

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

**Appendix 7.5 – Representative Viewpoint Sensitivity
and Effects**



APPENDIX 7.5 – REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINT SENSITIVITY AND EFFECTS

1. Viewpoint Effects 2

Appendix Tables

Table 1: Viewpoint Effects Assessment: Construction and Operation

1. Viewpoint Effects

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1. This Appendix provides an assessment from the agreed Viewpoints, as requested by THC (see **Table 7.1**, of **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual**). The methodology used for assessment is the same as for the main assessment, as outlined in **Appendix 7.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology**, with visualisations produced in accordance with the Methodology outlined in **Appendix 7.2: Visualisation Methodology**.
- 1.1.2. Where the viewpoint is representative of more than one type of receptor, consideration of the different sensitivity levels of each receptor type is provided, and subsequent assessment carried out accordingly.
- 1.1.3. **Table 1.1** should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual**.
- 1.1.4. The Zone of Theoretical Visibility are shown in the following figures:
- Volume 3: **Figure 7.1: Zone of Theoretical Visibility 10 km Study Area - Bare Earth**
 - Volume 3: **Figure 7.2: Zone of Theoretical Visibility 10 km Study Area - Screening**
 - Volume 3: **Figure 7.3A: Zone of Theoretical Visibility The Highland Council, Caledonian Canal Crossing - Bare Earth**
 - Volume 3: **Figure 7.3B: Zone of Theoretical Visibility The Highland Council, The Caledonian Canal - Screening**
 - Volume 3: **Figure 7.3C: Zone of Theoretical Visibility Kellas Alternative Alignment - Bare Earth**
- 1.1.5. The viewpoint locations are shown in the following figures:
- Volume 3: **Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations**
 - Volume 3: **Figure 7.7: Visual Context**
- 1.1.6. The viewpoint visualisations are shown in the following figures:
- Volume 4: **Visualisation 7.1 Viewpoint 1 to 7.65 Viewpoint 65**
 - Volume 4: **THC Visualisation THC 1 Viewpoint 1 to THC 22 Viewpoint 58.**
- 1.1.7. **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 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. No other planting mitigation 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.
- 1.1.8. Note also that where year 15 assessment is included, an additional visualisation has been included 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, as requested by The Highland Council (THC). However, given the small change in growth between the 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.
- 1.1.9. As stated in **Appendix 7.1**, 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.

Table 1.1: Viewpoint Effects Assessment: Construction and Operation

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Viewpoint 1: River Beauly (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 1 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.1: Viewpoint 1: River Beauly	View southeast from Black Bridge on C1106 Fanellan Road crossing the River Beauly, Kilmorack (249731, 844091)	Residential - High Recreational - Medium to High Transport - Medium	625 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on Black Bridge as it crosses the River Beauly, facing south along the river looking towards The Aird. Within the view the landscape is predominantly rural and well wooded in character, resulting in a sense of enclosure. Open views are available over the River Beauly towards a recreational picnic area, fishing point and Old Kilmorack burial ground. Riverside woodland frames the view and limits low-level views beyond the mid-distance. The rising landform of The Aird is visible above intervening woodland in the background of the view. Urban influences are limited to Black Bridge in the foreground and a small, gravelled car park.	N/A	N/A
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, principally the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would create noticeable movements and elements above the treeline and the River Beauly in the mid-distance. Felling is unlikely to be noticeable. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent is low to medium, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant) Recreational Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Whilst most of the Proposed Development to the north and south would be screened from view by the mature vegetation along the banks of the River Beauly (even in winter), the upper portion of one tower, potentially	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant) Recreational Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				two, as well as conductors would appear above the River Beaully in the mid-distance. The tower would be partially backclothed by The Aird but would appear against the skyline and would introduce new detracting urban elements into the rural view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium . The geographical extent is low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.		Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Views from Black Bridge would not substantially change in summer in terms of the extent of visibility of the Proposed Development. Whilst deciduous vegetation on the banks of the River Beaully would offer a small degree of additional screening for more distant towers, the openness of the River Beaully remains unchanged, resulting in the Proposed Development remaining visible on the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Low to Medium . The geographical extent is low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant) Recreational Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 2: Creraig (Crerag) (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 2 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.2: Viewpoint 2: Creraig (Crerag)	View northeast from unnamed road, Creraig (Crerag) (247871, 840927)	Residential - High Transport - Medium	1666 m	<u>Existing View</u> The elevated viewpoint is located off a local road between Creraig (Crerag) and Culburnie, facing north-east towards the River Beaully valley. Within the view, the landscape is predominantly rural in character. Rough grassland / pastoral land in the foreground slopes down to the mature broadleaved woodland in the mid-distance. Urbanising influences are present in the form of a mobile home and a line of telegraph poles which runs parallel to the woodland. Beyond	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				the woodland, individual scattered properties along Fanellan Road (including Sunnybrae, Bredaig and at Fanellan) and beyond, as well as Rattle Wood and Tòrr Mòr can be seen. The background of the view is comprised of forested, but settled, distant hills, both to the north and west of the River Beauly and A831. The existing 275 kV OHL within the mid-distance is a noticeable detracting feature although mostly backclothed by landform and forestry.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Small areas of felling of forestry and native broadleaf woodland within and beyond the OC and for access tracks would be perceptible in the mid-distance on the opposite valley side in proximity to Fanellan. The use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would also be noticeable movements and elements in the landscape, albeit at distance and covering a small portion of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent is low, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a perceptible feature in the mid-distance from this elevated view, although it would be mostly filtered or interrupted by intervening large areas of mixed woodland and coniferous forestry alongside the foreground road to the north. The Proposed Development would be seen in the context of the existing 275 kV OHL across the slopes of Tòrr Mòr in the mid-distance, slightly	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				intensifying the amount of infrastructure in the view, although most of it would be screened by the well wooded farmland. The Proposed Development would also mostly be backclothed by landform and forestry, with only the tops of two towers leading up to Tòrr Mòr likely to impinge into the skyline. Whilst the Proposed Development in proximity to Fanellan would be visible in the mid-distance, the majority of it would be screened from all views to the east due to intervening vegetation. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, intervening mixed deciduous woodland in the foreground of views from the road would provide a small degree of additional screening, but the Proposed Development would remain visible on the more open slopes of Tòrr Mòr in the mid-distance. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low . The geographical extent is 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> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 3: Ruisaurie (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 1 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations	View east and south from unnamed road, Ruisaurie (250248, 846239)	Residential - Medium to High	2091 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located off a local road near Ruisaurie. Within the elevated view the landscape is predominantly rural in character although with some noticeable urban detractors present such as large-scale warehouses, Balblair quarry, and OHLs. Rolling pastoral farmland bound by hedgerows and some stock fencing is visible within the fore and mid-distance of the view, along with individual scattered	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.3: Viewpoint 3: Ruisaurie				residential properties and agricultural sheds and farm buildings. Beauly Substation is visible in the mid-distance adjacent to Wester Balblair within a localised depression, whilst existing OHLs are present across the mid-distance converging at Beauly Substation. The well wooded undulating landscape continues within the background of views, preventing the existing OHLs breaking into the skyline. The elevated location of the viewpoint allows for panoramic views across the landscape towards distant hills and mountains.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Movement associated with construction activity would be perceptible across the view, especially the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, as well as felling of some tree blocks, particularly over The Aird on the opposite side of the valley. This would only occupy a small portion of panoramic views but would be somewhat out of character with the surrounding landscape. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a perceptible feature in the mid to far distance within the panoramic view of the attractive rural landscape. It would be seen beyond the existing OHLs, although it would be largely backclothed by the surrounding wooded landscape. Tree removal and crossing the Aird may result in part of the Proposed	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Development becoming skylined in distant views, slightly adding to the presence of urban influences at this location. Even so, the Proposed Development would not substantially detract from far distant attractive views despite adding a further piece of OHL infrastructure into the landscape in the mid to far-distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent is low, and the duration would be long-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, intervening trees would provide a small degree of additional screening, but the Proposed Development would remain visible above intervening treelines in the mid to far-distance, particularly where the Proposed Development crosses The Aird. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low . The geographical extent is 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)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry over The Aird back to the edge of the OC is likely to have reestablished in this time and the area of felling would be less noticeable in the distance. However, the Proposed Development would remain visible above intervening treelines in the mid to far-distance. The magnitude of change is anticipated to remain Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 4: Beauly	View southeast and southwest from car park off the A862, Beauly	Residential - High	1430 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located at Beauly train station car park and	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
(Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 1 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.4: Viewpoint 4: Beauly	(252008, 845757)	Recreational - Medium to High Transport - Medium		extends east to west across a predominantly rural landscape. Views are across large fields in the foreground with roadside trees, and across an attractive, well-wooded river valley in the mid-distance with far-distant views of hills including The Aird to the southeast and Tòrr Mòr to the southwest. Existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs can be seen largely backclothed by vegetation and distant hills, although occasionally visible above intervening trees, particularly to the southwest when running on higher ground from the north into Beauly Substation, but they are not a dominant feature in the mid-distance of broad, rural views. Some properties on the edge of Beauly, and some slightly set back with open space to their front (such as Maple Vale) facing south, would have direct but interrupted, views across farmland to the south, particularly from the first floor towards the well-treed River Beauly corridor and hills beyond.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, and potentially some loss of tree canopies around the River Beauly and over the Aird, would be perceptible above and beyond intervening trees. The use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would introduce uncharacteristic movement into the landscape and skyline in the mid-distance and background of views, although low-level access works and working areas would be largely screened. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium,	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Recreational: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant for residential receptors as construction activity would either be screened, or visible across a relatively small portion of the view in the mid-distance only.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a perceptible feature in the mid-distance above intervening tree lines and beyond the river corridor for those receptors on the edge of Beauly or with some open views towards the south. The Proposed Development would be visible across a wide portion of the view in the mid-distance, and in combination with the adjacent existing OHL, would increase the overall presence of OHL infrastructure into the landscape in the mid-distance. The removal of the existing 132 kV OHL towers immediately to the fore of the Proposed Development in views would slightly offset the impact of the introduction of new taller towers, but a degree of wirescaping may be seen in small portions of some views. However, the focus of broad views into surrounding farmland and the wooded river valley would not substantially change, and the Proposed Development would be largely backclothed by distant forestry and hills within The Aird. Even so, some towers are likely to be skylined due to relative proximity and the presence of flat, open land to the south of Beauly. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium . The geographical extent would be	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Recreational Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Change	Significance of Effect
<u>– Year of</u>	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Recreational Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant)
	N/A
	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				perceived beyond the River Beauly on The Aird and use of cranes for tower construction and potentially helicopters for conductor stringing would be more noticeable, particularly over The Aird where they would be visible objects in the skyline. Ground-level construction works, and lower lying sections of the Proposed Development would not be readily perceptible; any glimpses would be backclothed by vegetation and hills. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent is low, and the duration would be short-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a barely perceptible feature in the far distance to the south and southeast within panoramic views of the attractive rural landscape. The Proposed Development would be backclothed by hills and vegetation to the south, although where it crosses The Aird, some towers are likely to be skylined and a large area of felling would be noticeable. The Proposed Development would not detract from otherwise attractive views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, intervening trees would provide a small degree of additional screening, but the Proposed Development would remain distantly perceivable, particularly crossing The Aird. The magnitude of change remains Low . The	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				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 reestablished in this time and the Proposed Development would be less noticeable in the distance on The Aird. The magnitude of change is anticipated to reduce to Negligible . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 6: Kiltarlity (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 2 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.6: Viewpoint 6: Kiltarlity	View north from unnamed road, Kiltarlity (251012, 840921)	Residential - High	2479 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located off an unnamed local road between Tomnacross and Camult Muir and the landscape in the view is predominantly rural in character. The slightly elevated position enables wide open views of the landscape beyond Kiltarlity, although interrupted in the mid-distance by belts of mixed woodland and vegetated field boundaries alongside Bruiach Burn as well as small areas of coniferous forestry. There are limited detracting features apart from an existing 275 kV OHL in the valley, appearing above intervening vegetation but largely backclothed by rising hills beyond.	N/A	N/A
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be perceptible across the River Beauly and floodplain landscape to the north and northwest, in mid to far-distant views. Activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be noticeable on the skyline of most views, although ground level	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				construction would be largely screened. The magnitude of change is 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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a barely perceptible feature in the mid to far-distance, being predominantly filtered or interrupted by intervening vegetation. The Proposed Development would be visible as it crosses the mid slopes of Tòrr Mòr into the well-wooded farmland on lower ground between Fanellan and the River Beauly. It would be backclothed by Tòrr Mòr and coniferous forestry, with lower portions of towers screened altogether. Given the moderate distance to the Proposed Development, and it being seen as a small element within a hilly and well wooded landscape, the magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be 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 (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, deciduous field boundary trees, and the deciduous trees within intervening mixed woodland around the Bruiach Burn and its tributaries, Fanellan Wood, and woodland associated with Boblainy Forest, would all provide a degree of additional screening, but the Proposed Development would remain visible in the mid-distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible . The geographical	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.		
Viewpoint 7: Balchraggan (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 3 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.7: Viewpoint 7: Balchraggan	View northwest and northeast from Cabrich, Balchraggan (253909, 843516)	Residential - High	856 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located off Cabrich, near Balchraggan and on the mid slopes of Creag na Nighinn. Views are relatively elevated and open and look across rural farmed floodplains towards the River Beauly / Beauly Firth and rising hills beyond. Fields bound by mature trees and blocks of forestry give the feel of a well wooded landscape and this, along with hills, create some sense of enclosure. Forestry beyond the A862 forms the background of the view along with more distant hills, with traffic on the A862 visible in the mid-distance. Existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs are apparent across the landscape, with some towers impinging into the skyline, detracting from the otherwise attractive rural view. <u>View During Construction</u> Lower-level construction activity for some towers (such as installation of tower platforms) would be visible, whilst temporary access tracks through fields to the north would also be noticeable. The use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be particularly distracting, resulting in conspicuous, uncharacteristic movement and activity in the near to mid-distance landscape, and impinging into the skyline. 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 (Winter)</u>	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Medium to High <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u>	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u>

