VOLUME 2: CHAPTER 7 – LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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7. LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This chapter considers the potential effects of the Proposed Development on landscape and visual amenity. The assessment includes potential effects on landscape and visual receptors including landscape character, and views experienced by residential, recreational and road receptors.

7.1.2 The chapter objectives with regard to the Proposed Development are as follows:

- describe the landscape and visual baseline, informed by desk-based studies and field surveys;
- describe how consultation has informed the scope of the assessment;
- describe the assessment methodology and significance criteria used in assessing effects on landscape and visual receptors features;
- describe the mitigation measures proposed to address potential significant effects (if required); and
- describe the residual effects (including cumulative effects) on landscape character and resources, including effects upon the physical elements, character and/or special qualities of the landscape (including landscape designations); and
- describe the residual effects (including cumulative effects) on visual amenity, including effects upon potential receptors (people) and viewing groups caused by change in the appearance of the landscape.

7.1.3 Landscape character and resources are considered to be of importance in their own right and are valued independent of whether they are seen by people. Effects on views and visual amenity as perceived by people are clearly distinguished from, although closely linked to, effects on landscape character and resources. The assessment of these two components of Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) are therefore separate but connected processes. Accordingly, this chapter deals with landscape and visual effects separately, including an assessment of cumulative landscape and visual effects, and is supported by **Figures 7.1-7.4** which follow the text at the end of this chapter. Accompanying visualisations are illustrated as **Figures 7.5-7.13** and have been prepared in accordance with the methodology set out in **Appendix 7.1: LVIA and Visualisations Methodology.**

7.1.4 This chapter presents information relevant to the Proposed Development. It should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development (Volume 2)** of the EIA Report for full details of the Proposed Development.

7.1.5 This chapter should also be read in conjunction with the following chapters:

- **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage;**
- **Chapter 9: Ecology;** and
- **Chapter 10: Ornithology.**

7.1.6 The LVIA was undertaken by LUC. It was prepared and overseen by experienced landscape planners and architects with appropriate memberships of the Landscape Institute, and experience of LVIA in the context of wind farm, grid and mixed-use developments. Field surveys and data collection were undertaken by landscape professionals who have extensive experience in undertaking site work and viewpoint photography, and in the assessment of landscape and visual effects.

7.1.7 The following terminology will be referred to throughout this chapter:

- Site: all land within the planning application (red line) boundary (**Figure 1.1: Site Location**).
- Proposed Development: The infrastructure including the platform, bays, control buildings, access tracks, drainage and landscape features and temporary construction compounds (see **Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development**).
- Proposed Substation: A description used only in this Chapter to refer to the electrical infrastructure upon the substation platform. The assessment within this chapter considers impacts upon receptors based upon their

proximity to this particular infrastructure for some of the appraisals rather than the Proposed Development as defined above which includes the bunding and ancillary works.

- Landscape character - A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
- Magnitude of Change – the degree of change on landscape and visual receptors as a result of the Proposed Development, informed by scale of change, geographical extent, duration and reversibility.
- Receptor – A distinct part of the environment on which effects could occur and can be the subject of specific assessments. Examples of landscape receptors within an LVIA include constituent elements of the landscape, landscape character types, and national, regional or local landscape designations. Visual receptors within an LVIA are people, often categorised further such as residents, those using areas for amenity or recreation, or those travelling along roads.
- Sensitivity – determined by a combination of the value of the receptor and the susceptibility.
- Study area – the geographical area in which the landscape and visual impacts of the Proposed Development will be assessed.
- Susceptibility – the ability of the receptor to accommodate the type of development proposed without undue consequences.
- Value – the value associated with the landscape or view or visual amenity based on the presence of landscape designations and/ or aesthetic, perceptual or experiential qualities and the value attached to the landscape or view by communities and visitors.
- Zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) – A ZTV indicates areas from where the Proposed Development is theoretically visible, but they cannot show what it would look like, nor indicate the nature or magnitude of landscape or visual impact.

7.2 Scope of the Assessment

Effects Assessed in Full

7.2.1 The EIA Scoping process, baseline conditions and professional judgement have been used to identify the following effects which have been assessed in full:

- Effects on the physical landscape of the study area during construction and operation;
- Effects on the landscape character of the study area during construction and operation;
- Effects on visual amenity experienced by receptors (people) at static locations within or moving around the study area, with reference to representative viewpoints, during construction and operation;
- Effects on views and visual amenity experienced by visual receptors within settlements, communities and residential properties, during construction;
- Effects on views and visual amenity experienced by recreational receptors, including on core paths and at hill summits within the study area during construction and operation;
- Effects on views and visual amenity experienced by visual receptors travelling along routes in the study area during construction and operation;
- Effects on the landscape character and views at night-time arising during the construction period of the Proposed Development;
- Cumulative landscape and visual effects (including combined, successive and sequential visual effects) during operation; and
- Effects on residential visual amenity at dwellings within 500 m of the Proposed Substation. Further information is provided in **Appendix 7.2: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment**.

Effects Scoped Out

7.2.2 On the basis of the desk based and field survey work undertaken, the professional judgement of the EIA team, experience from other relevant projects and policy guidance or standards, and feedback received from consultees, the following effects have been 'scoped out' of detailed assessment, as proposed in the EIA Scoping Report:

- Effects on landscape character, landscape designations, and visual receptors (including cumulative) outside the study area, where it is judged that significant visual effects are unlikely to occur;
- Effects on landscape and visual receptors that have minimal or no theoretical visibility (as predicted by (ZTV)) and/or very distant visibility, and are therefore unlikely to be subject to significant effects;
- Cumulative landscape and visual effects during the construction phase, given the transient and temporary nature of these effects; and
- Effects on landscape character and visual amenity at night during the operational phase of the Proposed Development, since no operational lighting is proposed.

Study Area

7.2.3 The study area for the LVIA, including the assessments for both landscape and visual receptors, is defined as a 3 km radius around the Site, as shown on **Figure 7.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Study Area** and agreed with Angus Council. The Site and the majority of the study area are located within the Angus Council area, however the southern most extents of the study area extend into the Dundee City local authority area.

7.2.4 The study area has been informed by professional judgement, reflecting the scale of the Proposed Development, as described in **Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development**, and ZTV mapping. ZTV mapping has been used to illustrate areas from which the Proposed Substation may be visible, refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km.**

7.2.5 The ZTV has been prepared based on the location of the Proposed Substation and its dimensions of approximately 675 m x 285 m and the heights of associated components, the maximum of which being approximately 15 m for the electrical infrastructure. The ZTV is used as a tool for understanding where visual effects may occur. Receptors which are outside the ZTV would not be affected by the Proposed Substation and are therefore not considered further in this LVIA. Whilst the ZTV indicates potential visibility beyond 3 km in some directions, based on professional judgement and experience of assessing transmission infrastructure, significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity at these distances (i.e. >3 km) are unlikely.

7.3 Assessment Methodology

7.3.1 This section sets out the legislation, policy and guidance and consultation that have informed the LVIA, as well as the broad principles of the methodology for the LVIA.

Legislation, Policy and Guidance

Legislation

7.3.2 This assessment is carried out in accordance with the principles contained within the following legislation:

- Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997; and
- The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations (2017).

Policy

7.3.3 The following policies of relevance to the assessment have been considered:

- National Planning Framework 4[1] (Policy 4 and 11)
- Angus Council Local Development Plan[2]; and

Guidance

7.3.4 This assessment is carried out in accordance with the principles contained within the following documents:

- Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Assessment (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition ('GLVIA3');
- Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) (2018) A Handbook on Environmental Impact Assessment, Appendix 2: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Version 5;
- NatureScot (2021) Assessing the cumulative impact of onshore wind energy developments;
- Landscape Institute (2019) Advice Note 01/11 Photography and photomontage in landscape and visual impact assessment;
- Landscape Institute (2019) Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual representation of development proposals;
- Landscape Institute (2019) Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) Technical Guidance Note 2/19;
- SNH (2017) Visual Representation of Wind Farms, Version 2.2;
- SSEN (2022) Substation Site Selection Procedures for Voltages at or above 132kV; and
- SSEN (2022) Substation Site Selection Procedures for Voltages at or above 132kV, Appendix A: Holford Rules: Supplementary Notes on the Siting of Substations.

Consultation

7.3.5 Consultation for the Proposed Development has been carried from initial site selection stage to the scoping stage. This has included carrying out consultation events during the initial site selection stages, as well as during the design evolution as part of the Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) process, engaging with the local community, non-statutory consultees and statutory consultees. Comments arising from these stages of consultation that relate to landscape and visual issues are summarised in **Table 7.1: Summary of Consultation.**

7.3.6 An EIA Scoping Report was submitted to Angus Council in July 2024. A Scoping Opinion was received on 7 October 2024 which included comments from statutory and non-statutory consultees, some of which were specifically relevant to the approach and scope of the LVIA.

7.3.7 In undertaking the assessment, consideration has been given to the responses and feedback to the consultation undertaken as detailed in **Table 7.1: Summary of Consultation.**

Table 7.1: Summary of Consultation

Consultee and Date	Scoping/Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
Angus Council May 2023 – June 2023	Site selection consultation	Stated that landscaping/screening and associated biodiversity net gain will be important mitigation for a development of this scale and nature. Stated that the comments provided by consultees in	A Landscape Design has been prepared which is shown in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design** and are illustrated in the visualisations for each representative viewpoint **(Figure 7.5 – 7.13).** The Landscape design would

[1] Scottish Government (2023) *National Planning Framework.* [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/strategy-plan/2023/02/national-planning-framework-4/documents/national-planning-framework-4-revised-draft/national-planning-framework-4-revised-draft/govscot%3Adocument/national-planning-framework-4.pdf [Accessed 23/09/24].

[2] Angus Council, (2016). *Angus Local Development Plan.* [Online] Available at: https://www.angus.gov.uk/sites/angus-cms/files/Angus%20local%20development%20plan%20adopted%20September%202016.pdf [Accessed 23/09/24]

Consultee and Date	Scoping/Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
		relation to the Proposed Development raise a number of useful considerations including the potential for the development to deliver biodiversity enhancement.	contribute towards biodiversity enhancement. Details of the potential Biodiversity Net Gain of the Proposed Development is provided in **Chapter 9: Ecology.**
		Stated that impacts (including cumulative impacts with other similar development in this area) of the project on residential receptors is likely to be one of the main planning considerations, including (but not limited to) amenity issues associated with potential noise sources and landscape and visual impacts from the Proposed Development.	**Table** 7.5**: Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, other SSEN Transmission Developments and other Third Party Developments considered in the cumulative assessment** sets out the developments which have been included within the Cumulative Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (CLVIA). The CLVIA assessment is set out in Section 7.10. **Appendix 7.2: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA)** considers cumulative effects on residential receptors.
NatureScot May 2023 – June 2023	Site selection consultation	Acknowledged that the selected site options will avoid impacts on National Scenic Areas and Wild Land Areas. Stated that they do not intend to offer comments on landscape and visual impacts for the substations as Aberdeenshire and Angus Council are best placed comment on these.	N/A
Community feedback May 2023 – June 2023	Site selection consultation	Public raised concerns relating to landscape and visual effects, there was a feeling that the area was becoming industrialised and would lose its rural character which would have an effect on the local communities and businesses.	Section 7.8 of the LVIA assesses the effects on landscape and visual receptors. The list of representative viewpoints considered in the LVIA are set out in **Table 7.2: Assessment of Viewpoint Locations.** The CLVIA assessment in Section 7.10, considers the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development and other consented and proposed projects.
		Concerns from members of the public regarding the intrusion of lighting / light spill at night from	Section 7.7 and Section 7.8 of the LVIA assesses the effects on landscape and visual receptors during

Consultee and Date	Scoping/Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
		substations which detracts from the character of the area at night, making the area feel more industrialised. Effective year round screening appropriate to the area would be needed which would need properly maintained during operation of the substation.	both the construction and operational phases, respectively. Effects of lighting have been assessed during the construction phase, however no permanent use of lighting is proposed during operation of the Proposed Development.
		Comments indicated that the development of the substation would need to consider wind farms, pipelines and other transmission infrastructure in the area.	The CLVIA assessment in Section 7.10, considers the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development and other consented and proposed projects. **Table** 7.5**: Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, other SSEN Transmission Developments and other Third Party Developments considered in the cumulative assessment** sets out the developments which have been included within the CLVIA.
Tealing 400 kV Substation Report on Consultation November 2023 Comments from consultees raised during May 2023 – June 2023 consultation	Site selection consultation	Concerns related to cumulative impacts, particularly around the presence of current overhead lines, substation and transmission towers, other projects and other components of this project particularly in relation to landscape and visual impacts.	The CLVIA assessment in Section 7.10, considers the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development and other consented and proposed projects. **Table** 7.5**: Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, other SSEN Transmission Developments and other Third Party Developments considered in the cumulative assessment** sets out the developments which have been included within the CLVIA.
Community feedback March 2024	Pre-Application Consultation Event 1	Multiple concerns relating to impact to landscape and views on Scottish countryside and the Proposed Development being a scar to the landscape. Comments also raised the need for effective screening and concerns relating to light pollution.	Section 7.8 of the LVIA assesses the effects of the Proposed Development on landscape and visual receptors. The list of representative viewpoints considered in the LVIA are set out in **Table 7.2: Assessment of Viewpoint Locations.** Effects of lighting have been assessed during the

