to far-distance views of the Proposed Development with towers likely appearing in the skyline in the far-distance of views from sections of the route close to Elgin. The Proposed Development would appear prominently as a new feature in the skyline from sections of the trail around the hills of Mill Our and Pikey Hill. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High for a stretch of around 3 km where the route allows for open, elevated views; Low to Medium for a stretch of around 6 km where the section of route is on lower landform between Elgin and Bardonside where mid to far-distance glimpses may be afforded; and No Change for the section of route to the south as it enters forestry on Mannoch Hill. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. The section to the south of Elgin is identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as the Proposed Development would appear in intermittent, glimpsed views only, in the mid to far-distance. <i>Summer</i> Summer foliage of trailside vegetation would only slightly further contain views for route users through farmland to the south of Elgin on lower landform, but with no change over the upland forested moorland with coniferous plantations. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High for a stretch of around 3 km where the route allows for open, elevated views, Low for a stretch of around 6 km where the section of route is on lower landform between Elgin and Bardonside where mid to far-distance glimpses may be afforded, and No Change for the section of route to the south as it enters forestry on Mannoch Hill. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time on Brylach Hill. However, this will only slightly reduce visibility to towers to the east from the upper elevations of the route over Mill Our and Pikey Hill with the Proposed Development remaining clearly discernible in the skyline for the most open and elevated section of the route. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium to High for a stretch of around 3 km where the route allows for open, elevated views, Low for a stretch of around 6 km where the section of route crosses lower landform between Elgin and Bardonside where mid to far-distance glimpses may be afforded, and No Change for the section of route to the south as it enters forestry on Mannoch Hill. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> Construction activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment would be clearly discernible through the open section of the route between Brandside and forest on Pikey Hill / Mannoch Hill. Construction activity, particularly use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be noticeable on the skyline, although some lower-level construction activity (such as for access tracks) would be screened. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium for a stretch of around 3 km and the same as the above for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. The section to the south of Elgin is identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as low-level construction activity would be mostly screened, with upper-portions visible across a relatively small portion of the view only, and at distance. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> Whilst the Kellas Alternative Alignment crosses slightly lower landform and would not be seen quite so prominently on the higher ground of Mill Our, Cairn Uish and Mill Buie, the Mannoch Road would still pass	Low (section to the south of Elgin) No Change (wider route to the south) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> No changes from the above Medium to High (localised elevated section). No change from the above Low to Medium (section to the south of Elgin). No change from the above No Change (wider route to the south). No change from the above <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium (localised elevated section) Low to Medium (section to the south of Elgin). No change from the above. No Change (wider route to the south). No change from the above.	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant, localised elevated section) Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant, section to the south of Elgin) Neutral (wider route to the south) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant, localised elevated section) Moderate Adverse (non-significant, section to the south of Elgin) Neutral (wider route to the south) No change from the above. <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, localised elevated section) Moderate Adverse (non-significant, section to the south of Elgin). No change from the above. Neutral (wider route to the south). No change from the above.

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			directly beneath the Proposed Development and would remain clearly discernible through the open section of the route between Brandside and forest on Pikey Hill / Mannoch Hill. Towers would be seen less in combination with turbines on Cairn Uish to the west and on slightly lower landform, resulting in a slightly lower impact on views for users of the nearby section of route through the upland moorland, although it would still pass directly beneath the Proposed Development and with a larger angle tower adjacent. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium for a stretch of around 3 km but remaining the same as the above for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. The section to the south of Elgin is identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as the Proposed Development would appear in intermittent, glimpsed views only, in the mid distance. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Summer) and Year 15 (Summer)</i> In summer (Year 1 and Year 15), summer foliage would not offer significant additional screening, and the magnitude is assessed as remaining Medium for a stretch of around 3 km but remaining the same as the above for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Kellas Alternative - Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer); and Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium (localised elevated section) Low (section to the south of Elgin). No change from the above. No Change (wider route to the south). No change from the above.	<u>Kellas Alternative - Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer) and Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, localised elevated section) Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant, section to the south of Elgin) No change from the above. Neutral (wider route to the south) No change from the above.
MOR-REC-10	Users of Core Path SP01, near Rothes <u>Specific viewpoint</u> VP64 Meikle Balloch Hill (Visualisation 7.64: Viewpoint 64: Meikle Balloch Hill) Receptor can be found on Pages 14 & 15 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. Susceptibility to visual change will be Medium to High. <u>Value</u> Core Paths are regionally important recreational routes. This route will be valued for its remoteness and tranquillity but there are a number of detracting features. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	<u>Existing View</u> Core Path CP-SP01 follows the route of the Mannoch Road Heritage Trail from Elgin down to Mannoch Hill and the impacts would be the same as for Mannoch Road. The section of the Core Path discussed here deviates east from the Mannoch Road from the area of forest over Mannoch Hill and Hill of Stob, and heads towards Rothes. This section of the path is well wooded, with contained views through a local valley. A short section of the path, where a gap between areas of woodland allows, affords distant views north / northeast towards the site of the Proposed Development between Ben Aigan in the east, and Fairy Hill / Hunt Hill / Findlay's Seat to the northeast. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction effects would only be potentially perceptible in the distance to the north / northeast over a very short length of the footpath. Installation of towers through the use of cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing across higher slopes to the north / northeast would potentially be discernible within a small portion of the view but would not change the character and features of the visual experience for footpath users, being only glimpsed in the far-distance beyond the Glen of Rothes. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible for this section of the path that doesn't follow the Mannoch Road. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would not be anticipated to be perceptible within views experienced by footpath users due to intervening woodland and landform with only the potential of a view where gaps in woodland allow over a short length of the footpath. Even so, the extent of intervening vegetation and transient views along the path are unlikely to make the Proposed Development perceptible in the distance to the north / northeast beyond the Glen of Rothes. The magnitude of change is assessed as No change for this section of the path that doesn't follow the Mannoch Road. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Summer views would not alter views as most of the forestry is coniferous (evergreen). The Proposed Development is likely to remain screened beyond vegetation and not readily visible in the far-distance of narrow views. The magnitude of change is assessed as No change. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> No change <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> No change	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Neutral <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Neutral

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-REC-11	Users of Core Paths around Lhanbryde including: CP-EG52-01, CP-EG52-02, CP-EG55-06, CP-EG55-02, CP-EG58-01, CP-EG58-02, CP-EG57-10, <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 13 & 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. Susceptibility to visual change will be Medium to High. <u>Value</u> Core Paths are regionally important recreational routes. The routes are adjacent to the settlement edge of Lhanbryde, and the increased traffic and footfall around this area reduce the sense of tranquillity and remoteness. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	<u>Existing View</u> Users of Core Paths on the north and eastern edges of Lhanbryde experience views that are relatively enclosed by surrounding landform, vegetation and built form within the village. There are several paths within Crooked Wood to the north of Lhanbryde, from within which views are only possible between gaps in trees but are potentially far-reaching to the south where Brown Muir can be seen. Users of Core Paths CP-EG55-02, CP-EG55-06, and CP-EG52-01 experience potentially distant views beyond the village across coastal farmland towards the site of the Proposed Development, between the Wood of Ordiequish to the southeast and the hill of Cairn Uish to the southwest with more open views south more likely beyond the village. These far-reaching views are also possible from CP-EG52-02 to the southeast of Lhanbryde, although the extent is reduced greatly due to the rising landform to the south. Views towards the Wood of Ordiequish are not obtained from here. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would only be perceived within the far-distance of far-reaching views to the southeast from sections of footpaths where gaps in vegetation allow. Activity such as the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be perceptible where it is located on more elevated ground such as across Brown Muir. Even in these instances, visibilty would be confined to a small portion of the view only, and beyond the village in the foreground. Views would be intermittent only, and frequently oblique. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a distantly perceptible feature for users of Core Paths around the village, but in the far-distance of views to the south only, where it traverses Brown Muir. Towers would be visible on the skyline over a short length on higher elevations of Brown Muir within a small portion only of far-reaching views. The majority of the Proposed Development would be screened from users of the Core Paths by intervening vegetation, built form, and landform. Given appreciable distance to the Proposed Development, and the intermittent nature of transient, glimpsed views, the magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Summer foliage within woodland around Lhanbryde, on field boundaries and roadsides, and within gardens, would further contain views for Core Path users but the Proposed Development would still be briefly perceived over Brown Muir in the distance to the south. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-REC-12	Users of Core Path EG52 <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP65 Orbliston (Visualisation 7.65: Viewpoint 65: Orbliston) Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. The footpath follows a local lane adjacent to a railway. Susceptibility to visual change will be Medium to High. <u>Value</u> Core Paths are regionally important recreational routes. This route will be valued for its remoteness and tranquillity although there are detracting features within views including a 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs highly	<u>Existing View</u> Users of Core Path CP-EG52 experience relatively enclosed views between the A9 at Threapland Wood to the north, and Orbliston to the south. The path runs to the west of the Aberdeen to Inverness Railway line along a local unnamed, untarmacked lane. Open views south are afforded between blocks of woodland across agricultural fields onto large areas of woodland associated with the undulating landscape to the west of the River Spey valley. Existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs are prominent detracting features within the near to mid-distance of views with towers appearing on the skyline. The railway can be seen for a short section in the foreground to the east. The footpath culminates to the south in Orbliston where views are well contained by properties alongside the railway and belts of woodland to the east, but with slightly more open views to the south. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including use of cranes for tower installation; felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland within and beyond the OC; and for temporary access tracks, would be intermittently noticeable from two sections of footpath – one to the north of Blackburn Wood, and one to the southeast of Blackburn Wood, and above the treeline of woodland associated with Station House. The felling of woodland at Altonside alongside the B9103, in particular, as well as across Ordiequish Hill, would create noticeable cleared tracts of vegetation. The height and movement of the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would also be particularly noticeable and	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		visible. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	distracting in the local tranquil landscape. Views of construction activity, however, would be intermittent and transient and seen beyond the existing OHLs. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be required to cross two existing OHLs – the 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs to the south – via two diamond crossings. This would create a cluster of towers and conductors of varying heights in open farmland to the east of Badentinan Wood and Altonside. It would be clearly noticeable in the skyline from the open sections of footpath to the north of Blackburn Wood, and intermittently above intervening tree lines to the south of Blackburn Wood on the approach to Orbliston. This would create a wirescaping effect and one angle tower adjacent to the railway would further increase the visual prominence of the Proposed Development. A relatively large area of felling around Altonside would slightly increase visibility of the lower portions of towers to the west, as the Proposed Development crosses the B9103 to the south, extending across a wide portion of views, and across the skyline. Although seen in conjunction with the existing OHLs, it will appear noticeably taller. Given the intermittent nature of transient views for footpath users between large blocks of woodland and given an existing appreciation of OHLs, the magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> The majority of intervening vegetation is coniferous and is therefore unlikely to alter views to the Proposed Development in summer, when it would remain highly noticeable in the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC and forest edge fringe planting within the OC (refer to Appendix 7.6: Forestry Landscape Mitigation Principles) across Ordiequish Hill is likely to have re-established in this time. The planting would screen the bases of some of the towers to the west as the Proposed Development crosses the B9103 at Altonside, although the tops of the towers would remain clearly visible above the treeline to the south. Deciduous mitigation planting within the OC across Ordiequish Hill would be noticeable in glimpsed views, helping to soften the artificially straight tract of corridor through the landscape by creating a more organic and natural edge across the hillside. However, the cluster of towers associated with the diamond crossings would remain clearly prominent and in quite close proximity. The magnitude of change is therefore anticipated to remain Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)