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				The Proposed Development would be openly perceptible and appear in the near to mid-distance of views. The new OHL would be seen traversing agricultural fields to the north in combination with the existing retained OHL, which would lie 200-300 m beyond. This would create a degree of wirescaping for some receptors. The removal of one line of existing towers to the north of the A862 would slightly offset the impact of the introduction of larger, taller towers, but the new towers would be visible to some in their entirety and appear in the skyline of views above existing retained towers. The lower portions of the Proposed Development would be backclothed by surrounding fields and woodland. While detracting elements of the A862 and the existing 275 kV OHL would remain visible for residents, the introduction of larger, taller towers within an otherwise attractive rural landscape would further deteriorate near to mid-distant 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.	Medium to High	Major Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage of field boundary would offer a small degree of additional visual screening of the lower portions of towers, but the Proposed Development would remain openly visible in the mid-distance and skyline. In combination with the existing 275 kV OHL, it would remain a significant detracting feature. The magnitude of change is considered to be Medium. The geographical extent would be	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
Viewpoint 8: Easter Moniack (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 3 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.8: Viewpoint 8: Easter Moniack	View north and east from local road in Easter Moniack (255187, 844126)	Residential - High	252 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located off a local road at Lower Achnagairn near Wester Moniack and immediately south of the A862, on the southern edge of the broad River Beaully valley within low lying, well wooded farmland. Views north are near to mid-distant, often framed or filtered by belts of deciduous woodland, distinctive mature field boundary trees and property curtilage vegetation, giving a moderate sense of enclosure within low lying views. Detracting features include filtered views to moving traffic on the A862 and the existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs to the north of the A862 with towers appearing in the skyline. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, felling and temporary access tracks through agricultural fields would be clearly noticeable and in very close proximity. The use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be particularly distracting and artificial in the local 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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature in the foreground of views and would be openly visible in the near distance. New towers would form prominent vertical features in the skyline of relatively enclosed and framed views, with one angle tower adjacent to the A	N/A <u>During Construction</u> High <u>Operational Phase - Winter Year of Opening</u> High	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase - Winter Year of Opening</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				road being particularly prominent and openly visible. The Proposed Development would be seen in the foreground of the existing retained OHL, which runs on slightly higher ground to the north beyond the A862, resulting in a wirescaping effect. The removal of one line of existing towers to the north of the A862 would slightly offset the impact of the introduction of new taller towers, but even so, the scale of the Proposed Development and proximity would result in a magnitude of change being assessed as High . The geographical extent would be high, and the duration would be long-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Intervening field boundary trees, property curtilage vegetation and surrounding woodland would offer some additional screening of the Proposed Development in summer months but would still be highly perceptible in the low-lying landscape. The magnitude of change is assessed to remain as High . The geographical extent would be Medium to High , and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)
Viewpoint 9: Knockbain (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 3 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.9: Viewpoint 9: Knockbain	View north and east from unnamed road, Knockbain (255250, 843420)	Residential - High	862 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located off a local unnamed road near Knockbain and the view comprises farmed arable plains with well-wooded field boundaries from the lower slopes of Tor Clunes. The mid-distance of the view is well wooded, giving a good sense of enclosure, with the A862 not openly evident. Distant hills and woodland within the farmed plains form the background, with the existing 275 kV OHL perceptible in the mid-distance generally backclothed by	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				hills and obscured by vegetation, although some towers are skylined. The view here across The Aird, with wood poles and wires, post and wire fencing, and plantation woodland, is a little more utilitarian in character.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be perceptible in the mid-distance, crossing the view. Ground level construction works would be unlikely to be perceptible, being largely screened from view by intervening vegetation, but construction of the towers through use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be noticeable movements and uncharacteristic features on the skyline of mid-distant views. Even so, it would occupy a 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 for residential receptors as construction activity would either be entirely screened by vegetation or topography, or partially backclothed by vegetation and in the mid-distance only.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be readily perceptible and appear in the mid-distance of views above intervening tree lines. The new OHL would be seen traversing arable fields in combination with the existing 275 kV OHL, which lies 200 m - 300 m beyond, resulting in a degree	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				of wirescaping for receptors. The lower portions of the Proposed Development would not be readily visible, but some of the upper portions would be skylined. The foreground and background of views would remain unchanged while the mid-distance would have new vertical features perceptible, introducing additional detracting elements within an otherwise rural and attractive outlook. The nature of views would not substantially change due to the existing OHL being perceptible, but the Proposed Development, where visible, would form a noticeable and discordant element in views. The magnitude of change would therefore be 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 for residential receptors as the Proposed Development would either be screened, or partially backdropped by vegetation, in the mid-distance of views only.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage of field boundary trees and surrounding woodland vegetation would all offer additional visual screening, although the Proposed Development would remain visible in the skyline for a portion of the view. The magnitude of change would therefore be assessed as remaining Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant for residential receptors as views would be further screened in summer months by surrounding deciduous trees and vegetation.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC, as well as forest edge fringe planting within the OC itself across The Aird is likely to have re-established in this time. The planting would screen the bases of some of the towers further, although the tops of a limited number of towers would remain visible above the treeline. Deciduous mitigation planting within the OC across The Aird would be noticeable, helping to soften the artificially straight tract of felling by creating a more organic and natural edge across the length of visible hillside. However, towers would remain clearly prominent. The magnitude of change is therefore anticipated to reduce to Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 10: A832, Newton (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 3 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.10: Viewpoint 10: A832, Newton	View south from the A832, Newton (258357, 850523)	Residential - High	6817 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located off the A832 near Newton and comprises low-lying arable farmland to the north of the Beauly Firth. Distant views south are relatively open and extensive with occasional intervening boundary vegetation. Rural farmland characterises the foreground of the view with the Beauly Firth to the foot of well wooded hills beyond, along with hills associated with The Aird and Boblainy Forest seen in the	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				background. There are few detracting features apart from utilitarian farm buildings and existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs perceptible on the mid slopes of hills beyond the Beaully Firth.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would not be readily perceptible in the far-distant view beyond the Beaully Firth, although use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing may be perceptible above the hills and crossing The Aird, together with an area of felling. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would not be readily perceptible in the far-distant view, although it may be discernible traversing the upper slopes of hills associated with The Aird, particularly through an area of felling. This felling through the OC may be visible, appearing as an artificial straight line through large areas of woodland and coniferous forestry. Towers would generally be backclothed by hills and vegetation, but some may be visible in the skyline over the top of Cnoc na Moine and hills associated with The Aird. Due to the distance of view, and small portion of the view changed, the overall magnitude of change would be assessed as Negligible . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u>	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u>	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u>

