

Volume 5: Appendix 9.3 – Residential Visual Amenity Assessment

VOLUME 5, APPENDIX 9.3: RESIDENTIAL VISUAL AMENITY ASSESSMENT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AOD: Above Ordnance Datum

LLA: Local Landscape Area

LOD: Limit of Deviation

OHL: Overhead Line

RVAA: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment

RVAT: Residential Visual Amenity Threshold

SLA: Special Landscape Area

VP: View Point

VRA: Visual Receptor Area

ZTV: Zone of Theoretical Visibility

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Proposed Development	The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL and associated infrastructure as described in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description .
Alignment	The OHL as designed, including the location of steel lattice towers along the centre line.
Study Area	The geographical area in which the Residential Visual Amenity Assessment of the Proposed Development will be assessed, defined as 225 m from the proposed Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL/ OHL realignment at suspension towers and 270 m from the OHL/ OHL realignment at angle towers.
Magnitude of Change	The degree of change on landscape and visual receptors as a result of the Alignment, informed by scale of change, geographical extent, duration and reversibility.
Habitable Residential Building	A habitable residential building is one that is safe, healthy, and suitable for living in, meeting basic standards for structural integrity, utilities, and living conditions.
Primary views	Views from the primary elevation of the property (eg the front elevation of a property).
Key views	Views which are considered to offer important visual amenity from the property and/or curtilage.
Oblique views	Views experienced at an angle to the main direction of view.
Peripheral views	Views at the very edge of the horizontal field of view.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This appendix presents the Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA), which describes the extent to which changes in views experienced by residents at the closest residential properties to the proposed Kintore to Tealing 400 kV overhead line (OHL) ('the Alignment'), will affect the 'living conditions' at those properties.

Methodology

The RVAA has been undertaken in accordance with the principles contained within the Landscape Institute's Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) Technical Guidance Note 2/19 (LI TGN 2/19)¹. The RVAA considers whether the visual effects of the Proposed Development, as seen from residential properties, are so great as to affect the 'living conditions' experienced by residents at those properties. If such an effect would correspond to a breach of the 'Residential Visual Amenity Threshold' (RVAT) as described in LI TGN 2/19, it is intended that this judgement may assist the decision maker in coming to the wider planning judgement on overall residential amenity, when considered alongside potential effects on other components.

The assessment includes consideration of the changes in views and visual amenity from all properties up to 225 m from the proposed Kintore to Tealing 400 kV Alignment at suspension towers and 270 m from the Alignment at angle towers. These study area distances also apply to the Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV/400 kV Overhead Line Realignment at Kirkton of Durris and the Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line Realignment at Kintore, which also form part of the Section 37 application for the Proposed Development. The study area distance has been informed by guidance, the height of the towers of the Proposed Development and the horizontal Limit of Deviation (HLOD).

The methodology, which reflects that described in LI TGN 2/19, is summarised as follows:

- **Step 1:** Identification of properties to be considered (defining the study area and scope, including grouping of properties).
- **Step 2:** Evaluation of baseline visual amenity from each property/property group (utilising a combination of maps, aerial photographs and field survey).
- **Step 3:** Assessment of likely magnitude of change to visual amenity likely to be experienced from each property/property group at the operational stage of the Alignment, informed by wireline visualisations.
- **Step 4:** Forming the RVAA judgement (with reference to the RVAT described in LI TGN 2/19).

For properties experiencing a **High** magnitude of change at Step 3, a judgement of whether the predicted change in views and visual amenity reaches the 'Residential Visual Amenity Threshold' is made, ie *"is the effect of the development on Residential Visual Amenity of such nature and / or magnitude that it potentially affects 'living conditions' or 'Residential Amenity'?"* (LI TGN 2/19, Para. 2.1).

Overview of Baseline Conditions

There are 122 habitable residential buildings within the 225-270 m study area (of which 78 have been formed into 19 groups). These were identified using OS Address Data, and ZTV analysis confirmed theoretical visibility from all of them. Properties have been grouped where they have similar geographic locations and are likely to experience views that are similar enough, in terms of outlook and level of screening around the properties, that the same conclusions would be drawn in relation to each property.

Overview of Findings

Step 3 of the assessment identified that 84 out of the 122 properties would experience a High magnitude of change, with the remainder experiencing a Medium or Low magnitude of change. Out of the 84 properties identified as experiencing a High magnitude of change, none were identified to experience a breach of the RVAT as a result of Step 4 of the assessment.

¹ The Landscape Institute, February 2019. Technical Guidance Note 2/19: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA). [Online] Available at: <https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2019/03/tgn-02-2019-rvaa.pdf>

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This appendix presents the Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA), which describes the extent to which changes in views experienced by residents at the closest residential properties to the proposed Kintore to Tealing 400 kV overhead line (OHL) ('the Alignment'), will affect the 'living conditions' at those properties.
- 1.1.2 This appendix should be read in conjunction with **Volume 2, Chapter 9: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Appendix 9.2: Visual Assessment**, and **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description** of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).
- 1.1.3 This appendix is supported by the following figures (**Volume 3** of the EIAR):
- Figure 9.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Study Area;
 - Figure 9.3a: Overhead Line with Viewpoint Locations;
 - Figure 9.3b.1 to 9.3b.6: Visual Receptor Area, Viewpoint Locations and other Visual Receptors with Overhead Line Tower Height Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV); and
 - Figure A9.3.1a to A9.3.1y: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development.
- 1.1.4 This appendix is also supported by representative wirelines in **Figures A9.3.2a to A9.3.74 (Volume 4 c** of the EIAR).
- 1.1.5 The RVAA has been undertaken in accordance with the principles contained within the Landscape Institute's Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) Technical Guidance Note 2/19 (LI TGN 2/19)², as well as the general principles of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd Edition, 2013) (GLVIA3)³.
- 1.1.6 GLVIA3 notes the need for a 'residential amenity assessment' to consider the effects of development on private properties (GLVIA3, Page 107, Para. 6.17). This is noted to include an assessment of visual effects, although is separate from Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA).
- 1.1.7 LI TGN 2/19 defines Residential Visual Amenity as *"the overall quality, experience and nature of views and outlook available to occupants of residential properties, including views from gardens and domestic curtilage,"* (LI TGN 2/19, Para. 1.2).
- 1.1.8 In respect of private views and visual amenity, it is widely accepted that no one has 'a right to a view', including situations where the visual amenity of a property is judged to be significantly affected by a proposed development. However, in instances where the views of development from a property or its domestic curtilage are judged to be so overbearing or unavoidable in key views (considered to offer important visual amenity from the property and/or curtilage) or primary views (from main elevation of property) that they become a material planning consideration which is of greater public interest, they may need to be considered in the planning balance by a determining authority or decision maker.
- 1.1.9 LI TGN 2/19 explains that *"the purpose of RVAA is to provide an informed, well-reasoned answer to the question 'is the effect of the development on Residential Visual Amenity of such nature and/or magnitude that it potentially affects 'living conditions' or 'Residential Amenity'?"* (LI TGN 2/19, Para. 2.1).
- 1.1.10 The RVAA does not consider other components of residential amenity, such as noise, which are dealt with in the appropriate chapters of the EIAR.
- 1.1.11 Findings of significant effects on views or visual amenity from a property do not automatically imply that 'living conditions' are affected, nor do they always imply the need for further assessment. However, for properties likely to experience a high magnitude of visual change and which are in proximity to a development, undertaking a RVAA may be appropriate.
- 1.1.12 The methodology for the RVAA is set out below along with the scope of the assessment. The findings of the assessment are presented in tabular format, and the assessment concludes with a summary of the findings. The RVAA is supported by representative wirelines that illustrate views from assessed properties, either individual properties or clusters of properties that are located within close proximity to each other. The wirelines are presented in **Figures A9.3.2a to A9.3.74 (Volume 4 c** of the EIAR).

² The Landscape Institute, February 2019. Technical Guidance Note 2/19: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA)

³ Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Assessment (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The methodology, which reflects that described in LI TGN 2/19, is summarised as follows:

- **Step 1:** Identification of properties to be considered (defining the study area and scope, including grouping of properties).
- **Step 2:** Evaluation of baseline visual amenity from each property/property group (utilising a combination of maps, aerial photographs and field survey).
- **Step 3:** Assessment of likely magnitude of change to visual amenity likely to be experienced from each property/property group at the operational stage of the Alignment, informed by wireline visualisations.
- **Step 4:** Forming the RVAA judgement (with reference to the 'Residential Visual Amenity Threshold' (RVAT) described in LI TGN 2/19).

2.1.2 For properties experiencing a **High** magnitude of change at Step 3, a judgement of whether the predicted change in views and visual amenity reaches the 'Residential Visual Amenity Threshold' is made, ie *"is the effect of the development on Residential Visual Amenity of such nature and / or magnitude that it potentially affects 'living conditions' or 'Residential Amenity'?"* (LI TGN 2/19, Para. 2.1) – refer to **Table 9.3.1: Magnitude of Visual Change**.

2.1.3 The following section sets out the methodology and the factors considered in more detail.

2.2 Step 1 – Definition of Study Area

2.2.1 The assessment includes consideration of the changes in views and visual amenity from all properties up to 225 m from the proposed Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL at suspension towers and 270 m from the OHL at angle towers. These study area distances also apply to the Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV/400 kV Overhead Line Realignment at Kirkton of Durris and the Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line Realignment at Kintore, which also form part of the Section 37 application for the Proposed Development (see **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description**).

2.2.2 The study area distance has been informed by guidance, the height of the towers of the Proposed Development and the horizontal Limit of Deviation (HLOD).

2.2.3 LI TGN 2/19 does not offer prescriptive guidance for study area distances, but does note that *"For example, when assessing effects of overhead transmissions lines, generally only those properties within 100 – 150 metres of the finalised route are potentially considered for inclusion in a RVAA"* (LI TGN 2/19, Para. 4.7).

2.2.4 While this is only given as an example, the 150 m distance was taken as a starting point. The guidance does not make reference to tower height in the example given, and it is acknowledged that the average height of the towers across the Proposed Development (57 m, with a maximum vertical Limit of Deviation (LOD) of 9 m) is larger than for some OHL developments. An increased distance of 170 m was therefore used as a 'trigger for consideration' in the routeing process. Where possible, placement of towers within 170 m of residential properties was avoided. This objective was achieved, with only two properties having a tower within 170 m.

2.2.5 Suspension towers and OHL conductors have a HLOD of 100 m either side of alignment centre line, although suspension towers could be moved a maximum of 55 m from their current position due to the 45 m operational corridor required. The HLOD for angle towers is a 200 m LOD radius around the tower position. The towers themselves could be moved a maximum of 100 m from their current position. Deviation from these allowances occurs only where bespoke restrictions to the HLOD have been applied. This includes restrictions to maintain separation between the Alignment and residential properties. These restrictions are discussed where relevant throughout this RVAA and are set out in more detail in **Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations** in **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description**, and illustrated on **Volume 3, Figures 3.3.1 to 3.3.29: Overview of the LOD Variations**.

2.2.6 To account for the maximum HLOD, the 55 m for suspension towers and 100 m for angle towers was added to the 170 m property offset, to give a 225 m study area for suspension towers and 270 m study area at angle towers. To verify this, wireline views were generated at distances of around 225 m and 270 m. It was judged that, although there is the potential for significant visual effects to occur beyond these distances, such effects are not considered likely to affect "living conditions". This opinion was informed by experience on other projects (for example the Kendoon to Tongland Reinforcement Project which had

a 150 m RVAA study area for 132 kV towers of maximum 40 m height), observations made on site and an understanding of the Alignment.

2.2.7 The assessments contained within **Volume 5, Appendix 9.2: Visual Assessment** set out the visual effects which may be experienced from visual receptors beyond the RVAA study area.

2.2.8 Properties were identified using Ordnance Survey (OS) AddressBase Plus data and verified in the field. Information on newly built properties was obtained from the Aberdeenshire Council and Angus Council planning portals. Clusters of properties or those within similar geographic locations with similar aspects, orientation and nature of outlooks were group and assessed together for the purposes of the assessment.

2.3 Step 2 – Evaluating the Baseline Visual Amenity

2.3.1 Step 2 involved describing and evaluating the baseline visual conditions at the properties/property groups, informed by desk study and fieldwork.

Desktop Studies

2.3.2 For the purposes of this RVAA, the visual amenity experienced at a property is made up of a combination of the type, nature, extent and quality of views that may be available from the property and its domestic curtilage (eg gardens and access drives or approach).

2.3.3 OS maps, aerial imagery and Google Streetview were used for desktop research to assist with recording information such as the location of the residential elements of each property, the orientation of the property, and the extent of its curtilage.

2.3.4 In considering baseline visual amenity, the nature and extent of the available existing views (including primary elevation) from the property and its gardens, including the proximity and relationship of the property to surrounding landform, landcover and visual foci were examined.

Field Surveys

2.3.5 Field surveys were undertaken from publicly accessible locations, primarily along the road and/or access tracks and public footpaths near properties, across various site visits between June 2024 and May 2025 to determine the following baseline information:

- The location of the residential elements of each property;
- The orientation and likely views from each property (including primary aspects and presence of windows);
- Layout and orientation of the gardens and property curtilage;
- Means of access and the likely views from private or shared driveways/ or access tracks (if applicable), experienced when approaching or departing from the property;
- The nature of existing views from the properties and their gardens, including the proximity and relationship of the properties to surrounding landform, landcover and visual foci and the scenic quality of views; and
- Potential screening provided by local variations in topography, the built environment and vegetation/tree cover within the surrounding landscape.

Preparation of Accompanying Visualisations

2.3.6 On the basis of guidance included in LI TGN 2/19, indicative wirelines based on a bare ground digital terrain model were generated, using Blender. Each wireline represents either an individual property or a group of nearby properties that would have similar views. The illustrative wirelines are presented in **Volume 4 c** of the EIAR. They are centred on the closest tower to each respective property/ property group and illustrate a 90° angle of view, with a 1.5 m viewing height. Multiple 90° views are included where applicable. For representative wireline locations within 170 m of the Alignment, which was the 'trigger for consideration' in the routing process, a second wireline presenting a 53.5° included angle of view is also provided. Wirelines with a 53.5° included angle of view best represent the field of vision experienced by a human when viewing a scene. It therefore provides a more realistic representation of how the Proposed Development would look. However, they can only show a small section of the Proposed Development, and so 90° views have been used more widely so that context can be included.

- 2.3.7 The illustrative wirelines show the proposed towers and conductors only. Other components of the Proposed Development such as access tracks are considered to have limited potential to affect 'living conditions'. As such they are not included in the wireline images in **Figures A9.3.2a to A9.3.74 (Volume 4 c of the EIAR)**.
- 2.3.8 The HLOD has been considered as part of the assessment, but its effect is not illustrated on the wirelines. Although the HLOD provides flexibility for micro-siting of infrastructure, the location of towers as per the designed Alignment is considered to be the most realistic and likely project scenario. The wirelines therefore illustrate the most realistic and likely locations of towers based on the designed Alignment, and not any unknown variation that could arise if the HLOD were utilised. The extent of the HLOD, including agreed restrictions, is shown on **Figures 9.1-9.4 (Volume 3)** and **Figures A9.3.1a to A9.3.1y (Volume 3)**. It should also be noted that prior to any change being made to the Proposed Development within the horizontal or vertical LODs, a change control process would be undertaken to ensure that there is no unacceptable increase in adverse impacts as a result of the change. Further detail on the horizontal and vertical LOD is provided in Step 3 (see **Section 2.4**).
- 2.3.9 The wirelines are not necessarily representative of the primary outlook of the property and do not show features such as buildings and trees that may provide screening or filtering of views. It should therefore be noted that these indicative wirelines represent a 'maximum visibility scenario' which may potentially be experienced from the property or its curtilage. This should be borne in mind when using the images. The primary outlook of residential properties (outlook from main elevation of properties) is discussed in the assessment section which follows below.
- 2.3.10 Relevant cumulative developments are shown on the wirelines for properties with views of such developments and the Alignment. These are discussed in **Section 3** below.

2.4 Step 3 - Assessment of likely magnitude of effect on visual amenity

Sensitivity of Residential Receptors

- 2.4.1 LI TGN 2/19 considers residential receptors to be of high visual sensitivity in the context of RVAA and so this sensitivity has been applied to all properties.

Magnitude of Effect on Views and Visual Amenity

- 2.4.2 A judgement of magnitude of change of visual change that will be experienced from properties/ property groups has been made, with reference to the following factors:
- the distance of the property to the Alignment and the visibility of towers in views from the property;
 - the number and extent of towers visible, and their position within views from the property eg whether in primary or direct views from the property, in oblique views (at an angle to the main direction of view) or peripheral views (at the edge of a view), or visible from gardens and/or private drives;
 - the proportion of the skyline occupied by the Alignment and whether towers would be visible on more than one side of the property; The likely extent of external and internal areas of the property affected by views of towers; and
 - implementation of any embedded mitigation (eg, restrictions on the HLOD).
- 2.4.3 While the towers represent the most prominent elements of the Proposed Development, consideration has also been given to the conductors. Although visible to humans, bird flight diverters installed on the OHL would be of a size and scale which would not result in visual effects that would be any greater than that of the towers. During the hours of darkness, the visibility of any luminescent or glow in the dark features would not be so notable as to result in a magnitude of change which would result in the breach of the RVAT. The description of magnitude of visual change considers views from all parts of the property and forms a judgement 'in the round', focussing on how the Alignment would impact on the visual amenity of residents using the property.
- 2.4.4 Magnitude of visual change is expressed on a relative scale, as set out in **Table 9.3.1: Magnitude of Visual Change** below.

Table 9.3.1: Magnitude of Visual Change

Magnitude of effect on Visual Amenity	Indicative Description
High	The property would be affected by a large change to views/visual amenity in the round. For example, the Proposed Development will be a key/defining element in a view from the property and garden, especially if it is in the primary outlook, or will be

Magnitude of effect on Visual Amenity	Indicative Description
	clearly discernible from more than one aspect (including the primary outlook of the property).
Medium	The property would be affected by a moderate change to views/visual amenity in the round. For example, the Proposed Development will be clearly discernible from at least one aspect of the house and/or garden but would not be the key defining feature of views experienced from the property (either because of the distance from the pylons, location of pylons in relation to the property or the presence of screening).
Low	The property would be affected by a small change to views/visual amenity in the round. For example, the Proposed Development will be visible but would have relatively little influence on visual amenity of residents using the house and/or garden, perhaps due to distance from the Proposed Development or the presence of screening.
Barely Perceptible	The Proposed Development may go unnoticed, or is not visible, and therefore has not been assessed in the detailed assessment.

- 2.4.5 Judgements on the magnitude of change take into consideration the potential for the Alignment to move closer to residential properties due to the HLOD. The HLOD allows for horizontal micro-siting up to a maximum of 55 m for suspension towers and 100 m for angle towers, however in many locations the HLOD has been restricted to limit or prevent movement of the Alignment (see **Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations** in **Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description**). The magnitude of change therefore takes into consideration the implementation of embedded mitigation measures such as these restrictions on the HLOD.
- 2.4.6 There is a vertical LOD (VLOD) which allows for towers to be up to 9 m taller, with no tower being above an overall height of 72 m. It is considered that the 9 m VLOD is unlikely to increase the prominence and scale of towers to such an extent that the magnitude of change would increase to trigger a breach of the RVAT at any property included in this assessment. The increase in scale of towers due to the VLOD would be most notable from the properties closest to the Alignment, however the HLOD has been restricted in many locations to limit or completely prevent movement of the Alignment. Given the separation that would be maintained between the properties and the towers, it is not considered that a 9 m increase due to the VLOD would cause the Proposed Development to breach the RVAT at any property included in this assessment.
- 2.4.7 For properties predicted to experience a **High** magnitude of change, the RVAA concludes with a judgement as to the potential effect on 'living conditions' and whether the RVAT would be breached, as described in Step 4 below.
- 2.4.8 For properties experiencing a **Barely Perceptible, Low** or **Medium** magnitude of change after Step 3 in the RVAA, it is considered that there is no potential for 'living conditions' to be affected, and it is not considered that the RVAT would be breached.

Cumulative Effects

- 2.4.9 Although LI TGN 2/19 states that future cumulative development is generally not a RVAA consideration, it also points out that in certain circumstances it may be appropriate to consider cumulative developments. In this case, the following cumulative developments that would be visible from relevant properties within the 225 m / 270 m study area are considered in terms of whether their presence will change the magnitude judgement made for such properties:
- Emmock and Tealing OHL Tie-Ins (proposed (scoping – application ref: ECU00005204));
 - Emmock 400 kV substation (proposed (submitted – application ref: 24/00699/FULN)); and
 - Hurlie 400 kV substation (proposed (submitted – application ref: APP/2024/1951)).

2.5 Step 4 – Forming the RVAA Judgement

- 2.5.1 The Residential Visual Amenity Threshold (RVAT) *“is the threshold at which the visual amenity of a residential property is changed and adversely affected to the extent that it may become a matter of Residential Amenity and which, if such is the case, competent, appropriately experienced planners will weigh this effect in their planning balance”* (LI Technical Guidance Note 2/19 Residential Visual Amenity Assessment).
- 2.5.2 As stated in the LI TGN 2/19, RVAA is only concerned with those properties in the highest magnitude and therefore only properties predicted to experience a **High** magnitude of change need to be assessed in terms of potential effect on ‘living conditions’. This judgement is intended to assist the decision maker in coming to the wider planning judgement on overall residential amenity, when considered within the context of other components (eg noise, dust and vibration). A property experiencing significant visual effects will not necessarily experience effects on residential visual amenity which are judged to breach the RVAT.
- 2.5.3 Previous cases demonstrate how Reporters and Inspectors have reached conclusions regarding residential visual amenity and whether effects would be of such a level to become a matter of public interest or not. An example from a wind farm proposal set out in Appendix 1 of LI TGN 2/19 states *“The planning system is designed to protect the public rather than private interests, but both interests may coincide where, for example, visual intrusion is of such magnitude as to render a property an unattractive place in which to live. This is because it is not in the public interest to create such living conditions where they did not exist before. Thus, I do not consider that simply being able to see a turbine or turbines from a particular window or part of the garden of a house is sufficient reason to find the visual impact unacceptable (even though a particular occupier might find it objectionable)”*⁴.
- 2.5.4 The RVAT is judged by considering whether the Alignment, for example:
- interrupts the only available view from a property by introducing engineered and/or industrial looking development into views; or
 - is overwhelming or overbearing (dominating due to the scale and location of development) in views in all directions from the property; or
 - is located in such proximity that the scale and dominance is exacerbated, and may appear that the Alignment looms over the property; or
 - has an inescapable influence from the property and its curtilage.

⁴ The Landscape Institute, February 2019. Technical Guidance Note 2/19: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA), Appendix 1 - Planning Precedent, page 21

3. ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS ON RESIDENTIAL VISUAL AMENITY

- 3.1.1 This section sets out the detailed assessment of effects on views and visual amenity for each individual property or group of properties taken forward for detailed assessment.
- 3.1.2 There are 122 habitable residential buildings within the 225 m / 270 m study area (of which 78 have been formed into 19 groups). These were identified using OS Address Data, and ZTV analysis confirmed theoretical visibility from all of them. Properties have been grouped where they have similar geographic locations and are likely to experience views that are similar enough, in terms of outlook and level of screening around the properties, that the same conclusions would be drawn in relation to each property.
- 3.1.3 **Table 9.3.2 to Table 9.3.7** below present baseline considerations (Step 2), the detailed assessments (Step 3) and the RVAA judgement (Step 4) for each property/property group within 225 m of the Alignment at suspension towers and 270 m from the Alignment at angle towers across Section A to F of the Proposed Development. The assessment should be read in conjunction with the accompanying figures (see **Volume 3, Figures A9.3.1a to A9.3.1y: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development** and representative wirelines (see **Volume 4 c, Figures A9.3.2 to A9.3.74**).
- 3.1.4 For each property/property group, **Table 9.3.2 to Table 9.3.7** the grid reference, property name (as given by OS AddressBase Plus data) and details of distance and viewing direction towards the Alignment is given. Surveys of properties and property groups were undertaken from publicly accessible locations nearby the properties (for example from adjacent public roads or access tracks). Surveyors did not go into private properties or their curtilages. It is standard practice to undertake surveys from publicly accessible locations. As properties were surveyed from publicly accessible locations, it has not been possible to confirm the primary view direction of some properties, so this has been inferred based on desk-based and field survey. The approach taken does not present substantive limitations on the authors' ability to undertake the RVAT judgement.