Consultee and Date	Scoping/Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
			construction phase as set out in Section 7.7, however no permanent use of lighting is proposed during operation of the Proposed Development. A Landscape Design (see **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**) has been prepared to help screen the Proposed Development.
		Queries over whether the cumulative impact of all planned or potential major future infrastructure projects have been considered (windfarms, OHL, substation etc).	The CLVIA assessment in Section 7.10, considers the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development and other consented and proposed projects. **Table** 7.5**: Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, other SSEN Transmission Developments and other Third Party Developments considered in the cumulative assessment** sets out the developments which have been included within the CLVIA.
Tealing Community Council June 2024	Pre-Application Consultation Event 2	Raised concerns regarding '*The damaging visual impact of 220-acres of ground being turned over for this site and the 55-acre substation on it that cannot be hidden from view or the glare from the metalwork is not in keeping with the current surrounding rural outlook. It will be another industrial eyesore to marry up with the pitifully screened substations across the road from it*.'	Section 7.8 of the LVIA assesses the effects of the Proposed Development on landscape and visual receptors. The list of representative viewpoints considered in the LVIA are set out in **Table 7.2: Assessment of Viewpoint Locations.**
Strathmartine Community Council June 2024	Pre-Application Consultation Event 2	Expressed concerns over the industrialization of rural areas and negative effects on the natural landscape.	Section 7.8 of the LVIA assesses the effects on landscape receptors, including effects on landscape character.
Public June 2024	Pre-Application Consultation Event 2	Multiple concerns regarding negative landscape and visual impacts, including light pollution, as well as concerns relating to the cumulative impact on Scotland's landscape.	Section 7.8 of the LVIA assesses the effects on landscape and visual receptors. The list of viewpoints considered in the LVIA are set out in **Table 7.2: Assessment of Viewpoint Locations.** **Table** 7.5**: Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, other**

Consultee and Date	Scoping/Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
			SSEN Transmission Developments and other Third Party Developments considered in the cumulative assessment sets out the developments which have been included within the CLVIA. The CLVIA assessment is set out in Section 7.10.
Angus Council June 2024	Pre-scoping consultation	Agree that a LVIA study area of 3 km from the Proposed Development is appropriate.	The LVIA has considered effects on landscape and visual receptors within 3 km of the Proposed Development.
		Broadly satisfied that the proposed viewpoints (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) would be reasonably representative of a range of receptors as described. Noted that VP1 - Balluderon is likely to be better than Balkello Hill in representing recreational use of hills to north of the Site.	Noted agreement with the proposed LVIA viewpoints. Clarification was sought on the location of Balluderon Hill, noting that there are conflicting names depending on the basemap source. The LVIA has considered visual effects on receptors at Balkello Hill (GR 336176, 739447) as this location is a promoted viewpoint and it is considered to best represent views experienced by recreational receptors in the hills to the north. Visual assessments from these viewpoints are provided in Section 7.8.
		Suggested VP6 was relocated to better represent the impact of development on property around Balnuith (particularly Balnuith Cottage to the south of that group - NO3982537651). It is noted that the current position appears to be in a location that may not have clear visibility of the development due to screening by trees, and therefore wouldn't represent a worst case scenario. Cumulative impacts in this location are likely to be important consideration.	The grid reference suggested for VP6 is not in a publicly accessible location. However, VP6 has been relocated to the top of the private access road to Balnuith in the north which is still representative of these properties as well as users travelling on the minor road network. The visual assessment from VP6 is provided in **Table 7.35.** This viewpoint will be considered in the cumulative effects assessment in Section 7.10.
		Additional VPs are requested from western edge of Inveraldie (around NO4175637051) and from	The LVIA includes these viewpoints in the assessment as VP7 and VP8. The assessment of

Consultee and Date	Scoping/Other Consultation	Issue Raised	Response/Action Taken
		Emmock Road (around NO4026135250).	visual effects for these can be found in Section 7.8.
		Cumulative impacts with other energy infrastructure plus agricultural development (polytunnels/chicken sheds) operational, consented and proposed will be an important consideration and the VPs proposed coupled with those suggested should help in that cumulative assessment.	The schemes included in the cumulative assessment are set out in **Table** 7.5**: Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, other SSEN Transmission Developments and other Third Party Developments considered in the cumulative assessment**. Other forms of development have been included in the assessment where there is a potential for significant cumulative effects. Cumulative effects with temporary structures such as polytunnels have not been considered. The cumulative effects assessment is provided in Section 7.10.
NatureScot July 2024	Scoping Opinion	Agree with proposed scope of survey and assessment for the EIA.	N/A
Angus Council September 2024	Scoping Opinion	Angus Council Access Officer agrees that levels of public access in the proposed site are likely to be low, and agrees that matter can be scoped out of the assessment. They note that the LVIA assessment would include recreational users, and suggest consideration be given to core paths which could be considered in the viewpoint preparation.	The LVIA considers the effects on recreational receptors travelling along the core path network, including core paths 207 (Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith), 208 (Prieston to Glen Ogilvie) and 210 (Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon) within sections 7.7 and 7.8. Viewpoint 6: Minor Road north of Balnuith is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors on core path 207, and Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill is representative of the nearby core path 210.
		The scope of the LVIA includes cumulative assessment with other existing, consented, proposed or foreseeable development (including the proposed new Kintore to Tealing 400kV OHL) which is welcomed. It is also noted that feedback on the LVIA study area and viewpoints was provided in June 2024, which pre-dated the Scoping request.	N/A

Desk Based Research and Data Sources

7.3.8 The following data sources have informed the assessment:

- Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps;
- OS Terrain® 5 mid-resolution height data (DTM);
- Angus Council and the Energy Consents Unit (websites) to provide information of projects considered in the cumulative assessment;
- Aerial photography, Google Earth and Google Maps Street View;
- Scottish Natural Heritage (2012) Landscapes of Scotland – descriptions;
- NatureScot (2019) Scottish Landscape Character Types, Map and Descriptions; and
- Angus Council (adopted 2016), Local Development Plan.

Field Survey

7.3.9 Field surveys were carried out to inform this assessment between November 2023 and August 2024. Visualisation photography was generally captured at times when trees were not in leaf, to present maximum potential visibility, though some summertime photography was also undertaken to illustrate seasonal variation. Site visits were undertaken in a range of weather conditions, including on clear, dry and bright days.

7.3.10 Field survey work included visits to the Site, viewpoints, designated landscapes and extensive travel around the study area to consider potential effects on landscape character and on experiences of views seen from designated landscapes, settlements, nearby residential properties and routes.

Methodological Overview

7.3.11 As noted in **Chapter 5: EIA Process and Methodology**, this chapter uses an industry specific assessment methodology which is set out in detail in **Appendix 7.1: LVIA and Visualisations Methodology**. Whilst the assessment process differs and involves professional judgement, the outputs of the assessment have parity with the levels of significance set out in **Table 5.1 Matrix for Determining the Significance of Effects** (which describes significance levels in the EIAR).

7.3.12 The methodology for the production of accompanying visualisations is based on current good practice guidance as set out by NatureScot and the Landscape Institute. Detailed information about the approach to viewpoint photography, and ZTV and visualisation production, is also provided in **Appendix 7.1: LVIA and Visualisations Methodology**.

7.3.13 The key steps in the methodology for assessing landscape and visual effects are as follows:

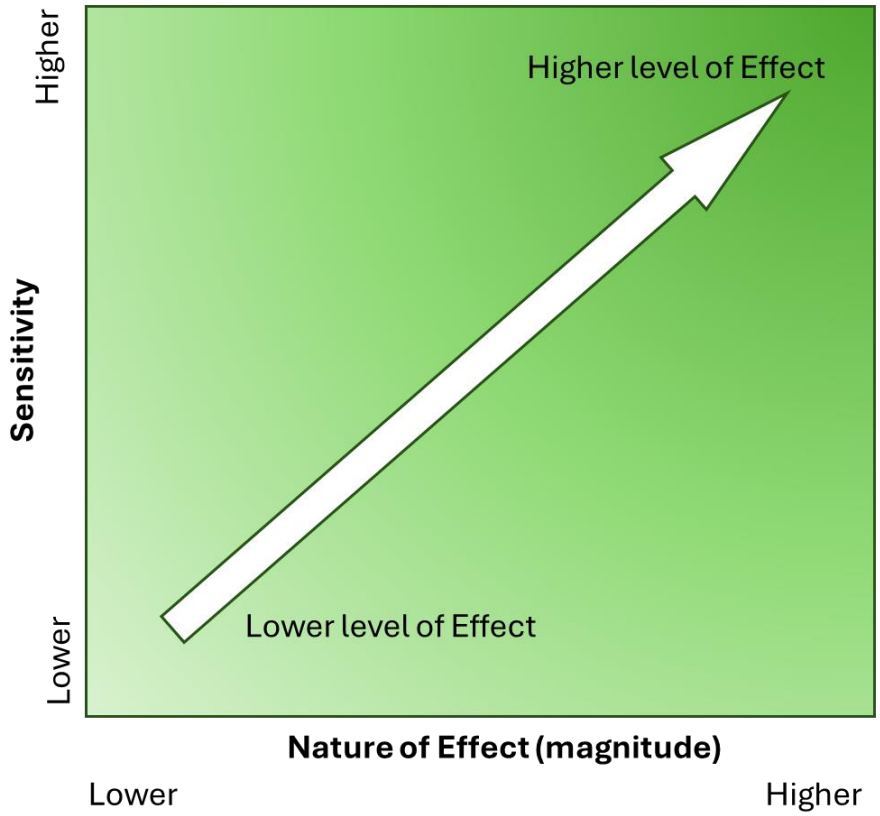
- the landscape of the study area is analysed, and landscape receptors identified, informed by desk and field surveys;
- the area over which the Proposed Substation would potentially be visible is established through the creation of an initial ZTV plan;
- the visual baseline is recorded in terms of the different receptors (groups of people) who may experience views of the development (informed by the initial ZTV) and the nature of their existing views and visual amenity;
- potential assessment viewpoints are selected, as advocated by GLVIA3 to represent a range of different receptors and views, in consultation with statutory consultees;
  - *'**Representative viewpoints**, selected to represent the experience of different types of visual receptor, where larger numbers of viewpoints cannot all be included individually and where the significant effects are unlikely to differ - for example, certain points may be chosen to represent the views of users of particular public footpaths and bridleways;*
  - ***Specific viewpoints**, chosen because they are key and sometimes promoted viewpoints within the landscape, including for example specific local visitor attractions, viewpoints in areas of particularly noteworthy visual and/or recreational amenity such as landscapes with statutory landscape designations, or viewpoints with particular cultural landscape associations; and*
  - ***Illustrative viewpoints**, chosen specifically to demonstrate a particular effect or specific issues, which might, for example, be the restricted visibility at certain locations*' (GLVIA3, Para 6.19, Page 109)

- likely significant effects (including cumulative) on both the landscape as a resource and visual receptors are identified; and
- the level (and significance) of landscape and visual effects are judged with reference to the nature of the receptor (commonly referred to as the sensitivity of the receptor), which considers both susceptibility and value, and the nature of the effect (commonly referred to as the magnitude of change), which considers a combination of judgements including scale, geographical extent, duration, and reversibility.

Assessing Significance

7.3.14 The predicted significance of the effect are determined through the method of assessment detailed in **Appendix 7.1: LVIA and Visualisation Methodology,** and based on professional judgement, considering both sensitivity and magnitude of change as detailed in **Diagram 1** below. Major and moderate effects are considered significant in the context of the EIA Regulations.

Diagram 1: Judging levels of effect - Landscape or Visual (including cumulative)



Sensitivity

7.3.15 The sensitivity of the baseline conditions, including the importance of environmental features within the study area or the sensitivity of potentially affected receptors, are assessed in line with best practice guidance, legislation, statutory designations and / or professional judgement.

7.3.16 Judgements regarding the sensitivity of landscape or visual receptors require consideration of both the susceptibility of the landscape or visual receptor to the type of development proposed and the value attached to the landscape receptor or view. Judgements are recorded as high, medium, low or negligible. Detailed information about the approach to assessment of sensitivity is provided in **Appendix 7.1: LVIA and Visualisations Methodology.**

Magnitude

7.3.17 The magnitude of change is identified through consideration of the Proposed Development, the degree of change to baseline conditions predicted as a result of the Proposed Development, the duration and reversibility of an effect and best practice guidance and legislation.

7.3.18 Judgements regarding the magnitude of landscape or visual change are recorded as high, medium, low or negligible and combine an assessment of the scale and geographical extent of the landscape or visual effect, its duration and reversibility. Detailed information about the approach to assessment of magnitude is provided in **Appendix 7.1: LVIA and Visualisations Methodology.**

Significance

7.3.19 The sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the predicted change are used as a guide, in addition to professional judgement, to predict the significance of the likely effects.

7.3.20 This determination requires the application of professional judgement and experience to take on board the many different variables which need to be considered, and which are given different weight according to site-specific and location-specific considerations in every instance. Judgements are made on a case-by-case basis, guided by the principles set out in **Diagram 1: Judging levels of effect – Landscape or Visual (including cumulative)** above and in **Appendix 7.1: LVIA and Visualisations Methodology.**

7.3.21 Although a numerical or scaled weighting system is not applied, consideration of the relative importance of each aspect is made to feed into the overall decision. Levels of effect are identified as negligible, minor, moderate or major. Moderate and major effects are considered significant in the context of the EIA Regulations.

Direction of Effects

7.3.22 As required by the EIA Regulations, the assessment must identify the direction of effect as either being beneficial (or positive), adverse (or negative) or neutral.

7.3.23 The direction of landscape, visual and cumulative effects is determined in relation to the degree to which the proposal fits with the existing landscape character or views, and the contribution to the landscape or views that the Proposed Development makes, even if it is in contrast to the existing character of the landscape or views. With regard to electricity transmission infrastructure, an assessment is required to take an objective approach. Therefore, to cover the 'maximum case effect' situation, potential landscape and visual effects relating to electricity transmission infrastructure are generally assumed to be adverse (negative).

Assessment Assumptions and Limitations

Assessment Assumptions

7.3.24 The following assumptions have been made when undertaking the assessment of effects:

- It is assumed that once constructed, the Proposed Development would remain in operation permanently. Therefore, effects on decommissioning have not been considered in the LVIA.

Assessment Limitations

7.3.25 No substantial information gaps have been identified during the preparation of baseline information or undertaking of the assessment. It is considered that there is sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be taken in relation to the identification and assessment of likely significant effects on landscape and visual amenity.

7.4 Baseline Conditions

Summary of Landscape Baseline

7.4.1 This section presents an overview of the landscape baseline receptors located within the study area (as shown on **Figure 7.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Study Area**) including the existing landscape character and constituent landscape elements, as well as comments on landscape condition and any designations assigned to the landscape.

