# CLASHINDARROCH II WIND FARM

**Residential Visual Amenity Assessment** 

Prepared for: Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd

Technical Appendix 7.3



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# 1.0 Introduction

- 1. The purpose of this Technical Appendix is to provide an assessment of the potential effects of the proposed Clashindarroch II Wind Farm (the proposed development) on the visual amenity of residential receptors living within close proximity to the proposed development.
- 2. Residential visual amenity means visual amenity from residential properties including their gardens. It is a subset of residential amenity, which may include aspects such as noise, light, vibration and shadow flicker, traffic etc. This report only addresses the visual component of residential amenity.
- 3. Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) recommends that community separation distance for consideration of visual impact deriving from wind energy development should extend to 2km from the edge of cities, towns and villages. The settlement pattern around the proposed development within 5km has no nucleated villages or towns and consists mainly of scattered individual houses and farms in three general areas: to the north east in an area known as Tillathrowie; to the north and west along the Deveron Valley; and to the south east near Tap O' Noth.
- 4. Through consultation with Aberdeenshire Council a 3km radius study area for Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) was considered to be a reasonable distance within which to explore in more detail the nature of the magnitude of change that would be experienced as a consequence of the proposed development on individual properties, with the addition of a review of visual impacts on properties up to a 5km radius. Beyond these distances, the potential effects of the proposed development can be understood on the basis of the work undertaken as part of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), and the effects predicted at the representative viewpoints selected for that study.
- 5. The RVAA also considers cumulative effects of the proposed development with other wind farms in the study area on residential receptors. This includes only the other wind farms with which it is considered that Clashindarroch II could result in a cumulative effect as described in detail in the cumulative assessment section of the LVIA. Reference should be made to the LVIA (Chapter 7; Landscape and Visual, Volume 2 of this Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA Report)) which assesses the cumulative effects of the proposed development with the existing and proposed wind farms upon residents within the settlements of the wider study area.



# 2.0 Methodology

- 6. The Landscape Institute Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA 3, 2013; Ref. 7.3.1) states at para. 6.17 that 'Effects of development on private property are frequently dealt with mainly through 'residential amenity assessments'. These are separate from LVIA although visual effects assessment may sometimes be carried out as part of a residential amenity assessment, in which case this supplements and forms part of the normal LVIA for a project. Para. 6.36 of GLVIA 3 recommends that the matter of whether a RVAA should be carried out should be agreed with the relevant determining authority.
- 7. The Landscape Institute has published specific guidance on RVAA, Technical Guidance Note 2/19 (15 March 2019, Ref. 7.3.2). This guidance is not intended to be prescriptive but provides advice on the approach to RVAA. It was published after the majority of the RVAA work for Clashindarroch II Wind Farm was undertaken. However, the content of the guidance has been reviewed and the approach taken in this RVAA is considered to be consistent with the guidance.

#### **Public Inquiry Judgements**

8. The judgement of potential impacts on residential visual amenity has been considered at several public inquiries to determine whether the impacts incurred would be so significant that the development in question should be refused planning permission in the public interest. Inspector Woolcock in the Langham Appeal Decision of September 2011 (Ref. 7.3.3) stated that:

"The planning system controls development in the public interest, and not in the private interest. The preservation of open views is a private interest, which the planning regime is not intended to protect. But public and private interests may overlap. The issue is whether the number, size, layout and proximity of wind turbines would have such an overwhelming and oppressive visual impact on a dwelling and its amenity space that they would result in unsatisfactory living conditions, and so unacceptably affect amenities and the use of land and buildings which ought to be protected in the public interest".

9. Inspector Lavender in his Appeal Decision in respect of Enifer Downs (2009) (Appeal Ref: APP/X2220/A/08/207188; Ref. 7.3.4)) stated that:

"when turbines are present in such number, size and proximity that they represent an unpleasantly overwhelming and unavoidable presence in the main views from a house or garden, there is every likelihood that the property concerned would be come to be widely regarded as an unattractive and thus unsatisfactory (but not necessarily uninhabitable) place in which to live".

10. This wording has become known as the 'Lavender test', although is clearly still one of subjective judgement rather than objective measurement. This was recognised in a Secretary of State case of 2011 (Ref. 7.3.5) in respect of Burnthouse Farm, where Inspector Kingaby stated (para 229) that:

"The methodology for assessing the visual impact on residential occupiers was considered fully at the Inquiry. I accept that the approach used by Inspectors in the Enifer Downs, Poplar Lane and Carland Cross Appeals and elsewhere should not be regarded as a mechanistic 'test' and has no status in terms of being part of a statutory documentation or planning policy and guidance. However, it seems to me that a logical, transparent and objective approach to assessing visual impact should be adopted".



- 11. In the same decision, Inspector Kingaby noted that serious harm to living conditions is a more stringent requirement than the identification of a significant adverse impact. She stated:
  - "I consider that when assessing the effect on visual outlook, it is helpful to pose the question 'would the proposal affect the outlook of these residents to such an extent i.e. be so unpleasant, overwhelming and oppressive that this would become an unattractive place to live?"
- 12. More recently, in respect of Fauch Hill and Harburnhead Wind Farms, Reporters Dent and Jackman in their Report (2014 Ref. 7.3.6) stated that they considered:
  - "a significant change to a local resident's outlook from their property does not mean a wind farm proposal is necessarily unacceptable. Significant changes are likely to be inevitable for the closest properties. We agree that a 'higher' test is relevant".
- 13. They conclude that they "agree with the conclusions from pervious decisions that this means a wind farm would have to be overbearing or dominant".
- 14. Inspector Lavender concluded in the Enifer Downs report (at para 71) that:
  - "...where the full height and maximum spread of turbines in the numbers proposed would be seen at their greatest from closest to (typically at up to about 800 m), and with little or nothing by way of intervening screening, it is my conclusion that living conditions would be demonstrably harmed by significant and over-dominant visual impact."
- 15. In these circumstances, predicted effects on visual amenity arising from a proposal would be considered 'unpleasantly overwhelming', 'overbearing or dominant' which could render the affected property(ies) an 'unattractive' or 'unsatisfactory' place to live. This test requires a level of visual effect to arise which is significant and from which the impact would be considered unacceptable in planning terms. This test requires a level of visual effect to arise which is significant and from which the impact would be considered unacceptable in planning terms.
- 16. The LVIA methodology described in Chapter 7 of this EIA Report, underpins the approach taken to the RVAA. The assessment and conclusions of this Technical Appendix are therefore based on professional judgment, informed by the findings of desk study, field survey and the visual information (including wirelines, OS maps and aerial photography) provided in this Technical Appendix.

#### Sensitivity of Residents

17. In GLVIA 3 the susceptibility of residential receptors to changes in views from their homes and gardens is evaluated as High. SLR considers that, in the context of the proposed development, the value attached to such views is High and the overall sensitivity to changes in these views is therefore also considered to be High.

#### **Study Area and Properties**

- 18. The extent of the RVAA study area depends on the distribution of properties in relation to the proposed development. For the purposes of this RVAA, and reflecting consultation responses, a 5km radius study area has been used, with a more focused assessment being provided in respect of properties within 3km of the nearest turbine of the proposed development.
- 19. In order to establish the list of properties for inclusion in the study, all properties identified through Census data within the agreed study area were examined with a 1:25,000 scale Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map (see Figure 7-3.1). This ZTV has been prepared using 10m gridded height data which



is finer grained than the other LVIA ZTVs provided within the EIA Report. All properties/groups of properties shown as having theoretical visibility of one or more of the proposed turbines were allocated a property or group reference number. Properties in close proximity to each other and predicted to have similar views of the proposed turbines were also grouped.

20. The RVAA was initially undertaken in relation to a different layout with smaller turbines. Design changes through the course of this work and updated ZTV analysis resulted in the identification of a greater number of properties with potential visibility of the proposed development. Supplementary fieldwork undertaken in relation to the assessment of night time lighting of the proposed turbines, also identified the presence of a new property adjacent to Whitestone of Tillathrowie (P6). This new property has a different outlook to Whitestone of Tillathrowie as it is positioned in a field to the south and has an open outlook towards the Site. Therefore it has been included as a new property rather than forming a group with P6. While the properties are generally numbered based on increasing separation distance from the Site, the additional properties that have been included in the RVAA have been included at the end of the original numbering sequence G7 and G8 and P11 to P15.

#### **Illustrative Tools**

- 21. Wirelines have been produced of the predicted view of the proposed turbines from each of the identified groups of properties/individual properties/ locations, see Figures 7.3-G1 7.3-G8 and Figures 7.3-P1 7.3-P15). The wirelines also illustrate existing and proposed wind farms within the views where these potentially would be seen and are considered relevant to assessing the magnitude of change in terms of their relative location, number and height of turbines.
- 22. Location plans overlaid with the blade tip ZTV for the proposed development alongside an aerial image precede the wireline views for each of the individual properties or groups of properties included in the assessment.

#### **Assessment Process**

- 23. A desk based review of the wireline views was then carried out together with an examination of satellite aerial imagery. The wirelines represent the worst case scenario, assuming no screening or filtering of views, and are therefore an assessment tool rather than a representation of the likely view.
- 24. The study area was visited and the predicted views from each of the properties assessed from the nearest publicly accessible location with reference to the wirelines. In accordance with Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 2/19, no visits within the property curtilages are undertaken unless deemed necessary and agreed with the residents in advance. The following view parameters were recorded at each location:
  - Direct where views towards the proposed development from the main façade of the building would be within 45 degrees of a perpendicular line towards the centre of the proposed development;
  - Indirect where views towards the proposed development from the main façade of the building would be outwith 45 degrees of a perpendicular line towards the centre of the proposed development;
  - Open where open and uninterrupted views towards the proposed development would be obtained; and
  - Screened where complete or partial screening of the view towards the proposed development would be obtained due to intervening small scale landform features, vegetation, boundary treatment or buildings.



- 25. These parameters were also considered for the views from each property or group of properties of the existing and proposed wind farms within the study area.
- 26. The purpose of examining the nature of the predicted change in more detail within the RVAA is to identify whether the predicted effect of the proposed wind farm development on the visual amenity of residential receptors within the RVAA study area could be considered to be overbearing or overwhelming. The factors which have been considered in respect of the proposed development in order to assess whether effects are overbearing or overwhelming comprise:
  - orientation of the main façade in relation to the nearest proposed turbine;
  - whether views of the proposed turbines would be direct (within 45 degrees of a line perpendicular to the proposed development from the main façade); or indirect (more than 45 degrees of a line perpendicular to the proposed development from the main façade);
  - whether views of the proposed turbines would be open (with no intervening structure(s), landform or vegetation); or screened by any intervening structure(s), landform or vegetation;
  - distance of the property from the nearest proposed turbine;
  - potential number and extent of the proposed turbines visible;
  - position of the turbines within the overall context of the views from the property, i.e. whether
    sited on the skyline, at similar or different elevation from the property, at the edge of the view
    or within a key focal point of the view;
  - prominence of the proposed turbines in the views from the property; and
  - proportion of the views from the property which would be occupied by the proposed development and whether the proposed turbines would be visible on more than one elevation of the property.
- 27. The assessment of potential cumulative effects of the proposed development with existing and proposed wind farms becoming overbearing or overwhelming considers the above factors in the context of the predicted visibility of the existing and proposed wind farms.
- 28. The assessment was carried out taking account of the high sensitivity of residential receptors and the magnitude and detailed nature of change identified through consideration of the previously listed parameters. The first step was to identify whether the predicted effect would be significant or otherwise. Consistent with the EIA Report LVIA methodology, effects and cumulative effects considered to be major or major/moderate are regarded as significant effects. Following this, the nature of the predicted views for all locations considered to incur significant effects have been considered in respect of all the above factors to enable a judgement to be made in respect of each property as to whether the presence of the proposed development (with or without cumulative sites) would be overbearing or overwhelming.
- 29. The assessment considers predicted effects on visual amenity at each property or group of properties included in the assessment, including within gardens or curtilages. General comments have been provided on the predicted views of the proposed development that would be obtained by residents as they access their properties.
- 30. The height of the proposed turbines means aviation lighting will be required. This will contribute to the magnitude of change that will occur, recognising that the landscape within the study area for the RVAA comprises a dark baseline context with limited sources of artificial lighting. However, it is not anticipated that the appearance of the night time lighting would alter the potential for the proposed



development to be overwhelming or overbearing, which is the focus of this assessment. More detailed consideration of the effects associated with night time lighting is included in the LVIA (Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual, Volume 2 of this EIA Report) and Technical Appendix 7.2: Viewpoint Assessment.



# 3.0 Properties Included in the Assessment

- 31. In order to establish the list of properties for inclusion in the assessment, all properties identified through Census data within 5km of the agreed final layout of the proposed turbines were examined with the 1:25,000 scale ZTV map (Figure 7.3-1). Some properties lie close to, but just outside the edge of the ZTV. In order to assess potential visibility from these locations fully, these have been included in the RVAA and wirelines generated for their locations.
- 32. Review of the ZTV on Figure 7.3-1 illustrates that there are no properties which lie within 1km of the proposed turbines. There are three properties which have potential visibility within 2km, two of which lie at Corrylair, to the north east of the proposed turbines, and a third property at Finglenny to the east south east. Within approximately 2 to 3km there are 17 properties in total of which only eight have potential visibility of the proposed turbines. Between 3 to 5km there are a total of 89 properties of which the ZTV illustrates potential visibility for only 23 properties.
- 33. A total of 34 properties have therefore been considered in the RVAA. Within this total, it was considered appropriate to create eight groupings due to the proximity of some of the properties and their similar outlooks.
- 34. In summary, 15 properties (P) and 8 groups (G) of properties were identified within the study area as potentially having a view of the proposed development and have been included within the RVAA. These are listed in Table 7.3-1 and shown on Figure 7.3-1.

Table 7.3-1
Properties included in the RVAA

| ID | Property Name (s)                                     | Distance to nearest Clashindarroch II turbine (km) |
|----|---|--|
| G1 | Corrylair Farmhouse and Cottage                       | 1.8  |
| G2 | Wester Tillathrowie and Forestry Holdings             | 2.6  |
| G3 | 8 and 9 Forestry Holdings, Tillathrowie               | 3.0  |
| G4 | Bogairdy House, Bogairdy Heights and Mill of Bogairdy | 4.8  |
| G5 | Upper Drumbulg and Lower Drumbulg                     | 4.4  |
| G6 | 1 and 2 Coynachie Cottages                            | 4.7  |
| G7 | Tighnaird and The Old School House                    | 3.7  |
| G8 | Tillyminnate  | 4.9  |
| P1 | Glenburn, Tillathrowie                                | 2.8  |
| P2 | Tillathrowie Cottage                                  | 2.9  |
| P3 | 7 Forestry Holdings, Tillathrowie                     | 2.9  |
| P4 | Upper Tillathrowie                                    | 2.9  |
| P5 | Easter Tillathrowie                                   | 3.2  |
| P6 | Whitestones of Tillathrowie                           | 3.8  |
| P7 | The School House, Tillathrowie                        | 3.8  |
| P8 | Glencovey, Coynachie                                  | 3.4  |

| ID  | Property Name (s)                                    | Distance to nearest Clashindarroch II turbine (km) |
|-----|--|--|
| P9  | Coynachie House                                      | 4.5  |
| P10 | Old Merdrum Cottage                                  | 3.3  |
| P11 | Whitestones of Tillathrowie, newly constructed house | 3.7  |
| P12 | Mains of Beldorney                                   | 3.8  |
| P13 | Tombain  | 4.6  |
| P14 | Finglenny  | 1.9  |
| P15 | Mains of Lesmoir                                     | 4.7  |



# 4.0 Assessment

- 35. The study area was visited in April and June 2017, with a subsequent review in February 2019. In addition, a further site visit in September 2019 identified the newly constructed house at Whitestones of Tillathrowie (P11), which has been included in the assessment. The predicted views from each of the properties was assessed from the nearest publicly accessible location with reference to the wirelines (Figures 7.3-G1 to P15). For some properties and those on the edges of the ZTV (G5, G7, G8, P5, P6, P8, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14 and P15) no access to nearby public locations was obtained and so the assessment has been made using sources such as aerial photography, Ordnance Survey mapping and any distant views that were possible from public roads.
- 36. The location of the properties included in the RVAA are identified on Figure 7.3-1 and they are listed in the RVAA Table in Annex 1 (7.3-A1) which records the following data:
  - Allocated property reference ID;
  - Name of property and number where part of a group;
  - Access;
  - Orientation of main façade;
  - Outdoor garden/amenity space;
  - Predicted wireline view;
  - Distance from the nearest Clashindarroch II turbine;
  - View direction towards Clashindarroch II;
  - Direct or indirect view towards Clashindarroch II;
  - Open or screened view towards Clashindarroch II;
  - Overview; and
  - Predicted magnitude of change.
- 37. The RVAA Table (7.3-A1) in Annex 1 also records the potential views from the properties of existing and other proposed wind farms where these are considered relevant for the purposes of cumulative assessment in the context of RVAA.

#### **Summary of Findings**

- 38. The main area of potential visibility of the proposed development is to the north east of the Site within the Tillathrowie and Coynachie area. This is an east-west oriented valley which has watercourses that are tributaries to the River Bogie in the east. The proposed development would be located to the south west of this area. The majority of the properties in this area are orientated north/south to overlook the valley so any views available from the properties towards the Site are generally oblique and indirect. The main views towards the proposed development are therefore largely from the curtilages and gardens of the properties where adjacent buildings, shelterbelts, forestry and boundary planting allow outward views. In addition, the number of proposed turbines predicted to be visible is generally more limited from properties in closer proximity to the Site as the intervening rolling landform provides immediate screening.
- 39. Ten of the properties (three groups and four properties) in the Tillathrowie area lie within 3km of the proposed development. Of these, two properties; Tillathrowie Cottage (P2) and 7 Forestry Holdings



- (P3) were considered not to have any effects from the proposed development due to complete screening by garden or curtilage vegetation and/or buildings of the few turbines potentially visible. Corrylair Farmhouse and Cottage (G1), Wester Tillathrowie and Forestry Holdings (G2) and Upper Tillathrowie (P4) were considered to have a slight magnitude of change on the basis of the limited number of turbines predicted to be visible and due to the fact that any views towards the proposed development would be indirect and largely screened by surrounding boundary vegetation and/or buildings. Glenburn (P1) is the only individual property within 3km which is predicted to have a potentially **significant** effect on visual amenity due to the orientation of the garden and back of house towards the proposed turbines. The potential effects on Glenburn (P1) are discussed further in Table 7.3-2 and paragraph 47 below. The only group of properties within 3km where a potentially significant effect is predicted is 8 and 9 Forestry Holdings(G3), with this being due to the arrival at the properties and the potential views from the rear curtilages. The potential effects on 8 and 9 Forestry Holdings(G3) are discussed further in Table 7.3-2.
- 40. Within 3km to 5km, it was considered that all but three properties (P5, P7 and P11), would have a slight or negligible magnitude of change from the proposed development. This is largely due to the orientation of the properties away from the Site, and their boundary and/or nearby shelterbelt screening, as well as marginal predicted visibility due to being on the edge of the ZTV. The Schoolhouse (P7) would have a moderate magnitude of change from the proposed development due to the potential for partially filtered views of all the proposed turbines from gardens and curtilage. Easter Tillathrowie (P5) and the newly constructed house at Whitestones of Tillathrowie (P11) are considered to potentially have a substantial magnitude of change and a **significant** effect on visual amenity due to an assumed open outlook towards the Site from their curtilages, as well as any south west facing windows. The potential effects on Easter Tillathrowie (P5), The Schoolhouse (P7), and the newly constructed house at Whitestones of Tillathrowie (P11) are discussed further in Table 7.3-2 and paragraphs 47 and 48 below.
- 41. Outside of the Tillathrowie and Coynachie area, there are five properties (P10 and P12 P15) and two groups (G7 and G8) with potential visibility of the proposed development. Old Meldrum Cottage (P10) is very sheltered within forestry and woodland which limit the outlook towards the Site and thus only a slight magnitude of change has been assessed for this location. For all the other locations a combination of either limited visibility due to existing screening provided by surrounding vegetation and/or tree cover as well as being on the edge of predicted visibility, result in negligible magnitudes of change being assessed.
- 42. Cumulative effects were identified at three groups and six properties, with all other properties having no visibility of any of the other wind farms included in the cumulative assessment (including no visibility of the Clashindarroch Wind Farm). G4, G5, G7, P6, P7, P11, P13 and P14 have potential visibility of Clashindarroch Wind Farm in the same portion of view as the proposed development. Within these views, the upper blades and blade tips of Clashindarroch Wind Farm potentially would be visible within the same extent of view as the turbines of the proposed development.
- 43. G4, P6, P7 and P10 also have visibility of wind farms to the east including Dummuie and Glens of Foudland and G7 has predicted visibility of Cairnbarrow Wind Farm and the proposed turbine at Meikleton of Ardonald. It was found that there would be no open or direct and successive views of both the proposed development and these other wind farms from any of the properties. It is possible that the proposed development and the cumulative wind farms would be seen when travelling along driveways to some of the properties but only in successive views, and with the wind farms seen in opposite directions.



- 44. The findings of the RVAA are tabulated in Annex 1, Table 7.3-A1. In summary, no effect was assessed for residents of two properties (P2 and P3); a negligible magnitude of change was assessed for three property groups (G5, G7 and G8) and six properties (P4, P8, P12, P13, P14 and P15) which would result in a moderate-minor effect on residents at these properties. A slight magnitude of change was assessed for four properties (P6, P9, and P10) and two groups (G1 and G6) of properties which would result in a moderate effect on the residents. A moderate magnitude of change was assessed for one property (P7) and three groups of properties (G2, G3 and G4) which would result in major-moderate and significant effects on the residents. A substantial magnitude of change was assessed for three properties (P1, P5 and P11) which would result in major and significant effects on the residents.
- 45. Table 7.3-1 below provides a summary of the RVAA Table 7.3-A1 from Annex 1 at the end of the Technical Appendix, in respect of the properties with predicted significant effects.

Table 7.4-2
Significant Effects on Residential Visual Amenity

|    | Significant Effects on Residential Visual Amenity |   |   |   |   |  |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| ID | Property  | Approx. distance from the nearest proposed turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>proposed<br>development | Magnitude of change from proposed development | Comments  |  |
| G2 | Wester<br>Tillathrowie and<br>Forestry Holdings   | 2.6km   | South west<br>(SW)                                      | Moderate                                      | There would be no direct views from the farmhouse or cottage towards the proposed development due to the orientation of the buildings and the adjacent farm buildings obstructing the view. There would be potential visibility of the two hubs and blades, together three blades and one blade tip from the front garden of the farmhouse, the farmyard area in front of the cottage and the entrance area to the farmyard. Existing forestry on the hillsides would partially obscure some of the proposed turbines but these would potentially become more visible based on the Wind Farm Forest Felling Plan. |  |
| G3 | 8 and 9 Forestry<br>Holdings,<br>Tillathrowie     | 3.0km   | SW  | Moderate                                      | There would be no direct views from within the houses to the proposed development. Potential views would be obtained on arriving at the properties from the east and also when within the rear curtilages looking to the south west. The proposed hubs and blades of six turbines, together with turbine blades of four turbines would be potentially visible above the skyline, with the blade tips of three turbines likely to be screened by the current forestry cover. Forestry felling would  |  |



| ID | Property   | Approx. distance from the nearest proposed turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>proposed<br>development | Magnitude of change from proposed development | Comments  |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|
|    |  |   |   |   | potentially reveal the blade tips and a greater proportion of the other turbines.   |
| G4 | Bogairdy House,<br>Bogairdy Heights<br>and Mill of<br>Bogairdy | 4.8km   | SW  | Moderate                                      | All the properties in this group are orientated away from direct views of the proposed development and also the existing/consented cumulative sites. The most potential for views of the proposed development would be from the curtilage of Bogairdy House and Mill of Bogairdy but these views would be partially screened by a shelterbelt which lies to the west of the properties. The proposed development and cumulative sites would be potentially seen in oblique, partially filtered, views to the SW and E when travelling to and from the houses on their driveway. |
| P1 | Glenburn,<br>Tillathrowie                                      | 2.8km   | SW  | Substantial                                   | The south west end of the garden is open which would allow views toward the proposed development from within the garden and possibly from within the property. The proposed turbines would be located slightly off centre of the framed views from the property with the current forestry likely to screen the blade tips shown in the wireline, and potentially similar in relation to the hubs of three turbines. If forestry is felled as indicated by the Wind Farm Forest Felling Plan, more of the proposed turbines would become visible.                                |
| P5 | Easter<br>Tillathrowie   | 3.2km   | SW  | Substantial                                   | The extent of visibility towards the Site is unclear but aerial photography shows an open boundary edge which would allow potential views of the proposed development from the curtilage and any windows facing SW. The aerial photograph shows that the likely orientation of the house is to the north/south so there would be no direct views towards the Site from the front or back of the property. The proposed turbines and turbine blades predicted to be visible would be seen  |



| ID  | Property   | Approx. distance from the nearest proposed turbine (km) | View direction towards proposed development | Magnitude of change from proposed development | Comments   |
|-----|--|---|---|---|--|
|     |  |   |   |   | and their movement apparent above the skyline between the rolling forested hills. The existing forestry on and near the Site would potentially screen views of the two blade tips and some of the blade length of others which would become more visible if the forestry is felled as shown by the Wind Farm Forest Felling Plan.  |
| P7  | The Schoolhouse,<br>Tillathrowie                                 | 3.8km   | SW  | Moderate                                      | The property is orientated to the south with its main garden to the south west allowing open views across the valley to the south. Views toward the proposed development (and other cumulative sites) would be mostly likely from the garden or from upstairs windows. These views are not a direct focus from the property and would be partially screened by the boundary vegetation. As the boundary vegetation is largely deciduous views towards the proposed development would be more open in winter.                               |
| P11 | Whitestones of<br>Tillathrowie,<br>newly<br>constructed<br>house | 3.7km   | SW  | Substantial                                   | Clear open views towards the Site would be obtained from this property. The turbines would lie to the right of the main orientation of the view, but these would essentially be directly towards the Site. The relative height of the turbines above the horizon means that the intervening forest on the higher ground would have limited screening effect. It would reduce the visibility of the lower parts of the turbines and, screen a large proportion of the two blades. However, the turbines would generally be clearly visible. |

46. To assess whether there would be the potential for overbearing or overwhelming effects to occur from the proposed development, the first step was to consider whether there would be a substantial magnitude of change from the proposed development, taking into account the various factors identified in the methodology for assessing such effects. As shown in Table 7.3-2 above, significant



effects on visual amenity resulting from a substantial magnitude of change have been assessed for the properties at Glenburn (P1), Easter Tillathrowie (P5) and the newly constructed property at Whitestones of Tillathrowie (P11). These properties are discussed below and an assessment made on whether overbearing or overwhelming effects are likely to occur as a result of the proposed development.

#### Glenburn (P1)

47. Glenburn is the closest property (2.8km) to the proposed development where a substantial magnitude of change has been predicted. This is due to the framed view directly towards the proposed development that would be available from the south west side of the garden and potentially south west facing windows of the house. There would be no cumulative sites visible. The wireline in Figure 7.3-P1b illustrates that the hubs and blades of five turbines, blades of one turbine and blade tips of a further five turbines would be potentially visible above the skyline within a relatively narrow extent of the view. The other three proposed turbines would be hidden behind the landform on the horizon. The current forestry on the hillsides would screen the blade tips and much of the blades but it is noted that if felled, the turbines would become more noticeable. It is considered that overbearing or overwhelming effects are unlikely for residents of Glenburn due to the limited extent of the proposed development that would be visible, its relationship with the adjacent flanking hilltops, the degree of separation provided by the intervening landform, and distance of almost 3km from the nearest turbine.

#### **Easter Tillathrowie (P5)**

48. Easter Tillathrowie lies 3.2km to the north east of the proposed development. It is accessed from a long driveway south off the Tillathrowie Road. As a result, it was not possible to gain any nearby public access and an assessment has been made on the basis of distant views from the road and from aerial photography. The aerial photography shows potentially an open outlook towards the proposed development from the curtilage of the property and any south west facing windows of the property, although the likely main orientation of the property is north/south. Farm buildings to the south west of the property could potentially screen open views towards the Site. The wireline in Figure 7.3-P5b illustrates that the hubs and blades of six turbines, together with three blades and further two blade tips would be potentially visible above the skyline within a relatively narrow extent of the view, framed by the rolling hillsides in the middle ground. There would be no cumulative sites visible. The current forestry on the hillsides would screen the blade tips and much of the blades but it is noted that if felled, the turbines would become more noticeable. However, overbearing or overwhelming effects are not considered likely due to the limited extent of the proposed development visible, its relationship with the adjacent flanking hills, combined with the separation provided by the intervening landform and distance of over 3km from the nearest turbine. In addition, there is the potential for foreground screening by farm buildings and the views from the house itself would be oblique.

#### Newly constructed property at Whitestones of Tillathrowie (P11)

49. The newly constructed property at Whitestones of Tillathrowie lies 3.7km to the north east of the proposed development. It is accessed from a driveway to the east and while the property was viewed from the public road it is clear that the house occupies an open location and clear, relatively direct views would be obtained towards the Site from a main façade. The garden surrounding the house was not clearly defined due to the construction work that was still taking place. However, it appeared that the garden would extend to the north west, south west and south east. The context of the house may change over time through the establishment of the garden and boundary vegetation. There is potential that this property has been positioned and orientated to take advantage of the view to the south west and this view would remain open. The wireline in Figure 7.3-P11b illustrates that the hub and blades of 12 turbines and blades of two turbines would be potentially visible above the skyline within a relatively



narrow extent of the view. The existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm is theoretically visible from this location. However, the wireline in Figure 7.3-P11b shows such visibility would be limited to blades or blade tips and when the existing woodland is factored in actual visibility of these existing turbines would be restricted or prevented. The current forestry on the hillsides to the south west would screen the lower parts of the proposed turbines but overall they would still be clearly visible with moving elements above the horizon. It is also noted that if the woodland is felled, the turbines would become more noticeable. However, at this location overbearing or overwhelming effects are not considered likely due to the limited extent of the view that would be occupied by the turbines, but more importantly the separation provided by the intervening landform which would limit vertical extent of the turbines seen and the intervening distance of approximately 3.7km from the nearest turbine. Several cumulative sites are also theoretically visible to the east of the property. These are located at distances of between approximately 8.2km and 22.5km. In addition, it is likely that the vegetation immediately to the east of the property will limit visibility of these wind farms.



## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 50. Fifteen residential properties and eight groups of residential properties were identified as having potential views of the proposed development (see Figure 7-3.1), within the ZTV of the 5km RVAA study area from the nearest proposed turbine. The majority of these properties were visited from the nearest publicly accessible location to assess the predicted magnitude of change and the nature of the view which is likely to be obtained in relation to the criteria set out in the methodology (see paragraph 24). Properties where public access was not possible or located on the edge of predicted visibility shown on the ZTV were assessed on the basis of aerial photography and map analysis. Views of existing, consented and proposed wind farms were also considered from each of the property groups and individual properties.
- 51. No properties lie within 1km of the proposed turbines, which contributes to reducing the potential for overbearing or overwhelming effects in the so-called Lavender test. In addition, no properties within 2km have any visibility of the proposed development. Major effects were predicted for three properties at between 2.8km and 3.7km. At these properties, it was considered that although the proposed turbines visible would potentially be noticeable features, distance and intervening landform as well as the relationship of the proposed turbines to the adjacent landform, would avoid the potential for overbearing or overwhelming effects.



## 6.0 REFERENCES

- Ref. 7.3.1: Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (December 2013). Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA 3).
   Ref. 7.3.2: Landscape Institute, Residential Visual Amenity Assessment, Technical Guidance Note 2/19 (15 March 2019).
   Ref. 7.3.3: Appeal Decision: Land between Anderby, Anderby Creek, Chapel St Leonards and Langham. Decision Date: September 2011. Appeal Ref: APP/D2510/A/10/2130539.
- Ref. 7.3.4: Appeal Decision: Land west of Enifer Downs Farm and east of Archers Court Road and Little Pineham Farm, Langdon. Decision Date: March 2009. Appeal Ref: APP/X2220/A/08/2071880.
- Ref. 7.3.5: Appeal Decision: Land north of Burnhouse Farm, Burnthouse Sidings, Turves, Whittlesey. Decision Date: July 2011. Appeal Ref: APP/D0515/A/10/2123739.
- Ref. 7.3.6: Fauch Hill Wind Farm and Harburnhead Wind Farm. Report to the Scottish Ministers by Reporters Richard Dent and Dan Jackman (January 2014).