SECTION A

3.1.5 The Alignment would be visible from five residential properties/ property groups within the RVAA study area (225 m from suspension towers and 270 m from angle towers) in Section A. From each of these properties the Alignment would result in a **High** magnitude of change however would not be so overbearing or dominant in views as to breach the RVAT. At the property of Dunian, located to the south of the Sidlaw Hills, this conclusion has been made based on the position of proposed towers in oblique views rather than in direct views from the primary elevation of the property, as well as the sense of separation afforded by the intervening minor road that is located between the property and Proposed Development. The conclusion also takes into account a restriction on the HLOD which would limit movement of the Alignment to 15 m. From Prieston Hill, given the closest tower would be seen to the northwest, views from the primary elevation would be more distant and oblique, and that southeastern views would be unaffected, no breach of the RVAT is expected. From Grieve's House, the closest towers would sit behind the immediate skyline, creating a sense of separation. As such there would be no breach of the RVAT at this property. The conclusion also takes into account a restriction on the HLOD which would limit movement of the Alignment to 25 m. From 5 Plans for Thornton, views of the Alignment from the primary elevation of the property would be oblique and partially screened by intervening vegetation, resulting in no breach of the RVAT. The conclusion also takes into account a restriction on the HLOD which would limit movement of the Alignment to 25 m. From Jericho, the closest towers would be seen to the rear of the properties and would be partially screened by intervening vegetation. Primary views would remain largely unchanged with towers only visible at greater distances and in peripheral views. As such there would be no breach of the RVAT at this property group.

Table 9.3.2: Section A - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity

Section A						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
Sole	338323, 738277	159	187 Southwest S203	<u>Dunian</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to the north (rear) and south (front) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1a: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the south. Gardens are located to the north and south of the property with a driveway to the southeast connecting the property to the minor road to the south. Views from the primary elevation (south) and front garden are open and overlook an adjacent field and minor road in the foreground to the south. A small cluster of broadleaf trees is located to the southwest along the minor road which	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S203), an angle tower, would be located to the southwest at a distance of approximately 187 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figures A9.3.2a-b: Dunian). It would be seen in an oblique direction from the primary elevation and southern gardens and driveway, in a field on the opposite side of the minor road. This tower would be afforded some filtering by the small cluster of broadleaf trees along the minor road to the south, as well as a sense of separation by the intervening minor road. The tower would still appear a prominent vertical feature. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting potential easterly movement of the alignment towards the property to 15 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description).	Although the conductors would be visible from the only available view from the property, the closest towers (S203 and S204) would not occupy direct views as they would be seen in oblique views from the primary elevation. The Alignment would also be afforded a sense of separation from the property due to the intervening minor road to the south. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that easterly movement of the alignment towards the property is limited to 15 m.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				obscures some of the view in this direction. Beyond the minor road, descending fields are visible in the middle distance. In longer-distance views to the south, rising fields with scattered deciduous trees and shelterbelts form most of the southern skyline, with glimpsed views of more distant hills beyond. To the north, east and west the property is surrounded by mature coniferous trees which screen views in these directions from the property.	Tower S204 would also be visible in oblique views to the south of the property, although more distant (approximately 340 m). These towers and the conductors between them would occupy the only currently open outlook from the property. The design of the Alignment means that towers S203 and S204 would be visible in peripheral views from the primary elevation and not in direct views south from this elevation. Tower S202 would be 240 m to the northeast but would not be visible due to coniferous trees. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> The proposed Alyth to Tealing 275 kV OHL Tie-in would be visible beyond the Alignment, at a distance of approximately 260 m. Towers associated with this development would be visible between, yet beyond, Tower S203 and S204 of the Alignment, and therefore in direct views south from the primary elevation of the property. Together, the Alignment and the proposed Alyth to Tealing 275 kV OHL Tie-in would appear as prominent vertical features in the middle distance. The proposed Emmock 400 kV substation, and further proposed OHL tie-ins, would also be visible at greater distances and therefore less prominent. The cumulative magnitude of change is judged to be High.	Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	338963, 739627	212	223 Northwest S197	<u>Prieston Hill</u> This property is currently under construction (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1a: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). Once constructed, the property will consist of two parallel, long rectangular buildings which are one storey in height. These would be joined in the middle by a 1.5	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would be located approximately 212 m from the property. From the primary elevation (southeast), the closest tower would not be visible however the Alignment would be visible in oblique views crossing the lower slopes of the Sidlaw Hills towards Balluderon (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.3: Prieston Hill).	The closest tower would be seen on higher ground in a secondary outlook from the property. It would be seen rising above landform in the view, looking towards Craigowl Hill. Several other towers would be visible against the skyline in the middle distance, including angle tower

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				storey section with dormers. The northwestern single storey part of the building will be partly built into the existing slope. It appears that primary views will be orientated to the southwest, looking out across the lower slopes of the Sidlaw Hills towards lower lying agricultural land in the south. Outlooks will also be afforded northeast and southeast. Views to the northwest would be limited from the property itself as the part of the building to the northwest would be built into the slope and have no windows facing northwest. A garden area will primarily be to the southwest of the property although additional garden space will be provided in the courtyard area enclosed by the building. The property is accessed from the southeast. From the primary elevation, to the southwest, long distance visibility would be afforded across the gently declining landform. Similarly, the view to the southeast would be open and long ranging. To the northwest, views are foreshortened by rising landform of the base of Craigowl Hill and Prieston Hill, the summits of which are clearly visible in the middle distance.	The Alignment would be visible from northwest to southwest across a wide angle of the close and middle distance view. Steel lattice towers, particularly Tower S197 which is the closest tower (approximately 223 m away) would appear as large scale and prominent features, located on higher ground compared to the property. The tower would be seen in pitched views and would be partially backclothed by the Sidlaw Hills but would extend above the elevated horizon. The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought 55 m closer to the property, increasing the prominence of S197 in the view. To the north, the Alignment would be partially backclothed by Gallow Hill in the middle to far distance, with angle tower S196 seen rising above landform. Looking southwest from the primary elevation, the Alignment would rise above the distant skyline as it descends the lower slopes of the Sidlaw Hills. The closer towers would be seen at an oblique angle, but with distance would become increasingly backclothed by distant landform. With distance the towers would cross the main view as it routes towards the substation, but this is at distances of over 1.4 km. Views southeast would be unaffected by the Alignment. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> The proposed Alyth to Tealing 275 kV OHL Tie-in would be visible beyond the Alignment from the primary elevation, at a distance of approximately 1.4 km. Towers associated with this development would be visible in direct views to the southwest, however at a distance of 1.4 km would likely appear largely backclothed by landform and vegetation. The proposed Emmock 400 kV substation, and further proposed OHL tie-ins, would also be visible at greater distances and at a more oblique	S196 to the north. Several towers would be visible from the primary outlook of the property; however, would be seen at an oblique angle and would become increasingly backclothed with distance. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Section A						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
					angle to the main direction of view, and therefore would be less prominent. The cumulative magnitude of change is judged to be Low .	
Sole	340378, 745688	197	200 Northwest S175	<u>Grieve's House, Upper Haystone</u> Detached single storey property orientated to the east (rear) and west (front) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1b: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the west. Gardens are located to the north, east and west of the property. The property appears to sit in a dip and is surrounded by rising ground to the south and west. From the primary elevation (west) and garden to the west, views are open and overlook adjacent arable fields which rise in elevation to the west. Similar views of rising agricultural land are obtained from the southern elevation, limiting longer ranging views in this direction. To the north and east, the property is surrounded by mature broadleaf trees which filter views in these directions from the property.	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would be located approximately 197 m from the property. From the primary elevation, the Alignment would occupy a wide horizontal extent of western views (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.4: Grieve's House). Steel lattice towers, particularly Tower S175 which is the closest tower (approximately 200 m away) would appear as large scale and prominent features, located on higher ground but beyond the skyline of elevated, undulating fields. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting potential movement of the Alignment east towards the property to 25 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Views of the Alignment would also be available from the southern elevation of the property. From this elevation, Towers S176 and S177 would be visible in oblique views towards the southwest, where they would appear to sit on the elevated horizon at distances of approximately 310 m and 440 m, respectively. The intervening landform and woodland would screen visibility of more distant towers to the south. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	The closest tower would be seen on higher ground from the main outlook from the property. However, it would be partially screened by the immediate skyline formed by intervening undulating fields. The angle tower to the west will be seen in oblique views at greater distance and will also be behind the immediate skyline. Other towers would be seen in the distance to the south. However, the HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting potential easterly movement of the Alignment towards the property to 25 m. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	340718, 746529	158	233 South S173	<u>5 Plans of Thornton</u> Detached property orientated to the north (front) and south (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1c: Residential	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would be visible in direct views to the south from the rear elevation, at distances of approximately 158 m. In these views, the closest Tower	The closest tower would be seen at distances of approximately 233 m from the southern elevation of the property. Other towers

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the north. Gardens surround the property in all direction with an access track to the north of the property. Views from the primary elevation (north) of the property overlook the front garden and access track. Views of flat, medium scale arable fields are available to the north and from the access track. Scattered broadleaf trees along the northern boundary of the property's curtilage partially filter views. Views to the east and west are partially obscured by nearby vegetation within the curtilage. More open views across agricultural land are experienced from the southern elevation, with distant views of Hayston Hill and Kincaldrum Hill forming an elevated ridge horizon. Scattered trees along the southern boundary of the property would provide localised filtering of views in this direction.	(S173) would be visible at a distance of approximately 233 m forming a prominent feature, extending above the skyline formed by Hayston Hill and Kincaldrum Hill beyond, which provide a small amount of backclothing of the lower tower (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.5a-b: 5 Plans Of Thornton). The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting potential movement of the Alignment north towards the property to 25 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). The next closest Tower (S172) located approximately 270 m to the east would be visible in direct views from the eastern elevation and in oblique views from the northern (primary) elevation. The tower would be partially filtered by mature broadleaved trees along the eastern boundary. Views from the western elevation of the property would be unaffected by the Alignment. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	would be visible extending further to the south. However, visibility of the Alignment from the primary elevation (north) would be limited to oblique views to the northeast, where towers would be seen at a greater distance and would be partially screened by mature vegetation within the grounds of the property. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure the Alignment could only be placed up to 25 m closer to the property. Given that the Alignment would not be visible in direct views from the primary elevation of the property, and that the closest tower to the south is not judged to be overbearing in views, views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Group	340833, 746952	240	241 east S171	<u>Jericho</u> A row of single-storey, semi-detached properties all orientated with primary outlooks west (front), secondary outlooks east (rear) across private gardens, and occasional outlooks north and south towards driveways and other buildings in the row (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1c: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed	<u>Alignment</u> The closest Tower (S171) would be located to the east at a distance of approximately 241 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.6: 5 Jericho). The Alignment would not be seen in direct views from the primary elevation (west) of these properties. More distant towers (eg S173) would be seen at an oblique angle and likely filtered by vegetation along the access road.	The closest Tower (S171) would be visible in direct views from the secondary (east) elevation of these properties, at a distance of 241 m. It would be afforded some screening by woodland to the west of the tower, particularly for the more southerly properties within the group. Further towers (eg S170

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				Development). The properties are directly adjacent to a minor road which runs north-south, meeting the A94 to the north. Gardens and property curtilages are largely bordered by low hedges and shrubs, with views afforded beyond these across the neighbouring fields. Mature deciduous trees sparsely line the field to the east of the property row, with a denser block of woodland in the southeast corner of the field, partially screening outward views in this direction. Medium distance visibility is glimpsed beyond the trees, looking towards Brighton Hill. Views west are partially filtered by roadside vegetation, with intermittent medium distance visibility afforded, looking towards the wooded Hunters Hill. Glimpsed far distance views north are afforded from the minor road serving the properties, towards the Angus Hills. Views south look towards Hayston Hill in the middle distance.	The Alignment would be seen in secondary views east and southeast from the properties and curtilages, with the tower rising above the height of the trees lining the adjacent field. Some filtering of the tower is afforded by the trees, particularly from the south of the property group where the tower would be viewed directly east beyond the woodland block. From further north in the property group, tower S171 would be seen at an oblique angle from the rear elevation and gardens of the properties. The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought up to 100 m closer to the group, increasing the prominence of Tower S171 in the view. Tower S172 would also be seen in oblique views at a distance of approximately 340 m to the southeast of the property group where it would be located in open fields. From this location, Tower S171 would be less prominent in views due to intervening vegetation. The HLOD has been restricted on the north side of the Alignment at Tower S172, limiting potential movement of the Alignment to 10 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Properties within the group as well as roadside vegetation screen views southwest towards Tower S173 and beyond, and northeast towards S170 and beyond. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	and S172) would be visible, however these would be seen in oblique views from the rear of these properties. Views from the primary (western) elevation would be largely unchanged, and peripheral views of distant towers would be afforded some screening by vegetation. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction at Tower S172 would ensure the Alignment could only be placed up to 10 m closer to the properties. Overall, the closest tower is not judged to be overbearing in views from this property group and given that views from the primary elevation, would be largely limited to oblique views of towers over 600 m away, the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

SECTION B

3.1.6 The Proposed Development would be visible from 14 residential properties/ property groups within the RVAA study area (225 m from suspension towers and 270 m from angle towers) in Section B. Ten of these 14 properties/groups would experience a **High** magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development; however, the Proposed Development would not be so overbearing or dominant in views as to breach the RVAT at any of these properties. Factors that contribute to these findings include visibility of towers in oblique or peripheral views rather than direct views from the primary elevation of properties, such as at Cairnwell, as well as filtering offered by intervening vegetation, for example at Woodhead of Ballinshoe, the Cairn, the Farmhouse at Baldoukie, Foreside of Cairn, and Craigeassie Farm. Partial screening of the Alignment offered by vegetation/ woodland or adjacent non-residential buildings is also a contributing factor that reduces the dominance of the Alignment and therefore no breach of the RVAT, for example at Haughs of Ballinshoe Farm and Barnsdale where adjacent farm buildings would provide partial screening. At Wolflaw, views from the primary elevation would not be altered, resulting in the Proposed Development not being so overbearing as to breach the RVAT. Where intervening roads or farm tracks create a sense of separation between a property and the Proposed Development, this has also been considered to reduce the dominance of the Proposed Development, for example at the group of properties at Balmadity Farm House. The conclusions of the RVAAs of Woodhead of Ballinshoe, Wolflaw, the Cairn, the Farmhouse at Baldoukie, Knowe Cottage, Balmadity Farm House, Dunswood, and Lochty Houses takes into account HLOD restrictions that would limit movement of the Alignment to these properties.

Table 9.3.3: Section B - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity

Section B						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
Sole	342163, 752256	116	162 East S156	<u>Woodhead of Ballinshoe</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1d: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southeast. Gardens are located to the southeast of the property with an access track to the west connecting the property to the minor road to the north. Views from the primary elevation (southeast) and front garden are open and overlook gradually descending arable fields in the foreground and middle distance. A small number of individual broadleaf trees along the southern and eastern curtilage boundaries partially obscure views to the east and southwest from the primary elevation and	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S156) would be located to the east at a distance of approximately 162 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.7a-d: Woodhead Of Ballinshoe). It would be seen in an oblique view from the primary elevation and southern gardens, in an adjacent field. This tower would be afforded some filtering by garden vegetation and broadleaf trees along the eastern garden boundary. The tower would appear as a prominent vertical feature where seen above or through gaps in this intervening vegetation, as well as from the northeastern elevation where views would be more open. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting northerly movement of the Alignment toward the property to 10 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Although conductors would be visible in direct views southeast from the primary elevation, the design of the	Although the conductors would be visible in direct views from the primary elevation, the closest towers (S156 and S157) would be seen in oblique and peripheral views, rather than in direct views. The Alignment would also be afforded filtering from the primary elevation due to garden vegetation and broadleaf trees along the garden boundaries. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that the Alignment could only be placed up to 10 m closer to the property. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in

Section B						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				garden. Beyond the arable fields to the south, hills that form the southern side of Strathmore can be seen forming the distant backdrop. From the eastern and western elevations of the property, views overlook adjacent arable fields, with views to the north largely screened by associated farm buildings to the north of the property.	Alignment means that Tower S156 and the next closest Tower (S157) would be visible in peripheral views only. Further towers to the northeast and southwest would also be visible in oblique views from the primary, northeastern and southwestern elevations, but at greater distances. Views to the north from the property would remain unaltered. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Group	342730, 753170	213	236 South S154	<u>Haughs of Ballinshoe Farm and Barnsdale</u> One 1.5 storey and one single storey detached property orientated to the south (front) and north (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1e: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation of both properties appears to be to the south. At Haughs of Ballinshoe Farm, gardens are located to the south and east of the property, bisected by a driveway. An industrial yard associated with the property is located to the north and west. At Barnsdale, gardens are located to the south, with adjacent farm buildings to the east and southeast. Views from the primary elevation (south) and southern gardens are open and overlook arable fields which occupy the foreground and middle distance views. In the distance, hills that form the southern side of Strathmore can be seen forming the backdrop. To the north, views are long ranging and overlook more arable fields, with the Braes of	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S154) would be located to the south at a distance of approximately 236 m from the group. This tower would be seen in direct views from the primary elevation and gardens of both properties, forming a large scale feature in the view (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.8: Haughs of Ballinshoe Farm). The HLOD would allow Tower S154 to be brought up to 55 m closer to the group, potentially slightly increasing the prominence of Tower S154 in the view. Potential easterly movement of Tower S154 could result in it occupying more direct views from the primary elevations of the group. Tower S155 to the southwest would also be visible from the primary and western elevations of the properties but in oblique views and at a greater distance (approximately 570 m). Together, these towers and the conductors running between them would occupy a wide horizontal extent of views to the south from these properties. The HLOD would allow Tower S155 to be brought up to 100 m closer to the group, potentially slightly increasing the prominence of the tower in views.	The closest tower would be visible in direct views from the primary elevation of these properties, with further towers visible in oblique views but at greater distances. Other towers would be seen in direct views to the east but partially obscured by adjacent farm buildings. Overall, the closest tower is not judged to be overbearing in views from this property and given the availability of unaltered views to the north, the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Section B						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				Angus visible in the distance. To the west, views are generally contained by a belt of coniferous trees in the middle distance, and to the east views are contained by the farm buildings east of Barnsdale.	Tower S153 would be partially visible to the east at a distance of approximately 290 m. This tower would be partially obscured by adjacent farm buildings to the east of Barnsdale. Views from the northern elevation of these properties would not be affected by the Alignment. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	
Sole	344885, 755746	159	178 West S145	<u>Wolflaw</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1f: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southeast. Gardens are located to the southeast of the property with an access track to the southwest. A farm yard is located to the north of the property with associated farm buildings adjacent to the east and northeast. Views from the primary elevation (southeast) and front garden are generally open and overlook gradually descending arable fields in the foreground and middle distance. A small block of coniferous trees in the foreground to the southeast obscures oblique views from the primary elevation in this direction. Beyond the arable fields to the south, hills that form the southern side of Strathmore can be seen forming the distant backdrop. Views in other directions overlook the surrounding farm yard, with glimpsed views of	<u>Alignment</u> The conductors of the Alignment would be visible in direct views from the northwestern (rear) elevation of the property and surrounding property curtilage. The closest tower (S145) would be visible in oblique views from this elevation, at a distance of approximately 178 m. This tower would also be visible in direct views to the west. Due to the position and proximity, and size and scale of the tower, it would appear as a large scale feature standing above the horizon (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.10a-b: Wolflaw). The HLOD has been restricted at this location: easterly movement of Tower S145 has been prevented and as such there is no potential for the Alignment to be brought any closer to this property (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). A second tower (S144) would also be visible from the rear elevation in oblique views to the north, however at a greater distance (approximately 360 m). The primary (southeastern) elevation of the property faces away from the Alignment, and as such views from this elevation would not be altered. The magnitude of change is judged to be High.	The closest tower would be visible in oblique views from the rear (northwestern) elevation of the property and in direct views to the west from parts of the property curtilage. However, the HLOD restriction would ensure that the tower could not be placed any closer to the property. Furthermore, given that views from the primary elevation would not be altered by the Alignment and the closest tower would not be overbearing, the Proposed Development would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Section B						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				the surrounding fields between gaps in intervening boundary vegetation. Views to the northeast from the property are generally contained by the associated farm buildings.	<u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	344510, 755830	222	224 Southeast S145	<u>Cairnwell</u> A one-storey property with multiple outhouses, situated within a hedge lined garden curtilage. The property is accessed by a minor road off the B957 to the northwest, which also leads to other properties (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1f: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary outlook appears to be south, across a private garden which surrounds the property to the south and west. However, views are experienced in all directions. Along the property boundary, several deciduous trees partially filter outward views, particularly in views north and east, where a detached garage also limits outward views. The views south and west are more open. Views south overlook the open field adjacent to the garden, with trees located along King's Burn and field boundaries occupying the middle distance view. The far distance view is occupied by the low rounded ridgeline formed by Carse Hill and Hill of Finavon, beyond the A90. Similarly, deciduous vegetation lining King's Burn is visible in views west.	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would be visible in direct views from the primary orientation of this property, occupying a wide angle of the views from east to southwest (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.9: Cairnwell). The closest tower (S145) would be seen at a distance of approximately 224 m in oblique views from the primary (southern) outlook. The base of the tower would be partially screened by vegetation lining the field boundary to the southeast of the property but would extend above the treeline and horizon of the distant landform of Carse Hill. This intervening vegetation would help to provide a sense of separation between the property and tower. At Tower S145, the HLOD has been limited both on the western side of the Alignment, with the western side (closer to the property) limited to 35 m. Further towers including S146 to the south would also be visible in direct views from the primary outlook albeit at a greater distance (approximately 460 m). Tower S146 would be seen beyond the vegetation lining King's Burn. Tower S144 would also be glimpsed to the northeast at a distance of 442 m, but views would be partially filtered by vegetation lining the property boundary. The magnitude of change is judged to be High . <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	The closest tower (S145) would be visible in oblique views from the primary elevation (south) of the property and from the property curtilage. Conductors would be visible crossing between Towers S145 and S146 in the main view south, with Tower S146 being located approximately 460 m away. The closest tower would be seen at an oblique view and would be afforded some screening by vegetation which would help create a sense of separation. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Tower S145 could only be brought up to 35 m closer to the property. Also, the northern and western elevations of the property would be unaffected. Therefore, it is considered that the Proposed Development would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Section B						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
Group	344614, 756080	208	231 East S144	<u>Foreside of Cairn</u> Group of three 1.5 storey properties orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1f: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation of these properties appears to be to the southeast. Gardens are generally located to the southeast of the properties with driveways to the southeast. The group is surrounded by mixed woodland to the north and east and scattered trees to the west. Views from the primary elevation (southeast) and front garden of these properties are partially contained by garden vegetation and broadleaf trees along the southeastern curtilage boundaries. There are glimpsed views of the B957 immediately south and arable fields beyond. Longer distance views to the southeast are largely contained by undulating landforms and scattered broadleaf trees in the middle distance. There are some glimpsed views of more distant hills beyond. Views in other directions from these properties are screened by the surrounding vegetation and mixed woodland.	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would be visible in direct views from the primary elevation of this group. Views would be filtered to varying degrees due to vegetation and trees along the southeastern curtilage boundaries. The closest tower (S144) located approximately 231 m to the east, would be partially visible in oblique views from the primary elevations and gardens, also filtered by the surrounding trees and vegetation. Given the height of the Alignment (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.11: Foreside of Cairn), Tower S144 would be visible extending above the trees in views from the properties' curtilages, especially if the Alignment was brought up to 55 m closer due to the HLOD. Tower S145 would also be visible from the primary elevations and gardens in oblique views to the south. It would be partially obscured by intervening vegetation and seen at a greater distance (approximately 370 m). The HLOD could enable Tower S145 to be placed up to 55 m northeast. This could potentially result in Tower S145 being seen from more direct views from the primary elevation of the property, however, would still be seen at greater distances than the closest towers. While the Alignment would be seen continuing south across the fields, it would be partially filtered by trees and would be afforded a sense of separation due to the intervening B957 to the south. The Alignment would not be visible in other directions from these properties due to screening provided by the surrounding mixed woodland. The magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	No potential for RVAT breach.