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain distantly perceivable above intervening treelines or as an artificial line through woodland in the far distance. The magnitude of change would remain Negligible . The geographical extent would be negligible, and the duration long-term.	Negligible	Minor Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 11: Drumchardine (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 3 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.11: Viewpoint 11: Drumchardine	View west from unnamed road to southeast of Drumchardine (257330, 844464)	Residential - High	1277 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located off a local unnamed road in Easter Craggach, south of Drumchardine on the steeply rising foothills of The Aird. The view looks across agricultural river plains and is framed by landform and forestry. The wide, panoramic view is backclothed by uninterrupted distant hills and mountains, including Torr Mor and Carn Doire Mhurchaidh. Existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs are seen in the mid-distance, appearing above intervening vegetation, but below the skyline, adding prominent detracting features into views. An awareness of traffic on the A862 also detracts from otherwise attractive, albeit somewhat utilitarian, near and mid-distant vistas backdropped by scenic mountains. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, felling and temporary access tracks through fields would be particularly noticeable. The construction activity, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would add additional detracting elements into the landscape and disrupt views of the scenic mountain ranges beyond. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Medium	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				medium, and the duration would be short-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be noticeable within mid-distant views, appearing across a wide portion of many views as it traverses fields between the A862 and forestry within Craggach Wood on the lower slopes of The Aird. The removal of existing towers associated with the 132 kV OHL within the view would slightly offset the impact of the introduction of new taller towers, but the Proposed Development would be clearly visible, and in their entirety for a small number of towers, further deteriorating views. The Proposed Development would also permanently impinge into the skyline, disrupting long-distant views of the mountain ranges beyond. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low to Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage of field and deciduous woodland vegetation would offer a small degree of additional visual screening but the proportion of coniferous woodland, and the presence of the Proposed Development above the skyline would result in the Proposed Development remaining visible in the mid-distance in the skyline of views and disrupting the long-distance views of mountains beyond. The magnitude of change remains Low to Medium . The geographical extent would be	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
Viewpoint 12: Pine Chalets, Newtonhill (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 3 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.12: Viewpoint 12: Pine Chalets, Newtonhill	View west from unnamed road at Pine Chalets, southwest of Newtonhill (257034, 843211)	Residential - High	270 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located off an unnamed local road near Pine Chalets, Newtonhill, on the rising mid-slopes of the Aird. Where gaps in vegetation allow, elevated panoramic views are available west and northwest, across wooded and farmed plains towards the River Beaully valley in the distance, with rising hills beyond. Views are intermittent and generally narrow and contained by surrounding forestry, and the rising, well-wooded hills of the Aird. There is a strong sense of enclosure and a good sense of remoteness, interspersed with panoramic distant views. There are few detracting features, save for wood poles / wires and 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs visible in the valley below, backdropped by vegetation and hills. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including substantial areas of felling and temporary access tracks would be readily noticeable, particularly towards Altnacardich. The use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would add distracting height and movement into the skyline, with views opened up slightly by the extensive felling. Construction activity would be particularly uncharacteristic and detracting in the rural, scenic views. The proximity and scale of activity would temporarily alter the baseline characteristics of the view. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium. The geographical extent is	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Medium	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				medium, and the duration would be short-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature and appear in the near to mid-distance of views. Towers would be seen in the skyline above rising landform and surrounding retained forestry. The Proposed Development would result in a new OC through blocks of existing forestry over The Aird although substantial clear felling would be barely perceptible in terms of the extent of visibility to nearby towers, including angle towers (one near Ardmachdonie, one near Altnacardich). Due to the tranquil, rural, remote characteristics of the existing views, , the introduction of a new OHL in close proximity would result in a magnitude of change that is assessed as 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 (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> The Proposed Development would continue to be readily visible in the foreground and above intervening trees in the near to mid-distance as the majority of trees in the area are coniferous. Whilst some slight increase in foreground screening may be present in some views due to deciduous garden vegetation or roadside trees, the majority of views would remain similar to winter views. The magnitude of change would therefore 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 of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Viewpoint 13: A82, Inverness (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 3 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.13: Viewpoint 13: A82 Inverness	View southeast and southwest from the A82, south of Inverness (263218, 842360)	Transport - Medium	1176 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located adjacent to the A82 between Inverness and Lochend. Views through the River Ness valley are attractive, with steep valley sides to the south containing views and more open, low-lying floodplains to the north utilised by agricultural farmland allowing for broader views from the road. Pockets of woodland through the valley and mature roadside vegetation create an intimate, enclosed wooded river valley landscape enclosing the River Ness and Loch Ness itself, with longer-distant views across the river to more distant hills such as Drum Mossie Muir and The Aird, forming the background of more distant views. Detracting features are limited to the existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs crossing the River Ness and Caledonian Canal just north of Dochgarroch, and traffic on the A82 itself. <u>View During Construction</u> The use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be readily noticeable on the skyline, whilst construction activity, including some areas of felling on Drum Mossie Muir and The Aird, as well as temporary access tracks, could be noticeable. Whilst mature roadside vegetation and existing woodland would provide some screening, far-distant views through roadside vegetation are afforded across more open ground. Works to remove the existing Beauly to Knocknagael 132 kV OHL would also be noticeable, albeit at distance. Prior to the removal, there would be a slight wirescaping effect in combination with the two existing	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Medium	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				OHLs. Views would be transient and intermittent, with visibility and prominence of construction works increasing sequentially with proximity, and particularly from the north where roadside vegetation provides less screening. 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 (Winter)</u> Users of the A82 would be aware of the Proposed Development north of Dochgarroch and traversing the lower to mid-slopes of The Aird to the west. There would be a brief, transient appreciation of a felled clear zone within the forestry on The Aird which would potentially create a slight 'notch' in the skyline and appear as an artificially straight tract across the hillside, albeit only briefly within a transient view, and more noticeable when travelling from the north, where more open views are afforded. Towers would mostly be backdropped by forestry, but some would appear in the skyline of views through and above trees. The removal of the existing Beauly to Knocknagael 132 kV OHL towers from within the view would slightly offset the impact of wirescaping and the introduction of new taller towers in the view. Even so, the magnitude of change is assessed as 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 mostly backdropped by landform, seen at a little distance and in	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				conjunction with more prominent existing OHL infrastructure. OHLs are an existing feature of the baseline view, such that the Proposed Development adds only an incremental increase in infrastructure. <u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Roadside vegetation would offer a small degree of additional screening in summer months, but the Proposed Development would still be a detracting feature in transient, intermittent views and appear in the skyline for road users, albeit in this viewpoint clearly seen in conjunction with existing OHLs. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining 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 summer, as views would be further filtered by deciduous vegetation being in leaf and providing some strengthening of visual screening. <u>View During Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC, as well as forest edge fringe planting within the OC itself, is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry on The Aird would partially screen the lower portions of some individual towers, whilst the fringe planting would help to soften the artificially straight edges to make it appear more natural in the landscape. The magnitude of change is anticipated to reduce to Low to	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
Viewpoint 14: Caledonian Canal (Specific) Viewpoint location can be found on page 4 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.14: Viewpoint 14: Caledonian Canal	View northeast from the Core Path 'Caledonian Canal Towpaths' (261833, 840404)	Recreational - High	1123 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the Caledonian Canal towpath near the Dochgarroch Locks, and is comprised of predominantly contained, rural and tranquil views due to woodland cover along both sides of the Caledonian Canal. Occasionally views open out where gaps in vegetation along the canal allows. Two existing OHL cross the Canal to the south of Racecourse Wood, whilst the built form associated with Dochgarroch Locks is visible in the mid-distance. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, particularly the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be noticeable and distracting movements and elements above the Caledonian Canal on the skyline. Felling to accommodate the OC may be noticeable in the mid-distance, although bankside vegetation helps to screen most views and restrict visibility to the tower installation. 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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would traverse the Caledonian Canal in the mid-distance, with one tower impinging on the skyline of this view only. The removal of existing towers and OHL associated with the 132 kV	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				OHL would be barely perceptible in the background. 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 Operation Year of Opening (Summer)</u> During the summer months the surrounding deciduous vegetation would help to further contain views of the Proposed Development, but the tower adjacent to the canal would remain visible in this view. 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)
Viewpoint 15: Culduthel Mains Road, Inverness (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 3 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.15: Viewpoint 15: Culduthel Mains Road, Inverness	View south from Culduthel Main Roads, Inverness (266113, 841838)	Residential - High	2397 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on Culduthel Mains Road, Inverness and is enclosed by areas of dense housing with typical urban elements of buildings, roads, signage, lighting columns, and traffic present. Where gaps in built form allow, there are narrow, mid-distant views to surrounding hills and forestry associated with Drum Mossie Muir. Existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs are noticeable on the skyline in the distance to the south.	N/A	N/A
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would not be readily perceived on higher ground in the mid-distance to the south due to intervening vegetation, built form and local topography. Some activity – particularly the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be more noticeable on the skyline due to their movement and height, but	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				would be seen in the context of foreground visual clutter and activity. 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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a perceptible feature in the mid to far-distance to the south, perceived above intervening treelines. New towers would appear in the skyline but generally seen within a narrow field of view containing other detracting features (including existing OHLs, traffic and urban infrastructure), or screening features such as intervening vegetation and properties. 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 (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, intervening street and garden trees would provide additional screening, but the Proposed Development would remain distantly perceivable above intervening treelines. The magnitude of change is considered to remain 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)
Viewpoint 16: Culloden Battlefield (Specific) Viewpoint location can be found on page 5 of Figure 7.6: Visual	View south from Culloden Battlefield visitor centre (274595, 844891)	Recreational - High	3020 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the visitor centre roof viewing area at Culloden Battlefield. Wide open views south across Drummoissie Muir towards rising landform associated with Meall Mor, Beinn Bhuidhe Mhor, Beinn Bhuidhe Bheag and Saddle Hill. Views from the battlefield and visitor	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.16: Viewpoint 16: Culloden Battlefield				centre roof are open and expansive to the south, with the well wooded immediate valley sides below, and open moorland on the opposite rising hills beyond. Existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs can be seen in the far distance on higher ground to the south, largely backclothed by hills beyond.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be noticeable beyond the existing OHL on the mid-slopes of rising topography associated with Meall Mor, Beinn Bhuidhe Mhor and Beinn Bhuidhe Bheag in the far distance to the south, progressively being installed along the opposite hillside. Installations via helicopter or crane would be particularly noticeable due to their height and movement. Even so, the construction works would occupy a relatively small proportion of the overall 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 for recreational receptors as construction activity would be visible in the far-distance only in the background of views, and across a small portion of the view only. Lower-level activity would not be readily distinguishable at this distance.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be noticeable over a length	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				of approximately 4 km, located on slightly higher ground beyond the existing OHL and with taller towers than the existing OHL. It would therefore be more noticeable, although still largely backclothed by rising landform. Towers located beyond the summit of Saddle Hill would be likely to be substantially screened, and whilst a substantial portion of the Proposed Development would remain backclothed by rising hills behind, several towers would be likely to be skylined, including to the east and west of Meall Mor. 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 for recreational receptors as the Proposed Development would generally be backdropped by hills and vegetation and seen at distance in the background of views. It would be seen across a relatively small portion of the view and in the context of existing OHL infrastructure, only adding slight additional impacts to the view.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Limited foreground screening vegetation, and the presence of coniferous woodland on more distant slopes is unlikely to change the extent of visibility of the Proposed Development in summer. The magnitude of change remains Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant for recreational receptors as the majority of the planting is coniferous so that 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 to the east of Meall Mor is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry may partially screen the lower portions of some individual towers, but the Proposed Development would remain visible in the distance. The overall effect is unlikely to change as a result and is anticipated to remain as 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 for recreational receptors as planting would strengthen existing screening, but overall, views would remain similar.	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 17: B9091, Nairn (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 8 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.17: Viewpoint 17: B9091, Nairn	View south from the B9091, Nairn (284923, 853182)	Residential – High Transport - Medium	6697 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the B9091 northwest of Barrow Campsite, Nairn. The view is predominantly open farmland, before becoming more rolling and forested in the mid-distance. The upland landscape associated with the Proposed Development is seen in the background of the view. Detracting features are limited to main roads, local wood poles / wires and an existing 132 kV OHL crossing directly through the area in the near distance of view.	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would not be readily perceived in the far distance although some forestry removal and the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would likely be distinguishable on the hillsides and occasionally impinging onto the skyline at distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible . The geographical extent is negligible, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Negligible Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would not be readily perceptible in the far distance beyond rolling farmland and forests from this elevated viewpoint. Where discernible, it would be seen in conjunction with the existing 275 kV OHL on the mid slopes of distant hills, within open upland, with the existing 132 kV OHL visible in near and mid-distance views. In some locations, the Proposed Development would become skylined above the distant hills, for a small portion of the view. Even so, 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 (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Negligible Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain distantly perceivable above vegetation, although backclothed by distant hills. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining 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> Residential Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Negligible Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 18:		Residential - High	1148 m	<u>Existing View</u>	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Urchany (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 8 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.18: Viewpoint 18: Urchany	View south from unnamed road, Urchany (287751, 848059)			The viewpoint is located on a local unnamed road near Urchany, and the view encompasses an attractive rural landscape. Views are available over open farmland, where gaps in surrounding forestry, field trees and wooded water courses allow. The existing 275 kV OHL is noticeable in the background appearing above the tree line on the rising low hills. A portion of existing towers are visible above the skyline.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity and felling to accommodate the OC on higher ground is likely to be noticeable, along with the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing. The construction activity would be seen in small portions of the view and would be uncharacteristic and intrusive. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be clearly perceptible in the mid-distance across the open foreground of the view. Intervening vegetation reduces visibility of lower portions of towers, but the Proposed Development would be seen across a moderate portion of the view and appear within the skyline on rising landform and above the shorter towers associated with the existing 275 kV OHL. The Proposed Development, in conjunction with the existing OHL, would intensify the effects of infrastructure across the skyline of the rural	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				view. Additional detracting features would appear out of proportion with the existing built elements within the attractive, rural view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (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 additional lower portions of some individual towers, but the Proposed Development would remain visible. The overall effect is unlikely to change as a result and is anticipated to remain as Medium . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
Viewpoint 19: Via Regia Heritage Path, Cairngorms National Park (Specific) Viewpoint location can be found on page 12 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.19: Viewpoint 19: Via Regia Heritage Path, Cairngorms National Park	View north from Via Regia heritage path, on northern edge of the Cairngorms National Park (304962, 836319)	Recreational – High	9489 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the Via Regia Heritage Path, on the northern edge of the Cairngorms National Park. The open rolling upland landscape allows for open views north and west across the landscape towards the Proposed Development when travelling north. Users experience a landscape of rolling moorland with limited tree cover. The paths, trails and road traverse the Dava Moor with western views backclothed and limited by numerous hills including Carn na Glaisneach and Carn Bad na Caorach. Views north are obstructed by rolling upland landform and intervening low peaks, including Carn na Glaisneach; Carn Biorach, Carn Ruigh Thuim, and Knock of Braemoray. There are limited	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				detracting features, although wind turbines around Hill of Glaschyle are clearly visible, albeit at distance.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Given the distance and intervening landform, it is unlikely that construction activity would be perceivable from this location. Any visibility of cranes or installation via helicopter would be in the far distance, occupying only a very small portion of the view and be short-term and transient. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would not be readily discernible from the viewpoint. This is a result of appreciable distance and intervening topography (localised undulations) and distracting presence of wind turbines in the wider view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible .	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> There would be no changes to views during the summer months due to limited tree cover. The magnitude of change remains Negligible .	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 20: A940, Dunphail (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 11 of Figure 7.6: Visual	View south from the A940, Dunphail, within the Findhorn Valley and the Wooded Estates SLA (301290, 848387)	Residential – High Transport – Medium	3116 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the A940 near Dunphail and the view is slightly elevated enabling intermittent wide-open views across farmland. The mid-distance is well wooded, including blocks of forestry and a belt of deciduous vegetation alongside	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.20: Viewpoint 20: A940, Dunphail				Belnain Wood and the River Divie. Views are well-contained by surrounding forestry until south of Glenernerney Wood and up to Tomdow, where views open up towards the broad hill form of Cairn Eney to the east and distinctive summit of Knock of Braemoray in the background to the south, with the existing 275 kV OHL a prominent feature. Views are further contained by hills to the west including Cairn Duhie and Hill of Altnoch. Poles and wires interrupt the foreground of views.		
				<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. However, installation of the towers themselves – including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing – would be more clearly visible and interrupt the mid-distant landscape. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a perceptible feature in the background appearing in the skyline at a few points above woodland to the south. The Proposed Development would be visible in combination with, and parallel to, the existing 275 kV OHL. The introduction of additional infrastructure within a	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				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.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would remain similar as winter views as intervening vegetation present is largely coniferous woodland plantations. Therefore, the magnitude of change is 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> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 21: The Dava Way (Specific) Viewpoint location can be found on page 11 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.21: Viewpoint 21: The Dava Way	View northwest and northeast from The Dava Way long distance path/ Scottish Great Trail (302530, 844879)	Recreational – Medium to High	603 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on The Dava Way long distance path / Scottish Great Trail to the east of Cairn Eney. Wide open views are available across the open moorlands towards the rising slopes in the background. The open rolling upland landscape allows for open views north and west across the landscape towards the Proposed Development when travelling north. Upland moorland and forestry and narrow wooded valleys can be seen in the mid-ground with rolling forested farmland in the background to the north. Clusters of woodland are visible including the Moss of Bednawinny. An existing 275 kV OHL and Logie Wind Farm	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				appear on the skyline and detract from the view.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation, and felling required for the OC and for temporary access tracks, would be noticeable within open views from The Dava Way. Views of construction activity are likely to appear visible in the mid-distance across the landscape within the valley of the River Divie before becoming obscured by intervening landform to the west beyond Cairn Eney, and to the east by the Moss of Bednawinny. Vegetation at Bantrach Wood and associated with the River Divie would provide a backcloth to views, however the open nature of the landscape would be likely to afford noticeable views towards construction activity across the base of the valley, with use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, impinging into the skyline. However, construction works would be temporary and 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>During Construction</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would appear visible from The Dava Way across the more open valley landscape and moorland and would be visible within near and mid-distant views across the base of the valley between Cairn Eney and the River Divie, before extending away to the east. The Proposed Development would be	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				viewed in the context of the existing 275 kV OHL to which it runs parallel, and the windfarms around Hill of Glaschyle and Berry Burn, which are already present within the wider landscape disrupting the scenic quality of the landscape. However, the Proposed Development would further deteriorate views at this location, reducing the sense of remoteness and introducing further detracting features across the view, albeit backdropped to a degree by Bantrach Wood and the rising landform towards the Hill of Glaschyle to the east. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage would further backcloth views and filter views towards the base of the proposed towers, but not to the degree that they would noticeably change the extent of views towards the Proposed Development from this location. 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 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)
Viewpoint 22: Carnach (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 11 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations	View southeast and southwest from unnamed road, south of Carnach (302849, 846499)	Residential - High Transport – Medium	797 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on an unnamed road near Carnach. Wide open views are available of open agricultural land in the foreground, with the undulating, well treed and rural landscape of the River Divie valley in the mid-distance, and the Knock of Braemorary and slightly more distant hills in the background. Views of an existing 275 kV OHL	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.22: Viewpoint 22: Carnach				are clearly visible due to proximity, but views are partially interrupted by deciduous vegetation providing additional screening in summer. Views of wind turbines are limited, being screened by locally rising ground and vegetation.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Views of construction activity would be visible across the view albeit some lower-level activity would be screened by the existing woodland at Bantrach Wood and field margins. However, use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would add additional movement and activity into the skyline, and lower-level activity works would be visible in pockets of more open ground in the mid-distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant for transport receptors as construction activity would be visible intermittently only, partially backdropped or screened by vegetation, and seen in the mid-distance of transient views only.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would follow a similar alignment to 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 the view, seen within the mid-distance and against the skyline at is extends	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				westwards. Whilst the more elevated landform and existing vegetation to the south would provide some backdrop for views, the open nature of the landscape within the near to mid-distance, and undulating landform would result in a number of towers appearing visually prominent against the skyline. The introduction of additional vertical structures within a predominantly rural area would detract from the scenic quality of the landscape and intensify the concentration of infrastructure in the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant for transport receptors as the Proposed Development would be visible intermittently only, partially backdropped or screened by vegetation, and seen in the mid-distance of transient views only.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> 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 visible within mid-distance and some far distant views as it crosses the landscape, impinging into the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining 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	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				transport receptors as visibility of the Proposed Development would remain similar to winter views, being mostly backdropped by landform and seen across open farmland.		
Viewpoint 23: Dallas to Knockando road (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 10 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.23: Viewpoint 23: Dallas to Knockando road	View south from unnamed road between Dallas and Knockando, south of Dallas (312955, 850627)	Residential - High Transport – Medium	2886 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the Dallas to Knockando road positioned to the west of Meikle Hill. Expansive, far distant views are available and are directed across the Moss of Bednawinny and backdropped by Carn Ghiubhaus. Detracting features include numerous wind turbines associated with Paul's Hill and Berry Burn Wind Farms that are visible on the skyline, filtered by intervening vegetation, otherwise there are limited detracting features. <u>View During Construction</u> Although lower-level construction activities (such as access tracks) would be likely to be fully screened, installation of the towers through use of cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be clearly noticeable on the skyline and introduce activity and movement into the skyline across a wide portion of the view. It would appear more noticeable across open sections of moorland or felled, open sections of plantation woodland where there would be less screening available. Management felling and loss of tree canopy through 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 Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term.	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant for residential receptors 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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a noticeable feature across the background of the open view, seen intermittently across a wide portion of the view. It would be most visible as it crosses open moorland and recently felled woodland on the northern slopes of the Cairn of Ballindean, although the Proposed Development would be partially screened by topography, coniferous planting and more localised garden and roadside vegetation. Some towers would impinge on the skyline of views, whilst others would be backclothed by surrounding vegetation and topography. The introduction of new OHL infrastructure within a predominantly attractive, undulating upland landscape would deteriorate views for receptors across a moderate portion of the view in the mid-distance, but seen against existing wind turbines and OHLs on the skyline. 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-	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				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.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> While summer foliage of roadside vegetation and deciduous woodland within the Glen Lossie valley would offer an additional degree of screening, views of the Proposed Development would remain intermittently openly visible, appearing in the mid-distance of reasonably 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 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>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<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	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				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 across the wider view. The impact from the Proposed Development is likely to lessen slightly after establishment of forestry back to the edge of 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 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.		
Viewpoint 24: B9010, Kellas (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.24: Viewpoint 24: B9010, Kellas	View east and south from the B9010 in Kellas, south of the Pluscarden Valley SLA (317077, 854497)	Residential - High Transport – Medium	2484 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the B9010 near the Mill of Kellas Trout Fishery entrance in a landscape characterised by a steep wooded valley with intermittent views towards more distant hills. Open and far-distant views to the south and southeast across the valley floor towards Mill Buie and Cairn Uish are afforded. The view 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 Farm are visible in mid to far-distant views to the southeast. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction effects would be largely limited to the background	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Low	N/A <u>During Construction</u>