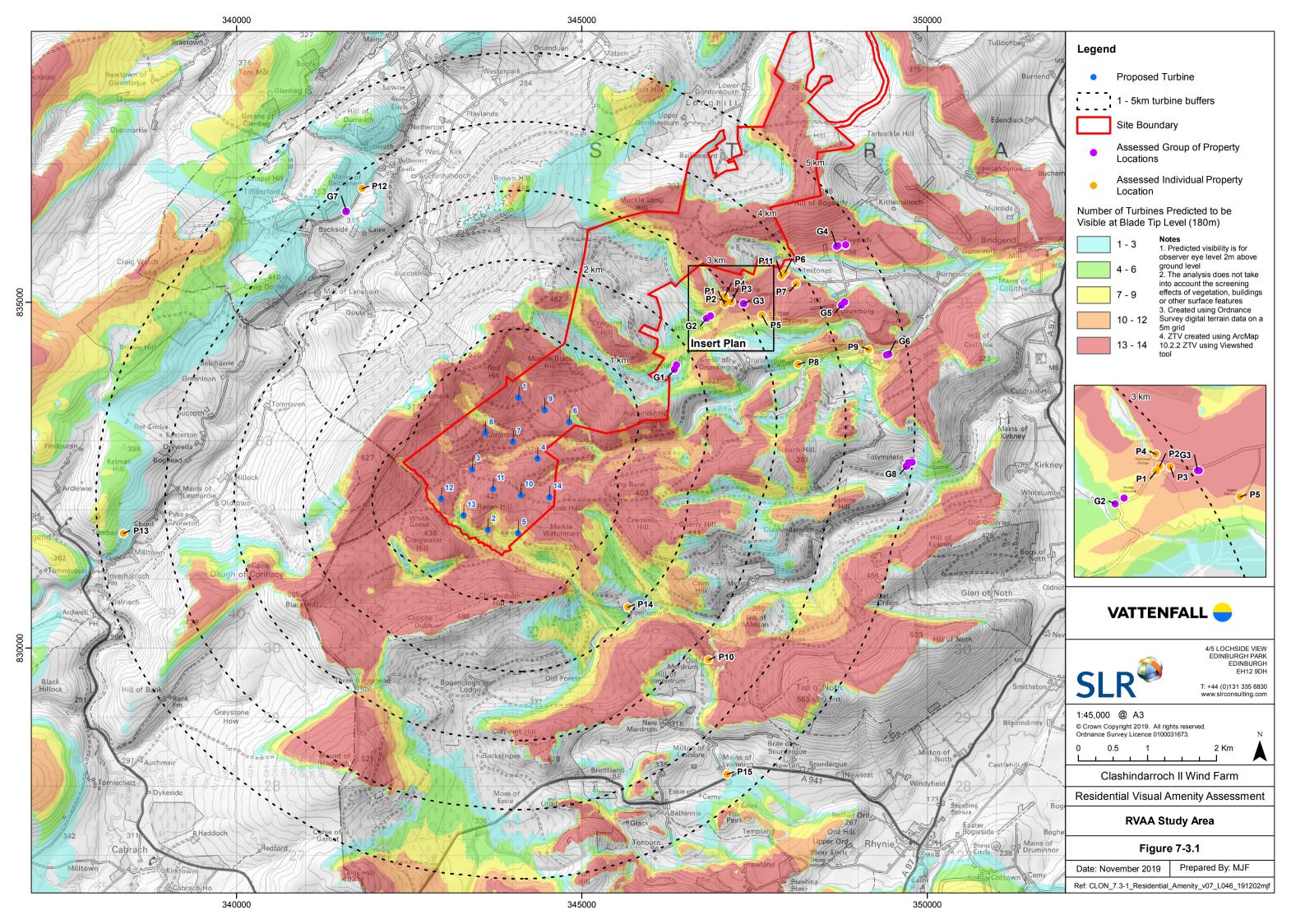


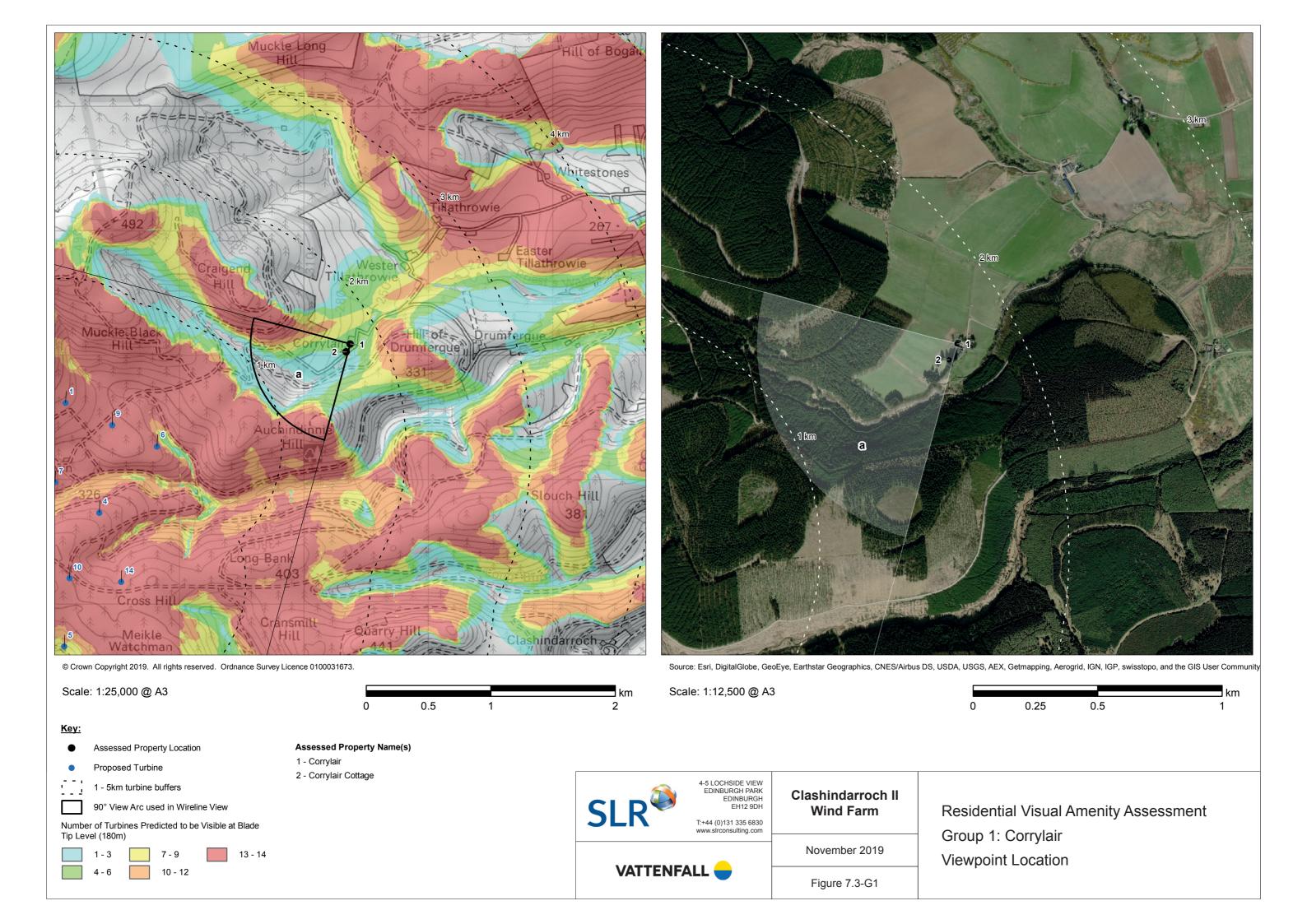


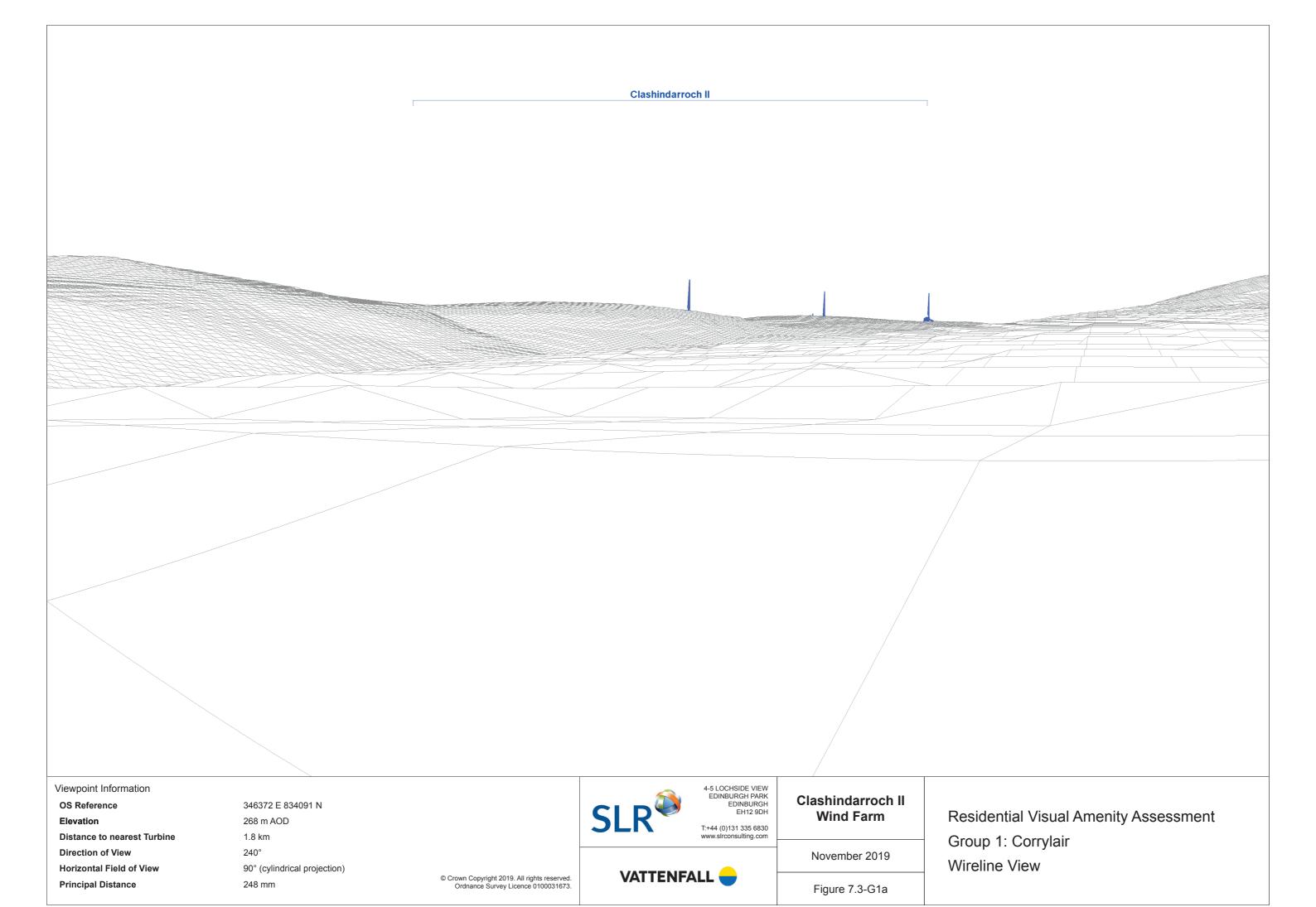
# **FIGURES**

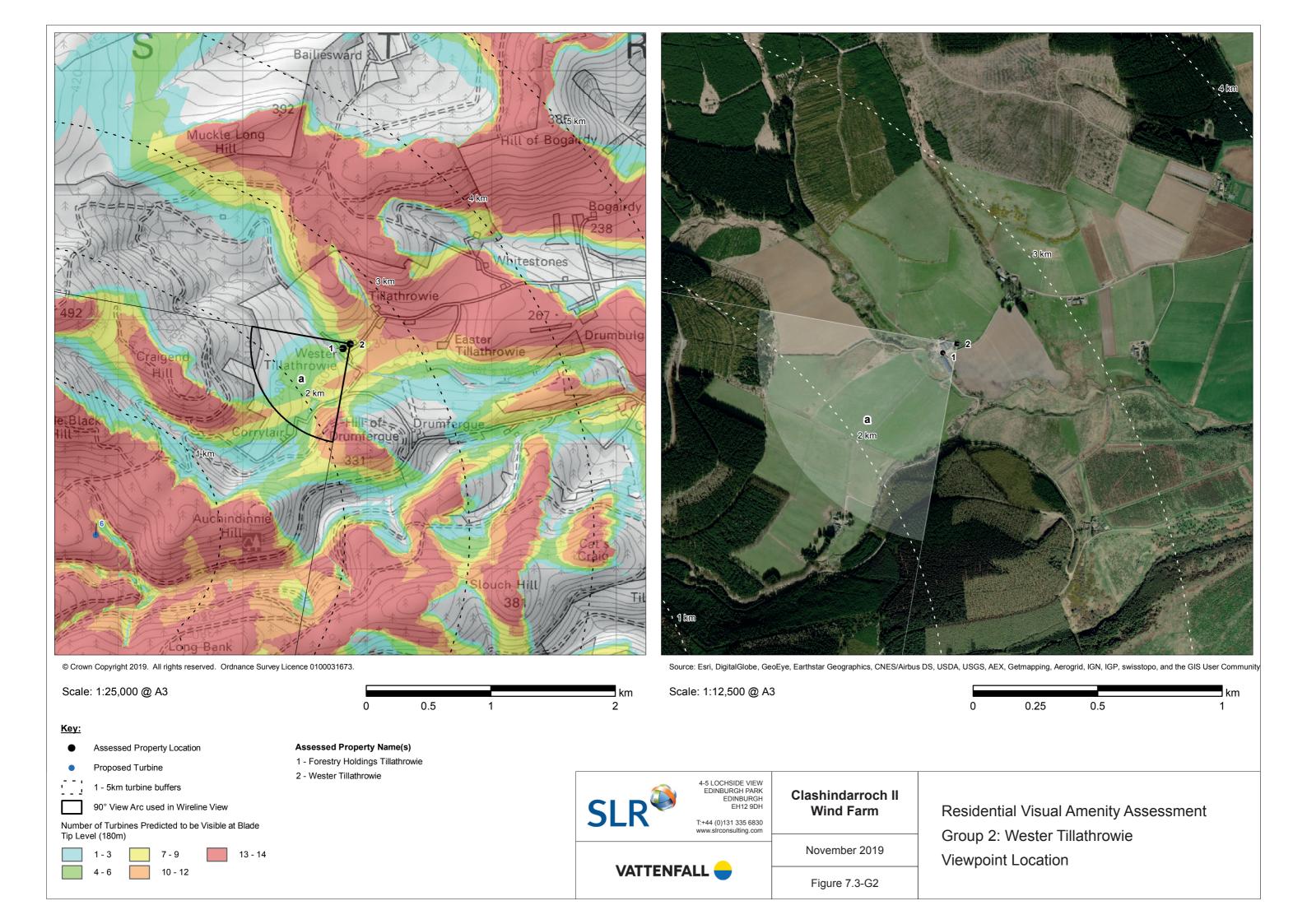


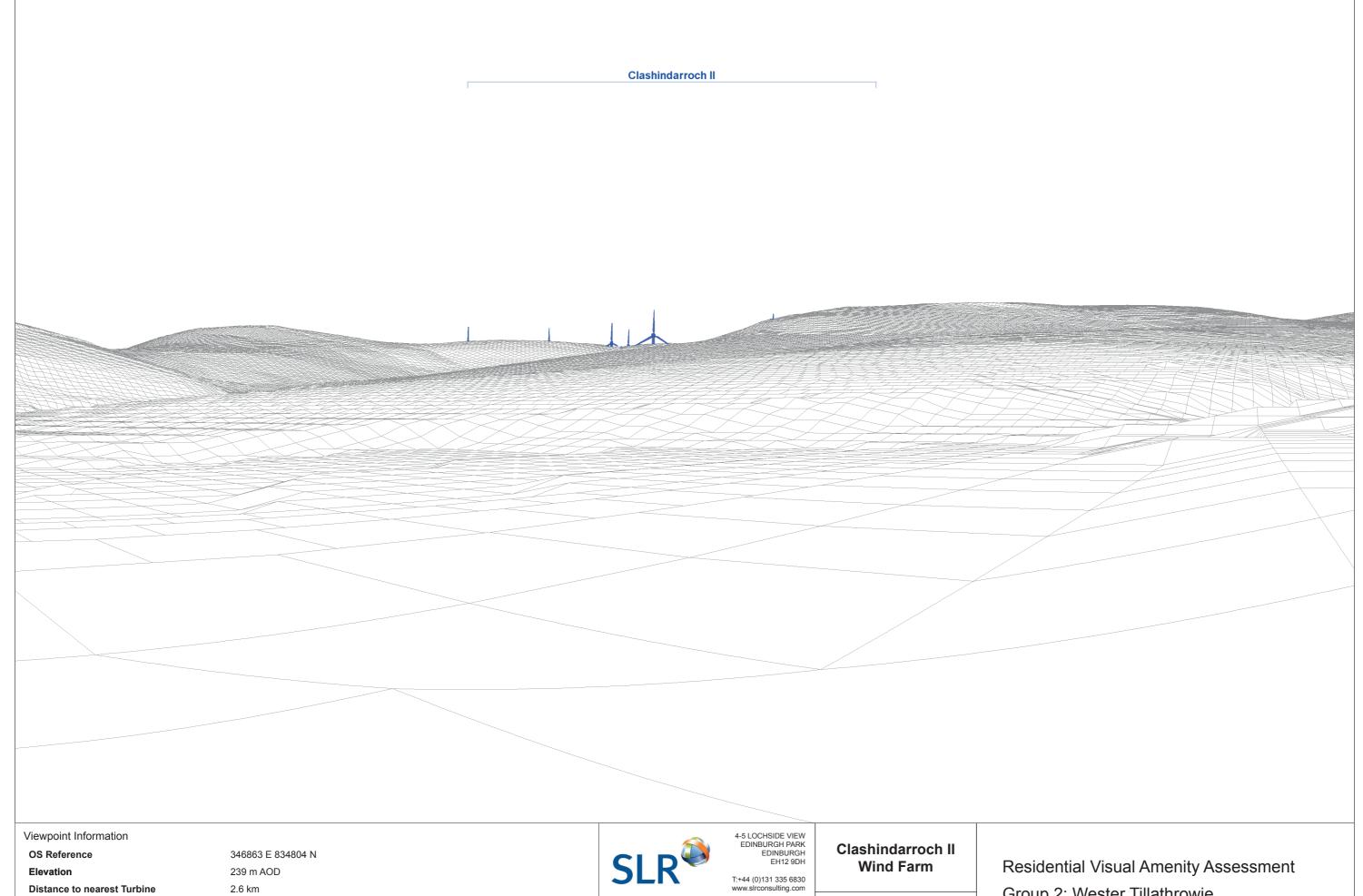












235° **Direction of View** 

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm



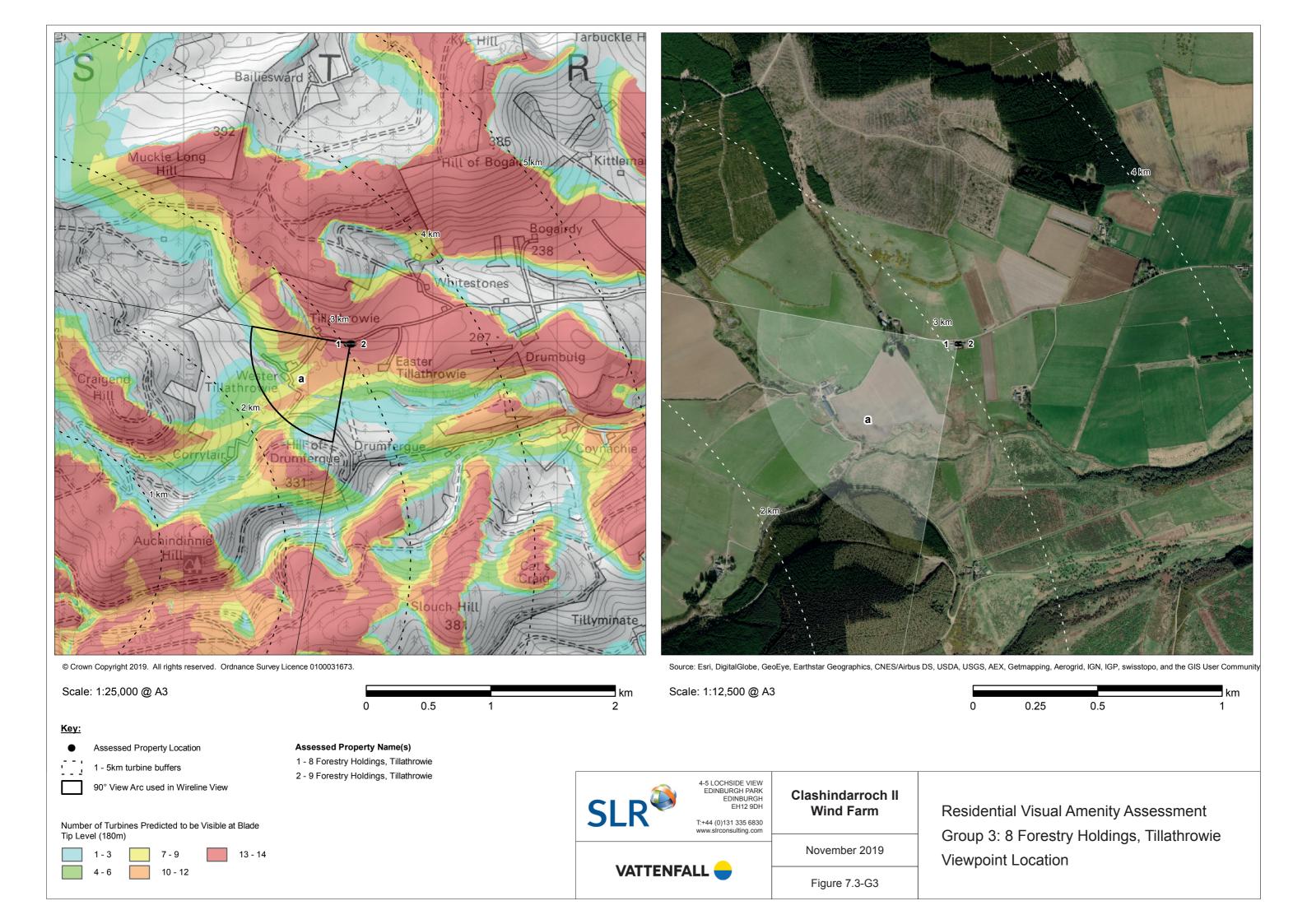
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Figure 7.3-G2a

Group 2: Wester Tillathrowie Wireline View



Clashindarroch II 4-5 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH PARK EDINBURGH EH12 9DH Viewpoint Information Clashindarroch II OS Reference 347337 E 834982 N Residential Visual Amenity Assessment **Wind Farm** Elevation 248 m AOD

3 km Distance to nearest Turbine **Direction of View** 235°

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm



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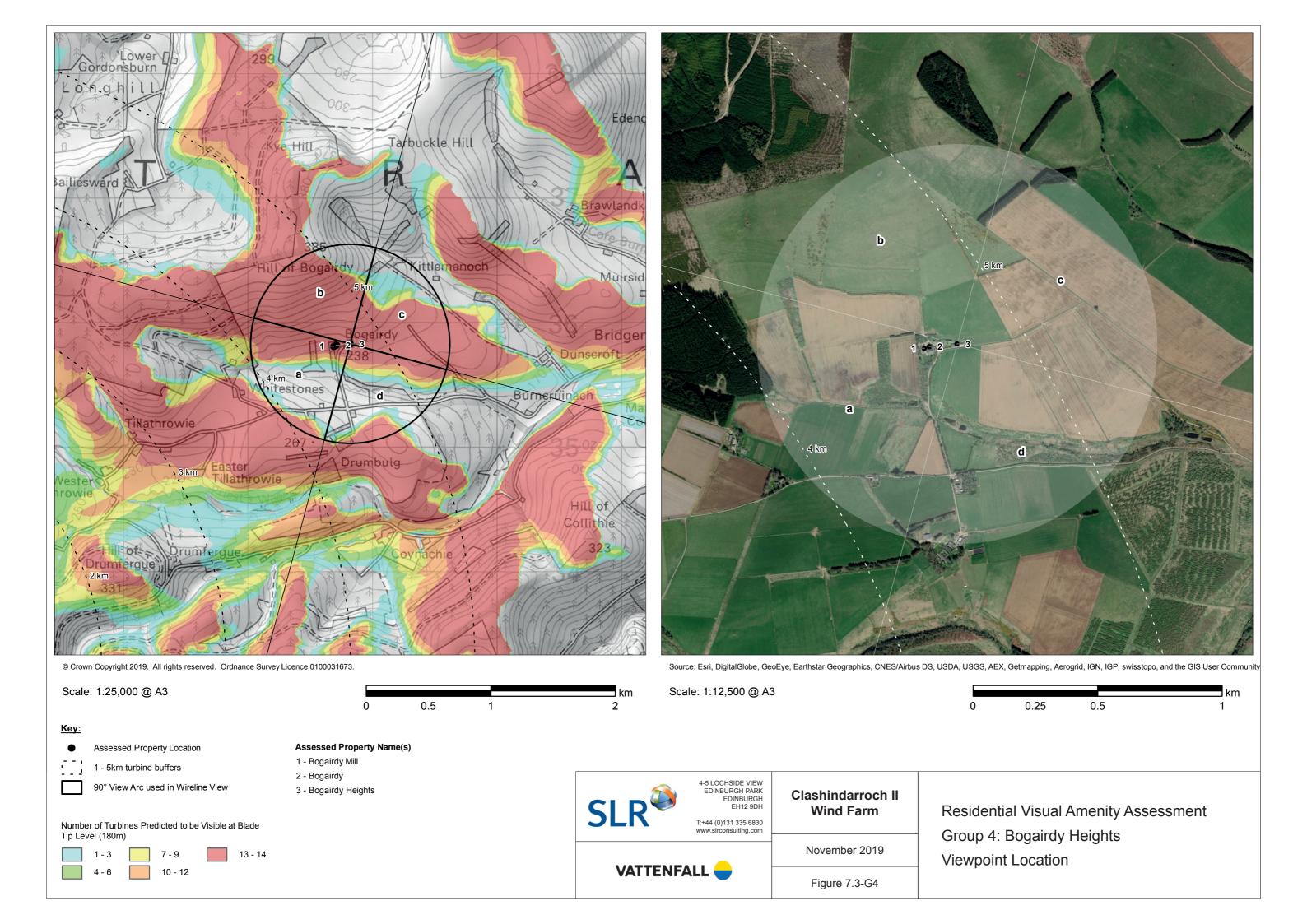
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Figure 7.3-G3a

Group 3: 8 Forestry Holdings, Tillathrowie Wireline View



Clashindarroch II Clashindarroch

Viewpoint Information

OS Reference 348820 E 835828 N

Elevation 243 m AOD

Distance to nearest Turbine 4.8 km

Distance to nearest Turbine 4.8 km

Direction of View 240°

Horizontal Field of View 90° (cylindrical projection)

Principal Distance 248 mm

SLR

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Clashindarroch II Wind Farm

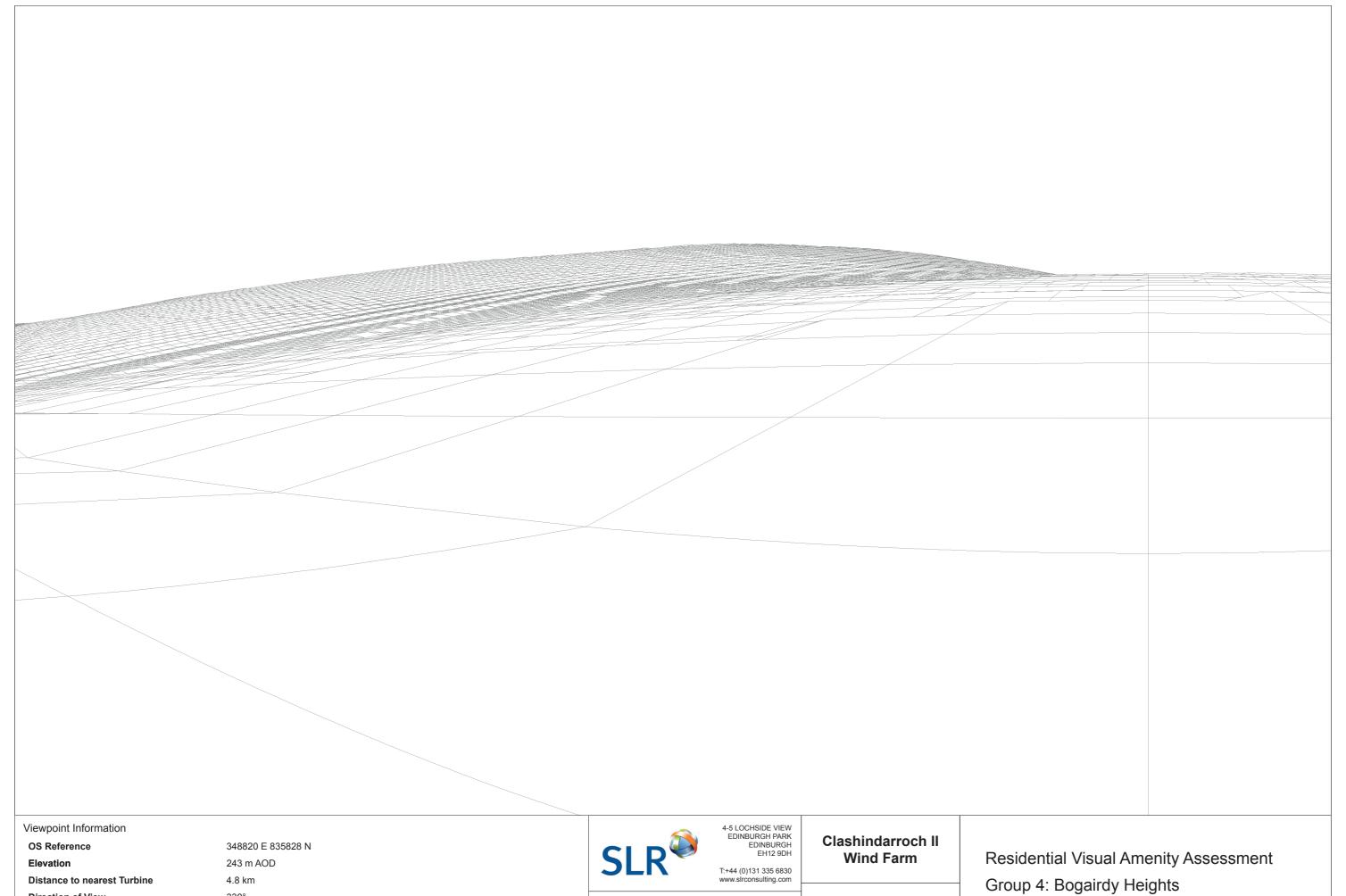
November 2019

Figure 7.3-G4a

Residential Visual Amenity Assessment

Group 4: Bogairdy Heights

Wireline View (view 1 of 4)



330° **Direction of View** 

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm VATTENFALL 🛑

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Figure 7.3-G4b

Wireline View (view 2 of 4)

Dummuie Glens of Foudland Greenmyres 4-5 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH PARK EDINBURGH EH12 9DH Viewpoint Information Clashindarroch II OS Reference 348820 E 835828 N Residential Visual Amenity Assessment **Wind Farm Elevation** 243 m AOD T:+44 (0)131 335 6830 www.slrconsulting.com 4.8 km Distance to nearest Turbine Group 4: Bogairdy Heights **Direction of View** November 2019