Section B						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
Sole	344774, 756574	220	232 Southeast S143	<u>The Cairn</u> A detached two-storey property orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1f: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation is to the southeast. The property is situated within a large curtilage primarily made up of a garden that wraps around the property and an area of parkland located to the southeast. There are outhouses located to the northwest. The garden and parkland have several mature deciduous trees that surround the property and the curtilage is surrounded by woodland to the north, northwest, and west. This woodland adjoins the riparian woodland of the River South Esk. The property is accessed by a private road that connects to the B957 to the southeast. Views from the primary elevation (southeast) look out onto the garden, beyond which are gently rolling arable fields interspersed with occasional field boundary trees and pockets of woodland. Views from the rear (northwest) are contained to close distances by woodland and outhouses. Views from a tertiary elevation (southwest) overlook the garden and are contained to close distances by woodland. Views from the remaining elevation (northeast facing) overlook the garden and an arable field, the view is contained to the middle distance by the riparian woodland of the River South Esk.	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S143) would be located approximately 232 m to the southeast (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.12: The Cairn). It would be seen in the arable field adjacent to the area of parkland and would be visible in direct views from the primary elevation of the property, garden, and parkland. Intervening trees would provide partial filtering. Also seen from the primary elevation, garden, and parkland albeit from an oblique direction would be Tower S144, seen at a greater distance of approximately 477 m. Tower S144 would be afforded slightly more filtering as the greater intervening distance encompasses a higher number of trees. Tower S142 would be seen in direct views from the northeastern elevation, at a distance of approximately 443 m. However, this tower would be afforded screening by intervening woodland and standalone trees, although the top of the tower would be visible above the treeline. Tower S142 would also be afforded a sense of separation by River South Esk. Despite the partial filtering afforded by intervening woodland and standalone trees, the closest towers would still appear as prominent, large-scale vertical features. The HLOD has been restricted at this location on the western side to limit potential westerly movement of the Alignment 20 m between Towers S144 and S142. This is in order to maintain separation between the Alignment and the property (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	Although Towers S143 and S144 would be seen from the primary elevation of the property, the intervening distance and partial filtering afforded by intervening vegetation prevents the Alignment from appearing overbearing at this property. The HLOD would ensure that the Alignment could only be brought up to 20 m closer to the property. Views from the northeastern elevation would be largely screened due to the strong presence of mature woodland, and views north and west would be unaffected by the Alignment. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Section B						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
Sole	345425, 757021	241	244 Northwest S141	<u>Craigeassie Farm</u> Detached property which appears to be orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1e: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southeast, with secondary views from the southwestern elevation which features a conservatory. Gardens surround the property except where they are interrupted by farm buildings located to the northeast. The garden contains mature standalone broadleaf trees and is surrounded by pockets of deciduous woodland that blend into the riparian woodland of the River South Esk. The driveway is located to the southeast of the property and connects it to the B957. Views from the primary elevation overlook the front garden and driveway, with views contained by mature trees to the south along the drive, and southern boundary. Beyond the garden is a small field, the southern edge of which is bounded by a thick conifer shelterbelt. Views to the southwest extend across the garden and are contained to close distances by the riparian woodland of River South Esk. Views from the rear of the property (northeast facing) are contained to close distances by farm buildings. Views from the remaining elevation (northwest facing) are contained to close distances on the ground floor by outhouses. Views from the upper floor are likely longer, looking out across outhouses, the garden, a field, and the riparian woodland of River South Esk.	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S141), an angle tower, would be located approximately 244 m to the northwest. It would be seen on the other side of the River South Esk in oblique views from a tertiary elevation (northwest facing) and the garden (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.13: Craigeassie Farm). The tower would be located at the top of a steep slope rising from the River South Esk, and as such would appear more elevated than the property. The tower would be afforded filtering from intervening trees and the riparian woodland of River South Esk; however, it would still appear to extend above the skyline. The River South Esk would provide a sense of separation from the tower. However, the HLOD would allow the tower to move up to 100 m to the northeast, in which case the tower would be seen in more direct views. Another Tower (S142) would be seen at a greater distance of approximately 377 m to the southwest. This tower would be seen in direct views from the southwestern elevation and the garden. Again, intervening woodland and standalone trees would provide filtering of the towers. The River South Esk would also provide a sense of separation from the tower. The HLOD would allow Tower S141 to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property, increasing the prominence of the tower in the view. If this tower were to move in a northeasterly direction, the tower would then be visible in direct views as opposed to oblique. Similarly, the HLOD would allow Tower 142 to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property. However, the HLOD would still result in the towers being located to the west of the River and the property would be afforded a sense of separation. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u>	While Tower S142 would be seen in direct views from the southwestern elevation of the property, the intervening distance, filtering by woodland and trees, and a sense of separation provided by the River South Esk would ensure that the tower would not be an overbearing presence at the property. Tower S141, while closer to the property and in a more elevated position, would also be afforded similar filtering and a sense of separation by the River. Given views from the southeastern (primary) and views from other elevations would be partly filtered or seen at an oblique angle, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Alignment as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Section B						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
					No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	346569, 758749	189	190 Southeast S135	<u>The Farmhouse, Baldoukie</u> Detached two storey property orientated to the north (rear) and south (front) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1g: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the south. Gardens are located to the west of the property and associated farm buildings are located to the north and northwest. An access track leads to the property from the north. Views from the primary elevation (south) and gardens to the west are generally open and overlook gradually descending arable fields in the foreground and middle distance. In longer distance views, the hills that form the southern side of Strathmore can be seen forming the backdrop to the south. Some of these views are likely to be partially obscured by vegetation and broadleaf trees along the southern curtilage boundary. Views to the east and west are obscured by boundary vegetation and broadleaf trees, although views to the west from the western garden are more open and overlook surrounding fields. Views to the north from the property and gardens are contained by the associated farm buildings to the north and northwest.	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would be seen in middle distance views across the agricultural fields to the south. The closest tower (S135) would be located to the southeast at a distance of approximately 190 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.14: The Farmhouse). It would be seen in an oblique direction from the primary and eastern elevation and gardens, and in more direct views from the access track. This view would be afforded some filtering by garden vegetation and broadleaf trees within and along the curtilage boundaries. The tower would still appear a prominent vertical feature. The HLOD has been restricted on the western side of the Alignment at this location, to prevent any potential movement closer to this property (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Tower S136 would also be visible from the primary elevation and gardens in direct views to the south, however at a greater distance (approximately 350 m). Towers further northeast would be visible in oblique views from the eastern elevation of the property. Views from the western and northern elevations of this property would not be affected by the Alignment. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	The closest tower would not be visible in direct views from the primary elevation and would be partially obscured by garden and boundary vegetation. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that the Alignment could not be moved at this location. Given this, and that views to the north and west from the property would not be altered, it is considered that views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	346984, 759298	205	252 East S133	<u>Knowe Cottage</u> Detached single story property orientated to the north (rear) and south (front) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1g: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would be located approximately 205 m to the southeast of the property, with the closest tower (S133, an angle tower) located approximately 252 m to the east (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure	No potential for RVAT breach.

Section B						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				primary elevation appears to be to the south. Gardens are located to the north and south, with garden vegetation and a large hedgerow along the southern curtilage boundary. To the north and east, the property is surrounded by mixed woodland. Views from the primary elevation (south) are screened by the large hedgerow and broadleaf and coniferous trees along the southern boundary. Views to the north and east from the property and curtilage are contained by the surrounding mixed woodland in these directions. From the western elevation and in oblique views west from the primary elevation, there are some open views overlooking the minor road immediately west and across the adjacent arable fields beyond.	A9.3.15: Knowe Cottage). From the primary elevation, Tower S133 would sit in an oblique direction and largely screened by the large hedgerow and trees located along the southern curtilage boundary, limiting visibility of the upper extents of tower S133. Similar views would be experienced from the eastern elevation and the northern and southern gardens. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting potential westerly movement of the Alignment towards the property to 15 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Tower S134 would also be seen from the primary elevation, albeit at a greater distance of approximately 366 m. This tower would also be seen in an oblique direction and would be afforded the same partial screening by garden vegetation as Tower S133. However, the HLOD would enable Tower S134 to move up to 55 m closer to the property, increasing its prominence in views. From the western elevation, there is likely to be oblique views of more distant towers to the southwest as the Alignment extends into the distance. The magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	350112, 761598	219	247 North S122	<u>Boggie</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to the north (rear) and south (front) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1g: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the south. Gardens are located to the north, south and east of the property and associated farm buildings are located to the north. An access	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S122) would be located to the north at a distance of approximately 247 m from the property (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.16: Boggie). From the rear elevation, this tower would be partially obscured by the farm building to the north, with the upper extents of the tower still visible above the intervening building. Similar views would be obtained from the northern and eastern curtilages and access track; however, filtering would be afforded by Boggie Wood. The	No potential for RVAT breach.

Section B						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				track leads to the property from the east, connecting to the wider local road network. Views from the primary (southern) elevation overlook the gardens to the south of the property in the foreground, with adjacent arable fields beyond to the south forming the middle and longer distance views. Views to the east are filtered by garden vegetation as well as scattered broadleaf trees within the field immediately east of the property. Similarly, views to the west are largely filtered by a belt of broadleaf trees to the west of the property. To the north, views are generally contained by the associated farm building to the north, however there are glimpsed views of fields beyond and the Braes of Angus forming the backdrop in the distance. Boggie Wood, located to the northeast serves to screen views in this direction.	visible extent of Tower S122 would increase if it was located closer to the property (up to 55 m) due to the HLOD; however, the intervening features would still partially obscure this tower. Tower S123 located approximately 270 m in an oblique direction to the northwest would also be partially visible from parts of the northern curtilages; however, it would be partially screened by the farm building as well as the belt of broadleaf trees to the west. Given the primary elevation is located to the south, away from the Alignment, views from this elevation would not be affected. The magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Group	350630, 762186	184	203 Southeast S120	<u>Balmadity Farm House</u> Group of two adjoining properties, Balmadity Farm House and Balmadity Cottage (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1g: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The farm house is orientated to the northwest (rear) and southeast (front) whilst the cottage is adjoined to the north, orientated northeast (front) and southwest (rear). Gardens appear to be to the north, south and west of the properties, with a pocket of broadleaf trees along the western curtilage boundary of the properties. The primary elevation at Balmadity Farm House appears to be the southeast, and is generally open, overlooking adjacent arable	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S120) would be located to the southeast at a distance of approximately 203 m from the properties (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.17: Balmadity Farm House). From Balmadity Farm House, this tower would be visible in open direct views southeast as a prominent and large scale feature, standing high above the horizon. There would be limited features to screen or obscure the tower; however, a sense of separation would be afforded as the tower is located beyond a farm track that separates the adjacent fields to the southeast of the property group. Tower S120 would not be visible from the primary (eastern) elevation of the cottage; however, more distant towers to the east would be visible in oblique views southeast, as well as in oblique views from the primary elevation of the farm house.	The closest tower (S120) would be seen at distances of approximately 203 m from the primary elevation of the farm house. Other towers would be visible extending further to the east. However, Tower S120 would be afforded a sense of separation due to the distance and the intervening farm track between fields to the southeast. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that the tower could not be placed any closer to the farm house.

Section B						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				fields which form the foreground and middle distance views, backed by Weiris Wood also in the middle distance. Similar views are obtained from the primary elevation of the cottage however orientated to the east. Views to the west from these properties are largely screened by the pocket of broadleaf trees along the western boundary. Views to the north are obscured by more scattered broadleaf trees and associated farm buildings to the north.	At tower S120, the HLOD has been restricted on the northern side of the Alignment to prevent any potential movement closer to these properties (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). From the western elevation of the properties, views of the Alignment would be obscured by the pocket of broadleaf trees to the west of the properties. Views to the north would not be altered by the Alignment. The magnitude of change is judged to be High . <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	As such, the closest tower to the southeast is not judged to be overbearing in views, and the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	352783, 762234	197	231 Southwest S114	<u>Dunswood</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to west (front) and east (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1h: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the west. Gardens are located to the west and north, with a driveway to the west, providing access to and from the minor road to the north, and a large shed is located on the rear side of the property to the east. The eastern side of the property backs onto Lochty Wood. Views from the primary elevation (west) and gardens overlook an adjacent arable field to the west which occupies the foreground and middle distance, with Weiris Wood forming the horizon in the distance. These views are partially obscured by a few young scattered deciduous trees within the western garden. Views from the southern elevation overlook adjacent pastoral fields backed with longer	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would be located approximately 197 m to the south of the property. The closest tower (S114) would be located approximately 231 m to the southwest and would be visible in oblique views from the primary elevation (west). In these views, and in views from the property's gardens, the Alignment would be seen extending along the southwestern horizon with Tower S114 standing as a large scale prominent feature in the view (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.18: Dunswood). Tower S115 would be visible in more distant (approximately 530 m) and oblique views from the primary elevation. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting northerly movement of the Alignment between Towers S111 to S115 to 30 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Similar views would be obtained from the southern elevation of the property, where Tower S114 would also be seen in oblique southwesterly views, as well as more	Although the conductors would be visible in direct views from the southern elevation, the closest towers (S114 and S113) would be seen in oblique views, rather than in direct views, including from the primary elevation. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that the closest towers could only be placed up to 30 m closer to the property. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Section B						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				distance views contained by Duns Wood in the middle distance. To the north, views are filtered by broadleaf and coniferous trees and vegetation along the northern curtilage boundary, and views to the east are contained by the adjacent Lochty Wood.	distant towers including Tower S115 to the southwest and Tower S113 to the southeast. Tower S113 would also be partially visible from the eastern elevation of the property, above intervening woodland to the east. Views from the northern elevation of the property would not be affected by the Alignment. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	353827, 762282	175	213 Southeast S111	<u>Kirkside of Lochty</u> Detached two storey house orientated to the northeast (front) and southwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1i: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the northeast where views towards adjacent arable fields in this direction are partially obscured by a hedgerow and garden vegetation. Views in other directions from the property and gardens and curtilage are generally contained by surrounding broadleaf trees and woodland of Lochty Wood, including to the north, south and west. To the southwest, there is a gap in the surrounding woodland that allows some middle distance views across fields in this direction, however longer distance views are contained by further woodland to the west.	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S111) would be located to the southeast at a distance of approximately 213 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.19: Kirkside of Lochty). It would be partially visible in oblique views from the primary (northeastern) and southern elevations; however, garden vegetation and broadleaf woodland to the south of the property would partially screen tower S111, reducing visibility of the lower extents of the tower. From the western elevation of the property, towers to the southwest, including tower S112, would be visible in oblique views between the gap in surrounding woodland albeit at a greater distance than tower S111. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting northerly movement of the Alignment between towers S111-S115 to 30 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Views to the north from the property would not be altered by the Alignment. The magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u>	No potential for RVAT breach.

Section B						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
					No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Group	354078, 761962	184	194 Northwest S111	<u>Lochty Houses/ Culcairn</u> Row of eight semi-detached single and 1.5 storey properties orientated to the north (rear) and south (front) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1i: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation of these properties appears to be to the south. Gardens are generally located to the north and south. Views from the primary elevations (south) are generally open and overlook the minor road immediately south of these properties and the arable fields beyond which extend into the middle distance. Longer distance views in this direction are contained by gradually undulating landforms and belts of deciduous trees on the middle distant horizon. From some properties, views in this direction would be partially obscured by garden vegetation. Views from the northern (rear) elevations and gardens are also generally open, overlooking a foreground of arable fields backed by the Braes of Angus in the distance beyond to the north. From some properties, views in this direction would be partially obscured by garden vegetation. To the west, views overlook an arable field in the foreground with Lochty Wood in the middle distances, limiting any longer distance views west. Views to the east are longer ranging and overlook more arable fields. In the distance, there are glimpses of the Grampian Foothills beyond.	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would pass to the rear (north) of these properties and would occupy the entire available view in this direction. The closest tower (S111) would be located to the northwest at a distance of approximately 194 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.20: Lochty Houses/ Culcairn). It would be visible in oblique views from the northern (rear) elevations and gardens of these properties and would form a large scale and prominent feature. Vegetation along and within the rear garden boundaries of some properties would partially obscure this tower and is unlikely to fully screen it. Similar views would also be obtained from western elevations. Tower S110 would be visible in oblique views to the northeast, also forming a prominent feature albeit at a slightly greater distance (approximately 250 m). Similar views would be seen from the eastern elevation of 4 Lochty Houses. However, the views from the eastern elevations of the remaining properties are contained to close distances by neighbouring properties. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting southerly movement of Tower S111 towards the group to 30 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Views from the southern elevation of these properties would remain unchanged. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	Although the conductors would be visible in direct views from the northern elevations, the closest towers (S111 and S110) would be seen in oblique views, rather than in direct views. Similarly, these towers would also be visible in oblique views from the eastern and western elevations, and not in direct views. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that the closest tower (S111) could only be placed up to 30 m closer to the group. Given the oblique nature of views of the closest towers and the availability of unaltered views from the primary (southern) elevation of the properties, the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

SECTION C

3.1.7 The Proposed Development would be visible from 15 residential properties/ property groups within the RVAA study area (225 m from suspension towers and 270 m from angle towers) in Section C. Nine of these 15 properties/groups would experience a **High** magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development; however the Proposed Development would not be so overbearing or dominant in views as to breach the RVAT at any of these properties. Factors that contribute to these findings include visibility of towers in oblique or peripheral views rather than direct views from the primary elevation of properties, for example at Gungeon Cottage and Mains of Drumhendry Cottage, as well as views partially screened by nearby buildings and/or garden or surrounding vegetation, woodland, forestry, for example at Westerly, Northgate, and Mill of Cruik. Where intervening roads, farm tracks, or neighbouring curtilages create a sense of separation between a property and the Proposed Development, this has also been considered to reduce the dominance of the Proposed Development, for example at Mill of Balrownie and 4 Westside Cottages. The conclusions of the RVAAs of Gungeon Cottage, Nether Belliehill, Westerly, Northgate, Gawloch Farm, Hairycholm, the Bungalow at Primrosehill, Cowieshillfarm House, and Haughhead Cottages take into account the HLOD restrictions would limit or prevent movement of the Alignment closer to these properties.