7.4.2 Potential landscape receptors within the study area are those where physical or perceptual effects may result as a consequence of the Proposed Development. Landscape receptors can be defined as follows:

- Physical Landscape Features: perceptible physical features (e.g. topographic features; woodland, hedgerows, field enclosure) which could be lost or altered through the introduction of the Proposed Development.
- Landscape Character Types (LCTs) which display both physical and perceptual characteristics which could be affected by the Proposed Development.
- Designated Landscapes: areas of landscape which are principally designated for their scenic quality or rarity and considered of particularly increased value. Often defined by a number of key characteristics and/or special qualities informed by the underlying character of the landscape, consideration is given to how these may be affected and how the designated area may be altered by the Proposed Development.
- Other designated areas: areas of designation which may in part be designated due to the contribution of landscape or scenic quality in combination with other reasons for designation (e.g. forest parks, conservation areas, biosphere reserves).

7.4.3 Available documents and guidelines which describe landscape character, landscape condition and landscape designations within the study area were reviewed, and the relevant data is detailed below. The assessment of effects on landscape demonstrates the extent and level of effects likely to occur as a result of the Proposed Development.

The Site and Context

7.4.4 The Site is located 2.4 km west of the A90, between Dundee City to the south and the Sidlaw Hills to the north. Unclassified roads near Balkemback Cottages flank the Site to the east and north.

7.4.5 The landcover of the Site is a mix of arable and pastoral fields with very limited tree cover. Two short sections of hedgerows measuring less than 200 m and 100 m, are present within the centre of the Site, and to the east, respectively. These hedgerows appear gappy and are in poor condition, as noted in **Chapter 9 Ecology** (paragraph 9.4.23). Occasional boundary trees are found along the western boundary of the Site, and along the Fithie Burn to the south of the Site. The Fithie Burn, which joins Dighty Water at Balunie and drains into the River Tay near Monifieth, follows part of the southern boundary of the Site. The landform generally rises to the north. The lowest point of the Site is by Fithie Burn to the south at approximately 126 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD), and the highest point is in the northwest edge at approximately 170 m AOD. The increase in elevation is most pronounced in the northern half of the Site on the approach to the Sidlaw Hills.

7.4.6 Due to limited tree cover and hedgerows, open views are afforded into and out of the Site. Outward views focus on the prominent ridgeline of the Sidlaw Hills, which contain views to the north. Views into adjacent fields are afforded, with scattered properties and sparse tree belts seen across middle distance views.

7.4.7 Two wind turbines (46.5 m to tip) at Balkemback Farm are located within the western part of the Site and the Westfield to Tealing 275 kV overhead line passes through the southern part of the Site, following a broadly west-east orientation before turning southeast towards the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, located approximately 520 m and 720 m southeast of the Site, respectively.

The Study Area

7.4.8 The study area extends to the Sidlaw Hills to the north and northwest, Dundee City to the south, and the A90 to the east. To the west, the study area extends just beyond Balkello Woodland, towards Kirkton of Auchterhouse. Individual

properties and minor roads just beyond the A90 are included within the eastern extents of the study area. The landscape of the study area comprises open agricultural lowlands with scattered properties and existing infrastructure.

7.4.9 The landform of the study area generally rises to the north and northwest towards the Sidlaw Hills. The highest elevation within the study area is at the summit of Craigowl Hill (455 m AOD), with other notable hills including Balkello Hill (395 m AOD) and Auchterhouse Hill (424 m AOD) in the northwest. These hills form a characteristic ridgeline and provide a key backdrop to the lowland landscape to the south, including the Site.

7.4.10 Landcover is characterised by open, small to medium scale arable and pastoral fields, with limited features to define field boundaries. Native woodland, individual trees and hedgerows are sparse across the study area and are generally located along minor roads or along field boundaries.

7.4.11 Existing infrastructure is evident across the study area. Several overhead lines are located within 1 km of the Site to the east, including four 132kV overhead lines, and three 275kV overhead lines. Each of these connects into the existing Tealing Substation located approximately 520 m to the southeast of the Site. Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd substation is located immediately adjacent to the east of Tealing Substation. A number of communications masts are located across the study area, including three at the summit of Craigowl Hill, approximately 2 km to the northwest of the Site and a further one to the southwest of Ironside Hill approximately 2.5 km to the north of the Site. The A90 is located approximately 2.5 km to the east of the Site.

Landscape Character Types

7.4.12 This section provides a description of landscape character (including constituent landscape elements) drawing on published studies, supplemented with project specific research and field work where relevant.

7.4.13 The landscape character of the study area is described in the online 'Scottish Landscape Character Assessment' published by NatureScot in 2019. There are three LCTs across the study area are shown in **Figure 7.3a: Landscape Character Types,** and are shown overlaid with the ZTV in **Figure 7.3b: Landscape Character Types with Substation Screening Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV).**

7.4.14 The Site is located entirely within LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland[3], which extends across the central portion of the study area. The LCT is formed by lowland farming which slopes gently from the Sidlaw Hills to the northwest, towards the coastline to the southeast. The landscape is open with little tree cover and a sparse pattern of buildings, making infrastructure such as wind turbines, transmission lines and telecommunications masts visually prominent.

7.4.15 LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges[4] is found across the northern portion of the study area, at a distance of approximately 0.7 km from the Site. This LCT includes the Sidlaw Hills which form prominent ridgelines, especially in the context of the lower lying agricultural fields surrounding the hills to the south. The southern slopes of the Sidlaw Hills have some scattered settlement, but overall, the landscape is open and affords a sense of tranquillity.

7.4.16 The southern part of the study area is within the administrative area of the city of Dundee, which has a LCT classification of Urban. As such, there are no landscape characteristics associated with this area, and given the intervening distance and lack of theoretical visibility, this area has not been considered in the LVIA.

Designated Landscapes

7.4.17 There are no nationally, regionally or locally designated landscapes or Wild Land Areas within the study area. Angus Council's proposed Sidlaw Local Landscape Area (LLA) is located approximately 1.3 km northwest of the Site. The proposed Sidlaw LLA extends from Balkello Hill westwards beyond the study area to Lundie, incorporating a number of

[3] NatureScot (2019) SNH National Landscape Character Assessment. Landscape Character Type 387: Dipslope Farmland. [Online] Available at: https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/LCA/LCT%20387%20-%20Dipslope%20Farmland%20-%20final%20pdf.pdf

[4] NatureScot (2019) SNH National Landscape Character Assessment. Landscape Character Type 382: Lowland Hill Ranges. [Online] Available at: https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/LCA/LCT%20382%20-%20Lowland%20Hill%20Ranges%20-%20final%20pdf.pdf

distinctive hills that are popular for recreation with strong cultural heritage associations, including Kinpurney Hill and Auchterhouse Hill[5]

Visual Baseline Conditions

7.4.18 This section describes the extent of theoretical visibility of the Proposed Substation within the study area and identifies the visual receptors that will be assessed. This section also introduces the representative viewpoints that will be used to assess effects on visual receptors, including the reasons for their selection.

Analysis of ZTV

7.4.19 **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km** shows the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Substation, based on bare earth terrain. It does not account for any screening provided by vegetation or buildings. The ZTV indicates widespread visibility within the 3 km study area. Theoretical visibility is primarily contained within 2.5 km to the north and west, and 1.3 km to the south of the Site, respectively, due to rising landform. To the east, the landform is relatively flat and at a similar elevation to the Site. Therefore, theoretical visibility is longer-ranging, extending across most of the 3 km study area.

7.4.20 In the northern extents of the study area, theoretical visibility is indicated from the summits and site-facing slopes of Ironside Hill, Craigowl Hill, Gallow Hill and Balkello Hill, the latter of which is an OS promoted viewpoint. These all form part of the Sidlaw Hills. No visibility is indicated beyond these hills. Similarly, no visibility is indicated beyond 2.5 km to the south, due to the drop in elevation towards the River Tay beyond the low ridges to the north of Bridgefoot and Claverhouse.

7.4.21 The ZTV has informed the selection of viewpoints, noted in **Table 7.2: Assessment of Viewpoint Locations**. The viewpoints are mostly located within 1 km of the Site, in all directions, where the ZTV indicates visibility. The furthest viewpoint represents the furthest available view within the study area from the northwest, located on Balkello Hill, which due to its elevated nature is afforded increased visibility of the surrounding lower-lying landscape to the south and southeast.

7.4.22 **Figure 7.2b: Substation Screening Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km** shows the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Substation, with existing vegetation and buildings modelled in as screening elements. The screened ZTV indicates a similar pattern of theoretical visibility to that of **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**, however, the extent of theoretical visibility would reduce around the settlement of Tealing due to screening provided by woodland to the east, west and south. The buildings at Balnuith and Kirkton of Tealing would reduce theoretical visibility immediately east of these locations. The buildings near Moatmill, including the poultry sheds at Tealing Poultry Farm would provide screening, removing areas of theoretical visibility in the south-east. The presence of forestry to the north of Dunian and Balkemback Cottages would provide further screening from some of the lower slopes of Craigowl Hill.

Key receptors

7.4.23 There are a number of potential visual receptors in the study area, including:

- People living in and moving around the study area, including those at individual properties within the study area and those in the settlements such as Tealing and Inveraldie;
- People engaged in outdoor recreation such as those using core paths (Angus Council, Dundee City Council) and those at hill summits and promoted viewpoints including at Balkello Hill in the northwestern part of the study area, as well as those walking or cycling in rural areas more generally; and
- People travelling along the road network, including minor roads and the A90.

[5] Angus Council (2024) Local Landscape Areas in Angus, Final Report. [Online] Available at: https://www.angus.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2024-04/Report%20109_24%20Local%20Landscape%20Areas%20in%20Angus_App%202.pdf. Yet to be formally adopted.

Selection of Representative Viewpoints for Assessment

7.4.24 This section sets out the viewpoints that are used to represent and assess the visual effects of the Proposed Development. The viewpoint list is a representative selection of locations agreed with the statutory consultees; it is not an exhaustive list of locations from which the Proposed Development would be visible.

A total of nine viewpoints were selected across the 3 km study area following analysis of the ZTV and engagement with consultees (see **Table 7.1: Summary of Consultation**). These viewpoints are all publicly accessible, as advocated by GLVIA3[6].

7.4.25 The viewpoints are listed in **Table 7.2: Assessment of Viewpoint Locations** and shown alongside the ZTVs in **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km** and **Figure 7.2b: Substation Screening Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**.

Table 7.2: Assessment of Viewpoint Locations

No.	Location	Grid Reference		Distance (km) from the Proposed Substation	Reasons for selection
1	Cairns, Balkello Hill	336184	739450	2.8 km northwest	Represents views to the southeast experienced by recreational receptors at the promoted viewpoint at the summit of Balkello Hill where expansive panoramic views are available.
2	South Balluderon	337581	737899	0.9 km west	Represents views to the east experienced by residential receptors and road users to the west of the Site around South Balluderon.
3	Balkemback Cottages	338367	738212	0.5 km north	Represents views to the south experienced by residential receptors and road users to the north of the Site around Balkemback.
4	Myreton of Claverhouse	339409	736749	0.9 km south	Represents views to the north and northwest experienced by residential receptors and road users to the southwest of Tealing.
5	North of Wynton	337566	737364	1.0 km west	Represents views to the east experienced by road users to the west of the Site. It is also representative of views experienced by nearby residential receptors around Wynton to the west.
6	Minor Road near Balnuith	339752	738138	0.6 km east	Represents views to the west experienced by recreational receptors on core path 207 and road users near Kirkton of Tealing and Balnuith.
7	Inveraldie	341765	737089	2.6 km east	Represents views to the west experienced by residential receptors within Inveraldie,
8	Emmock Road	340281	735242	2.6 km southeast	Represents views to the northwest experienced by road users on Emmock Road.
9	Minor Road west of Balnuith	339485	737671	0.2 km east	Represents views to the west experienced by road users near Balnuith.

[6] Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment (2013). *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, 3rd Edition (GLVIA3), Routledge

Settlements

7.4.26 Settlements are those defined as such within the relevant Local Development Plans for Angus Council (2016)[7] and Dundee City Council (2019)[8]. The settlement pattern across the study area is relatively sparse with small settlements and more isolated properties scattered along the minor road network.

7.4.27 The closest settlement to the Site is the hamlet Kirkton of Tealing, located 0.8 km to the east, approximately 0.5 km southwest of the larger settlement of Tealing. The villages of Inveraldie and Newbigging are located approximately 2.3 and 2.7km, respectively, to the east of the Site, either side of the A90. Other settlements within the study area include Bridgefoot and Strathmartine approximately 1.7 km to the south, and the northern extents of Dundee city at approximately 2.4 km, which occupies the southern edge of the study area.