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				of the view, with the installation of towers across Cairn Uish via cranes and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would impinge into the skyline but would be of similar character to the moving wind turbines on the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term.		Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The visibility of the Proposed Development would be highly limited for much of the view, but perceptible in the background of views around Cairn Uish, appearing above the rising ground to the foreground of Rothes Wind Farm. Some of the towers would be skylined, although would be backdropped by, and seen in the context of, surrounding wind turbines and the existing 275 kV OHL. 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.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Deciduous vegetation within the valley would contribute to screening of lower portions of towers in particular. However, visibility of the Proposed Development across Cain Uish would still be likely to remain. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be negligible to low, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> The Kellas alternative alignment would be much more perceptible due to proximity. The Proposed Development would be located parallel to, and just behind, the existing 275 kV OHL, becoming a prominent feature within views. It would also be readily visible in views further west on elevated ground at Hatton. The Proposed Development would introduce additional man-made structures above the valley landscape and create a degree of 'wirescaping' but in a relatively small portion of the view. The magnitude of change from this viewpoint is assessed as Medium at both construction and operation. Deciduous vegetation would not offer much additional screening in summer.	<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment During Construction</u> Medium <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> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant) <u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)
Viewpoint 25: Mannoch Road Heritage Path (Specific) Viewpoint location can be found on page 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.25: Viewpoint 25: Mannoch Road Heritage Path	View west and north from the Mannoch Road heritage path on Pikey Hill (321013, 851591)	Recreational – Medium to High	982 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the Mannoch Road Heritage Path on the upper western slopes of Pikey Hill. On the higher slopes of Pikey Hill expansive views are afforded across the upland moorland and forestry in which the peaks of Mill Our, The Drum, Hill of the Wangie, Mill Buie, Cairn Uish, Meikle Hill, Cairn of Ballindean and Hill of Blackroads can be seen from the route, together with the large, prominent Rothes Wind Farm on Cairn Uish on the skyline.	N/A	N/A
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be clearly visible in near to mid-distance views, with activity impinging into the skyline as it crosses up Mill Our and Pikey Hill. Construction activity would be clearly noticeable for travellers along this stretch of the route, along with any management of	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				the path whilst works were being undertaken. Construction activity would result in uncharacteristic movement and activity across a large portion of the view. The cranes would represent the tallest features within views where construction activity is located on Mill Our, although views of construction activity to the west would be backclothed by Cairn Uish. 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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would cross large portions of the view over the open moorland, albeit seen in conjunction with the large Rothes 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 due to lack of woodland and extent of ground-level moorland vegetation. The magnitude of change is assessed as 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 (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Due to lack of vegetation over the upland forested moorland with coniferous plantations, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Medium to High within open, elevated views. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment</u> The Kellas alternative alignment would be located and seen 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. It then crosses the lower slopes of Mill Our on the eastern side of Glenlatterach Reservoir and passes through a small area of forestry adjoining the reservoir. The Kellas alternative alignment crosses slightly lower landform and would not be seen so prominently on the higher ground of Mill Our, Cairn Uish and Mill Buie, with towers seen less in combination with turbines on Cairn Uish to the west. It would result in a slightly lower impact on views for users of the nearby section of trail through the upland moorland, although it would still pass directly beneath the Proposed Development and with a larger angle tower adjacent. However, from this particular viewpoint location, it would be more distant, with fewer towers impinging into the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium at all stages.	<u>Kellas Alternative Alignment 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>Kellas Alternative Alignment 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)
Viewpoint 26: Elgin (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 13 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations	View southeast from Glenlossie Road, Elgin (321694, 859896)	Residential - High Recreational – Medium	5052 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on Glenlossie Road, south of Elgin. The view encompasses open fields in the foreground including a mosaic of recreational land (driving range), farmland, scrub, and woodland in the near to mid-distance, backclothed by moorland. The topography rises towards the peak of Brown Muir in the mid-distance. Longer distance views to more distant	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.26: Viewpoint 26: Elgin				hills beyond are screened by intervening landform and vegetation. There are few significant detracting features within the landscape apart from an existing 275 kV OHL present in the background and equipment and advertising boards associated with the driving range.		
				<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. Use of cranes for tower installation and 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 across a small portion of the view only. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be Negligible to Low , and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Residential: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Recreational: Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a distantly perceptible feature within views south. The tops of towers would be discernible where they cross higher ground on the slopes of Brown Muir and Hart Hill 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	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Recreational Receptors: Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				negligible, and the duration would be long-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> 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 some additional screening for many receptors. Even so, the tops of towers would remain visible over Brown Muir and Hart Hill from this location. 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>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Recreational Receptors: Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 27: A941, Coleburn (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 14 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.27: Viewpoint 27: A941, Coleburn	View northwest from the A941, to the south of Coleburn distillery (324902, 853883)	Residential - High Transport – Medium	1036 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the A941, south of Coleburn and comprises attractive, intermittent views within a mosaic landscape of farmland, moorland, and woodland. There are varying degrees of enclosure due to the rising topography associated with Brown Muir and Hart Hill, and by the extensive woodland across Hart Hill, and through the Glen of Rothes to the south of Coleburn Distillery. Open fields are seen in the foreground framed by the rising sides of the valley slopes of Hart Hill and Brown Muir and the associated woodland. 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.	N/A	N/A
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be visible from the road, including	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u>

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				felling of managed commercial forestry and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC to the south of Coleburn distillery on the slopes Brown Muir and Hart Hill. This felling would slightly open 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 therefore be visible between gaps in roadside vegetation and woodland through the Glen of Rothes valley. Use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be highly noticeable and distracting with the uncharacteristic movement and height, increasing in prominence as construction activity nears the road crossing. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term.		Residential Receptors: Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Transient views of the Proposed Development would be afforded where there are breaks in surrounding vegetation through the road corridor and it would be a prominent feature as it crosses the valley and up the slopes of Hart Hill to the west and Brown Muir to the east. The loss of trees for management felling and native broadleaf woodland beyond the OC and 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	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				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 existing 275 kV OHL to the north of Brown Muir. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> 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 Millbuies Country Park to the north, would all provide some additional thickening of screening. Even so, the Proposed Development would remain clearly skylined as it crosses the lower slopes of BrownMuir, albeit in transient views only. 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 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)
				<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	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				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. 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 . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)
Viewpoint 28: The Spey Valley (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.28: Viewpoint 28: The Spey Valley	View southeast and southwest from unnamed road adjacent to Dipple farmstead, within The Spey Valley SLA (332940, 858239)	Residential – High Recreational - High	1196 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on Dipple Road, within The Spey Valley SLA and set within a gently undulating farmed landscape alongside the River Spey. The view is characterised by low lying agricultural fields and hedgerow boundaries, backclothed by Whiteash Hill, Ordiequish Hill, Knock More and Ben Aigan. Views across the River Spey valley are mid-distant across the floodplain, enclosed by mid-distant hills, including Ordiequish Hill to the east. Two existing 132 kV and 275 kV 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 more distant hills is not interrupted.	N/A	N/A
				<u>View During Construction</u> The extent of construction activity across the River Spey valley and felling across Ordiequish Hill would be clearly visible, due to the surrounding open, flat topography. Activity and	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Major Adverse (significant) Recreational Receptors: Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				construction works would be uncharacteristic in the generally tranquil, rural valley, and disrupt the skyline with uncharacteristic height and movement due to use of cranes for tower installation and 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 (Winter)</u> 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. The linear extent of the Proposed Development would be visible stretching across a wide portion of the view as it crosses from east to west across the Spey Valley, interrupting the skyline and detracting from the rural, open character of the landscape. The visual impact of the Proposed Development 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.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Major Adverse (significant) Recreational Receptors: Major Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> 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	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Major Adverse (significant) Recreational Receptors: Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				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 is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry up Ordiequish Hill could partially screen some individual towers, but the Proposed Development would remain highly visible within the view. The overall effect 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 15 (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Major Adverse (significant) Recreational Receptors: Major Adverse (significant)
Viewpoint 29: Earth Pillars Viewpoint, Ordiequish (Specific) Viewpoint location can be found on page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.29: Viewpoint 29: Earth Pillars Viewpoint, Ordiequish	View northwest from the Ordiequish Earth Pillars viewpoint, within The Spey Valley SLA and adjacent to the Speyside Way (333537, 856531)	Recreational - High	284 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located at the Ordiequish Earth Pillars Viewpoint on Ordiequish Hill on the edge of the River Spey within an area of commercial managed and mixed forestry. The viewpoint is within a tract of cleared woodland created by an existing 132 kV OHL that ascends Ordiequish Hill, and views extend across low-lying agricultural fields that characterise the landscape to the west of the River Spey. Views are well contained until the edge of the escarpment that overlooks the River Spey valley and are mostly orientated to the southwest, but intermittent and heavily filtered views are afforded towards the Proposed Development to the northwest, in which the existing 132 kV OHL forms a prominent feature crossing the river and passing	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				overhead. There is an awareness of the 275 kV OHL 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 would be highly valued.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity 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 to High from the viewpoint. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Major Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be seen within views from the designated viewpoint and trails to the north of it on the edge of the hillside, 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	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				experienced by users. There would be clear views from the viewpoint and edge sections of the trail that overlook the River Spey valley, with the Proposed Development seen in very close proximity to the viewpoint as it crosses up Ordiequish Hill. From this viewpoint location, the magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> 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 highly noticeable new feature through the valley and beyond to the west, particularly from the public viewpoint. 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 (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Major Adverse (significant)
Viewpoint 30: Fochabers (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.30: Viewpoint 30: Fochabers	View southwest from the Gordon Castle estate on Core Path CP-FB14, on the northern edge of Fochabers, within the Gordon Castle (Bog of Gight) Garden and Designated Landscape (GDL) and The Spey Valley SLA (335320, 859197)	Residential – High Recreational – Medium to High	2470 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located to the south of the Gordon Castle estate on the northern edge of the town of Fochabers. The view is characterised by lowland farmland and areas of woodland associated with the Spey Valley, and two church spires are focal points in the skyline. Views 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. Views towards the Proposed Development are mostly screened by surrounding built	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				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 by surrounding landform and woodland and the A98 screened by forestry and A96 by roadside belts of trees and shrubs in the mid-distance.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Despite the proximity, views of construction activity would be mostly screened by intervening built form, woodland, and topography. The use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would intrude into the skyline of views to the north and edges of Fochabers, although a portion of the view would be screened by the town of Fochabers. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Recreational Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would largely remain screened in views due to the extent of coniferous vegetation on steep hills to the south and east, and by mixed deciduous vegetation along the River Spey. Views are also screened by surrounding built form. Even so, there would be views of the tops of towers as the Proposed Development crossed Ordiequish Hill and potentially further west as it starts to cross slightly higher ground at Altonside. They would slightly detract from the focal point of the church spires by adding additional vertical elements into the view, but the proposed towers would be spaced some distance	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Recreational Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				apart from the existing features and would be limited in extent across the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term. <u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, views towards the Proposed Development would remain similar to winter views due to the extent of intervening coniferous vegetation and open farmland. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.		
Viewpoint 31: A96, North Bogbain (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 17 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.31: Viewpoint 31: A96, North Bogbain	View east and south, from the A96, North Bogbain (339415, 853373)	Transport - Medium	1336 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the A96 near North Bogbain, to the southeast of Fochabers. Views from the A96 are elevated and open up onto rolling, relatively open farmland to the northwest of Keith. Cairds Hill and The Balloch (including Meikle Balloch Hill) are distinctive features to the south, with large blocks of forestry, including those associated with Cairds Wood and Balloch Wood. The town of Keith, together with numerous surrounding existing OHLs, Blackhillock Substation, and numerous wind turbines, are all detracting features in the background of an otherwise attractive landscape. <u>View During Construction</u> In this viewpoint, construction would be seen clearly and prominently across open farmland, with felling noticeable within a block of woodland to the north of Aultmore. Approaching Keith from the northwest, construction would be seen over	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Medium	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				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 angle towers and distant awareness of a diamond crossing (OHL Crossing 4) would all increase the prominence of construction activity within views from the around Keith, although they would be seen in the context of numerous existing OHLs and a distant awareness of the Blackhillock Substation. 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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a prominent feature in the mid-distance. The introduction of taller towers around the northern and eastern extents of Keith and on the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill would further deteriorate views into the surrounding landscape. Many towers would be seen within the skyline from the road, contributing to the existing wirescape in the mid to far-distant view. The additional infrastructure through the relatively open landscape would further deteriorate attractive, rural views, albeit at a little distance from the viewpoint. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Deciduous roadside and field boundary vegetation would slightly screen views further in	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				summer months but much of the landscape contains coniferous woodland or open farmland. The Proposed Development would remain highly noticeable between the Wood of Ordiequish and Keith, albeit at a little distance from the viewpoint. 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 is likely to have re-established in this time. The replanted forestry would 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.	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)
Viewpoint 32: Buckie Fishwives Heritage Path, Newmill (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.32: Viewpoint 32: Buckie Fishwives Heritage Path, Newmill	View northeast and southeast from Buckie Fishwives heritage path to the east of Newmill (343943, 852674)	Recreational – Medium to High	233 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the B9017 to the east of Newmill. 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 background 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	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				by Meikle Balloch Hill and forestry to the southeast, Cairds Hill to the southwest, and the town of Keith seen beyond Newmill, also to 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 trail frequently enclosing views of the surrounding landscape. The view is of high scenic quality and there is a notable perception of tranquillity.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> At the viewpoint, on the southern section of the trail near Newmill, there would be a clear appreciation of construction activity to the east, on higher landform to the north of Newmill, and as the trail passes directly beneath the Proposed Development immediately north of Newmill. The installation of towers, including diamond crossings, would be perceptible in the near to mid-distance of views as the Proposed Development crosses down into the valley before ascending up Hill of Greenwood on the lower slopes of The Balloch, to the east of Cairds Hill. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High . The geographical extent would be Medium to High, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a clearly noticeable feature within the view. The presence of angle towers, including diamond crossings, would further increase the visual prominence of the Proposed Development and direct views would be available across the majority of the view. The	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Proposed Development would be particularly prominent for users at the southern extent of the trail 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 and would result in a degree of wirescaping due to the presence of the existing OHLs. From this viewpoint, the magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage alongside the heritage trail, 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 is assessed as remaining 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 of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)
Viewpoint 33: Blackhillock (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 18 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.33: Viewpoint 33: Blackhillock	View northeast and southeast from Denwell Road Blackhillock, to the south of Keith (343478, 849183)	Residential – High Transport - Medium	1342 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on a local road to the north of Blackhillock Substation, south of Keith and the view east contains existing OHLs in the mid-distance, with a mosaic of farmland and woodland across the view which is backclothed by Meikle Balloch Hill. Larger areas of woodland are present within Dunnyduff Wood to the north, Balloch Wood across Meikle Balloch Hill to the east, and Wood of Ordiequish and Wood of Mulderie to the northwest. A	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				series of existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs form prominent features in this landscape leading to and from Blackhillock Substation to the west and Keith substation in the east, as well as the A96 forming a noticeable feature in the foreground to the east. Views to the east are largely screened by woodland along the Burn of Tarnash and Dunnyduff Wood in the mid ground, with open views across farmland in the foreground, culminated in views of Meikle Balloch Hill and Knock Hill above the treeline.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction works associated with the Proposed Development would be partially skylined, although the majority of towers being installed would be backclothed by Meikle Balloch Hill, with much of the lower-level construction activity screened by intervening topography, built form, or woodland. Felling of woodland across the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill to accommodate the OC would be perceptible but would not alter skyline views. The use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be particularly noticeable on the skyline. The magnitude of change is 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 for residential receptors as lower-level construction activity would be screened, with construction of towers seen beyond extensive existing infrastructure, at distance.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a noticeable feature in mid-distant views to the east. Towers associated with the Proposed Development would mostly protrude above the treeline, although most towers would be backclothed by Meikle Balloch Hill and surrounding vegetation and landform. The presence of angle towers to the east would slightly intensify the amount of infrastructure within views and create a wirescaping effect through the landscape. The Proposed Development is less prominent in far-distant views to the east but would still result in a degree of wirescaping due to the presence of existing OHLs in the foreground, and the additional infrastructure of the Proposed Development through the 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. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant for residential receptors as the Proposed Development would be mostly backdropped by landform and vegetation, seen at distance and beyond existing infrastructure.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain noticeable in the mid-distance due to minimal intervening vegetation. Even where additional screening from deciduous vegetation is present, such as	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				along the Burn of Tarnash, the scale and extent of infrastructure present would still result in the Proposed Development being clearly visible in mid-distant views. 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 the majority of the planting is coniferous so visibility in summer months would remain similar to winter.		
Viewpoint 34: Ardonald (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 18 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.34: Viewpoint 34: Ardonald	View northeast from unnamed road to south of the A96, Ardonald (345460, 844790)	Residential - High	1968 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on a local unnamed road south of the A96 near Ardonald. Views are attractive, rural and slightly elevated, although contain detracting elements including telegraph poles / wires, wind turbines on Ord Hill and Cairn Hill, the existing 275 kV OHL and traffic on the A96, reducing the perceived tranquillity and any sense of remoteness. The background of views are formed primarily by mid-distant landform including the Hill of Greenwood, Meikle Balloch Hill, and Ord Hill as well as larger areas of forestry, particularly Balloch Wood on Meikle Balloch Hill to the north of the A96. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be clearly noticeable beyond the existing 275 kV OHL on the lower slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill and forestry associated with The Balloch. Small areas of felling on Ord Hill	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Medium	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				may be noticeable as well as temporary access tracks through open fields. Construction further north is screened by the Hill of Greenwood. However, construction activity would impinge into the skyline of views across a wide portion of the view. 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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be noticeable within the background of views on the lower to mid slopes of Meikle Balloch Hill to the north of the A96. Towers here would be backclothed by rising topography of Meikle Balloch Hill and mixed woodland or forestry associated with The Balloch. On the eastern slopes of the hill, towers would be seen in the skyline and in conjunction with wind turbines on Ord Hill and Cairn Hill. It would also be seen in conjunction with the existing 275 kV OHL creating a degree of wirescaping in the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as 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 (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage of curtilage vegetation and field and road boundary trees and hedgerows would offer some additional visual screening and soften views towards the lower portions of the Proposed Development, but it would remain noticeable across open farmland, and skylined in sections to the east across Ord Hill and Cairds Hill. The	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
Viewpoint 35: Haughs (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.35: Viewpoint 35: Haughs	View southeast and southwest from unnamed road to east of Meikle Balloch Hill (349694, 848890)	Residential - High	4589 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on an unnamed local road east of Meikle Balloch Hill, within mixed, well wooded, undulating farmland. Views south are mostly screened or interrupted by intervening landform and vegetation, including woodland within The Balloch, North Riggins, Brownhill Plantation, The Bin, and Dykehead in the near to mid-distance. Mid to far-distant views south are elevated, with the background formed by The Bin, The Bin Forest and hills around Ardonald. The River Deveron is not readily visible within attractive, rural views that fall within the Deveron Valley SLA to the east of Ruthven and there are few notable detracting features apart from wind turbines on Cairn Hill and Ord Hill. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction works would be backclothed by Fourman Hill, Ordiquhill and The Bin, but construction activity, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be noticeable in the mid to far-distance across a wide portion of the view, and would impinge into the skyline. Lower-level construction activity would be largely screened by intervening vegetation and topography. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term.	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant for residential receptors as construction activity would either be screened, backclothed by landform or vegetation, or visible on the skyline but at distance.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be perceptible within the background of mid to far-distant views with most towers backdropped by forestry and landform associated Fourman Hill, Qrdiquhill and The Bin. Even so, some towers would impinge into the skyline, with the Proposed Development seen over a wider portion of the view, but at distance. Some towers would be seen in conjunction with wind turbines on Ord Hill and Cairn Hill. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Curtilage and intervening field vegetation would provide a degree of additional screening in summer months, but the Proposed Development would remain noticeable within mid to far distance views and partially in the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Low . The geographical extent would be medium, 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)
Viewpoint 36: B9022, Deveron Valley (Representative)	View southeast and southwest from the B9022 in the River Deveron valley, within the Deveron Valley SLA	Recreational – Medium to High Transport - Medium	8138 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the B9022 in the River Deveron valley and within the Deveron Valley SLA. The view is broad	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Viewpoint location can be found on page 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.36: Viewpoint 36: B9022, Deveron Valley	(353504, 845081)			and open, comprised of an attractive, gently rolling, rural landscape with limited urban detractors. The background is comprised of Cobairdy Wood and the rising slopes of Hill of Mungo, Hill of Greenfold, and Ordiquhill. Views are broadly contained by the Bin Forest and The Bin to the west and Fourman Hill and Kinnoir Wood to the east, with regular blocks of woodland forestry through lower lying farmland. The more open ground to the north of Kinnoir Wood allows for far-distant views south to distant hills along the river corridor. There are limited detracting features.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including ground-level temporary access tracks / upgrade works, would be noticeable on either side of the river, with visibility of the construction works in transient views increasing with proximity to them. Construction of taller elements, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be particularly noticeable on the skyline across the open valley floor, and for this stretch of the River Deveron, adding uncharacteristic height and movement into the landscape. The uncharacteristic movement and activity of construction works would disrupt views, particularly those looking south towards scenic distant hills. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium to High	<u>During Construction</u> Recreational Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u>	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u>