Table 9.3.4: Section C - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity

Section C						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
Sole	356123, 763081	202	240 Southeast S104	<u>Gungeon Cottage</u> Detached single storey property orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1h: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southeast. Gardens are located to the southeast and the northwest of the property with a driveway to the southeast and south, connecting the property to the minor road to the east. Views from the primary elevation (southeast) and front garden are open, the view consists of a very gently undulating landform of arable fields interspersed with clusters of broadleaf trees. The sky seems very large and makes up a key component of the view. The minor road Gungeon Cottage is connected to extends to the southeast and is bordered by hedgerows. Views from the secondary elevation (northwest) also take in arable fields but the	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S104), an angle tower, would be located to the southeast at a distance of approximately 240 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.21: Gungeon Cottage). It would be seen in an oblique view from the primary elevation, southeastern gardens, and driveway in the field adjacent to the property. This tower would be afforded some partial filtering by garden vegetation. However, the tower would still appear as a large-scale, prominent, vertical feature. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting northerly movement of Tower S104 to 10 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). However, the HLOD could allow the tower to move further west, where it could be seen in direct views from the primary elevation. More oblique views from the primary elevation would show the Alignment continuing to the southwest. Oblique views of the Alignment continuing to the	Tower S104 would be visible from the primary elevation of the property in an oblique view. The HLOD restriction would ensure Tower S104 could only be placed up to 10 m closer to the property, although it may appear in more direct views if sited further west. Given views from other elevations would be unaffected, Tower S104 is not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVA A Findings (Step 4)
				view is contained to the middle distances by the swathe of mature woodland to the north.	northeast would be screened by Belliehill Wood in the northeast. Views from other elevations of the property would not be affected as these are facing away from the Alignment. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	356503, 762782	195	244 Northwest S104	<u>Mill of Cruick</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to the east (front) and west (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1h: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the east, overlooking the minor road. It appears that the secondary elevation on the southeast offers key views across the garden to the southeast, south and southwest. The driveway for the property is to the north. The driveway connects the property to a minor road, located to the immediate northeast of the property. Farm buildings are located to the northwest and west. Views from the primary elevation of the property overlook the minor road and large undulating agricultural fields further east. Trees at Belliehill Wood and Little Brechin Wood contain longer ranging views, with the trees forming a wooded skyline. Views from the secondary elevation (south) overlook the garden which contain some mature broadleaf trees and hedging. Beyond	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S104), an angle tower, would be located approximately 244 m to the northwest (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.22: Mill of Cruick). It would be largely screened from the property by farm buildings to the north and northwest, however the top of the tower may be visible above the farm buildings. The HLOD would allow the tower to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property. This may increase its prominence, but it would still be largely screened by intervening farm buildings. Another tower (S103) would be seen in an arable field opposite the minor road. This tower would be seen in oblique views from the front elevation (east facing), at a distance of 300 m. Tower S103 would be afforded no screening or filtering. The presence of the minor road would help to provide a sense of separation. The HLOD would allow the tower to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of the tower in these views. The magnitude of change would be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	The tower closest to this property (S104) would be largely screened due to intervening farm buildings. Tower S103 would be visible from the front of the property but would be seen at a distance of 300 m in an oblique direction from the eastern elevation. Views from remaining elevations of this property, including key views from the secondary elevation to the south, would remain unaffected. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				this is gently undulating arable farmland interspersed with occasional trees. Views from the rear of the property (northwest facing) are partially contained to close distances by farm buildings. Views from a tertiary elevation (southwest facing) are partially contained to close distances by farm buildings.		
Sole	357008, 763318	184	200 Southeast S102	<u>Nether Bellahill</u> Detached, seemingly 2 storey property orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1h: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be the southeast. The garden wraps around the property to the southwest, south, and southeast and there is a driveway to the northeast connecting the property to the minor road to the northwest. Views from the primary elevation (southeast) overlook the garden, which is bordered with shrubs and some broadleaf trees that separate the garden from the adjacent arable field. These trees and shrubs appear to obscure some of the view in this direction. A secondary elevation from this property (southwest) looks out onto a similar view to the primary elevation: the garden bordered by shrubs and broadleaf trees separating the curtilage from the adjacent arable field, the edge of which is bounded by Belliehill Wood. Other elevations (northwest and northeast) look out onto agricultural buildings, arable fields, occasional field boundary trees, and the	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S102) would be located to the southeast at a distance of approximately 200 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.23: Nether Bellahill). It would be seen in oblique views from the primary elevation (southeast), a secondary elevation (southwest), and the garden. The tower would be seen in the field adjacent to the property and would be afforded some filtering by the shrubs and broadleaf trees that border the garden. However, when viewed from the garden the tower would still appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature, especially if brought closer due to the HLOD. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting potential northerly movement of Tower S102 towards the property to 15 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Tower S101 would also be seen in oblique views from the primary elevation; although, at a greater distance (approximately 395 m). The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of tower S101 in the view. The magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u>	No potential for RVAT breach.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				band of woodland associated with a stream located to the east of the property.	No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	357352, 763538	195	264 Northeast S100	<u>Mill of Balrownie</u> Detached single storey property orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1h: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southeast. The garden is located to the southeast and the curtilage is adjacent to the minor road the property is connected to. Views from the primary elevation (southeast) overlook the garden, which is lined on the northeasterly perimeter by a line of broadleaf trees. Beyond the garden, the view takes in arable fields bounded by post and wire fencing, beyond which is Little Brechin Wood to the southeast. The secondary elevation (rear, northwest facing) looks out onto arable fields, Mill of Balrownie Farm, and clusters of broadleaf trees, with the rolling farmland continuing into the far distance.	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S100) would be located to the northeast at a distance of approximately 264 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.24: Mill of Balrownie). It would be seen in an oblique direction from the primary elevation and the garden in a field on the opposite side of the minor road. This tower would be afforded some partial filtering from the broadleaf trees lining the northeastern perimeter of the garden as well as a sense of separation by the intervening minor road. The tower however would still appear a prominent vertical feature, especially if brought closer due to the HLOD. The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, increasing the prominence of Tower S100 in the view. Tower S101, an angle tower, would also be seen in oblique views from the primary elevation and in direct views from a tertiary elevation (southwest). However, this tower would be more distant (approximately 305 m). While the conductors between Towers S101 and S100 would occupy primary elevation, the design of the Alignment means that the towers would only be visible in peripheral views from the primary elevation and not in direct views. The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property, increasing the prominence of Tower S101 in the view. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	Although the conductors would be visible from the primary elevation of the property, the closest towers (S100 and S101) would only occupy oblique views. The Alignment would also be afforded a sense of separation from the property due to the intervening minor road to the east. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
Sole	360545, 766426	176	184 Southwest S89	<u>Westerly</u> Detached single storey property orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1j: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be the southeast. The gardens are located to the southeast and northwest of the property and the property is directly southwest of the B966. Views from the primary elevation (southeast) look out onto the garden which is bordered by hedging that separates the curtilage from the adjacent arable field. More easterly views are screened by the mixed woodland that surrounds West Water House. More westerly views and views to the south are contained to middle distances by the riparian woodland of West Water. The landform appears flat and the sky large. Views from the secondary elevation (northwest) take in the rest of the curtilage and back garden, which is bordered by hedging that separates it from the adjacent arable field, beyond which the Braes of Angus can be seen in the far distance. More easterly views are contained to close distances by broadleaf trees and agricultural buildings.	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S89) would be located to the southwest at a distance of approximately 184 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.25: Westerly). It would be seen in an oblique direction from the primary elevation and southeastern garden in a field adjacent to the property. This tower would be afforded some filtering by the vegetation of the southeast garden. However, the tower would still appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature. The HLOD has been restricted at this location to limit northerly movement of the Alignment between Towers S88 to S89 to 10 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Towers on either side of Tower S89 would be afforded partial screening by the riparian woodland of West Water and the mixed woodland surrounding West Water House. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	Although Tower S89 would be visible from the primary elevation of the property, it would not occupy a direct view and instead would only be visible in oblique views. The view from the primary elevation would also be afforded some partial screening from the vegetation of the southeast garden. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction between Towers S88 to 89 would ensure that the tower could only be placed up to 10 m closer to the property. Towers adjacent to Tower S89 would be afforded partial screening by the riparian woodland of West Water and the mixed woodland surrounding West Water House. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	360705, 766442	181	209 Southwest S88	<u>West Water House</u> West Water House is a detached property that appears to have 2 storeys. The property is orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1j: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S88) would be located approximately 209 m to the southeast (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.26: West Water House). It will most likely be partially screened from receptors by the band of broadleaf woodland that wraps around the garden. Although, in	No potential for RVAT breach.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				elevation appears to the southeast. The garden wraps around the property from the southwest to the northeast. The driveway is located to the southwest of the property and connects it with the B966. Views from the primary elevation (southeast) look out onto the garden, which is bordered by a band of broadleaf woodland that separates the garden from the adjacent arable field. It is likely that this band of broadleaf woodland contains views to close distances. The remaining elevations of the property look out onto the garden or the driveway, all of which is contained by broadleaf woodland that most likely contains views to close distances.	winter the tower may be visible due to lost foliage, in this case the tower would be seen from the primary elevation and from the garden, it will be seen in the arable field adjacent to the property. Also, it is likely that receptors in the upper storey of the house will see the top of the tower in any season. When visible, the tower would be seen in oblique views. The HLOD has been restricted on the northern side of the Alignment at this location to prevent any potential northerly movement of the Alignment between Towers S88-S89 (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Towers adjacent to Tower S88 (Towers S89 and S87) would be seen in oblique views from a secondary elevation (southwest facing) and from the garden; although, these towers would be seen at greater distances (approximately 279 m and 462 m respectively). These towers would be afforded the same partial screening as Tower S88. The magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	360752, 766529	265	270 South S88	<u>4 Westside Cottages</u> Detached property orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1j: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southeast. The main garden and driveway are both located to the southeast, the driveway connects the property to a minor road. There is a small back garden to the northwest. Views from the primary elevation look out onto the garden, beyond which is the minor	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S88) would be located approximately 270 m south of the property (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.27: 4 Westside Cottages). It would be seen in direct views from the primary elevation and the garden. Although, it would be afforded some partial filtering from garden vegetation within the property curtilage and that of Westwater House, which contributes to a sense of separation from the tower, as does the minor road. Nonetheless, the tower would appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical structure.	While Tower S88 and would be seen in direct views from the primary elevation of the property, the intervening distance and sense of separation afforded by the gardens of West Water House would prevent the tower from being an overbearing presence. Views from the remaining elevations of the property would remain unaffected by the Alignment.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVA A Findings (Step 4)
				road and then the gardens of Westwater House, which contain mixed woodland. Beyond the gardens of Westwater House lie flat arable farmland which is bounded in the middle distance by the riparian woodland of West Water. The rear elevation looks out onto the back garden, beyond which are grazing and arable fields that are bounded in the middle distance by Edzell Wood, a productive conifer plantation. Views from a tertiary elevation (southwest facing) look out onto a grazing field. Views are contained to close distances by agricultural buildings. Views from the remaining elevation (tertiary, northeast facing) look out onto the neighbouring properties of 2 Westside Cottages and Gentlecroft around which is arable farmland interspersed with pockets of woodland.	Another tower (S87) would also be seen from the primary elevation and garden; although, it would be seen in oblique views and at a greater distance of approximately 460 m. The HLOD has been restricted on the northern side of the Alignment between Towers S88 and S89 to prevent any potential movement of the Alignment toward the property (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). However, the HLOD would allow the Alignment at Tower S87 to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, increasing the prominence of Tower S87 in views from the primary elevation. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	Tower S87 would be less prominent owing to the greater distance and oblique angle from the primary elevation. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	363766.5, 767482.9	172	192 Northwest S78	<u>Northgate</u> Detached single storey property orientated to the southwest and northeast, with a smaller wing orientated to the southeast and northwest. The primary elevation appears to be southwest (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1j: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The garden wraps around the property from the northwest to the southeast. A driveway is located to the northeast of the property which connects it with a private track that joins a minor road in the northwest.	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S78), an angle tower, would be located approximately 192 m to the northwest (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.28: Northgate). It would be seen from the secondary elevation of the property (northwest facing), the garden, the driveway, and the private track. It would be seen in the arable field adjacent to the curtilage. The tower would appear a prominent vertical feature. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting potential southerly movement of Alignment between Towers S77 to S79 to no more than 25 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Also visible from this	The closest tower (S78) would be visible in direct views, but from a tertiary elevation (northwest facing). Tower S79 would be visible from the primary elevation but would only be seen in oblique views and would be afforded partial screening from trees in Capo Plantation, depending on restocking regimes. Furthermore, the HLOD would ensure that Towers S77 to S79 could only be placed up to 25 m closer to the property. Views to the southeast

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				Views from the primary elevation are open and look out onto the garden, beyond which is an arable field, which is adjacent to the property, and then the recently felled Capo Plantation in the middle distance. In the distance the gently rolling farmland can be seen continuing into the distance. A secondary elevation (southeast facing) looks out onto the garden, beyond which is a field and then the property, Witchfield. In the distance is mixed woodland surrounding Inglismaldie. Other elevations of the property (northwest facing) look out onto the driveway and garden that contains a small area of shrubs, beyond which are arable fields and the private track that leads to the minor road. In the distance the gently rolling arable farmland can be seen continuing into the distance, interspersed with bands of broadleaf woodland. Tertiary elevations (northeast facing) look out onto the driveway and private track, beyond which are arable fields. Broadleaf shelter belts in proximity to the property contain much of these views to close distances.	elevation would be Tower S77, another angle tower, which would be seen in views to the northeast, from a greater distance of approximately 318 m. Tower S79 and potentially those beyond to the southwest would be seen in oblique westerly views from the primary elevation at distances from approximately 337 m. The degree of visibility of Towers S83 to S79 would vary over time due to the rotational forestry felling and restocking regimes of Capo Plantation. The landform gently rises to the southwest, screening further extents of the Alignment. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	would remain open and unaffected. The closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	363898, 767862	167	193 Southeast S77	<u>Gawloch Farm</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to the southwest and northeast (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1j: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southwest. The gardens are located to the southwest and northeast and the driveway to the southeast connects the property to the adjacent minor road.	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S77), an angle tower, would be located approximately 193 m to the southeast (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.29a-b: Gawloch Farm). It would be seen in an oblique direction from the primary elevation, driveway, and southwestern garden. The tower would be seen in the arable field adjacent to the curtilage but beyond the farm buildings. The tower would not be afforded any	While the closest towers, S77 and S78, would be seen from the primary elevation, these towers would not occupy direct views and instead would be seen in oblique views. However, the potential movement could allow these towers to be placed in more direct views from the primary elevation. However, the

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVA A Findings (Step 4)
				Views from the primary elevation (southwest) are open and look onto the southwest garden, beyond which are arable fields. Views are mostly contained to middle distances by broadleaf woodland. The recently felled Capo Plantation to the southwest allows longer distance views where the gently undulating farmland can be seen continuing into the distance, interspersed with occasional woodland bands. Views from the secondary elevation (northeast facing) taken in the garden and minor road in the foreground, beyond which lie arable and improved grassland fields, interspersed with woodland blocks. The Braes of Angus / the Mearns can be seen in the far distance. The views to the southeast are contained by nearby agricultural buildings.	screening and would appear as a prominent vertical feature. Tower S78, an angle tower, would also be seen from the primary elevation, driveway and southwestern garden in oblique views albeit at a greater distance of approximately 332 m. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting the potential northerly movement of the Alignment between Towers S77 to 79 to 25 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). However, the potential movement of towers S77 and S78 further east and west, respectively, could result in these towers being visible in more direct views from the southwestern elevation. Tower S76, an angle tower, would be seen from the driveway and northeast garden where the Alignment would pass through the conifer plantation, Inverury Wood. The wood would provide screening to the lower extents of the tower, depending on restocking regimes. The HLOD would allow the tower to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of Tower S76 in the view. Towers continuing southwestwards would decrease in visibility owing to screening from intervening vegetation and the gently undulating landform, though there could be some stacking in the view. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	HLOD restriction would ensure that towers S77 to 79 could only be placed up to 25 m closer to the property. Views of towers to the north would be more distant, oblique, and within the forestry plantation. Conductors may be seen from a tertiary elevation (southeast facing); although, it is likely that the intervening farm building would provide some screening. Views from the remaining elevations of the property would be unaffected. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property. The Alignment will pass around two sides of the house, but with the closest section screened and separated by the farm buildings. The views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Group	364794, 768987	179	196 Northwest S73	<u>Bungalow, Primrosehill</u> Three 1.5 storey detached properties orientated to the southeast (front) and	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower would be S73, an angle tower, and located approximately 196 m to the northwest. This	The closest towers (S73 and S72) would be visible in oblique and direct views from the secondary

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				northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1l: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation of all three properties appears to be the southeast. The gardens at Snowdrift Cottage and Aghmhor wrap around each property from the northwest to the southeast, while the garden at Bungalow wraps around from the southwest to the southeast. All three properties have a driveway to the northeast that connects the properties to the road, Primrosehill. Views from the primary elevation (southeast) look out onto gardens that, in the case of Snowdrift Cottage and Aghmhor, are bordered by hedging that separates the curtilages from the arable field which is adjacent to the properties. In the background, the very gently undulating farmland continues into the distance and is interspersed with blocks of woodland. The sky is large and expansive in these views. Views from the secondary elevation (northwest) also take in arable fields interspersed with woodland, but the topography is more rolling, and the Braes of the Mearns can be seen in the far distance.	tower would be seen in oblique views from the secondary (northwest facing) elevation and gardens of all three properties. Snowdrift Cottage would be afforded partial screening by garden vegetation but nonetheless tower S73 would form a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature in views from the secondary elevation (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.30: Bungalow, Primrosehill). The HLOD has been restricted at this location, preventing any potential southerly movement of the Alignment between towers S72-73 (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Tower S72 would be seen from the secondary elevation (northwest facing), gardens and driveways from a distance of approximately 298 m. This tower would be afforded no screening and would appear as a large-scale, prominent, vertical feature. Tower S72 would be seen from oblique views from Bungalow and Snowdrift Cottage but would occupy a more direct view from Aghmhor. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting potential southerly movement of the Alignment towards the property (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Views from the primary elevation (southeast facing) would not be affected by the Alignment. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	elevation (northwest facing) of these properties. Although, the HLOD restriction would ensure that these towers could not be placed any closer to the property. Furthermore, views from the primary elevation (southeast facing) would not be affected by the Alignment. Overall, the closest towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property and the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	364495, 769286	227	227 Southeast S73	<u>Mains of Drumhendry Cottage</u> Detached single storey property orientated to the southwest (front) and northeast (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1l: Residential	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S73), an angle tower, would be located 227 m southeast of the property. It would be seen in a field adjacent to the property and would be	The closest tower, S73, would not have a great impact on views from the property as the elevation that faces it does not

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVA A Findings (Step 4)
				Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation is to the southwest. The garden is located to the southwest, southeast, and northeast of the property. The property curtilage is bounded by hedging. The driveway is located to the southeast and connects the property to a minor road located to the southwest. Views from the primary elevation look out onto the garden and minor road, beyond which is very gently undulating arable farmland interspersed with field boundary trees and woodland blocks. Views from the rear of the property look out onto gently undulating arable farmland interspersed with occasional woodland blocks, hills can be seen in the far distance. The remaining elevations are tertiary and have no windows. Northwesterly views from the northwestern extents of the garden are partially filtered by hedging, beyond which is gently undulating farmland interspersed with occasional tress. The ridge of the Mounth can be seen in the far distance. Southeastly views from the southeastern extents of the garden are partially filtered by hedging, beyond which is gently undulating arable farmland interspersed with occasional woodland blocks and trees.	seen in oblique views from the southeasterly extents of the garden. The tower would be afforded partial filtering from the garden hedging but would nonetheless appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.31: Mains of Drumhendry Cottage). The HLOD would allow Tower S73 to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property, increasing the prominence of Tower S73 in the view. Towers S74 and S72 would be seen in oblique views from the primary and rear elevations respectively. These towers would be seen at greater distances (approximately 480 m and 440 m respectively) and would be afforded partial filtering from the hedging surrounding the curtilage. The HLOD would allow Towers S74 and S72 to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, increasing their prominence in views. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	have windows. However, it would be visible from the garden of the property. The other two towers in proximity (S74 and S72) would be visible from the primary and secondary elevations. Although, these would only be visible in oblique directions and would be afforded partial filtering by garden hedging. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	366388.09, 771060.59	194	197 Northwest S65	<u>Lady Jane Cottage</u> Detached single storey property orientated to the southwest (front) and northeast (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1k: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S65) would be visible in oblique views from the primary elevation (southwest facing) (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.32: Lady Jane Cottage), a tertiary elevation (northwest facing), and the garden. Some partial	While Towers S65 and S66 would be visible from the primary elevation of the property and western garden, these towers would not occupy direct views

Section C						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				to be to the southwest. The garden wraps around the property from the northeast to the southwest. A driveway is to the southwest which connects the property to the B974 to the southwest. Views from the primary elevation look out onto the garden, B974, and hedging and boundary trees lining the road, beyond which is arable farmland interspersed with occasional field boundary trees with the Braes of Angus in the far distance. Views from the secondary elevation (northeast facing) are contained to close distances by a shed and Lady Jane's Plantation, both of which are located to the northeast of the property. A tertiary elevation (northwest facing) looks out onto the garden, beyond which is a field and then Lady Jane's Plantation. And the remaining tertiary elevation (southeast facing) looks out onto the driveway, a field, and Lady Jane Croft.	screening from the hedgerow and trees lining the B974 would be available in views from the primary elevation and from more southwesterly areas of the garden, but the tertiary elevation and more northerly extents of the garden would not be afforded any screening. The tower would appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature seen within the arable field on the opposite side of the B974. Tower S66 would also be seen in oblique views from the primary elevation (southwest facing) albeit at a greater distance of approximately 401 m. The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of Towers S65 and S66 in the view. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	and would only be seen in oblique views. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	366900, 772044	165	195 South S62	<u>Hairyholm</u> Detached single storey property orientated to the southwest (front) and northeast (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1k: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southwest. The garden wraps around the property and the driveway appears to be either to the southwest or the southeast. The property is accessed via a private track which connects to a minor road. Views from the primary elevation (southwest) appear to take in the garden, beyond which are arable fields interspersed with clumps and	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower to the property is Tower S62, which is located approximately 195 m to the south (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.33a-b: Hairyholm). It would be visible in oblique views from the primary elevation and a tertiary elevation (southeast facing), as well as the garden and driveway. It would be seen in the arable field that wraps around the curtilage to the northeast and it would be afforded no screening from intervening features. The tower would appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature. The HLOD would allow Tower S62 to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of tower S62 in the view.	The Alignment would be seen from both the primary and secondary elevations of this property. However, from the primary elevation Tower S62 would not occupy direct views and would instead be seen in oblique views. Tower S63 would also be seen in oblique views, however the greater intervening distance would lessen the impact of the tower upon the view. Similarly for the secondary elevation, the closest tower (S61)

Section C						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				blocks of trees. It appears that the Braes of Angus can be seen in the far distance. The secondary elevation (northeast facing) appears to take in the garden and a small shed, beyond which are arable fields interspersed with woodland blocks. A tertiary elevation faces southeast and appears to look out onto the garden and arable fields. The remaining tertiary elevation (northwest facing) appears to look out onto similar views.	While further away (approximately 489 m), Tower S63, an angle tower, would occupy an oblique view from the primary elevation. The HLOD would allow Tower S63 to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of the tower in the view. If Tower S63 were to be located further to the northwest (within the HLOD), it could occupy a more direct view from the primary elevation. Seen from the secondary elevation (northeast facing), Tower S61, an angle tower, would be seen in oblique views and Towers S60 and S59 (both angle towers) would be seen in direct views. These towers would be located at approximate distances of 228 m, 388 m, and 589 m respectively. It is possible that Tower S59 would be afforded partial screening from a conifer plantation to the northeast of the property, depending on restocking regimes, although Tower S60 would not. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting potential westerly movement of Tower S61 to 25 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). However, if the tower was placed further to the southwest, it could potentially occupy a more direct view from a tertiary elevation (southeast facing). The HLOD would allow Tower S59 to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property and Tower S60 to be brought up to 55 m closer, potentially increasing the prominence of these towers in views to the northeast. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	would only be seen in oblique views, whereas towers occupying direct views are located at greater distances and are afforded partial screening. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Tower S61 could only be placed up to 25 m closer to the property. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	367308, 772130	138	175 Northwest S60	<u>Cowieshill Farm House</u>	<u>Alignment</u>	No potential for RVAT breach

Section C						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				Detached property that appears to be single storey. The property is orientated to the southwest (front) and northeast (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1k: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be the southwest. The garden wraps around the property from the northeast to the southeast and a driveway to the southeast connects the property to a private rack and then the B9120. Views from the primary elevation appear to look out onto the garden, which is bounded by shrubs and trees in places, beyond which are arable fields interspersed with occasional field boundary trees. Views from the secondary elevation (northeast facing) appear to look out onto the garden, which contains a pocket of shrubs and trees that would contain views to close distances. Views from the tertiary elevations (northwest and southeast facing) appear to be similar, overlooking the garden and then arable farmland.	The closest Tower S60 would be located approximately 175 m to the northwest (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.34a-b: Cowieshill Farm House). It would be seen in an oblique direction from the secondary (northeast facing) and tertiary (northwest facing) elevations and the garden; although, it is likely that shrubs and trees within the garden would provide partial screening. However, in winter it is likely that lack of foliage would increase the visibility of the tower. When seen, the tower would appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature within the arable field adjacent to the curtilage. Tower S61, an angle tower, would be seen in oblique views from the primary elevation (southwest facing) and the garden at a distance of approximately 214 m. The tower would again be afforded some partial screening from the garden shrubs and trees, although this would lessen in winter. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, preventing any easterly movement of the Alignment between Towers S60 to 61 (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). The magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Group	368329, 772898	188	208 Southwest S56	<u>Haghhead Cottages</u> 3 and 4 Haghhead Cottages comprise a semi-detached, single-storey building made up of two properties. The group are orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1k: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southeast. Gardens are located to	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower, S56, would be located approximately 208 m to the southwest (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.35: Haghhead Cottages). It would be seen in oblique views from the primary elevation and the southeast gardens; although, it is likely that a line of broadleaf trees lining Landends road would provide filtering and Landends road would contribute to a sense of	While the Alignment would be seen from the primary elevation of the property, the two closest towers would not occupy direct views and instead would be seen in oblique views. The closest tower would also be afforded partial filtering. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure

Section C						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				the southeast and northwest of the properties. Driveways are located to the east and northwest which connect the properties to a road called Landends located to the southwest of the properties. Views from the primary elevation take in the gardens, beyond which lie arable farmland interspersed with occasional field boundary trees; the Hill of Garvock can be seen in the far distance. Views from the secondary elevation (northwest facing) look out onto the back gardens, beyond which is gently rolling arable farmland interspersed with shelterbelts and woodland blocks; the Braes of the Mearns can be seen in the far distance. Views from a tertiary elevation (southwest facing) are similar, while views from the remaining tertiary elevation (northeast facing) are contained to close distances by a small pocket of woodland.	separation. However, in winter the lack of foliage would increase visibility. When seen, Tower S56 would appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, preventing potential northerly of the Alignment between Towers S55 to S56 (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Tower S55, an angle tower, would also be visible in oblique views from the primary elevation and southeastern gardens. This tower would be afforded some very minimal filtering from the occasional broadleaf trees that are located along Black Burn. Although, this tower would be seen at a greater distance of approximately 384 m. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	that Towers S55 and S56 could not be placed any closer to the property. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

SECTION D

3.1.8 The Proposed Development would be visible from ten residential properties/ property groups within the RVAA study area (225 m from suspension towers and 270 m from angle towers) in Section D. Eight of these ten properties/groups would experience a **High** magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development; however, the Proposed Development would not be so overbearing or dominant in views as to breach the RVAT at any of these properties. Factors that contribute to these findings include visibility of towers in oblique or peripheral views rather than direct views from the primary elevation of properties, for example at Brownmuir House, Annamuick Cottages, Nether Quithel Cottage, Inches Cottage, and Jacksbank Cottages, as well as views partially screened by garden or surrounding vegetation and woodland, for example at Redhall House. Where intervening roads or farm tracks create a sense of separation between a property and the Proposed Development, this has also been considered to reduce the dominance of the Proposed Development, for example at The Neuk. The conclusions of the RVAAs of Brownmuir House, Nether Quithel Cottage, and Annamuick Cottages take into account HLOD restrictions that limit or prevent movement of the Alignment towards these properties.