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Figure 7.3-G4c

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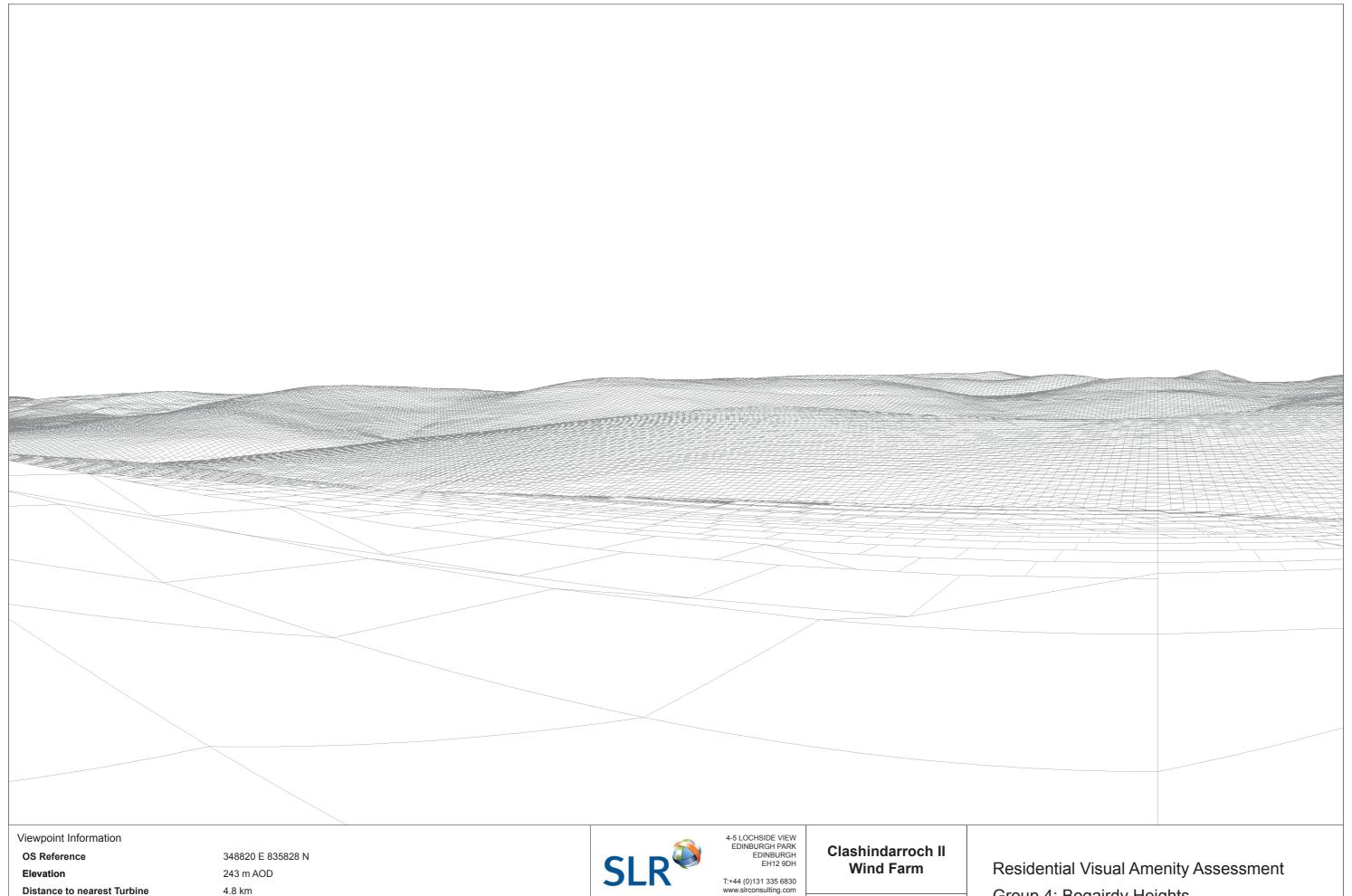
**Horizontal Field of View** 

**Principal Distance** 

90° (cylindrical projection)

248 mm

Wireline View (view 3 of 4)



Distance to nearest Turbine **Direction of View** 150°

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm



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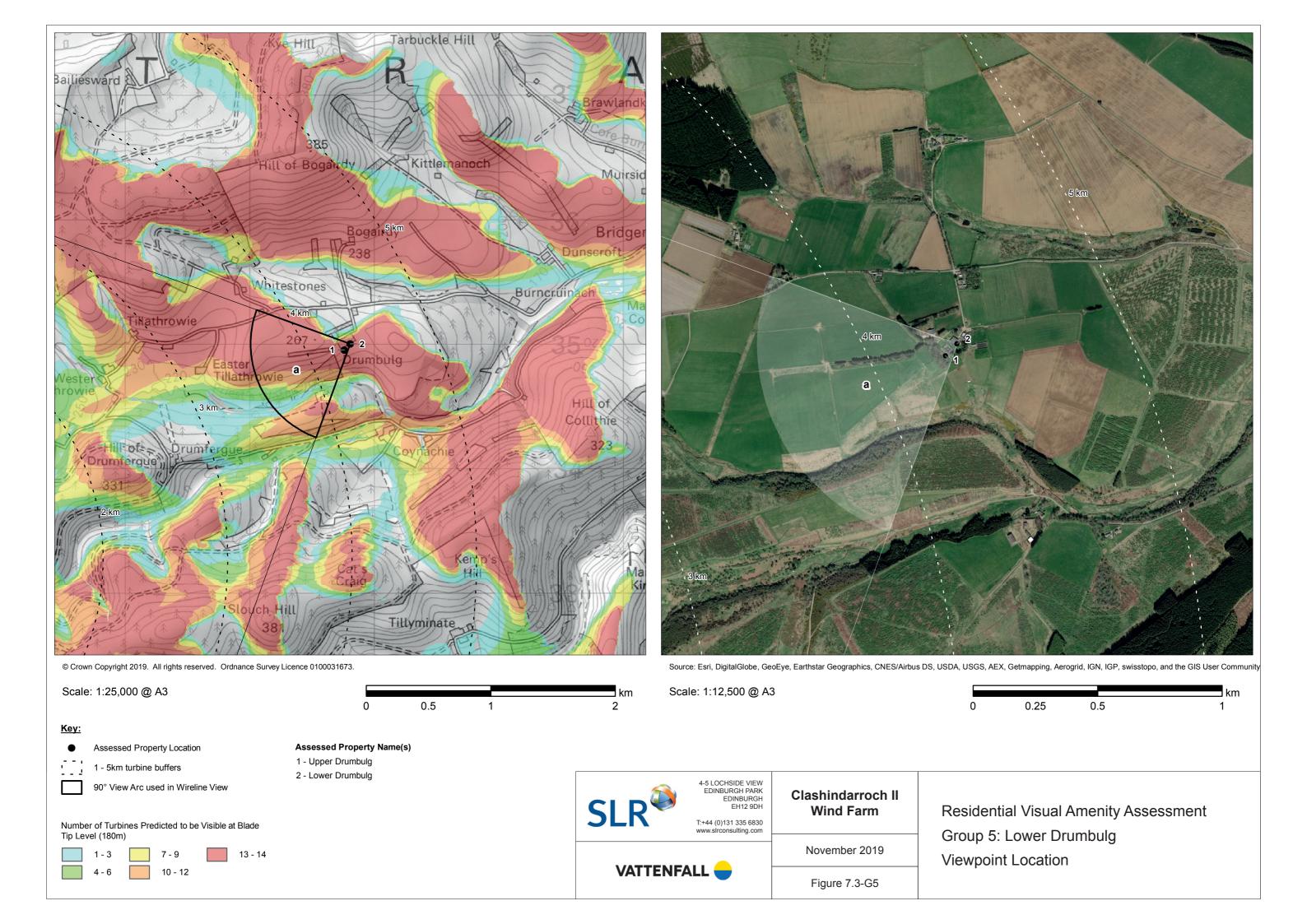
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Figure 7.3-G4d

Group 4: Bogairdy Heights

Wireline View (view 4 of 4)



Clashindarroch II Clashindarroch 4-5 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH PARK EDINBURGH EH12 9DH Viewpoint Information Clashindarroch II OS Reference 348806 E 835004 N Residential Visual Amenity Assessment **Wind Farm** Elevation 241 m AOD T:+44 (0)131 335 6830 www.slrconsulting.com 4.4 km Distance to nearest Turbine Group 5: Lower Drumbulg **Direction of View** 245° November 2019

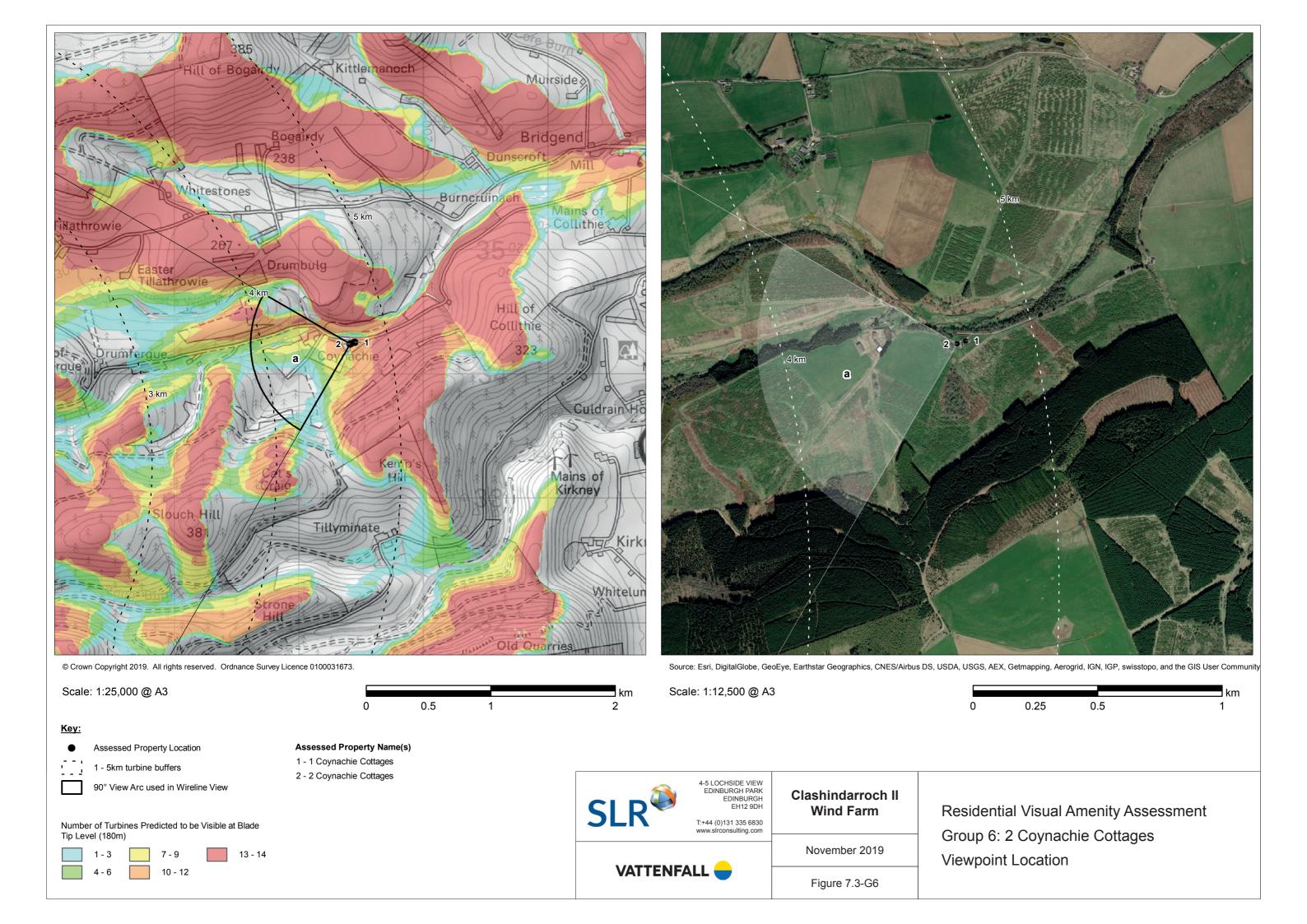
Horizontal Field of View 90° (cylindrical projection)

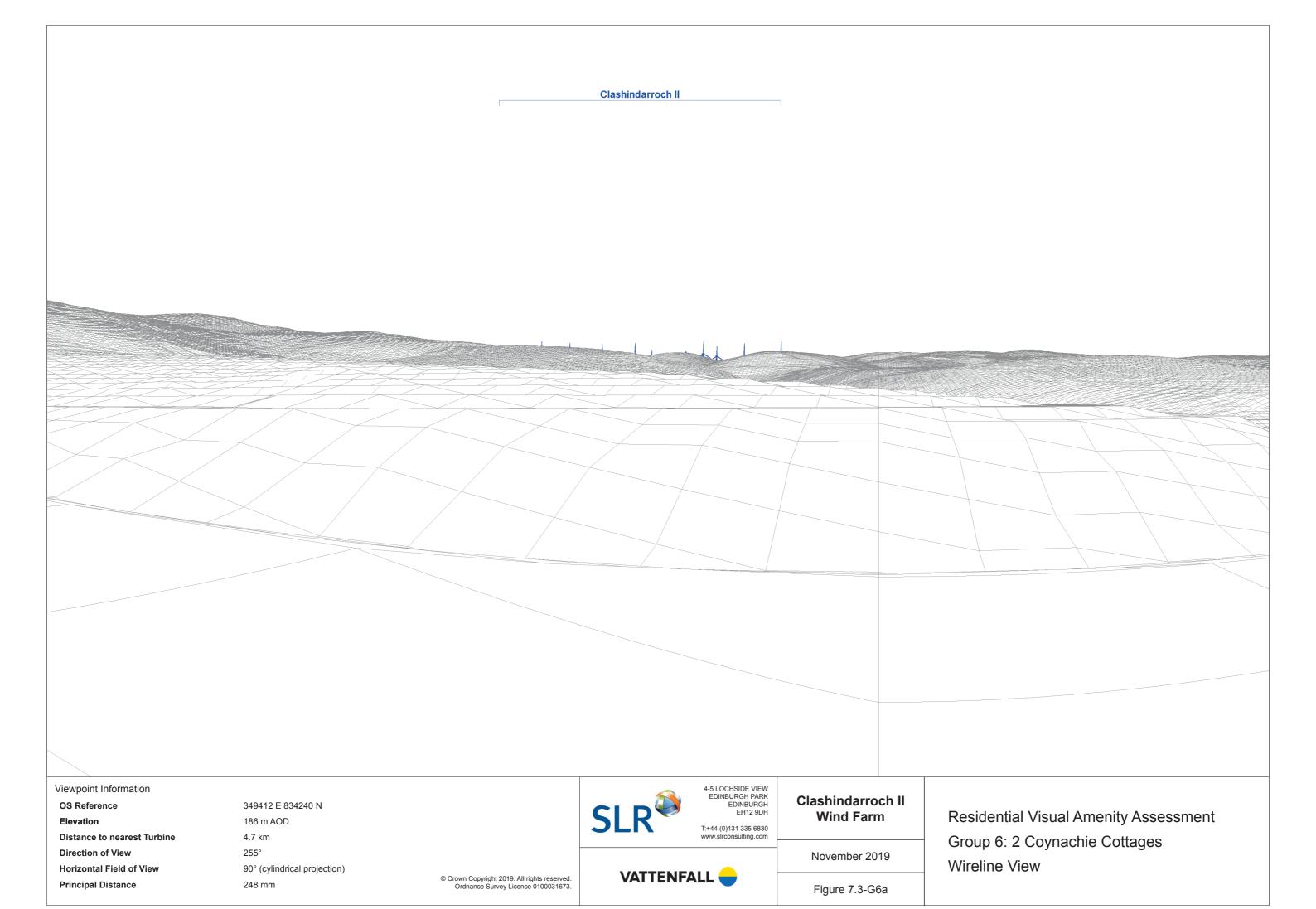
**Principal Distance** 248 mm © Crown Copyright 2019. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence 0100031673.

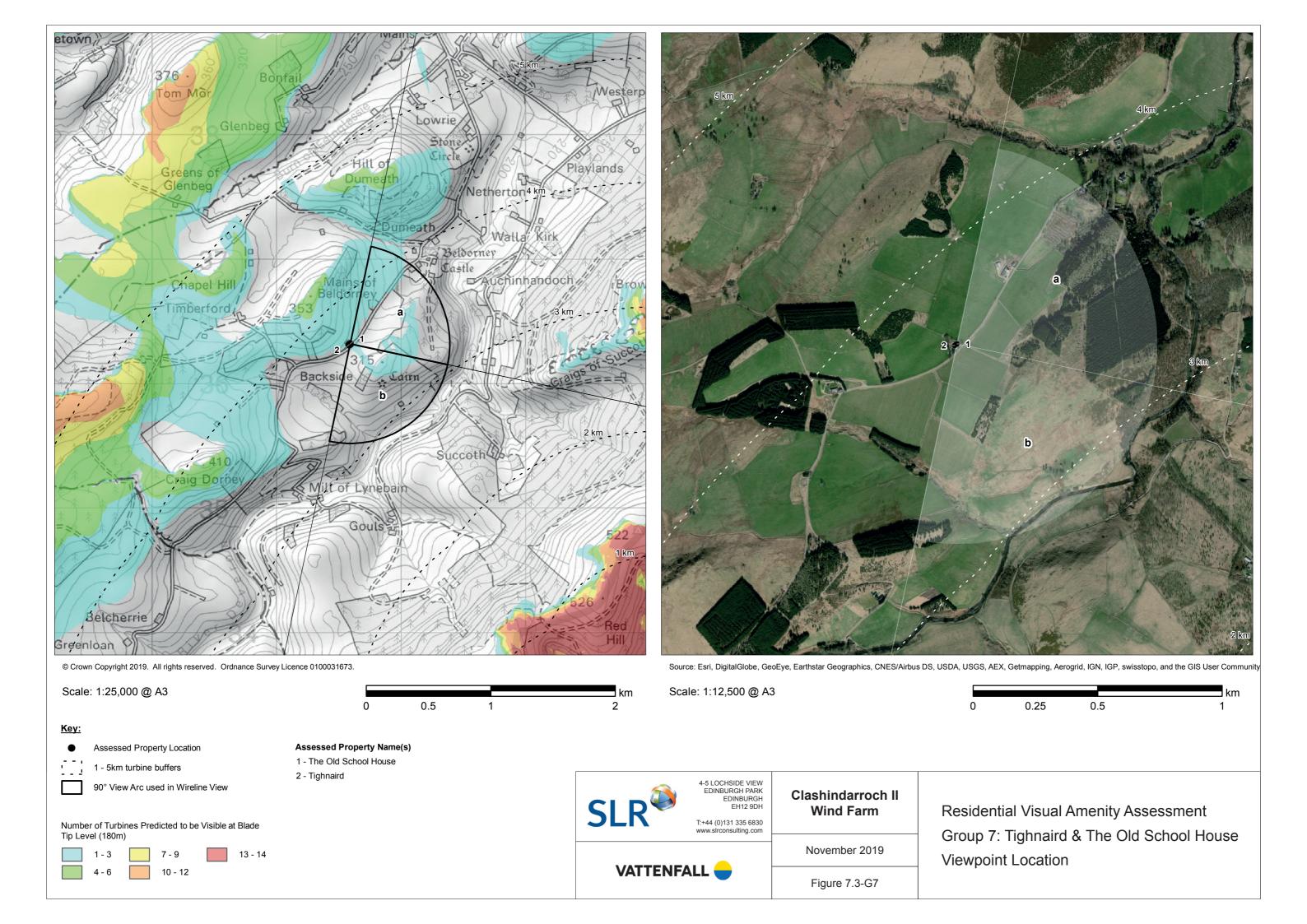
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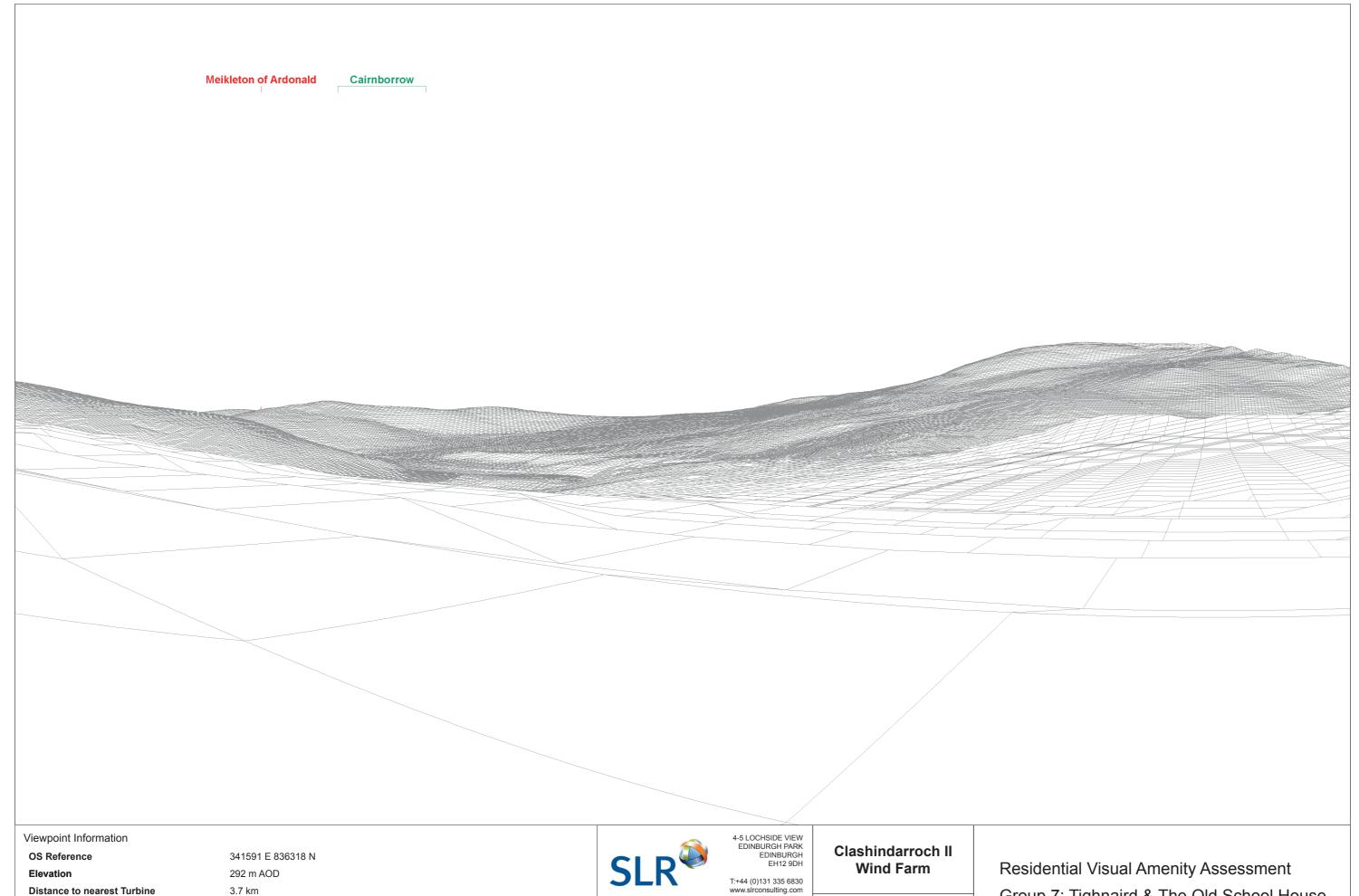
Figure 7.3-G5a

Wireline View









**Direction of View** 

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm

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Figure 7.3-G7a

Group 7: Tighnaird & The Old School House Wireline View (view 1 of 2)

Clashindarroch II Clashindarroch 4-5 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH PARK EDINBURGH EH12 9DH Viewpoint Information Clashindarroch II OS Reference 341591 E 836318 N Residential Visual Amenity Assessment **Wind Farm** Elevation 292 m AOD T:+44 (0)131 335 6830 3.7 km Distance to nearest Turbine Group 7: Tighnaird & The Old School House **Direction of View** 147° November 2019

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Figure 7.3-G7b

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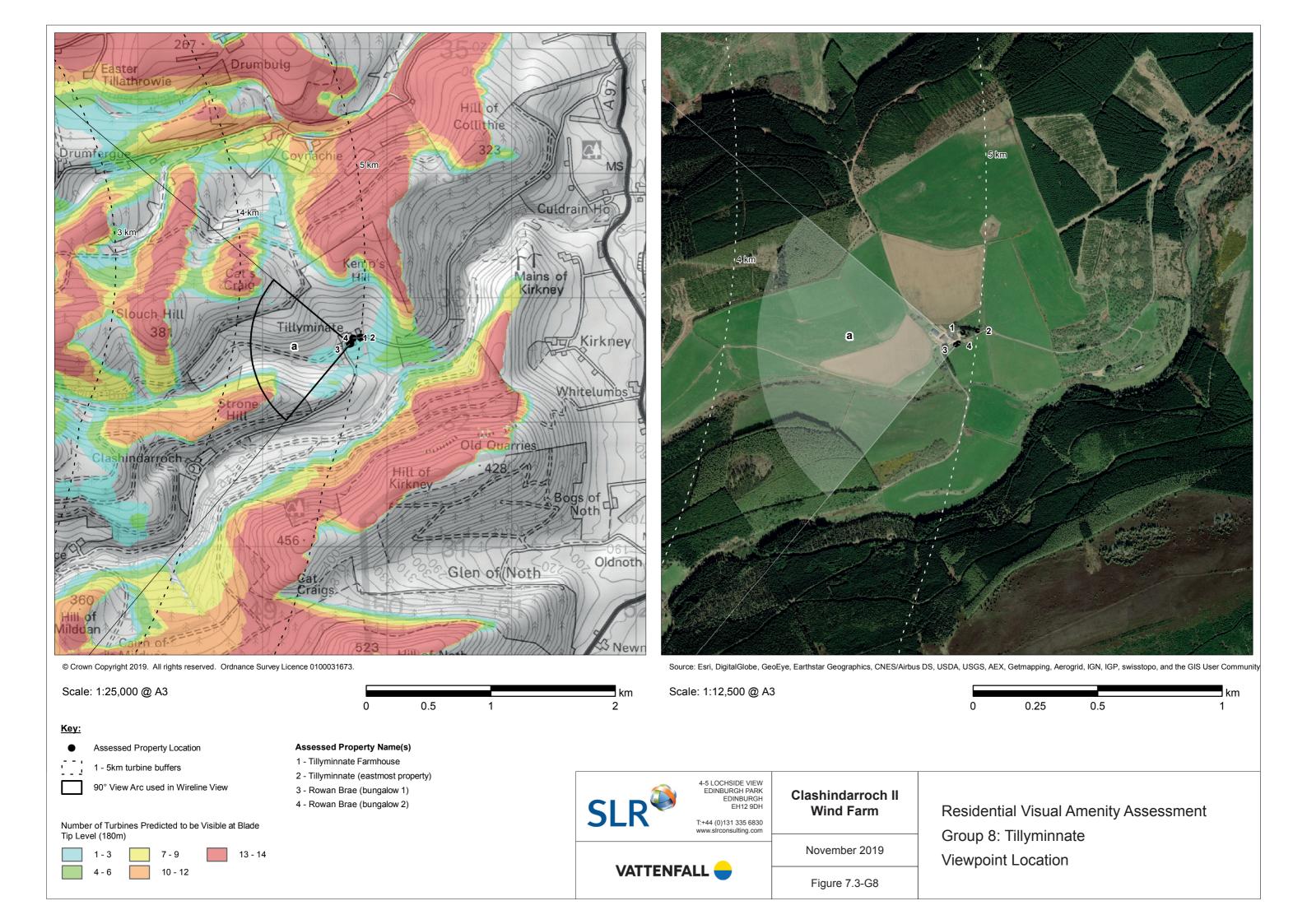
Horizontal Field of View

**Principal Distance** 

90° (cylindrical projection)

248 mm

Wireline View (view 2 of 2)



Clashindarroch II 4-5 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH PARK EDINBURGH EH12 9DH Viewpoint Information Clashindarroch II OS Reference 349704 E 832629 N Residential Visual Amenity Assessment **Wind Farm** Elevation 221 m AOD T:+44 (0)131 335 6830 www.slrconsulting.com 4.9 km Distance to nearest Turbine Group 8: Tillyminnate

**Direction of View** 265°

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

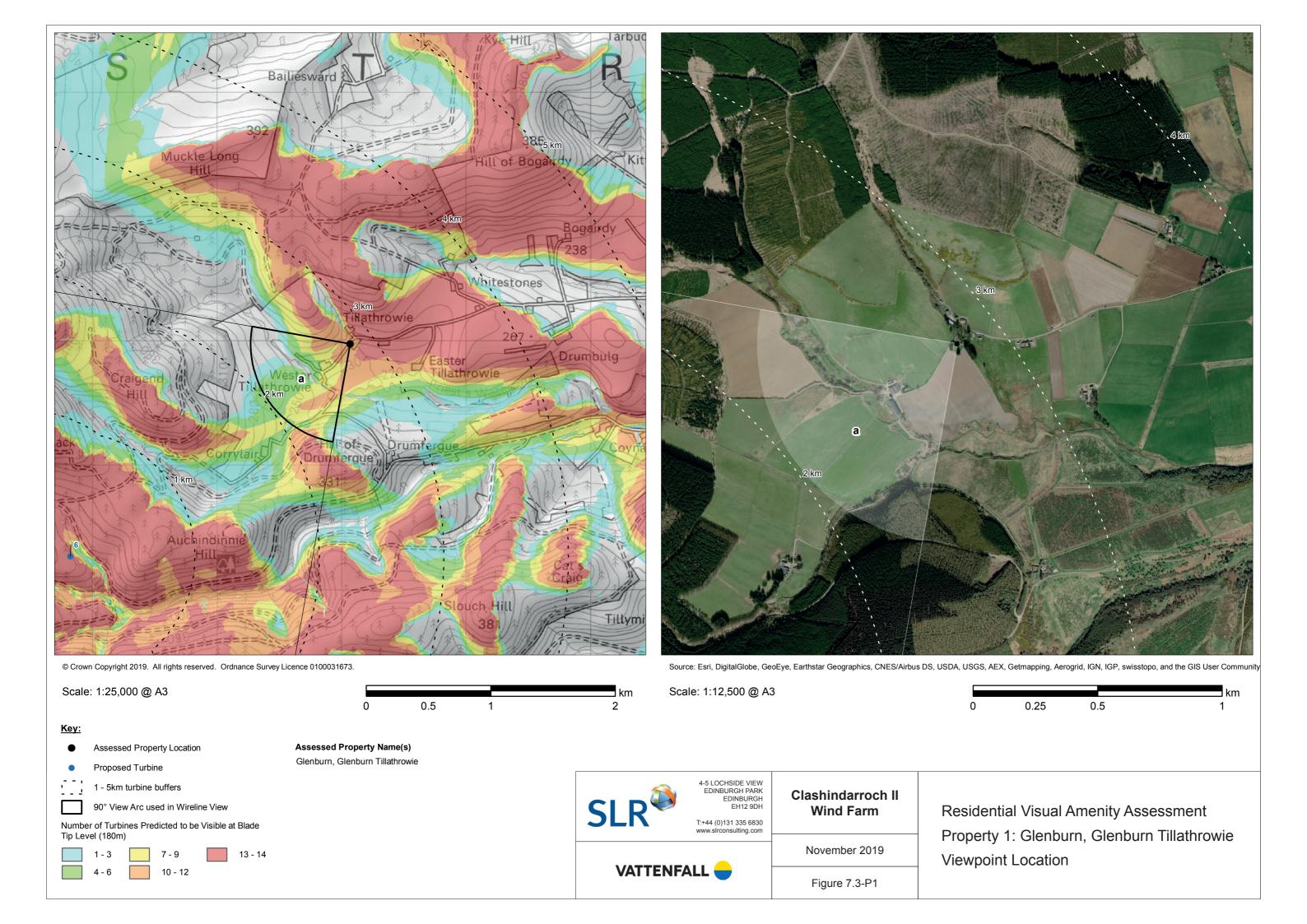
**Principal Distance** 248 mm VATTENFALL 🛑

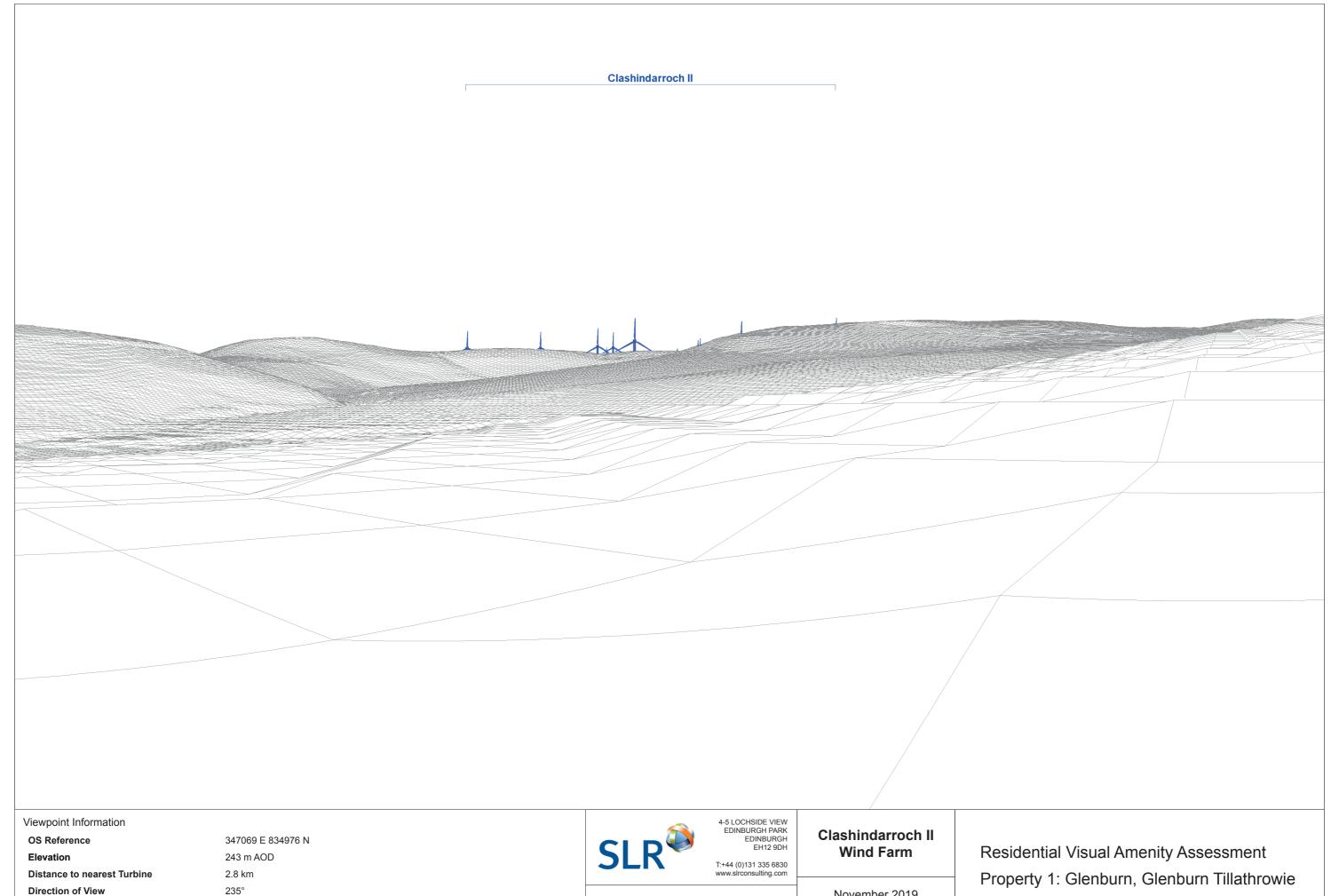
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Figure 7.3-G8a