MOR-REC-13	Users of Core Paths to the north of Mosstodoch including CP-FB10 and CP-FB11 <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. Susceptibility to visual change will be Medium to High. <u>Value</u> Core Paths are regionally important recreational routes. The routes are adjacent to the settlement edge of Mosstodloch with an awareness of the A96 to the south, reducing the sense of tranquillity and remoteness. The	<u>Existing View</u> Users of Core Paths CP-FB10 to the northwest and CP-FB11 to the north of Mosstodloch experience broadly enclosed views, with woodland blocks associated with Muir of Stynie and Wood of Stynie to the west and rising landform to the east of the River Spey. Views south towards the site of the Proposed Development of the Proposed Development are limited by intervening vegetation and built form within the settlement of Mosstodloch, although a mid-distance view is afforded from a short section of footpath to the east of the B9015 through open arable fields. From here, Slorach’s Wood can be seen to the southeast and the hill of Brown Muir in the far-distance to the southwest. The tops of towers associated with the existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs are noticeable from this section of the footpath. <u>View During Construction</u> Views south towards the construction activity from the majority of the footpaths would be screened, but the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be noticeable in the mid-distance from the short section of footpath to the east of the B9015. Construction activity would be seen above intervening vegetation and built form within Mosstodloch and seen to the fore of the existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as much of the construction activity would be screened, and only visible from a short stretch of path, at a little distance. Works would be seen in the context	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderare Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	of existing OHLs which already characterise the existing view. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would largely be imperceptible for footpath users apart from a short section to the east of the B9015, where towers are likely to be seen above intervening vegetation and built form in the mid-distance to the south, beyond the settlement of Mosstodloch. The Proposed Development would be seen to the fore of and in the context of existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs which combine to reduce the overall scenic quality experienced by footpath users. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Summer foliage of field boundary and roadside vegetation would slightly contain views south further for Core Path users, but the Proposed Development would remain noticeable in the skyline to the south, beyond Mosstodloch. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.		<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-REC-14	Users of Core Paths around Garmouth and Kingston including CP-FB01, CP-FB02, CP-FB03, CP-FB04, CP-FB06, CP-MCT11 and CP-MCT12 <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. The susceptibility to visual change will be Medium to High. <u>Value</u> Core Paths are regionally important recreational routes. The routes are adjacent to the settlement edge of Garmouth, and the traffic, built form and footfall around this area reduces the sense of tranquillity and remoteness. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	<u>Existing View</u> Users of Core Paths to the south of Kingston and on the western and southern fringes of Garmouth experience views that are limited by surrounding field boundary vegetation and built form, and more broadly contained by large blocks of woodland to the south and alongside the River Spey to the southeast. There are more open, far-distance views afforded from the footpaths to the south of Kingston, along Innes Road and through arable fields between Kingston and Garmouth. Views look across open arable farmland in the foreground and onto the built form within Garmouth in the mid-distance, with distant forested hills either side of the River Spey valley visible in the far-distance above intervening vegetation and buildings, such as Ben Aigan, Knock More, Brown Muir and Ordiequish Hill and Thiefs Hill within the Wood of Ordiequish. <u>View During Construction</u> The only construction activity likely to be visible for those footpath users with more open, far-reaching views between Kingston and Garmouth would be associated with the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, which would be seen above intervening built form within Garmouth and blocks of woodland through the River Spey valley. Towers being progressively installed on the slopes of the Hill of Ordequish may be noticeable, with cranes being particularly noticeable on the mid to upper slopes to the east of the River Spey over the forested hillform, but across a very small portion of views, many of which would be oblique to the construction activity. Given the appreciable distance within transient views, the magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Following construction, the Proposed Development would be barely perceptible through the lower landform of the River Spey valley to the south. However, the upper portions of towers are likely to be noticeable on the mid to upper slopes of Ordiequish Hill and may partially appear in the skyline, albeit within a distant view and across a small portion of the view above intervening field boundary vegetation, built form within Garmouth, and blocks of woodland. Views would be intermittent and predominantly screened, and due to appreciable distance of the Proposed Development within views that are focussed on the near to mid-distance, the magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Summer foliage of field boundary vegetation would slightly further contain views for Core Path users between Kingston and Garmouth but open views south would remain from arable fields and Innes Road, within which the Proposed Development is likely to remain distantly noticeable on Ordiequish Hill. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-REC-15	Users of the River Spey and Scottish Great Trail ‘Speyside Way’. <u>Specific viewpoints</u> VP29 Earth Pillars Viewpoint, Ordiequish (Visualisation 7.29: Viewpoint 29: Earth Pillars Viewpoint, Ordiequish) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP28 River Spey valley (Visualisation 7.28: Viewpoint 28: The Spey Valley) Receptor group can be found on Pages 15, 16 & 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors of national routes will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. The susceptibility of the receptor is recorded as High. <u>Value</u> Views encompass a landscape that is regionally designated - The Spey Valley SLA. Users of National trails and tourist routes are also higher value. The value is therefore recorded as High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>Existing View</u> The Speyside Way is one of four official Far-distance Routes in Scotland and links the Moray coast at Buckie to the north with Kingussie and Newtonmore within the Cairngorms National Park, to the south. The section of the trail where users are likely to be impacted is between Fochabers and the hill of Knock More, to the south of the Aberdeen to Inverness Railway line and over a length of approximately 9.5 km. Users of this section of the Speyside Way are located to the east of the River Spey on higher ground overlooking the valley. Users experience well-contained views through woodland along the lower slopes of Ordiequish Hill, rising up to Scotch Hill, Hill of Cairnty and Knock More before descending down Tor Hill to cross the railway line before rising up again onto the lower slopes of Knock More. This whole section of the route is well contained by coniferous woodland, with only occasional glimpses through the intervening woodland into the River Spey valley to the west. To the north of Fochabers, views south and west are limited by belts of woodland and vegetation alongside the trail and along the River Spey, and whilst far-distance views southeast are afforded, the site of the Proposed Development would not be visible due to the intervening landform and dense forestry coverage associated with Whiteash Hill Wood. Where views open up at Spey Bay there are very far-distance views towards Whiteash Hill, Ben Aigan, Ben Rinnes, Brown Muir and Cairn Uish. Similarly, once south of Knock More, the trail enters dense forestry on the slopes of Ben Aigan and this, along with topography, limits views northwards. Occasional, brief, mid to far-distance elevated views north and west may be afforded in winter between gaps in vegetation, particularly in sections of path on the northern slopes of Knock More and on the western slopes of Hill of Cairnty and Ordiequish Hill. The trail follows a local unnamed road across gently undulating terrain and passes beneath the existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs to the south of Ordiequish. <u>View During Construction</u> Felling of managed commercial forestry within and beyond the OC, and the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be highly noticeable on Ordiequish Hill but over a relatively short length of the Speyside Way (approximately 1.2 km) as it passes directly beneath the Proposed Development. Construction works on the closest towers, including access tracks, would be clearly noticeable for travellers along this stretch of the route. The use of cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would introduce noticeable unnatural movements and elements in the landscape through and beyond the River Spey valley to the west, although only intermittently between any gaps in vegetation on the mid slopes of the local hillside. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High for a stretch of around 1.2 km of footpath and Low to Medium for the remaining 8.3 km section of route between Fochabers and Knock More where occasional mid to far-distance glimpses may be afforded towards the construction activity on the mid slopes of local hills to the east of the River Spey. For the rest of the route there would be No Change. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. The remaining section of around 8.3 km is identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as low-level construction activity would be screened, with upper-portions visible only occasionally above/ through coniferous forestry in mid to far-distant glimpses. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be clearly discernible and prominent in views experienced by users of the Speyside Way for around 1.2 km, including where it passes directly beneath it. Extensive felling within and beyond the OC within the Wood of Ordiequish to the east and on the lower slopes of Ordiequish Hill to the west would open up views to towers, as well as to the existing OHLs, both across the hillside and across the River Spey valley as replanting of management felled woodland and mitigation planting would not have re-established by this time. The upper portion of towers would also be intermittently visible along the route between Fochabers and Knock More above or through intervening trees, particularly where the Proposed Development passes through the Wood of Ordiequish. There are also likely to be intermittent, filtered mid to far-distance views towards the Proposed Development as it crosses the River Spey valley to the west and as it approaches Brown Muir in the distance. The prominence of towers in views would increase as users travel closer to them. In all instances, the Proposed Development would be seen in combination with the existing	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High (localised section of around 1.2 km) Low to Medium (remaining section of around 8.3 km) No Change (wider route to the north and south) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High (localised section of around 1.2 km) Low to Medium (remaining section of around 8.3 km) No Change (wider route to the north and south) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High (localised section of around 1.2 km) Low to Medium (remaining section of around 8.3 km) No Change (wider route to the north and south) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium to High (localised section of around 0.5 km)	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant, localised section of around 1.2 km) Moderate Adverse (non-significant, remaining section of around 8.3 km) Neutral (wider route to the north and south) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant, localised section of around 1.2 km) Moderate Adverse (non-significant, remaining section of around 8.3 km) Neutral (wider route to the north and south) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant, localised section of around 1.2 km) Moderate Adverse (non-significant, remaining section of around 8.3 km) Neutral (wider route to the north and south)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			132 kV and 275 kV OHL, and through the Wood of Ordiequish in particular, would result in sequential views of transmission lines and wirescaping in the skyline of views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High for a stretch of around 1.2 km of footpath and Low to Medium for the remaining 8.3 km section of route between Fochabers and Knock More where occasional mid to far-distance glimpses may be afforded towards the mid slopes of local hills to the east of the River Spey and across the River Spey valley. For the rest of the route there would be No Change. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. The remaining section of around 8.3 km is identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as the Proposed Development would appear in occasional glimpsed views only, in the mid to far-distance in gaps within forestry. <i>Summer</i> The majority of intervening vegetation is coniferous and is therefore unlikely to alter views to the Proposed Development in summer. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed to remain as Medium to High for a stretch of around 1.2 km of footpath and Low to Medium for the remaining section of route. For the rest of the route there would remain No Change. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. The remaining section of around 8.3 km is identified as remaining Moderate Adverse but non-significant as the surrounding vegetation is largely coniferous, resulting in summer views being similar to winter. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC and forest edge fringe planting within the OC (refer to Appendix 7.6: Forestry Landscape Mitigation Principles) is likely to have re-established in this time. The additional planting would help to screen the base of towers through the Wood of Ordiequish and enclose views for a longer stretch, reducing the extent of visibility from where towers would be viewed in their entirety and in combination with the existing OHLs. Fringe planting would also soften the appearance of the cleared tract of forestry within the OC by softening the edge of the cleared forest corridor to the east and west of the Speyside Way, creating a more organic and natural appearance through the landscape and further reducing the prominence of the Proposed Development. Towers would, however, remain highly visible above the treeline of forestry on the lower to upper slopes of Ordiequish Hill over a short section of the Speyside Way, albeit intermittently and transiently. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium to High but for a shorter stretch of the route of around 0.5 km of footpath and reduce to Low for the remaining section of route (9 km). For the rest of the route there would remain No Change. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	Low (remaining section of around 9 km) No Change (wider route to the north and south)	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant, localised section of around 0.5 km) Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant, remaining section of around 9 km) Neutral (wider route to the north and south)
MOR-REC-16	Visitors to Ordiequish Earth Pillars Viewpoint <u>Specific viewpoint</u> VP29 Earth Pillars Viewpoint, Ordiequish (Visualisation 7.29: Viewpoint 29: Earth Pillars Viewpoint, Ordiequish) Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> The attention of recreational visitors to nationally recognised viewing points such as the Earth Pillars Viewpoint and Trail will typically be focused on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. Susceptibility to visual change will therefore be High. <u>Value</u> The Earth Pillars Viewpoint is a recognised viewpoint overlooking the Spey and identified on OS maps and in literature. It is valued for its views over the River Spey and designated landscape (The Spey	<u>Existing View</u> Trails lead from the car park and run through managed commercial forestry and mixed woodland with well contained views until the edge of the escarpment that overlooks the River Spey valley. Views from the edge of the river are mostly orientated to the southwest but intermittent and heavily filtered views are afforded towards the site of the Proposed Development to the west, in which the existing 132 kV OHL forms a prominent feature crossing the river and passing overhead. There is an awareness of the 275 kV from the road and car park and particularly where it oversails part of the trail to the south of the official viewpoint but otherwise views are within a tranquil wooded setting and will be highly valued. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including substantial felling within and beyond the OC, would be perceived either side of the local road to the north of the car park. There would be no perception of construction within the woodland itself, but it would be perceived within filtered views from the viewpoint and trail on the edge of the river, where the installation of towers would be seen in combination with the existing 132 kV OHL, extending across the River Spey valley and further west as the Proposed Development approaches the hill of Brown Muir in the distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium from the viewpoint itself, but Negligible to Low for the rest of the trail. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium (viewing point) Negligible to Low (surrounding trail) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium (viewing point) Negligible to Low (surrounding trail)	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant, viewing point) Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant, surrounding trail) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant, viewing point) Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		Valley SLA) and hills to the south and west as well as its remoteness and tranquillity. There are detracting features including the 132k kV and 275 kV OHLs in close proximity to the viewpoint car park. The value is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> High	<u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be clearly noticeable as it crosses the local road to the north of the car park with an area of felling resulting in more visibility to towers on higher ground to the east on Ordiequish Hill. Within the woodland there would be no views of the Proposed Development until the visitors reach the designated viewpoint and trails to the north of it on the edge of the hillside. From here, the Proposed Development would be seen extending through the River Spey valley and rising onto higher landform further west, as well as crossing to the east through open tracts of woodland, albeit with new, immature planting across Ordiequish Hill. The Proposed Development would be seen in combination with the 132 kV primarily, particularly when looking west across the more open valley. This would create a degree of additional wirescaping within filtered, intermittent views across the valley, resulting in a further deterioration of the scenic quality and remote nature of views experienced by users. Views for users of the trails would not alter substantially due to the amount of vegetation, but there would be clear views from the viewpoint and edge sections of the trail that overlook the River Spey valley. Given the glimpsed and intermittent nature of views from within dense woodland, the magnitude of change is assessed as Medium from the viewpoint itself, but Negligible to Low for the rest of the trail. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Summer foliage of ground cover plants and herbs such as bracken would further contain views for visitors to the viewpoint and trails on the edge of the river, but the Proposed Development would remain a noticeable new feature through the valley and beyond to the west, particularly from the viewing point. The magnitude of change is assessed to remain as Medium from the viewpoint itself, but Negligible to Low for the rest of the trail. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time on either side of the local road to the north of the car park. The replanted forestry would help to screen the lower to mid portions of towers on either side of the road and deciduous mitigation planting within the OC would slightly soften the gap in the forestry as the Proposed Development crosses above the local road. The extensive replanting to the east would recreate a better sense of enclosure to the north of the car park. However, the Proposed Development would remain noticeable above intervening forestry on Ordiequish Hill from the car park and would remain clearly noticeable across the River Spey valley from the viewing point. There would be no change in views for users of trails within the woodland. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium from the viewpoint itself, but Negligible to Low for the rest of the trail. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium (viewing point) Negligible to Low (surrounding trail) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium (viewing point) Negligible to Low (surrounding trail)	significant, surrounding trail) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant, viewing point) Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant, surrounding trail) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant, viewing point) Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant, surrounding trail)
MOR-REC-17	Users of Core Paths (CP) around Fochabers including: CP-FB08, CP-FB14, CP-FB16, CP-FB19, CP-FB21, CP-FB22, CP-FB23, CP-SW02 and CP-SW03, within The Spey Valley SLA <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP30 Fochabers (Visualisation 7.30: Viewpoint 30: Fochabers) Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. The susceptibility to visual change will be Medium to High. <u>Value</u> Core Paths are regionally important recreational routes. The footpaths are within the urban context of Fochabers, with some awareness of the A96 to the east, reducing the sense of tranquillity and remoteness, although views	<u>Existing View</u> Core Paths run through the town and into woodland to the south towards Ordiequish and alongside the River Spey. Users experience enclosed views around the village of Fochabers with occasional glimpsed views to the south above intervening tree lines. Core Path FB21 runs in and out of woodland on the edge of the River Spey and offers intermittent views into the valley and across agricultural land to the west and south, with an appreciation of the existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs as they travers open arable fields. Core Path FB14 to the north of Fochabers runs through open arable fields and users can experience far-reaching views above intervening built form and tree lines in the mid-distance, looking towards the site of the Proposed Development and Ordiequish Hill, Brown Muir and Cairn Uish in the far-distance. Where Core Paths are in close proximity to the site of the Proposed Development, undulating topography and intervening vegetation screen views south beyond Ordiequish. <u>View During Construction</u> The majority of the Core Path users would experience no views of the Proposed Development, as the paths are set within woodland creating a good sense of enclosure and containing wider views. The only construction activity likely to be visible are for those footpath users on FB14 to the north of Fochabers, SW03 to the southwest, and FB21 to the west, which have sections with slightly more open, far-reaching views. Users of Core Paths FB14 and SW03 would experience views associated with the use of cranes for tower installation and	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		into the designated The Spey Valley SLA and surrounding hills will be valued. Views within a designated SLA are considered to be of higher scenic value. The value of the views from Core Paths around Fochabers is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, seen between intervening built form to the southwest across the valley, and above forestry in Slorach's Wood and on Ordiequish Hill. Towers being progressively installed on the slopes of Oridequish Hill would be noticeable, with cranes being particularly noticeable on the mid to upper slopes to the east of the River Spey over the forested hillform, across a small portion of views, although activity would be skylined. From Core Path FB21 on the edge of the River Spey, there may be intermittent, brief views through woodland and across the river looking towards construction activity in the mid-distance across the River Spey valley to the south / southwest, seen to the front of the existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs. Views of the construction activity would be transient, intermittent and generally enclosed, running primarily through dense woodland with limited views into the surrounding landscape. Where there are views, construction activity would be discernible, particularly where crossing Ordiequish Hill. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as construction activity would either be screened, or visible intermittently between intervening built form and above intervening forestry in the mid-distance only. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be imperceptible for the majority of footpath users around Fochabers apart from when receptors are on short sections alongside the River Spey (FB21) and in open fields around the village to the north (FB14) and south (SW03). For users of these paths, towers may be perceptible in the mid-distance between intervening built form of the village and tree lines and seen to the fore of the existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs running through the River Spey valley and open arable fields. The Proposed Development, however, would be largely screened or backclothed by vegetation and hills. Where the Proposed Development is visible crossing up Ordiequish Hill, namely from sections of Core Paths FB14 and SW03, towers across Ordiequish Hill would be skylined, albeit across a relatively small portion of the view. Views from users of the Core Paths would be transient and intermittent and largely screened, but the crossing of Ordiequish Hill would be particularly noticeable from a small number of paths. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as the Proposed Development would be either imperceptible, or would be screened or backclothed by vegetation and hills. It would be visible in transient and intermittent views in the mid-distance only. <i>Summer</i> Vegetation is predominantly coniferous evergreen forestry and there would be little to no change in summer months in terms of visibility of the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant as the majority of the planting is coniferous, such that visibility in summer months would remain similar to winter.		
MOR-REC-18	Visitors to Gordon Castle & Walled Garden, within the Lower Spey and Gordon Castle Policies SLA and Gordon Castle (Bog of Gight) Garden and Designed Landscape <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP30 Fochabers (Visualisation 7.30: Viewpoint 30: Fochabers)	<u>Susceptibility</u> The attention of recreational users of Gordon Castle & Walled Garden will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. There is some enclosure from surrounding woodland and the walls towards the edges of the garden therefore susceptibility to visual change will be Medium to High as a result.	<u>Existing View</u> Gordon Castle is located immediately to the north of the village of Fochabers. There are views south across open areas around the castle and the walled garden, which is set within a well-treed designed landscape and walled formal garden. Wider views south are generally restricted by the built form of Fochabers, and by intervening mature trees in the grounds and boundary vegetation around the walled garden. From the car park and the northern part of the walled garden, there are distant, glimpsed views beyond the walls and through gaps in surrounding vegetation towards Ordiequish Hill in the far-distance to the south. <u>View During Construction</u> The only construction activity likely to be visible for visitors would be from the car park and northern part of the walled garden and would be associated with the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, seen above the intervening boundary wall and vegetation. Towers being progressively installed on the mid to upper slopes of Ordiequish Hill would be noticeable in the far-distance, with cranes being particularly noticeable over the forested hillform, across a small portion of obstructed views where the focus will be on their immediate surroundings. Felling on Ordiequish Hill is unlikely to be perceived.	<u>During Construction</u> Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Value</u> Views are not specifically identified as nationally or regionally significant, but the landscape is of high scenic quality and character with cultural heritage designations including a designated GDL and listed buildings (including Category A). The value is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	Given the appreciable distance within well-contained views, the magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be perceptible from the Gordon Castle Walled Garden and adjacent car park through and above the intervening boundary wall and vegetation, seen in the far-distance. Glimpsed views are possible from the car park entrance and the northern edge of the walled garden, where Ordiequish Hill can be seen beyond the wall and through gaps in the vegetation. From these locations, towers would be seen in the skyline as the Proposed Development traverses the slopes of Ordiequish Hill and onto higher ground to the southeast. This would detract from the sense of enclosure and the scenic setting of the gardens. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Summer foliage of boundary vegetation and trees within the castle grounds would further contain views for visitors but filtered views to the Proposed Development and towers on Ordiequish Hill would remain, with towers skylined. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-REC-19	Users of (unnamed) Scottish Heritage Trail south of Keith <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Pages 17, 18 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. Susceptibility to visual change is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Value</u> The Heritage Trails project formed in 2007 to help identify and record the history of historic paths across Scotland. Views do not encompass a landscape designation, but will be valued for sense of remoteness, tranquillity and views whilst travelling through the landscape. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	<u>Existing View</u> The heritage trail follows the valley of the River Isla and the alignment of the Keith & Dufftown Railway between Keith and Tullich to the southwest of Keith, utilising local roads. The site of the Proposed Development is not visible from most of the trail due to the surrounding forested landform, such that visibility is restricted to a section of approximately 1.5 km only, to the east of the Hill of Towie and north of Cairds Hill as users approach Keith travelling in a northeasterly direction. Views open up as the trail passes the northern side of Cairds Hill and turns east at the Mains of Auchindachy, with glimpsed views northeast between Aultmore and Newmill, and broader views southwest of Keith from slightly higher ground to the north of Quarryhead. Meikle Balloch Hill forms a distinctive feature in the far-distance of views to the east beyond Keith. The heritage trail drops onto lower landform closer to Keith and landform and built form intervene to limit broader views east, although existing OHLs (132 kV to the south and 275 kV OHLs to the east) and Blackhillock Substation are prominent detracting features. <u>View During Construction</u> Whilst there would be no views for the vast majority of the heritage trail through the valley of the River Isla, construction activity would be perceived from an approximate length of 1.5 km on the approach to Keith. There would be glimpsed and intermittently obstructed views towards construction activity between Aultmore and Newmill to the northeast, and more elevated, open views on higher ground to the north of Quarryhead. Approaching Keith on lower landform, construction activity would be less noticeable. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, including the introduction of towers on the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill and up Hill of Greenwood, would all be noticeable in the mid to far-distance when users are travelling towards Keith on higher, more open landform. Construction of towers would cover a progressively increasing portion of the view, albeit transient. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium for the localised section and No Change for the remainder of the trail. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. The localised section is identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as construction activity would be seen in glimpsed and intermittently obstructed views only, in the mid to far-distance. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Due to intervening landform either side of the valley and the vegetation along the River Isla, views of the Proposed Development are not obtained from the majority of the trail. The Proposed Development would be seen intermittently by users of the trail where it crosses higher landform and when less restricted by intervening landform and vegetation, notably on the approach to Keith and over a length of approximately 1.5 km. The Proposed Development would likely be seen in the skyline beyond Keith and the existing 275 kV OHL in the mid to far-distance to the east with towers visible on the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill and	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium (localised section of around 1.5 km) No Change (remaining section) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium (localised section of around 1.5 km) No Change (remaining section) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium (localised section of around 1.5 km) No Change (remaining section)	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant, localised section of around 1.5 km) Neutral (remaining section) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant, localised section of around 1.5 km) Neutral (remaining section) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant, localised section of around 1.5 km) Neutral (remaining section)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			across Hill of Greenwood. Although the geographical extent of the Proposed Development in view from the northeastern section of the trail is quite high, there are other detracting features in the view including existing 275 kV and 132 kV OHLs and Blackhillock Substation, together with built form of Keith. Even so, additional infrastructure in views creates a degree of wirescaping, detracting from the experience of users of the trail. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium for the localised section and No Change for the remainder of the trail. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. The localised section is identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as the Proposed Development would be seen in glimpsed and intermittent views only, in the mid to far-distance. The uncharacteristic activity, movement, and disruption of construction would have ceased. <i>Summer</i> Summer foliage on field boundary vegetation would slightly further contain views for heritage trail users but would not substantially change the extent of visibility to the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Low to Medium for a localised section and No Change for the remainder of the trail. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. The localised section is identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant as many receptors would have some additional screening in summer months, but visibility would remain similar to winter.		