Table 9.3.5: Section D - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity

Section D						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
Sole	374319, 776794	198	222 West S35	<u>Redhall House</u> Detached two-storey house with a sweeping driveway which approaches the property from the south. It appears that the primary elevation is to the east (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1m: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The property is surrounded by gardens to the east, west and south. There are several outbuildings/ paddocks located to the north, and a large equestrian arena. Dense woodland to the north and west of the property largely limits views in these directions. However, more open vistas across surrounding arable land are afforded from the eastern elevation of the property. From the eastern elevation of the property, its equestrian area, and its manicured garden in the east, existing development near Fordoun Airfield is visible in the middle distance. A single wind turbine is visible in close views,	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would pass to the north of the property. The closest tower (S35) would be located to the northwest of the property, at a distance of approximately 220 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.36: Redhall House), and it would be to the west of Woods of Redhall. An additional tower, S34, would be located to the northeast of the property, on the eastern side of Woods of Redhall. This tower would be approximately 310 m from the property. Woodland to the north and west of the property would help to screen the visibility of Tower S35; however, the tower would be visible above the intervening trees. The trees would help provide a sense of separation. Tower S34 to the northeast would be more visible as it is not afforded screening by woodland. However, it would be seen in oblique views from the eastern (primary) elevation of the property and the equestrian area. Conductors would be visible crossing the view	Views of Tower S35 would be partially screened by intervening trees which would also provide a sense of separation, whereas Tower S34 would be more visible in views from the property and its curtilage. However, views of Tower S34 would be oblique views from the northern and eastern (primary) elevations of the property and gardens. Due to a combination of the views from the primary elevation being oblique, extensive screening being present to the north and west, and other elevations being unaffected by the Alignment, it is not considered that the Proposed Development as a whole would be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold at this property.

Section D						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				with a number of others visible on the more distant horizon.	from the north, connecting between Towers S34 and S35. The views to the east, south and west would remain largely unaffected by the Alignment. The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, increasing the prominence of Towers S34 and 35 in the views available from this property. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	373928, 776936	151m	195 South S35	<u>Brownmuir House</u> Detached 1.5 storey property which appears to be orientated with its primary (front) elevation to the northeast (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1m: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). A secondary elevation appears to be to the southeast, with large windows and patio doors noted on this elevation. The gardens are located to the southwest and east of the property, with access gained from a track which approaches the property from the northeast. Views from the primary elevation extend across a private garden to the east and northeast. Outbuildings and a block of trees adjacent to the access track restrict views in this direction. Longer oblique views are afforded towards the east and north, extending across agricultural fields towards a mature tree belt which runs adjacent to the minor road.	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S35) would be located to the east southeast of the property, at a distance of approximately 195 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.37a-b: Brownmuir House). Tower S35 would be seen at an oblique direction of view from the eastern and southeastern elevations of the property, and from its front garden. The tower would be located to the east of the woodland belt which runs adjacent to the east of the minor road and would be seen extending above the treeline. The minor road, and its adjacent woodland, would help provide a sense of separation from the property. The woodland would help screen the lower extents of the tower. However, the tower would still be visible as a prominent feature, extending above the woodland and set against the skyline. The coniferous trees immediately northeast of the property would provide partial screening of views from the primary (northeastern) elevation. From the southwestern (rear) elevation of the property, and from the rear garden, more distant	The Alignment would occupy a wide horizontal field of views from the southeastern and southwestern elevations of the property, extending across the immediate skyline from the southeast to the southwest. However, the two closest towers (S35 and S36) would be visible at oblique angles and would not occupy the main views experienced to the southeast. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Towers S36 and S35 could not be placed closer to the property. The Alignment would be seen at an oblique angle from the primary (northeastern) elevation and would be afforded partial screening by intervening trees. Views from the northern elevations of the property and the curtilage to

Section D						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				Views from the secondary elevation of the property (southeast) and from the gardens to the east and southwest of the property have open views to the south overlooking a large, relatively flat arable field. In the distance, the Hill of Garvoch forms an elevated horizon, with the cluster of turbines at Tullo Wind Farm notable features in the view. There are no intervening features along the southern property boundary which would provide any screening or filtering of views. Views from the southwestern and northwestern elevations of the property are open, extending across surrounding agricultural fields. Views north are contained by the rising landform of Strathfinella Hill. Views south from the access track are filtered by deciduous trees located to the south to the access track. Views to the west and northwest remain open.	views of Tower S36 would be experienced. Tower S36 would be seen at an oblique angle to the southwest, at a distance of approximately 250 m. The conductors connecting Towers S35 and S36 would occupy the open outlook from the south, extending above the more distant skyline of Hill of Garvoch to the south. However, the design of the Alignment means that Towers S35 and S36 would be visible in peripheral views from the southeastern elevation. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, preventing any northerly movement of Towers S35 and S36 (for further details on HLOD restrictions refer to Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). However, if Tower S35 were to be placed further southwest, it may occupy more direct views from the southern elevation. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	the northwest and north would be unaffected by the Alignment. Overall, it is judged that the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	374039, 777052	177	180 South S35	<u>The Bungalow, Brownmuir Park</u> A one storey, detached bungalow set within trees and woodland, which appears to be orientated with its primary elevation to the east (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1m: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The gardens wrap around the bungalow, with the most extensive area located to the east of the property. The southern boundary of the property features a mix of mature deciduous and non-deciduous trees which filters views to the south. The denser Woods	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S35) would be located to the southeast of the property, at a distance of approximately 180 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.38: The Bungalow, Brownmuir Park). The presence of mature trees along the southern boundary of the property would largely screen views of the tower from the curtilage of the property. However, some filtered views would be experienced through the trees, particularly in winter months, from the curtilage of the property. It is noted that there would be no visibility from the southern elevation of the bungalow due to the lack of	No potential for RVAT breach.

Section D						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				of Redhall to the east restricts longer ranging views in this direction. Views to the north are less enclosed, overlooking neighbouring buildings. Views from the western elevation of the property look out across the access road which serves this cluster of buildings, towards a belt of deciduous trees which filter longer ranging views to the west. A number of windows are found on the western and northern elevations of the property. It is unknown how many windows are on the eastern elevation, however it does not appear that there are any windows on the southern elevation.	windows on this side of the property. Views to the east and north would not be altered, however, oblique views of the conductors connecting into Tower S35 would be visible from the western elevation and curtilage. The HLOD has been completely restricted on the northern side of the Alignment between Towers S35 and S36, preventing potential movement of the Alignment further north towards the property (for further details on HLOD restrictions refer to Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	374483, 777502	200	266 Southeast S33	<u>The Neuk</u> A single storey detached property orientated with its primary elevation to the southwest, and its rear elevation to the northeast (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1m: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The property fronts onto the B966 and overlooks large flat agricultural fields. In the middle distance to the southwest, mature mixed woodlands at Woods of Redhall curtail longer distance views, appearing in front of the more distant landform of the Hill of Garvock. Views to the south are filtered by mature trees lining the southern edge of the road. Views north and west from the property and its curtilage extend across agricultural land, with trees and woodland along field	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S33) would be located to the southeast of the property, at a distance of approximately 266 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.39: The Neuk). From the southwestern elevation of the property, including its front garden, Tower S33 would be seen at an oblique angle to the southeast. It would appear as a prominent, vertical feature which would sit against the skyline. However, the line of trees to the south of the property would help to filter views of this tower. Tower S34 would be visible in more direct views to the southwest, albeit at a greater distance of approximately 420 m. Conductors would be visible crossing the view from the primary elevation, connecting between Towers S33 and S34 in the middle distance.	Although Tower S34 would be visible in direct views from the primary elevation of the property, the closest tower (S33) would be seen at an oblique angle from the primary elevation and would be afforded some screening by roadside trees. The towers would also be afforded a sense of separation due to the intervening B966 to the south. As such, the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Section D						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				boundaries and along Nursery Burn seen in the middle distance. Outbuildings and a neighbouring business premises provide some screening of views to the east.	From the rear garden and rear elevation of the property, the Proposed Development will be visible extending into the distance, with Tower S32 located at a distance of approximately 310m. Although visible from the rear of the property, Tower S32 would be seen in oblique views to the northeast. The more distant towers (eg S31) would appear partially screened by woodland along Nursery Burn, however would still appear to break the skyline. The HLOD would allow the Proposed Development, notably Tower S33, to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property. The rest of the Proposed Development could be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, increasing the prominence of Towers S32 and 34, and conductors, in the views available from this property. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Group	374561, 778238	173	214 Southeast S31	<u>Monboddo Group</u> A group of six properties (Kouloura House, Brae House, 3 Monboddo, The Grange, The Grange Caravan and Drumview House) located near Monboddo (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.10: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The group of properties are located along the western edge of Nursery Burn, set within an area of woodland. The properties are all two-storey and the majority appear to be orientated to the east (front) and west (rear). Views from the properties are quite contained in all directions due to the	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S31) would be located to the southeast of the closest property (Kouloura House), at a distance of approximately 214 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, A9.3.40: Kouloura House). The Alignment would route to the east of the group of properties, on the eastern side of Nursery Burn. The dense woodland along the burn, and other mature trees around the properties would help to screen views of the closest towers. However, the tops of towers and cables would be intermittently visible above the intervening treeline, seen set against the skyline.	No potential for RVAT breach.

Section D						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				presence of mature and dense mixed woodland and other nearby properties. The most northerly properties (eg Drumview House, and the Grange) have more open views to the west, extending across arable fields. Woodland in the middle distance limit longer ranging views. At this end, the intervening vegetation along Nursery Burn marginally thins.	The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought up to 55 m closer to the group of properties, potentially increasing the prominence of Towers S30 to 31 above the treeline in views available from these properties. Tower S30 is an angle tower and so could be brought up to 100 m closer to the group. Given the level of screening provided by woodland and trees, the magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	
Sole	374648, 779791	208	219 East S26	<u>Knockbank</u> A 1.5 storey detached property which is orientated with its primary elevation facing south (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1n: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The access track serving the property approaches from the north. Expansive, long-distance views south across the Howe of Mearns are available from the southern elevation of the property. Views extend across a patchwork of undulating agricultural fields which gradually drop in elevation to the south, before rising up to form a distant elevated ridge formed by the Hill of Garvock. A wind farm forms notable features on this distant horizon. Outbuildings to the west of the property screens views in this direction, however, where more open views are available these extend across agricultural land, rising up to Black Hill in the west.	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S26) would be located to the east of the property, at a distance of approximately 219 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.41: Knockbank). The tower would be located on higher ground but beyond the skyline of elevated, undulating fields which rise to the north. The closest tower (S26) would not be visible from the primary elevation of the property, however other more distant towers would be seen in oblique views from the primary elevation routing south, at a minimum distance of approximately 340 m. Tower S27 would be the closest tower visible in oblique views but at greater distances the towers would cross in front of the main views south. However, the towers would become increasingly more distant and backclothed by the landform of Hill of Garvock. Tower S26 would be visible in glimpsed views through trees from along the access track, and in more open views from the southern extents of the access track. Given the presence of rising landform and clusters of trees to the north of the property, and outbuildings to	The Alignment would be largely seen in oblique views from the primary elevation of the property, although with distance would cross in front of the main view. The closest tower would not be visible from the primary elevation but may be visible in glimpses through a shelterbelt from along the access track. Given views of the Alignment from the primary elevation would be oblique, and that views from the west and north would be unaffected due to the presence of the shelterbelt in the north, it is considered that visual impacts of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant or overbearing as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Section D						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				Views north are contained by rising landforms and a cluster of deciduous trees. Small outbuildings to the rear of the property also restrict views in this direction. Views east from the property, which features a small conservatory/ porch on its eastern elevation, and from the access track which approaches from the north, would be partially filtered by trees. Non-deciduous trees immediately east of the property restrict views in this direction. Views east from the access track would be partially filtered by a coniferous linear shelterbelt along the access, except at the south of the track where views would be open. Views west from the access track are open.	the west, views in these directions would not be affected by the Alignment. The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of Towers S27 and S26 in views from the primary elevation and access track, respectively. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	376581, 782239	255	256 Northwest S17	<u>Inches Cottage</u> Detached single storey property orientated to the south (front) and north (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1n: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation is to the south. The garden is located to the south of the property and the driveway to the southeast, which connects the property to a minor road. A small outbuilding is located to the north of the property, which partially restricts views in this direction. Views from the southern elevation overlook large scale undulating farmland which gradually drops in elevation towards Glenbervie. The landform of Knock Hill forms a prominent elevated horizon in the distance. Views west also extend across	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S17) would be located to the northwest of the property, at a distance of 256 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.42: Inches Cottage). The tower would be located on slightly higher ground to the northwest, where it would appear to largely sit on the horizon. The closest tower (S17) would not be visible from the primary (southern) elevation of the property, however other more distant towers would be seen in oblique views from the primary elevation routing southwest, at a minimum distance of approximately 390 m (Tower S18). The towers to the southwest would become increasingly more distant. Tower S17 would be visible in oblique views from the northern and western elevations of the property, where it would appear as a prominent vertical feature on the near horizon.	The Alignment would be largely seen in oblique views from the primary elevation of the property. The closest tower (S17) would not be visible from the primary elevation but would be visible at an oblique angle from the northern and western elevations. More direct views of Tower S16 would be available from the northern elevation; however, the intervening tree belt would help provide a sense of separation. Given views of the Alignment from the primary elevation and views of the closest tower (S17) from the northern and western elevations would be oblique, and that more direct views would be afforded a sense of separation by intervening

Section D						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				undulating farmland, comprising large scale fields. Views north are contained by the gently rising landform of Jacksbank. Mature tree belts to the north of the property help further contain views, forming a wooded horizon. Views east from the property are partially filtered by a small pocket of mature deciduous woodland. Farmland and the farm buildings at Inches can be glimpsed through this woodland.	Tower S16 would be visible in direct views from the northern elevation of the property at a distance of 400 m. Tower S15 would also be visible but more distant and at a more oblique angle. Tower S16 would be seen to sit on the elevated horizon to the north, however, would be seen beyond the woodland belt which would help screen the base of the tower. This woodland would help provide a sense of separation. Views east from the property would be unaffected by the Alignment. The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property at Tower S17, and 55 m closer to the property elsewhere, including at Towers S16 and S18. This would increase the prominence of Tower S17 in views to the northwest; however, this is not from the primary elevation. From the primary elevation, towers would remain at an oblique angle to the view. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	trees, it is considered that visual impacts of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant or overbearing as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Group	376823, 783220	225	232 Southeast S14	<u>Jacksbank Cottages</u> A cluster of two single-storey semi-detached properties (1 and 2 Jacksbank Cottages) set within grounds which surround the properties in all directions. The properties appear to be orientated with their primary elevation towards the west (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1p: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). Mature trees along the boundary of the properties provide some filtering of outward views. Where visible through vegetation,	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S14) would be located to the southeast of the properties at a distance of approximately 232 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.43: 1 Jacksbank Cottages). The Alignment would be visible in pitched views from the southern elevation of 1 Jacksbank Cottages property and from the gardens of both properties. However, boundary vegetation would result in some limited filtering of views. Steel lattice towers, particularly Tower S14 (an angle tower) would appear as very large scale and prominent features, located on	Although the Alignment (notably Tower S14) would appear as a prominent feature on the elevated horizon to the south of the properties, it would not be seen in direct views from the primary (western) elevation of each property. Views from the eastern and western elevations would be oblique, and the views to the north would remain unchanged. Although Tower S14 would appear prominent and in pitched views

Section D						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				views to the south are restricted by rising landforms, with two turbines of Jacksbank Wind Farm visible on the elevated horizon. Views to the north, east and west extend across undulating arable fields, and gently drops before rising up to the hills of Fetteresso Forest in the north. Large agricultural buildings at Jacksbank Farm prevent longer ranging views to the northwest.	higher ground to the south, but beyond the skyline of the hill. The Alignment would be seen in the foreground of the operational Jacksbank turbines. From the eastern and western elevations of the properties, the Alignment would be seen at an oblique angle to the main view, and views to the north would be unaffected. The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of Tower S14 in views from the southern elevation and rear garden. If tower S14 were to be placed further southwest, the tower could occupy a more direct view from a tertiary elevation (southeast facing) of the properties. Given the towers would be sited on higher land to the south, they would appear as large scale and prominent features which would be viewed at a pitched angle. Therefore, the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> The proposed Hurlie 400 kV substation would be partially visible beyond the Alignment at a distance of approximately 4 km in views to the northeast. The upper extents of Hurlie substation would be theoretically visible along the horizon to the northeast, extending above the intervening landform of Elf Hill which would screen most of the substation. In reality, the visibility of Hurlie substation would be very limited due to intervening coniferous forestry on Elf Hill which would screen the substation. In absence of this forestry, the limited visible extent and distance from the property would result in the Hurlie 400 kV substation forming a barely perceptible feature along the horizon when viewed together with the Alignment.	from the south, given views in other directions would remain unchanged or would experience the Alignment in filtered oblique views, it is considered that the Proposed Development as a whole as would not be so dominant or overbearing as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Section D						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
					The cumulative magnitude of change is judged to be Barely Perceptible .	
Sole	378506, 784490	159	178 East S7	<u>Nether Quithel Cottage</u> A one storey detached property which is orientated with its primary elevation facing south (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1p: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). There is a driveway at the front of the property, and a detached garage to the rear. The main garden for the property is found to the west, running adjacent to the minor road. The property fronts onto a minor road and overlooks large agricultural fields which rise in elevation to the south, limiting longer ranging views in this direction. The rising landform of the neighbouring field in the south forms an elevated skyline. Although there is limited intervening features to screen southern views from the property itself, the presence of mature vegetation along the southern boundary of the garden provides screening. Views north from the property and its garden extend across a patchwork of agricultural fields which rise in elevation up to Hill of Quithel and Fetteresso Forest further north. Boundary vegetation along the northern boundary of the garden filters outwards views to the north.	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S7) would be located to the southeast of the property, at a distance of approximately 178 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.44a-b: Nether Quithel Cottage). Tower S8 would be located to the south, albeit at a greater distance of approximately 215 m. Views towards the Alignment would be possible from the southern (primary) elevation of the property, where Tower S7 would be seen at an oblique angle to the southeast and Tower S8 would be seen in direct views to the south. Tower S7 would appear partially backclothed by distant landform, however Tower S8 would appear on the elevated horizon to the south. Both would form prominent vertical features seen against the skyline, with the conductors between both towers (and more distant towers) extending across the skyline. Given the presence of deciduous trees along the southern boundary of the garden, views south towards the Alignment are likely to be heavily filtered. The towers would be very prominent in views to the south and southeast from Nether Quithel Cottage, however views to the north and west from this property would be unaffected by the Alignment. However, the design of the Alignment means that the closest tower (S7) would be visible in peripheral views from the southern elevation. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting northwesterly movement of Towers S7 and S8 to 25 m (for further details on HLOD restrictions refer to Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). However, if Tower S7 were to	Although the Alignment (notably Towers S7 and S8) would appear as a prominent feature in views from the primary elevation to the south, the closest tower (S7) would be seen at an oblique angle. In addition, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Towers S7 and S8 could only be placed up to 10 m closer (towards the northwest) to the properties. Although towers to the south and southeast would appear prominent from the southern elevation of the property, views from the property's garden would be screened by intervening vegetation. Given views in other directions (north and west) from the property would remain unchanged it is considered that the Proposed Development as a whole as would not be so dominant or overbearing as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Section D						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
					be placed further northeast, it could occupy more direct views from the eastern elevation. Given one of the towers would be sited on higher land to the south, the closest towers would appear as large scale and prominent features in views to the south and southeast. Therefore, the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	379062, 784660	221	227 Northwest S6	<u>Annamuick Cottages</u> A cluster of four, one-storey semi-detached properties which are orientated with their primary elevations facing south (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1p: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). Each property has a garden to the rear (north), which wraps around the detached edge of the property, often featuring a driveway and/or garage to the side of each property. Views from the primary (southern) elevation of the properties overlook small front gardens or driveways and the minor road immediately adjacent to the south of the property. Beyond the road, views extend across farmland which gently rises in elevation, forming the Hill of Tannachie. Woodland and forestry around Cuttiesouter is visible in the close to middle distance, limiting longer ranging views in this direction. Views east and west from this group of properties are concentrated down a subtle	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (S6) would be located to the northwest of the property, at a distance of approximately 227 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.45: 2 Annamuick Cottages). Views of the Alignment would be possible from the primary (southern) elevation of the properties; however, it would be experienced in peripheral views to the southwest, at a distance of over 440 m (tower S7). Direct views of the Alignment would be visible to the north, with Tower S6 seen in primarily direct or slightly oblique views, at a distance of 227 m. Other towers, such as Tower S5 would be seen at a greater distance of approximately 400 m in oblique views. The Alignment would be seen crossing the lower slopes of Mid Hill, at a higher elevation than the properties, which would increase the prominence of the towers. It would cross in the foreground of the forestry visible on the horizon. Both Towers S6 and S5 would form prominent vertical features seen against the skyline, with the conductors between both towers extending across the skyline to the north.	Although the Alignment (notably Towers S5 and S6) would appear as a prominent feature in views from the rear of the properties, views from the primary elevation to the south would be seen at an oblique angle and at a greater distance. Likewise, views from the eastern elevation would remain largely unchanged although some towers would be visible entering Fetteresso Forest in oblique views to the northeast. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Tower S6 could only be placed up to 25 m closer to the properties. Given views from the primary elevation and eastern elevation would remain largely unchanged, it is considered that the Proposed Development as a whole as would not be so dominant or overbearing as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Section D						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				valley associated with the Burn of Annamuick. The undulating slopes which rise up from the burn frame views to the east and west. The existing Fetteresso to Alyth 275 kV OHL is visible to the northwest. Views from the rear elevation of the properties, and their gardens, are contained by the rising landform of Mid Hill the north. Forestry present on the slopes of Mid Hill provide further screening of views in this direction and forms a wooded skyline.	The Alignment would be seen crossing the minor road in views west from the property, and views from the eastern elevations would be oblique as the Alignment enters Fetteresso Forest. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting southeasterly movement of Tower S6 towards the properties to 25 m (for further details on HLOD restrictions refer to Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Given the closest towers would be sited on higher land to the north, they would appear as large scale and prominent features in views from the northern elevation and garden. There, the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	

SECTION E

3.1.9 The Alignment would be visible from five residential properties/ property groups within the RVAA study area (225 m from suspension towers and 270 m from angle towers) in Section E. Three of these five properties/groups would experience a **High** magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development; however, the Proposed Development would not be so overbearing or dominant in views as to breach the RVAT at these properties. At the property of Mill of Mergie, located within Fetteresso Forest, this conclusion has been made based on the presence of rising landform around the property which partially contains views in the direction of the Proposed Development (northwest and west) as well as the position of proposed towers in oblique views rather than in direct views from the primary elevation of the property. The conclusion of the RVAA of Mill of Mergie takes into account a HLOD restriction that limits easterly movement of the Alignment towards the property to 10 m. From Wester Durris, there would be no breach of the RVAT due to the screening afforded by a mature hedgerow around the boundary of the property in views from the primary elevation. The sense of separation afforded by the intervening minor road would prevent a RVAT breach at Woodside and a HLOD restriction would limit westerly movement of the Alignment towards the property. HLOD restrictions at the following properties have been taken into consideration within their RVAA conclusions: Mill of Mergie, Milton, Wester Durris, and Woodside.