Wireline View





**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

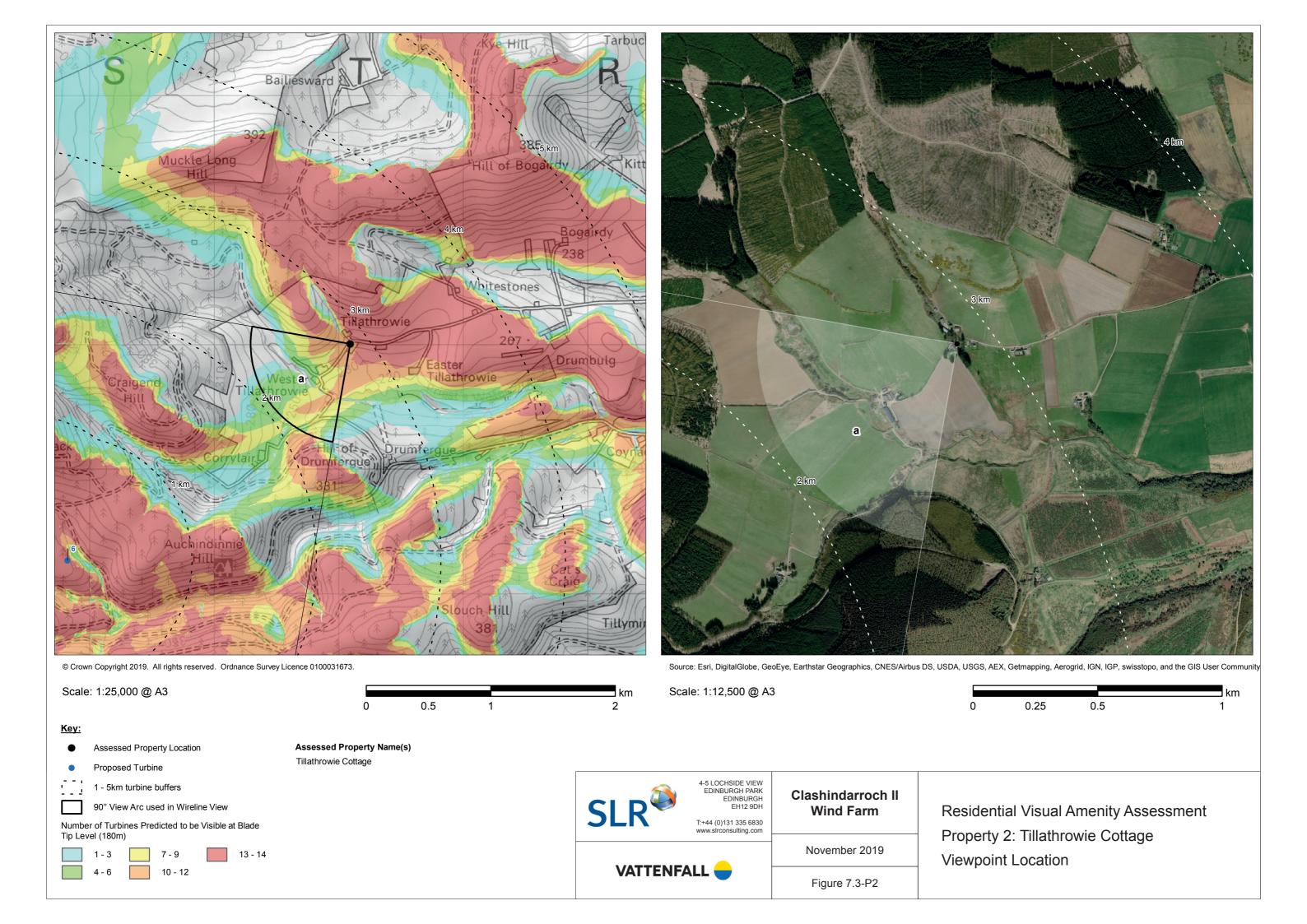
**Principal Distance** 248 mm VATTENFALL 🛑

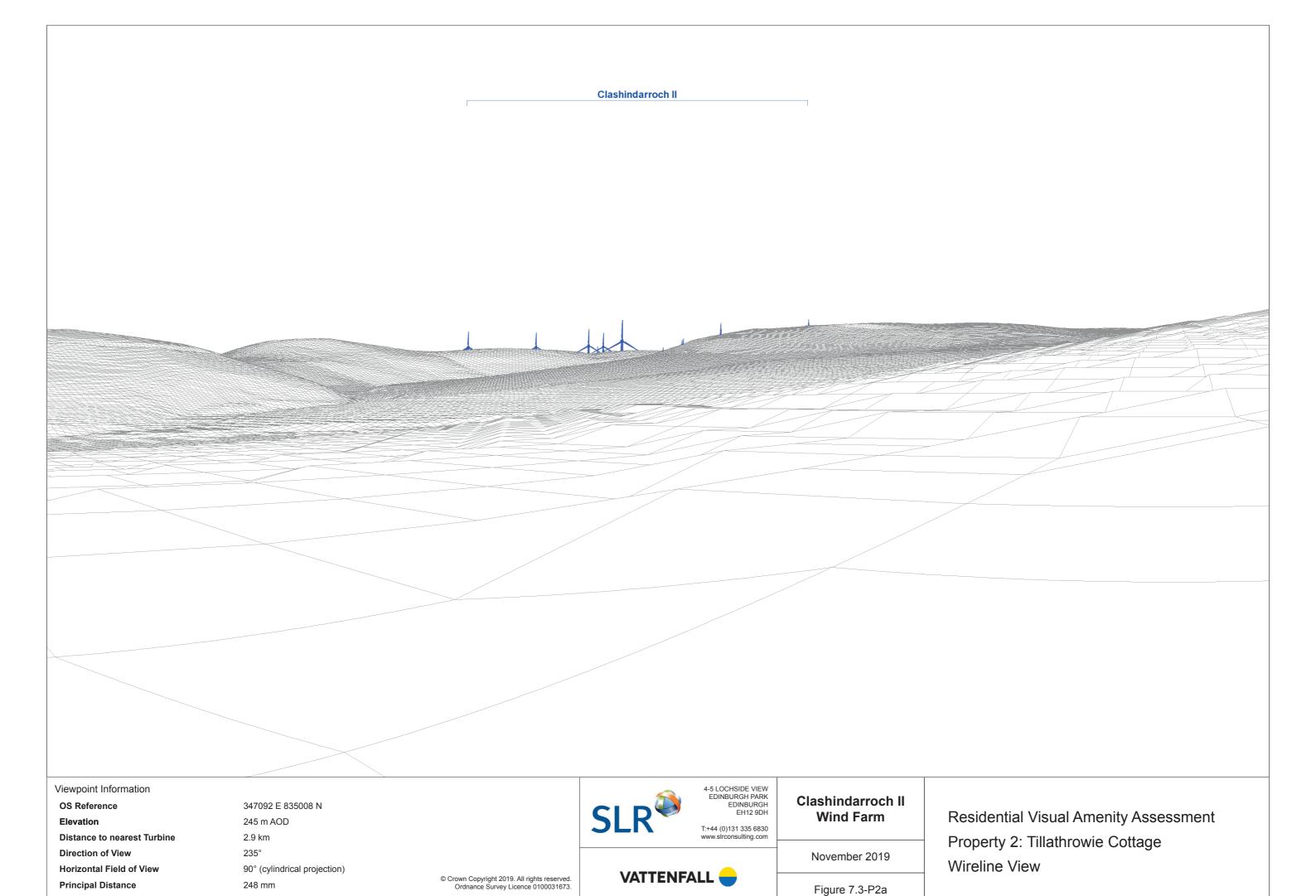
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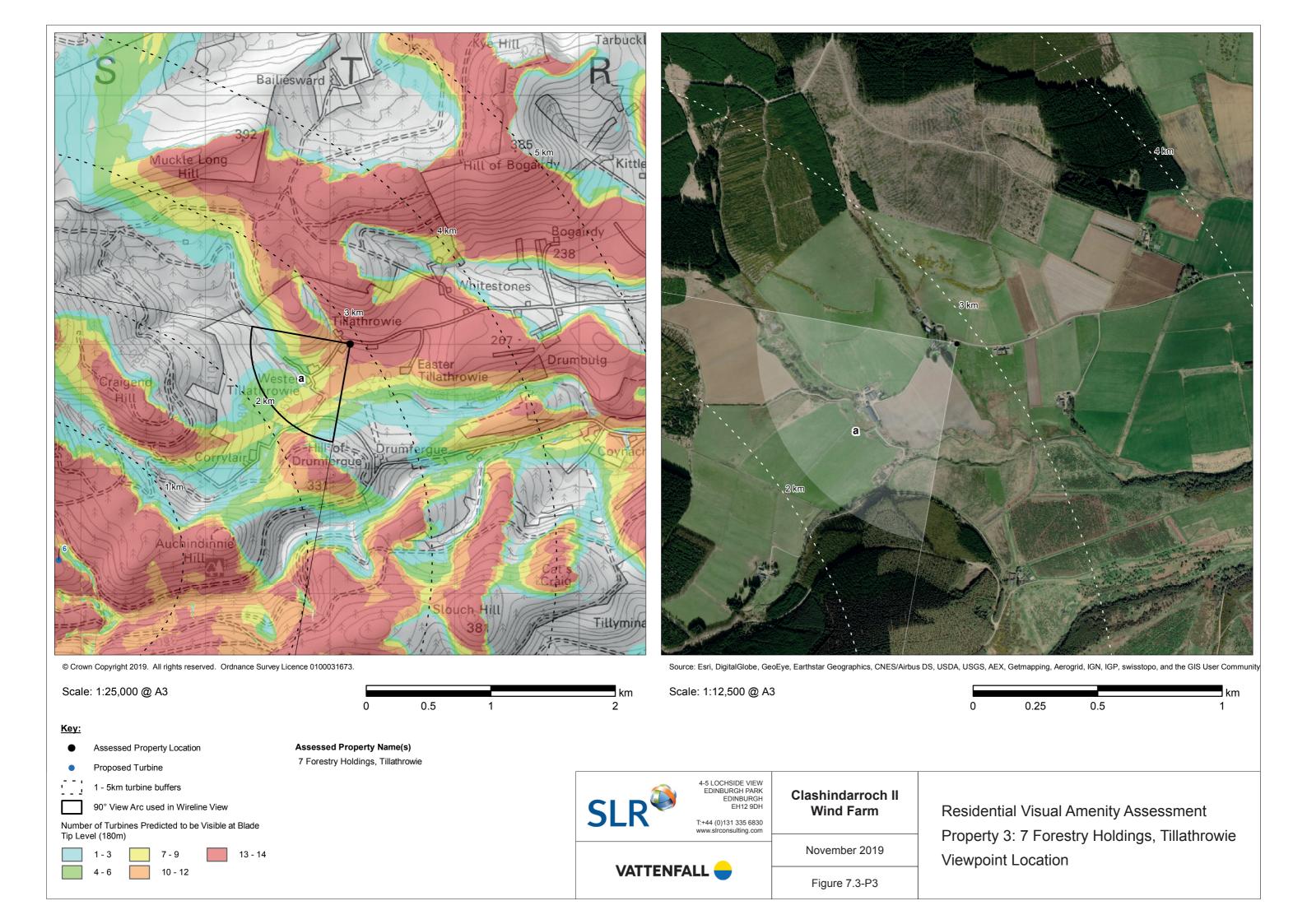
November 2019

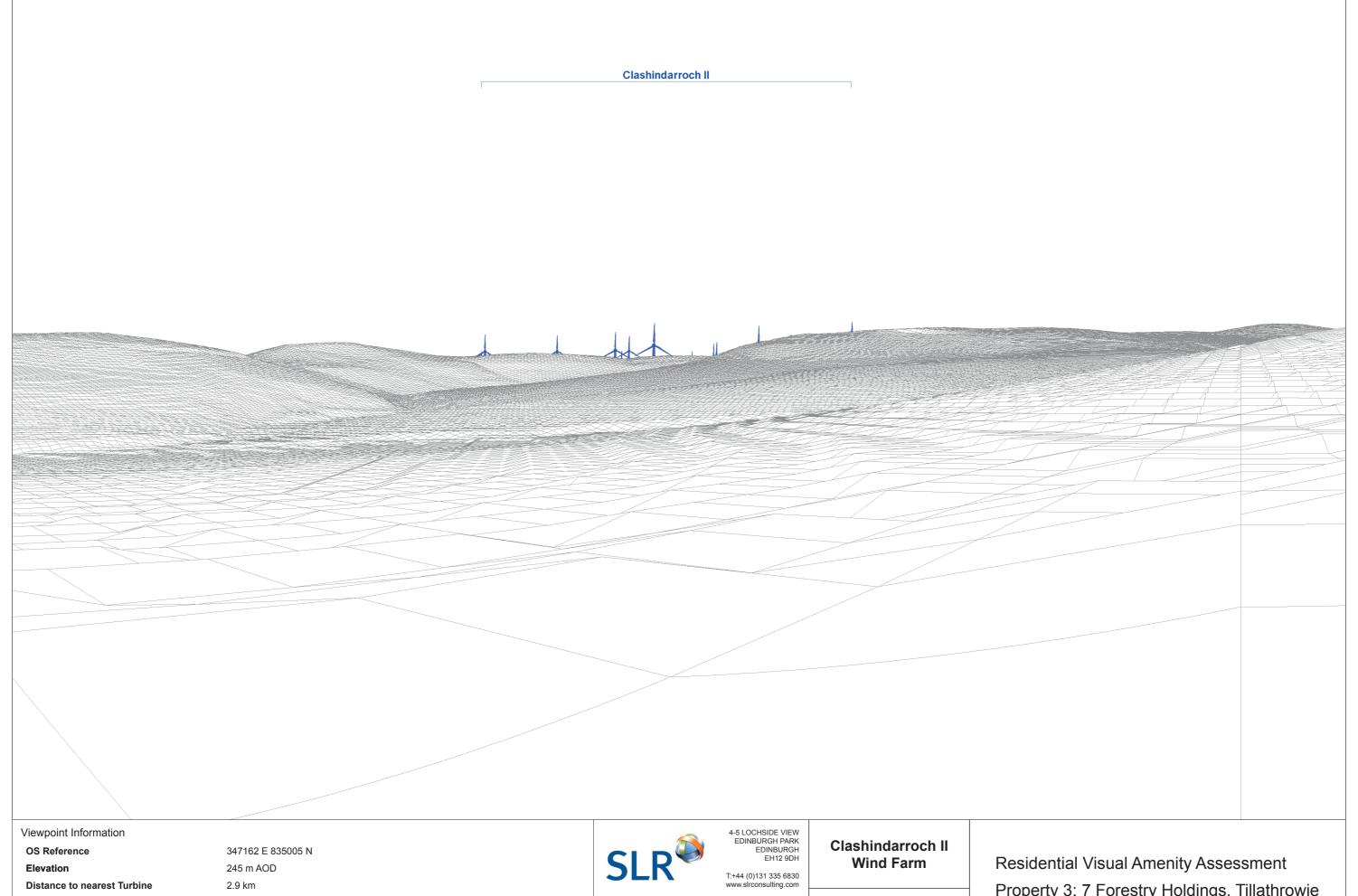
Figure 7.3-P1a

Wireline View









**Direction of View** 235°

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

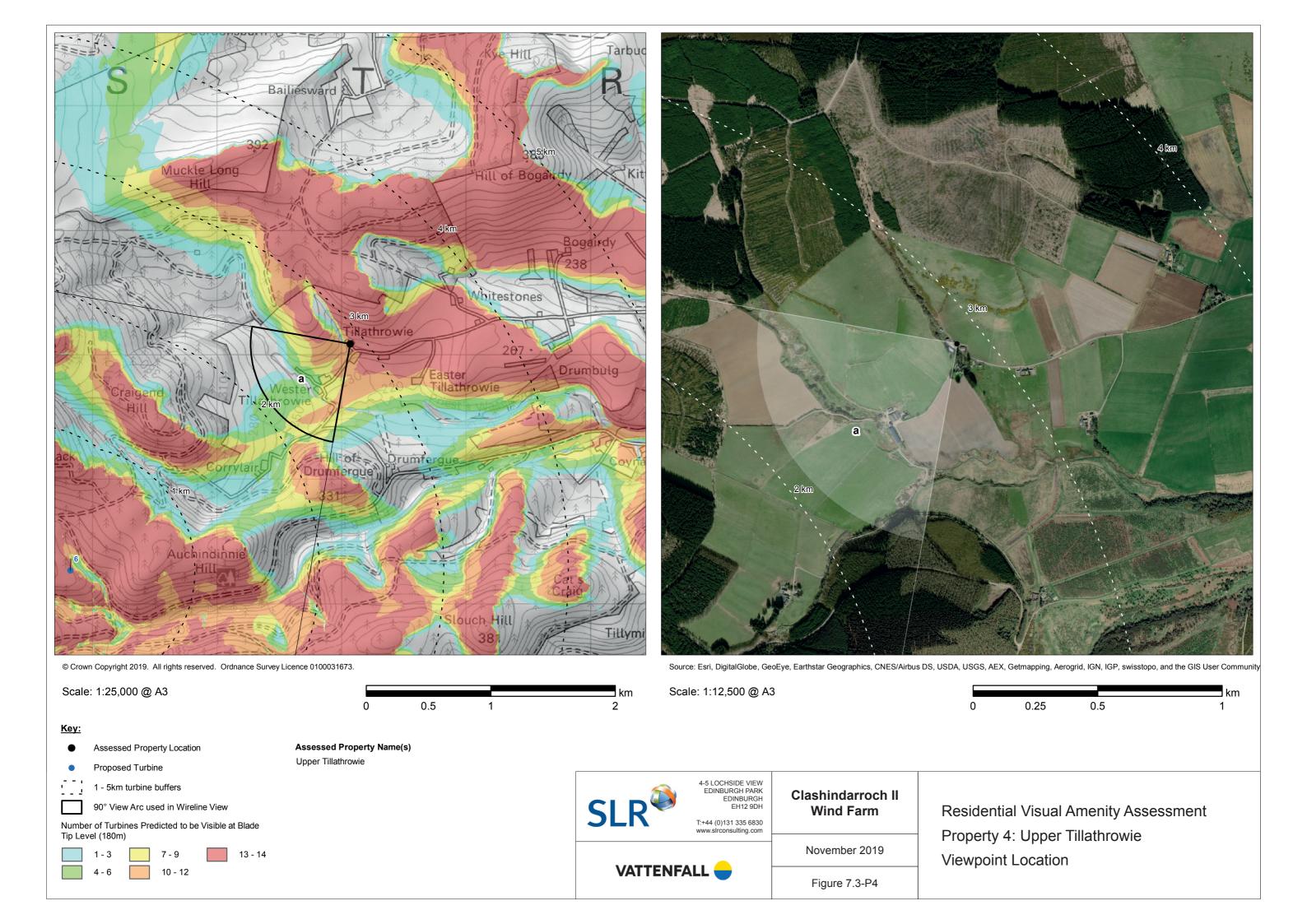
**Principal Distance** 248 mm © Crown Copyright 2019. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence 0100031673.

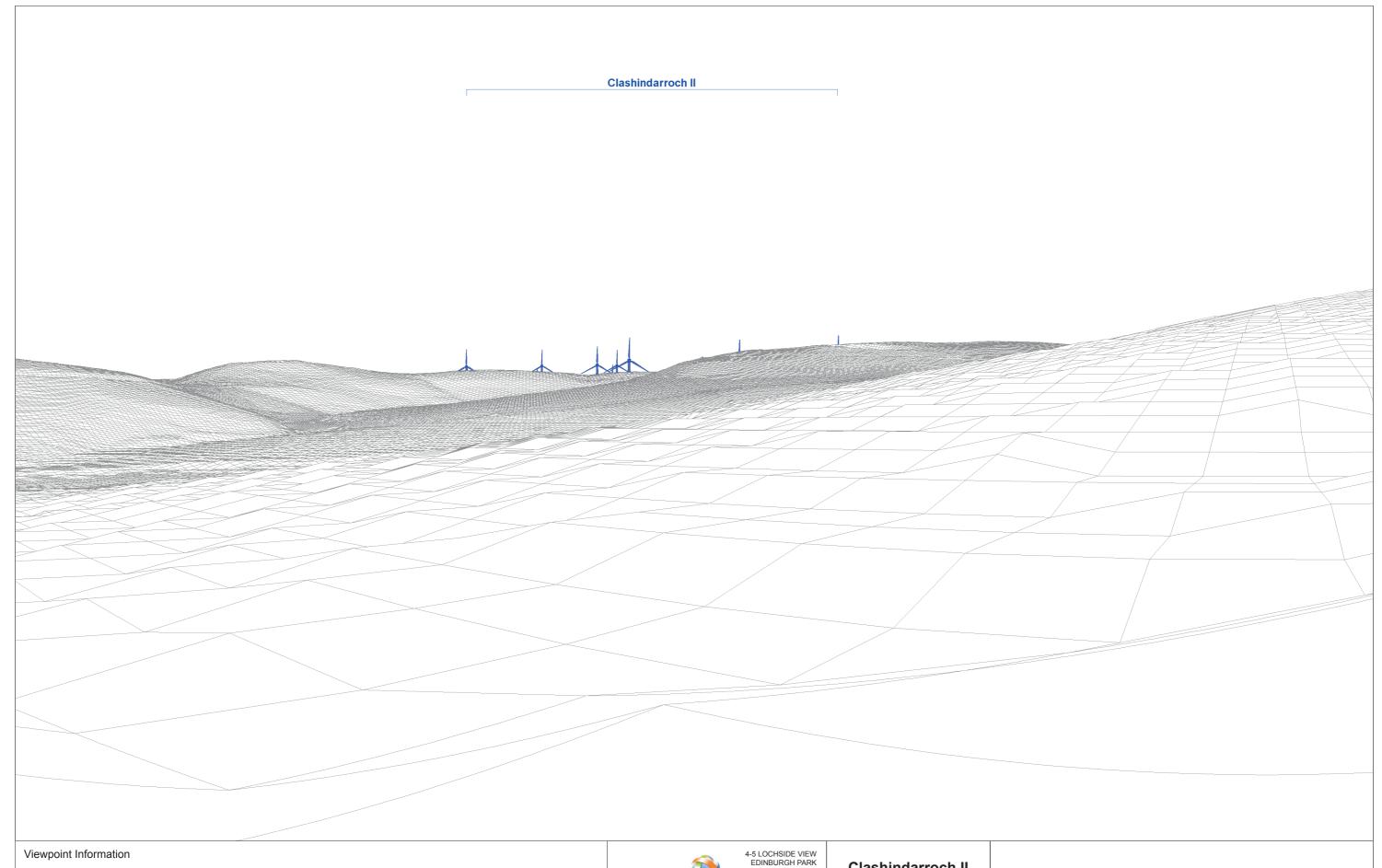


November 2019

Figure 7.3-P3a

Property 3: 7 Forestry Holdings, Tillathrowie Wireline View





OS Reference 347069 E 835088 N Elevation 254 m AOD 2.9 km Distance to nearest Turbine

**Direction of View** 235°

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm

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4-5 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH PARK EDINBURGH EH12 9DH

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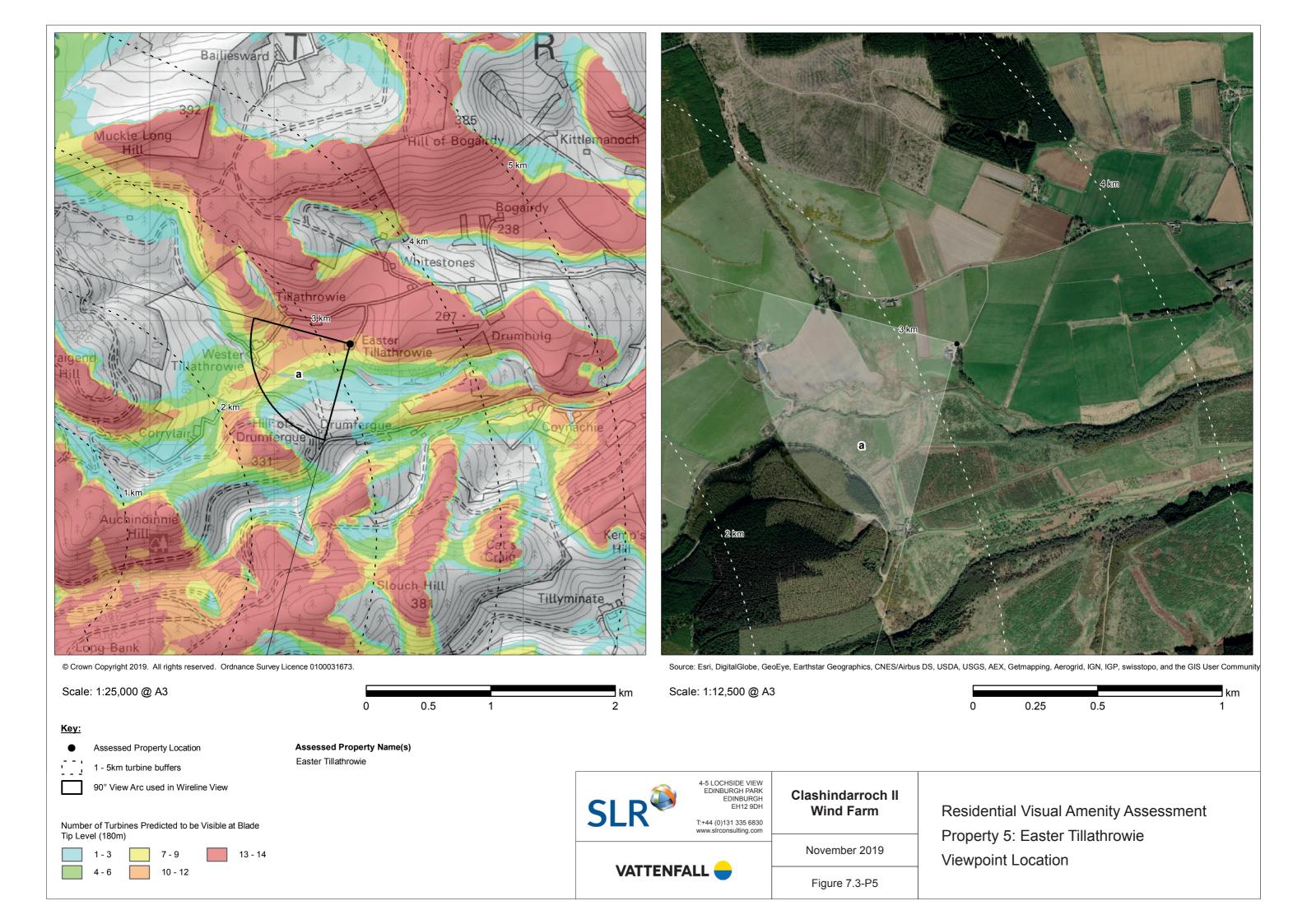
VATTENFALL 🛑

Clashindarroch II **Wind Farm** 

November 2019

Figure 7.3-P4a

Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Property 4: Upper Tillathrowie Wireline View



Clashindarroch II 4-5 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH PARK EDINBURGH EH12 9DH Viewpoint Information Clashindarroch II OS Reference 347610 E 834811 N Residential Visual Amenity Assessment **Wind Farm** Elevation 230 m AOD T:+44 (0)131 335 6830 www.slrconsulting.com 3.2 km Distance to nearest Turbine

**Direction of View** 240°

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm



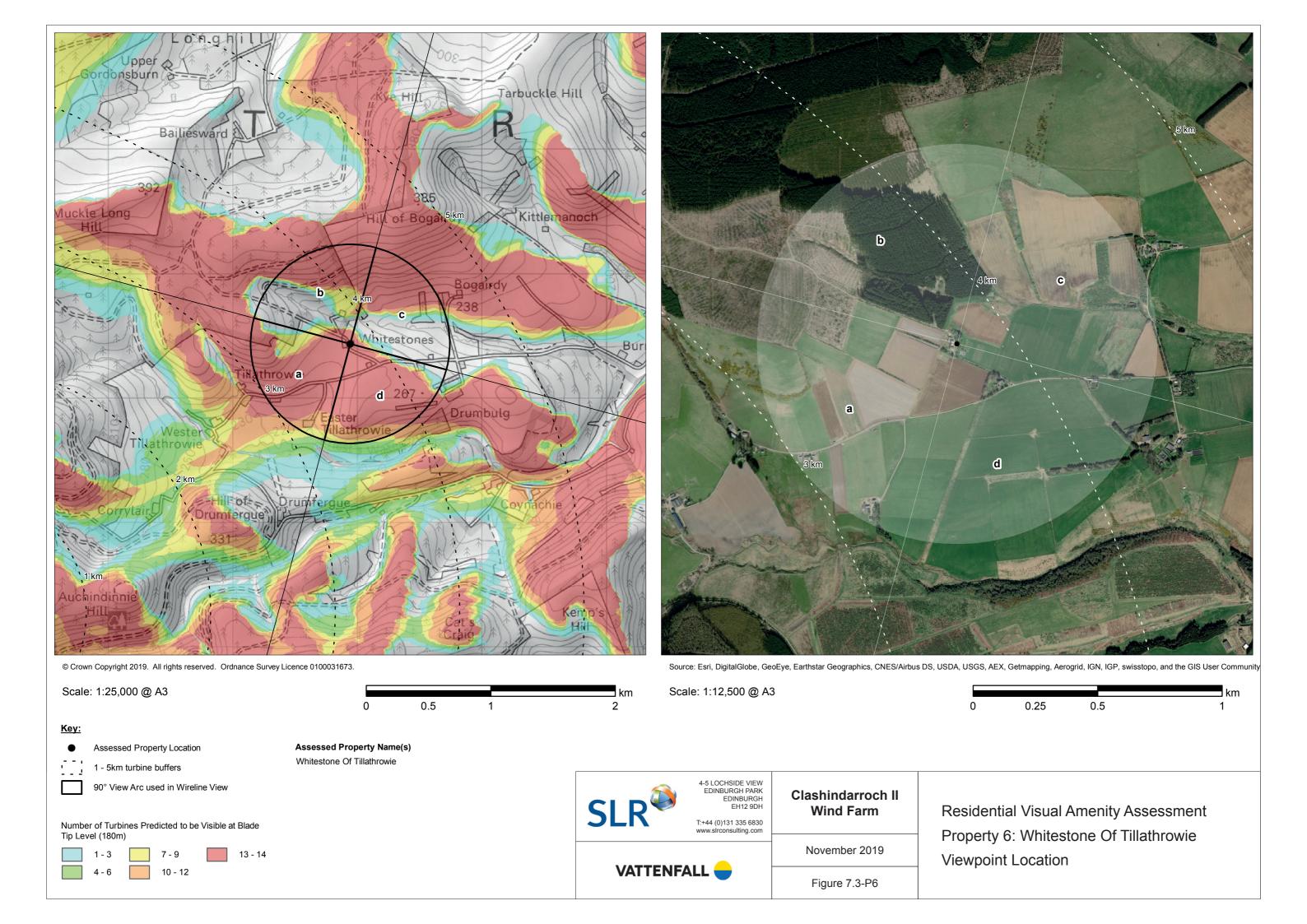
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Figure 7.3-P5a

Property 5: Easter Tillathrowie Wireline View



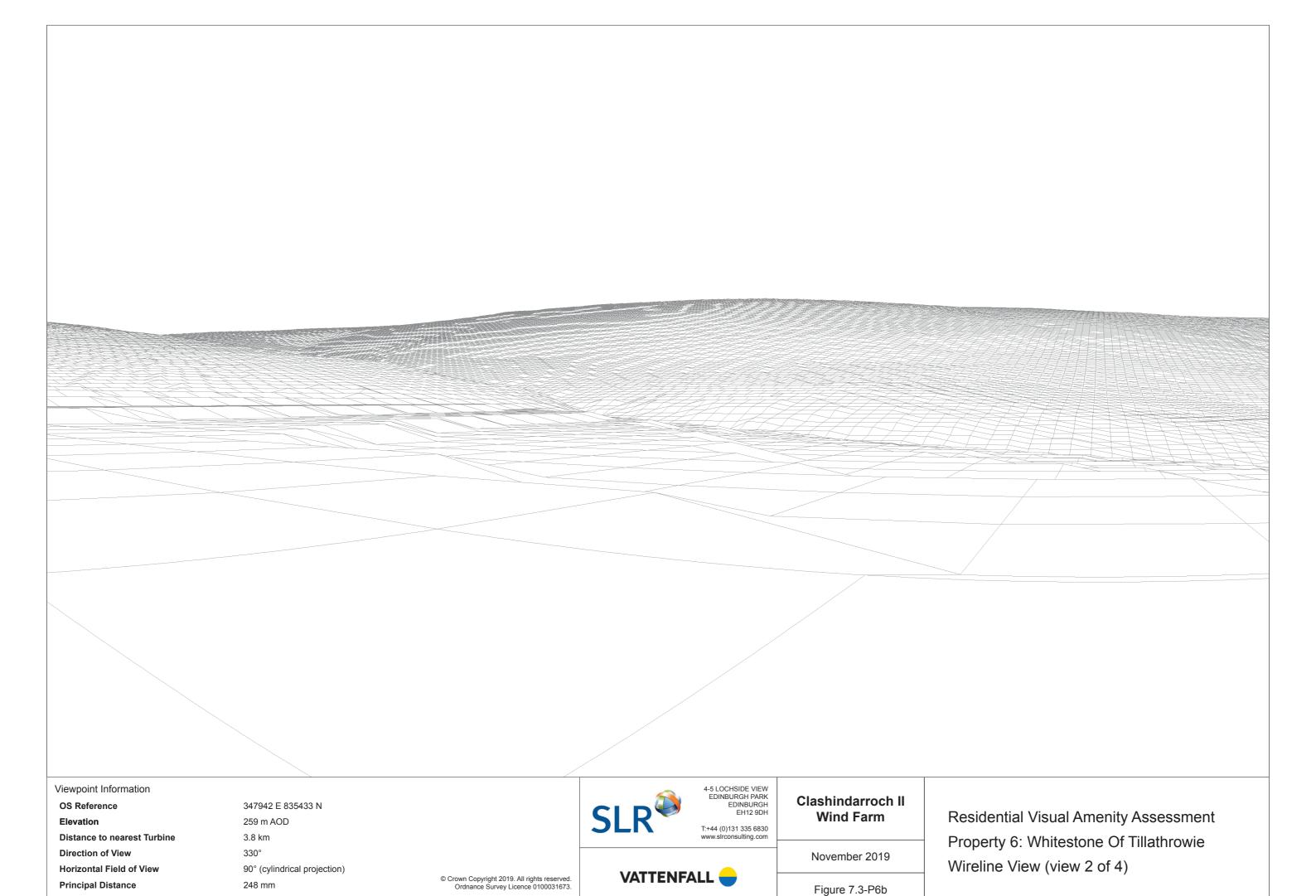
Clashindarroch II Clashindarroch 4-5 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH PARK EDINBURGH EH12 9DH Viewpoint Information Clashindarroch II OS Reference 347942 E 835433 N Residential Visual Amenity Assessment **Wind Farm** Elevation 259 m AOD T:+44 (0)131 335 6830 Distance to nearest Turbine 3.8 km Property 6: Whitestone Of Tillathrowie **Direction of View** 240° November 2019 Horizontal Field of View 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm © Crown Copyright 2019. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence 0100031673.