7.4.28 Settlements within 3 km of the Proposed Development are listed in **Table 7.3: Settlements.**

Table 7.3: Settlements

Settlements (as defined in the LDP) within 3 km	Distance (km) from the Site	Status
Angus Council		
Tealing	1.3 km east	The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates widespread theoretical visibility across the entire settlement, from a distance of approximately 1.3 km to 2.6 km. **Considered in assessment.**
Kirkton of Tealing	0.8 km east	The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates theoretical visibility across this settlement, from a distance of approximately 0.8 km. Actual visibility would be reduced by the presence of buildings within the settlement and mixed vegetation that lines property boundaries, though open long-distance views are afforded from parts of the settlement. **Considered in assessment.**
Bridgefoot and Strathmartine	1.7 km south	The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates no theoretical visibility from these settlements. As such, effects on these settlements are unlikely to be significant. **Not considered further.**
Inveraldie	2.3 km southeast	The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates widespread theoretical visibility across this settlement, from a distance of approximately 2.3 km. Actual visibility would be reduced by the presence of buildings within the settlement, though open views are afforded from the western edge, looking towards the Site. **Considered in assessment.**
Newbigging	2.7 km east	The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates very limited theoretical visibility form this settlement, focussed on the outermost properties from a distance

[7] Angus Council, (2016). *Angus Local Development Plan.* [Online] Available at: https://www.angus.gov.uk/sites/angus-cms/files/Angus%20local%20development%20plan%20adopted%20September%202016.pdf [Accessed 26/03/24]

[8] Dundee City Council, (2019). *Dundee Local Development Plan* [Online]. Available at: https://www.dundeecity.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/local_development_plan_2019_for_web.pdf [Accessed: 26/03/24]

Settlements (as defined in the LDP) within 3 km	Distance (km) from the Site	Status
		of approximately 2.7 km. Given the distance and very limited overall visibility, effects on this settlement are unlikely to be significant. **Not considered further.**
Dundee City Council		
Dundee	2.4 km south	The majority of the settlement is located outwith the study area. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates very limited theoretical visibility from this settlement. Theoretical visibility is focused within the northwest edge of the settlement, at distances of approximately 2.8 – 5.6 km. Actual visibility would be further reduced by the presence of buildings within the settlement. Due to the very limited visibility and overall distance, effects on this settlement are unlikely to be significant. **Not considered further.**

Residential Properties

7.4.29 There are a number of individual residential properties scattered across the study area which are not located within a recognised settlement. The closest properties to the Site are the dwellings at Balkemback located directly adjacent to the northeastern Site boundary, and Balkemback Cottages located approximately 50 m to the north of the Site boundary. The majority of properties are located alongside the minor road network, in a relatively even pattern across the study area. There are fewer properties in the northern portion of the study area, on the slopes of the Sidlaw Hills, due to the more elevated nature of the area and presence of fewer roads.

7.4.30 Effects on residential visual amenity for residential properties within 500m of the Proposed Substation are considered further in **Appendix 7.2: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment**. Residential properties beyond 500m have been scoped out of the RVAA. Effects on residential visual amenity are also summarised in the Summary Section of this chapter.

Routes

7.4.31 Visibility from a route is not uniform along its entire length, as views of the surrounding landscape change as one moves along the route depending on the surrounding topography, buildings, structures, tree cover and vegetation.

7.4.32 Theoretical visibility of the Proposed Substation from routes across the study area is illustrated by **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km** and **Figure 7.2b: Substation Screening Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km.** The routes include roads (main roads and the minor road network) and recreational routes including core paths. There are no national recreation routes, such as promoted long-distance walking trails or National Cycle Network routes, located within the study area.

7.4.33 Routes within the study area are listed in **Table 7.4: Routes**. Where there is limited theoretical visibility, or where actual visibility from a route is likely to be limited due to localised screening, the routes have not been considered in the LVIA, as the likelihood for significant sequential effects is limited.

Table 7.4: Routes

Routes within 3 km	Distance (km) from the Proposed Substation	Theoretical visibility of the Proposed Substation (ZTV coverage) and other considerations to determine if the route is carried forward for detailed assessment
Roads		
Minor road network	< 0.1 km – 3.0 km	There are several minor roads which travel through the study area, providing links to the A90 and settlements. An unclassified road flanks the Site directly to the east and to the north, at a distance of less than 0.1km. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of**

Routes within 3 km	Distance (km) from the Proposed Substation	Theoretical visibility of the Proposed Substation (ZTV coverage) and other considerations to determine if the route is carried forward for detailed assessment
		Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km) indicates widespread visibility on the minor road network within the study area, particularly north, east and west. **Considered within assessment.**
A90	2.5 km east	The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates theoretical visibility from the entirety of this route (approximately 4km) as it passes through the eastern extents of the study area. Directly east of the Site, near Tealing, the road is lined by coniferous trees and shrubs, which limit outward visibility for approximately 1.0 km. The majority of the route remains open in views, though they are focussed in the direction of travel - broadly north and south, and are experienced for a short period of time given the speed of travel on the main road. Given the minimum distance of visibility at 2.5km, the limited portion of the overall route that is within the study area, and the oblique nature of views towards the Site, effects on this route are unlikely to be significant. **Not considered further.**
Recreational routes		
Core Path 207 (Angus Council) Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith	0.6 km east	The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates theoretical visibility across the length of this route, where open views are afforded. **Considered in assessment.**
Core Path 210 (Angus Council) Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon	1.1 km northwest	The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates intermittent theoretical visibility from this route, primarily focussed within 1.5 – 2.6 km from the Site, extending across approximately half of the route as it passes through the young Balkello Woodland. The part of the route closest to the Site indicates no visibility, however open views in the direction of the Site are afforded from the southern slopes of Balkello Hill. **Considered in assessment.**
Core Path 208 (Angus Council) Prieston to Glen Ogilvie	1.6 km north	The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates theoretical visibility along the portion of this route that is closest to the Site, from a minimum distance of 1.3 km to 2.2 km. Theoretical visibility is indicated along approximately one third of the route length, before the route travels through the valley between Gallow Hill and Craigowl Hill and visibility is obscured. Open views are afforded from the southern section of the route. **Considered in assessment.**
Core Path 206 (Angus Council) Tealing to A928	2.1 km northeast	The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates visibility along part of this route, at a minimum distance of 1.8 km to 2.8 km. Given the distance and presence of intervening vegetation, actual visibility from this route would be limited, and effects on this route are unlikely to be significant. **Not considered further.**
Core Path 204 (Angus Council) Brighty to Todhills	3.3 km northeast	The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates theoretical visibility for the length of this route, from a minimum distance of 2.9 km to beyond 3 km. Given the intervening distance, effects on this route are unlikely to be significant. **Not considered further.**

Routes within 3 km	Distance (km) from the Proposed Substation	Theoretical visibility of the Proposed Substation (ZTV coverage) and other considerations to determine if the route is carried forward for detailed assessment
Core Paths (Dundee City Council):4: City Centre - Bridgefoot 15a: Birkhill - Bridgefoot link 15c: Clatto Path 16: Clatto - St Mary's Link	2.7 km – 3.0 km southwest	The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates very limited theoretical visibility from these Core Paths, which are joined. From the majority of routes around the Baldragon/ Clatto Country Park area, no visibility is indicated. Theoretical visibility is indicated at a minimum distance of approximately 2.9 km from route 15c: Clatto Path as it passes north of Clatto Country Park. Actual visibility would be reduced by buildings within Dundee City. Due to the intervening distance and overall limited visibility, effects on these routes are unlikely to be significant. **Not considered further.**

Future Baseline in the Absence of the Proposed Development

7.4.34 In the absence of the Proposed Development, it is likely that the land would continue under the same land use and the character of the Site is therefore likely to continue as a farmland with arable land use. However, the landscape and visual amenity of the study area is likely to be influenced by a number of 'forces for change'. Forces for change are those factors affecting the evolution of the landscape and which may, consequently, affect the perception of the study area in the near or distant future. Although prediction of these is necessarily speculative, those of particular relevance are discussed below.

7.4.35 Settlement is likely to continue to locally change the nature of the study area, particularly given the Site's proximity to the city of Dundee, creating pressure for new housing. A number of small settlements are located in close proximity to each other, with potential future expansion of settlements, even if small in scale, likely to increase the presence of settlement in the east of the study area. Changes in farming and land management practices, driven by policy regimes or climate change, may affect the appearance of the agricultural landscape, for example the further proliferation of polytunnels. As farmers diversify income and seek opportunities to generate energy for domestic and commercial use, interest in solar energy and small-scale wind energy development may continue.

Implications of Climate Change for Baseline Conditions

7.4.36 The UK Climate Projections (2018) for Scotland project that by 2050, summer will become hotter with decreased rainfall, while winter will become colder with increased rainfall. The increase in winter rainfall is expected to be lower for the east of Scotland in comparison to the west[9].

7.4.37 The Landscape Institute's Position Statement on Climate Change[10] acknowledges that changes in average temperatures, precipitation and extreme weather events will have an effect on the landscape. However, whilst a change in rainfall and rising temperatures are anticipated, it is not considered that this will appreciably change the baseline landscape conditions.

7.4.38 The Angus Council Local Climate Impacts Profile, 2nd edition (LCLIP) (2012) highlights the regions vulnerability to severe weather events and the impact it has on infrastructure, based on the 2009 Met Office Climate Projections and analysis of severe weather in the council area from 2009-12. It notes that the most frequently experienced severe weather in Angus was high winds, heavy rain, and heavy snow – all of which '*significantly affect infrastructure*'[11]. Damage to infrastructure, which includes roads, railways and communications networks, was noted as the second largest affected

[9] Adaption Scotland (2021). *Climate Projections for Scotland*. [Online] Available at: https://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/application/files/1316/3956/5418/LOW_RES_4656_Climate_Projections_report_SINGLE_PAGE_DEC21.pdf

[10] Landscape Institute (2021). *How Landscape Practice Can Respond to the Climate Crisis*. [Online] Available at: https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2021/04/12510-LANDSCAPE-2030_v6.pdf

[11] Angus Council (2012). Angus Council Local Climate Impacts Profile. [Online] Available at: https://www.angus.gov.uk/sites/default/files/LCLIPv2_0.pdf

service. The damage includes structural and access issues as a result of fallen trees/ windblown forestry and damage to road surfaces. An updated LCLIP based on the 2018 Climate Projections has not been provided.

7.4.39 A number of the aforementioned 'forces for change' are likely to occur as consequence of climate change, and from the actions responding to climate change. Potential physical and perceptible long-term changes to the landscape may occur, such as changes in soils and vegetation, and the distribution of agricultural land use and forestry.

Design Considerations

7.4.40 Policy 11(e)i and ii of NPF4 sets out that project design and mitigation for energy developments should demonstrate how significant landscape and visual impacts are addressed, stating that "*where appropriate design mitigation has been applied, they will generally be considered to be acceptable*".

7.4.41 The Site location has been informed by the objective of mitigating environmental, including landscape and visual constraints, balanced against technical and cost considerations. In comparison to other Site location options, the chosen Site is close to fewer residential properties and is sited on flat terrain which mitigates flood risk and affords suitable access. Refer to **Chapter 4: Consideration of Alternatives**.

7.4.42 The design of the Proposed Development aims to reduce the visual impact by introducing blocks of native woodland around the substation compounds, which would be planted on bunds to increase their screening potential. Given the relatively flat elevation of the Site and its immediate surrounds, the earthworks and woodland would help reduce visibility towards the Site. Design mitigation is discussed further in Section 7.6.

7.5 Development Considered in the Cumulative Assessment

7.5.1 Operational and under construction developments form part of the baseline for the LVIA and therefore inform the 'primary' LVIA assessment. Proposed developments within the study area that are considered reasonably foreseeable to the Applicant are considered within the assessment of potential future cumulative effects, as they may give rise to different potential future cumulative baseline scenarios. Reasonably foreseeable projects include those with planning consent, with valid planning applications, or other projects where sufficient information is available to inform a cumulative assessment.

7.5.2 The assessment of cumulative landscape and visual effects will be undertaken using a staged approach, summarised as follows:

- Cumulative assessment of potential in-combination effects of the Proposed Development together with the Associated SSEN Transmission Developments. The Associated SSEN Transmission Developments are set out in

- **Table** 7.5**: Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, other SSEN Transmission Developments and other Third Party Developments considered in the cumulative assessment** and in **Appendix 5.1: Cumulative Developments**; and
- Cumulative assessment of potential in-combination effects of the Proposed Development together with other SSEN Transmission and 3rd party developments within the study area. Other consented and proposed developments within the study area that are being proposed by SSEN are considered as 'Other SSEN Transmission Development' and any other consented and proposed developments within the study area and are considered as 'Other Development', as set out in

- **Table** 7.5**: Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, other SSEN Transmission Developments and other Third Party Developments considered in the cumulative assessment .**

7.5.3

7.5.4 **Table** 7.5**: Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, other SSEN Transmission Developments and other Third Party Developments considered in the cumulative assessment** lists all developments that are pertinent for consideration in the cumulative assessment.

Table 7.5: Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, other SSEN Transmission Developments and other Third Party Developments considered in the cumulative assessment

Name	Distance (km) from the Proposed Development Site	Status
Associated SSEN Transmission Developments to be included in the assessment of cumulative effects		
Proposed Kintore to Tealing 400kV OHL (LT455)	Overlap with the Site	Proposed
Alyth to Tealing tie-in	Overlap with the Site	Proposed
Westfield to Tealing tie-in	Overlap with the Site	Proposed
Emmock to Tealing tie-in	Overlap with the Site	Proposed
Other SSEN Transmission Developments to be included in the assessment of cumulative effects		
Alyth to Tealing (YT1/YT2) 275kV OHL Upgrade (to 400kV)	1.4 km to the northwest	Proposed
Tealing to Westfield (TW1/TW2) 275kV OHL Upgrade (to 400kV)	<0.1 km to the southwest	Proposed
Other Third Party Developments to be included in the assessment of cumulative effects		
Myreton Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	1.1 km to the southeast	Proposed
Balnuith BESS	0.5 km to the southeast	Consented
Fithie Energy Park	<0.1 km to the southeast	Proposed

7.6 Mitigation and Monitoring

Embedded Mitigation

7.6.1 Topic-specific embedded mitigation (mitigation achieved through design) is outlined below. Details of the landscape design are set out in **Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development**, and illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design.**

7.6.2 LV1: Proposed bunding and planting. The landscape design includes nine earth bunds ranging in height from 1.5 m to 10 m, located to the north, south, east and west of the Proposed Substation. The principles of this landscape design are to help screen the Proposed Substation at both year 0 (bare earth bunds) and year 10 (earth bunds planted with woodland which would have started to mature). The landscape design would also help to compensate the loss of any landscape features, including agricultural fields and gappy hedgerows within the Site. The landscape design has been designed to help better integrate the Proposed Substation into the landscape.

Applied Mitigation

7.6.3 The assessment recognises that environmental considerations were taken into account during the design process. Standard good practice measures will be implemented during construction and operation of the Proposed Development, and are detailed in SSEN Transmission's General Environmental Management Plans (GEMPs) (refer to **Chapter 5: EIA Process and Methodology**).