Table 9.3.6: Section E - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity Section E

Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
Sole	379269, 788432	140	196 Northwest N89	<u>Mill of Mergie</u> A detached, two storey property located within the small valley formed by the Cowie Water (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1p: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The property features a detached garage or outbuilding to the west, and the driveway approaches the property from the north, wrapping around to the south to provide access to the garage. The driveway is accessed via a single lane track from the east which also serves other nearby properties at Mergie. The property sits low down within a valley and is contained by the converging forested slopes of Hill of Three Stones and Hill of Trusta. The primary elevation appears to be to the east, overlooking a series of small paddocks. Woodland around Mergie in the middle	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would cross the valley of the Cowie Water to the west of the property. The closest tower (N89) would be located to the northwest of the property, at a distance of approximately 196 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.46a-d: Mill Of Mergie). Tower N89 would be visible in oblique views from the northwestern elevation of the property and the garden to the north. The tower would be seen sitting at a higher elevation than the property and as such views from the property and its curtilage would be pitched. Although the tower would form a prominent vertical feature, as the property sits in a topographic low point in the valley, rising landform would help to contain views to the north. In addition, mature trees along the access track to the north would help filter views. More distant towers to the north would be partially screened by intervening landform and trees.	Although Tower N89 would be situated at a higher elevation compared to the property, the rising landform immediately around the property would help to partially contain views of the Alignment to the northwest and west. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Towers N89 to 90 could only be placed up to 10 m closer to the property. Given views of Tower N89 would be oblique from the northern and western elevations, and that views would remain unchanged from the primary elevation (east) and in direct views to the south and north, it is considered that the Proposed Development as a whole as would not be so dominant or overbearing as to

Table 9.3.6: Section E - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity Section E

Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				distance prevents longer ranging views in this direction. Views to the north and south are partially contained by rising landform covered in forestry to the north and south. Views west are channelled along the valley of the Cowie Water, framed by Hill of Three Stones to the north and Hill of Trusta to the south. Woodland to the west of the property locally screens longer views up the valley. An existing OHL is visible crossing the valley in the west, with wires seen against the skyline, and existing tower visible to the northwest, although partially screened by intervening vegetation.	In views to the west, the conductors would be seen against the skyline, crossing the Cowie Water, and rising up the slopes to the south and north. The Alignment would be seen in the foreground of the existing high voltage OHL. Although the towers would appear larger in scale and would be closer and more notable in views, the conductors crossing the Cowie Water in the west would not be notably more prominent than the existing OHL conductors. Views to the immediate north, south and from the primary elevation (east) would remain unchanged. The design of the Alignment means that the closest tower (N89) would be visible in peripheral views from the northern and western elevations. The HLOD has been restricted on the eastern side of the Alignment between Towers N89 and N90, limiting movement of the Alignment to 10 m further east towards the property (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Given the elevated position of tower N89 in relation to the property, the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	376590, 795579	253 (distance to Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV/ 400 kV Overhead Line Realignment)	253 Northeast (Distance to closest tower of Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV/400 kV	<u>Wainsgate</u> A detached single storey property with a large outbuilding to the south of the property (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1q: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation faces north, facing the minor road which provides access to the property from the B9077 to the northwest. The	<u>Alignment</u> The Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV/400 kV Overhead Line Realignment would pass to the northeast of the property at its closest point, with the closest tower being located 253 m from the property (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.47: Wainsgate). The realignment would bring the Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV OHL approximately 158 m closer to the property than the existing OHL.	No potential for RVAT breach.

Table 9.3.6: Section E - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity Section E

Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
			Overhead Line Realignment)	conservatory in the east of the property provides outward views to the north, however views are limited to the east and south by mature trees. The property is surrounded by coniferous woodland to the east, west and south. This vegetation restricts longer ranging views from the secondary outlook and the majority of views from the property curtilage. Views north are open and long ranging, with hill summits including Hill of Fare (471 m AOD) and Meikle Tap (359 m AOD) visible across the far distance horizon, seen beyond open fields in the foreground and belts of trees lining the River Dee in the middle distance. Additionally, the existing Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV OHL is visible in the middle distance in views to the northeast. It is seen partially against the skyline in glimpsed views between vegetation. Vegetation lining the adjacent field boundary to the northwest limits long distance outwards views directly northwest. These views can be experienced in oblique views from the primary and secondary outlooks.	The HLOD would allow this tower to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of the towers in the view Views of the realignment from the primary elevation (north) would be largely unchanged. The Alignment would be seen in oblique views northeast from the primary outlook, partially screened by vegetation lining the adjacent field boundary. The towers of the Alignment would appear against the skyline in the far distance, rising above landform. The closest tower of the proposed realignment would be glimpsed in relatively close distance views, beyond nearby field boundary vegetation. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	377017, 795867	176	189 Southwest N64	<u>Milton</u> A detached 1.5 storey property with large agricultural outbuildings located to the southwest (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1q: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The front of the property faces to the southeast, overlooking a drive which connects into a wider courtyard enclosed by the property and	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would cross to the west of the property. The closest tower (N64) would be located to the southwest of the property, at a distance of approximately 189 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.48: Milton). The primary elevation of the property to the northeast would be unaffected by the Alignment. From the southwestern elevation of the property,	No potential for RVAT breach.

Table 9.3.6: Section E - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity Section E

Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				outbuildings. However, the primary elevation appears to be to the northeast overlooking the garden of the property. Views from the southwestern elevation of the property are screened by the outbuildings within the property curtilage. The northwestern elevation experiences longer ranging views towards the enclosing slopes of the River Dee valley, however these views are channelled between outbuildings and a block of mature trees to the west. Glimpses of the more distant landscape may be experienced through the block of deciduous trees. Views from the northeast, overlook the rear garden of the property. A tall, mature hedge enclosing the garden screens longer ranging views from ground level. However, more distant views across small scale agricultural fields and woodland at Kirkton Wood may be experienced from windows from the upper floor. Views from the southeast elevation overlook the minor road, and agricultural fields beyond, framed by woodland to the north and south. The existing Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV high voltage OHL is visible extending into this distance.	the Alignment would be partially screened by outbuildings within the property curtilage. However, the upper sections of the tower would be visible above the intervening outbuildings. The towers would be more visible and prominent from the southwestern edge of the property curtilage, from behind the outbuildings where they would appear as large prominent and close proximity features across the western horizon. More open views of the Alignment, albeit at a greater distance, would be available from the northwestern and southeastern elevations of the property. From the southeastern elevation, the Alignment would be seen in oblique views, and would be seen in the context of the realigned existing OHL to the west but would appear closer in views and larger in scale. A distant tower would be visible in direct views to the northwest, at distances of approximately 440 m. The design of the Alignment means that the closest tower (N64) would be visible behind outbuildings from the southwestern elevation. Tower N64 would appear at a greater distance and beyond the existing intervening Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV OHL, which is visible to the southwest. Tower N64 would be located 95 m further southwest than the existing OHL. The existing tower would be moved approximately 170 m southwest, away from the property, however, would still be visible in southwesterly views beyond the Alignment. This move would reduce the prominence of the relocated towers in views from the property and would increase the overall separation between the property and OHL infrastructure. The proposed realignment of the existing OHL would be visible beyond the Alignment, at a distance of	

Table 9.3.6: Section E - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity Section E

Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
					approximately 265 m. Towers associated with this development would be visible between, yet beyond, Towers N66 and N63 of the Alignment, in views south and west from property. Outbuildings within the property curtilage would help screen views to the southwest. The HLOD has been restricted on the eastern side of the Alignment at Towers N62 to N64, limiting movement of the Alignment further east to 20 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Given the level of screening provided for tower N64 in relation to the property, the magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	376886, 796142	177	199 West N63	<u>Wester Durris</u> A detached 1.5 storey property with large agricultural outbuildings located to the northeast (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1r: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the south, overlooking a garden enclosed by a tall and mature hedge along the property boundary to the east, west and south. These hedges screens longer ranging views from ground level. However, more distant views across medium scale agricultural fields may be experienced from the upper floor. Views to the east are contained by outbuildings. Views from a small number of windows on the western façade extend across arable fields and include views of the	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would cross to the west of the property. The closest tower (N63) would be located to the west of the property, at a distance of approximately 199 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.49: Wester Durris). Views of the Alignment from the primary elevation (south) would be largely screened by mature hedgerow around the garden of the property. However, Tower N63 would be visible extending above the hedgerow is westerly views from the garden. Conductors connecting to Tower N64 further south would also be visible against the skyline above the hedgerow from the garden and southern elevation of the property. The Alignment would be visible in direct and open views from windows on the western elevation. It	Although the Alignment would be large scale and prominent in views to the west, views of the Alignment from the primary (southern) and northern elevations of the property would be partially screened and experienced at greater distances. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Tower N63 could only be placed up to 20 m closer to the property. Given the level of screening experienced to the north and south, it is not considered that the Proposed Development as a whole as would be so dominant or overbearing as to breach the

Table 9.3.6: Section E - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity Section E

Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				existing OHL. Views from the northern elevation of the property are partially screened by small outbuildings and sheds, and by a cluster of mature deciduous trees immediately north of the property.	would be visible at a distance of 199 m to the west, approximately 120 m further west than the existing Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV OHL. The existing OHL would be diverted and pushed further southwest by approximately 180 m. The Alignment would appear closer in views and larger in scale than the existing OHL once it has been diverted. This move would reduce the prominence of the relocated towers in views from the property and would increase the overall separation between the property and OHL infrastructure. The closest relocated tower, immediately west of Tower N63, would be partially screened by the presence of Tower N63 to the east. The Alignment would route further north around the property to Tower N62 before crossing the River Dee. Although the Alignment would be seen in direct views from the northern elevation, it would be seen at a greater distance and would be partially filtered by outbuildings and vegetation to the north of the property. The HLOD has been restricted on the eastern side of the Alignment at Towers N62 to N64, limiting movement of the Alignment further east to 20 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be High, particularly from the western elevation of the property. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	residential visual amenity threshold.
Group	376997, 797218	181	233 North N59	<u>Old West Lodge and New West Lodge</u> A cluster of two detached properties (Old West Lodge (northern property) and New West Lodge (southern property)) located to	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would cross to the west of the properties, before routing to the northeast. The closest tower (N59) would be located to the north of	No potential for RVAT breach.

Table 9.3.6: Section E - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity Section E

Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				the south of the A93 and north of Nether Park Quarry (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1r: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). Both properties are 1.5 storey. Old West Lodge has its primary (front) elevation facing south. New West Lodge, located on the opposite side of the access road has a primary (front) elevation facing north. Both properties are surrounded by dense woodland to the west, east and north which limit views in these directions. Views to the south are more open, looking out towards Nether Park Quarry and the River Dee. Views south from Old West Lodge would be partially screened by New West Lodge located immediately south.	the group of properties, at a distance of approximately 233 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.50: Old West Lodge). Although the Alignment would pass to the west and north of the properties, mature woodland found around the properties in these directions would largely screen visibility. The upper extents of Tower N59 in the north and Tower N60 in the west may be visible above the treeline from New West Lodge which is set further back from the trees. From the southern elevations of these properties, the Alignment would be visible above intervening bands of woodland at an oblique angle as it crosses over the River Dee. Visibility of the Alignment in southerly views would be more distant, seen across the Nether Park Quarry at distances of 370 m and more. The HLOD would allow angle tower N60 to be brought up to 100 m closer to the properties. The rest of the Alignment, including Tower N59 could be brought up to 55 m closer to the properties. Therefore, the Alignment may appear more prominent in views from the northern and western elevations. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	377029, 797885	225	233 Southeast N58	<u>Woodside</u> A two-storey detached property which is orientated with its primary elevation facing southeast, and its rear elevation facing northwest (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1r:	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (N58) would be located to the southeast of the property, at a distance of approximately 233 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.51: Woodside).	Although the Alignment (notably Towers N58) would appear as a prominent feature in views from the primary elevation to the southeast, views of towers from the eastern and western

Table 9.3.6: Section E - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity Section E

Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The property has a driveway immediately west, which leads to a detached garage in the northwest of the curtilage. Private gardens surround the property in all directions. Views from the primary elevation in the southeast are open and expansive, overlooking a private garden bounded by a drystone wall and adjacent minor road. Beyond the road, open views extend across a large agricultural field which gradually drops in elevation and becomes increasingly more wooded towards the Dee Valley. The wooded hills of Fetteresso Forest are visible on the distant horizon, forming an elevated skyline to the south of the River Dee. Views from the eastern elevation extend across gently undulating fields. Trees along the road and woodland blocks in the middle distance to the east and northeast, restrict longer ranging views. Views from the western elevation and driveway overlook a neighbouring property, with the properties of Upper Park visible in the distance. Woodland and forestry around Upper Park restrict longer ranging views in this direction. Views north extend across the rear garden of the property and are largely restricted by trees in the close to middle distance. Some glimpses of more distant landform to the north are available through the trees.	The Alignment, including Tower N58, would be visible in direct views from the primary elevation of the property. Tower N58 would be seen located in the field to the south beyond the minor road, and would appear as a prominent, large scale vertical feature. It would be afforded no screening from the property; however, it would appear partially backclothed by distant landform. In the distance, the Alignment would be seen routing south up over the distant hills of Fetteresso Forest. The minor road south of the property would help provide a sense of separation between the property and tower. From the eastern elevation, tower N57 would be seen at an oblique angle and would appear partially screened by roadside vegetation in the foreground. Conductors would be seen crossing the skyline between Towers N56 and N57, in direct views to the east, at a distance of approximately 380 m. Views to the north would be unaffected by the Alignment, and visibility from the west would be limited to oblique views. The HLOD has been restricted on the western side of the Alignment between Towers N57 and N58, limiting potential movement of the Alignment to 25 m west towards the property (for further details on HLOD restrictions refer to Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). However, potential movement of Tower N57 further north may result in the tower being seen in more direct views from the eastern elevation of the property. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u>	elevations would be oblique, and the alignment would not be visible to the north. The Alignment would also be afforded a sense of separation from the property due to the intervening minor road to the south. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Towers N57 to N58 could only be placed up to 25 m closer to the property. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and oblique views from the eastern elevations would be afforded screening. Therefore, it is considered that views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Table 9.3.6: Section E - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity Section E

Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
					No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	

SECTION F

3.1.10 The Alignment would be visible from 19 residential properties/ property groups within the RVAA study area (225 m from suspension towers and 270 m from angle towers) in Section F. Sixteen of these 18 properties/groups would experience a **High** magnitude of change as a result of the Proposed Development; however, the Proposed Development would not be so overbearing or dominant in views as to breach the RVAT at any of these properties. Factors that contribute to these findings include visibility of towers in oblique or peripheral views rather than direct views from the primary elevation of properties, for example at the group at Broomfield Steading and Little Finnercy Cottage, as well as views partially screened by garden or surrounding vegetation and woodland, for example at Hill of Park. From some properties, the Proposed Development would be visible in direct views from primary elevations however would be afforded some partial filtering from garden vegetation, for example at South Monecht Farm and the group at Monecht Cottages. Where intervening roads or farm tracks create a sense of separation between a property and the Proposed Development, this has also been considered to reduce the dominance of the Proposed Development, for example at the group at Old Wester Echt Cottage and Lodge. At Southside Cottage Leylodge, the closest tower of the Proposed Development would be seen beyond the existing intervening Kintore to Tealing 275 kV tower that is visible to the southwest and would be seen a more distant and smaller feature in relation to the existing tower. This, in combination with partial screening from intervening woodland, results in no breach of the RVAT at this property. For properties where the HLOD has been restricted, this has been considered within their associated RVAAs. These properties are: New West Lodge, Lochwood Cottage, Broomfield, Little Finnercy, Monecht Cottages, South Monecht Cottage, South Monecht Farm, New Wester Echt Farm, Old Wester Echt, Old Wester Echt Lodge and Cottage, Upper Corskie, and Southside Cottage Leylodge.

Table 9.3.7: Section F - Assessment of Effects on Residential Visual Amenity

Section F						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
Sole	377555, 798691	178	208 Southwest N55	<u>Lochwood Cottage</u> Detached 1.5 storey property located along Couper's Road (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1r: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The property is served by a driveway to the east and has gardens to the south and west. The property appears to have outlooks to the east and the west, with the primary outlook being west. A small number of windows and a greenhouse are located on the southern elevation of the property.	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would cross to the west of the property. The closest tower (N55) would be located to the southwest of the property, at a distance of approximately 208 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.52: Lochwood Cottage). Views to the west from the property and its curtilage would experience close views towards the Alignment. The closest tower (N55) would be located 208m to the southwest, and Tower N54 would be 330 m to the northeast. The proposed towers may be visible in oblique views from the property and its garden grounds. However, the conductors would be visible crossing the skyline in direct views to the west. The mature trees on the property may restrict some views of the Alignment. Views of the Alignment from the northern and southern elevations would be largely screened by intervening vegetation, however the	No potential for RVAT breach.

Section F						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				The property is surrounded by mature garden vegetation, and with mature trees to the north and south of the property, which partially screen longer ranging views in these directions. Views to the east are confined by woodland and forestry at Gallow Hill. Views west appear more open overlooking small scale agricultural fields in the foreground, and the woodland at Loch of Park in the middle distance.	tops of the proposed towers and conductors would be visible at an oblique angle to the west. The Alignment would not affect views to the east. The design of the Alignment means that the closest towers (N54 and N55) would be sited at oblique angles to the property. The HLOD has been restricted on the eastern side of the Alignment between Towers N54 and N55, limiting movement of the Alignment further east to 25 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). However, lateral movement of Towers N54 and N55 could result in these towers being viewed in direct views from the western elevation. Given the level of screening provided for towers and that conductors would be the main part of the Alignment seen in direct views, the magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	377181, 799089	199	228 Southeast N54	<u>Woodbank House</u> A detached two storey property set within dense woodland. The front of the property appears to be to the north, however the primary views from the property are to the south, overlooking the rear garden (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1r: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The property is set within dense woodland which screens views from the property itself and its curtilage, to the south, east and west. More open views would be experienced towards the north, extending across a medium-scale agricultural field which rises steeply to the north, curtailing northerly views. Mature vegetation along the access road	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would cross to the east of the property. The closest tower (N54) would be located to the southeast of the property, at a distance of approximately 228 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.53: Woodbank House). Views towards the Alignment to the east and southeast of the property and its curtilage would be largely screened by dense woodland located to the east. However, there would be glimpsed oblique views from the northern elevation of the property and its access road towards Tower N53, approximately 290 m to the northeast. Closer and more open views of the Alignment, notably Tower N54 would be experienced from the access road serving the property, which would pass directly under the Alignment. Tower N54 would appear as a prominent vertical feature in views, however, it would be seen at an oblique angle to the direction of travel and would be filtered by roadside vegetation.	No potential for RVAT breach.

Section F						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				to the north of the property may further filter views in this direction, particularly from ground level. The property is served by an access track which approaches from the southeast, before looping around the property to the north and continuing on to another nearby cottage in the west. A detached garage is located to the immediate west of the property, further screening views in this direction.	Views to the south and west would not be affected by the Alignment. The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of Towers N53 and N54 in views. Due to the degree of screening and limited views towards the Alignment, it is considered that the magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	
Sole	377181, 799089	212	260 Northwest N53	<u>Hill of Park</u> This is currently an agricultural building; however, an application was submitted to Aberdeenshire Council to confirm if it could be converted to a dwellinghouse under permitted development rights. The Council confirmed that prior approval for the conversion is not required. The property would be a detached 1.5 storey house, located along Couper's Road at the entrance to Hill of Park (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1r: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). Submitted plans indicate that the main outlook would be to the south, with a smaller number of windows on the gable ends (eastern and western elevations) and no windows on the northern elevation except two skylights in the roof. A driveway / yard would be located to the west of the property, and gardens to the south and east.	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would cross to the west of the property. The closest tower (N53) would be located to the northwest of the property, at a distance of approximately 260 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.54: Hill of Park). The Alignment would be visible in oblique views from the southern (main) elevation of the property and its garden. Tower N54 would be seen at distances of approximately 270 m. Roadside vegetation along Couper's Road would help filter views in this direction, particularly during summer months. Where visible, the Alignment would be seen above the skyline, however, the road itself would help provide a sense of separation between the property and the Alignment. Views of the Alignment from the western elevation of the property would be screened by mature vegetation along the western boundary of the property. However, oblique views of Tower N53 would be experienced through the gap in vegetation in the northwest corner of the curtilage where the driveway enters. The tower would be located on elevated land and seen visible against the skyline above intervening trees. Views from the eastern elevation and garden would not be affected, and views north from the property would be limited due to the lack	Given views of the Alignment from the southern and western elevations would be oblique and afforded some screening by intervening vegetation, and that the adjacent road would help provide a sense of separation, it is not considered that the Alignment would appear overbearing in views. The lower extents of the towers would be partially screened and views to the east would be unaffected. Due to the oblique angle that towers would be seen, and the level of screening provided around the property to the west and north, it is not considered that the Proposed Development as a whole as would be so

Section F						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				Views to the north and west would be largely screened by existing vegetation which would remain. Views east and south would extend across undulating farmland which gradually drops in elevation to the south. Occasional deciduous trees along the eastern boundary of the property and within the garden to the south would provide some filtering of views in these directions. As this building has yet to be converted to a dwellinghouse, and would be developed under permitted development rights, there is potential for the design and outlooks of the property to change.	of windows on this elevation and mature planting along the northern boundary. The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of Towers N53 and N54 in views. Although towers would be oblique to the property, the closest tower would be located at a higher elevation and seen against the skyline. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	dominant or overbearing as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Group	377108, 800494	160	209 Northeast N49	<u>Broomfield Steading</u> A group of four properties (The Suffolk, 1 and 2 Broomfield Steading and an unnamed new build property) located at Broomfield (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1s: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The Suffolk and 1 and 2 Broomfield Steading are attached to one another in a 'H' formation. The eastern-most property (an unnamed new build property) is located to the east of those at Broomfield Steading and is detached. These properties appear to have outlooks to the north, south, east and west with the southern elevation appearing as the primary elevation for the closest property (new build). The detached property has gardens surrounding it, whilst The Suffolk and 1	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would cross to the east of the properties. The closest tower (N49) would be located to the northeast of the properties, at a distance of approximately 209 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.55: The Suffolk, Broomfield Steading). The closest tower (N49) would be seen in oblique views from the eastern and northern elevations of the properties. Tower N49 and the more distant Tower N50 would be seen in oblique views to the northeast and southeast of the group of properties. They would appear as prominent, vertical features in a flat landscape, and would be seen to extend above the horizon and treeline, being seen set against the sky. In the distance, views of towers within Coldstream Plantation would be visible in direct southerly views from the properties, however boundary vegetation would help filter visibility from the most westerly properties. However, conductors crossing between Towers N49 and N50 would be seen in direct easterly views crossing the skyline. Direct views to the north would be unaffected by the Alignment, as would views to the west.	Views of the towers of the Alignment from all elevations of the properties would be oblique, and direct views to the north and west would be unaffected by the proposal. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Towers N49 and N50 could only be placed up to 10 m closer to the properties. Therefore, it is not considered that the Proposed Development would appear so dominant or overbearing in views as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

Section F						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				and 2 Broomfield Steading have gardens to the east, west and north respectively. The gardens, notably the garden of the Suffolk, have mature vegetation and trees along the boundary, which likely results in the partial filtering of views to the east and north. However, longer ranging views of flat agricultural land would be experienced between gaps in vegetation. There is limited vegetation around the new build property, and views from this property would be more open, extending across relatively flat agricultural land framed by mature shelterbelts to the east and west. Views south overlook an agricultural building to the south of the minor road, a number of small paddocks, and are restricted by Coldstream Plantation in the middle distance. Boundary and roadside vegetation filters southerly views from the Suffolk and Broomfield Steading. Views to the east extend across agricultural land but are largely limited by vegetation around Newhall. Westerly views are confined by buildings and vegetation around the Broomfield cluster of properties.	The design of the Alignment means that the closest towers would be sited at oblique angles to the properties. The HLOD has been restricted on the western side of the Alignment between Towers N49 and N50, limiting movement of the Alignment further west to 10 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Although the closest tower would be seen in oblique views from the elevations of the properties, it would form a prominent vertical feature in views to the northeast, particularly from the new build property which has limited screening features within its curtilage. Overall, it is considered that the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	
Group	377404, 800580	146	225 Northwest N49	<u>Monyburn Cottage</u> A group of two detached one-storey properties (Monyburn Cottage and Newhall) located at Newhall (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1s: Residential Properties	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would cross to the west of the properties. The closest tower (N49) would be located to the northwest of the properties, at a distance of approximately 225 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.56a-b: Monyburn Cottage).	Given views of the Alignment from the southern elevations would be oblique, and that the adjacent road would help provide a sense of