Figure 7.3-P6a

Wireline View (view 1 of 4)

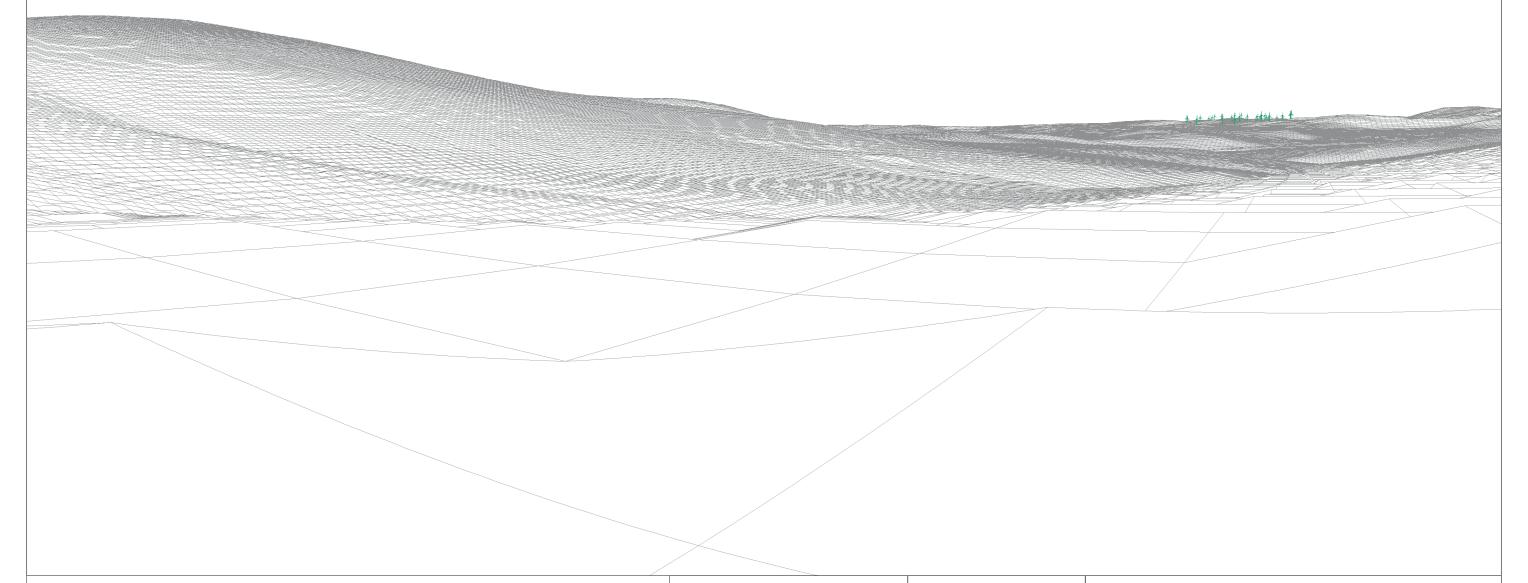


Dummuie

Glens of Foudland

Greenmyres

Hill of Tillymorgan



Viewpoint Information

OS Reference 347942 E 835433 N

Elevation 259 m AOD

Distance to nearest Turbine 3.8 km

Direction of View 60°

Horizontal Field of View 90° (cylindrical projection)

Principal Distance 248 mm



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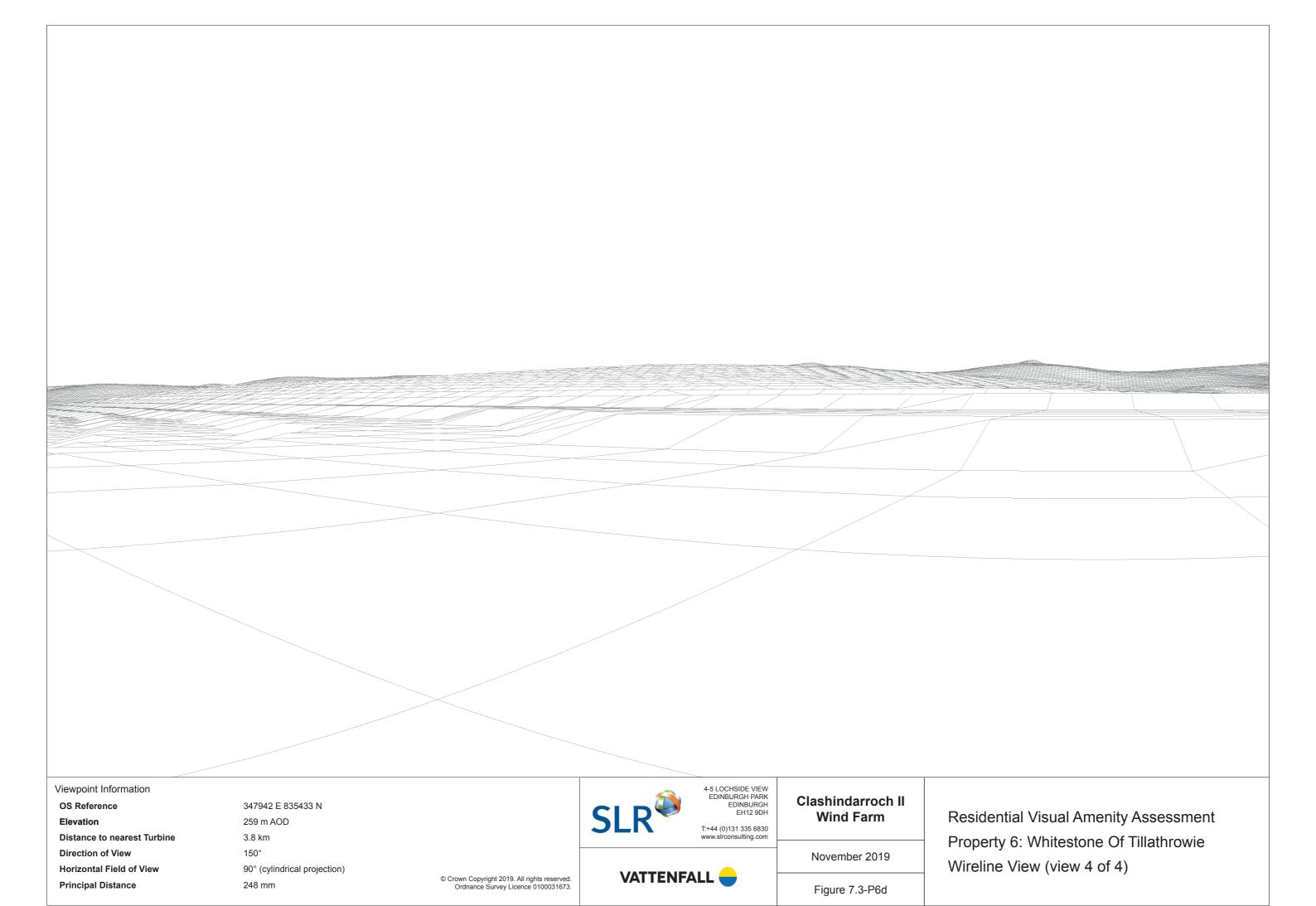
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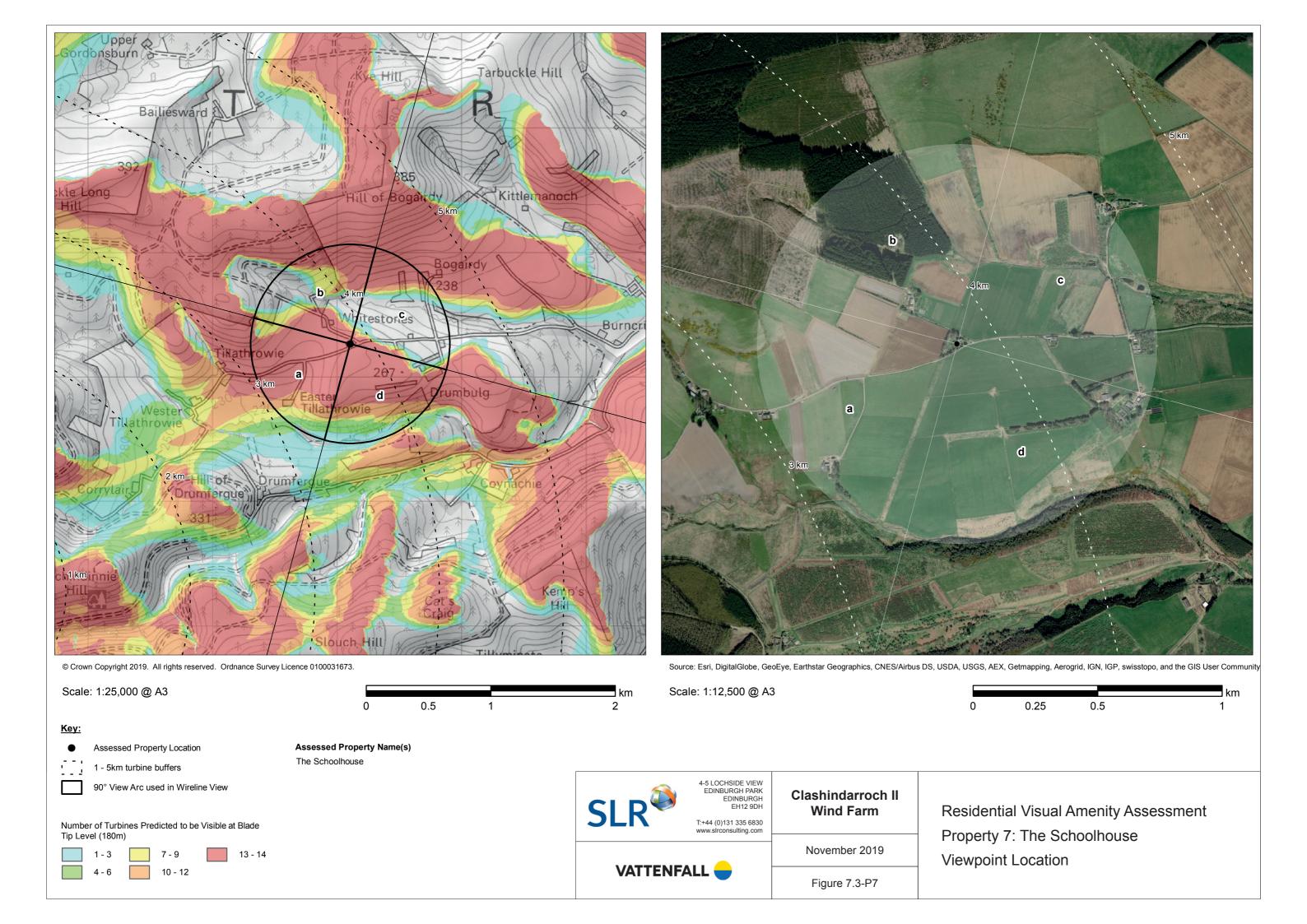
Clashindarroch II Wind Farm

November 2019

Figure 7.3-P6c

Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Property 6: Whitestone Of Tillathrowie Wireline View (view 3 of 4)





Clashindarroch II Clashindarroch Viewpoint Information Clashindarroch II

OS Reference 348105 E 835265 N Elevation 266 m AOD 3.8 km Distance to nearest Turbine

**Direction of View** 240° Horizontal Field of View 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm



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4-5 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH PARK EDINBURGH EH12 9DH

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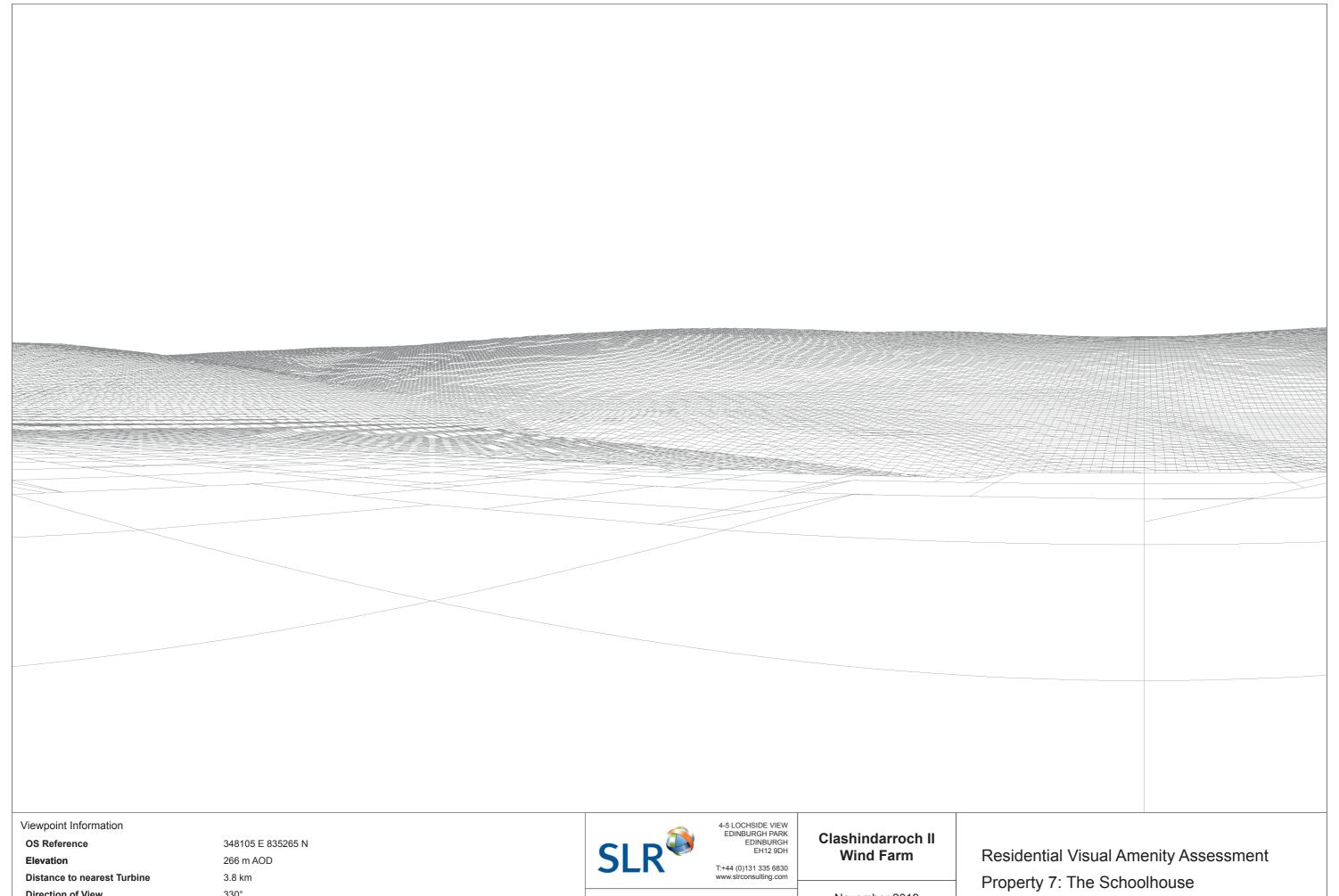
Wind Farm

November 2019

Figure 7.3-P7a

Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Property 7: The Schoolhouse

Wireline View (view 1 of 4)



**Direction of View** 330°

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

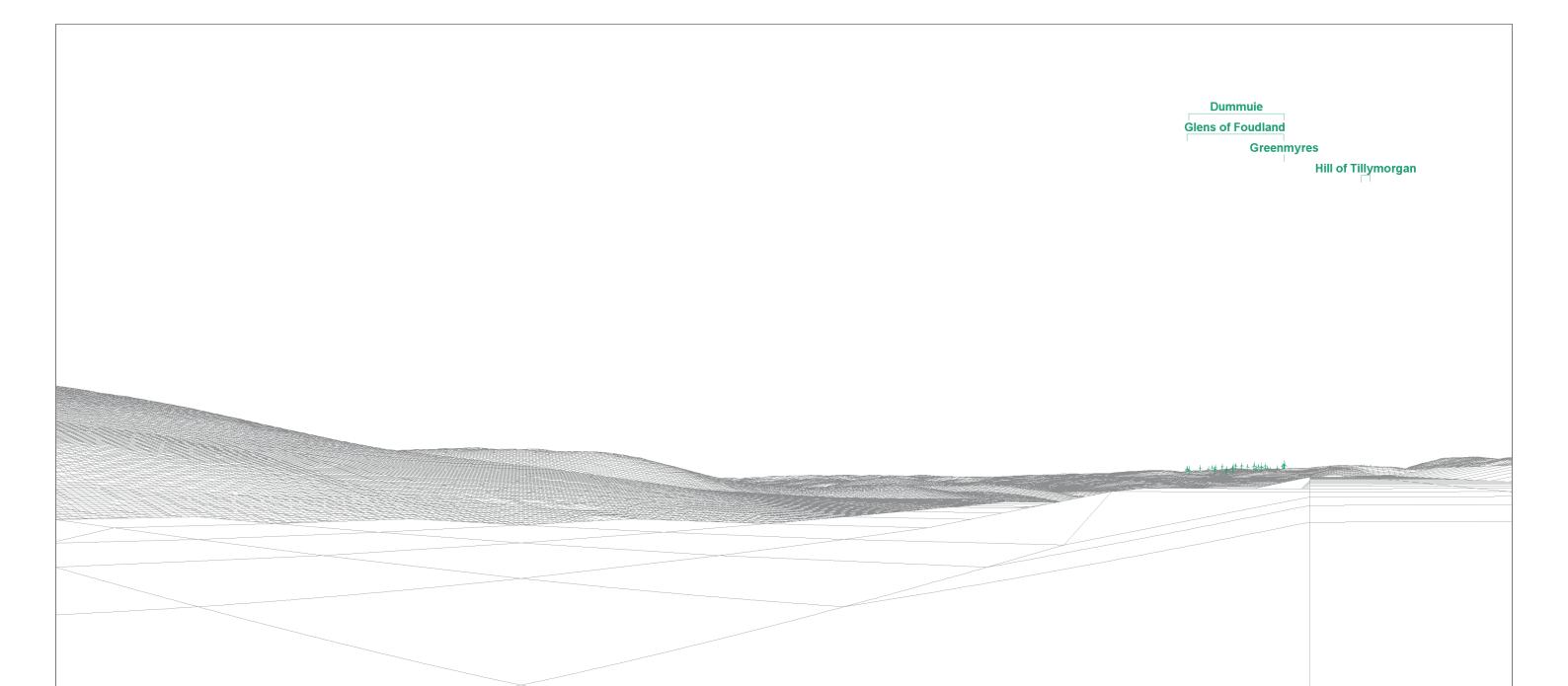
**Principal Distance** 248 mm VATTENFALL 🛑

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Figure 7.3-P7b

Wireline View (view 2 of 4)



Viewpoint Information

OS Reference 348105 E 835265 N

Elevation 266 m AOD

Distance to nearest Turbine 3.8 km

Distance to nearest Turbine 3.8 Direction of View 60°

Horizontal Field of View 90° (cylindrical projection)

Principal Distance 248 mm



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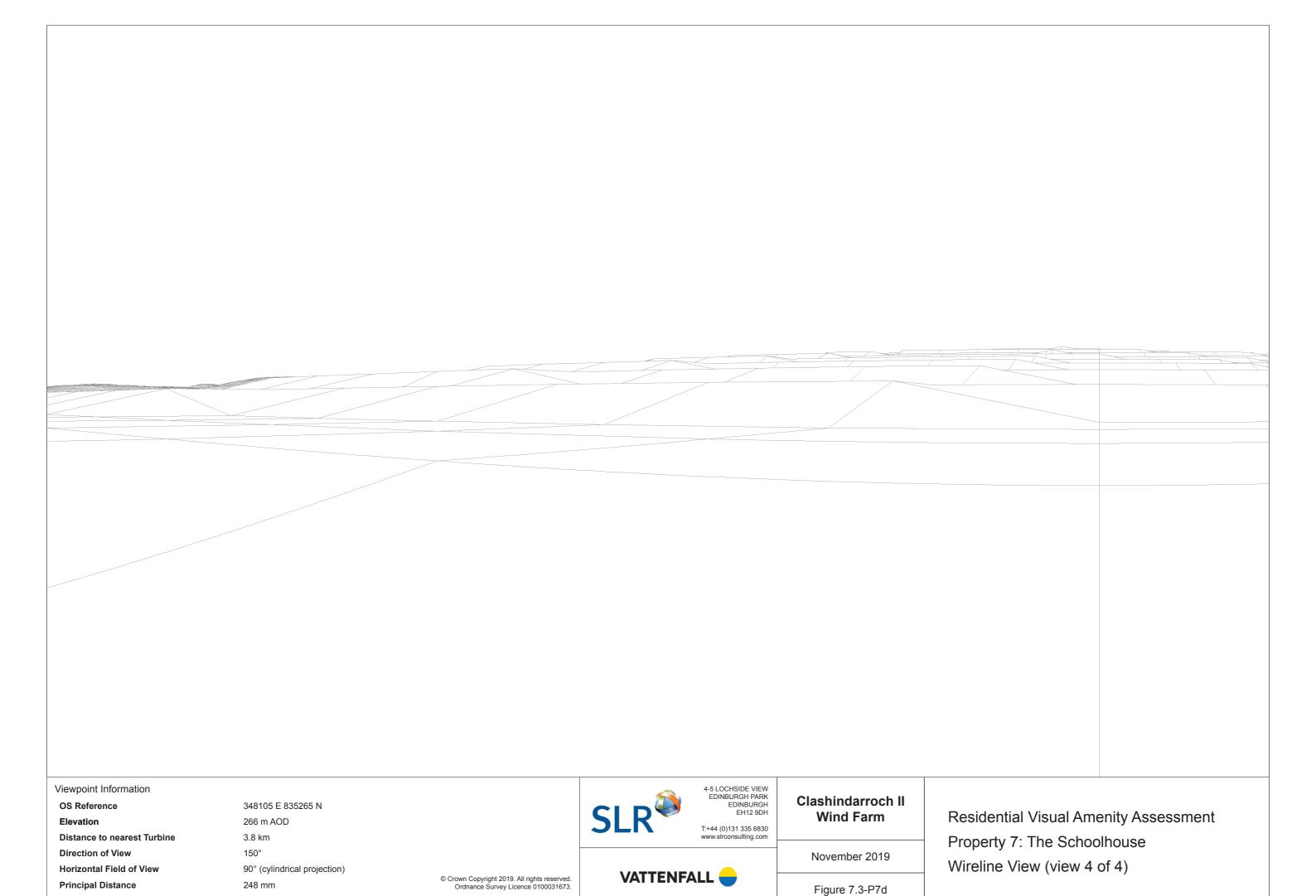
Clashindarroch II Wind Farm

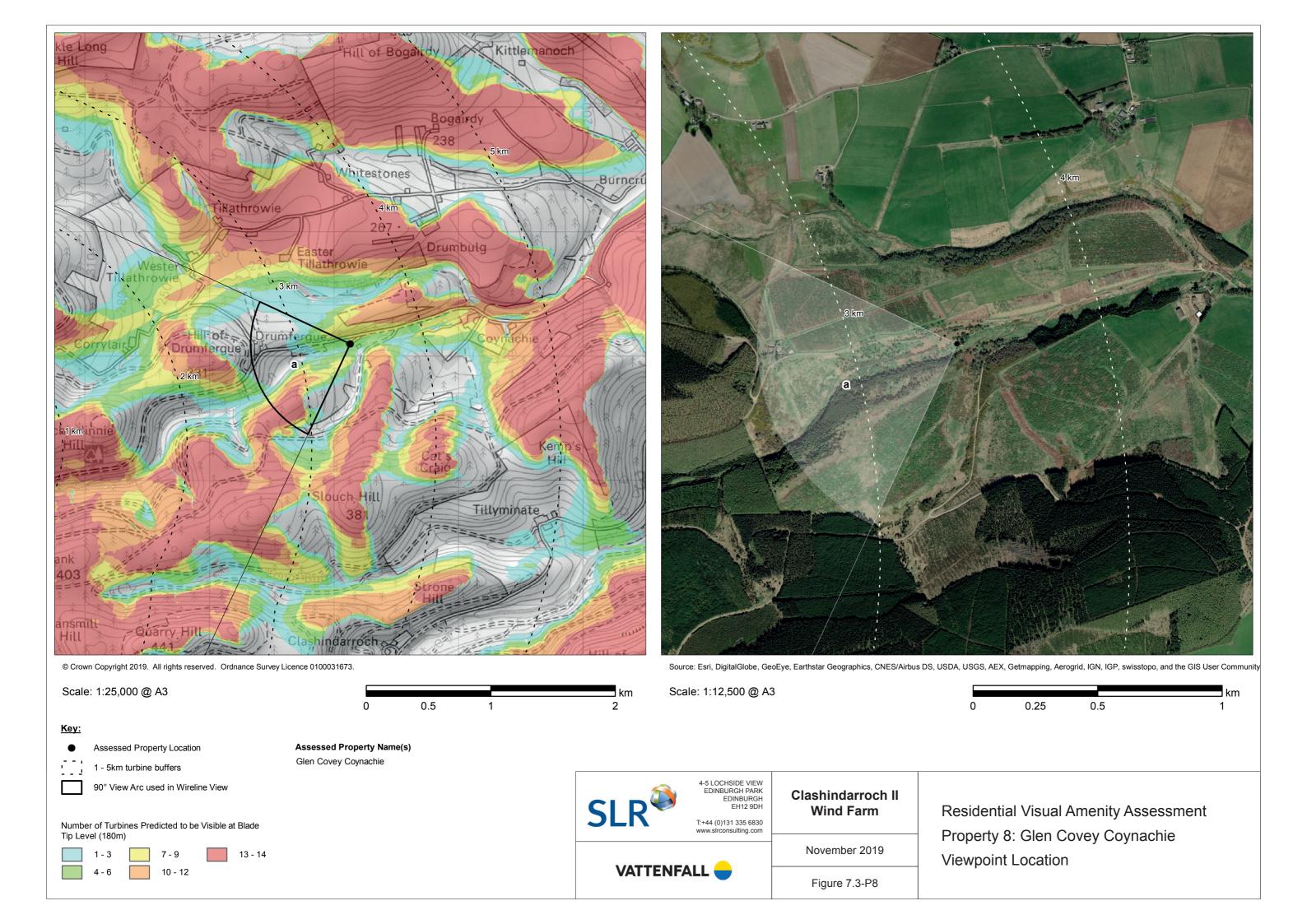
November 2019

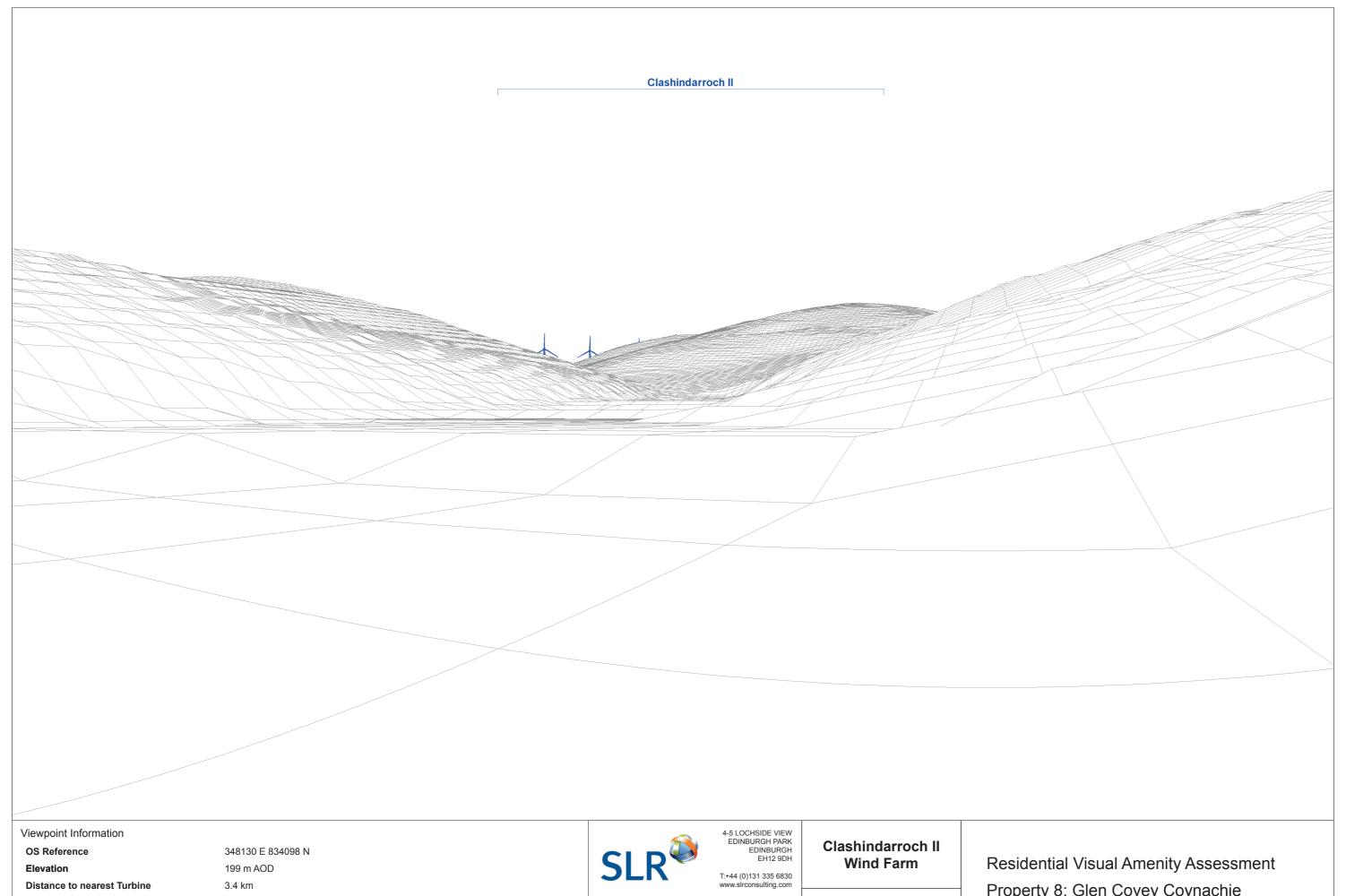
Figure 7.3-P7c

Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Property 7: The Schoolhouse

Wireline View (view 3 of 4)