7.6.4 In accordance with the conditions of contract between the Applicant and the Principal Contractor (see **Chapter 5: EIA Process and Methodology**) a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be produced in discussion with statutory stakeholders, prior to the commencement of the construction of the Proposed Development. It is anticipated that the CEMP will also be secured through a suitably worded planning condition. The following will be key features of the CEMP:

- Existing landscape features such as hedgerows, woodland, tree belts and stone dyke field enclosures will be retained as far as practical;
- Any disturbance to or temporary removal of existing field boundaries (e.g. hedgerows or fences) will be undertaken sensitively to ensure successful reinstatement of these features following completion of construction activities;
- Construction vehicles will not track across undisturbed areas outside their defined working areas and access corridor;

- Materials and machinery will be stored tidily during the works and will not be left in place for longer than required for construction purposes to minimise effects on views and visual amenity;
- Following the introduction of the main components of the Proposed Development, construction works (e.g. construction working areas, access tracks) and previously disturbed areas will be restored and revegetated during the construction phase;
- Topsoil, and the seedbank within it, will be carefully stripped and will be stored in areas where it will not be disturbed or tracked upon in low uncompacted mounds. Stored topsoil will be used for the progressive restoration of disturbed areas in line with the landscape mitigation proposals shown on **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. Soft materials will be used to regrade slopes prior to promotion of natural recolonisation of vegetation;
- Seeding will be undertaken using locally native species of plants, and to tie in with adjacent vegetation types, where considered appropriate and essential to prevent erosion; and
- On completion of the construction phase, all equipment and temporary infrastructure not required for future operational use will be dismantled and removed, including removal of construction waste and its appropriate disposal.

Table 7.6: Applied Mitigation

Mitigation Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
LV2: Adherence to all relevant SSEN Transmission GEMPs, including soil management, working in sensitive habitats, and restoration.	Construction	Principal contractor
LV3: Preparation and implementation of CEMP which shall include soil management, ecological management and general construction practices.	Construction	Principal contractor

Further Survey Requirements and Monitoring

Table 7.7: Monitoring

Monitoring Measure	Project Stage/Timing	Responsibility
Survey and monitoring of the proposed landscape design, and replacement planting where required, to ensure the implemented planting successfully establishes and the predicted mitigation of landscape and visual effects is delivered.	Post-construction on an annual basis for five years.	Principal contractor

7.7 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects - Construction

7.7.1 The assessment of effects is based on the project description as outlined in **Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development**. Unless otherwise stated, potential effects identified are considered to be adverse.

Potential Sources of Construction Effects

7.7.2 During the proposed approximate three-year construction period, there would be landscape effects arising from the presence of partially constructed infrastructure and construction activities on Site (as described in **Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development**). Effects occurring during the construction phase are considered to be short-term and reversible unless otherwise stated. Potential sources of effects during the construction period include:

- topsoil stripping and stockpiling (across the Site in phases);
- earthworks to form the access and install the culvert;
- site levelling and laying of hardcore for the compound and offices;
- excavation and fill to create the platform, and drainage features;
- formation of earthwork bunds to establish early screening;
- erection of control building;
- steel work supporting the electrical equipment;

- installation of the transformers, conductors and associated electrical equipment;
- use of lighting during hours of darkness/dusk, notably during autumn and winter;
- removal of temporary compound and restoration of disturbed areas; and
- implementation and establishment of remaining landscape planting.

Predicted Construction Effects

Landscape Effects – Construction

The Site

Table 7.8: Construction Effects on the Site

The site
Baseline Description
The Site is described from paragraphs **7.4.4 – 7.4.7.**
Sensitivity
The Site forms part of a medium-scale, open landscape, which contains a simple agricultural land cover pattern with occasional boundary trees in the west and south, which are not expected to be affected by the Proposed Development. Existing OHLs cross the southern portion of the Site, exerting a human influence and reducing susceptibility to the type of development proposed. Therefore, susceptibility of the Site is judged to be **low.** There are no national or local landscape designations located within the Site. Therefore, the overall value is judged to be **low**. Taking into account the judgements of susceptibility and value, the sensitivity of the Site is judged to be **low**.
Magnitude of Change during Construction
Physical effects on the Site are likely to arise from the introduction of construction activities for the Proposed Development. The main construction activities are outlined in paragraph 7.7.2. Generally, vegetation clearance would be limited as the Site has little in the way of vegetation beyond agricultural fields and some low boundary hedgerows. Earthworks would be extensive across the Site. Construction works may extend into hours of darkness in the winter months, when construction lighting may be visible. Overall, there would be a large change from rural farmland to an extensive construction site. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. The earth bunds would be developed as the construction phase progresses and would therefore increasingly screen construction activity within the Site. However, any planting would not be effective at screening views during construction, and construction activity would still be notable within the Site. Construction effects are considered to be short term (approximately three years) in nature and partly reversible, in that some areas affected by the construction (e.g., temporary compounds) would be restored to their pre-existing condition as agricultural land. However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development and associated earthworks would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction disturbance would be restored to pre-existing conditions and the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening (bunds and woodland planting), would be implemented. The scale of change would be large, and would be experienced within the Site, which is judged to be a small geographical extent. The magnitude of change is judged to be **high.**
Effect and Significance during Construction
The effect of construction on the Site is judged to be **Major (significant).**

LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland

Table 7.9: Construction Effects on LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland

LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland
Baseline Description
Within the study area, this LCT is found as one unit which covers the eastern, southern and western extents of the study area. The LCT extends to approximately 1.1 km north of the Proposed Substation, where it transitions to the neighbouring LCT 382 – Lowland Hill Ranges. The entirety of the Proposed Development is located within this LCT. Key characteristics of the LCT include: • *"Extensive area of lowland farmland running parallel to the coastline, generally sloping from Sidlaws and Forfar Hills in northwest to near sea level in the southeast;*

LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland

- *Dominated by productive agricultural land, it has an open, medium-scale character which is predominantly productive arable land use with simple geometric field patterns;*
- *Low woodland cover, except on large estates which have pine shelter belts and hedgerows, and along river corridors. Where located on the slopes it reinforces the change in gradient;*
- *Variety of historic sites from different eras ranging from prehistoric, Roman to Medieval, including castles, a number of historic estates and designed gardens which create a rich diverse character and strong local cultural identity;*
- *Dispersed settlement pattern, including some suburban development which extends outwith the historic settlement confines;*
- *Infrequent single and small clusters of a range of domestic and medium scale commercial turbines along the elevated slopes, prominent due to their elevation and the lack of significant woodland cover; and*
- *Variety of views from within the landscape, but typically, given the broad fall of slope to the east, there is a strong visual relationship with views along the coast and wide panoramas out to open sea. Intervisibility across the Tay firth to the Fife coast is pronounced around Dundee and reduces in clarity with distance and prominence further north."*[12]

There is a strong presence of contemporary human influence within the LCT. This includes the settlements of Tealing, Bridgefoot and Strathmartine, scattered properties and large-scale farmsteads. Other human influence includes the A90 main road, which cuts across the eastern extents of the study area. There are also a number of domestic and medium-scale wind turbines across the LCT, including those within the Site (Balkemback Farm, two turbines at 46.5 m to tip).

Existing electricity transmission infrastructure is located within the LCT, including the operational Tealing Substation and adjacent Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substation, located to the southwest of Kirkton of Tealing. Several existing OHLs pass through the LCT, converging at Tealing Substation. This includes the three 275kV OHLs and four 132kV OHLs.

Sensitivity

The simple pattern of landcover with limited woodland, and the medium-scale and openness of the landscape indicate a lower susceptibility to the type of development proposed. The existing prominence of electricity infrastructure including overhead lines and substations further indicates a lower susceptibility. The susceptibility is therefore judged to be **low**.

There are no national or local landscape designations located within the parts of the LCT within the study area. Therefore, the overall value is judged to be **low**.

Taking into account the judgments of susceptibility and value, the sensitivity of the LCT is judged to be **low**.

Magnitude of Change during Construction

Physical effects on this LCT would arise through the construction phase of the Proposed Development and the construction of any associated infrastructure within the Site, and passing points along the Emmock Road (proposed construction route – the U322. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last approximately three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. The earth bunds would be developed as the construction phase progresses and would therefore increasingly screen construction activity within the Site. However, construction activity would remain visible behind the bunds, as planting would not become effective for several years.

Construction of the Proposed Development would lead to physical disturbance and activity across the Site, including construction of access tracks across fields and a construction compound, with associated fencing, equipment, lighting, signage and other temporary features. Generally, vegetation clearance would be limited as the Site has little in the way of vegetation beyond agricultural fields. The presence of construction activity would also be experienced from the landscape surrounding the Site, resulting in perceptual effects on landscape character. With distance, construction activity would be screened. Construction works may extend into hours of darkness in the winter months, when construction lighting may be visible across the wider landscape. Overall, there would be a large change from rural farmland to an extensive construction site. Construction activity associated with the creation of passing points is likely to be small scale and temporary in nature.

Construction effects are considered short term (approximately three years) in nature and partly reversible, in that some areas affected by the construction compounds would be restored to their pre-existing condition as agricultural land. However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction disturbance would be

[12] NatureScot (2019) SNH National Landscape Character Assessment. Landscape Character Type 387: Dipslope Farmland. [Online] Available at: https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/LCA/LCT%20387%20-%20Dipslope%20Farmland%20-%20final%20pdf.pdf

LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland
restored to pre-existing conditions and the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening, would be implemented. The scale of change is judged to be large within the area defined by the minor road to the north and west of the Site, by minor road at Balnuith in the east, and by the low ridge at Hillhouse and existing substations in the south and southeast. Beyond this area, the scale of change will reduce due to screening provided by landform, vegetation and buildings.
Effect and Significance during Construction
The effect of construction on this LCT is judged to be **Moderate (Significant)** within the area defined by the minor road to the north and west of the Site, the minor road at Balnuith in the east, and by the low ridge at Hillhouses and existing substations in the south and southeast. Beyond this area, the impact on the landscape would not be significant, due to increased screening provided by landform, vegetation and buildings.

LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges

Table 7.10: Construction Effects on LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges

LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges
Baseline Description
Within the study area, this LCT is found as one unit which covers an area of low hills to the north. It covers the Sidlaw Hills which extend from Perth to Forfar, reaching a maximum elevation of 455 m AOD at the summit of Craigowl Hill in the north of the study area. The LCT is flanked by LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland to the south, and is approximately 0.7 km north of the Site at its closest point. Key characteristics of the LCT include: • "*The Sidlaw and Ochil Hills comprise hard volcanic rocks which appear as relatively uniform ridgelines orientated southwest to northeast, contributing to the much wider strategic grain of landscape character defined by the Highland Boundary Fault geology;* • *Recognisable shapes, peaks and slopes, and ridge profiles, the presence of which is emphasised by their location set within low lying agricultural landscape to the north and south;* • *Short burns and rivers flowing from dramatic, short steep glens;* • *Several large glens through the hills;* • *Often distinctive and conspicuous scarp and dipslopes;* • *Generally open medium scale landscapes of almost conical summits dominated by grass moorland and upland pasture;* • *Sweeping patchwork of regular but not geometric patterns on the dipslopes;* • *Some areas of extensive forestry;* • *Occasional vertical features such as navigational and telecom masts, follies, and wind turbines which appear prominent in these elevated locations;* • *Popular use for informal recreation by nearby large centres of population;* • *A sense of relative tranquillity;* • *Importance as a backdrop to many settlements in the surrounding low-lying agricultural landscapes; and* • *Views within, across and up to this character type.*"[13] There is little evidence of contemporary human influence within the LCT, beyond occasional scattered properties and the presence of telecommunication masts at the summits of several hills, including at the top of Craigowl Hill (455 m AOD). The northwestern extents of this LCT are covered by the proposed Sidlaws Local Landscape Area (LLA). The designation incorporates a number of distinctive hills that are popular for recreation with strong cultural heritage associations, and within the study area includes the summit of Balkello Hill.[14] .
Sensitivity

[13] NatureScot (2019) SNH National Landscape Character Assessment. Landscape Character Type 382: Lowland Hill Ranges. [Online] Available at: https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/LCA/LCT%20382%20-%20Lowland%20Hill%20Ranges%20-%20final%20pdf.pdf

[14] Angus Council (2024) Local Landscape Areas in Angus, Final Report. [Online] Available at: https://www.angus.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2024-04/Report%20109_24%20Local%20Landscape%20Areas%20in%20Angus_App%202.pdf. Yet to be formally adopted.

LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges
The distinctive landform of medium-scale hills form a distinctive skyline and backdrop to the surrounding lower-lying areas, indicating a higher susceptibility to the type of development proposed. Furthermore, the general lack of human influence in the LCT also increases the susceptibility of the landscape to the Proposed Development. Overall, the susceptibility is therefore judged to be **high.** The Sidlaws LLA, a proposed locally designated landscape, is partly located within this LCT in the northwest of the study area. There are no other landscape designations located within the remaining parts of the LCT. Therefore, the overall value is judged to be **medium**. Taking into account the judgments of susceptibility and value, the sensitivity of the LCT is judged to be **medium**.
Magnitude of Change during Construction
No construction would take place within this LCT. However, perceptual effects would result from visibility of construction activities at distances of greater than approximately 1.1 km. These construction activities are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. The earth bunds would be developed as the construction phase progresses and would therefore increasingly screen construction activity within the Site. However, construction activity would remain visible behind the bunds, as planting would not become effective for several years. There would be visibility of construction activity from some parts of this LCT, including excavation works, vehicle movements, and presence of construction machinery etc. In addition, construction works may extend into hours of darkness in the winter months, when construction lighting may be visible. However, construction activity would be visible at distances of greater than 1.1 km. Construction effects are considered partly reversible, in that areas affected by the construction compounds would be restored to their pre-existing condition as agricultural land. Visibility of construction activity would also cease once the Proposed Development is built. However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, any construction disturbance would be restored to pre-existing conditions and landscape screening of the Proposed Development would be implemented. The scale of change is judged to be small and the geographical extent is judged to be large, particularly from site-facing slopes in the north. The magnitude of change during construction would be **medium** from the southern slopes of Balkello Hill and Craigowl Hill, but would reduce to negligible with distance**.**
Effect and Significance during Construction
The effects of construction on this LCT would be perceptual and are judged to be **Moderate (Significant)** from the southern slopes of Balkello Hill and Craigowl Hill, but **Negligible (Not Significant**) elsewhere.