MOR-REC-20	Users of Core Paths around Buckie and Buckpool (BK06, BK02, BK01-02, BK01-03) <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. Susceptibility to visual change is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Value</u> Core Paths are regionally important recreational routes. The routes are within and on the western edge of Buckie, with some awareness of the A98 to the south, reducing the sense of tranquility and remoteness. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	<u>Existing View</u> Core Paths on the western edge of Buckie and Buckpool are located within low-lying coastal farmland and users generally experience open views to the south, in which distant hills can be seen in the far-distance, including Whiteash Hill to the southwest, Hill of Stonyslacks to the south, and the Hill of Clashmadin to the southeast. The more open views are afforded from footpaths utilising local lanes to the south of Buckpool Golf Course. Detracting features include elements of the urban form of Buckie and the A98 and A990. <u>View During Construction</u> Views south towards the construction activity from the majority of the Core Paths around Buckie and Buckpool would be screened, but the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be distantly noticeable from footpaths on local lanes to the south of Buckpool Golf Course. Given the appreciable distance to the Proposed Development, the magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would not be generally noticeable for users of the Core Paths to the west of Buckie and south of Buckpool Golf Course. There may be some perceptibility of towers in the skyline either side of Whiteash Hill, but these would not be readily distinguishable beyond mid-distance poles and wires on the skyline. The Proposed Development would cover a very small proportion of transient, distant views with no appreciable change to baseline characteristics. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as No Change to Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Footpaths to the west of Buckie and south of Buckpool Golf Course are relatively open with minimal vegetation to screen views further in summer months. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining No change to Negligible. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> No change to Negligible <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> No change to Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant)
MOR-REC-21	Users of Core Paths in and around Keith, including KT-04, KT-05, KT-06, KT-07, KT08, KT09, & KT10, KT12, KT13, KT-17, KT-19, KT-20, KT-21 & KT-22, and users of Islavale Football Club	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. However, views from Core Paths around Keith are seen in the context of the urban form of Keith with	<u>Existing View</u> Core Paths within and on the outskirts of Keith experience a degree of enclosure associated with the town and surrounding topography and woodland, particularly those further west. Sections of Core Paths KT-05 and KT-06 lie within woodland associated with the Den Burn or Dunnyduff Wood to the southeast of Keith, with views towards the site of the Proposed Development screened by woodland and landform, although sections of path are across more open ground. Core Paths KT-04, KT-07, KT-08, KT-09 & KT-10 lie on the eastern fringe of Keith around Islavale Football Club and Keith Substation and are afforded more open views into the surrounding farmland. Core Paths KT-12, KT-13, KT-17 & KT-21 lie to the south of Keith, also in open fields while KT-19, KT-20, KT-21 & KT-22 skirt Keith Golf Club to the west of Keith but all views north and east are	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	<u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP33 Blackhillock (Visualisation 7.33: Viewpoint 33: Blackhillock) Receptor group can be found on Pages 17, 18 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	numerous detracting features. The susceptibility to visual change is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Value</u> Core Paths are regionally important recreational routes. Views of surrounding countryside will be valued, although there are numerous detracting features in the mid-distance of views, including the urban area of Keith, A96 & A95 corridors, the network of existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs and Blackhillock substation. The value of the views from Core Paths around Keith are therefore recorded as Low to Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium	afforded some screening by landform, built form and woodland. Even so, the existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs are prominent features within the foreground to mid-distance of views, detracting from views into the surrounding farmland, through which the hill forms of Meikle Balloch Hill to the east and Knock Hill to the northeast are landmark features within mid to far-distance views. <u>View During Construction</u> Users of Core Paths on the eastern fringe of Keith and would experience sections with open views of construction activity associated with the installation of towers; numerous temporary access tracks; angle towers and diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 4 & 5). Construction activity would be seen in the near to mid-distance and in the context of existing detracting features. Felling is also likely to be perceived on the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill to accommodate the OC and smaller areas of felling at local road and watercourse crossings for the Proposed Development. The scale of activity seen in close proximity would result in considerable changes to views to the east for users of the footpaths and the magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be highly prominent for users of Core Paths KT-07, KT-08, KT-09 & KT-10 on the northeastern fringes of Keith within views that already contain the existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs and Blackhillock Substation in relatively close proximity. The presence of existing OHLs and substations would slightly alleviate impacts, although the Proposed Development would remain visible on the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill in the far-distance. Angle towers may be noticeable beyond Dunnyduff Wood and two diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 4 & 5) to the northeast would increase the visual prominence of the Proposed Development with clusters of towers and an increase in wirescaping. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Summer foliage of deciduous field boundary, roadside vegetation and alongside the Burn of Drum would slightly soften views of towers for Core Path users but the Proposed Development would remain prominent in the skyline and contribute to the sense of wirescaping. The magnitude of change is assessed to remain as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Relatively small areas of management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC on the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry would change a very small proportion of the view, screening the lower to mid portion of a few individual towers. The presence of the Proposed Development in the foreground of views would remain unchanged. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)
MOR-REC-22	Users of Scottish Heritage Path ‘Buckie Fishwives Path’ <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP32 Buckie Fishwives Heritage Path, Newmill (Visualisation 7.32: Viewpoint 32: Buckie Fishwives Heritage Path, Newmill) Receptor group can be found on Pages 19 & 20 of Figure 7.6:	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. Susceptibility to visual change will be Medium to High. <u>Value</u> The Heritage Paths project formed in 2007 to help identify and record the history of historic paths across Scotland.	<u>Existing View</u> The Buckie Fishwives Heritage Path travels between Buckie, on the coast to the north, and Newmill to the north of Keith and users experience views through a varied landscape from coastal farmland to the north, forested hills around Aultmore, and the farmed valleys around Keith. Far-distance views south are restricted when travelling from Buckie by the forested landforms of Hill of Stonyslacks and Millstone Hill to the west, and Hill of Clashmadin, Old Fir Hill and Black Hill to the east, approximately halfway along the route. From the summit of the hills, approximately 6.5 km north of Newmill, far reaching views are afforded southwards. Travelling south from the hills and onto lower landform, broad, attractive views are afforded but become more intermittent through the undulating farmland due to landform, wooded copses, field boundary vegetation and vegetation alongside the Burn of Aultmore. Knock Hill and Meikle Balloch Hill are key landmark features in the far-distance and in closer proximity to Newmill, the existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs become more prominent detracting features, intermittently seen in the skyline or backclothed by Meikle Balloch Hill and forestry to the east, Hill of Towie and Hill Mulderie to the southwest and west, and the town of Keith seen beyond Newmill to	<u>During Construction</u> Medium (localised section between Greycairns and Newmill of around 2.5 km) Low to Medium (localised section between Greycairns and the summits of Old Fir Hill and Millstone Hill of around 4 km)	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, localised section between Greycairns and Newmill of around 2.5 km) Moderate Adverse (non-significant, localised section between Greycairns and the summits of Old Fir Hill and

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	Views do not encompass a landscape designation, but will be valued for sense of remoteness, tranquillity and views whilst travelling through the landscape. The value of the views is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	the southwest. Views to the east and west are limited locally by Black Hill to the east and Garrat Hill to the west with vegetation in this section of the route frequently enclosing views of the surrounding landscape. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be distantly noticeable from higher ground over Old Fir Hill and Millstone Hill to the north and intermittently perceived through undulating farmland around Keith for approximately 6.5 km of the route as it approaches Newmill to the south. The installation of towers associated with the Proposed Development through the use of cranes and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be particularly noticeable around Newmill, as well as views east towards Meikle Balloch Hill, where the works would also be perceived in the far-distance, although likely backclothed by rising landform and forestry to the south. On the southern section of the route, in between Greycairns and Newmill over a length of approximately 2.5 km, there will be a greater appreciation of construction activity to the west, on higher landform to the north of Newmill, and as the route passes directly beneath the Proposed Development immediately north of Newmill. Works associated with more prominent angle towers and diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 4 & 5) would be noticeable through the River Isla valley. The magnitude of change for the section of route between Greycairns and Newmill (a length of around 2.5 km) is assessed as Medium. For the section of route between Greycairns and the summits of Old Fir Hill and Millstone Hill (a length of around 4 km) the magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium and for the remainder of the route to the north there would be No Change. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. The localised section of around 4 km is identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as construction activity would be seen in glimpsed and intermittent views only, in the mid to far-distance. It would be seen largely backclothed by more distant hills. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be perceived in the distance from higher ground over Old Fir Hill and Millstone Hill to the north, intermittently perceived through undulating farmland travelling south towards Greycairns for approximately 4 km and more openly between Greycairns and Newmill for around 2.5 km of the route. Towers would appear prominently in the skyline on higher landform to the north of Newmill, while to the south of Newmill the Proposed Development would be mostly backclothed by rising landform of Meikle Balloch Hill and forestry. Diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 4 & 5) would be noticeable to the south of Newmill and the A95 and two angle towers likely to increase prominence of the Proposed Development on the upper slopes of Burnside to the west and alongside the River Isla to the south. The Proposed Development would be particularly prominent for users at the southern extent of the route approaching Newmill, where it passes directly beneath the Proposed Development, with towers seen openly in the skyline to the south approaching the River Isla and A95. When taking into consideration the prominent views of the existing OHLs in the area, the magnitude of change for the section of route between Greycairns and Newmill (a length of around 2.5 km) is assessed as Medium, for the section of route between Greycairns and the summits of Old Fir Hill and Millstone Hill (a length of around 4 km) assessed as Low to Medium and for the remainder of the route to the north there would be No Change. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. The localised section of around 4 km is identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant as the Proposed Development would be seen in glimpsed and intermittent views only, in the mid to far-distance. It would be seen largely backclothed by more distant hills and seen in the context of the existing OHLs. <i>Summer</i> Summer foliage alongside the heritage path, local watercourses, local and main roads and on field boundaries would all slightly soften the appearance to the lower to mid portions of towers within the view. However, the Proposed Development would remain prominent in the skyline, particularly on the approach to Newmill. The magnitude of change for the section of route between Greycairns and Newmill (a length of around 2.5 km) is assessed as remaining Medium but reducing to Low for the section of route between Greycairns and the summits of Old Fir Hill and Millstone Hill (a length of around 4 km). For the remainder of the route to the north there would be No Change. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	No Change (remaining section) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium (localised section of around 2.5 km) Low to Medium (localised of around 4 km) No Change (remaining section) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium (localised section of around 2.5 km) Low (localised section of around 4 km) No Change (remaining section)	Millstone Hill of around 4 km) Neutral (remaining section) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, localised section of around 2.5 km) Moderate Adverse (non-significant, localised section of around 4 km) Neutral (remaining section) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, localised section of around 2.5 km) Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant, localised section of around 4 km) Neutral (remaining section)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-REC-23	Users of informal footpaths and Core Paths on Meikle Balloch Hill including CP-KT02, CP-KT03 and KT27 <u>Specific viewpoint</u> VP64 Meikle Balloch Hill Summit (Visualisation 7.64: Viewpoint 64: Meikle Balloch Hill) Receptor group can be found on Pages 18 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. Susceptibility to visual change is recorded as Medium to High. <u>Value</u> Core Paths are regionally important recreational routes. Footpaths on Meikle Balloch Hill will be valued for their remoteness, tranquillity and elevated expansive views. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	<u>Existing View</u> Core Path KT-03 traverses the well-forested lower western and northern slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill and lower northern slopes of Little Balloch further east while KT-02 is a short section of footpath running through open fields to the northeast of Little Balloch that crosses the River Isla. KT-27 loops up to the summit of Meikle Balloch Hill, connecting with KT-03 and KT-04 to the west. Informal footpaths also lead up to the exposed open moorland summit, where there are far-reaching panoramic views across the landscape of Moray and Aberdeenshire. Views from the Core Paths are well-contained by predominantly commercial coniferous forestry throughout the year with only intermittent, occasional glimpsed views afforded across the wider landscape from the western edge of Balloch Wood looking west. Views of existing OHLs are prominent features across the landscape to the west, particularly from the exposed summit of Meikle Balloch Hill. Views from the summit of Meikle Balloch Hill look across the canopies of trees on the slopes of Balloch Wood in the foreground and onto agricultural fields and settlements including Keith in the mid-distance, and forested hills in the far-distance of all sides. Whilst there are urban features in the view such as Blackhillock Substation, Keith and existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs, they do not detract from the overall visual experience of an attractive, undulating and well wooded landscape punctuated by landmark, forested hills. <u>View During Construction</u> Views of construction activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing and substantial felling of coniferous commercial forestry to accommodate the OC and access tracks would be afforded in the near-distance by users of Core Path KT-03 on the lower western slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill. Users of KT-27 and informal paths leading up to and on the summit of Meikle Balloch Hill would afford broad views of the surrounding landscape, in which construction of the Proposed Development would cover a relatively wide proportion, albeit in the lower portion of wider views with the landscape to the west of Keith stretching out beyond. Works associated with the Proposed Development across Meikle Balloch Hill would all be clearly visible through the landscape around Keith. Sections of Core Path KT-03 and KT-02 on the northern slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill and Little Balloch and crossing the River Isla would allow distant but brief views west through the broad valley of the River Isla, where users may see works to the north of Keith and Newmill in the far-distance. The magnitude of change for users of Core Path KT-03 on the western slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill (a length of around 1.5 km) and KT-27 looping up the western slope of Meikle Balloch Hill to the summit (a length of around 3 km) is assessed as Medium to High; the informal footpaths over the exposed summit of Meikle Balloch Hill (for around 1 km) is assessed as Medium; and the sections of Core Paths KT-03 and KT-02 to the north (a length of around 4 km) are assessed as Low The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant for approx. 1 km of informal paths over the exposed summit of Meikle Balloch Hill as much of the construction activity would be backclothed or partially screened, and occupy a relatively small portion of views from this section. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be prominent for users of Core Path KT-03 on the lower western slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill as a result of felling to accommodate the OC and introduction of towers. A portion of KT-03 would follow this diverted section south along Meikle Balloch Hill. For users of KT-27 and informal paths approaching and over the exposed summit of Meikle Balloch Hill, the section on the lower slopes to the south would not be readily visible but much of the Proposed Development around Keith would be noticeable, including the introduction of towers to the east of Keith and around Newmill to the northwest. The presence of existing OHLs and substations would slightly offset the impacts resulting from the introduction of new towers through a wide portion of the view and much of the Proposed Development would be seen backclothed by surrounding landform from higher elevations. Angle towers and diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 4 & 5) would exacerbate the appearance of the Proposed Development and add to the wirescaping and general clutter of vertical infrastructure surrounding Keith. Users of Core Path KT-03 and KT-02 to the north of Meikle Balloch Hill and Little Balloch would afford glimpsed, distant views west towards the Proposed Development in	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High (1.5 km section of Core Path KT-03; and KT-27) Medium (1 km of informal paths up Meikle Balloch Hill) Low (section of Core Paths KT-03 & KT-02 to the north of around 4 km) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium (1.5 km section of Core Path KT-03; and KT-27) Low to Medium (1 km of informal paths up Meikle Balloch Hill) Negligible to Low (section of Core Paths KT-03 & KT-02 to the north of around 4 km) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium (1.5 km section of Core Path KT-03; and KT-27) Low to Medium (1 km of informal paths up Meikle Balloch Hill) Negligible to Low (section of Core Paths KT-03 & KT-02 to the north of around 4 km)	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant, 1.5 km section of Core Path KT-03; and KT-27) Moderate Adverse (significant (1 km of informal paths up Meikle Balloch Hill) Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant, section of Core Paths KT-03 & KT-02 to the north, of around 4 km) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, 1.5 km section of Core Path KT-03; KT-27 and around 1 km of informal paths up Meikle Balloch Hill) Moderate Adverse (non-significant, 1 km of informal paths up Meikle Balloch Hill) Minor Adverse (non-significant, section of Core Paths KT-03 & KT-02 of around 4 km) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, 1.5 km section of Core Path KT-03; KT-27 and around 1 km of informal paths up Meikle Balloch Hill) Moderate Adverse (non-significant, 1 km of informal paths up Meikle Balloch Hill)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			the far-distance along the River Isla valley. From these two sections of path to the north, the overall visual experience would not drastically change due to sufficient retained forestry around the footpaths. The magnitude of change for users of Core Path KT-03 on the western slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill (a length of around 1.5 km), and KT-27 looping up the western slope of Meikle Balloch Hill (a length of around 3 km) is assessed as Medium; the informal footpaths over the exposed summit of Meikle Balloch Hill (for around 1 km) is assessed as Low to Medium; and the sections of Core Paths KT-03 and KT-02 to the north (a length of around 4 km) are assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant for approx. 1 km of informal paths over the exposed summit of Meikle Balloch Hill as the Proposed Development would be largely backclothed, seen across a relatively small portion of panoramic views, and seen in conjunction with existing infrastructure. <i>Summer</i> The majority of vegetation on Meikle Balloch Hill is coniferous managed forestry and would not change views in summer months. Deciduous vegetation through fields to the west and alongside the River Isla would slightly improve and soften the appearance of the lower to mid portions of towers but the Proposed Development would remain a prominent feature. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium for users of Core Path KT-03, KT-04 and KT-27; Low to Medium for users of the informal footpaths over the exposed summit of Meikle Balloch Hill (for around 1 km) and Negligible to Low for users of the sections of Core Paths KT-03 and KT-02 to the north. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse but non-significant for approx. 1 km of informal paths over the exposed summit of Hill Meikle Balloch Hill as summer foliage would not provide much additional screening.		Minor Adverse (non-significant, section of Core Paths KT-03 & KT-02 of around 4 km)
MOR-REC-24	Visitors to Glenlatterach Reservoir and users of informal footpaths <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Recreational receptors will typically focus on the surrounding landscape, with views being a key contributor to the experience. The surrounding landscape will contribute to the enjoyment of the area. The susceptibility to visual change is therefore assessed as Medium to High. <u>Value</u> The receptor is not located within a designated landscape and there are numerous detracting features. The views are however valued for their qualities of remoteness and tranquillity. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	<u>Existing View</u> Glenlatterach Reservoir lies within upland moorland to the southeast of Kellas on the Leanoch Burn watercourse and between The Drum and Mill Our. Recreational users of a circular walk around the reservoir afford exposed, remote views across the water body onto surrounding upland moorland summits that include Mill Our and Cairn Uish, on which numerous wind turbines within Rothes Wind Farm appear in close proximity as a prominent feature in the skyline. Vegetation alongside the Leanoch Burn to the north contains views out of the local valley slightly but the existing 275 kV OHL is perceptible between intervening landform and vegetation. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be openly visible at the southern end of the reservoir and seen to the fore of Rothes Wind Farm on Cairn Uish. Surrounding landform would prevent more distant views to the east and west although activity would be seen above intervening hill summits of Mill Our and The Drum. Although there is an existing mid-distance awareness of an existing 275 kV OHL to the north, the movement, activity and disruption associated with the construction activity in close proximity is out of character with the upland moorland and tranquil views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would feature within near-distant views to the south, traversing the lower slopes and local summit of Mill Our to the east and mid slopes of Mill Buie to the west, and seen to the fore of Rothes Wind Farm on Cairn Uish to the south. The Proposed Development would appear in the skyline of the open landscape through the upland moorland surrounding the reservoir and in combination with the existing wind turbines to the south, further detract from the open character of views. The nearest towers would appear prominently at the southern extent of the reservoir, with intervening landform partially screening views to the lower to mid portions of towers to the east and west, which would likely appear above Mill Our and The Drum and become progressively less visible as the Proposed Development travels to the east of Mill Our beyond its summit and to the west of Mill Buie. Two angle towers would likely appear in the skyline to the east and west	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment During Construction</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			and slightly exacerbate the impact and prominence of the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Lack of existing deciduous vegetation over the moorland upland would result in no change to views during summer months and the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> The Kellas Alternative Alignment would be located and seen immediately north of the reservoir. It would pass just to the north of the pumping station and dam, before directly crossing the Ess of Glenlatterach (waterfall), The Kettle landforms, and the Leanoach Burn within an area of deciduous woodland. From here, it would skirt to the west of the summit of Mill Buie, before crossing down on to lower ground to parallel the existing 275 kV OHL at Bodnastalker to the west of the receptors. The alignment would then cross the northern lower slopes of The Drum and Mill Our before rejoining the Proposed Development at Lochbuie. Construction activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment would remain as clearly visible as for the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> Whilst the Kellas Alternative Alignment crosses slightly lower landform and would not be seen quite so prominently on the higher ground of Mill Our, Cairn Uish, and Mill Buie, it would remain clearly discernible through the open upland moorland surrounding the reservoir. It would also spread the influence of infrastructure in the area due to its height and prominence across the potentially more visited end of the reservoir, as towers would not be seen in combination with Rothes Wind Farm on Cairn Uish to the south, although it would be seen in conjunction with the existing 275 kV OHL to the northeast. Whilst the southern end of the reservoir has a more remote upland moorland feel, the presence of the wind turbines, and visibility of the existing 275 kV OHL reduces the sense of remoteness. The Kellas Alternative Alignment would be more skylined in views as it would not be backdropped by Cain Uish. Felling of vegetation around the waterfall would also be clearly noticeable. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Summer)</i> The extent of coniferous forestry in the view would result in summer views remaining similar to winter views. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</i> Medium to High <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</i> Medium to High	<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</i> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</i> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
MOR-REC-25	Visitors to Dallas Castle <u>Representative viewpoint</u> N/A Receptor group can be found on Page 10 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> The attention of visitors to the remains of Dallas Castle will typically focus on the site itself, although the surrounding landscape, and views to it, would contribute to the experience and enjoyment of the area. The susceptibility to visual change is therefore assessed as Medium to High. <u>Value</u> The receptor is not located within a designated landscape. The views are however valued for their qualities of remoteness	<u>Existing View</u> The remains of Dallas Castle are located to the north of the village of Dallas in proximity to the Doual Burn, River Lossie and B9010. The landscape is characterised by extensive coniferous forestry on surrounding, enclosing hills, with a more pastoral landscape within the lower-lying river Lossie valley. Mid-distance views of surrounding hills, including Meikle Hill to the southeast, the Hill of the Wangie to the northeast, the Hill of Mulundy to the northwest and Mill Buie to the southwest, largely contain all far-distance views beyond. A prominent 275 kV OHL crosses west-east through the valley landscape. Wind turbines associated with Rothes Wind Farm are not readily discernible. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction effects would be almost entirely screened from views, with the exception of the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, which would impinge into the skyline of views across a very small portion of the view as construction works around Cairn Uish and Mill Our progress. The tops of towers would become progressively visible and skylined around Cairn Uish and Mill Our, and although seen backdropped by moving turbines associated with Rothes Wind Farm, helicopters and cranes would be uncharacteristic in the landscape. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible to low, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		and tranquillity, although contain detracting features including the B9010, wind turbines on Cairn Uish, and 275 kV OHL. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium to High	<u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be perceptible to the southeast within far-distance views beyond intervening coniferous vegetation and topography as it crosses the Moss of Bednawinny to the south of Meikle Hill and Mill Buie, with the tops of some towers just skylined as the Proposed Development crosses onto higher ground around Cairn Uish and Mill Our. Even so, it would be a small portion of the view and would be seen beyond the existing 275 kV OHL on the skyline in the mid-distance of views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible to low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Vegetation cover is unlikely to change the outlook from the remains of Dallas Castle across open fields towards upland moorland and forested hills in the far-distance to the south. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration would be long-term. <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> The Kellas Alternative Alignment would be much more perceptible for receptors looking southeast due to its increased proximity. Construction activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment, including the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be clearly visible and would impinge into the skyline across a moderate portion of the view. The scale of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> The Kellas Alternative Alignment would be located parallel with, and just behind, the existing 275 kV OHL, becoming a prominent feature within views. It would also introduce large additional man-made structures into the valley landscape and create a degree of ‘wirescaping’ around Mill Buie and Cain Uish, with towers being more prominently skylined. The scale of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Summer)</i> Deciduous vegetation would not offer much additional screening in summer due to the castle being located in open fields and the presence of coniferous (evergreen) forestry providing a similar degree of screening in both winter and summer. The scale of change is assessed as remaining Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Medium <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)
TRANSPORT RECEPTORS					