250° **Direction of View** 

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

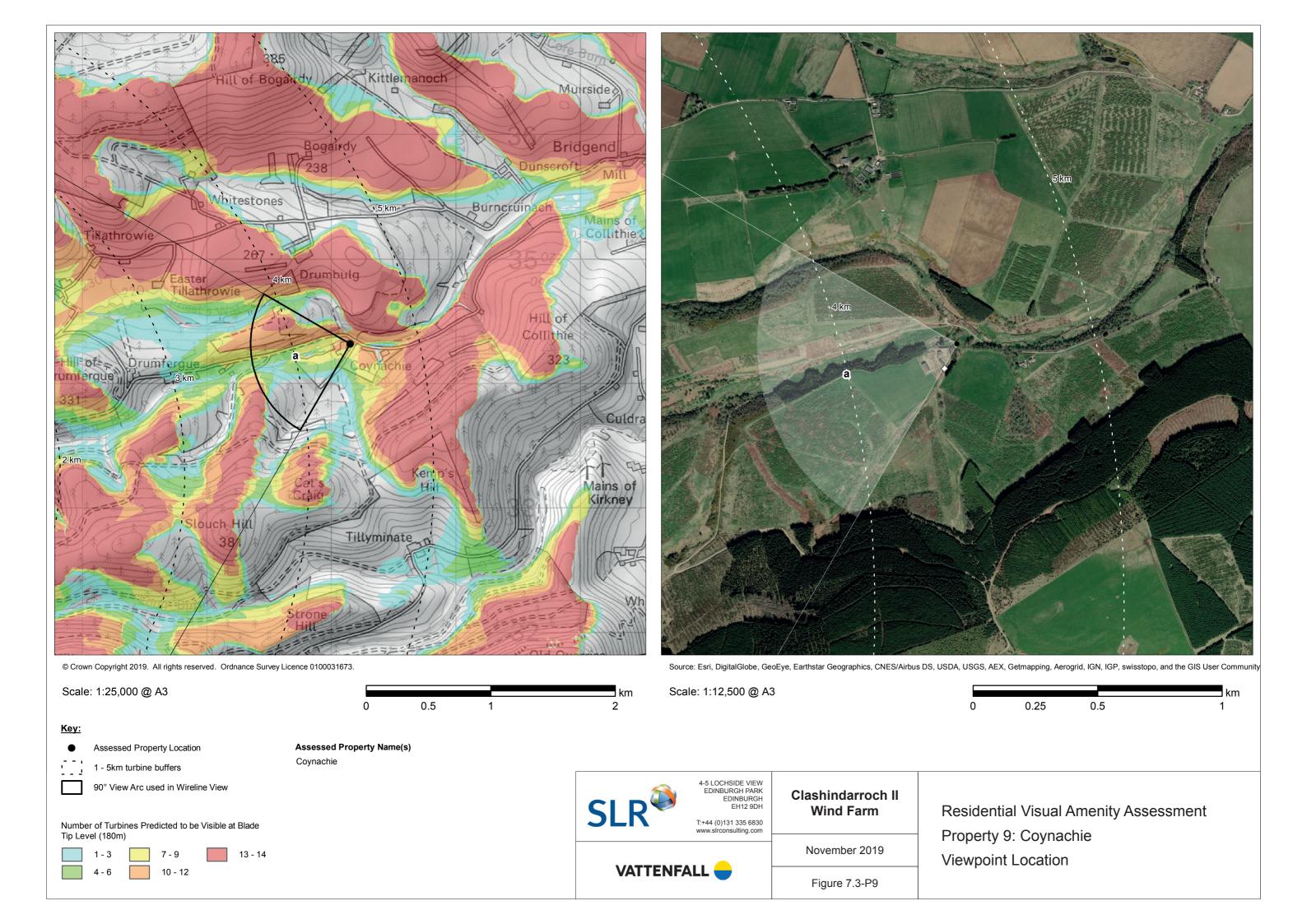
**Principal Distance** 248 mm VATTENFALL 🛑

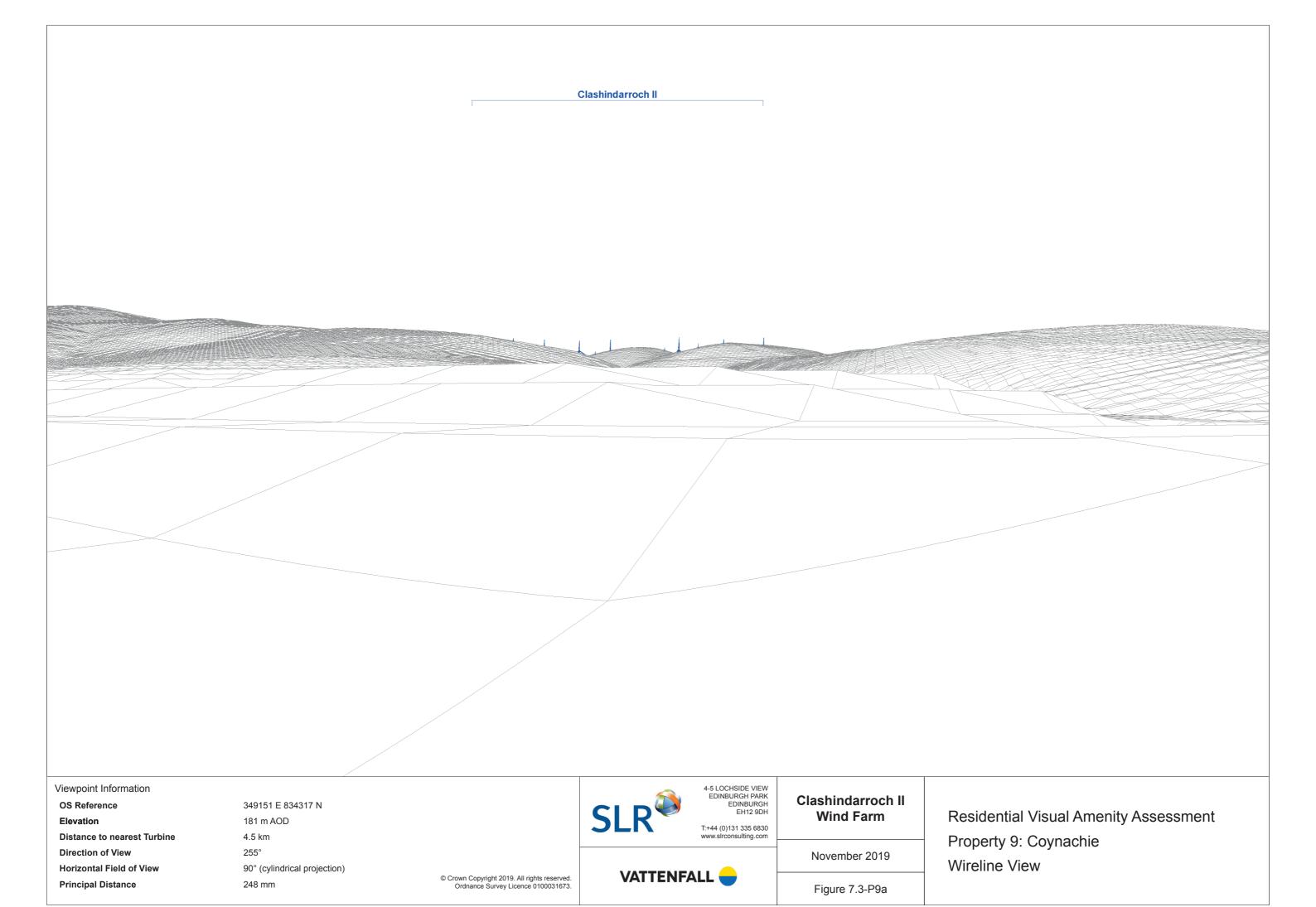
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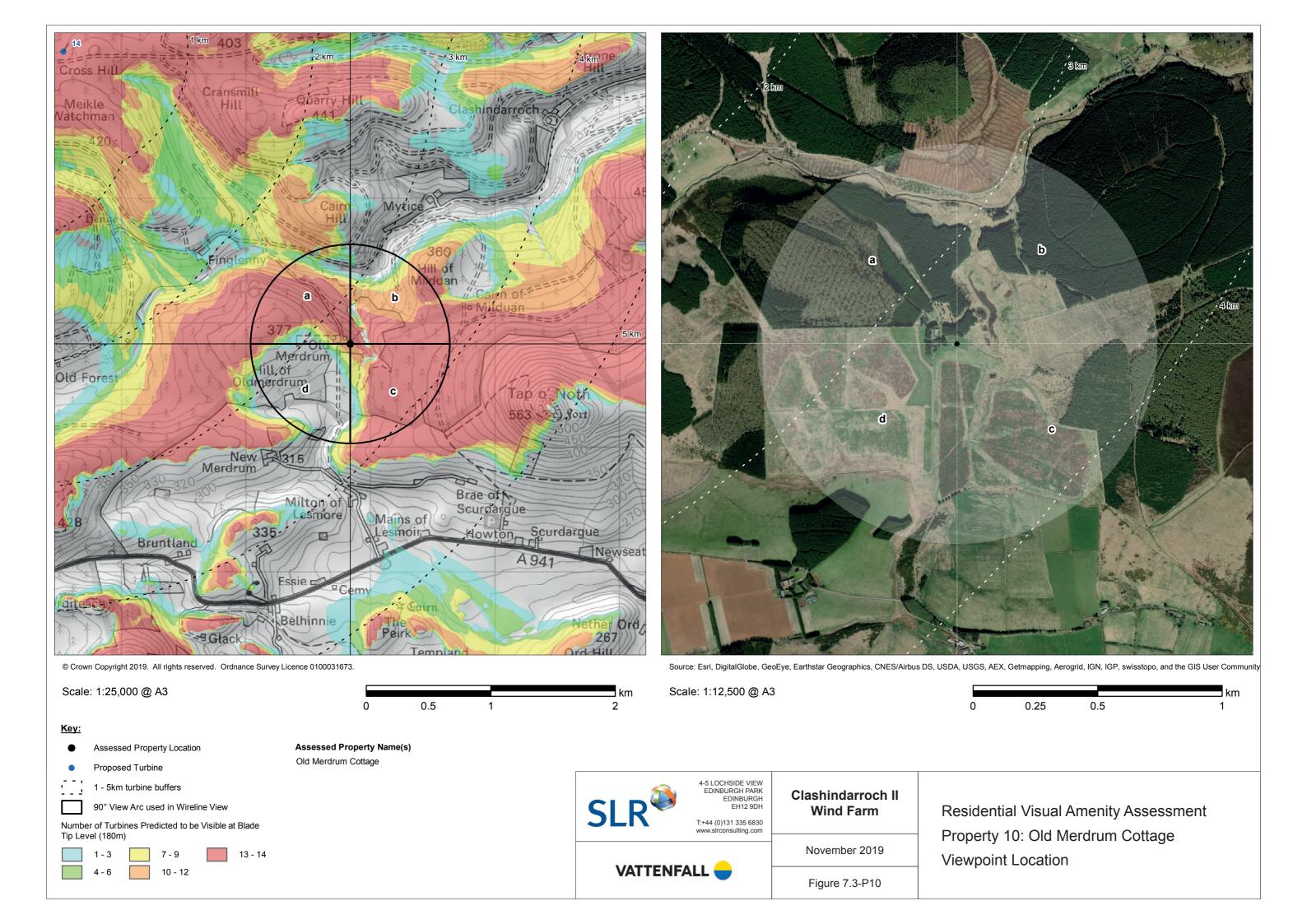
November 2019

Figure 7.3-P8a

Property 8: Glen Covey Coynachie Wireline View







Clashindarroch II 4-5 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH PARK EDINBURGH EH12 9DH Viewpoint Information Clashindarroch II OS Reference 346837 E 829829 N Residential Visual Amenity Assessment **Wind Farm** Elevation 324 m AOD T:+44 (0)131 335 6830 www.slrconsulting.com 3.3 km Distance to nearest Turbine Property 10: Old Merdrum Cottage **Direction of View** 315° November 2019 Horizontal Field of View 90° (cylindrical projection)

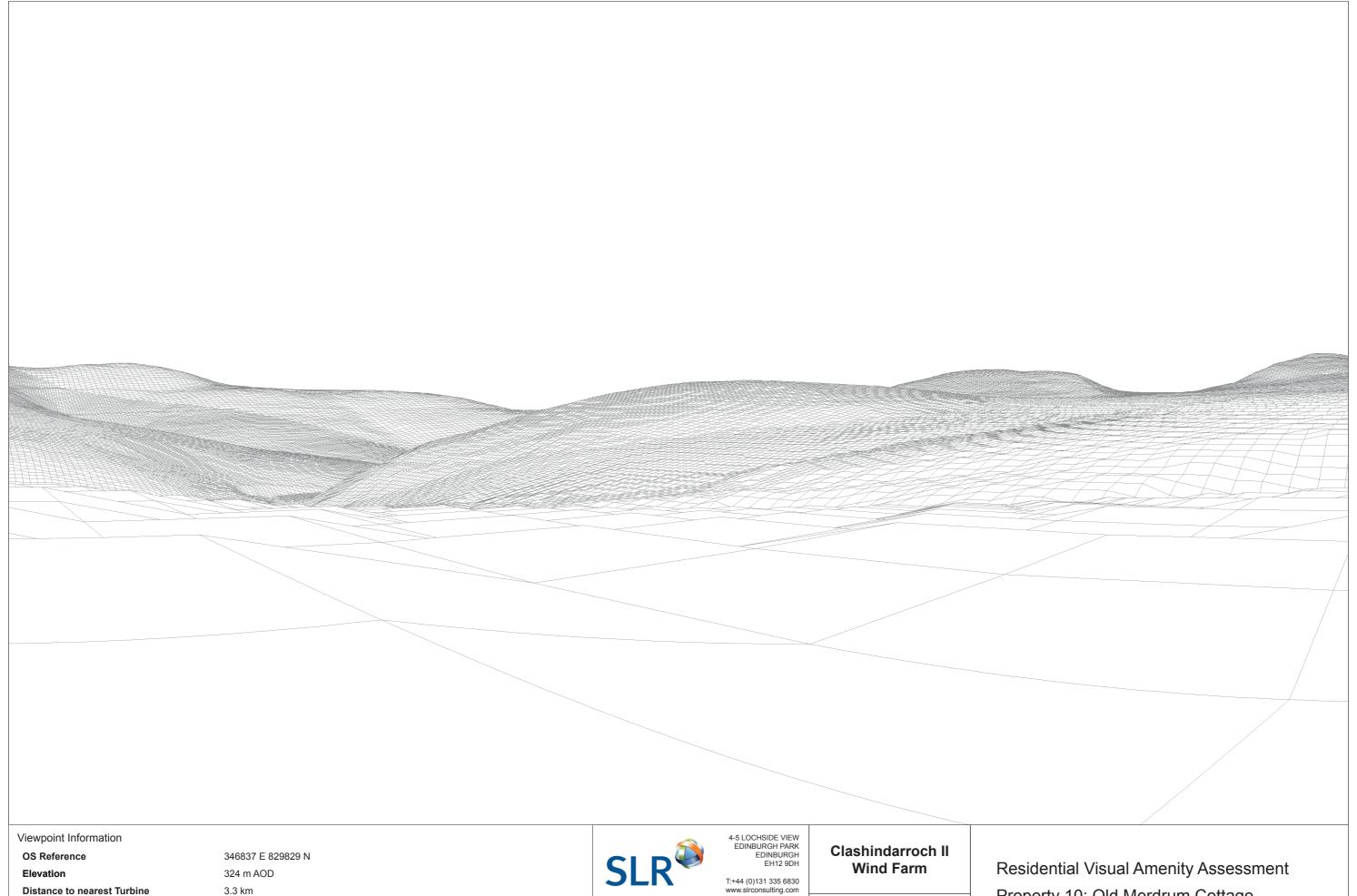
**Principal Distance** 248 mm



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Figure 7.3-P10a

Wireline View (view 1 of 4)



3.3 km Distance to nearest Turbine

**Direction of View** 

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm

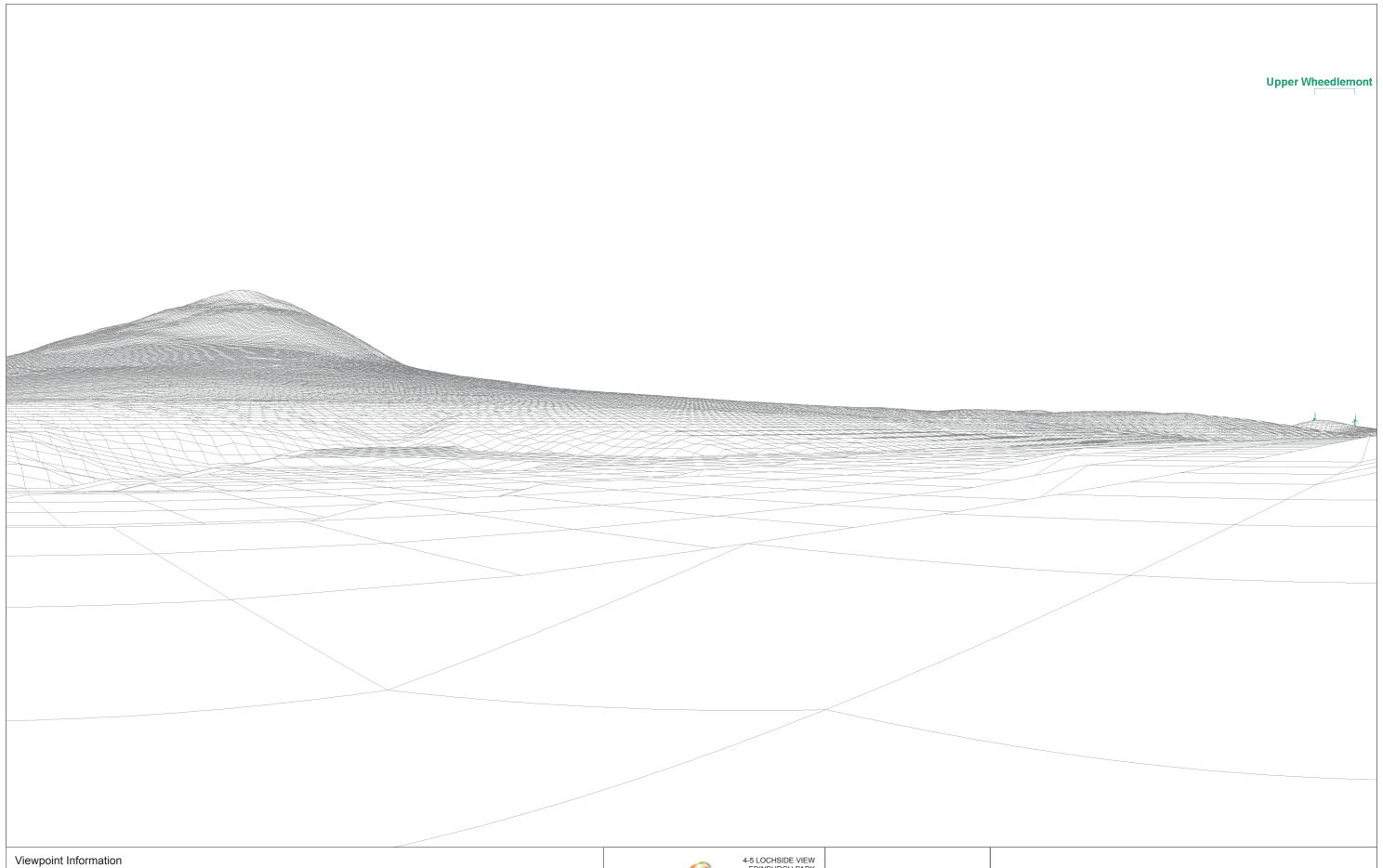
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Figure 7.3-P10b

Property 10: Old Merdrum Cottage Wireline View (view 2 of 4)



OS Reference 346837 E 829829 N **Elevation** 324 m AOD 3.3 km

Distance to nearest Turbine **Direction of View** 135°

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm

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4-5 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH PARK EDINBURGH EH12 9DH

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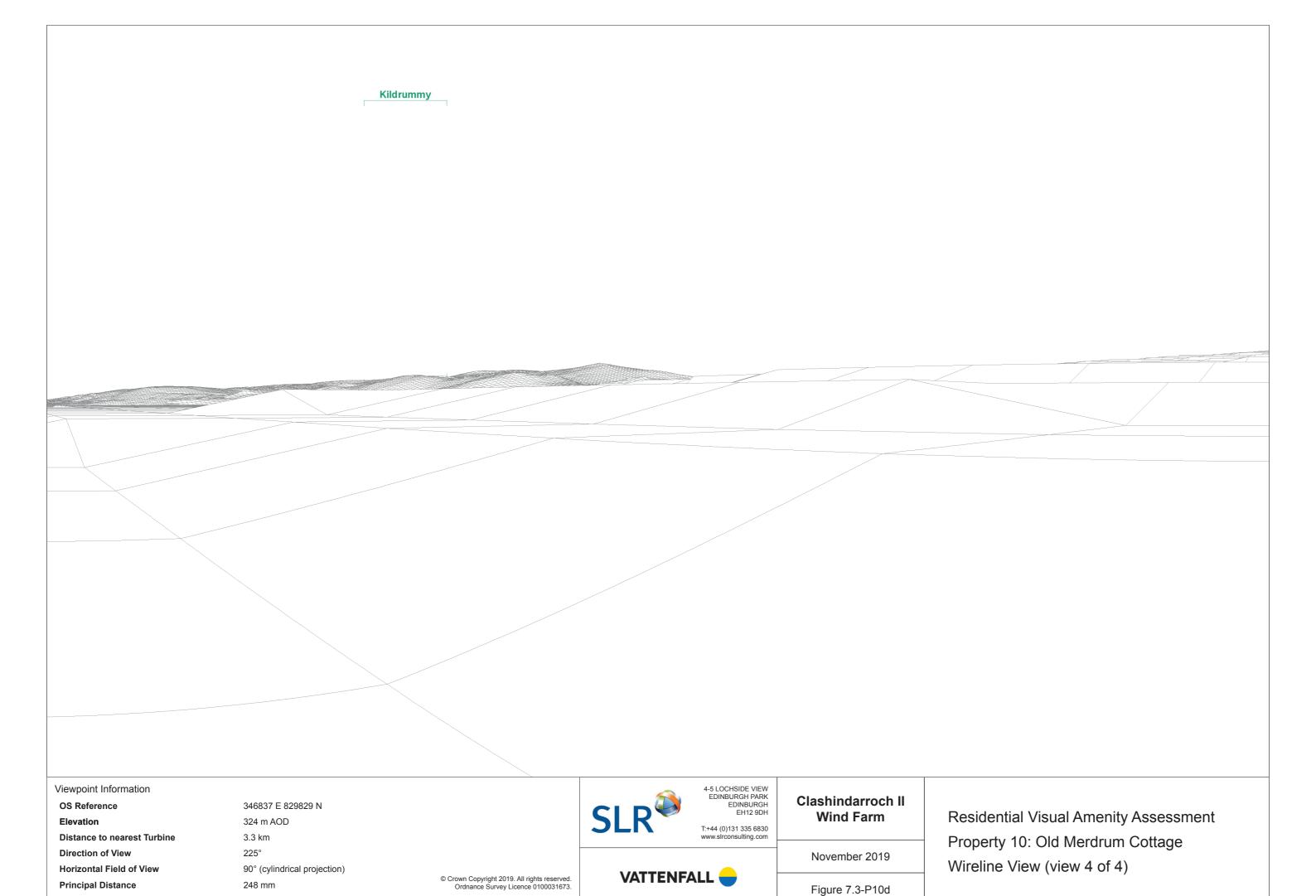
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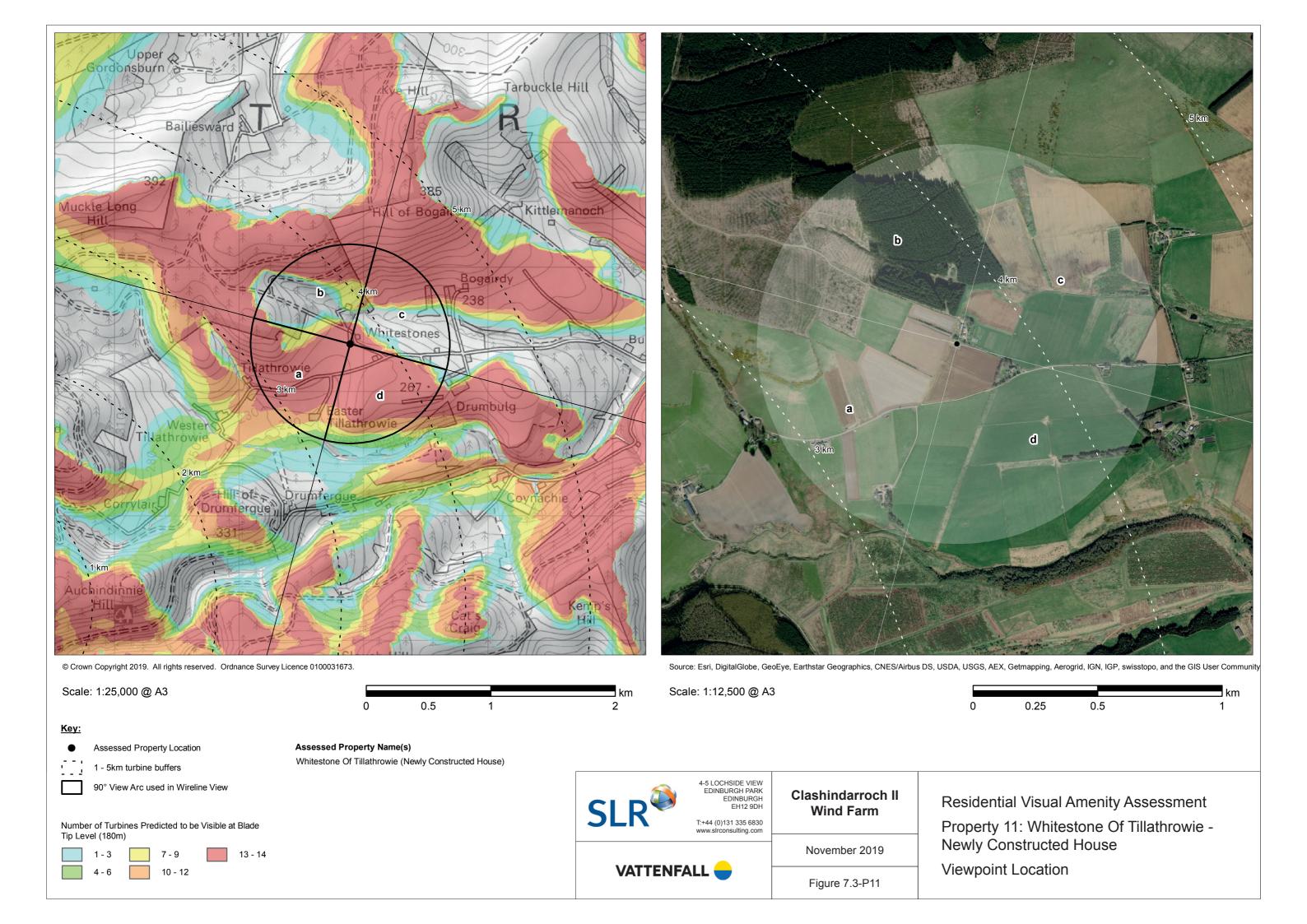
Clashindarroch II **Wind Farm** 

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Figure 7.3-P10c

Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Property 10: Old Merdrum Cottage Wireline View (view 3 of 4)





Clashindarroch II Clashindarroch 4-5 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH PARK EDINBURGH EH12 9DH Viewpoint Information Clashindarroch II Residential Visual Amenity Assessment OS Reference 347893 E 835381 N **Wind Farm Elevation** 261 m AOD T:+44 (0)131 335 6830

3.7 km Distance to nearest Turbine

**Direction of View** 240°

Horizontal Field of View 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm

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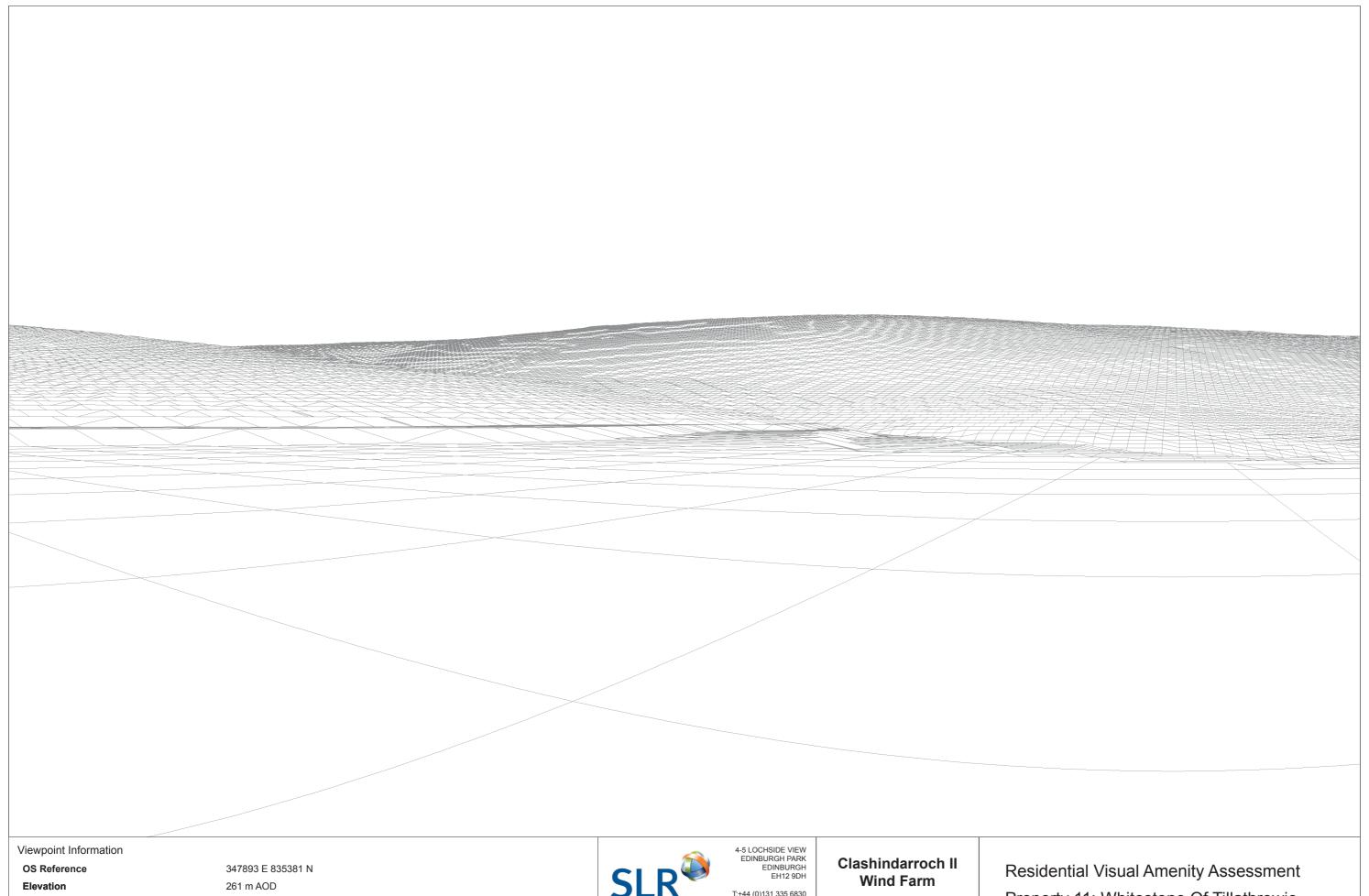


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Figure 7.3-P11a

Property 11: Whitestone Of Tillathrowie -Newly Constructed House

Wireline View (view 1 of 4)



3.7 km Distance to nearest Turbine

330° **Direction of View** 

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm



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Figure 7.3-P11b

Property 11: Whitestone Of Tillathrowie - Newly Constructed House

Wireline View (view 2 of 4)