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				The Proposed Development would be clearly visible within views from the River Deveron corridor, above intervening roadside and riverside vegetation. Where the Proposed Development crosses the River Deveron and the B9022 it would be particularly noticeable, and out of scale with the landscape. Whilst lower portions would be backclothed, a moderate portion would be skylined in views, with a greater amount skylined in transient views as users move closer to the crossing point. Whilst existing vegetation provides some disruption of views, most views remain open, such that the Proposed Development would change the character of the river and road corridor locally. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		Recreational Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> The B9022 is relatively open through the central section and therefore there is insufficient intervening roadside vegetation to offer additional screening in summer months. Localised sections of bankside vegetation on the River Deveron may offer additional screening of the Proposed Development for users of the River Deveron, but it would remain locally prominent between Kinnoir Wood and the railway / B9022. 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 (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Recreational Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)
Viewpoint 37:		Residential - High	10654 m	<u>Existing View</u>	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Rothiemay (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.37: Viewpoint 37: Rothiemay	View southwest from unnamed road, Rothiemay (355836, 849546)			The viewpoint is located on an unnamed road to the northeast of Rothiemay. 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. An existing 400 kV OHL is visible in the mid-distance across the landscape, detracting from an otherwise rural, scenic landscape.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> The construction activity would be almost entirely screened from view in the mid to far-distance, although the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be visible temporarily on the skyline, but in a small portion of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be barely perceptible in the far distance to the south and southwest as it crosses more open ground to the east of The Balloch and south of Ruthven, and on across the River Deveron. Where visible, it would be predominantly backclothed by The Bin Forest and surrounding topography and vegetation, although some towers would impinge into the skyline, particularly to the east of The Bin. Even so, it would represent a small portion of wider, panoramic	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				views, at distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, the presence of deciduous vegetation in gardens, field boundaries, roadsides and woodlands would allow additional screening, 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 low, 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)
Viewpoint 38: Kinnoir (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 21 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.38: Viewpoint 38: Kinnoir	View north and east from unnamed road off the A97, within the Deveron Valley SLA (356194, 841756)	Residential – High Recreational – Medium Transport – Medium	11769 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on a local road to the north of the A97 in proximity to Kinnoir Wood and Hill of Mungo, located to the west. The view is open and extensive and characterised by low-lying arable farmland. The background of views is characterised by the forested upper elevations of the Hill of Mungo to the west and Fourman Hill to the northeast. There are few detracting features, although traffic on the A97 is clearly discernible for receptors in close proximity, and an existing 400 kV OHL on the lower slopes of Fourman Hill is perceptible in the mid-distance to the north, in an otherwise undisturbed, but predominantly farmed landscape.	N/A	N/A
				<u>View During Construction</u> Whilst local undulations in topography would largely screen lower-level construction activity, the construction of taller elements, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant) Recreational Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				stringing, would be clearly noticeable on the skyline above mid-distance hills and across a moderate portion of the view looking north. Views would remain interrupted by intervening deciduous or coniferous woodland, including Kinnair Wood, Lodge Wood and small copses across the landscape, screening large portions of construction activity. Even so, the activity, movement and disturbance of construction activity would be particularly distracting in the rural landscape. 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.		Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a perceptible feature in the mid to far distance within the open and gently undulating farmland. Whilst many towers would be backclothed by surrounding topography and vegetation, such as Lodge Wood to the east, some would impinge permanently into the skyline. The Proposed Development would be seen as a slight change within a broad, rolling rural landscape, and in conjunction with the existing 400 kV OHL, adding additional detracting features into the landscape, albeit at a little 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 for residential receptors as much of the lower-level portions of towers	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Recreational Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				would be screened, with towers typically back clothed by vegetation and landform. <u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, intervening woodland, deciduous field boundary trees and curtilage vegetation would provide slight additional screening through increased leaf cover, however the Proposed Development would remain visible in the mid to far distance above these features against the skyline. 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 for residential receptors as deciduous vegetation would strengthen screening, but the Proposed Development would remain visible.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Recreational Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 39: A96, Huntly (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 21 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.39: Viewpoint 39: A96, Huntly	View northeast from the A96, to the east of Huntly (354851, 838694)	Residential - High Transport – Medium	12316 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the A96 to the southeast of Huntly. Views from Huntly and along the A920 and A96 corridors are within flatter, lower lying ground to the southeast of the Bin, at the confluence of the River Deveron and River Bogie. Set within undulating farmland, the view is contained to the mid-distance by the surrounding hills and woodland associated with Hill of Brunstane / Hill of Greenfold (Kinnoir Wood), White Hill, and Newtongarry Hill / Ream's Hill. The view contains detracting features associated with the busy A96 (including safety barriers and signage), with a 400 kV OHL visible in the distance on the lower slopes of White Hill.	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity of the upper portions of towers, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be perceptible as the Proposed Development crosses out from behind Kinnair Wood (Hill of Brunstane / Hill of Greenfold) across Cruchie Wood and on towards Bogcoup. Most activity would be screened by intervening topography and vegetation and where perceptible, would only be visible across a very small portion of the view. A small number of towers would become skylined to the east of White Hill but seen beyond the foreground highway. 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>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Negligible Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be largely backclothed by fields, woodland, and hills, although some towers would be skylined to the northeast as it crosses higher ground. Even so, it would only be intermittently visible for recreational receptors due to intervening topography and vegetation, and views would be interrupted by detracting foreground features such as signage and traffic on the A96, such that the baseline characteristics would not be readily altered. The magnitude of change is therefore 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 (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Negligible Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u>	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u>	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u>

Change	Significance of Effect
	Residential Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Negligible Adverse (non-significant)
	N/A
	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant) Recreational Receptors: Negligible Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Negligible Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				by existing vegetation and woodland within the wider landscape and by the undulating landform towards the Hill of Carlincraig. Construction activity would occupy a small portion of the view and would be seen against the existing moving 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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be distantly perceptible within views south, where the Proposed Development crosses slightly higher ground to the south of Fourman Hill. Towers would generally be backclothed by hills and vegetation, but some towers would be seen in the skyline. However, they would generally be lower than the existing wind turbines beyond and seen in conjunction with the more prominent existing vertical features. Due to the distance of view, and small portion of the view changed, the overall 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 (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant) Recreational Receptors: Negligible Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Negligible Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, the Proposed Development would remain distantly perceivable above intervening treelines or on higher ground in the far distance to the south, impinging into the skyline, but seen in conjunction with existing wind turbines. The magnitude of change would remain as Negligible . The geographical extent would be	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant) Recreational Receptors: Negligible Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Negligible Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				negligible, and the duration would be long-term.		
Viewpoint 41: Kirkton of Auchterless (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 23 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.41: Viewpoint 41: Kirkton of Auchterless	View west and north from unnamed road, Kirkton of Auchterless (369578, 84264)	Residential - High	1829 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on an unnamed road to the north of Kirkton of Auchterless. The broad view is comprised of open agricultural land and generally limited to the midground by land gradually rising to mid-distant hills including Backhill of Hatton and Hill of Carlinraig. Lines of trees and wind turbines are notable vertical elements on the skyline across the view. Views west are limited by landform but a glimpse of distant hills to the north is afforded over gently rolling hills and ridges across open farmland. Views are rural and attractive but contain some detracting features, including numerous wind turbines on local rises in landform, appearing in the skyline across the view, and telephone poles / wires across the farmland.	N/A	N/A
				<u>Construction</u> Construction activity, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be clearly noticeable in the mid-distance and appear on the skyline on the ridgelines beyond the Backhill of Hatton and on the Hill of Carlinraig. Most lower-level construction activity would be screened beyond the mid-distant hills, but views north across open farmland would afford potential views of the full extent of towers and construction activity. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographical extent is low, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u>	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u>	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u>

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				The Proposed Development would be noticeable and appear in the mid-distance on the skyline beyond Backhill of Hatton and the Hill of Carlinraig. The Proposed Development would introduce additional vertical elements into the skyline, albeit generally shorter than the existing wind turbines on the skyline. 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 for residential receptors as much of the lower-level portions of towers would be screened, with many towers backclothed by vegetation or landform. Towers would be seen in conjunction with existing wind turbines and OHLs which already dot the skyline.	Low to Medium	Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> There would be no changes to views during the summer months due to limited tree cover. The Proposed Development would remain noticeable and appear in the mid-distance on the skyline beyond the Backhill of Hatton and on the Hill of Carlinraig. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed to remain as 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 for residential receptors as views would be further softened in summer months by surrounding deciduous trees and vegetation, but the	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Proposed Development would remain visible on the skyline.		
Viewpoint 42: Seggat (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 25 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.42: Viewpoint 42: Seggat	View northwest and north from unnamed road, Seggat, west of the A947 (373862, 841986)	Residential - High Transport – Medium	4445 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on a local unnamed road to the west of the A947, north of Fyvie. From this elevated location, open expansive views in all directions across rolling mixed farmland are afforded. Rolling topography and intermittent vegetation cover allow for broad, distant and open views across adjacent arable fields. Vegetation in the view associated with Greeness, Wood of Hatton, Hospital Wood, and Braes of Slack o' Causeway provide intermittent screening. Views are rural and attractive but contain detracting features that include numerous wind turbines, and telephone poles / wires. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be clearly perceptible in the mid to far distance from the elevated, open viewpoint, and would be seen across a moderate portion of the view. Whilst much of the lower-level activity would be barely perceptible at this distance, and would be backdropped by undulating farmland and woodland, construction of the taller elements would be readily discernible on the distant horizon for a wide horizontal angle of view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium. The geographic extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant for residential receptors as construction	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				activity would either be screened, or visible intermittently between intervening built form and skyline features, including wind turbines, and in the mid to far-distance only.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a perceptible feature in the mid to far distance to the north and northwest across sparsely wooded, open and gently undulating farmland. The Proposed Development would be visible across a moderate portion of the view, and whilst much would be backclothed by vegetation and hills, the tops of towers would be seen in the skyline. They would, however, be seen as a small element within a broad, rolling rural landscape already punctuated by frequent wind turbines. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> While summer foliage would offer a slight additional degree of screening, views of the Proposed Development would not fundamentally change in summer months through the open, farmed landscape. Towers would remain either openly visible across arable undulating farmland or viewed above the tree line of local blocks of woodland. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Low to Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 43:		Residential – High	895 m	<u>Existing View</u>	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Turriff (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 24 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.43: Viewpoint 43: Turriff	View south from unnamed road on the southern extents of Turriff (373895, 849181)	Transport - Medium		The viewpoint is located on a minor road to the south of Turriff and looks across gently undulating, rolling landform of low hills and ridges, with broad shallow valleys and pockets of woodland cover, allowing for some slightly more distant views through the open and expansive landscape to the east of the viewpoint. Surrounding hills provide enclosure and restrict far distance views to the west of the viewpoint. Detracting features across the relatively ordinary landscape include occasional wind turbines, local roads, and telephone poles / wires.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation, would be clearly noticeable across the mid-distant view, and would be seen on the skyline above existing vegetation. An area of felling next to the A947 would be noticeable, along with an awareness of temporary access tracks through nearby arable fields, but the tree loss would not change the character of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a highly noticeable feature within mid-distant views. Some towers would be visible in their entirety in the mid-distance against the skyline, whilst the lower portions of others would be screened, or backdropped by the gently undulating landform and belts of field and roadside vegetation or intermittent blocks of woodland. Towers would	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				occasionally be seen in conjunction with wind turbines and telephone poles / wires but otherwise would appear as a new vertical feature in views, and across a wide portion of the view for many receptors. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage of field and road boundary trees and hedgerows would provide slight additional visual screening through the open farmland in mid-distant views, however vegetation within the view is predominantly coniferous woodland and the Proposed Development would remain openly visible. The magnitude of change 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 of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry through Wood of Darra back to the edge of the OC would be likely to have re-established in this time. Woodland planting would provide some limited additional screening and whilst it would contribute overall to a small area of woodland canopy in the midground of the view, the Proposed Development would remain visible across the skyline and above the trees. The Proposed Development would remain a prominent feature within the rural landscape over a wide angle of view and the magnitude of change is therefore be considered to remain as Medium. The geographical extent would be	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
Viewpoint 44: Balquhindachy (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 24 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.44: Viewpoint 44: Balquhindachy	View west, north and east from unnamed road, Balquindachy, immediately north of the Hatton Castle GDL (376640, 847689)	Residential – High Transport - Medium	671 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on a local unnamed road to the east of the A947, southeast of Turriff. This slightly elevated viewpoint looks across a wide expanse of gently undulating, rolling farmland, with occasional blocks of woodland. The broad, expansive landscape allows for some longer-distance views to the tops of more distant hills, such as Knock hill, although the horizon line is generally formed by a gentler landform. Low hills clothed in woodland form a backdrop to the west and south within the mid-distance. The settlement of Turriff is visible in the far distance on the opposite hillside to the northwest and whilst the landscape is not particularly distinctive, there are few detracting features apart from occasional wind turbines, and telephone poles / wires. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be clearly noticeable on the skyline above existing vegetation in the mid-distance within open views north through rolling farmland. Felling through Wood of Darra is unlikely to be noticeable, but there would be some awareness of temporary access tracks through nearby fields in open, mid-distant views. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Medium	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				significant for transport receptors as construction activity would be partially screened, or visible intermittently between intervening built form and vegetation in the mid-distance only.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be visible in the mid-distance over a wide horizontal angle of view. Most towers would be seen against a backdrop of gently undulating landform and belts of field and roadside vegetation or intermittent blocks of woodland whilst others would partially impinge into the skyline. Some towers would be visible in their entirety in the mid-distance, although the lower sections of most towers would be screened by intervening topography, or occasional farmsteads and vegetation. More prominent, larger angle towers occur at regular intervals, increasing the concentration of infrastructure in the view, particularly to the west and east of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant for transport receptors as the lower-level portions of many towers would be screened, whilst views towards upper portions would frequently be backdropped by vegetation or hills and seen in the mid-distance of transient views only.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u>	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u>