MOR-T-1	Users of the A940 <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP20 A940, Dunphail (Visualisation 7.20: Viewpoint 20: A940, Dunphail) Receptor group can be found on Pages 11 & 12 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Users of the A940 would include local residents, commuters and commercial drivers for whom the landscape is peripheral to their journey. It is a slightly higher speed road, but even so. susceptibility to visual change is considered to be Medium. <u>Value</u> The A940 is not identified as a nationally or regionally significant route but is used by tourists and may be used as part of the Malt Whiskey Trail. Views	<u>Existing View</u> Users of the A940 through the valley of the Dorback Burn, between Dava to the south and Logie to the north, experience a variety of attractive views. From Logie travelling south, views are well-contained by surrounding forestry until south of Glenernerney Wood and up to Tomdow, where views open up towards the broad hillform of Cairn Eney to the east and distinctive summit of Knock of Braemoray in the far-distance to the south, with the existing 275 kV OHL a prominent feature. Views are further contained by hills to the west and by Cairn Duhie. To the south of forestry alongside Cairn Eney, more elevated, open views are afforded to the west from the lower slopes of Knock of Braemoray and are then further contained by woodland through the Dorback Burn valley to the north of Dava. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity and a small area of felling alongside the Dorback Burn would be noticeable over a length of approximately 2 km for users of the A940, particularly where it passes in proximity to, and directly beneath, the Proposed Development. Here, the Proposed Development would run parallel to and be seen in combination with the existing 275 kV OHL through the open landscape. Construction, including access tracks and the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be particularly evident on the mid slopes of Cairn Eney to the east and lower slopes of Cairn Duhie to the west.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium (1 km section) No Change to Low (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium (1 km section)	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, 1 km section) Neutral to Minor Adverse (non-significant) (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, 1 km section)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		are well contained through an attractive landscape but contain detracting features including an existing 275 kV OHL that crosses the road, and far-distance views of Logie Wind Farm. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium	Whilst brief, transient and seen in the context of the existing 275 kV OHL, views of construction activity would be out of character and detrimental to the experience of the landscape for road users over this relatively short section of road. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium for a section of up to 1 km, and No Change to Low for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Users of the A940 would experience brief, open views of the Proposed Development over a short section of the road (approximately 1 km), with some narrow appreciation beyond that for approximately 1 km through sections of forestry to the north and south. Forestry and landform to the north and south quickly screen views for road users beyond this section. The Proposed Development would be seen parallel to the existing 275 kV OHL both to the west and east in the near and mid-distance across approx. 2 km, crossing open landscape and the lower slopes of Cairn Eney, fronting Glenernerney Wood and Bantrach Wood towards Bantrack in the mid-distance to the east, and towards Ferness in the west. The lower to mid portions of towers would be partially backclothed by landform and vegetation at further distance but would still appear prominently in the skyline, although the awareness of the existing 275 kV would slightly alleviate the perceived change in view for road users. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium for a section of up to 1 km, and No Change to Low for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Deciduous vegetation alongside the Dorback Burn to the west would offer slightly more screening in summer months but the Proposed Development runs through open landscape where it crosses the A940 and particularly to the east, so would remain openly visible for road users. There would therefore be a limited change to the view from that obtained in winter. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium for a section of up to 1 km, and No Change to Low for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	No Change to Low (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium (1 km section) No Change to Low (rest of route)	Neutral to Minor Adverse (non-significant) (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, 1 km section) Neutral to Minor Adverse (non-significant) (rest of route)
MOR-T-2	Users of minor road C13E from Dallas to Upper Knockando <u>Representative viewpoints</u> VP23 Dallas to Knockando Road (Visualisation 7.23: Viewpoint 23: Dallas to Knockando road); and VP24 B9010, Kellas (Visualisation 7.24: Viewpoint 24: B9010, Kellas) Receptor group can be found on Pages 10, 14 & 15 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Users of the minor road would include tourists with a focus on the landscape, as well as local residents, commuters and commercial drivers for whom the landscape is peripheral to their journey. Susceptibility to visual change is considered to be Medium. <u>Value</u> Minor roads are not identified to be nationally or regionally significant routes, but views have few detracting features and may be used by tourists experiencing the landscape. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium	<u>Existing View</u> Users travelling along the C13E between Dallas and Knockando experience attractive, intermittent views through a landscape characterised by mixed woodland and commercial forestry and low rolling, moorland covered hills. Views between areas of forestry are predominantly directed westwards across the wooded valley of the Glen Lossie and towards low rolling, forested hills including Mill Buie, Romach Hill, and Hill of Glaschyle in the far-distance. Views to the east are often contained by vegetation along the road and by the lower elevations of Meikle Hill, Cairn Glass and Carn na Cailliche. There are few detracting features apart from the existing 275 kV OHL to the south of Dallas and wind turbines at Berry Burn / Rothes Wind Farm on Cairn Uish to the southwest. More distant views are afforded from the slightly more elevated section of road on the lower slopes of Meikle Hill while to the north and south, views become more intermittent and short range between intervening vegetation and landform. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be seen intermittently by road users travelling south, over a length of approximately 4.5 km, and for those travelling north, for a distance of around 2 km. Views between gaps in roadside vegetation and over longer stretches between areas of forestry and mixed woodland through the Glen Lossie valley would be obtained, particularly from Dallas travelling south, where the Proposed Development would be seen in greater proximity and increasingly on the skyline with increasing proximity. Views from the south are screened for longer by surrounding topography. Considerable areas of felling of commercial coniferous forestry through the Moss of Bednawinny to the west, and across Mill Buie to the east, within and beyond the OC would be noticeable in the mid-distance from the elevated section of road alongside Meikle Hill. Felling on either side of the road as it passes directly beneath the Proposed Development would be closely experienced, albeit briefly between intervening vegetation and landform. The use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be particularly noticeable, briefly to the east on the lower elevations of Carn na Cailliche and more widely to the west as the Proposed Development crosses the Glen Lossie valley, being out of character through a tranquil and attractive landscape and within broad and slightly elevated views from the road. The magnitude of change is assessed as	<u>During Construction</u> Medium (up to 6.5 km of route) No change (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium (up to 6.5 km of route) No change (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium (up to 6.5 km of route) No change (rest of route)	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, up to 6.5 km of route) Neutral (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, up to 6.5 km of route) Neutral (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (signifiacnt, up to 6.5 km of route) Neutral (rest of route)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			Medium for up to 6.5 km and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be intermittently visible over a length of approximately 6.5 km as a new detracting feature through the landscape and would appear in the skyline above treelines of retained forestry through the Moss of Bednawinny to the west, beyond the Glen Lossie valley and briefly on the lower elevations of Carn na Cailliche immediately to the east. It would be clearly visible for road users on the approach to, and passing directly beneath, the Proposed Development, although partially interrupted by roadside vegetation and woodland through the Glen Lossie valley. On the more elevated section of road on the lower slopes of Meikle Hill, it would appear over a moderate portion of distant views to the west, partially backclothed by forestry and low rolling hills in the far-distance but still apparent in the skyline. The road passes directly beneath the Proposed Development and the loss of commercial forestry would slightly increase the prominence of individual towers. The Proposed Development is anticipated to detract from the remote and isolated qualities of the landscape for roads users, albeit seen with wind turbines on the skyline to the east. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium for up to 6.5 km and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> While summer foliage of roadside vegetation and deciduous woodland within the Glen Lossie valley would offer an additional degree of screening, views for local road users of the Proposed Development would remain intermittently open, with the Proposed Development appearing prominently in the near to mid-distance of transient, attractive views. Towers would remain either openly visible across the landscape or viewed above intervening tree lines of retained forestry. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium for up to 6.5 km and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time, particularly through large areas of the Moss of Bednawinny to the west, through which felling would represent a noticeable change to forestry cover within more distant views from the road. This would screen or soften the appearance of the lower to mid portions of some individual towers, but the Proposed Development would remain noticeable and appear in the skyline, particularly on the approach to it from the north and south and where the road passes directly beneath it. The impact from the Proposed Development is likely to improve slightly after establishment of forestry back to the OC, although it would remain visible on the skyline across a moderate portion of the view. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium for up to 6.5 km and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium (up to 6.5 km of route) No change (rest of route)	<u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, up to 6.5 km of route) Neutral (rest of route)
MOR-T-3	Users of the B9010 <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP24 Kellas (Visualisation 7.24: Viewpoint 24: B9010, Kellas) Receptor group can be found on Pages 10 & 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Users of the B9010 include tourists with a focus on the landscape, as well as local residents, commuters, and commercial drivers for whom the landscape is peripheral to their journey. Susceptibility to visual change is considered to be Medium. <u>Value</u> The B9010 is not identified to be a nationally or regionally significant route. Views are broadly contained by	<u>Existing View</u> Users of the B9010 between Forres and Elgin experience broadly contained views through an attractive, forested landscape of low rolling hills. Views towards the site of the Proposed Development are only likely to be afforded from Dallas, beyond the Hill of Mulundy to the west to around Buinach Hill to the east as the B9010 turns north towards Elgin, over a length of approximately 6.5 km. This section of the road runs through the narrow valley of the River Lossie to the south of the Hill of the Wangie. Views are directed east to west but intermittent views south are afforded between and over mature road and riverside vegetation towards the low hills of Meikle Hill, Mill Buie and Cairn Uish, visible in the far-distance. The existing 275 kV OHL which crosses mid-distance to the south on the slopes of Mill Buie and Mill Our is clearly visible across the landscape, albeit largely backclothed by the rising hills beyond. Wind turbines are also clearly visible across Cairn Uish, appearing within the skyline of transient views for road users. <u>View During Construction</u> Most of the lower-level construction activity would be screened from view by intervening vegetation and topography, with the exception of the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing across Cairn Uish, which would impinge into the skyline and introduce uncharacteristic	<u>During Construction</u> Low (up to 6.5 km of route) No change (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low (up to 6.5 km of route) No change (rest of route)	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant, up to 6.5 km of route) Neutral (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant, up to 6.5 km of route) Neutral (rest of route)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
		surrounding low hills. The landscape and views are of high scenic quality, however there is an existing 275 kV OHL that traverses the lower slopes of Meikle Hill, Mill Buie and Cairn Uish. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium	movement across a small portion of transient views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low for a 6.5 km stretch of route, and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The visibility of the Proposed Development would be limited to views to the southeast where it crosses the slopes of Cairn Uish and Mill Our, from slightly elevated sections of road above the River Lossie. A number of the towers would be skylined, although partially backdropped by wind turbines on Cairn Uish, and seen beyond the existing 275 kV OHL. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low for a 6.5 km stretch of route, and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Deciduous vegetation within the river valley would contribute to enclosing and screening of views from the road through the valley floor. However, visibility of the Proposed Development across Cain Uish is still likely to remain. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low for a 6.5 km stretch of route, and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <i>During Construction</i> Construction activity associated with the Kellas Alternative Alignment would be clearly perceptible for road users through the valley floor between Dallas and Buinach Hill as it would be located and seen in closer proximity to the south, skirting around the summit of Mill Buie, before crossing down on to lower ground to parallel the existing 275 kV OHL at Bodnastalker. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium for a 6.5 km stretch of route, and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Winter)</i> Views would be interrupted by intervening vegetation at Leanoch Burn and the River Lossie, but despite the Kellas Alternative Alignment crossing slightly lower ground, its much closer proximity to users of the B9010 would make it much more discernible and impinge into the skyline more frequently, albeit seen in combination with the existing 275 kV OHL and wind turbines on Cairn Uish. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium for a 6.5 km stretch of route, and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Operational Phase Year of Opening (Summer)</i> Deciduous vegetation would not provide much additional screening in summer. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium for a 6.5 km stretch of route, and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low (up to 6.5 km of route) No change (rest of route) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Medium (up to 6.5 km of route) No change (rest of route) (no change from the above) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium (up to 6.5 km of route) No change (rest of route) (no change from the above) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium (up to 6.5 km of route) No change (rest of route) (no change from the above)	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant, up to 6.5 km of route) Neutral (rest of route) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, up to 6.5 km of route) Neutral (rest of route) (no change from the above) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, up to 6.5 km of route) Neutral (rest of route) (no change from the above) <u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, up to 6.5 km of route) Neutral (rest of route) (no change from the above)
MOR-T-4	Users of the A941, including tourists.	<u>Susceptibility</u> Users of the A941 would include tourists with a focus on the landscape, as well as local residents, commuters, and	<u>Existing View</u> Users of the A941 between Elgin and Rothes experience attractive, intermittent views within a mosaic landscape of farmland, moorland and woodland and varying degrees of enclosure due to the rising topography associated with Brown Muir, Hart Hill, and by extensive woodland across Hart Hill, and through the Glen of Rothes to the south of Coleburn Distillery. The landscape is heavily wooded and where there are	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High (up to 4.5 km of route)	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, up to 4.5 km of route)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