Visual Effects – Construction

Effects on Visual Receptors at Viewpoints

Table 7.11: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill

Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
336184	739450	N/A	382: Lowland Hill Ranges	Sidlaw LLA	2.4 km northwest
Baseline Description					
This viewpoint is located at the OS promoted viewpoint at the summit of Balkello Hill (397m AOD). Due to its elevated nature, this viewpoint is afforded panoramic long-distance views across the Sidlaw Hills to the north and the Tay coastline to the south and southeast. Views towards the Site in the southeast look out over the lower-lying agricultural land to the south of the Sidlaw Hills. The foreground of the view is occupied by the rocky scrubland on the slopes of the hill. Large areas of young woodland are also visible on the lower slopes. The entirety of the Site is visible in the middle distance, surrounded by low-lying, gently undulating fields. A small number of farmsteads are scattered throughout this lower-lying land. It is evident that this undulating agricultural land slightly drops in elevation towards the coast in the southeast. Similar views would be experienced from the southern and southeastern slopes of Balkello Hill, including along part of the track to the summit. In the far distance beyond the Site, the coastline of Broughty Ferry and Monifieth, and the mouth of the River Tay can be seen. The city of Dundee, also forms a notable feature to the south. Existing energy, electrical and telecommunications infrastructure is visible from this viewpoint. To the north, the operational Ark Hill wind farm (6 turbines at 81 m tip height) is visible on the rounded Ark Hill (339m AOD) in the middle distance. To the northeast, four masts located at the summit of Craigowl Hill (455 m AOD) are visible. The two wind turbines (46.5 m tip height) associated with Balkemback Farm are located within the Site and are visible on the lower lying agricultural land to the southeast. In addition, several other scattered wind turbines are visible from the summit of this hill. Several existing 275kV and 132kv OHLs are visible from the summit. The closest OHL (Alyth to Tealing 275 kV) is visible running towards the east, but disappears from view below the southern slopes of Balkello Hill between the viewpoint and the Site. The operational Tealing Substation, adjacent Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substation, and polytunnels near Myreton form prominent features in the middle distance, seen just behind the Site. With the exception of the masts at Craigowl Hill, all other infrastructure appears to be backclothed by landform due to the elevated nature of the viewpoint.					
Sensitivity					
This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by recreational receptors whose interest is likely to be focussed on the surrounding landscape. Recreational receptors are considered to be of **high** susceptibility to changes in the view. This is a well-used and promoted viewpoint which is afforded panoramic views. It is also located within the proposed Sidlaw LLA landscape designation. The value of this view is judged to be **high**. Taking into account the judgments of susceptibility and value, the overall sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint are judged to be **high**.					
Magnitude of Change during Construction					
The construction of the Proposed Development would be seen from a distance of 2.4 km in elevated views from the northwest. Construction activity, including the presence of machinery, earthworks and creation of bunding, vehicle movements, fencing and lighting at night would be visible on the lower-lying agricultural fields in views from this viewpoint. All construction activity would be backclothed by landform, and would occupy a small horizontal field of the views afforded from this panoramic viewpoint. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site. Construction effects are considered partly reversible, in that some construction effects would completely cease once construction is complete (e.g., use of construction machinery and lighting). However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening. The scale of change is judged to be small and the geographical extent is judged to be small. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction would be **low.**					
Effect and Significance during Construction					

Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is high, and the magnitude of change is low. Drawing on professional judgement, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant),** due to the overall small scale of change in views**.**

Table 7.12: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon

Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
337581	737899	N/A	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	0.7 km west
Baseline Description					
This viewpoint is located on a minor road which runs between Bridgefoot and North Balluderon. The eastern side of the road is lined with a low stone wall and the west side, by a post and wire fence. Occasional individual trees line the road, though views are largely open across the gently sloping fields in the southeast. Views towards the Site in the east, look over sloping fields that occupy the foreground. The sloping landform, and the presence of a boundary wall in the middle distance partially screen views of the Site. Several trees and shrubs are seen above the curved profile of the field, as it drops in elevation towards the Site. The two existing wind turbines located on the Site are seen set against the skyline. Other existing infrastructure is visible from this viewpoint. Most prominent is the operational 275kV Alyth to Tealing OHL which crosses the landscape to the south of the Site. The OHL is seen extending across the view to the southeast and southwest of the viewpoint. The towers of this OHL appears to break the skyline, however the lower extents of the towers appear to be backclothed by distant landform. The 275kV Tealing to Westfield OHL is seen in long distance easterly views, beyond the Site. It appears partially obscured by the gently rising landform in the foreground of the viewpoint Distant views to the southeast feature the undulating fields which rise in elevation on the approach to Dundee. Long-distance views across the low lying, sloping landscape are afforded to the west, and to the northwest, the landform rises to meet the prominent summit of Balkello Hill (397m AOD) and Auchterhouse Hill (426m AOD).					
Sensitivity					
This viewpoint represents users of the local road network and residential receptors in nearby properties located along the minor road. Residential receptors, whose attention is focused on their surroundings, are considered to be of **high** susceptibility to changes in the view. Road users are considered to be of low susceptibility to changes in the view, due to the transient nature in which views are experienced. The viewpoint is not located within any designated landscapes. However, long distance views are afforded, including towards the prominent ridgeline of the Sidlaw Hills in the north. Overall, the value of this view is judged to be **low.** Taking into account the judgments of susceptibility and value, the overall sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint are judged to be **medium**.					
Magnitude of Change during Construction					
The construction of the Proposed Development would be seen from a distance of 0.7 km in views from the west. Construction activity, including the presence of machinery earthworks and creation of bunding, vehicle movements, fencing and lighting at night would be visible from this viewpoint behind the intervening landform of sloping fields. The upper slopes of the field in the north would help screen some of the lower-level construction activity in the north of the Site. However, views of lower- level construction activity would be visible in the southern extents of the Site. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site. Construction effects are considered partly reversible, in that some construction effects would completely cease once construction is complete (e.g., use of construction machinery and lighting). However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening. The scale of change is judged to be medium and the geographical extent is judged to be small. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction would be **low.**					
Effect and Significance during Construction					
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is medium. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**					

Table 7.13: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages

Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
338367	738212	N/A	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	0.1 km north

Baseline Description

This viewpoint is located on a minor road that flanks the Site to the north, near the property of Dunian. The view is representative of views experienced by residential receptors along the minor road, including at Dunian and Balkemback Cottages. It is also representative of views experienced by road users travelling along the road.

The road is lined with a low stone wall, with no roadside vegetation between the viewpoint and Site. Views towards the Site in the south, overlook a foreground of arable fields. In the distance, deciduous riparian vegetation along the Fithie Burn marks the southern boundary of the Site, before the land gently rises towards Dundee in the south. The rising landscape in the distance obscures views to the city.

The two turbines within the Site are seen at a relatively close distance in open, unobscured views. Operational 275kV towers and OHLs can be seen breaking the skyline in the middle distance to the southeast and southwest, though they are primarily backclothed in the direction of the Site by distant landform.

Views to the north are foreshortened by the rising landform of the Sidlaw Hills, and vegetation surrounding the residential property directly north, adjacent to the road. Electricity infrastructure is seen across the landscape, with OHLs visible to the northeast, southeast and southwest. The operational Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations are also a notable feature visible in the middle distance, in views to the southeast. These substations are partially screened by vegetation. Polytunnels near Myreton are visible in the middle distance, alongside the Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations.

Similar views of the Site are experienced for approximately 0.9 km along the minor road when travelling between Balkemback Cottages and South Balluderon. Further east and west of the viewpoint, views towards the Sidlaw Hills in the north open up.

Sensitivity

This viewpoint represents users of the local road network and nearby residential receptors. Residential receptors, whose attention are focused on their surroundings, are considered to be of **high** susceptibility to changes in the view. Road users are considered to be of low susceptibility to changes in the view, due to the transient nature in which views are experienced.

The viewpoint is not located within any designated landscapes, however views of open countryside are afforded. The presence of existing overhead lines and wind turbines detract from the scenic quality. Therefore, the value of this view is judged to be **low**.

Taking into account the judgments of susceptibility and value, the overall sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint are judged to be **medium**.

Magnitude of Change during Construction

The construction of the Proposed Development would be seen from a distance of 0.1 km in views from the north. Views of construction activity would be visible across the Site. Construction activity, including the presence of machinery, earthworks and creation of bunding, vehicle movements, fencing and lighting at night would be visible in the open views afforded from this viewpoint. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds in the north of the Site (1.5-10m in height) would help screen some of the remaining construction activity within the Site.

Construction effects are considered partly reversible, in that some construction effects would completely cease once construction is complete (e.g., use of construction machinery and lighting). However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening.

The scale of change is judged to be large and the geographical extent is judged to be medium. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction would be **high.**

Effect and Significance during Construction

It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is high. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Moderate (Significant).**

Table 7.14: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse

Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
339409	736749	N/A	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	0.4 km southeast

Baseline Description

This viewpoint is located on the minor road near Myrton of Claverhouse to the south of the Site. It is located at the junction of two minor roads, and represents views experienced by residential receptors at Myreton of Claverhouse and North Mains of Baldovan, and users of the local road network.

Views towards the Site in the northwest are focussed on the prominent profile of the southern Sidlaw Hills which extend across a large horizontal field of view in the middle to far distance. These hills form a distinctive skyline, enclosing the view. Craigowl Hill (455 m AOD) is seen rising to the highest elevation, with several tall masts visible at the summit.

The foreground of the view is comprised of agricultural fields, defined by post and wire fencing to the south, east and west. Two wind turbines (46.5 m tip height) associated with Balkemback Farm are visible in the middle distance, completely backclothed by distant landform. In the middle distance, riparian vegetation along the Fithie Burn partially obscures views towards the Site. Local distribution overhead lines are visible in the immediate foreground of the view along the eastern boundary of the fields, adjacent to the minor road.

Several existing 275 kV OHLs are visible in views towards the Site. This includes the OHL which cuts across the southern extents of the Site and the OHL to the north of the Site. In the direction of the Site, the steel lattice towers associated with these OHLs are entirely backclothed by the distant landform of the Sidlaw Hills. However, the towers appear to sit partially against the skyline in views to the north and further west.

Views east are limited due to the presence of properties and forestry around Tealing Substation and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substation immediately adjacent. Views west are more open, with North Mains of Baldovan visible in the middle distance. Views south are open, however long-distance views are restricted by rising landform. Another 275kV OHL forms a prominent feature along this low ridgeline.

Sensitivity

This viewpoint represents users of the local road network and nearby residential receptors. Residential receptors, whose attention is focused on their surroundings, are considered to be of **high** susceptibility to changes in the view. Road users are considered to be of low susceptibility to changes in the view, due to the transient nature in which views are experienced.

The viewpoint is not located within any designated landscapes, however does have views towards the notable Sidlaw Hills. Therefore, the value of this view is judged to be **medium**.

Taking into account the judgments of susceptibility and value, the overall sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint are judged to be **medium**.

Magnitude of Change during Construction

The construction of the Proposed Development would be seen from a distance of 0.4 km in views from the south. Construction activity, including the presence of machinery, earthworks and creation of bunding, vehicle movements, fencing and lighting at night would be visible in the open views afforded from this viewpoint. Views of construction activity would be visible across the Site, and are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site.

The riparian vegetation along the Fithie Burn may help provide some filtering of views when trees are in leaf in the summer months, however would only filter lower level activity. Much of the Site would remain visible through this vegetation in the winter months.

Construction effects are considered partly reversible, in that some construction effects would completely cease once construction is complete (e.g., use of construction machinery and lighting). However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening.

The scale of change is judged to be medium and the geographical extent is judged to be medium. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction would be **medium.**

Effect and Significance during Construction

It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is medium. Based on professional judgment, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**

Table 7.15: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton

Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
337566	737364	N/A	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	0.9 km west
Baseline Description					
This viewpoint is located on a minor road which is lined with a low post and wire fence on the eastern side and unlined on the western side. The foreground of the view in all directions is occupied by surrounding fields. Views towards the Site in the east, are open and long ranging visibility is afforded across the adjacent fields. The two wind turbines within the Site are visible in the middle distance, breaking the skyline. The OHLs cross the view to the south of the Site and extend to the far distance, with steel lattice towers seen to break the skyline. Deciduous and coniferous trees and shrubs are scattered across the close to middle distance landscape, along field boundaries. In views south, a group of deciduous trees and shrubs line the road in the immediate foreground. Beyond, the operational 275kV Tealing to Westfield OHL is seen crossing the minor road in the close distance. The OHL can be seen extending across the landscape east to west, to the middle and far distance view. The gently rising landform on the approach to Dundee limits far distance views south. Looking north, the prominent ridgeline of the Sidlaw Hills is visible in the middle distance, enclosing the views in that direction, with Craigowl Hill (455 m AOD) and the masts at its summit appearing as the tallest features in the view. The landform in the foreground appears to be relatively flat but rises gently and steadily towards the hills.					
Sensitivity					
This viewpoint represents users of the local road network. Road users are considered to be of **low** susceptibility to changes in the view, due to the transient nature in which views are experienced. The viewpoint is not located within any designated landscapes. However, open views are afforded towards the prominent ridgeline of the Sidlaw Hills. Overall, the value of this view is judged to be **low**. Taking into account the judgments of susceptibility and value, the overall sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint is judged to be **low**.					
Magnitude of Change during Construction					
The construction of the Proposed Development would be seen from a distance of 0.9 km in views from the west. Construction activity, including the presence of machinery, earthworks and bunding creation, vehicle movements, fencing and lighting at night would be visible in open views from this viewpoint. Views of construction activity would be visible across the Site. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site. Construction effects are considered partly reversible, in that some construction effects would completely cease once construction is complete (e.g., use of construction machinery and lighting). However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening. The scale of change is judged to be medium and the geographical extent is judged to be small. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction would be **medium.**					
Effect and Significance during Construction					
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is low, and the magnitude of change is medium. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**					