Dummuie Glens of Foudland Greenmyres Hill of Tillymorgan Viewpoint Information Clashindarroch II OS Reference 347893 E 835381 N

Elevation 261 m AOD

3.7 km Distance to nearest Turbine **Direction of View** 

Horizontal Field of View 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm



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Wind Farm

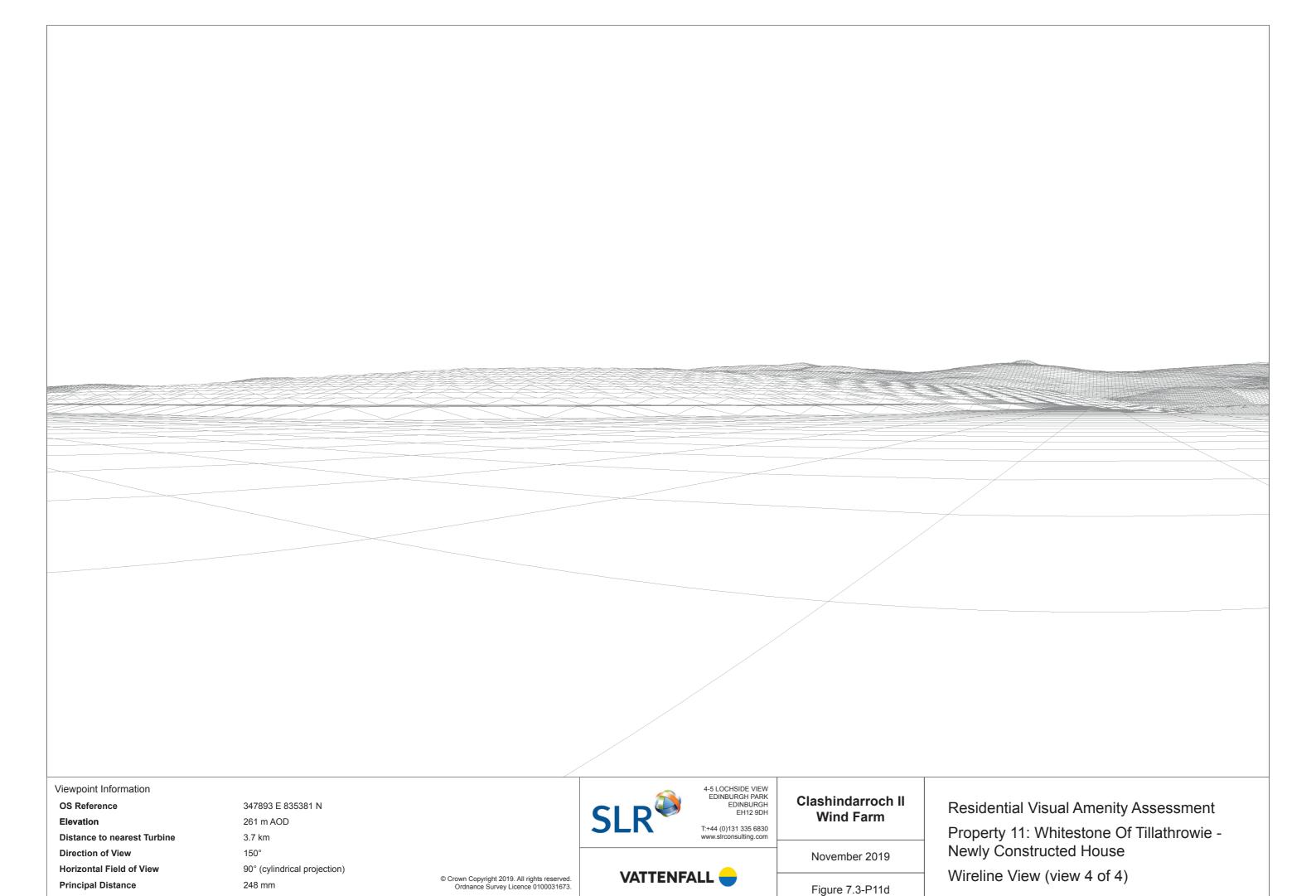
November 2019

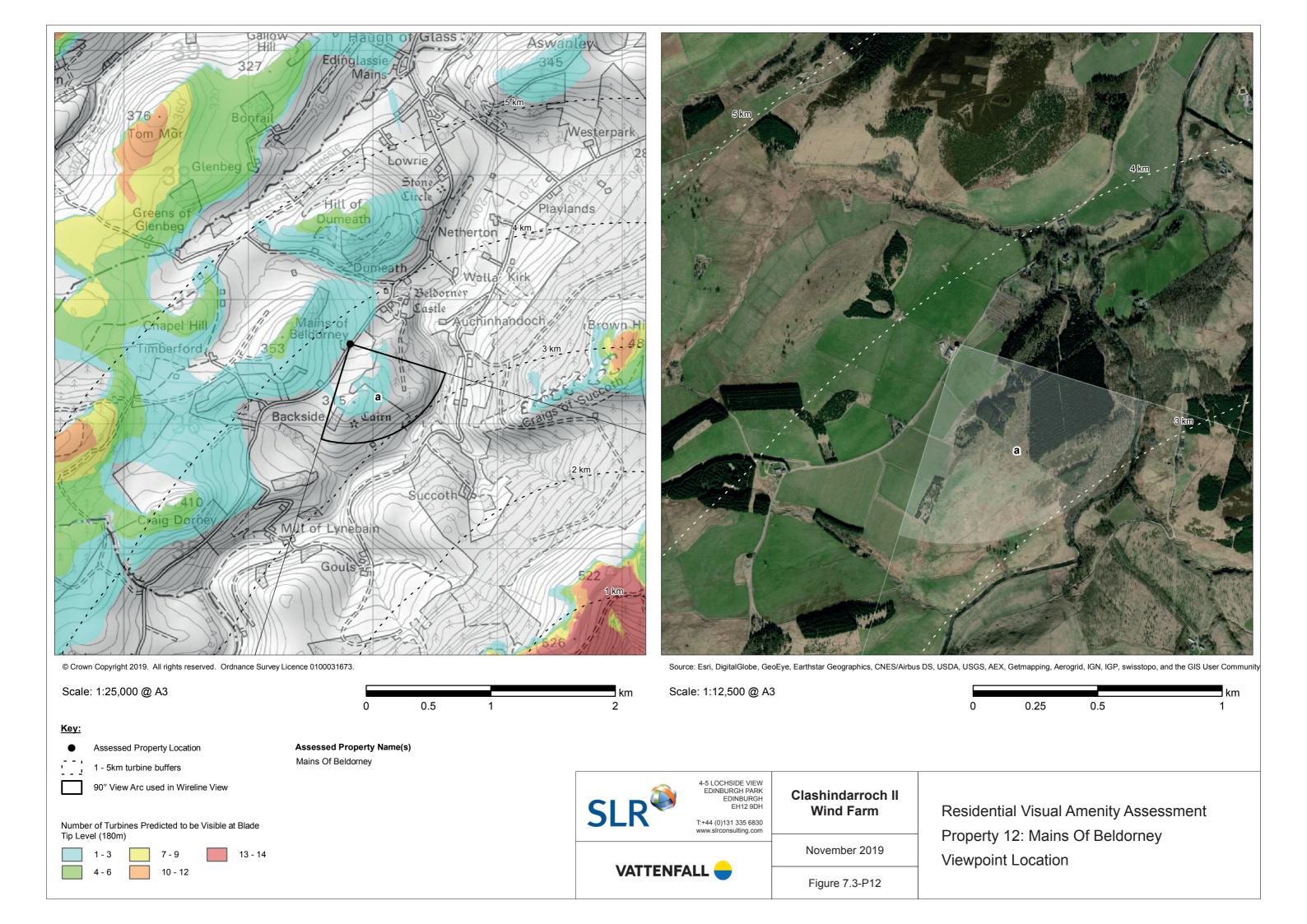
Figure 7.3-P11c

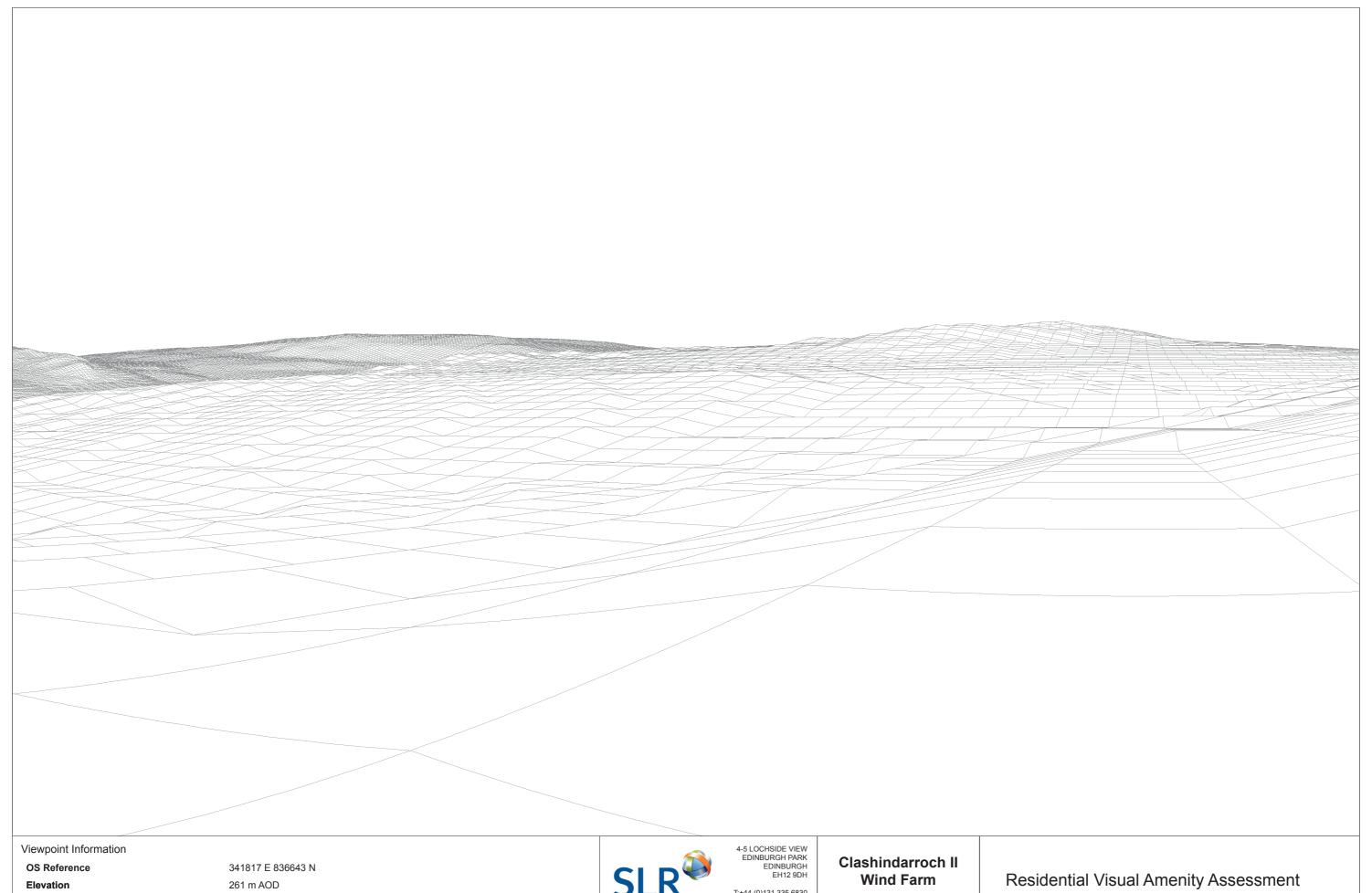
Residential Visual Amenity Assessment

Property 11: Whitestone Of Tillathrowie -Newly Constructed House

Wireline View (view 3 of 4)







3.8 km Distance to nearest Turbine

**Direction of View** 152°

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm



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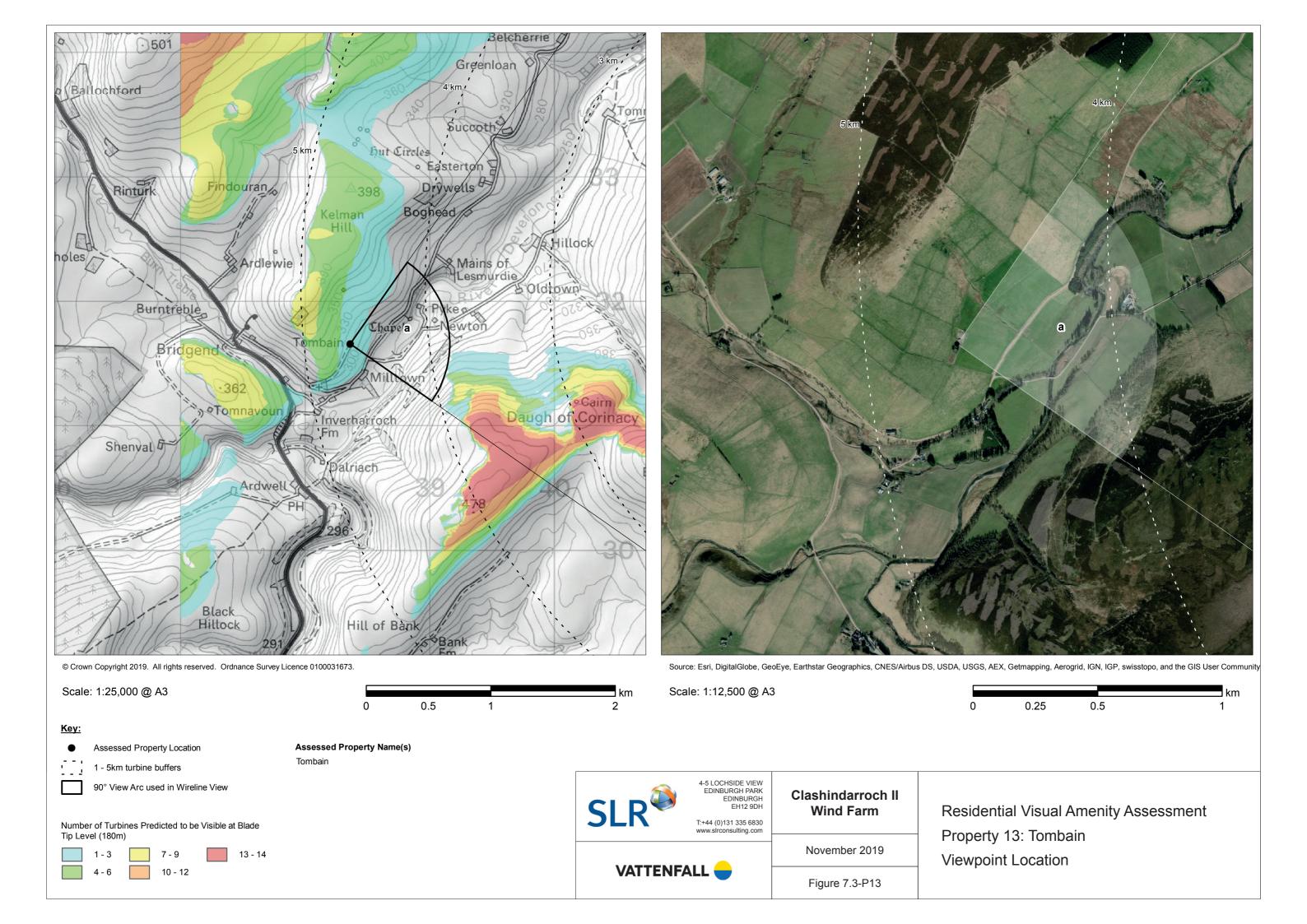
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Figure 7.3-P12a

Property 12: Mains Of Beldorney Wireline View



Clashindarroch II Clashindarroch 4-5 LOCHSIDE VIEW EDINBURGH PARK EDINBURGH EH12 9DH Viewpoint Information Clashindarroch II OS Reference 338361 E 831658 N

Elevation 310 m AOD 4.6 km Distance to nearest Turbine

**Direction of View Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm

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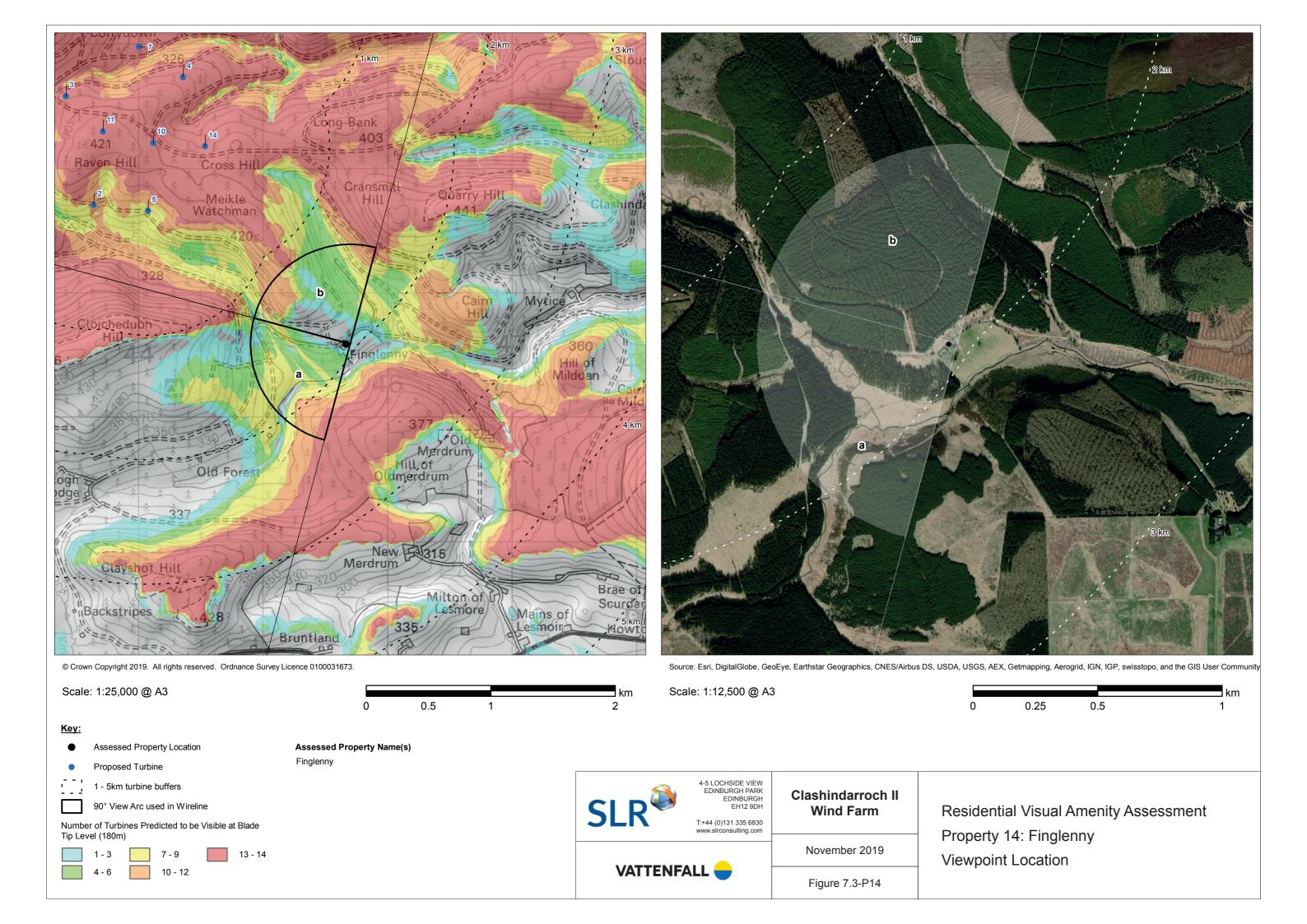
**Wind Farm** 

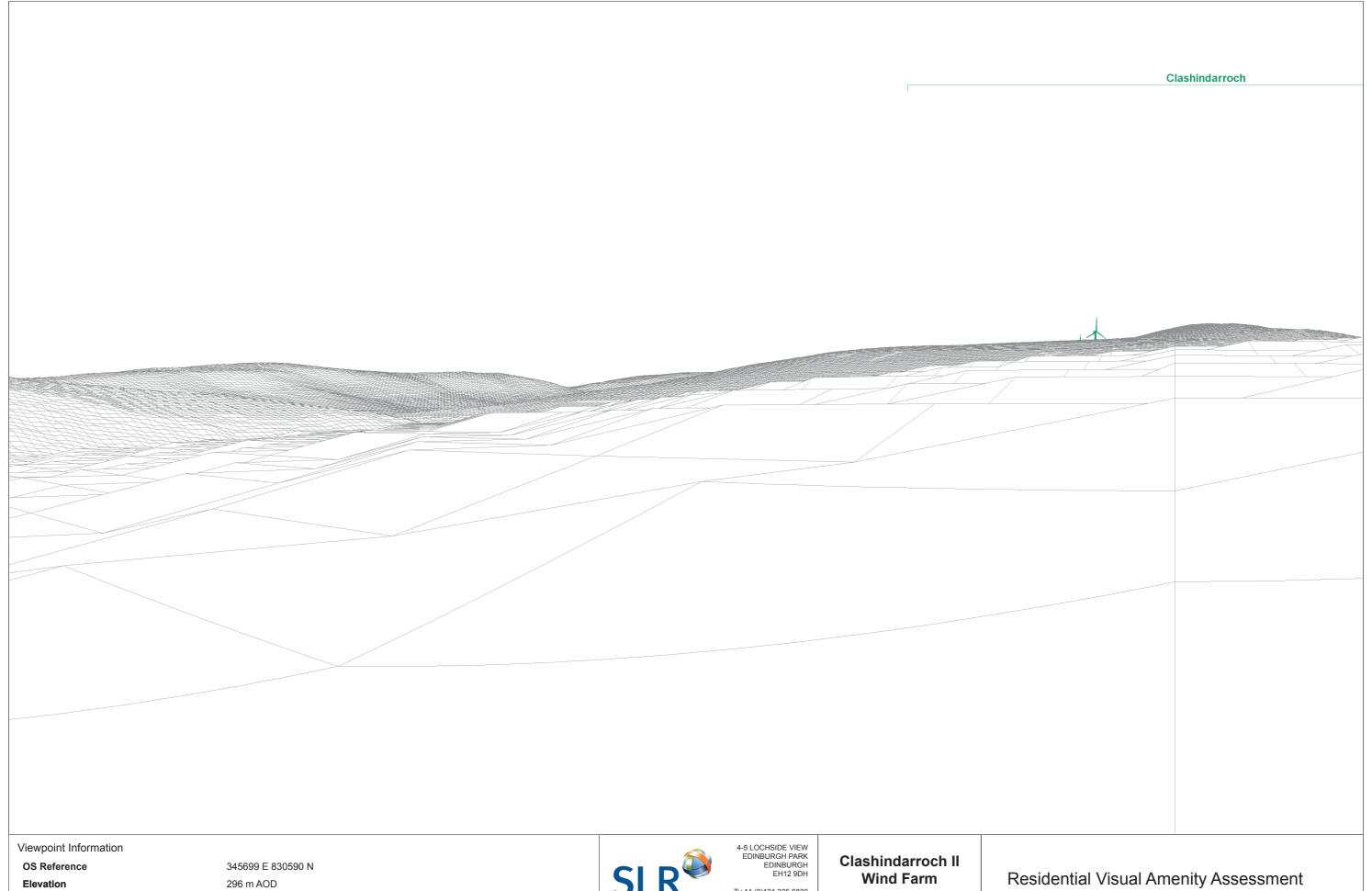
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Figure 7.3-P13a

Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Property 13: Tombain

Wireline View





1.9 km

Distance to nearest Turbine **Direction of View** 240°

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm



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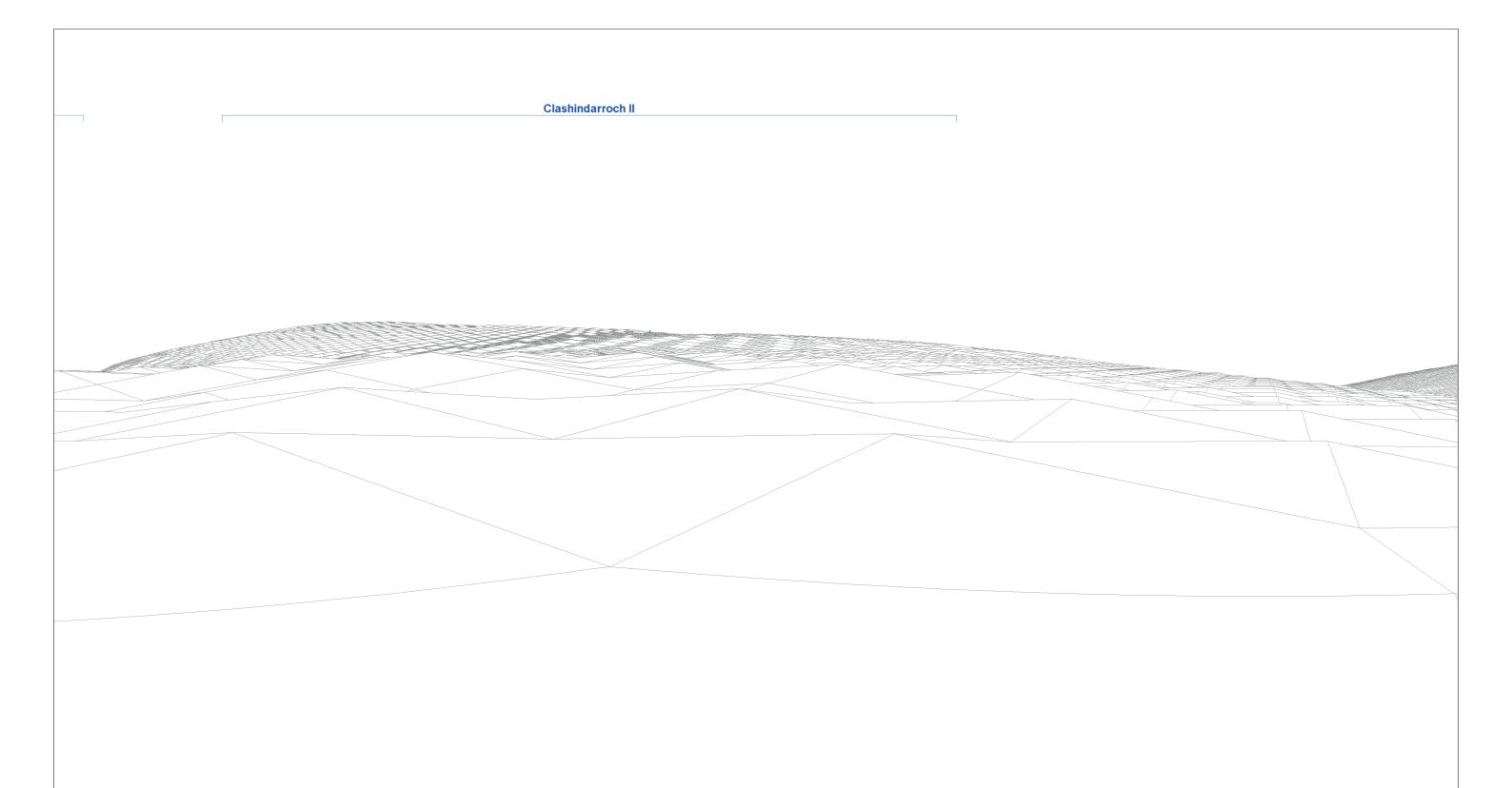
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Figure 7.3-P14a

Property 14: Finglenny

Wireline View (view 1 of 2)



Viewpoint Information

OS Reference 345699 E 830590 N Elevation 296 m AOD 1.9 km Distance to nearest Turbine

**Direction of View** 330° **Horizontal Field of View** 

**Principal Distance** 248 mm

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Clashindarroch II Wind Farm

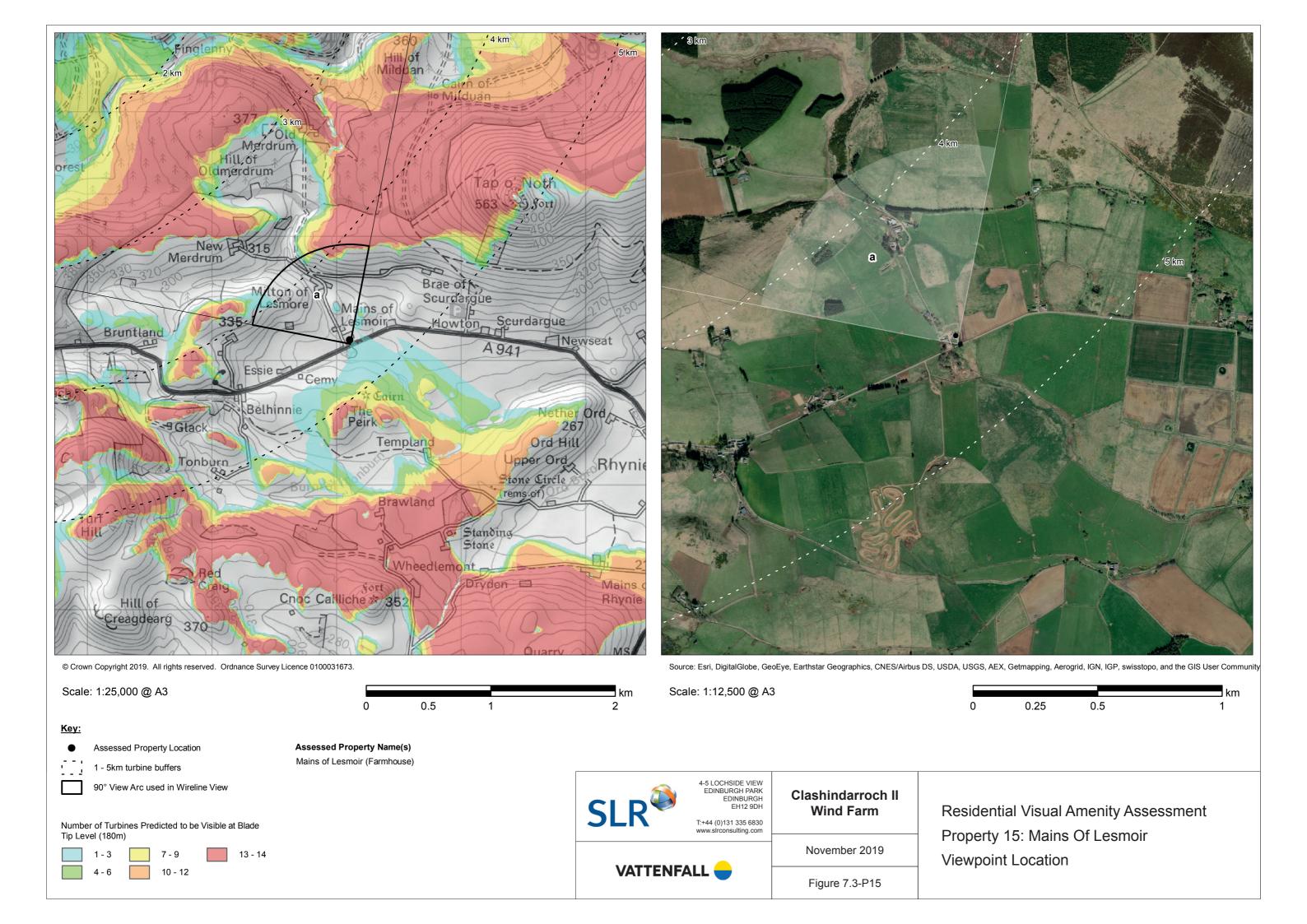
November 2019

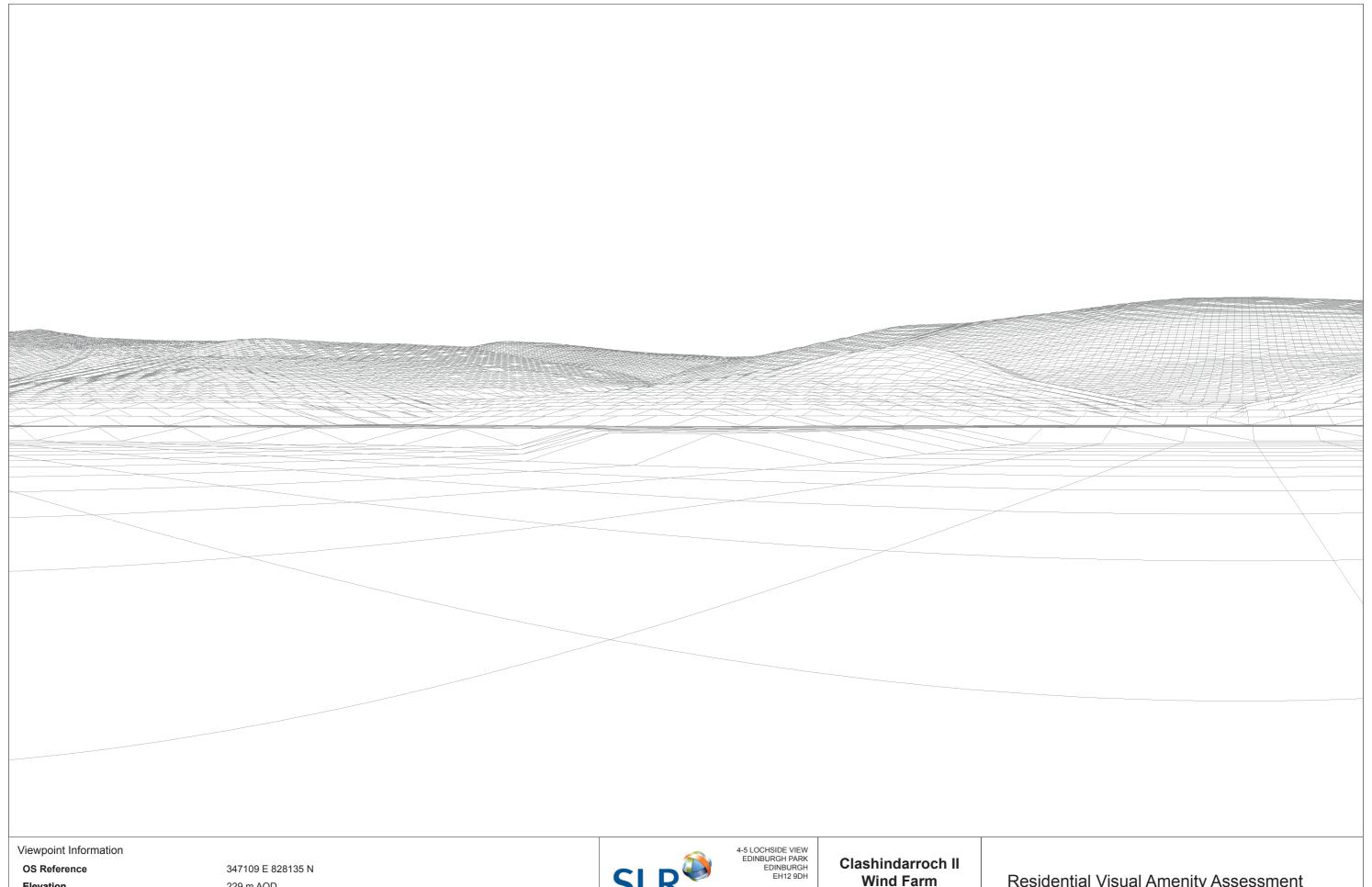
Figure 7.3-P14b

Residential Visual Amenity Assessment

Property 14: Finglenny

Wireline View (view 2 of 2)