	<u>Specific viewpoint</u> VP27 A941, Coleburn (Visualisation 7.27: Viewpoint 27: A941, Coleburn) Receptor group can be found on Page 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	commercial drivers for whom the landscape is peripheral to their journey. However, the A831 is a relatively high-speed road, slightly reducing the susceptibility of receptors. Susceptibility to visual change is therefore considered to be Low to Medium. <u>Value</u> The A941 forms part of multiple tourist routes and recreational race events, including the Malt Whiskey Trail, all of which are recognised locally for their scenic landscape. Views contain some detracting features including the existing 275 kV OHL. Receptors travelling along the A941 would experience an enclosed and heavily wooded landscape of good scenic quality. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium-high. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium	breaks in vegetation, users of the A941 travelling south from Elgin afford views across rolling farmland towards the hills of Brown Muir and the forestry-covered Hart Hill. To the south of Fogwatt and the existing 275 kV OHL, narrow views briefly open through the valley of the Glen Burn and encompass open fields in the foreground framed by the rising sides of the valley slopes to the east and west and the associated woodland. Views towards the site of the Proposed Development are not generally obtained from south of Glen of Rothes and Auchinroath due to intervening landform and woodland, nor from north of Fogwatt. Detracting features include the telecommunications mast on Brown Muir, an existing 275 kV OHL to the north of Brown Muir, and traffic on the A941. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be intermittently visible from the road over a length of approximately 4.5 km. Felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC and temporary access tracks would be briefly noticeable to the south of Coleburn distillery on the slopes Brown Muir and Hart Hill, slightly opening up views towards the bases of some of the towers and construction of ground-level works. Construction activity of the full extent of some towers would be visible between gaps in roadside vegetation and woodland through the Glen of Rothes valley. Construction activity would be highly noticeable and distracting with the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing introducing uncharacteristic movement and height, increasing in prominence as construction activity nears the road crossing. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High for a 4.5 km stretch of route, and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Intermittent, transient views of the Proposed Development would be afforded where there are breaks in surrounding vegetation through the road corridor and over a length of approximately 4.5 km. The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature as it crosses the valley and crosses the slopes of Hart Hill to the west and Brown Muir to the east. Felling to accommodate the OC and the introduction of temporary access tracks would be briefly noticeable to the south of Coleburn distillery on the slopes of Brown Muir and Hart Hill and would slightly open up views towards the lower portions of some individual towers. To the west, the Proposed Development would be less prominent due to landform and large areas of forestry associated with Hart Hill, while towers would appear more prominently through open fields either side of the Glen Burn and against the skyline over the lower northern slopes of Brown Muir. Although only briefly perceived by road users travelling at speed, it would detract from the scenic and remote qualities of the immediate landscape. The presence of an angle tower adjacent to the Glen Burn would further increase the visual prominence of the Proposed Development in the valley, albeit seen in conjunction with the telecommunications mast on Brown Muir and the existing 275 kV OHL to the north of Brown Muir. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High for a 4.5 km stretch of route, and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain prominent above the skyline for road users, although roadside deciduous vegetation along the A941 as well as within Glen of Rothes to the south and Millbuie Country Park to the north, would all provide some additional thickening of screening. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as reducing to Medium for a 4.5 km stretch of route, and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC at Hart Hill is likely to have re-established in this time. Along the slopes of Brown Muir, the removed planting would not be reinstated; instead, scrub, shrubs and small trees would be allowed to regenerate naturally and be managed within the OC and is anticipated to soften the appearance of lower portions of towers through the OC. The replanted forestry is likely to partially screen the base of some individual towers, but the Proposed Development would remain highly visible, particularly where it crosses Glen Burn and over the northern slopes of Brown Muir. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium for a 4.5 km stretch of route, and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	No Change (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High (up to 4.5 km of route) No Change (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium (up to 4.5 km of route) No Change (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium (up to 4.5 km of route) No Change (rest of route)	Neutral (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, up to 4.5 km of route) Neutral (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, up to 4.5 km of route) Neutral (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, up to 4.5 km of route) Neutral (rest of route)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
MOR-T-5	Users of minor roads between the A941 and River Spey at Orbliston, including the B9103 and B9015 (on the North EastNortheast 250 tourist route) <u>Representative viewpoints</u> VP26 Elgin (Visualisation 7.26: Viewpoint 26: Elgin) VP28 River Spey valley (Visualisation 7.28: Viewpoint 28: The Spey Valley); VP61 B9103, Cranloch (Visualisation 7.61: Viewpoint 61: B9103, Cranloch); VP62 Inchberry (Visualisation 7.62: Viewpoint 62: Inchberry); and VP65 Orbliston (Visualisation 7.65: Viewpoint 65: Orbliston) Receptor group can be found on Pages 13 & 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Users of minor roads would include tourists with a focus on the landscape, as well as local residents, commuters, and commercial drivers for whom the landscape is peripheral to their journey. Susceptibility to visual change is considered to be Medium. <u>Value</u> Views partially encompass a landscape that is regionally designated as a Special Landscape Area - 'The Spey Valley'. Receptors travelling on minor roads between the A941 and River Spey would experience an enclosed and heavily wooded landscape of high scenic quality. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium	<u>Existing View</u> Receptors are users of local roads between the A941 at Coleburn and the River Spey around Orbliston. Local roads include small lanes mostly utilised for farm access and local traffic, but also the B9103 through Cranloch, and the B9015 which forms part of the Northeast 250 tourist route. Users experience views across rolling farmland with large areas of coniferous forestry in the surrounding landscape, including Blackburn Wood and Trochelhill Wood to the east; and Badentinan Wood and Teindland Wood to the south. Mixed coniferous and deciduous woodland also enclose views to the north. Despite the extent of woodland, views include some mid and far-distance views across the River Spey valley, although most views are near to mid-distance only due to the enclosing woodland and varied topography. An existing 275 kV OHL is visible between the A941 and the B9103, and to the east of the B9103 through the River Spey valley the 275 kV OHL is seen together with a 132 kV OHL approaching Ordiequish Hill to the east. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be intermittently noticeable from local roads and in particular from the B9015 and lanes within the more open areas of the River Spey valley. Large areas of felling within and beyond the OC would be noticeable on either side of the B9103 around Altonside and on Ordiequish Hill, resulting in more open views to towers and noticeable gaps through forestry. Felling alongside the B9103 would also open views to the construction of the diamond crossings, as well as of the existing 275 kV and 132 kV OHLs. Towers being progressively installed on the slopes of the Hill of Oridequish would be viewed openly from the B9015 and local lanes in the River Spey valley, with the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing being particularly noticeable on the mid to upper slopes to the east of the River Spey over the forested hillform. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> Users of local roads and lanes between Coleburn and the River Spey would afford intermittent views of the Proposed Development, in proximity to existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs, through the well wooded landscape. It would be more openly seen crossing the River Spey valley, with towers more visible on the slopes of Ordiequish Hill from the B9015 and surrounding lanes due to felling to accommodate the OC and for management felling purposes. To the west of Orbliston, views are more restricted by surrounding woodland and the Proposed Development would be seen more intermittently and sequentially between gaps in vegetation alongside the road corridors. Substantial felling either side of the B9103 around Altonside, two diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 2 & 3) and an angle tower would result in increased prominence of towers and substantial increase in wirescaping in the local landscape. The lower to mid portions of towers would mostly be backclothed by surrounding woodland and landform but would appear against the skyline as noticeably taller features to existing towers associated with the 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> In summer months, transient views towards the Proposed Development, diamond crossings and existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs would remain similar to winter views due to the extent of coniferous forestry in the area. The significant amount of tree removal to facilitate the management felling and access tracks would not have regrown by this stage, and whilst deciduous roadside vegetation may contribute to some localised screening, it would be limited. The surrounding forestry is coniferous, such that summer and winter views are largely the same. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC and forest edge fringe planting within the OC (refer to Appendix 7.6: Forestry Landscape Mitigation Principles) on either side of the B9103 and on Ordiequish Hill is likely to have re-established in this time. The management planting would provide screening of lower to mid portions of towers, as well as some upper portions if tree planting is sufficient to re-enclose some views. Fringe planting within the OC on either side of the B9103 and on	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			Ordiequish Hill would also soften the appearance of towers through felled sections of forestry and reduce the impact from local roads. The tops of towers would remain visible within intermittent views to the west of Orbliston and would remain openly visible through the River Spey valley. The overall effect is anticipated to reduce as a result, and the magnitude of change is therefore assessed to reduce to Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-T-6	Users of the Aberdeen to Inverness Railway <u>Representative viewpoints</u> N/A Receptor can be found on Pages 16, 17 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Users of the Aberdeen to Inverness Railway are moderately susceptible to changes in the landscape due to transient views of the surrounding landscape, but speeds are generally quite high. Susceptibility to visual change is therefore considered to be Low to Medium. <u>Value</u> The route overlooks Special Landscape Areas, and the overall scenic value is considered to be high, although views from the railway line aren't specifically celebrated in literature. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium	<u>Existing View</u> Users of the Aberdeen to Inverness Railway experience scenic views of Aberdeenshire, Moray and the Scottish Highlands, as it travels through a varied landscape. Views are more open between Elgin and Lhanbryde to the north, before passing through Threapland Wood and open out again between Blackburn and Inchberry, through the River Spey valley. Woodland and landform to the south of Inchberry prevent far-distance views to the south until the railway exits the valley between the Hill of Mulderie and Hill of Towie alongside Loan Burn. The railway crosses the site of the Proposed Development at the northern extent of Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill through the broad River Isla valley. Views between Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill are broadly contained and look onto surrounding undulating, well wooded farmland around Keith. The railway crosses multiple existing OHLs to the north of Inchberry and again on the outskirts of Keith. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity in proximity to the railway line would be noticeable in views south between Elgin and Lhanbryde, through the River Spey valley and on the northern and eastern outskirts of Keith. Substantial areas of felling may be briefly noticed to the west of Orbliston and on Ordiequish Hill but there would be an intermittent, sequential perception of the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing from the more open sections of track between hills and areas of forestry. Views would be typically near-distance but highly transient and glimpsed, whilst travelling at higher speeds and the broader experience of views for rail users would not significantly change. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be intermittently perceptible within a range of views for rail users over distances of approximately 3 km between Elgin and Lhanbryde, 3.5 km between Blackburn and Inchberry and 11 km to the north of Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill. Intervening landform and forestry prevent further views, and perception is limited to transient glimpses as the railway approaches and passes directly beneath the Proposed Development. Felling to the west of Orbliston and on Ordequish Hill and the introduction of angle towers and two diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 2 & 3) to the west of Orbliston would be briefly visible and slightly increase the prominence of towers. Around Keith, the railway already passes numerous OHLs and the changes, including installation of towers, prominent angle towers and diamond crossings (OHL crossings 4 & 5), would be less identifiable given the existing outlook of wirescaping around Keith, but the Proposed Development would add further infrastructure to this wirescape effect, albeit briefly experienced. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Summer</i> The presence of deciduous vegetation through rolling farmland to the south of Elgin, through the River Spey valley and around Keith, as well as along the railway corridor, would provide some additional screening of views, although vegetation is mostly coniferous forestry such that views would not substantially change in summer. Even so, the magnitude of change is assessed as reducing to Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time to the west of Orbliston and on Ordiequish Hill, including forest edge fringe planting within the OC. This would slightly reduce visual exposure to and soften the appearance of localised towers, but the Proposed Development would remain visible in the near to mid-distance within transient views. The overall effect is	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			unlikely to change, and as a result the magnitude of change is anticipated to remain Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-T-7	Users of the A96 <u>Representative viewpoints</u> VP60 A96, Barmuckity (Visualisation 7.60: Viewpoint 60: A96, Barmuckity); VP31 A96, North Bogbain (Visualisation 7.31: Viewpoint 31: A96, North Bogbain); and VP33 Blackhillock (Visualisation 7.33: Viewpoint 33: Blackhillock) Receptor group can be found on Pages 13, 16 & 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Users of the A96 would include a large number of tourists with a focus on the landscape as well as residents, commuters and commercial drivers for whom the landscape is peripheral to their journey. This is a road set to the national speed limit which slightly reduces the susceptibility of receptors Susceptibility to visual change is considered to be Low to Medium. <u>Value</u> The A96 is a major road in Scotland linking Inverness with Aberdeen. Views through the Moray section vary along the road but include broad, open vistas through an attractive landscape (part of it through The Spey Valley SLA). It is also likely to be used for the Malt Whiskey Trail. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium	<u>Existing View</u> The sections of the A96 (within Moray Council) from which views towards the site of the Proposed Development are likely to be afforded are between Fochabers and Hill of Greenwood at Keith (12 km). Between Elgin and Fochabers, views south are expansive but intermittent through low rolling hills and well wooded farmland. Views towards Brown Muir and through the River Spey valley are also briefly experienced. To the southeast of Fochabers and on exiting a large area of forestry associated with Whiteash Hill Wood and Wood of Ordiequish, the A96 crosses the site of the Proposed Development amid slightly elevated views opening up onto rolling, relatively open farmland to the northwest of Keith. Knock Hill and Meikle Balloch Hill are distinctive features to the southeast in between large blocks of forestry, while the town of Keith, numerous surrounding OHLs and Keith and Blackhillock substations are all detracting urban features within an otherwise attractive landscape. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be distantly and intermittently perceived from the A96 between Elgin and Fochabers in the mid to far-distance to the south. Forestry, landform and urban areas prevent more sustained far-distance views, with views south towards construction activity being oblique from the road. Views of construction activity from the A96 would be sequential, with glimpsed appreciation of progressive tower installation through the landscape to the south, including through the more open Spey valley. To the southeast of Fochabers beyond the forestry of Whiteash Hill Wood, and Slorach’s Wood, the A96 would pass directly beneath the Proposed Development and construction would be seen briefly and prominently in close proximity, with felling noticeable through the Wood of Ordiequish and within a block of woodland to the north of Aultmore. Approaching Keith from the northwest, construction would be seen over a wide proportion of views through rolling farmland to the north and east of the road and around the northern extent of Keith and Newmill, within more open views. The installation of towers, including more prominent angle towers and diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 4 & 5) would increase the prominence of construction activity within views from the A96 to the northwest and south of Keith, although the awareness of numerous existing OHLs and the substations of Keith and Blackhillock would slightly reduce the impact. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High between Slorach’s Wood and Hill of Greenwood (approx. 13 km) and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The A96 would pass directly beneath the Proposed Development between the Wood of Ordiequish and Keith. The Proposed Development would appear prominently in the near distance against the skyline, and towers would be more noticeable as a result of felling within the Wood of Oridequish and woodland to the north of Aultmore. The introduction of taller towers around the northern and eastern extents of Keith would further deteriorate views into the surrounding landscape and would be seen more prominently on the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill to the east. Many towers would be seen within the skyline from the road, contributing to the existing wirescape in the area. The presence of existing OHLs and substations would slightly offset impacts from the introduction of the Proposed Development. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High between Slorach’s Wood and Hill of Greenwood (approx. 13 km) and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Deciduous roadside and field boundary vegetation would slightly screen views further in summer months but much of the landscape contains coniferous woodland. The Proposed Development would remain highly noticeable between the Wood of Ordiequish and Keith. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium to High between Slorach’s Wood and Hill of Greenwood (approx. 13 km) and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High (13 km: Slorach’s Wood to Hill of Greenwood) No Change (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High (13 km: Slorach’s Wood to Hill of Greenwood) No Change (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High (13 km: Slorach’s Wood to Hill of Greenwood) No Change (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium to High (13 km: Slorach’s Wood to Hill of Greenwood) No Change (rest of route)	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, 13 km: Slorach’s Wood to Hill of Greenwood) Neutral (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, 13 km: Slorach’s Wood to Hill of Greenwood) Neutral (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, 13 km: Slorach’s Wood to Hill of Greenwood) Neutral (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, 13 km: Slorach’s Wood to Hill of Greenwood) Neutral (rest of route)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time through the Wood of Ordiequish and within woodland to the north of Aultmore. This would only slightly reduce visibility to towers over a short section of the A96, but the Proposed Development would remain openly visible. The overall magnitude of change on users of the A96 is therefore anticipated to remain as Medium to High between Slorach's Wood and Hill of Greenwood (approx. 13 km) and No Change for the rest of the route. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-T-8	Users of minor roads between Wood of Ordiequish and Meikle Balloch Hill <u>Representative viewpoints</u> VP31 A96, North Bogbain (Visualisation 7.31: Viewpoint 31: A96, North Bogbain) VP32 Buckie Fishwives Heritage Path (Visualisation 7.32: Viewpoint 32: Buckie Fishwives Heritage Path, Newmill); and VP33 Blackhillock (Visualisation 7.33: Viewpoint 33: Blackhillock). Receptor group can be found on Pages 17 & 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Users of minor roads would include tourists with a focus on the landscape, as well as local residents, commuters, and commercial drivers for whom the landscape is peripheral to their journey. These are lower-speed roads. Susceptibility to visual change is considered to be Medium. <u>Value</u> Minor roads are not identified to be nationally, regionally, or locally significant routes but views have few detracting features and may be used by tourists experiencing the landscape. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Low to Medium. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium	<u>Existing View</u> Minor roads surrounding Keith include the B9016, B9014, B9017, B9018 and lanes in between that mostly connect farmsteads through the rolling arable farmland. Views for road users are relatively open through farmland with limited woodland cover and typically look across open fields in the near to mid-distance with forest covered hills such as Meikle Balloch Hill, The Bin and Caird Hill to the south / southeast of Keith; Hill of Towie, Hill of Mulderie, Ordiequish Hill and Whiteash Hill to the west; and Lurg Hill, Old Fir Hill and Millstone Hill to the north. Major roads and OHLs radiate from Keith and, together with the local substations of Keith and Blackhillock and individual smaller wind turbines seen on local hills, form detracting urban features that reduce tranquillity within otherwise wider attractive, rural views for road users. Broader views from lower-level roads are generally well contained by the large hill forms and areas of forestry that surround Keith while those roads on higher landform on the mid slopes of surrounding hills often afford expansive views across the wider landscape to the south and east. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be widely seen from minor roads surrounding Keith through the open rolling farmland and the progressive installation of towers through the use of cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be perceived across a wide proportion of many views, particularly construction activity across higher landform to the northwest, east and south of Keith. Felling within the Wood of Ordiequish and woodland to the north of Aultmore would be noticeable, although largely backdropped by further woodland. Installation of towers, including more prominent angle towers and diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 4 & 5) would all increase the prominence of construction activity within views from minor roads. However, minor roads are typically used by locals and workers for whom the experience of the landscape is peripheral to their journey and numerous detracting features already surround Keith. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be a prominent new feature through the open, rolling farmland for users of minor roads, many of which would pass in close proximity or pass directly beneath the Proposed Development. The introduction of towers on the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill, and the installation of angle towers and diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 4 & 5), would all increase the prominence of the Proposed Development around Keith and increase wirescaping. Areas of felling to accommodate the OC within the Wood of Ordiequish and a small area to the north of Aultmore, and on the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill, would not change the perception of the Proposed Development, which would appear within a wide proportion of views with towers often seen against the skyline. An existing awareness of numerous OHLs and major roads radiating from Keith would reduce the degree of change, but the Proposed Development is anticipated to further degrade the visual amenity around Keith. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term. <i>Summer</i> Vegetation cover is mostly coniferous managed forestry on surrounding hills and field boundary vegetation through the open rolling farmland, and views to the Proposed Development are not likely to substantially change in summer months compared to winter for users of minor roads. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed to remain as Medium to high. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			<u>View During Operational Phase (Year 15 Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time through the Wood of Ordiequish and within woodland to the north of Aultmore. This would only slightly reduce visibility to towers, and the Proposed Development would remain openly visible. The overall magnitude of change on users of local roads is therefore anticipated to remain as Medium to High . The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term.		
MOR-T-9	Users of the A95, including tourists. <u>Representative viewpoint</u> VP63 A95 / B9018, Keith (Visualisation 7.63: Viewpoint 63: A95/ B9018, Keith) Receptor group can be found on Page 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors & Viewpoint Locations	<u>Susceptibility</u> Users of the A95 would include a large number of tourists with a focus on the landscape as well as residents, commuters and commercial drivers for whom the landscape is peripheral to their journey. This is a road set to the national speed limit which slightly reduces the susceptibility of receptors Susceptibility to visual change is considered to be Low to Medium. <u>Value</u> The A95 is a major road in Scotland linking the A9 and A98 between Aviemore and Banff. Views vary along the road but include broad, open vistas through an attractive landscape. The route is likely to be used as part of the Malt Whiskey trail. The value of the view is therefore recorded as Medium to High. <u>Sensitivity</u> Medium	<u>Existing View</u> The section of the A95 from which views towards the site of the Proposed Development are likely to be afforded is between Rosarie, to the west of Keith within the valley of the Loan Burn and Knock Hill to the northeast of Keith. The A95 approaches Keith from the west between the hills of Hill of Towie and Hill of Mulderie and intermittent mid-distance views north, east and south are afforded between vegetation and rolling hills. Between Keith and Knock Hill the A95 crosses the Aberdeen to Inverness railway and River Isla and travels to the north of Meikle Balloch Hill and Little Balloch before turning northeast towards Knock Hill between large areas of woodland associated with The Balloch and Sillyearn Wood. Immediately east of Keith, road users openly look into the surrounding rolling farmland and river valley with existing 132 kV and 400 kV OHLs prominent. Beyond Meikle Balloch Hill views become more intermittent and distant, interrupted by landform and vegetation along the road corridor. <u>View During Construction</u> To the west of Keith, construction activity would only be seen within intermittent mid-distance views whilst travelling eastwards, with much lower-level activity screened from view. Immediately east of Keith the A95 would pass directly beneath the Proposed Development and users would experience near and mid-distance appreciation of the installation of towers both around Keith and across the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill. The installation of angle towers and diamond crossings (OHL Crossing 4 &5) would all be prominent. Views to activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation and the potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would extend to Knock Hill where views back towards Keith would be mid to far-distance and intermittent between areas of woodland and landform. For the section of the A95 between Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill, where construction would be most prominent, the magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. For the sections between Rosarie to Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill to Knock Hill the change is assessed as Low. All other sections would be No Change. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be short-term. <u>View During Operational Phase (Year of Opening)</u> <i>Winter</i> The Proposed Development would be intermittently visible in the mid-distance to the northeast from the section of A95 between Rosarie and Keith, seen beyond the A96 with towers likely to appear in the skyline. Immediately east of Keith the A95 would pass directly beneath the Proposed Development and would notice an increase in wirescaping resulting from the introduction of the new OHL, including more prominent angle towers and diamond crossings (OHL Crossings 4 & 5) in close proximity to the River Isla. The Proposed Development would be noticeable traversing onto the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill to the southeast of Keith and is anticipated to further deteriorate views for road users although an existing open awareness of OHLs and substations through the landscape surrounding Keith would slightly reduce the impact. Intermittent, mid to far-distance views would also be afforded from the road when approaching Keith from Knock Hill to the northeast. For the section of the A95 between Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill, where the Proposed Development would be most prominent, the magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. For the sections between Rosarie to Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill to Knock Hill the change is assessed as Low. All other sections would be No Change. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. <i>Summer</i> Road, riverside and field boundary deciduous vegetation is likely to slightly increase the degree of screening from the road in summer months, but the Proposed Development would remain prominent within near-distant views for the section of the A95 immediately east of Keith, in close proximity to the road. More distant views are more likely to change during summer months. For the section of the A95 between Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill, where the Proposed Development would be most prominent, the magnitude of change is assessed as	<u>During Construction</u> Medium (3.5 km between Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill) Low (Rosarie to Keith 3.3 km west and Meikle Balloch Hill to Knock Hill 7 km northeast) No Change (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium (3.5 km between Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill) Low (Rosarie to Keith 3.3 km west and Meikle Balloch Hill to Knock Hill 7 km northeast) No Change (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium (3.5 km between Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill) Negligible to Low (Rosarie to Keith 3.3 km west and Meikle Balloch Hill to Knock Hill 7 km northeast) No Change (rest of route)	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, 3.5 km between Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill) Minor Adverse (non-significant, Rosarie to Keith 3.3 km west and Meikle Balloch Hill to Knock Hill 7 km northeast) Neutral (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, 3.5 km between Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill) Minor Adverse (non-significant, Rosarie to Keith 3.3 km west and Meikle Balloch Hill to Knock Hill 7 km northeast) Neutral (rest of route) <u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant, 3.5 km between Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill) Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant, Rosarie to Keith 3.3 km west and Meikle Balloch Hill to Knock Hill 7 km northeast) Neutral (rest of route)

Receptor Reference	Receptor (approximate residential receptor numbers) + Representative Viewpoint Photograph (if applicable)	Sensitivity (Susceptibility to change + value of the View)	Description of view	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
			remaining Medium . For the sections between Rosarie to Keith and Meikle Balloch Hill to Knock Hill the magnitude of change is assessed as reducing slightly to Negligible to Low . All other sections would remain No Change . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term.		