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Summer foliage of field and road boundary trees and hedgerows would offer a small degree of additional visual screening, but due to the relative lack of deciduous vegetation in the view looking towards the Proposed Development through the open farmland, summer visibility would be similar to winter views. The magnitude of change is therefore not anticipated to change and would remain as 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 transport receptors as views would be further softened in summer months by surrounding deciduous trees and vegetation.		Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operation Year 15 (Summer)</u> The replanting of commercial forestry through Wood of Darra back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time, helping to filter views towards the Proposed Development towards the west. The majority of the view would, however, remain the same as year of opening due to the very limited extent of felling in the view. The magnitude of change is therefore not anticipated to change and would remain 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 transport receptors as planting would strengthen existing screening, but overall, views would remain similar.	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Viewpoint 45: Cuminestown (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 24 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.45: Viewpoint 45: Cuminestown	View southwest from Thornhill Road to the south of Cuminestown (380587, 849954)	Residential – High Transport – Medium	1344 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on Thornhill Road just north of the settlement of Cuminestown, on high ground looking to the southwest across open farmland interspersed with pockets of woodland cover across a gently undulating landform. Views south from the low-lying village of Cuminestown are mostly limited by intervening rising landform, surrounding buildings, curtilage and roadside vegetation. Views from Thornhill Road are afforded slightly more elevated views south, orientated towards Castlehill to the west, although interrupted by roadside and field vegetation. There are few detracting features beyond lines of telegraph poles / wires, and a wind turbine breaking the skyline in the mid-distance to the southwest.	N/A	N/A
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be clearly discernible across the view through open farmland in the mid-distance. Construction activity would be readily noticeable in this open upland landscape and seen across a small to moderate portion of the view. Construction of the taller elements, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be more noticeable due to their height and movement, which would interrupt the character of this agricultural landscape. Lower-level construction activity, such as access track construction, would also be clearly seen for a few towers in open farmland in the mid-distance. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be	<u>During Construction</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				medium, and the duration would be short-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be clearly noticeable within the mid-distance between the undulating topography and blocks of conifers and woodland. It would considerably impinge into the skyline above intervening trees as it crosses higher ground on either side of a local valley associated with the Teucher Stank (below the properties of Roadside and South Teuchar), changing the rural character of the baseline view. The magnitude of change is assessed as 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 (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage of field and road boundary trees and hedgerows, as well as curtilage vegetation would offer some additional visual screening, but due to the presence of coniferous trees and open farmland, the Proposed Development would remain clearly noticeable in the mid-distance, 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.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)
Viewpoint 46: New Byth (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 24 of Figure 7.6: Visual	View south from Blackhill Core Path (111.01 Blackhill) in New Byth (382078, 853913)	Residential - High	5453 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on a minor lane on the western edge of the settlement of New Byth. There are open, relatively expansive views across gently undulating farmland with low hills interspersed with occasional woodland cover. Longer-distance views through a small portion of	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.46: Viewpoint 46: New Byth				the view are afforded towards distant hills, but most of the view is limited to the mid-distance. Detracting features are limited but include telegraph poles / wires and occasional wind turbines.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, particularly the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be noticeable in the mid to far distance and background of views above existing vegetation, and impinging a short distance into the skyline. Construction activity would be seen across a moderate portion of the view, but much of it would be backclothed by surrounding fields, vegetation and hills. All lower-level activity would be screened by intervening topography and vegetation. Given the appreciable distance of the construction activity within the view, the magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Due to intervening landform, vegetation, built form and appreciable distance, the Proposed Development would be barely perceptible from this viewpoint. The Proposed Development would appear to be 'settled' within the undulating landscape partially backdropped by rolling farmland and vegetation. The Proposed Development would not substantially detract or change the overall characteristics of views, although it would add additional vertical features into the skyline of a small portion of	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				the view. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, intervening deciduous field and curtilage vegetation would provide slight additional screening, but the Proposed Development would remain distantly perceivable above intervening landform and treelines in the far distance and background of views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 47: Culsh Monument (Specific) Viewpoint location can be found on page 26 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.47: Viewpoint 47: Culsh Monument	View north and east from Culsh Monument, Hill of Culsh (388145, 848297)	Recreational - High	1091 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on a local road adjacent to the Culsh Monument, and near New Deer cemetery. The view is slightly elevated and offers broad, panoramic vistas across the agricultural heartlands landscape, including east towards Maud. Although the landscape is not of high scenic value it is rural and has few detracting features save for occasional windfarms, particularly to the northeast and east and on local hillforms, and the A981.	N/A	N/A
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including very localised felling at the A981 and around Milton of Culsh, temporary access tracks / upgrade works, and tower installation works, would be clearly noticeable to the north where activity would be on slightly higher ground, as well as	<u>During Construction</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				to the east on lower ground through the gently undulating agricultural farmland. Whilst some construction activity would be backclothed by hills and fields (particularly to the east), the use of cranes for tower installation, or potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would impinge into the skyline across a moderate portion of the view. 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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be visible within a moderate to large portion of mid to far-distant views, approximately 1 - 2 km to the east of the Culsh monument crossing mainly on lower ground. Whilst the majority of the Proposed Development would be backclothed by surrounding fields and hills (particularly to the east), the tops of some towers would be skylined within the panoramic view, particularly to the north. The Proposed Development would introduce a notable man-made vertical element into the rural landscape, including one angle tower in proximity to Loanhead of Fedderate to the northeast, which would be clearly visible in the skyline. The Proposed Development to the north and northeast would be skylined and subsequently more noticeable and distracting in the view, whereas wind turbines punctuate the skyline to the east, where the Proposed Development would remain largely below the horizon line. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				medium to high, and the duration would be long-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> The elevated nature of the viewpoint results in panoramic views north and east across the lower-lying farmland, and whilst vegetation in summer would provide some additional screening of lower sections of towers and / or strengthening the backclothing of towers, some would remain on the skyline, particularly to the north. The magnitude of change is 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 of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> The replanting of commercial forestry at the A981 and around Milton of Culsh is likely to have re-established in this time. Due to the very limited extent of felling in the view, however, the view would change very little by Year 15. As a result, the majority of the view would remain the same as at year of opening. The magnitude of change is therefore not anticipated to change and would remain Medium . The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
Viewpoint 48: A981, New Deer (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 26 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations	View east from the A981 in New Deer (388720, 846945)	Residential – High Transport - Medium	1480 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the eastern edge of New Deer on the A981. Eastern facing views are afforded across the adjacent farmland that extends towards the B9028, beyond Milltown of Auchreddie. The landscape is relatively open, comprised of farmland within a gently undulating landform of low hills,	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.48: Viewpoint 48: A981, New Deer				but views are generally contained to the mid-distance by the relatively flat topography. Woodland within the local landscape helps contain views and provides a backdrop to built form and to surrounding detracting features which include wood poles / wires, occasional wind turbines, settlement infrastructure such as lighting columns, and the A981.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be noticeable on the skyline in the mid-distance within northeast and east facing views, with the more open nature of the landscape at this point affording clearer views of construction activity from residents and road users travelling east. Most lower-level construction activity would be screened from view, but some may be discernible in open views towards one or two towers to the northeast of the view. Even so, activity would be limited to a small to medium portion of the view, with much of the activity screened by vegetation or built form. 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 for residential receptors as lower-level construction activity would be largely screened, visible in the mid-distance only and seen beyond foreground poles and wires.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be perceptible within the mid-distance and background of views from this location with a small number of towers visible against the skyline to the northeast and east above the existing vegetation. Towers would impinge into the skyline over a relatively small portion of the view, with towers further east backclothed by vegetation and hills over a small to moderate portion of the view or screened beyond intervening coniferous vegetation. 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 for residential receptors as much of the lower-level portions of towers would be screened, far-distance views towards upper portions would be visible across a relatively small portion of the view, and whilst some would be skylined in the mid-distance across open farmland, they would be seen beyond foreground infrastructure.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage of field boundary, curtilage and roadside vegetation would offer slight additional visual screening, but the Proposed Development would remain perceptible in the skyline and in the mid-distance to the north and east through the open arable farmland or would remain screened beyond coniferous	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				vegetation. 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 for residential receptors as views would be further screened in summer months by surrounding deciduous trees and vegetation but open views and skylined towers would remain.		
Viewpoint 49: B9029, Maud (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 26 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.49: Viewpoint 49: B9029, Maud	View south and west from the B9029, Maud (391439, 847850)	Residential - High Transport – Medium	1368 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the B9029 on the western edge of Maud. Open views are afforded across the predominantly rural, extensive farmland that extends towards New Deer, although views are limited to the mid-distance by the relatively flat topography. Tree cover is relatively limited within the landscape at this point with intermittent woodland parcels and occasional copses and field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Within the view, local roads, buildings, telegraph poles / wires, and curtilage vegetation are visible across the landscape, along with numerous wind turbines and an existing 400 kV OHL in the mid-distance. The Culsh Monument is a local landmark in the mid-distance of the view. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be noticeable on the skyline in the mid-distance across the view from the western edge of Maud and by users	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				travelling west along the B9029 from this location. Views are typically filtered or obstructed by field boundary or curtilage vegetation, and by vegetation alongside the Formartine and Buchan Way, but it would still be clearly visible on the skyline in the mid-distance. Lower-level construction activity would generally be screened by intervening vegetation, and visible construction activity would be seen in the context of views that look across local roads, telegraph poles /wires and wind turbines on the skyline. 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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be perceptible in the mid-distance and background of views from the western edge of Maud and road users travelling westward along the B9029. The Proposed Development would be visible against the skyline, through gently rolling farmland which already contains numerous detracting vertical features. Whilst lower portions of towers would be screened, upper portions would impinge into the skyline of views over a small to moderate proportion of the view, adding to the visual clutter. 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>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> The Proposed Development would remain perceptible within	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				the mid-distance and background of views. Summer foliage of field and curtilage vegetation would offer slight additional visual screening, but towers would remain visible in the skyline through the open farmland. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low to Medium . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term.		Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 50: Stuartfield (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 27 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.50: Viewpoint 50: Stuartfield	View east and south from Windhill Street to the west of Stuartfield (396540, 845981)	Residential - High Transport - Medium	2065 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on a minor road on the western edge of Stuartfield. The landscape within the view is predominately characterised by open, gently undulating farmland of low hills and ridges, that generally contains views to the near to mid-distance. Numerous woodland blocks are present across the mid-distance, as well as field boundary trees and street and curtilage vegetation visually breaking up the farmed landscape. The residential settlement of Stuartfield as well as scattered farmsteads and properties are visible across the view. Detracting features include wood poles / wires, wind turbines, an existing 400 kV OHL to the south, and the B9030. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be noticeable in the mid to far distance and skyline of views above existing vegetation. Works would be seen immediately to the foreground of the existing 400 kV OHL, although ground level activity such as access track construction, would not be readily discernible from this view. Felling	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Low	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				works would also be unlikely to be perceived due to their limited extent. Activity would likely be visible across a small to moderate 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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be a perceptible feature within the mid-distance, primarily to the south. It would be seen within the context of and to the fore of the existing 400 kV OHL, with proposed towers mostly backclothed by existing vegetation at Trefrynie and Crichtie Wood and existing landform, although some towers would impinge into the skyline. The Proposed Development would not substantially detract or change the overall characteristics of views. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage of field and road boundary trees and hedgerows and curtilage vegetation would offer some additional visual screening, but where the Proposed Development is skylined, it would remain a visible feature across a small portion of the view. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Low . The geographical extent would be low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 51:		Residential – High	1401 m	<u>Existing View</u>	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Skelmuir (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 27 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.51: Viewpoint 51: Skelmuir	View northwest and northeast from unnamed road, Skelmuir (398728, 842029)	Transport – Low to Medium		The viewpoint is located on a local unnamed road to the south of Skelmuir, to the west of the A952. The landscape is predominantly rural in character comprised of open farmland and intermittent farmsteads and woodland parcels. Notable detracting features within the view associated include existing wind turbines across the view in the near, medium, and far distance, as well as an existing 400 kV OHL, all appearing as prominent features across the skyline. The expansive character of the landscape – with shallow valleys, sparse woodland cover and large geometric field patterns – allow for open, mid-distant views that typically culminate on local rises in topography or belts of field or watercourse vegetation.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be noticeable in the mid-distance and on the skyline. Construction activities would be seen beyond and in the context of the existing 400 kV OHL noticeable between or above intervening vegetation and built form across the landscape. Where views are more open, construction activity would appear as a noticeable feature within the mid-distance and background of views but across a wide portion of the view. Some lower-level construction activity would also be discernible across open farmland, particularly to the northeast, although much would be screened or backclothed by fields and vegetation. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium . The geographical	<u>During Construction</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				extent would be medium, and the duration would be short-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be noticeable across the mid-distance where it would be seen within the context of the existing 400 kV OHL, travelling across the more open and rolling landscape. The lower portion of towers would frequently be seen against a backdrop of rolling landform and field or roadside vegetation, but the Proposed Development would also be seen both in the skyline and over a moderate proportion of the view. The Proposed Development would be seen in conjunction with the existing 400 kV OHL and wind turbines, adding additional man-made vertical elements into the skyline. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as 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 (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage of field boundary, curtilage and roadside vegetation would offer slight additional visual screening looking north towards the Proposed Development. However, towers would remain apparent in the skyline within mid-distant views north through the open farmland and 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 (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 52: Longside (Representative)	View northwest from Yokieshill Cottages, Longside (403314, 847045)	Residential - High Recreational – Medium to High	1981 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on local unnamed road corridor on the western edge of Longside by Yokieshill Cottages. The	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Viewpoint location can be found on page 28 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.52: Viewpoint 52: Longside				landscape is rural and open in character with a very gently undulating landform and limited tree cover, affording open views, although the flatter landscape and gentle hills restricts visibility to near to mid-distant views only. Within the background of the view the existing 400 kV OHL is visible against the skyline and above the existing woodland around Nether Kinmundy. Wind turbines are also occasional features across the landscape.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be clearly perceptible in the mid-distance of the view across the relatively flat landscape. Construction of taller elements, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would appear as prominent detracting features against the skyline within the background of views. Construction of lower-level elements, such as the access tracks, would be predominantly screened by vegetation, but may be noticeable in the mid-distance around a couple of towers. The limited felling in the area would not result in notable changes to tree cover in the view. Construction activities would be seen towards the background of views across the mid-distance but would be noticeable on the skyline and across a moderate portion of the view, but at a little 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-	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Recreational Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				significant for residential and recreational receptors as lower-level construction activity would be largely screened, with far-distance views towards tower construction seen in the context of existing moving wind turbines, such that additional movement would not be wholly uncharacteristic.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be clearly visible across a moderate portion of mid-distant views. It would be skylined across the broad views, albeit lower in height than nearby wind turbines. It would also be seen in conjunction with the existing OHL behind it, intensifying the amount of infrastructure in the skyline of views. One angle tower is likely to be prominently visible immediately north of Nether Kinmundy. 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 for residential and recreational receptors as much of the lower-level portions of towers would be screened, with far-distance views seeing the Proposed Development in conjunction with existing infrastructure which already characterises the view.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Recreational Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> The open nature of many views, lack of deciduous trees through the open farmland, and visibility of the Proposed Development on	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				the skyline, would result in summer views not significantly changing from winter views. The Proposed Development would remain a prominent feature across the mid-distance of 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 for residential and recreational receptors as views would be further screened in summer months by surrounding deciduous trees and vegetation.		Recreational Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 53: Nether Kinmundy (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 29 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.53: Viewpoint 53: Nether Kinmundy	View west and north from unnamed road, Nether Kinmundy (405278, 844072)	Residential - High	1396 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on an unnamed local road at Nether Kinmundy. The landscape is predominantly low-lying farmland with very gently undulating landform that allows for open views across the surrounding landscape. The expansive character of the landscape with pockets of woodland cover allows for open, mid-distant views that typically culminate on local rises in bit with occasional longer-distant views towards more distant low-rise hills. Receptors have near to mid-distant views onto the existing 400 kV OHL to the north, which appears prominently in the view due to proximity at this location, with several of the towers clearly visible against the skyline. Intervening vegetation and built form visually break up views across the wider landscape. Wood poles / wires also disrupt the skyline, with wind turbines visible at distance to the north.	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be noticeable in the mid-distance and background of views to the north and northwest and against the skyline above existing vegetation. Two large blocks of woodland would help to screen or obstruct views of lower-level construction activity, such that most lower-level construction activities, such as access track construction, would be screened. Taller elements would appear visually prominent against the skyline but would be seen beyond and in the context of the existing 400 kV OHL. Small areas of felling would also be unlikely to be perceived. 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 for residential receptors as lower-level construction activity would not be openly perceived and mid-distant views towards higher-level construction activity would be typically interrupted.	<u>During Construction</u> Low to Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be noticeable within the mid-distance to the north, where it would appear visually prominent against the skyline. Towers to the northwest would be largely screened by vegetation, but visible through gaps in existing vegetation. The lower portion of towers would be seen against a backdrop of rolling	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				landform and vegetation, but the Proposed Development would be seen in the skyline to the north and over a small to moderate proportion of the view. The Proposed Development would appear as an additional detracting feature within the landscape. 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 for residential receptors as views would be predominantly interrupted, the Proposed Development would be seen together with the existing OHL and the uncharacteristic activity, movement, and disruption of construction would have ceased.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage of field boundary, curtilage and roadside vegetation would offer slight additional visual screening in views north and particularly northwest, although towers would remain apparent in the skyline within mid-distant views north through the open, low-lying farmland. 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 for residential receptors as summer foliage would further screen already slightly interrupted views, but views of	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				the Proposed Development on the skyline would still remain.		
Viewpoint 54: A862, Kirkhill (Specific) Viewpoint location can be found on page 3 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.54: Viewpoint 54: A862, Kirkhill	View southeast and southwest from the A862, southwest of Kirkhill (354124, 844567)	Recreational – Medium to High Transport – Medium to High	8858 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the A862, which forms part of the North Coast 500 tourist route, to the southwest of Kirkhill. Views for users of NC500 on the A862 from Inverness to Beaulieu are low lying and broadly well contained to the south by surrounding woodland and coniferous forestry. The outlook to the south opens out between Drumchardine and the River Beaulieu towards forested hills associated with The Aird. This forms the background of attractive views along the route, particularly on passing to the north of Easter Moniac and Balchraggan, although there is a constant awareness of existing OHLs. The view is predominantly rural in character located at the base of the valley of the River Beaulieu with the steeply rising landform of The Aird and Tor Clunes containing views to near to mid-distant across the valley floor. Forestry forms a key feature across valley slopes with intermittent vegetation also scattered across the valley floor. There are few detracting features in the view. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, felling of trees (particularly across The Aird) and temporary access tracks would all be readily perceived by road users on the A862 tourist route across the open valley floor. The construction activity would create uncharacteristic movement and height in the rural landscape and in close proximity to receptors within the foreground of views. The Proposed Development would cross the NC500 route in	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Medium to High	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Recreational Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				the view and would be located alongside it for a short stretch at Easter Moniac. Construction activity would be seen across a moderate to high portion of the view and in very close proximity, albeit in transient views for road and recreational users. The magnitude of change is 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 (Winter)</u> Cyclists and vehicle users of this national tourist route would have intermittent, near, distant and open views to the Proposed Development in relation to their direction of travel along the A862. The Proposed Development crosses the A862 in the view, and towers would appear prominently in the skyline of transient views and in close proximity to the road, including the introduction of two angle towers in fields to the south. The Proposed Development would introduce new vertical man-made features into the rural view. Views of the proposed towers and the corridor through the forestry on the Aird for the OC would appear clearly visible across a wide portion of the view, disrupting the scenic view across the valley towards the rising land of The Aird to the south. The Proposed Development would be in close proximity and cross a large portion of the rural view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Medium to High. The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium to High	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Recreational Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u>	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u>	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u>