Table 7.16: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 6: Minor Road north of Balnuith

Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
339752	738138	N/A	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	0.3 km east
Baseline Description					
This viewpoint is located on a minor road near the settlement of Kirkton of Tealing and properties at Balnuith, at the junction which leads to Balnuith Farm to the south. The road is lined with a very low-lying stone wall and post and wire					

Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing
fence amidst low lying vegetation. Occasional deciduous trees and shrubs line the road positioned along field boundaries. Views towards the Site in the west are open and look over the adjacent agricultural fields. The landscape is gently undulating, rising to a low ridge towards the minor road in the west. The two wind turbines within the Site can be seen in the middle distance, with their towers partially screened by undulating landform in the foreground.. The northernmost portion of the Site is partially screened by vegetation around Balkemback Farmhouse. The existing Alyth to Tealing OHL can be seen extending across the view in the foreground, and Westfield to Tealing further in the distance. The landscape is gently undulating, dropping to the south of the Site. A distant horizon comprising the southwestern extents of the Sidlaw Hills are visible beyond the Site. Looking north, the Sidlaw Hills are visible in the middle distance, enclosing the views in that direction, beyond the gently rising fields. Existing infrastructure including OHLs, towers and masts on Craigowl Hill (455 m AOD) are visible across the view, in addition to scattered properties and small areas of woodland adjacent to Balkemback Cottages. Looking south, several properties and farmsteads at Balnuith can be seen, partially obscured by the drop in landform and boundary vegetation at Balnuith.
Sensitivity
This viewpoint represents users of the local road network and recreational receptors on Core Path 207 (Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith). Recreational receptors, whose attention is focused on their surroundings, are considered to be of **high** susceptibility to changes in the view. Road users are considered to be of low susceptibility to changes in the view, due to the transient nature in which views are experienced. The viewpoint is not located within any designated landscapes. Therefore, the value of this view is judged to be **low**. Taking into account the judgments of susceptibility and value, the overall sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint are judged to be **medium**.
Magnitude of Change during Construction
The construction of the Proposed Development would be seen from a distance of 0.3 km in views from the east. Construction activity, including the presence of machinery, earthworks and bund creation, vehicle movements, fencing and lighting at night would be visible in views from this viewpoint. The northern part of the Proposed Development would be partially screened by intervening vegetation in the close distance, along the minor road. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site. Construction effects are considered partly reversible, in that some construction effects would completely cease once construction is complete (e.g., use of construction machinery and lighting). However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening. The scale of change is judged to be small and the geographical extent is judged to be small. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction would be **low.**
Effect and Significance during Construction
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**

Table 7.17: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie

Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
341765	737089	N/A	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	2.4 km east
Baseline Description					
This viewpoint is located at the end of Dalziel Place, adjacent to the car park at the western edge of the settlement of Inveraldie. Views towards the Site in the west are open, framed by the distinctive landform of hills in the northwest. Long distance views are afforded towards Craigowl Hill (455 m AOD), with several masts at its summit forming distinctive skyline features. In the middle distance, the two wind turbines within the Site are seen beyond the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations and Tealing Poultry Farm, which occupies a relatively wide horizontal field of the view. Several 275kV steel towers are visible in the middle distance, between the viewpoint and the Site, and are seen to break the skyline. A single wind turbine (86.5 m to tip) associated with Tealing Airfield in a notable feature in closer views, extending the presence of electrical infrastructure towards the viewpoint.					

Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie
The road and car park are directly adjacent to agricultural fields to the west. To the southeast, the gable end of a row of properties and their adjacent private gardens are visible in the foreground. Looking east, the car park is adjacent to public playing fields which are relatively open with the western boundary sparsely lined with trees and hedgerow. Further east, other properties within Inveraldie are visible, overlooking the playing fields.
Sensitivity
This viewpoint represents residential receptors in nearby properties within Inveraldie. Residential receptors are considered to be of **high** susceptibility to changes in the view. The viewpoint is not located within any designated landscapes. Overall, the value of this view is judged to be **low.** Taking into account the judgements of susceptibility and value, the overall sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint are judged to be **medium**.
Magnitude of Change during Construction
The construction of the Proposed Development would be seen from a distance of 2.4 km, visible on gently rising slopes to the northwest. Construction activity, including the presence of machinery, earthworks and bund creation, vehicle movements, fencing and lighting at night would be visible in open views from this viewpoint. However, construction activity would generally be seen in the context of the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, as well as the two overhead lines, and scattered wind turbines. Additionally, lights from cars travelling across the minor road network to the northwest, between the numerous scattered farmsteads, would lessen effects of construction lights, seen in the distance. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site. Construction effects are considered partly reversible, in that some construction effects would completely cease once construction is complete (e.g., construction machinery and lighting). However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening. Seen beyond the existing infrastructure of Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substation and the numerous towers, the scale of change is judged to be small and the geographical extent is judged to be small. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction is considered to be **low**.
Effect and Significance during Construction
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**

Table 7.18: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road

Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
340281	735242	N/A	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	2.1 km southeast

Baseline Description

This viewpoint is located on Emmock Road at the junction of Hilltown of Balmuir which leads to a small cluster of properties to the south, that are well screened by trees. The southern side of the road is lined with mixed deciduous and coniferous trees, and lower-lying shrubs, foreshortening views from the southeast to southwest. In contrast, the northern side of the road meets the adjacent agricultural fields, with low vegetation lining the road.

Views towards the Site in the northwest are open, with long-distance visibility of Craigowl Hill (455m AOD) and the masts at its summit , which form a distinctive skyline. In the relatively close to middle distance, the undulating landform drops in elevation, before gently rising again towards the site. The arable fields in this area are bounded by vegetation along field boundaries, and vegetation is visible along Fithie Burn in the distance. The two wind turbines within the Site can be seen on the gently rising landform which meets the base of Craigowl Hill.

Views northeast extend to the far distance, overlooking the undulating fields with scattered properties and farmsteads in the middle to far distance.

Numerous steel lattice towers associated with several 275 kV OHLs are visible in views to the northeast, north and northwest. However, the majority of these towers are backclothed by the Sidlaw Hills. The existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations form notable features in views north, however appears to be located in a topographic hollow affording it partial screening by intervening landform.

Sensitivity

This viewpoint represents users of the local road network. Road users are considered to be of **low** susceptibility to changes in the view, due to the transient nature in which views are experienced.

The viewpoint is not located within any designated landscapes. Therefore, the value of this view is judged to be **low**.

Taking into account the judgments of susceptibility and value, the overall sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint are judged to be **low**.

Magnitude of Change during Construction

The construction of the Proposed Development would be seen from a distance of 2.1 km, visible on gently rising landform at the base of the Sidlaw Hills to the northwest. Construction activity, including the presence of machinery, earthworks and bund creation, vehicle movements, fencing and lighting at night would be visible in open views from this viewpoint. However, construction activity would generally be seen in a similar angle of the view to the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations and polytunnels at Craigowl Farm which would partially accommodate the type of activity present, though it would increase the angle of the view occupied by infrastructure. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site.

Construction effects are considered partly reversible, in that some construction effects would completely cease once construction is complete (e.g., use of construction machinery and lighting). However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening.

The scale of change is judged to be low and the geographical extent is judged to be medium. Overall, the magnitude change during construction is judged to be low.

Effect and Significance during Construction

It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is low, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**

Table 7.19: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith

Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
339485	737671	N/A	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	<0.1 km

Baseline Description

This viewpoint is located on the minor road immediately east of the Site. It is located at the road junction where a minor road turns off towards Balnuith in the east. This viewpoint is representative of views experienced by users of the local road network, including those travelling to and from Balnuith.

Views towards the Site in the west extend across a landscape of undulating farmland, and are framed by the prominent and distinctive ridgeline of the Sidlaw Hills located further north.

The foreground of the view is comprised of agricultural fields, defined by post and wire fencing and low boundary vegetation. Two wind turbines (46.5m tip height) associated with Balkemback Farm are visible in the middle, appearing to break the skyline. In the middle distance, field boundary vegetation partially obscures views towards the Site.

Several existing 275kV OHLs are visible in views towards the Site. This includes the Westfield to Tealing OHL to the southwest and the Alyth to Tealing OHL in the distant northwest. In the direction of the Site, the steel lattice towers associated with Westfield to Tealing OHL appear more prominent due to their closer proximity, and are viewed against the skyline. The more distant Alyth to Tealing OHL is almost entirely backclothed by the distant landform of the Sidlaw Hills.

Views north extend across undulating agricultural land towards the higher landform of the Sidlaw Hills. Craigowl Hill (455m AOD) is seen rising to the highest elevation, with several tall masts visible at the summit. Views south are open, however long-distance views are restricted by rising landform. Another 275kV OHL forms a prominent feature along this low ridgeline. OHL towers and polytunnels form prominent features in views to the south. Views east are more limited due to the presence of vegetation along the roadside and around Balnuith, however some properties in more open views. Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations are notable features in views to the southeast.

Sensitivity

This viewpoint represents users of the local road network. Road users are considered to be of **low** susceptibility to changes in the view, due to the transient nature in which views are experienced.

The viewpoint is not located within any designated landscapes, however does have views towards the notable Sidlaw Hills. Therefore, the value of this view is judged to be **medium**.

Taking into account the judgments of susceptibility and value, the overall sensitivity of receptors at this viewpoint are judged to be **medium**.

Magnitude of Change during Construction

The construction of the Proposed Development would be seen from a distance of less than 0.1 km in views from the east. Views of construction activity would be visible on the Site prior to the construction of earth bunds in the east, however would be filtered by existing boundary vegetation in the foreground of views. Construction activity, including the presence of machinery, earthworks and creation of bunding, vehicle movements, fencing and lighting at night would be visible in the filtered views afforded from this viewpoint. Construction activity associated with the creation of earth bunds in the east would be more prominent in views. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds in the east of the Site (2-10m in height) would help screen some of the remaining construction activity within the Site.

Construction effects are considered partly reversible, in that some construction effects would completely cease once construction is complete (e.g., use of construction machinery and lighting). However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening. The scale of change is judged to be medium and the geographical extent is judged to be medium. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction would be **medium**.

Effect and Significance during Construction

It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is medium. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Moderate (Significant),** however would reduce to Minor (Not Significant) once the bunds in the east of the Site have been constructed and become effective in screening the remaining construction works**.**

Effects on Visual Receptors at Settlements

Table 7.20: Construction Effects experienced at Kirkton of Tealing

Kirkton of Tealing			
Representative viewpoints	N/A	Distance and direction from Site	0.8 km east
Baseline Description			
Kirkton of Tealing is a small community located between the Site and the A90, approximately 3.8 km north of Dundee. The majority of buildings are situated along one minor road which runs north-south through the settlement, and are generally single storey with a mix of traditional and modern bungalows. Tealing Church and its churchyard occupy the southern edge of the village, bound by occasional trees and shrubs. Despite the low height of properties within the community, there is a variety of outlook and degrees of screening, with surrounding buildings and mature trees and garden vegetation resulting in relatively enclosed views from within the settlement. Large farm buildings at the western edge of the settlement provide additional screening of outward views, although gaps in built structures afford longer distance views across gently sloping open arable fields to the west, towards distant peaks within the Sidlaw Hills. Scattered trees and clumps of woodland dot the fields in the middle distance to the west, along with a cluster of large steel lattice towers and farm buildings. Across the few properties in the south of the settlement, views are more open, unobstructed by farm structures or woodland. Looking south, views across sparsely tree-lined fields are afforded, and the existing Tealing Substation and adjacent Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substation, and large-scale poultry farm buildings appear in middle distance views. To the north, steel latticed towers appear large above the underlying landform, partially backclothed by the Sidlaw Hills in the distance.			
Sensitivity			
Residential receptors are considered to be of **high** susceptibility to changes in the view. The settlement is not located within any nationally or locally designated landscapes. The core path Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith passes through the southern half of the settlement. The value of views is **low**. Taking into account the judgements of susceptibility and value, overall sensitivity or receptors at this settlement are judged to be **medium**.			
Magnitude of Change during Construction			
The construction of the Proposed Development would be partially visible from within 0.8 km in westerly views. Construction activity, including the presence of machinery, movement of soil for earthworks and bund creation, vehicle movements, fencing and lighting at night would be visible in views from the more exposed southern properties within the community. However, the presence of a partially built substation and construction activity would be seen in the context of existing large-scale towers and built development, including the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substation. In particular, construction lighting and vehicle movements would be noticeable in closer range views and would be seen against the rural backdrop of the Sidlaw Hills. Views towards construction activity would be most direct across the north and southeastern extents of the Site, while intervening vegetation and buildings at Balnuith would largely screen activity in the centre of the Site. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site. Construction effects are considered partly reversible, in that some construction effects would completely cease once construction is complete (e.g., use of construction machinery and lighting). However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening. The scale of change is judged to be small and the geographical extent is judged to be medium. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction would be **low**.			
Effect and Significance during Construction			
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change would be low. Overall, the effect on this settlement is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**			

Table 7.21: Construction Effects experienced at Tealing

Tealing			
Representative viewpoints	N/A	Distance and direction from Site	1.3 km east
Baseline Description			
Tealing is a village located between the Site and A90, north of Dundee and at the foot of the Sidlaw Hills. It is located approximately 0.8 km east of Kirkton of Tealing. Properties are generally arranged along the minor road which passes through the settlement and connects to the A90 in the east. The properties are generally single-storey, and there are			