Section F						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				within 225 m of Proposed Development). Both properties appear to be orientated with their primary (front) elevation facing to the southeast. The property further west (Monyburn Cottage) is surrounded by a large 'U-shaped' agricultural building which restricts views to the north, and west. This agricultural building limits westerly views from the eastern property (Newhall), along with other outbuildings to the north. Shelterbelts of non-deciduous along the western and northern boundary of the property group further limit views in these directions, whilst a belt of mature deciduous woodland to the east helps screen and filter views in this direction. Views to the south from both properties are more open, however mature vegetation within the curtilage of the properties, and along the driveway and minor road to the south would restrict longer ranging views.	Views towards the closest tower (N49) in the northwest would be largely screened from view from these properties due to the presence of outbuildings and intervening shelterbelts of trees to the west and north. The top of the tower and conductors would be visible above the treeline. The Alignment, including Tower N50, would be visible from the primary elevation of Monyburn Cottage in oblique views to the southwest. Monyburn Cottage itself would help screen oblique views in this direction from Newhall which is set further back from the road. Tower N50 would be seen at a distance of approximately 255 m to the south of the minor road. The road would help provide a sense of separation between the property and the Alignment. The design of the Alignment means that the closest towers would be sited at oblique angles to the properties. The HLOD has been restricted on the eastern side of the Alignment between Towers N49 and N50, limiting movement of the Alignment further east to 25 m (for further details on HLOD restrictions refer to Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Although Tower N49 would be largely screened from view, Tower N50 would form a prominent vertical feature in oblique views to the southwest. Overall, it is considered that the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	separation, it is not considered that the Alignment would appear overbearing in views. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Towers N49 to N50 could only be placed up to 25 m closer to the properties. Due to the oblique angle that towers would be seen, and the level of screening provided around the property to the west and north, it is not considered that the Proposed Development as a whole as would be so dominant or overbearing as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	376809, 802911	188	204 Northeast N42	<u>West Cullerlie Cottage</u> A detached bungalow which fronts onto the minor road to the southwest (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1t: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation of the property is to the southwest, with one small window on the northeastern elevation of the property. The	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would cross to the southeast of the property before routing northwest behind the property. The closest tower (N42) would be located to the northeast of the property, at a distance of approximately 204 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.57: West Cullerlie Cottage). Views of the closest Tower, N42, would be experienced on the approach to the property (in the southwest), from the curtilage, and	The change in view from the introduction of the Alignment would largely be limited to views from the curtilage of the property and from the one window on the northern elevation. Given that the Alignment would not be seen in direct views from the

Section F						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				northwestern elevation features one window, and the southeastern elevation has no windows but features the main property entrance. There is some garden ground to the south, east and west but no mature vegetation to provide screening. Generally, views around the property are very open, extending across relatively flat agricultural land. The main views are experienced to the southwest, extending across small scale fields. Mature trees and woodland in the middle distance limit views in this direction, although more distant views can be seen through gaps in vegetation.	from a single window on the northeastern elevation. It would appear as a large scale, vertical feature behind the property. However, views of the closest tower would not be experienced from the primary (southwestern) elevation of the property. More distant towers, including Towers N41 and N43 would be seen in oblique views from the curtilage, but given the limited number of windows on the northwestern elevation, and the lack of windows on the southeastern elevation, it is unlikely that these would appear as overbearing in views. The HLOD would allow the Alignment to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of Tower N42 in views. Although the Alignment is not expected to affect direct views from the southwestern elevation, Tower N42 would form a prominent vertical feature in direct views from the property curtilage and rear elevation. Overall, it is considered that the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	primary elevation, but rather in more distant and oblique views, it is not considered that the Proposed Development as a whole as would be so dominant or overbearing as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	376061, 903896	198	219 East N39	<u>Little Finnercy Cottage</u> A detached property located at Little Finnercy. The primary (front) elevation appears to be to the south, though there are likely to be outlooks to the north and east, as well as garden ground around the house (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1t: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The property is served by a driveway which approaches from the southwest. Other than two trees to the north, and two outbuildings to the west, there is limited screening.	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment would cross to the east of the property before routing northwest behind the property. The closest tower (N39) would be located to the east of the property, at a distance of approximately 219 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.58: Little Finnercy Cottage). The Alignment, including the closest tower (N39) would be seen in oblique views to the southeast from the primary southern elevation, and in more direct views from the eastern elevation and when travelling eastwards along the access track. The towers would be seen to sit beyond the low horizon of undulating fields. However, the bases of the towers would be afforded limited screening by intervening landform, and they would still appear as a prominent vertical feature.	Despite visibility of towers being experienced from most elevations of the property, views from the primary (southern) elevation, and the secondary elevation to the north would experience the Alignment (notably the towers), at oblique angles to the direction of view. Views west would be largely unaffected by the Alignment due to the presence of outbuildings. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Towers N38 and

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				Views in all directions are likely to be open and extend across large agricultural fields. The undulating nature of the surrounding farmland is likely to result in localised screening, with rising fields to the north forming a slightly elevated skyline.	In views from the northern elevation, the Alignment would be seen routing to the northwest. Towers N37 and N38 would likely be visible in oblique views from this elevation and the garden, at distances of 330 m to the northwest and 230 m to the northeast, respectively. The towers visible to the north would be sited on higher land and would likely appear to sit on the slightly elevated horizon. The conductors crossing between the towers would be visible against the skyline in direct views to the north. The design of the Alignment means that the closest tower (N39) would be sited at oblique angles to the primary elevation of the property. Other towers (eg N37 and N38) would also be experienced in oblique views from other elevations. The HLOD has been restricted on the western side of the Alignment between Towers N38 and N39, limiting movement of the Alignment further west to 25 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Potential movement of towers within the HLOD could result in them being seen in more direct views from the northern and eastern elevation of the property. However, the towers would remain in oblique views from the primary elevation to the south. Overall, it is considered that the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	N39 could only be placed up to 25 m closer to the property. Given these factors, it is considered that views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant or overbearing as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	375015, 805737	118	202 Southeast N32	<u>South Monecht Farm</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1t: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation of the property appears to be to the southeast. The garden and driveway are located to the southeast of the property. The driveway connects the	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower, N32, would be located approximately 118 m to the southeast (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.59a-b: South Monecht Farm). It would be seen on lower lying land and visible from the primary elevation and garden. It would be afforded partial filtering from garden trees and a sense of separation by the B9119. Despite this, it would still be seen as a prominent, vertical feature when seen through gaps of intervening vegetation. The HLOD has been restricted on the western side of the Alignment at this location, limiting potential westerly movement of the Alignment to 10 m between Towers N32 and N31 (see Table 3.1:	While the Alignment would occupy direct views from the primary elevation and garden, it would be afforded some partial filtering from garden vegetation. Seen from the other affected elevation, it would only be visible in oblique views. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Towers N31 and

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				property to the B9119, located to the south. Views from the primary elevation appear to look out onto the garden, which contains trees within the southern extents. Beyond this is the B9119, an arable field, and then the conifer plantations of North Kirkton Wood and South Monecht Wood. Views from the secondary elevation appear to be contained to close-to-middle distances. These views seemingly overlook agricultural sheds, beyond which is Myriewell Wood to the northwest and rolling farmland to the northeast, which rises northwards and most likely contains views to close-to-middle distances. Views from a tertiary elevation (southwest) appear to be filtered at close distances by mature hedging that borders the westerly extents of the garden, beyond this is rolling farmland interspersed with woodland; Hill of Fare can be seen in the far distance. Views from the remaining elevation (tertiary, northeast facing) appear to look out onto rolling farmland, it is likely that views are contained to close-to-middle distances by the landform that rises to the north.	Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). This is in order to maintain separation between the Alignment and South Monecht Farm. From the primary elevation and garden, the Alignment would be seen continuing south; although, woodland and the rolling landform would conceal its farther extents. Tower N31, an angle tower, would be seen in oblique views from a tertiary elevation (northeast facing). It would be seen from a greater distance of approximately 283 m but would be visible on higher ground and afforded no filtering or screening. Views from the remaining elevations would remain unaltered and the Alignment would not be seen continuing into the northwest as agricultural buildings, Myriewell Wood, and the rising landform would provide screening. The magnitude of change would be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	N32 could only be placed up to 10 m closer to the property. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	375300, 805747	163	265 Southwest N32	<u>South Monecht Cottage</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1t:	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower, N32, would be located approximately 265 m to the southwest (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.60a-b: South Monecht Cottage). It would be seen on lower	Although Tower N32 would be visible from the primary elevation and garden of the property, it would be

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southeast. The garden is located to the southeast and the driveway sweeps around the property from the southwest to the northwest and connects the property to the B9119. Open westerly views are experienced from the driveway, extending across fields towards Myriewell Wood. Views from the primary elevation appear to look out onto the garden which contains mature trees. Beyond this is the B9119, then an arable field, then South Monecht Wood, which contains views to middle distances. Views from the secondary elevation appear to overlook the northerly extents of the driveway, beyond which is rolling farmland that rises to the northwest. Views from a tertiary elevation (northeast facing) appear to look out onto similar views to those seen from the secondary elevation. Views from the remaining elevation (tertiary, southwest facing), appear to look out onto the driveway, beyond which is rolling farmland interspersed with woodland and the B9119; Hill of Fare can be seen in the far distance.	lying land and visible in oblique views from the garden, driveway, primary elevation and a tertiary elevation (southwest facing). Seen from the garden and possibly also the primary elevation, the tower would be afforded partial filtering from the garden trees. However, when seen through and around this partial filtering, the tower would appear as a prominent vertical feature. From the secondary elevation (northwest facing), Tower N31, an angle tower, and Tower N30 would be seen in direct views at distances of approximately 272 m and 566 m respectively. Owing to the greater intervening distance, Tower N30 would appear smaller in scale and would be afforded partial filtering from the broadleaf trees northwest of the curtilage. However, it is likely that the closer tower, N31, would not be afforded the same filtering. The design of the Alignment means that the closest tower (N32) would be sited at an oblique angle to the primary elevation of the property. Other more distant towers (eg N31) would be experienced in direct views from the northwestern elevation and driveway. The HLOD has been restricted on the eastern side of the Alignment between Towers N31 and N32, limiting movement of the Alignment further east to 25 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Overall, it is considered that the magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	afforded partial filtering by mature trees within the property curtilage. Although more direct views of towers would be available to the northwest, these would not be experienced from the primary elevation, and would be seen at a greater intervening distance. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Towers N31 and N32 could only be placed up to 25 m closer to the property. Given views from the primary elevation would be filtered, and views to the east would be unaffected, it is not considered that views of the Proposed Development as a whole would be so overbearing or dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	374664, 806101	175	247 East N30	<u>Myriewell House</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to the southeast (front) and northeast (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1u:	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower, N30, would be located approximately 247 m to the northeast (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.61: Myriewell House). It would be seen on higher ground than	While Tower N31 would be visible from the primary elevation and garden, it would only be seen in oblique

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southeast. The garden is located to the southeast and the driveway to the northwest, which connects the property to a minor road to the southwest. Views from the primary elevation (southwest) appear to look out onto the garden, which contains trees and shrubs and is bordered by hedging, beyond this is rolling farmland and then Myriewell Wood. Views from the secondary elevation (northwest facing) appear to be contained to close distances by agricultural buildings. Tertiary elevations (southwest and northeast facing) appear to look out on rolling farmland interspersed with shelterbelts.	the property and visible in direct views from a tertiary elevation (northeast facing) and in more oblique views from the garden. The tower would be afforded partial filtering from an intervening shelterbelt. Although, the tower would still be seen as a prominent, large-scale vertical feature in these views. The HLOD would allow Tower N30 to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, potentially slightly increasing the prominence of the tower in views. Tower N31, an angle tower, would be seen in oblique views from the primary elevation and garden. The tower would be seen at a greater distance of approximately 513 m and would be afforded partial filtering from garden vegetation and an intervening shelterbelt. The magnitude of change would be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	views and would be afforded partial filtering from garden vegetation and an intervening shelterbelt. Tower N30, while closer and visible in direct views, would only be seen from a tertiary elevation. Furthermore, it would be afforded partial filtering from an intervening shelterbelt. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Group	374723, 806508	197	204 Southwest N29	<u>Monecht Cottages, Echt (Cairntoul)</u> Monecht Cottages are a group of five 1.5 storey properties, four semi-detached and one detached. They are orientated to the southwest (front) and northeast (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1u: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation of all properties appears to be to the southwest. Gardens are located to the southwest and northeast. The driveway that accesses all properties is located to the southwest of Cairntoul	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower, N29, would be located approximately 204 m to the southwest (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.62: Cairntoul). It would be seen on land of a lower elevation to receptors and would occupy direct views from the primary elevation and southwestern gardens. The tower would be afforded some partial filtering from garden vegetation. However, the tower would still appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature in these views. The HLOD has been restricted on the eastern side of the Alignment at Tower N29, limiting potential easterly movement to 10 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description).	Tower N29 would be visible in direct views from the primary elevation of the properties and only afforded some partial filtering from garden vegetation. Although, the Alignment is not visible from every elevation of the properties. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that the tower could only be placed up to 10 m closer to the properties.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				and to the northeast of the remaining properties. Views from the primary elevation appear to overlook the southwesterly gardens, some of which contain shrubs, trees, and hedges, beyond this is gently rolling fields bounded by shelterbelts and Hill of Fare can be seen in the distance. Views from the secondary elevation (northwest facing) of Cairntoul appear to be contained to close distances by woodland located to the northeast. The secondary elevation of the other properties are more open and appear to overlook the driveway and northeastern gardens, beyond which is rolling farmland interspersed with shelterbelts and woodland blocks. Views from tertiary elevations (northwest and southeast facing) are similar to views from the primary and secondary elevations, except where they are contained to close distances by the neighbouring cottages or adjacent woodland.	Towers N28 and N30 would also be seen in oblique views from the southwestern garden and primary elevation; although, these towers would be afforded partial screening by intervening shelterbelts. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Group	374101, 808044	167	196 Northwest N22	<u>Old Wester Echt Cottage and Lodge, and West Lodges (North and South)</u> A cluster of four properties comprising Old Wester Echt Cottage, Old Wester Echt Lodge and West Lodges (North and South) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1v: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). They comprise a mix of detached 1 and 1.5 storey properties in proximity to one another,	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower, N22 (an angle tower) would be located approximately 196 m to the northwest (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.63a-b: Old Wester Echt Cottage). It would be seen on higher ground and visible in an oblique direction from the secondary elevation of Old Wester Echt Cottage and Lodge and West Lodges South, but in more direct views from West Lodges North. It would also be seen from the driveway, and northwesterly gardens of these properties. The tower would be afforded some partial screening and filtering from the sheds and hedging for Old	While the closest tower (N22) would be seen from the northwestern elevations of each property, it would not occupy direct views and instead would only be seen obliquely from most of the properties. It would be seen in direct views from the northwest of West Lodges