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Roadside vegetation would offer a reasonable degree of additional screening in summer months to the southwest, but the Proposed Development would remain a prominent detracting feature in open views across farmland to the southeast, including across the skyline of the view. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as remaining Medium to High . The geographical extent would be Medium to High, and the duration would be long-term.	Medium to High	Recreational Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Replanting of commercial forestry with native species within Long Wood back to the edge of the OC is likely to have re-established in this time. However, the small area of replanted forestry would only briefly provide any additional screening of towers, and the Proposed Development would remain visible for users of NC500 over a short, localised stretch. The overall effect is unlikely to change as a result and is anticipated to remain as Medium to High . The geographical extent would be medium to high, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Medium to High	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Recreational Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
Viewpoint 55: A82, Dochgarroch (Specific) Viewpoint location can be found on page 4 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.55: Viewpoint 55: A82, Dochgarroch	View northeast from the A82, Dochgarroch (261513, 840290)	Transport - Medium	1282 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located off the A82 towards Dochgarroch, to the west of the Caledonian Canal. Users of the A82 between Inverness and Lochend experience changeable, attractive views through the River Ness valley. This viewpoint is enclosed by valley sides and belts of trees to the north, and vegetation along the canal to the east, containing views. Pockets of woodland through the valley and mature roadside vegetation create a varied visual experience, with this viewpoint being an intimate,	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				enclosed wooded valley landscape. There are few detracting features in the view, save for the A82 itself.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity, including felling on The Aird and temporary access tracks would not be visible from this location, filtered by intervening topography and vegetation. Views of taller elements of the construction process, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be visible above the existing vegetation across a small portion of the view. Activity would be restricted to a small portion of the view, with most works entirely screened by intervening vegetation. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be barely perceptible within views from this location, with only glimpsed views of the tops of towers likely to appear noticeable within the landscape. The dense vegetation and landform would serve to limit views from road users with only glimpsed and localised views towards the towers likely to appear heavily filtered through gaps in the existing vegetation. Overall, views towards the Proposed Development would be barely perceptible from this location with views filtered by intervening vegetation, even in winter. 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 (Winter)</u> Negligible Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Roadside vegetation would strengthen the existing screening in summer months, with the Proposed Development remaining barely perceptible from this section of the A862 within transient, intermittent views. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining 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> Negligible Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 56: The Bin (Specific) Viewpoint location can be found on page 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.56: Viewpoint 56: The Bin	View north from the summit of The Bin (350312, 843882)	Recreational - Medium	5571 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the summit of The Bin where a brief, but expansive view is afforded across the wider landscape to the north and west across the valleys associated with the River Isla and the River Deveron. Recreational users of footpaths at The Bin Forest experience contained, tranquil views as a result of the surrounding dense coniferous forestry on The Bin. Views towards the lower parts of the valley are partially screened by the existing plantation that lies on the lower slopes of The Bin.	N/A	N/A
				<u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would be visible across the wider landscape to the north from the more open summit of The Bin with construction plant and forestry works associated with the OC likely to appear as a visible change within the landscape. The construction activity would be largely backdropped by the surrounding landscape although the construction of towers (particularly the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing) to the northwest across higher ground at Hill of	<u>During Construction</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Greenwood and The Balloch would be skylined. Lower-level activity would be screened from view, with visibility of tower construction available across a short section of transient, glimpsed views, and within views where the focus is on the broader surrounding landscape. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low . The geographical extent is a low to moderate change in a localised area and the duration would be short-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Users of footpaths at the summit of The Bin would have views towards the Proposed Development. Where visible however, views would be backdropped by the existing forestry and elevated landform within the wider landscape to the north across the valley and as such it would not appear visually prominent. Where towers and removed vegetation on Hill of Greenwood are visible, these would be seen within the background of views and as such would be unlikely to detract notably from the scenic quality of the landscape within the view. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Low . The geographical extent is a low to moderate change in a localised area within panoramic views and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer views would remain similar to winter views, with coniferous forestry on The Bin continuing to screen immediate views for footpath users. Where views are afforded, there would similarly be no noticeable change in terms of the extent of the	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Proposed Development visible within brief elevated views. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining Low . The geographical extent is a low to moderate change in a localised area and the duration would be long-term.		
Viewpoint 57: Inverkeithny (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 22 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.57: Viewpoint 57: Inverkeithny	View south from unnamed road, south of Inverkeithny (363005, 845375)	Residential – High	5571 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located off a local unnamed road to the south of Inverkeithny. The view is broad and far-reaching, looking across a varied landscape towards distant hills. Forestry and vegetation cover is present throughout the wider landscape to the south, with intermittent residential dwellings and farmsteads visible across the view. The landscape is attractive and undulating with few detracting features with the exception of the single turbine at North Balnoon and telegraph poles visible within the foreground. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity and forestry works associated with the OC would be perceptible within mid to far distant views to the south, albeit intercepted and filtered in places by the existing landform, vegetation and built form that lies within the wider landscape at this point. Construction would be seen across a moderate portion of the view, however generally backdropped by undulating farmland and woodland within mid to far distance views as the route travels westwards. Views against the skyline are likely to be limited to glimpsed view of the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Low	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would appear as a perceptible feature within mid-distance views, backclothed by the existing landform within the wider landscape to the south and filtered to a degree by the existing vegetation that characterises the landscape. Although the towers would be visible, they are unlikely to appear prominently within mid-distance views due to appreciable distance. The Proposed Development would therefore not substantially change the baseline characteristics of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be 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 (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, intervening field and curtilage vegetation and intermittent small areas of deciduous woodland would provide slight additional screening, but the Proposed Development would remain perceptible within the landscape. 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>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 58: Belladrum (Specific)	View northwest from Tartan Heart festival grounds at Belladrum (252068, 842398)	Recreational – Medium to High	1938 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on a local unnamed road, within the Tartan Heart festival grounds at Belladrum. There are relatively well contained views within a well wooded landscape to the south of	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Viewpoint location can be found on page 2 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.58: Viewpoint 58: Belladrum				the River Beaully. There are occasional views northwest afforded from local high points from Core Paths, the Tartan Heart festival grounds at Belladrum, and access roads within Belladrum, with glimpsed views between gaps in vegetation framed by surrounding woodland and forestry. There would be some awareness of moving traffic on the A833 in places; existing OHL towers may also be perceptible at a distance to the northwest and the foothills of the Central Highlands can be seen in the background. The view is generally attractive with few detracting features; however glimpsed views of the existing 275 kV line are afforded within the landscape towards Ruttle Wood.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Visitors to the Tartan Heart festival at Belladrum may gain glimpsed, distant views of construction activity (vegetation removal and tower installation) through gaps in vegetation and occasionally above the intervening tree line. The use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be particularly noticeable, impinging into the skyline, albeit temporarily. The majority of the construction activity would be backdropped by the surrounding landscape and unlikely to appear in the skyline of transient views where the focus is on the immediate surroundings. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low. The geographical extent is a negligible change in a very localised area and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Negligible to Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Visitors to the Tartan Heart festival at Belladrum may gain glimpsed, distant views of the Proposed Development through gaps in vegetation and above the intervening tree line. The Proposed Development would be backdropped by the surrounding landscape and would be unlikely to appear in the skyline of transient views where the focus is on the immediate surroundings. Removal of the existing Beauly to Knocknagael 132 kV OHL would slightly reduce concentration of OHLs to the north where views are afforded. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible . The geographical extent is a negligible change in a very localised area and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage would slightly contain views further for Core Path users and visitors to the Tartan Heart festival at Belladrum but would not represent a noticeable change in terms of distant views to the Proposed Development where gaps in vegetation allows. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible . The geographical extent is a negligible change in a very localised area and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 59: Knock of Braemoray (Specific) Viewpoint location can be found on page 11 of Figure 7.6: Visual	View northwest and north from the summit of Knock of Braemoray (301142, 841754)	Recreational – High	5571 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the summit of the Knock of Braemoray. Walkers on the eastern and northern slopes and on the summit would appreciate elevated and expansive views north across rolling moorland and towards the valleys associated	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.59: Viewpoint 59: Knock of Braemoray				with the River Divie to the east and Dorbach Burn to the west. There is an open awareness of an existing 275 kV OHL immediately south of Glenernerney 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. Within the wider landscape to the north, forestry forms a prominent feature, with dense tree cover evident across the lower lying landscape. The panoramic views are available from this location with few detracting features evident, with the exception of the existing 275 kV OHL which forms a minor feature within the view as well as Logie Wind Farm and Berry Burn Wind Farm that form more prominent features, slightly breaking the horizon line.		
				<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 within expansive panoramic views. Where visible, construction of towers would be set against a backdrop of existing vegetation and landform. Use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would appear as more noticeable construction features within the landscape, introducing increased movement and disrupting the relative tranquillity of the view to a degree. Construction works would be temporary, with visibility transient, increasing between	<u>During Construction</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Cairn Eney and north of the Divie Viaduct (intermittently across approx. 4 km) and seen against the existing 275 kV OHL. It would occupy a small portion of the view. 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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development would be perceptible within the landscape due to the open and expansive nature of views from the elevated location across broad valleys. Where visible, however, towers would be set against a backdrop of existing vegetation and woodland parcels within the wider landscape to the north and undulating landform within the wider landscape to the north. Therefore, although visible, the towers would not appear visually prominent within views across the landscape but would extend across a wide portion of the view. No towers would be visibly apparent against the skyline with the eye drawn towards the wider landscape and more prominent features such as the existing turbines at Logie Wind Farm and Berry Burn Wind Farm. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed as Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Summer foliage would provide additional backclothing and screening through an increase in leaf cover. However, for the most part it is considered that views would likely remain similar to	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				operational phase year of opening (winter) with only limited views towards the Proposed Development within the expansive landscape at this point. The magnitude of change is therefore assessed to remain as Negligible 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, further filtering views towards the Proposed Development. However, due to the elevated nature of views from Knock of Braemoray, the Proposed Development would remain apparent across a wide portion of the view and likely to remain similar to operational phase year of opening (winter). The magnitude of change is therefore assessed to remain as Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year 15 (Summer)</u> Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 60: A96, Barmuckity (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 13 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.60: Viewpoint 60: A96, Barmuckity	View south from Coxton Park, off the A96, in Barmuckity (324799, 861576)	Residential – High Transport - Medium	5242 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located at Coxton Park, adjacent to Barmuckity and off the A96 to the east of Elgin. 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 Teindland Wood to the southeast. The landscape here is predominantly rural in character with the elevated landform of Brown Muir visible within the background.	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				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 Lhanbryde and add movement and infrastructure across near and mid-distant views. There are few detracting features within views although the telecommunications mast on Brown Muir is visible on the skyline and the existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs are also visible towards the background of the view.		
				<u>View During Construction</u> Views of construction activity associated with the Proposed Development are likely to be well contained within more southeastern facing views by the undulating landform and existing vegetation structure. It is likely that views towards construction activity would be available where the Proposed Development crosses to the north of Brown Muir. Views of the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would appear as noticeable features within the valley, along with installation of towers and conductors on the skyline of views as the route extends west of Brown Muir. Construction works would mostly appear backdropped by existing landform and vegetation and extend across a limited section of the view within the expansive landscape. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low. The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> Low	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development is likely to appear visible on the northern and northwestern slopes	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				of Brown Muir against the skyline and within the background. The Proposed Development would appear as a barely perceptible change within the open landscape. It would be backdropped by existing vegetation and undulating landform and seen within the context of existing OHLs and wider landform. The magnitude of change is assessed as Negligible to Low . The geographical extent would be low, and the duration would be long-term.		Transport Receptors: Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, the presence of deciduous vegetation would provide some additional lower-level and foreground screening, however due to the more elevated position of the Proposed Development it is considered likely that there would be little change for receptors between winter and summer views. 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>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Negligible to Low	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Minor to Moderate Adverse (non-significant) Transport Receptors: Negligible to Minor Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 61: B9103, Cranloch (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.61: Viewpoint 61: B9103, Cranloch	View southeast and southwest, from the B9103 in Cranloch (328658, 858475)	Residential –High Transport - Medium	1108 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located off the B9103 to the southeast of Cranloch. The landscape within the view is predominantly rural in character with views across open fields towards the wider rolling landscape to the south. Forestry is a prominent feature within the view including Blackburn Wood and Trochelhill Wood to the east; and Badentinan Wood and Teindland Wood to the south serving to filter far distant views. To the south views open up more readily albeit with smaller pockets of woodland still remaining visible	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				within the lower ground and extending towards the slopes of Brown Muir. Within the foreground and mid-distance detracting features associated with the existing telegraph poles and 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs are clearly visible although backdropped to an extent by the existing woodland and landform. <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 on Ordiequish Hill, resulting in more open views to towers and noticeable gaps through forestry. Towers being progressively installed on the slopes of the Hill of Oridequish would be viewed openly from the B9015 and local roads in the Spey valley, with cranes being particularly noticeable on the mid to upper slopes to the east of the River Spey over the forested hill form. 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 use of cranes for tower installation and 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. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse and non-significant for transport receptors as much of the lower-level construction activity would be screened in the transient, mid-distant view.	<u>During Construction</u> Medium	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> There would be intermittent views of the Proposed Development, in proximity to existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs, through the well wooded landscape. Existing retained coniferous woodland at Blackburn Wood and Badentinan Wood would help screen the lower levels of the towers within southern and southeastern facing views. 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. Further the southwest where vegetation cover reduces, towers would be seen more clearly although within the context of the existing OHLs. 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 magnitude of change is assessed as Medium. The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant for transport receptors as much of the lower-level portions of towers would be screened, with upper portions largely backclothed by vegetation and landform in the transient mid-distant view.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, transient views towards the Proposed Development, diamond crossings	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				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 . The geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant for transport receptors as views would be further screened in summer months by surrounding deciduous trees and vegetation.		Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Management felling planting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC on either side of the B9103 and on Ordiequish Hill is likely to have re-established in this time. Towers within mid-distance and foreground views are however likely to remain visible from this location at Year 15 with limited vegetation screening. Views would therefore likely remain similar to those experienced at operational phase year of opening (summer). The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining 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> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				Effects are identified as remaining Moderate Adverse and non-significant for transport receptors as planting would strengthen existing screening, but overall, views would remain similar.		
Viewpoint 62: Inchberry (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.62: Viewpoint 62: Inchberry	View northeast from unnamed road, Inchberry (331848, 855862)	Residential - High Transport - Medium	1301 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on an unnamed local road on the eastern edge of Inchberry within The Spey Valley SLA. The landscape within the view is predominantly rural, characterised by the flat valley floor of the River Spey with the rising landform to the east towards the Wood of Ordiequish and more gently sloping landscape to the west of Inchberry. Views are afforded east across the River Spey valley, across a mosaic of farmland with areas of woodland in the fore and midground, and backclothed by Thief's Hill and Whiteash Hill and associated Wood of Ordiequish. The landscape is relatively well contained within views with the elevated valley sides and dense vegetation limiting views towards the wider landscape and creating a more enclosed character. 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> Construction activity is likely to appear clearly visible within views from this location with felling works required for the OC to extend up the western slope of Ordiequish Hill and lower-level	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Medium	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				construction to appear visible within the mid-distance of views across the more open valley floor due to the limited screening vegetation. Taller features within the construction process, including use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing, would be clearly noticeable in the skyline of mid to far distant views for all receptors. 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 (Winter)</u> 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 Ordiquish Hill, forming the background of views. The removal of woodland to accommodate the OC across Ordiequish Hill may also emphasize the Proposed 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 low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> 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 low to medium, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year 15 (Summer)</u> Replanting of commercial forestry back to the edge of the OC and mitigation planting (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; however, it is considered likely that views towards the upper portions of the towers would remain visible against the skyline, alongside visible changes associated with the OC, albeit softened by mitigation planting. Deciduous mitigation 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 remain as 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> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Viewpoint 63: A95 / B9018, Keith (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.63: Viewpoint 63: A95/ B9018, Keith	View southwest from the junction of the A95 and B9018, Keith (346065, 851924)	Residential – High Transport – Medium	1514 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located at the junction of the A95 and the B9018 to the east of Keith. The landscape within the view is predominantly rural in character with relatively open views across the River Isla valley landscape beyond the A95 which lies within the foreground. Beyond the river the landform begins to rise with the topography limiting views towards the wider landscape to a degree. Predominantly open and far-distant views are afforded of the surrounding landscape, which are backclothed by Meikle Balloch Hill, Little Balloch Hill, Sillyearn Wood and Knock Hill to the south. Views towards the rising landscape to the west are more readily available with glimpsed views towards the Hill of Towie and Hill of Mulderie. Woodland over Meikle Balloch Hill is visible in the background to the south. Detracting features associated include the main road, existing 400 kV and 132 kV OHLs in the background and telegraph poles within the foreground. Windfarms at Cairds Hill and Blackhill are also visible against the skyline within the view, further detracting from the scenic quality of the landscape at this point. <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 are not a key feature in most mid-distant views. As the landscape is largely open, clear views of the full extent of some tower construction would be available, with use of cranes for tower installation and	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Medium	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				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 (Winter)</u> The Proposed Development, including angle towers, would be a noticeable feature within views for all receptors. It would be seen in proximity to Newmill and to the east of Keith as a prominent feature impinging into the skyline. It would be broadly framed within views by 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. There would be clear views of the diamond crossing where the Proposed Development crosses the existing 132 kV OHL just to the south of the A95, railway line and River Isla. The increase in infrastructure to the northeast of Keith would result in a wirescaping effect, detracting 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.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> 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 field boundary vegetation and vegetation within the wider landscape may provide some	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				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 is medium, and the duration would be long-term.		
Viewpoint 64: Meikle Balloch Hill (Specific) Viewpoint location can be found on page 20 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.64: Viewpoint 64: Meikle Balloch Hill	Views southeast, southwest and northwest from the summit of Meikle Balloch Hill (346964, 849341)	Recreational – Medium to High	1934 m	<u>Existing View</u> The viewpoint is located on the summit of Meikle Balloch Hill. 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 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 background 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 extensive, attractive, undulating and well wooded landscape punctuated by landmark, forested hills. <u>View During Construction</u> Users of path KT-27 and informal paths at the summit of Meikle Balloch Hill would afford broad views of the surrounding panoramic landscape, in which construction of the Proposed Development would be seen over a relatively small proportion of the overall panorama, and in the lower portion of wider views, with the landscape to the west of Keith stretching out beyond. The use of cranes for tower installation and	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Medium	N/A <u>During Construction</u> Moderate Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would be distracting features potentially impinging into the skyline of views. Works associated with the Proposed Development would be visible through the landscape around Keith but would remain largely backdropped by vegetation and landform and seen at distance. The magnitude of change for users of the informal footpaths over the exposed summit of Meikle Balloch Hill (for around 1 km) 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 (Winter)</u> The section of the Proposed Development on the lower slopes of the hill to the west would not be readily visible but the Proposed Development around Keith would be noticeable with the introduction of towers to the east of Keith and around Newmill to the northwest. The introduction of new towers would be seen over a relatively wide portion of the view to the west, although the elevation of the viewpoint allows for the Proposed Development to be seen backclothed by surrounding landform or vegetation. Angle towers and a diamond crossing (OHL Crossing 4) would be discernible, slightly exacerbating the appearance of the Proposed Development and add to the wirescaping and general clutter of vertical infrastructure surrounding Keith, but this would constitute a small portion of low-level views within a much broader panorama where hilltops remain undisturbed. The magnitude of change is assessed as Low to Medium . The	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				geographical extent would be medium, and the duration would be long-term. Effects are identified as Moderate Adverse but non-significant for recreational receptors as much of the Proposed Development would be screened from view, or visible at distance and backclothed by landform or vegetation from this elevated viewpoint. It would also be viewed in the context of existing infrastructure and constitute a relatively small element in low-level views across the broad panorama.		
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> 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, however, views are for the most part considered likely to remain unchanged from winter views. The magnitude of change is assessed as remaining 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 recreational receptors as views would be further screened in summer months by surrounding deciduous trees and vegetation, but overall visibility would remain similar to winter.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Low to Medium	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Moderate Adverse (non-significant)
Viewpoint 65:		Residential – High	267 m	<u>Existing View</u>	N/A	N/A