Elevation 229 m AOD 4.7 km Distance to nearest Turbine

**Direction of View** 326°

**Horizontal Field of View** 90° (cylindrical projection)

**Principal Distance** 248 mm

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Figure 7.3-P15a

Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Property 15: Mains Of Lesmoir Wireline View

## **ANNEX 1**

November 2019

SLR Ref No: 405-03640-00011



SLR Ref No: 405-03640-00011 November 2019



Vattenfall
Technical Appendix 7.3
Residential Visual Amenity Assessment

SLR Ref No: 405-03640-00011 November 2019

## Table 7.6-A1 RVAA Findings Table

| ID | Property Name                         | Access                                    | Orientation of main façade  | Outdoor<br>Garden/<br>Amenity Space  | Predicted<br>wireline view<br>of proposed<br>development | Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>Site | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views   | Predicted<br>wireline view of<br>Cumulative<br>Sites | Approx. distance to nearest cumulative turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>cumulative<br>sites | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views | Overview   | Predicted Cumulative Magnitude of Change, sensitivity and resulting effect |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| G1 | Corrylair<br>Farmhouse and<br>Cottage | Single<br>track road<br>from the<br>north | Farmhouse orientation is to the east-west, with front facing to the west. Cottage is part of the numerous farm buildings set around a courtyard to the east and a riding arena to the west. | Garden on west<br>side of<br>farmhouse.<br>Outdoor space<br>associated with<br>farm buildings<br>on all sides. | One hub and blade, two blades, and one blade tip.        | 1.8km                                    | SW                                   | Indirect                          | Partially<br>screened by<br>forestry as well<br>as some<br>boundary<br>vegetation<br>around garden<br>and farm<br>buildings. | No cumulative sites visible.                         | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a                          | The wireline shows that one hub and blade, two blades and the blade tip of one proposed turbine would be visible. The existing forestry cover would provide some screening, although the Wind Farm Felling Plan suggests this may be reduced in the future. The farm buildings are located in the direction of the proposed development, which together with vegetation also to the south west, is likely to limit visibility of the turbines. | Slight Magnitude  High Sensitivity  Moderate effect                        |

| ID Prop | pperty Name         | Access                                | Orientation of main façade   | Outdoor<br>Garden/<br>Amenity Space  | Predicted<br>wireline view<br>of proposed<br>development | Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>Site | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views  | Predicted<br>wireline view of<br>Cumulative<br>Sites | Approx. distance to nearest cumulative turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>cumulative<br>sites | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views | Overview   | Predicted Cumulative Magnitude of Change, sensitivity and resulting effect |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| Fore    | athrowie and restry | Single track road from the north east | Wester Tillathrowie is a two storey farmhouse with its main orientation to the south east. Access to the farmhouse is on the south west side. There is a window on the first floor which faces towards the Site. Forestry Holdings is a single storey cottage attached to the farmhouse, with its outlook to the north east. Its outlook is mainly enclosed by farm buildings. | Garden at front of the farmhouse to the south east and also north east. It is surrounded by mature trees but has open views towards the south east. There is no separate curtilage for the Forestry Holdings property as it is within the main farmyard. For both, there is outdoor space associated with farm buildings on all sides. | Two hubs and blades, three blades, and one blade tip.    | 2.6km                                    | SW                                   | Indirect                          | View from both properties to the turbines partially screened by foreground mature deciduous trees and farm buildings. | No cumulative sites visible.                         | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a                          | There would be no direct views from the farmhouse or cottage towards the proposed development due to the orientation of the buildings and the adjacent farm buildings obstructing the view.  There would be potential visibility of the two hubs and blades, together three blades and one blade tip from within the farmhouse garden, the farmyard area in front of the cottage and the entrance area to the farmyard. Existing forestry on the hillsides would partially obscure some of the proposed development but these would potentially become more visible based on the Wind Farm Felling Plan. | Moderate<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Major-Moderate<br>effect      |



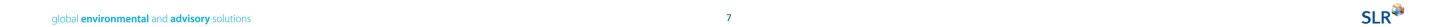


| ID         | Property Name  | Access   | Orientation of main façade  | Outdoor<br>Garden/<br>Amenity Space  | Predicted<br>wireline view<br>of proposed<br>development            | Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>Site | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views  | Predicted<br>wireline view of<br>Cumulative<br>Sites  | Approx. distance to nearest cumulative turbine (km)   | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>cumulative<br>sites | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views  | Overview  | Predicted Cumulative Magnitude of Change, sensitivity and resulting effect |
|------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| G3         | 8 and 9 Forestry<br>Holdings,<br>Tillathrowie                  | Off south side of single track road.                         | 8 and 9 Forestry<br>Holdings are semi-<br>detached single<br>storey cottages<br>which have their<br>entrances on the<br>north side.   | Each property has gardens to the north and south, with sheds and curtilage to the east and west.                 | Six hubs and<br>blades; four<br>blades; and<br>three blade<br>tips. | 3.0km                                    | SW                                   | Indirect                          | Oblique views of the turbines would be available from the gardens and curtilage of the houses.  | No cumulative sites visible.  | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a   | There would be no direct views from within the houses to the proposed development. Potential views would be on arriving at the properties from the east and also when within the rear curtilages looking to the south west. The proposed hubs and blades of six turbines, together with turbine blades of four turbines would be potentially visible above the skyline, with the blade tips of three turbines likely to be screened by the current forestry cover. Forestry felling would potentially reveal the blade tips and a greater proportion of the other turbines.       | Moderate<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Major-Moderate<br>effect      |
| G4         | Bogairdy House,<br>Bogairdy<br>Heights and Mill<br>of Bogairdy | Driveway off north side of single track road.                | All three properties have their main orientation to the south. Access is from the east to the Mill and House.   | There is a large garden on the south side of the Mill and House. Bogairdy Heights has a garden on its west side. | 13 hubs and blades; and one blade.                                  | 4.8km                                    | SW                                   | Indirect                          | Largely screened views toward the Site due to shelterbelt to the west of the properties. Potential for oblique views towards the Site from upstairs windows and from the wider extents of the curtilages of the properties. | The blades and blade tips of several Clashindarroch turbines are visible in same portion of view as the proposed development  Glens of Foudland, Dummuie, Greenmyres, and Hill of Tillymorgan turbines potentially visible in opposite direction to the Site. | 7km (Clashindarr och) 7.4km (Dummuie) 8km (Greenmyre s) 10km (Glens of Foudland) 15.8km (Hill of Tillymorgan) | SW -<br>Clashindarr<br>och<br>East (E) -<br>Others  | Indirect                          | Partially screened by surrounding trees although some open views from the wider curtilage area.   | All the properties in this group are orientated away from direct views of the proposed development and also the existing/consented cumulative sites. The most potential for views of the proposed development would be from the curtilage of Bogairdy House and Mill of Bogairdy but these views would be partially screened by a shelterbelt which lies to the west of these properties. The proposed development and cumulative sites would be potentially seen in oblique, partially filtered, views to the SW and E when travelling to and from the houses on their driveway. | Moderate<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Major-Moderate<br>effect      |
| <b>G</b> 5 | Upper<br>Drumbulg and<br>Lower<br>Drumbulg                     | Driveway<br>off south<br>side of<br>single<br>track<br>road. | It was not possible to gain access to any location close to the properties, but it appears from aerial photography that there are several buildings and unclear as to the main orientation. | Surrounding on all sides.  | Six hubs and<br>blades, seven<br>blades; and<br>one blade tip.      | 4.4km                                    | SW                                   | Indirect                          | Screened by large shelterbelts and woodland blocks between turbines and properties. Possibly indirect views from driveway.  | Two turbines and one blade of the Clashindarroch Wind Farm seen to the south of the proposed development.   | 6.7km   | SW  | Indirect                          | Screened<br>by large<br>shelterbelts<br>and<br>woodland<br>blocks<br>between<br>turbines<br>and<br>properties.<br>Possibly<br>indirect<br>views from<br>driveway. | Properties are very well screened and unlikely to have any clear views out towards the proposed development. Potentially oblique views of the proposed development and Clashindarroch Wind Farm when driving to and from the properties on the driveway.  | Negligible<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Moderate-<br>Minor effect   |





| ID | Property Name                            | Access  | Orientation of main façade  | Outdoor<br>Garden/<br>Amenity Space   | Predicted<br>wireline view<br>of proposed<br>development | Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>Site | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views  | Predicted<br>wireline view of<br>Cumulative<br>Sites   | Approx. distance to nearest cumulative turbine (km)  | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>cumulative<br>sites | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views                      | Open or<br>Screened<br>views  | Overview  | Predicted Cumulative Magnitude of Change, sensitivity and resulting effect |
|----|--|---|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| G6 | 1 and 2<br>Coynachie<br>Cottages         | Short<br>driveway<br>off south<br>side of<br>single<br>track<br>road. | The semi-detached cottages are orientated with their front and access to the north north west.  | Gardens and curtilage to the south and west.                                  | Two blades and hubs, three blades; and five blade tips.  | 4.7km                                    | W                                    | Indirect                          | Woodland to<br>west likely to<br>filter open<br>views from<br>cottages and<br>their curtilages.             | No cumulative sites visible.   | n/a  | n/a   | n/a  | n/a   | The two properties would potentially have indirect and largely screened or filtered views of the proposed development from within the front curtilages on arriving and also within the rear garden areas where trees do not obstruct any views. The key elements potentially visible would be the blades of five turbines, with the hubs shown in the wireline likely to be screened by intervening forestry. The five blade tips are also likely to be screened by the existing forestry cover on and near the Site. There is potential for the turbines to become more noticeable following forestry felling. However, review of the Wind Farm Felling Plan suggests that much of the intervening woodland would be retained. In addition, the foreground vegetation would also filter views. | Slight<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Moderate effect                 |
| G7 | Tighnaird and<br>The Old School<br>House | Off the north west side of single track road                          | Pair of semi-<br>detached houses<br>with the main<br>orientation to the<br>south east and<br>north east (The Old<br>School House), also<br>potential for news<br>to the north west. | Open gardens wrap around both properties, particularly to the sides and rear. | One blade tip  | 3.7km                                    | SE                                   | Direct                            | Generally open views across the landscape to the south east, occasional road site trees punctuate the view. | The blades of two Clashindarroch turbines are visible in same portion of view as the proposed development  The blade tip of one turbine at Cairnborrow Wind Farm can be seen in the wireline. The blade tip of the proposed Meikleton of Ardonald turbine is also potentially visible. | 4.7km<br>(Clashindarr<br>och)<br>7.3km<br>(Cairnborro<br>w)<br>7.9km<br>(Meikleton<br>of Ardonald) | SE -<br>Clashindarr<br>och<br>NE - Others           | Direct –<br>Clashind<br>arroch<br>Indirect<br>– others | Largely open towards Clashindarr och, although some vegetation around the property screen/filte r views | The wireline shows that one blade tip would be visible. The existing forestry cover would also provide screening and the Wind Farm Felling Plan suggests forestry on the ridge would be retained until at least 2019 or be outside the plan period. The extent of visibility is predicted to be very limited, with the potential that forestry would prevent views to the single tip shown in the wireline.   | Negligible Magnitude High Sensitivity Moderate- Minor effect               |



| ID | Property Name   | Access  | Orientation of main façade  | Outdoor<br>Garden/<br>Amenity Space   | Predicted<br>wireline view<br>of proposed<br>development          | Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>Site | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views  | Predicted<br>wireline view of<br>Cumulative<br>Sites | Approx. distance to nearest cumulative turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>cumulative<br>sites | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views | Overview  | Predicted Cumulative Magnitude of Change, sensitivity and resulting effect |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| G8 | Tillyminnate, comprising a pair of bungalows (semi- detached), Tilliminnate Farmhouse and a further bungalow to the east. | All off single track road (propertie s to both sides of the road) | All properties generally orientated to the south east and north west. | Small open gardens around the semidetached bungalows, focused to the south east. Gardens to the north west and south east of the farmhouse, with enclosure provided by hedgerows and farm buildings. Largely open gardens to the north west, east and south east of the bungalow to the east. | One blade tip   | 4.9km                                    | W                                    | Indirect                          | Predominately screened from all properties due to a combination of vegetation and farm buildings. Most open view would be from the adjacent minor road. | No cumulative sites visible.                         | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a                          | The wireline shows that one blade tip would be visible. The existing forestry cover would also provide screening and the Wind Farm Felling Plan suggests forestry on the ridge would be retained until at least 2039 or be outside the plan period. The extent of visibility is predicted to be very limited, with the potential that forestry would prevent views to the single tip shown in the wireline.   | Negligible<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Moderate-<br>Minor effect   |
| P1 | Glenburn,<br>Tillathrowie   | South side<br>of single<br>track road                             | Detached house<br>with main<br>orientation to the<br>SW               | The main area of garden is on the SW, South (S) and south east (SE) sides of the house. Mature trees and vegetation along the garden boundary with gaps allowing views to the SW and SE.  | Five hub and<br>blades; one<br>blade; and<br>five blade<br>tips.  | 2.8km                                    | SW                                   | Direct                            | Open views to<br>the SW<br>between<br>boundary<br>vegetation.   | No cumulative sites visible.                         | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a                          | The south west end of the garden is open which would allow views toward the proposed development from within the garden and possibly from within the property. The proposed turbines would be located slightly off centre of the framed views from the property with the current forestry likely to screen the blade tips and possibly three hubs shown in the wireline If forestry is felled, as is shown on the Wind Farm Felling Plan, more of the proposed turbines would become visible. | Substantial<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Major effect               |
| P2 | Tillathrowie<br>Cottage   | South side<br>of single<br>track<br>road.                         | Single storey stone building with main orientation to the north west. | Garden to south<br>and east,<br>surrounded by<br>mature trees<br>and also a<br>shelterbelt to<br>the south.   | Five hubs and<br>blades; one<br>blade; and<br>five blade<br>tips. | 2.9km                                    | SW                                   | Indirect                          | Screened –<br>boundary<br>vegetation and<br>position<br>between other<br>properties<br>screens any<br>open views to<br>the turbines.                    | No cumulative sites visible.                         | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a                          | It appears that this property is completely secluded from any views out to the wider countryside due to extensive trees and boundary planting. It is also bordered by the Glenburn property to the SW which would also prevent views out towards the proposed development.  | No effect.   |





| 1 | D  | Property Name                           | Access   | Orientation of main façade  | Outdoor<br>Garden/<br>Amenity Space   | Predicted<br>wireline view<br>of proposed<br>development             | Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>Site | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views   | Predicted<br>wireline view of<br>Cumulative<br>Sites | Approx. distance to nearest cumulative turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>cumulative<br>sites | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views | Overview  | Predicted Cumulative Magnitude of Change, sensitivity and resulting effect |
|---|----|---|--|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| F | 23 | 7 Forestry<br>Holdings,<br>Tillathrowie | South side of single track road.                                     | Single storey stone house with front of house facing north. Large barn to the west, unclear whether this is also in residential use but it faces to the west with no windows to the east. | Main garden<br>area to the<br>south with<br>some tree<br>planting along<br>boundaries.  | Five hubs and<br>blades; four<br>blades; and<br>three blade<br>tips. | 2.9km                                    | SW                                   | Indirect                          | Shelterbelt<br>near the SW of<br>property along<br>with boundary<br>vegetation is<br>likely to screen<br>views of the<br>turbines.   | No cumulative<br>sites visible.                      | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a                          | This property has an open outlook to the south but the large shelterbelt and trees surrounding neighbouring properties to the south west are likely to screen any views of the proposed development.  | No effect.   |
| F | 4  | Upper<br>Tillathrowie                   | North side of single track road.                                     | Two storey farmhouse which is orientated with front facing south south east. Three large farm buildings surround it.  | There is a garden to the rear, east side and front of the farmhouse. Outdoor space associated with farm buildings on all sides. | Five hubs and blades; three blades; and three blade tips.            | 2.9km                                    | SW                                   | Indirect                          | Oblique views possible from property upstairs windows but main orientation is away from site. Additionally, adjacent farm buildings to the SW are likely to screen views towards the proposed development. | No cumulative sites visible.                         | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a                          | . Oblique views potentially possible from first floor windows and possibly curtilage to the west. Farm buildings and surrounding vegetation would potentially screen views completely from most locations around the house. Forestry on and near to the Site would also potentially reduce visibility of the turbines from that shown on the wireline. If the forestry were felled a greater proportion of the turbines would be seen.  | Negligible<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Moderate-<br>Minor effect   |
| ţ | 5  | Easter<br>Tillathrowie                  | Long<br>driveway<br>off south<br>side of<br>single<br>track<br>road. | It was not possible to gain access to any location close to the property, but it appears from aerial photography that the farmhouse looks to be orientated north/south.                   | Unclear<br>although<br>appears that<br>garden<br>surrounds<br>farmhouse on<br>all sides.  | Six hub and blades; three blades; and two blade tips.                | 3.2km                                    | SW                                   | Indirect                          | Open views from farmyard and possibly garden area towards the turbines. Oblique views from property if orientated north/west as aerial photograph suggests.  | No cumulative sites visible.                         | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a                          | The extent of visibility towards the Site is unclear but aerial photography shows an open boundary edge towards the Site which would allow potential views of the proposed development from the curtilage and any windows facing SW. The aerial photograph shows that the likely orientation of the house is to the north/south so there would be no direct views towards the Site from the front or back of the property. The proposed turbines and turbine blades predicted to be visible would be seen and their movement apparent above the skyline between the rolling forested hills. The existing forestry on and near the Site would potentially screen views of the two blade tips and some of the blade length of others which would become more visible if the forestry is felled in accordance with the Wind Farm Felling Plan. | Substantial<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Major effect               |

| ID |   | Property Name                       | Access  | Orientation of main façade   | Outdoor<br>Garden/<br>Amenity Space  | Predicted<br>wireline view<br>of proposed<br>development | Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>Site | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views  | Predicted<br>wireline view of<br>Cumulative<br>Sites   | Approx. distance to nearest cumulative turbine (km)   | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>cumulative<br>sites   | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views                              | Open or<br>Screened<br>views                            | Overview  | Predicted Cumulative Magnitude of Change, sensitivity and resulting effect |
|----|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| P€ | 5 | Whitestones of<br>Tillathrowie      | Long<br>driveway<br>on north<br>side of<br>single<br>track<br>road. | It was not possible to gain access to any location close to the property, but it appears from distant views from the public road and aerial photography that it is a two storey house which is orientated east/west. | Garden area possibly to the north and east and farm buildings to the west, south and east. | 12 hubs and blades; and two blades.                      | 3.8km                                    | SW                                   | Indirect                          | Likely to be partially or completely screened by farm buildings and vegetation.   | Blade tips of a few Clashindarroch Wind Farm turbines to the south west, behind the proposed development.  Glens of Foudland, Dummuie, Greenmyres and Hill of Tillymorgan and turbines potentially visible to the east.  | 5.8km (Clashindarr och) 8.2km (Dummuie) 8.8km (Greenmyre s) 12.5km (Glens of Foudland) 16.2km (Hill of Tillymorgan) | SW -<br>Clashindarr<br>och Wind<br>Farm<br>E - others | Indirect<br>to<br>Clashind<br>arroch<br>Direct<br>to<br>Others | Screened –<br>Clashindarr<br>och<br>Open to the<br>East | The orientation of the property in relation to surrounding buildings is likely to limit any open and direct views towards the Site, also taking into account the evergreen vegetation along the western boundary. There would be potentially opportunities for oblique views of the proposed development from upper floors of the house and also when travelling to and from the property along the driveway. The existing/consented wind farms to the east would also be seen in the opposite direction. | Slight<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Moderate effect                 |
| P  | 7 | The<br>Schoolhouse,<br>Tillathrowie | North side of single track road.                                    | Two storey stone detached house orientated to the SSE/NNW. Driveway to the east and main door on east side.  | Garden on all sides, largest area to the south and west of the house.                      | 13 hubs and blades; and one blade.                       | 3.8km                                    | SW                                   | Indirect                          | Partially screened through deciduous garden boundary vegetation. Oblique views potentially from first floor windows of property and garden areas to the south and west. | Blade tips of a few Clashindarroch Wind Farm turbines to the south west, behind the proposed development.  Glens of Foudland, Dummuie, Greenmyres, Newton of Begshill, Hill of Tillymorgan, Newton of Fortrie and Cairnhill Farm turbines potentially visible to the east. | 5.8km (Clashindarr och) 8.0km (Dummuie) 8.8km (Greenmyre s) 12.3km Glens of Foudland 16.1km Hill of Tillymorgan     | SW -<br>Clashindarr<br>och Wind<br>Farm<br>E - others | Indirect   | Partially<br>screened                                   | The property is orientated to the south with the front garden allowing open views across the valley to the south. Views toward the proposed development (and other cumulative sites) would be mostly likely from the garden area to the south west of the house and from upstairs windows on the SW facade. These views would be partially screened by the boundary vegetation which is deciduous and so would be more open in winter.  | Moderate Magnitude  High Sensitivity  Major - Moderate effect              |

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| ID P8 | Property Name  Glencovey, | Driveway off south side of single track                              | Orientation of main façade  It was not possible to gain access to any location close to the property, but it appears from aerial photography   | Outdoor<br>Garden/<br>Amenity Space  Unclear, likely<br>to the south<br>towards<br>watercourse.   | Predicted wireline view of proposed development  Two hubs and blades, three blade tips. | Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km) 3.4km | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>Site | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views  Oblique views<br>potential from<br>house and<br>possibly open<br>views from  | Predicted wireline view of Cumulative Sites  No cumulative sites visible.                                      | Approx. distance to nearest cumulative turbine (km) n/a          | View direction towards cumulative sites                     | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views | The property is nestled into the valley, and it is likely that proposed turbines potentially visible from the curtilage of the property would be screened by vegetation in the immediate context. Further   | Predicted Cumulative Magnitude of Change, sensitivity and resulting effect  Negligible Magnitude  High Sensitivity  Moderate- |
|-------|---------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| Po    | Coynachie                 | road.  | the property is orientated north/south, parallel with the watercourse.   |   |   |  |                                      |                                   | curtilage.   |  |  |   |                                   |                              | potential screening by the current forestry on the intervening hillsides. If the forestry is felled there may be greater potential visibility of the turbines.  | Minor effect  |
| Р9    | Coynachie<br>House        | South side of single track road.                                     | This large house has a frontage towards the road on the north east side but has also possible access points on its south and south west sides where there are several outbuildings.  | Garden/grounds to the north east and south east. Curtilage around outbuildings to the south west. | Two hubs and blades, three blades, and five blade tips.                                 | 4.5km  | W                                    | Indirect                          | Oblique views potential from house and possibly open views from curtilage. Woodland along stream to west of property would provide some screening. | No cumulative sites visible.   | n/a  | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a                          | This property is relatively enclosed with a main outlook across Priest's Water to the north and north east. There is potential for views of parts of up to 10 turbines, although it is likely the intervening woodland would reduce this visibility, particularly an area of evergreen trees along the stream to the west of the property. More distant woodland between the property and the Site is would also reduce potential visibility of the turbines and is likely to screen those where just the blade tips are shown in the wireline. Buildings that form part of the property would also limit the curtilage area from which the turbines are visible. | Slight Magnitude High Sensitivity Moderate effect   |
| P10   | Old Merdrum<br>Cottage    | Off single<br>track road<br>from the<br>north<br>side of the<br>A941 | It was not possible to gain access to any location close to the property, but it appears from aerial photography the cottage is within an open area its orientation is north/south. There are two other buildings nearby which are enclosed by shelterbelts. It appears that these additional structures are outbuildings, but this is not completely clear from the aerial photography. | Gardens<br>surrounding on<br>all sides of the<br>cottage.   | 10 hubs and blades; and one blade.  | 3.3km  | NW                                   | Direct                            | Shelterbelt/ edge of forestry lies to the west and north of the property which would largely screen open views towards the site.                   | Hubs and blades of the two Upper Wheedlemont Farm turbines and blade tips of the Kildrummy Wind Farm turbines. | 4.0km<br>(Upper<br>Wheedlemo<br>nt Farm)<br>9.5km<br>(Kildrummy) | SE to<br>Upper<br>Wheedlem<br>ont Farm<br>S to<br>Kildrummy | Direct                            | Partially screened           | Old Merdrum Cottage is a single story detached property which lies surrounded by lawn on all sides. Considerable shelterbelt planting lies to the west and north which also encloses the adjacent buildings. This planting is likely to greatly restrict or prevent open views towards the proposed development from the property although it is likely that there would be potential for views from the eastern extents of the curtilage. The ZTV shows that there would be no views on driving to the property from the A941.   | Slight<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Moderate effect  |

| ID  | Property Name  | Access  | Orientation of main façade  | Outdoor<br>Garden/<br>Amenity Space   | Predicted<br>wireline view<br>of proposed<br>development   | Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>Site | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views  | Predicted<br>wireline view of<br>Cumulative<br>Sites   | Approx. distance to nearest cumulative turbine (km)   | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>cumulative<br>sites   | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views                              | Open or<br>Screened<br>views                            | Overview   | Predicted Cumulative Magnitude of Change, sensitivity and resulting effect |
|-----|--|---|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| P11 | Whitestones of<br>Tillathrowie,<br>newly<br>constructed<br>house | Long<br>driveway<br>on north<br>side of<br>single<br>track<br>road. | Two storey stone detached house orientated to the SW/NE. Driveway to the east, shared with Whitestones of Tillathrowie.   | Garden area is not clearly defined as construction work was ongoing. However it appears this will comprises land on all sides, particularly to the NW, SW and SE. | 12 hubs and blades; and two blades.  | 3.7km                                    | SW                                   | Direct                            | Open from south west facing façade.                                     | Blade tips of a few Clashindarroch Wind Farm turbines to the south west, behind the proposed development.  Glens of Foudland, Dummuie, Greenmyres, and Hill of Tillymorgan turbines potentially visible to the east. | 5.8km (Clashindarr och) 8.2km (Dummuie) 8.8km (Greenmyre s) 12.5km (Glens of Foudland) 16km (Hill of Tillymorgan) | SW -<br>Clashindarr<br>och Wind<br>Farm<br>E - others | Indirect<br>to<br>Clashind<br>arroch<br>Direct<br>to<br>Others | Screened –<br>Clashindarr<br>och<br>Open to the<br>East | Clear open views towards the Site would be obtained from this property. The turbines would lie to the right of the main orientation of the view, but these would essentially be directly towards the Site. The relative height of the turbines above the horizon means that the intervening forest on the higher ground would have limited screening effect. It would reduce the visibility of the lower parts of the turbines and, screen a large proportion of the two blades. However, the turbines would generally be clearly visible. | Substantial<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Major effect               |
| P12 | Mains of<br>Beldorney  | Off the<br>north<br>west side<br>of single<br>track road            | Detached house with the main orientation to the south east/north west.  | Small relatively open garden to the front and NE side of the house, defined by a hedgerow. Possibly further open space to the rear and NE side.                   | No visibility predicted based on wireline view. Reviewed due to location on the edge of the ZTV. | 3.8km                                    | SE                                   | Direct                            | Open  | No cumulative sites visible.   | n/a   | n/a   | n/a  | n/a   | No visibility predicted based on wireline view. Property reviewed in more detail due to location on the edge of the ZTV.  The property has first floor windows from which there may be visibility of blade tips, but any visibility is predicted to be very limited.   | Negligible<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Moderate-<br>Minor effect   |
| P13 | Tombain  | Long<br>driveway<br>on north<br>side of<br>single<br>track<br>road. | It was not possible to gain access to any location close to the property, but it appears from aerial photography the property is orientated south east/north west | Unclear, likely to extend around the property, particularly to the south east and south.  | Two blade<br>tips  | 4.6km                                    | E                                    | Direct                            | Potentially open views due to position of the property on the hillside. | The hubs and blades of three turbines and blade/blade tip of two turbines within Clashindarroch Wind Farm are visible in same portion of view as the proposed development  | 3km<br>(Clashindarr<br>och)   | E -<br>Clashindarr<br>och                             | Direct –<br>Clashind<br>arroch                                 | Potentially open towards Clashindarr och,               | The property appears to have an open outlook to the east (towards the Site). The wireline shows that two blade tips would be visible to the left of the existing Clashindarroch turbines.  | Negligible<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Moderate-<br>Minor effect   |



| ID  | Property Name       | Access                           | Orientation of main façade  | Outdoor<br>Garden/<br>Amenity Space   | Predicted<br>wireline view<br>of proposed<br>development   | Approx. distance to nearest turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>Site | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views                        | Predicted<br>wireline view of<br>Cumulative<br>Sites  | Approx. distance to nearest cumulative turbine (km) | View<br>direction<br>towards<br>cumulative<br>sites | Direct<br>or<br>Indirect<br>views | Open or<br>Screened<br>views                        | Overview  | Predicted Cumulative Magnitude of Change, sensitivity and resulting effect |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| P14 | Finglenny           | Accessed<br>via a long<br>track  | The property was not accessed but appears to comprise a single, two storey house, orientated to the south east/north west | Unclear, aerial photography suggests the garden is likely to extend around the property in all directions, particularly to the north east and south east. Outbuildings appear to lie to the west. | One blade tip  | 1.9km                                    | NW                                   | Direct                            | Likely to<br>screened by<br>intervening<br>forestry | The hubs and blades of one turbine and blade tip of one turbine within Clashindarroch Wind Farm are visible in same portion of view as the proposed development | 2.7km<br>(Clashindarr<br>och)                       | W -<br>Clashindarr<br>och                           | Direct –<br>Clashind<br>arroch    | Likely to<br>screened by<br>intervening<br>forestry | Limited/no potential visibility of the proposed turbines based on a combination of the wireline view and the likely screening due to intervening vegetation. Woodland clearance could open views towards the site, but the visibility of the single blade tip is still predicted to be very limited from this property. | Negligible<br>Magnitude<br>High Sensitivity<br>Moderate-<br>Minor effect   |
| P15 | Mains of<br>Lesmoir | Off the<br>north side<br>of A941 | The property, comprising a single, two storey house, appears to be primarily orientated to the south east/north west      | The garden appears to lie to the east, west and south of the house.   | No visibility predicted based on wireline view. Reviewed due to location on the edge of the ZTV. | 4.7km                                    | NW                                   | Direct                            | Open  | No cumulative sites visible.  | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a   | No visibility predicted based on wireline view. Property reviewed in more detail due to location on the edge of the ZTV.  The property has first floor windows from where there may be visibility of blade tips, but any visibility is predicted to be very limited.  | Negligible Magnitude High Sensitivity Moderate- Minor effect               |

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