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				to the east and west of the B977. The primary elevation of the properties to the west of the B977 (Old Wester Echt Cottage and Lodge) appears to be to the southeast, whilst those to the east (West Lodges North and South) appear to be orientated with their primary elevation facing one another, but have a secondary elevation with views to the northwest. The gardens of the properties are located to the south, except for West Lodges North, which has its garden to the northeast. Views from the southern elevations appear to overlook gardens, which are largely contained by shrubs and hedging to the west of the B977 and by the woodland associated with Dunecht Garden and Designed Landscape to the east of the B977. Views from the secondary elevations (northwest) appear to look out onto the driveway and/or northwestern extents of the curtilages and gardens. Views from West Lodges North and South also overlook the B977 road. The northern perimeter of the curtilage of Old Wester Echt Lodge is bordered by hedging and shrub and there is a shed located within the northwestern extents of the curtilages of both Old Wester Echt Lodge and Cottage. Beyond the curtilages of all properties is a road and then rolling arable farmland interspersed with woodland blocks and occasional farmsteads.	Wester Echt Cottage and Lodge although views would be more open from the West Lodges properties. A sense of separation would be provided by the intervening roads which run adjacent to the properties. However, it would still appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature. The HLOD has been restricted on the eastern side of the Alignment between Towers N22 and N23 at this location, limiting potential movement of the Alignment to the east to 10 m towards the group of properties (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Tower N23 would be seen in oblique views from southern gardens, southeastern (primary) and southwestern elevations of Old Wester Echt Lodge and Cottage. These buildings would screen views of Tower N23 from West Lodges North and South. Tower N23 would be seen at a greater distance, from approximately 247 m and would be afforded some partial filtering from hedging and shrubs within the gardens. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	North. However, the presence of sheds and vegetation would provide some partial screening, and nearby roads would provide a sense of separation between the properties and tower. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Towers N22 and n23 could only be placed up to 10 m closer to the properties. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from these properties, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				Views from a tertiary elevation (southwest facing) of Old Wester Echt Cottage appear to look out onto similar views to those of the secondary elevation; rolling farmland interspersed with woodland, with the northern slopes of Barmekin Hill visible in more southerly views. Views from southwest facing elevations of the other properties look out onto neighbouring properties and their curtilage, with views more restricted by vegetation. Old Wester Echt Lodge looks onto some longer ranging views of farmland. Views from the northeastern elevations appear to be contained to close distances by buildings and woodland.		
Sole	373740, 808100	197	237 Northeast N22	<u>Old Wester Echt</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1v: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southeast. The garden is located to the southeast and the driveway to the northeast. Views from the primary elevation (southeast) appear to overlook the garden, beyond which is rolling farmland of pastures interspersed with woodland. Barmekin Hill and Hill of Fare can be seen in the far distance in westerly views. Views from the secondary elevation (northwest facing) are contained to close distances by farming buildings and	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower, N22 (an angle tower) would be located to the northeast at a distance of approximately 237 m (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.64: Old Wester Echt). It would be seen in oblique views from the garden, driveway, and a tertiary elevation (northeast facing). It would be afforded partial filtering from garden vegetation. However, the tower would still appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature. The HLOD has been restricted on the western side of the Alignment at this location, limiting the westerly movement of Towers N22 and N23 to 25 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). It is possible that Tower N21 would be seen from the tertiary elevation (northeast facing); although, the intervening distance of approximately 596 m would make Tower N21 appear less prominent than tower N22. Furthermore, Tower N23 would be seen in oblique views from the garden, driveway, and primary elevation at a greater distance of approximately 247 m. It is possible that garden vegetation would provide partial filtering. Seen from the primary elevation, the Alignment would be seen continuing	While the closest tower, N22, would be seen in direct views, it would be seen from a tertiary elevation as opposed to the primary elevation. Views from primary elevation would see towers, but the closest ones would only be seen at oblique angles. It is likely that garden vegetation would provide partial filtering. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Towers N22 and N23 could only be placed up to 25 m closer to the property. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				tertiary elevations (southwest and northeast facing) look out onto similar views as those seen from the primary elevation.	southwards; although, the rolling landform would screen its farther extents. The magnitude of change would be High . <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	in views from this property and views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.
Group	373965, 808475	175	226 East N21	<u>New Wester Echt</u> New Wester Echt is a 1.5 storey property orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear), the primary elevation appears to be to the southeast (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1v: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). New Wester Echt Bothy is a single storey property orientated to the southwest (front) and northeast (rear), the primary elevation appears to be to the southwest. The garden of New Wester Echt is to the southeast of the property, and the garden of New Wester Echt Bothy is to the southwest of the property. The driveway is located to the southeast and connects the properties to the B977. Views from the primary elevation of both properties appear to look out onto gardens and the driveway, beyond which is rolling farmland interspersed with woodland blocks and farmsteads. The secondary elevation of the properties (northeast facing for New Wester Echt Bothy and northwest facing for New Wester Echt) appear to look out onto adjacent farm buildings, beyond which views are contained to close	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower, N21 (an angle tower) would be located at a minimum distance of approximately 226 m from the group (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.65: New Wester Echt). It would be seen on lower lying land and visible from the garden, driveway, and tertiary elevation (northeast facing) of New Wester Echt. The tower would be afforded partial filtering from garden shrubs and trees in places. The HLOD has been restricted on the western side of the Alignment at this location, limit potential westerly movement of Tower N21 to 25 m. It would also be possible to see Tower N20 in oblique views from this tertiary elevation. Perhaps also visible from the tertiary elevation (northeast facing) of New Wester Echt would be Tower N20, seen in oblique views at a distance of approximately 354 m. However, Tower N20 would be less prominent than Tower N21 owing to the greater intervening distance of approximately 353 m. Tower N22, an angle tower, would be visible in direct views from the garden, driveway, and primary elevation of New Wester Echt. The tower would be seen from a greater distance of approximately 293 m and would be afforded some partial filtering from garden shrubs and trees. Seen from the primary elevation of both properties, the Alignment would be seen continuing into the distance into the southeast; although, intervening garden vegetation and woodland blocks would provide partial filtering and screening. The magnitude of change at New Wester Echt is judged to be High, while the magnitude of change at New Wester Echt Bothy is judged to be Low.	While Tower N22 would occupy direct views from the primary elevation of New Wester Echt, it is judged that the tower would not be overbearing owing to the intervening distance. The closest tower, N21, would also be seen in direct views from the secondary elevation (northeast facing) of New Wester Echt, but the HLOD restriction would prevent Tower N21 from being placed more than 25 m closer to the property and prevent it from breaching the RVAT. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from New Wester Echt and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold. There is no potential for RVAT breach at New Wester Echt Bothy.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				distances by Scaur Wood located to the northwest. An easterly tertiary elevation of New Wester Echt (northeast facing) appears to look out onto rolling farmland interspersed with woodland blocks. Views from an easterly tertiary elevation (southeast facing) of New Wester Echt Bothy are contained to close distances by adjacent farm buildings. Views from the remaining elevation of New Wester Echt (tertiary, southwest facing) is contained to close distances by adjacent farm buildings while views from the remaining elevation at New Wester Echt (tertiary, northwest facing) are open, looking out onto rolling farmland and woodland blocks.	<u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	
Group	374377, 809948	172	244 Northwest N16	<u>Upper Corskie</u> Three properties: two of 1.5 storeys, Upper Corskie Steading and Upper Corskie, and one caravan, Upper Corskie Caravan. Upper Corskie Steading and Upper Corskie are orientated to the southwest (front) and northeast (rear), the primary elevation of these properties appears to be to the southwest (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1x: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). Upper Corskie Caravan is orientated to the northwest (front) and southeast (rear), the primary elevation appears to be to the northwest. The garden of Upper Corskie is located to the southwest of the property and	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower (N16), an angle tower, would be located approximately 244 m to the northwest (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.66: Upper Corskie). It would be seen in oblique views from secondary and tertiary elevations of the properties and driveways and the northwestern extents of gardens. This tower would be seen on higher ground to receptors and would not be afforded any screening or filtering from intervening features and the conifer plantation in proximity to it would be felled. The tower would appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature. The HLOD has been restricted on the eastern side of the Alignment at this location to limit potential easterly towards the group to 25 m between Towers N16 and N17 (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Tower N17 would be seen in oblique views from the primary elevation of all properties and tertiary elevations of Upper Corskie Caravan and Upper Corskie. This tower would be seen at a greater	The closest towers would not occupy direct views from any of the elevations and instead would occupy oblique views. Some partial filtering would be afforded by garden vegetation. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Towers N16 and N17 could only be placed up to 25 m closer to the group. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property group, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				contains some trees and shrubs around the border. The garden of Upper Corskie Steading wraps around the property and appears to contain some shrubs or a hedgerow within the southeastern extents. Upper Corskie Caravan is located within the southwestern extents of the garden of Upper Corskie Steading. The driveways for all three properties are located to the northeast of each. Views from the primary elevation (southwest) of Upper Corskie Steading and Upper Corskie appear to look out onto the gardens, which are bordered by shrubs and trees in places. Beyond this is rolling farmland interspersed with woodland blocks. A tertiary elevation of Upper Corskie Carvan looks out onto similar views Views from the secondary elevation (northeast facing) of Upper Corskie Steading and Upper Corskie and a tertiary elevation of Upper Corskie Caravan appear similar to those of the primary elevations of Upper Corskie Steading and Upper Corskie, looking out onto the gardens and driveways, beyond which is rising, rolling farmland which appears to contain views to middle distances. The primary elevation (northwest facing) of Upper Corskie Caravan and tertiary elevations of Upper Corskie Steading and Upper Corskie look out onto similar views to those of other elevations, except these views are often contained	distance from approximately 251 m and would be afforded some partial filtering from garden vegetation. In more direct views, the Alignment would be seen continuing to the southwest. Although, the rolling landform would screen farther extents; consequently, only a relatively short length of it would be visible. Tower N15 would be seen in direct views from the secondary elevations of Upper Corskie Steading and Upper Corskie and a tertiary elevation of Upper Corskie Caravan. The tower would be seen at a greater distance, from approximately 400 m, but receptors at Upper Corskie Steading and Upper Corskie Caravan would not be afforded any screening. Although, receptors at Upper Corskie would be afforded partial filtering from garden trees and shrubs. The HLOD would allow Tower N15 to be brought up to 55 m closer to the group, potentially slightly increasing the prominence of the tower in the view. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property group.	dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				to close-to-middle distances by garden shrubs and hedging, Upper Corskie Caravan, and/or Corskie Wood located to the northwest of the properties. The secondary elevation (southeast facing) of Upper Corskie Caravan appears to be contained to close distances by neighbouring Upper Corskie Steading. The remaining elevations (tertiary, southeast facing) of Upper Corskie Steading and Upper Corskie appear to be similar to those of other elevations: gardens and a driveway, beyond which is rolling farmland.		
Sole	375341, 811655	223	253 Southwest N11	<u>Wester Letter Steading</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to the southwest (front) and northeast (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1w: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southwest. The garden wraps around the property from the southwest to the northeast. The driveway is located to the southeast. Views from the primary elevation appear to overlook the garden, which seemingly contains shrubs and is bounded by hedging. Beyond the garden is the minor road or track leading to the property and gently rolling farmland of pasture and arable fields, more easterly views are seemingly contained to middle distances by the woodland near Skene Moss.	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower, N11, would be located approximately 253 m to the southwest (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.67: Wester Letter Steading). It would be seen in oblique directions from the primary (southwest facing) and secondary (northwest facing) elevations, the garden, and the driveway. Also seen in oblique views from the secondary elevation would be Tower N10, an angle tower, which would be seen at a distance of approximately 308 m. Towers N11 and N10 would be afforded partial screening from the hedge bordering the garden. However, both towers would still appear as a prominent, vertical features and would appear larger in scale than the towers of the rearward Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV OHL. Tower N12, an angle tower, would be seen in direct views from the primary elevation and garden albeit at a greater distance of approximately 496 m. From the primary elevation, the Alignment would be seen continuing to the southwest and visible towers would appear stacked. Although, it is likely that shrubs and trees located in the southern extents of the garden would provide partial filtering.	While towers would be visible in direct views from the primary elevation of this property, the intervening distance and partial screening afforded by garden vegetation would reduce the prominence of the towers. Views of towers from the secondary elevation would only be seen in oblique views and would be afforded partial screening from the garden hedge. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				Views from a secondary elevation (northwest facing) appear to overlook the garden bounded by hedgerow, beyond which is rolling farmland interspersed with occasional trees and woodland blocks. The Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV high voltage OHL can be seen in the middle distance. A tertiary elevation (northeast facing) overlooks the garden, it is likely views are contained to short distances from this elevation by the conifer plantation and rising landform located to the northeast of the property. The remaining elevation (tertiary, southeast facing) overlooks the driveway, views from this elevation are contained to close distances by the neighbouring property.	Receptors on the first floor of the property would not be afforded the partial filtering and screening from the garden vegetation and so will see greater extents of the towers. The HLOD would allow Towers N12 and N10 to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property and Tower N11 up to 55 m closer, potentially increasing the prominence of the towers in the view. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> No relevant cumulative developments are visible from this property.	residential visual amenity threshold.
Sole	375981, 812666	211	213 Southeast N7	<u>Bogfold</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to the northeast (front) and southwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1w: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the northeast. The garden contains mature trees to the northwest and southeast and appears to surround the property from the northwest to the northeast. The driveway is located to the northwest and connects the property to a minor road in the northwest. Views from the primary elevation (northeast) appear to overlook the	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower is N7, an angle tower, which would be located approximately 213 m to the southeast (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.68: Bogfold). It would be seen in an area of scrub and would be visible in direct views from the southeastern extents of the garden and a tertiary elevation (southeast facing). The scrub and trees in proximity to Tower N7 would be felled, reducing the extent of filtering; although woodland to the southwest would be retained and this tower would also be afforded some filtering from the shrubs and trees that border the garden. However, the tower would still appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature. Tower N6, an angle tower, would be seen in oblique easterly views from the primary elevation of the property and the southeastern extents of the garden. The tower would be seen at a greater distance of approximately 350 m. Again, this tower would be	While Tower N7 would be visible in a direct view from one of the elevations of the property, this elevation is a tertiary one and the tower would be afforded some filtering from intervening shrubs and trees. Towers N8 and N6 would be seen from the secondary and primary elevations, respectively, but would only be seen in oblique views and would also be afforded partial filtering from intervening shrubs and trees.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				garden, beyond which is rolling farmland of pasture interspersed with occasional clumps of woodland. The high voltage Kintore to Tealing 275 kV OHL can be seen in the middle distance and possibly the Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV can be seen in the distance behind this. Views from secondary elevations (southwest facing) appear to overlook the garden and sheds, beyond which is rolling arable farmland interspersed with hedgerows and scattered scrub and woodland. Views from tertiary elevations (southeast and northwest facing) appear to look out onto the garden, however these views would be contained to close distances by the garden trees, beyond the garden the garden is rolling farmland interspersed with woodland and scrub.	afforded filtering from the shrubs and trees of the garden. Tower N4 would also be visible in more distant oblique views towards the northeast from the primary elevation. Tower N8 would be seen in oblique views from the secondary elevations (southwest facing) and southeastern extents of the garden. The tower would be seen at a greater distance of approximately 390 m. It is likely that this tower would also be afforded partial filtering from intervening scrub and trees. Receptors on the first floor of the property will see greater extents of Towers N8 and N6 owing to the higher elevation and decreased extent of filtering from shrubs and trees. The HLOD would allow Towers N7 and N6 to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property and Tower N8 up to 55 m closer, potentially increasing the prominence of the towers in the view. If Tower N6 were to be sited further to the northwest, it may occupy more direct views from the primary elevation. Although, it would still be partly filtered by garden vegetation. The Alignment would be seen in the foreground of the existing Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV OHL that is visible routing from the northeast to southeast of the property. The existing towers adjacent to, and north of, Tower N4 of the Alignment would be moved to route northeast, running parallel to the east of the Alignment into Kintore. The proposed permanent realignment of the Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV/400 kV however would still be visible in distant views to the northeast of the property, beyond tower N4. This move would not increase the prominence of the towers in views from the primary elevation. The magnitude of change is judged to be High. <u>Cumulative</u> The Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL will be undergrounded northwards from near the disused quarry by Aquherton. This would potentially reduce the number of towers visible from the primary elevation. The cumulative magnitude of change is judged to be Barely Perceptible.	Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
Sole	376171, 812921	225	276 Southeast N6	<u>Leylodge Schoolhouse</u> Detached 2 storey property orientated to the southeast (front) and northwest (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1w: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the southeast. The garden appears to wrap around the property from the northwest to the southeast. The driveway is located to the northeast which connects the property to a minor road to the southeast. Views from the primary elevation (southeast) look out onto the driveway and minor road, beyond which are gently rolling fields of pasture bounded by dry stone walls and interspersed with pockets of woodland. The high voltage Kintore to Tealing 275 kV OHL can be seen in the middle distance and the Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL can be seen behind this in the distance. Views from the secondary elevation (northwest) look out onto the garden and appear to be contained to close distances by a pocket of woodland that surrounds the garden to the northwest. Views from tertiary elevations (northeast and southwest facing) look out onto similar views.	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower would be N6, an angle tower, and would be located approximately 276 m to the southeast (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.69: Leylodge Schoolhouse). It would be seen in an oblique direction from the primary elevation and driveway in a nearby field. It is possible that the tower would be afforded some filtering by a small pocket of woodland located to the southeast of the property. The HLOD would allow Tower N6 to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of the tower in the view. If Tower N6 were to be sited further northeast, it could occupy a more direct view from the primary elevation. Towers N4 and N7 (the latter an angle tower) would also be seen from the primary elevation; although, these would be seen at more oblique angles and at greater distances of approximately 362 m and 437 m respectively. Furthermore, both towers would be afforded filtering from intervening woodland. The HLOD would allow Tower N4 to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property and Tower N7 up to 100 m closer, potentially increasing the prominence of the towers in the view. The Alignment would be seen in the foreground of the existing Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV OHL that is visible to the northeast, east and southeast of the property. The existing towers adjacent to, and north of, Tower N4 of the Alignment would be moved to route northeast, running parallel to the east of the Alignment into Kintore. The proposed permanent realignment of the Kintore to Fetteresso 275 kV/400 kV OHL however would still be visible in distant views to the northeast of the property, beyond tower N4. This move would not increase the prominence of the towers in views from the primary elevation. The magnitude of change would be High. <u>Cumulative</u> A section of the Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL will be undergrounded northwards from near the disused quarry by Aquherton. This would reduce the number of existing towers visible	While the closest tower would be visible from the primary elevation, it would not occupy direct views and would only be seen in oblique views. Also, it is possible Tower N6 would be afforded partial filtering from woodland. There would be less screening provided if the tower moved west. However, sufficient distance (170 m) would be maintained between the property and Tower N6, and it would be seen at an oblique angle. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
					from the primary elevation. The cumulative magnitude of change is judged to be Barely Perceptible .	
Sole	376652, 813177	151	187 Southwest N4	<u>Southside Cottage Leylodge</u> Detached 1.5 storey property orientated to the southwest (front) and northeast (rear) (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1y: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be the southwest. The garden and driveway are located to the southwest of the property, the driveway connects the property to a minor road to the northwest. The primary elevation overlooks the garden, beyond which is rolling farmland of arable and pasture fields interspersed with pockets and clusters of woodland. The high voltage Kintore to Tealing 275 kV OHL is seen at close distances, the nearest tower being located approximately 93 m from the property. Views from secondary elevations (northeast facing) overlook fields of pasture, scattered woodland blocks, and nearby properties. Other OHLs can be seen in far distance in northeasterly views. Views from tertiary elevations (northwest and southeast facing) take in similar views.	<u>Alignment</u> The closest tower, N4, would be located approximately 187 m to the southwest (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.70a-b: Southside Cottage Leylodge). It would be seen in direct views from the primary elevation and the garden. It is possible that the small pocket of broadleaf woodland located to the southwest of the property would offer some partial filtering. The minor road would provide a sense of separation from the tower. Despite this, the tower would appear as a prominent, large-scale, vertical feature. Tower N4 would appear at a greater distance and beyond the existing intervening Kintore to Tealing 275 kV OHL tower that is visible to the southwest, and therefore smaller in scale. The existing tower would be moved approximately 60 m north to the opposite side of the minor road; however, it would still be visible in views to the west from the property and in front of Tower N4. This move is not likely to increase the prominence of the relocated tower in views from the primary elevation. Tower N3 would be seen in more oblique views from a tertiary elevation (northwest facing). This tower would be afforded no screening, but would be seen from a greater distance of approximately 299 m. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, preventing any easterly movement of the Alignment between Towers N3 and N4 towards the property. If tower N3 were to be placed further to the west, it may occupy more direct views from the tertiary (northwest facing) elevation of the property. The magnitude of change would be High. <u>Cumulative</u> A section of the Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL to the east will be undergrounded northwards from near the disused quarry by	While the closest tower would occupy direct views from the primary elevation of the property, the tower would be afforded partial filtering from intervening woodland and overall, the tower would appear less prominent than the existing, albeit relocated, intervening tower. Furthermore, the HLOD restriction would ensure that Towers N3 and N4 could not be placed any closer to the property. Overall, the closer towers are not judged to be overbearing in views from this property, and the views of the Proposed Development as a whole would not be so dominant as to breach the residential visual amenity threshold.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
					Aquherton. This would reduce the number of existing towers visible from the eastern elevation of the property. The cumulative magnitude of change is judged to be Barely Perceptible .	
Group	376787, 813255	180 (distance to Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line Realignmen t)	230 West (distance to closest tower of Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line Realignment)	<u>South Leylodge</u> A group of three detached 1.5 storey properties (South Leylodge Steading, South Leylodge Farmhouse and Leylodge House) located at Leylodge (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1y: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). South Leylodge Steading and Leylodge House are orientated to the southeast and northwest, with the primary (front) elevation to the south-east. The primary elevation of South Leylodge Farmhouse is orientated to the northeast and southwest with the primary elevation facing northeast. The gardens of Leylodge House and South Leylodge Farmhouse generally surround these properties in all directions, with the gardens of the steading located to the south and west of the property. At South Leylodge Steading, which comprises three adjoining buildings that surround an internal courtyard, views from the primary (southeastern) elevations overlook adjacent pastoral fields, through gaps in boundary vegetation and trees that filter wider views from this elevation. Views to the west are contained by deciduous and	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment and the Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line Realignment would pass to the west of this property group. The realigned Kintore to Tealing 275 kV OHL would be closer to the property group than the Alignment. The closest tower of the realigned OHL would be located approximately 230 m to the west of this group, in the same view as the current closest tower which would be replaced (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.71 South Leylodge Steading). The closest tower would not be any closer than the current closest tower. In the same view however Tower N4 of the Alignment would be visible behind the realigned tower of the Kintore to Tealing 275 kV OHL. From South Leylodge Steading views west towards these towers would be obscured by intervening by deciduous and evergreen trees on the western boundary of the steading, and from South Leylodge Farmhouse views would be screened by the steading itself. Views of more distant towers associated with the Alignment and the Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line Realignment to the northwest would be visible in direct views from the northern elevation of these properties, and the conductors of both developments would be closer than the current position of the Kintore to Tealing 275 kV OHL. Views in other directions from these properties would not be altered by the Alignment or realignment. From Leylodge House, the closest towers to the west of the group would be visible from the western elevation of the property and from the southern and western parts of the curtilage. These towers would be visible in close to middle distance views across the western horizon, although not any closer than the current position of the existing Kintore to Tealing 275 kV OHL, yet with the introduction of the Alignment, a second tower would also be visible in these views. Views to the north towards the Alignment and the	No potential for RVAT breach.

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				evergreen trees and views to the east are obscured by the adjacent property of South Leylodge Farmhouse. Views to the north are open and overlook the adjacent minor road and arable fields beyond, with existing OHL infrastructure visible across the horizon. Views from the primary (southeastern) elevation, eastern elevation and gardens of Leylodge House are open and overlook the surrounding agricultural fields. The existing Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL is visible in the middle distance in an oblique view from this elevation. Views to the north and contained by a belt of deciduous trees along the boundary between this property and the steading. Views to the west are partially filtered by garden vegetation, and the existing Kintore to Tealing 275 kV OHL can be seen across the middle distant horizon. From the primary (northeastern) elevation of South Leylodge Farmhouse are generally open and overlook the adjacent pastoral field to the east. A tower of the existing Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL is visible in very close proximity oblique views from the primary elevation. Views to the north overlook the minor road located to the north with views of the agricultural fields beyond partially filtered by deciduous trees that line the minor road. Further existing OHL infrastructure can be seen across the more distant horizon to the north. Views to the south are largely	realignment from this property would be screened by deciduous and evergreen trees along the northern boundary between the steading. Views in other directions from this property would be unaltered. The HLOD of the Alignment and realignment has been restricted at this location preventing any easterly movement of these OHLs at Towers N4 (Alignment) and 295R (realignment). Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> A section of the Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL to the east of the property group will be undergrounded. This would reduce the number of existing towers visible from the eastern and southern elevations of the properties. The cumulative magnitude of change is judged to be Barely Perceptible.	

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Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				contained by boundary vegetation and to the west by the steading property.		
Sole	376885, 813578	168 (distance to Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line Realignment)	219 Northwest (distance to closest tower of Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line Realignment)	<u>North Leylodge Farm</u> A detached 2 storey traditional property with several large outbuildings to the west and northwest (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1y: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevations appear to be to the east. Views to the east look out across a garden, towards the B977 road which provides access via a minor road, looking away from the outbuildings. Views to the south overlook the property garden which contains several mature deciduous and coniferous trees that limit outward views. From the west facing elevation, the existing Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL can be seen in relatively close distance views where outward views are afforded between outbuildings. Additionally, the OHL can be seen from the approach to the property, with towers of the OHL rising above the height of buildings within the curtilage. Beyond, the existing Kintore to Tealing 275 kV OHL is visible in the same angle of view from southwest to northwest. The view east is more open, overlooking the adjacent field in the close distance towards properties on the other side of the B977. Beyond, far distance views across the low-lying landform are	<u>Alignment</u> The Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line Realignment would pass to the west of the property, with the closest tower being located 219 m from the property to the northwest, and a second nearby tower being 227 m to the southwest (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.72: North Leylodge Farm). The realignment would bring OHL infrastructure closer in the view, particularly in views directly to the west. The HLOD would allow these towers to be brought up to 55 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of the towers in the view. The position of the towers of the realignment would be seen at a similar angle and distance to the existing Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL towers to the northwest and southwest, which would be removed as part of the Proposed Development. Towers N2 and N3 of the Alignment would be seen in the same angle of view as Towers 297R and 296R of the realignment, at a slightly greater distance. The two existing towers seen in views west between outbuildings, which include a tower from the Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL and Tower 297R of the Kintore to Tealing 275 kV OHL, would be removed as part of the Proposed Development. Views in this direction would be occupied by the proposed realignment and Alignment, however towers would no longer be present directly west. The outbuildings to the northwest and southwest would provide some screening of the Alignment and realignment, helping to reduce the prominence of steel towers in the view. However, the Alignment and realignment would be located in closer proximity to the property compared to existing OHL infrastructure (Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL). Views east would remain unchanged. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be Medium.	No potential for RVAT breach.

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				available. The horizon contains undulating landform dispersed with woodland. From the property curtilage, medium to far distance views north may be glimpsed, however they are largely screened by vegetation and outbuildings within the curtilage. Where outward views are available, the existing Kintore Substation is visible, sitting just below the horizon, with OHL towers seen against the skyline.	<u>Cumulative</u> A section of the Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL which passes the property to the south, west and north would be undergrounded. This would be relocated to the east of the property. This would reduce the number of existing towers visible from the western elevation of the property. The cumulative magnitude of change is judged to be Barely Perceptible.	
Group	376963, 813841	158 (distance to Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line Realignment)	209 Southwest (distance to Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line Realignment)	<u>Leylodge</u> A cluster of seven 1 or 1.5 storey detached properties (Arantes, Laverock Bank, Cruachan, Rockley, Copperfield, Glenview and Beeches) in a Cul-de-sac at Leylodge. The curtilage of each of the properties wraps around them. The properties appear to be orientated with their primary elevations facing either north or south, looking onto the minor road which serves the group (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1y: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). One property, the Beeches, has its primary elevation facing east, and rear elevation facing west. Views from the primary elevations of the properties look out across the minor road, and onto neighbouring properties on the other side of the road. The presence of these buildings and associated garden vegetation in views largely screens more distant views from primary elevations. However, glimpses of the distant landscape can be experienced	<u>Alignment</u> The Alignment, and the Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line Realignment would pass to the west of the property group, connecting into Kintore Substation to the north. Tower 297R of the realignment would be located approximately 209 m to the southeast of the group of properties (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.73: Beeches, Leylodge). The position of the towers of the realignment would be seen at a similar angle and distance to the existing Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL towers to the northwest and southwest, which would be removed as part of the Proposed Development. Towers N1, N2 and N3 of the Alignment would be seen in the same angle of view as the towers of the realignment, at a slightly greater distance. Both the Alignment and realignment would be seen in primarily oblique views to the southwest but would be seen in more direct views to the west (from Beeches, Leylodge), and from properties looking out to the north (Arantes, Laverock Bank and Rockley). Both would be seen in the context of existing electrical infrastructure, including the Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL (which will be removed), and Kintore to Blackhillock 275 kV OHL. Although the realignment would be seen in the foreground of the Alignment, the towers and conductors would still be seen at a greater distance than existing OHLs in the view. Therefore, the	No potential for RVAT breach.

Section F						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				between properties. In views north, Kintore Substation and several steel lattice towers are visible. More distant views south from the primary elevation of these properties however are more limited due to the properties to the south of the road being located in a slightly more elevated position and having more garden vegetation to screen views. Views to the north and south from the rear elevation of the properties, and from the western elevation of the Beeches, are more open. Views extend across agricultural land, and existing electricity infrastructure passing to the north and west of the property cluster forms a prominent feature in views, particularly from the rear elevation and gardens of Beeches, Arantes, Laverock Bank and Rockley, Kintore Substation and/or existing OHLs can be seen as prominent features.	separation between the properties and electrical infrastructure would increase. Views from primary and eastern elevations would remain largely unchanged. However, the realignment and Alignment would be seen from rear elevations to the north, south and west. Boundary vegetation within the gardens would result in some filtering of these views. Steel lattice towers would appear as large scale and prominent features but would be seen in the context of existing similar infrastructure. The HLOD has been restricted at this location, limiting potential easterly movement of the Alignment and realignment towards the property to 25 m (see Table 3.1: Overview of the LOD Variations in Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description). Given the towers would be seen in the context of existing OHL infrastructure, and that they would be located further from the property group than an existing OHL (which would be removed, thereby increasing overall separation), it is considered that the magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> A section of the Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL, which is the closest existing OHL visible passing to the west and north of the property group, will be undergrounded northwards from near the disused quarry by Aquherton. This would reduce the number of existing towers visible from the primary and rear elevations of these properties. The cumulative magnitude of change is judged to be Barely Perceptible.	
Sole	377067, 814090	194 (distance to Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line	194 West (distance to closest tower (298R) of Kintore to Tealing 275 kV	<u>Hillcrest</u> A single storey property accessed by a minor road from the B977 to the east (see Volume 3, Figure A9.3.1y: Residential Properties within 225 m of Proposed Development). The primary elevation appears to be to the south,	<u>Alignment</u> The Kintore to Tealing 275 kV Overhead Line Realignment would pass to the west of the property, with the closest tower being the terminal tower (299) at a distance of approximately 119 m to the northwest, in the same position as the existing tower. It would be seen above the horizon from the northern elevation of the property (see representative wireline in Volume 4, Figure A9.3.74: Hillcrest).	No potential for RVAT breach.

Section F						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
		Realignment)	Overhead Line (Realignment)	with further outlooks to the east and north. Existing electrical infrastructure forms a large portion of the view to the north where it appears very prominent. Looking north, the existing Kintore Substation and several steel lattice towers occupy the entire angle of the very close distance view. There are four pylons that appear particularly prominent in the immediate view. Vegetation along the property boundary to the north does little to screen outward views due to the proximity and height of the infrastructure, allowing it to be seen in open and direct views. The presence of infrastructure in the view extends to the southwest, where two OHLs can be seen extending to the far distance, with pylons seen against the skyline. the Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL passes closest to the property at a distance of approximately 36 m to the northwest, with the closest pylon of this OHL being 75 m north of the property. OHL infrastructure is also at an oblique angle from the eastern elevation, including from the private garden. Similarly, the infrastructure is seen obliquely and directly from along the access to the property, particularly when travelling west. Views south and southeast look across the minor road and adjacent fields, towards other properties	The closest new tower of this line is 298R, which would be approximately 194 m west of the property. The HLOD would allow this tower to be brought up to 100 m closer to the property, potentially increasing the prominence of the towers in the view. The Alignment also passes the property to the west, at a distance of 247 m, where new towers would be introduced. The towers of the Alignment and realignment would be partially screened by the woodland to the west of the property but would be seen to rise above the treeline. The closest OHL and closest steel lattice tower to the property (Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL) would be removed as part of the Proposed Development, resulting in OHL infrastructure being located further from the property and reducing the presence of infrastructure in the immediate view. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be Medium. <u>Cumulative</u> The entire portion of the Kintore to Craigiebuckler 132 kV OHL in the view will be undergrounded, relocating the OHL from the north and southwest to the east of the property. This would reduce the number of existing towers visible from the northern, western, and southern elevations of the property. The cumulative magnitude of change is judged to be Barely Perceptible.	

Section F						
Sole or Group	OS Grid Ref	Approx. m to OHL alignment	Approx. m and Direction to Nearest tower	Description of Property, Existing View and Visual Amenity (Step 2)	Description of Likely Change to Views and Visual Amenity as a Result of the Alignment at Operational Phase (Step 3)	RVAA Findings (Step 4)
				in Leylodge in the middle distance, where no OHL infrastructure is visible.		