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
Orbliston (Representative) Viewpoint location can be found on page 16 of Figure 7.6: Visual Amenity Receptors and Viewpoint Locations Viewpoint visualisation found on: Visualisation 7.65: Viewpoint 65: Orbliston	View south from unnamed road, Orbliston (330791, 858175)	Transport - Medium		The viewpoint is located on an unnamed local road to the east of Orbliston. The landscape within the view is predominantly rural in character with field boundary vegetation and woodland parcels containing views towards the wider landscape. Agricultural fields comprise the majority of foreground views and gently undulating landform obscures views further south and west. Residential dwellings and built form associated with Blackburn Croft and the settlement at Orbliston is visible within mid-distant views to the west. Detracting features include telegraph poles extending towards the settlement and 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs that are visible above the intervening woodland to the west. <u>View During Construction</u> Construction activity would appear clearly visible within the foreground of views from this location due to the surrounding open, flat topography and limited intervening vegetation and construction through this area would be clearly noticeable in the tranquil, rural valley. Whilst further to the west, lower-level elements of construction process may appear filtered within views by the existing vegetation, taller elements such as the use of cranes for tower installation and potential use of helicopters for conductor stringing would remain clearly visible against the skyline. Additionally, forestry works associated with the creation of the OC are likely to be visible within western facing views. The magnitude of change is assessed as High. The geographical extent is medium to high, and the duration would be short-term.	<u>During Construction</u> High	<u>During Construction</u> Residential Receptors: Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)

Viewpoint and Type	Location (eastings and northings)	Receptor Type and Sensitivity	Approximate distance of viewpoint from nearest proposed tower (m)	Description of Potential Impact during construction	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Winter)</u> 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, impinging into the skyline and replacing the skyline of more distant hills. The presence of an increased number of OHL infrastructure in the vicinity would create a degree of wirescaping in views. Further west views would be afforded a degree of screening by existing vegetation however, due to the scale and height of the proposed towers, they would remain clearly visible against the skyline. The magnitude of change is assessed as High . The geographical extent would be Medium to High, and the duration would be long-term.	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> High	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Winter)</u> Residential Receptors: Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)
				<u>View During Operational Phase - Year of Opening (Summer)</u> In summer months, deciduous garden, field and roadside vegetation would provide a degree of additional screening, but the Proposed Development would remain a prominent feature in the skyline, particularly within 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>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> High	<u>Operational Phase – Year of Opening (Summer)</u> Residential Receptors: Major Adverse (significant) Transport Receptors: Moderate to Major Adverse (significant)