Tealing
a variety of outlooks and degrees of screening. The landform gently slopes down from the northwest towards Fithie Burn in the south, and the immediate surroundings to the east and west of the settlement generally follow suit. Along the central road, garden vegetation and intermittent trees provide filtering of outward views, and create an enclosed feeling within the centre of the settlement. Tealing Burn travels generally north-south through the centre and western edge of the village, with dense woodland along its length. This is particularly concentrated to the west and south of the settlement, and provides extensive screening, limiting views from the centre and southern half of the settlement. Views from the north of the settlement are generally more open, with longer westerly and southerly views afforded across a gently descending landscape of arable fields and shelterbelts. Where there are gaps in intervening roadside vegetation and buildings throughout the settlement, the Sidlaw Hills to the north provide a focal point and backdrop in views. To the southwest, the operational Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations are visible in the middle distance. To the west, large-scale steel lattice towers are visible, extending above the gently undulating landform and passing north along the western edge of the village in closer views.
Sensitivity
Residential receptors are considered to be of **high** susceptibility to changes in the view. The settlement is not located within any nationally or locally designated landscapes. The value of views is considered to be **low**. Taking into account the judgements of susceptibility and value, overall sensitivity or receptors at this settlement are judged to be **medium**.
Magnitude of Change during Construction
Construction of the Proposed Development would be partially visible from a distance of 1.3 km to the west. Construction activity, including the presence of machinery, earthworks and bund creation, vehicle movements, fencing and lighting at night would occasionally be visible from the northern extents of the settlement, where occasional gaps in intervening structures and vegetation allow. Construction within the Site would generally be seen in the context of the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, as well as large-scale towers. Intervening built development, and woodland across the fields to the west and along Tealing Burn would provide extensive screening of construction activity. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site. Construction effects are considered partly reversible, in that construction works would completely cease once construction is complete (e.g., use of construction machinery and lighting). However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening. Seen in glimpsed views in the middle distance, and within the existing context of Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, and numerous towers, the scale of change is judged to be small and the geographical extent is judged to be small. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction is considered to be **low**.
Effect and Significance during Construction
It is judged that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect on this settlement is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**

Table 7.22: Construction Effects experienced at Inveraldie

Inveraldie			
Representative viewpoints	VP 7	Distance and direction from Site	2.3 km southeast
Baseline Description			
Inveraldie is a village located immediately west of the A90, approximately 2.6 km north of Dundee City. Properties are clustered around several named roads including Dalziel Road, which connects the settlement to the A90, Inveraldie Terrace, and Inveraldie Crescent. Properties are generally modern and single-story, and there is limited vegetation within or along property boundaries, affording a relatively open feeling throughout the settlement. In the north of the village, areas of mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland create a more enclosed feeling, along with intermittent parts of the eastern settlement edge near the A90. Properties within the town have a variety of outlook and degrees of screening, typically provided by surrounding buildings or garden vegetation. Along the western edge of the settlement, views are relatively open to the northwest across arable fields interspersed with clumps of woodland, extending towards the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations. Gently rising landform beyond large-scale farm buildings appears in the			

Inveraldie
middle distance, with the rising form of Balkello Hill (395m AOD) beyond. To the north, long distance views towards the Sidlaw Hills are afforded. The existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations are visible to the west, with the latter appearing in closest views. The substations are set amongst surrounding arable fields, with the poultry sheds at Tealing poultry farm also visible in the middle distance. Large-scale steel lattice towers extend above the skyline, seen beyond the existing substations and travelling southwest to northwest across the fields. The towers are particularly prominent directly behind the substations, although they appear small in scale when seen against the distinctive forms of the Sidlaw Hills further northwest. Additionally, a singular wind turbine (Tealing Airfield, 86.5 m to tip) can be seen in the near distance, in front of the substation. North of the cluster of electrical infrastructure, arable fields stretch across gently rising ground, towards the Sidlaw Hills further north.
Sensitivity
Residential receptors are considered to be of **high** susceptibility to changes in the view. The settlement is not located within any nationally or locally designated landscapes. The value of views is considered **low**. Taking into account he judgements of susceptibility and value, overall sensitivity or receptors at this settlement are judged to be **medium**.
Magnitude of Change during Construction
Construction of the Proposed Development would be visible from a distance of 2.3 km, visible on gently rising slopes to the northwest. Construction activity, including the presence of machinery, earthworks, vehicle movements, fencing and lighting at night would be visible from the western edge of the settlement. However, construction activity would generally be seen in the context of the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, as well as the two overhead lines, and scattered wind turbines. Additionally, lights from cars travelling across the minor road network to the northwest, between the numerous scattered farmsteads, would lessen effects of construction lights, seen in the middle distance. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site. Construction effects are considered partly reversible, in that some construction effects would completely cease once construction is complete (e.g., use of construction machinery and lighting). However, the main works for the Proposed Development are non-reversible as the Proposed Development would become a permanent feature. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening. Seen beyond the existing infrastructure of Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations and the numerous towers, the scale of change is judged to be small and the geographical extent is judged to be medium. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction is considered to be **low.**
Effect and Significance during Construction
It is judged that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect on this settlement is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**

Effects on Visual Receptors along Routes

Table 7.23: Construction Effects experienced on Minor Road Network

Minor Road Network			
Representative viewpoints	VP 2, 3, 4, 5	Distance and direction from Site	<3 km
Baseline Description			
The minor road network in proximity to the Site extends in all directions, passing across the gentle slopes from the edge of the Sidlaw Hills in the north towards the peripheries of Dundee in the south, and connecting to the A90 in the east. Within the gently sloping farmland within 1 km of the Site, minor roads are generally oriented north-south, and connect between isolated farmsteads and small hamlets. Views across the landscape are generally open, although intermittent roadside woodland and built structures occasionally enclose views. Extensive views can be obtained towards the Site, particularly from the southwest where sparse roadside vegetation affords open views across gently rising farmland towards the rising forms of the Sidlaw Hills in the distance. From the east, views extend out over a smaller-scale landscape, fragmented by more frequent bands of woodland and settlement. Large-scale steel lattice towers and wooden transmission lines are consistent vertical features across the landscape, and extend above the skyline in views south and west.			

Minor Road Network
From the north and west, more frequent roadside vegetation provides intermittent screening and filtering of views. Views generally extend out over undulating arable fields, with clumps of woodland and isolated large-scale farmsteads and farm buildings appearing across the fields. As the landform continues to descend, the cluster of existing electrical infrastructure is visible along the flatter lower slopes, seen in the distance to the southeast. Isolated wind turbines and large-scale towers form notable vertical elements within the surrounding rural landscape.
Sensitivity
Road users including cyclists are considered to be of **low** susceptibility to changes in the view. The minor roads are not located within a designated landscape, however do take in views of the Sidlaw Hills, and as such views from the road are considered to be **medium** in value. Taking account of the judgements of susceptibility and value, overall sensitivity is judged to be **medium.**
Magnitude of Change during Construction
Along minor roads closest to the Site within 1 km, views of construction activity would be notable, with visibility of machinery, earthworks, bund creation, vehicle movements, fencing and night lighting possible from close range, particularly from the east and north where views are more open and access tracks join the local road network. As earth works are constructed along the Site boundaries, construction movements would be notable in close-range views. From further afield from the south, the presence of construction activity would be visible, seen against the backdrop of rural fields and the Sidlaw Hills. From the north, the Site would appear to occupy a wider horizontal field of view, extending east and west across the landscape. Partially built substation components would be visible in views from the section of the road immediately north of the Site, but visibility would become increasingly intermittent with distance from the site, becoming partially screened behind undulating intervening landform. Where visible, the Proposed Development would be seen in the context of the large-scale and notable existing towers which generally parallel the road network north to south. Ground activities and vehicular movements would be visible in open views from the road network immediately east and north of the Site. Visibility of these activities would become increasingly screened by intervening landform and vegetation with distance from the Site. From further east, extensive intervening vegetation and built development would provide screening of views, affording only glimpses towards the Site which would mostly appear at oblique angles to the direction of travel. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site. Construction effects are considered partly reversible and temporary. However, the main works for the Proposed Development would be considered permanent and non-reversible. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening. The scale of change is judged to be large from the minor road to the north and east of the Site. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction is considered to be **medium**.
Effect and Significance during Construction
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is medium Overall, the effect is judged to be **Moderate (Significant)** from the minor road to the north and east of the Site, reducing to **Minor (Not Significant)** elsewhere.

Table 7.24: Construction Effects experienced on the Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith Core Path (Angus Council)

Core Path (Angus Council) Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith			
Representative viewpoints	VP6	Distance and direction from Site	0.3 km, east
Baseline Description			
The Kirkton of Tealing Core Path travels between Kirkton of Tealing, towards the Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, and terminates just past Balnuith. It comes within 300m of the Site, along its eastern side. The Kirkton of Tealing Core Path begins in the small community of Kirkton of Tealing, travelling south from the churchyard along a minor road. Views within the settlement are largely enclosed, although it opens to the south and west as the path continues south, with low hedges and intermittent hedgerow trees lining the route. The route heads southeast from here, with open arable fields stretching either side and the minor road turning into a more informal track. Views west along this stretch extend towards the Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations in the southwest, with the adjacent large-scale towers, and towards the elevated forms of the Sidlaw Hills beyond to the west and north. The substation forms a notable feature in views to the south. Here, the route turns north, with open views to the east, and bands of woodland and shrub screening longer distant views to the west. Large steel lattice towers parallel the route along this stretch. As the route approaches the Balnuith farmstead from the south, views to the west open across open farmland, with scattered dense shelterbelts. Along this stretch, multiple layers of large steel-latticed towers are notable vertical features in close-range and middle distance westerly views, extending north-south through		

Core Path (Angus Council) Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith
the pastoral fields parallel to the route. Continuing through the Balnuith farmstead, farm structures, dense hedgerows and shelterbelts create a more enclosed character, with limited views towards Site.
Sensitivity
Recreational receptors, whose attention is focused on their surroundings, are of **high** susceptibility to changes in the view. This path is not within any designated landscape, and is therefore considered to be of **low** value. Taking account of the judgements of susceptibility and value, overall sensitivity of receptors using this route is judged to be **medium**.
Magnitude of Change during Construction
Along the core path, views towards the Site vary with different degrees of screening and distance. Along the closest section of the route approaching Balnuith, views of construction activity would be notable, with glimpses of machinery, earthworks, vehicle movements, fencing, and night lighting possible from close range. Ground activity and the movement of soils associated with bunds along the eastern Site boundary would be particularly notable, viewed from within 500m in oblique views and seen across relatively open pasture fields with limited screening from intervening hedgerow trees. The new earth bunds, once complete during the early stages of construction, would provide a greater degree of screening to ground activity within the Site. Additionally, construction activity and features would be seen in the context of existing large-scale transmission lines and towers. From further afield to the west and southwest, views towards the Site are generally oblique to the direction of travel, with greater intervening distance and degree of screening from intervening vegetation and built form. Along these sections of the route construction activity within the Site would occupy a smaller angle of view, although taller elements would be visible above the skyline and intervening bunds. From the southernmost section of the route, construction activity within the Site would be seen in the context of the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, which is situated directly adjacent to the route. Lighting would be apparent from greater distance across the relatively rural landscape, particularly in winter months during longer hours of darkness. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site. Construction effects are considered partly reversible and temporary. However, main works for the Proposed Development would be considered permanent and non-reversible. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening. The scale of change is judged to be large within 0.5 km and reducing to small elsewhere along the route as activity becomes better screened by intervening buildings and vegetation. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction is considered to be **medium**.
Effect and Significance during Construction
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is medium. Overall, the effect is judged to be **Moderate (Significant)** within approximately 0.5 km of the Site, reducing to **Minor (Not Significant)** beyond approximately 0.5 km as screening increases.

Table 7.25: Construction Effects experienced on the Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon Core Path (Angus Council)

Core Path (Angus Council) Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon			
Representative viewpoints	VP 1	Distance and direction from Site	850m, northwest
Baseline Description			
The Kirkton of Auchterhouse Core Path travels between Kirkton of Auchterhouse and Balluderon, descending the eastern slopes of the Sidlaw Hills. It comes within 850m of the Site, along its northwestern side. Within the study area, the route begins just south of Balkello Hill, heading generally east across heather and gorse covered descending slopes. Along this elevated stretch, views are extensive and open across the lower-lying farmland and woods to the south and east, and the Tay coastline beyond. Scattered farmsteads and existing energy infrastructure including wind turbines, overhead power lines and the Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, are visible from this stretch, although given the elevated location of this section of the route these features appear mostly backclothed and at distances beyond 2 km. Several small settlements are visible, along with the city Dundee further south. As the route continues to descend towards the southeast, within 1.5 km of the Site, views become less panoramic, with scrub and woodland providing more enclosure. As the route approaches from the north towards Balluderon, views once again open up, stretching across the flatter arable fields to the south and west. Gently undulating landform to the east and hedgerow trees provide increased filtering of views towards the Site.			
Sensitivity			

Core Path (Angus Council) Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon
Recreational receptors, whose attention is focused on their surroundings, are of **high** susceptibility to changes in the view. This Core Path is partially within the proposed Sidlaw LLA and passes within proximity to a promoted viewpoint, and is therefore considered to be **medium** value. Taking account of the judgements of susceptibility and value, overall sensitivity of receptors using this route is judged to be **high**.
Magnitude of Change during Construction
Along the core path, views from further west towards the Site are generally open, with expansive views afforded due to the elevated landform. From this elevated stretch of the route, construction activity would appear notable within the surrounding arable landscape, although the existing overhead power lines and Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations would appear both in front of and behind the Site. Lighting associated with construction activity and vehicle movements would be apparent from greater distance across the relatively rural landscape, particularly in winter months during longer hours of darkness. From further down the slope along the route, intervening vegetation and built development would increasingly screen views towards Site, affording only glimpses of construction activity, although views towards Site would generally be direct, parallel the direction of travel. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site. Construction effects are considered partly reversible and temporary. However, main works for the Proposed Development would be considered permanent and non-reversible. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening. The scale of change is judged to be medium along the length of the route, as the elevated and open nature of the route affords more expansive views across the landscape, including towards the construction works. The geographical extent is judged to be medium. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction is considered to be **medium**.
Effect and Significance during Construction
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is medium. Drawing on professional judgement, the overall effect is judged to be **Moderate (Significant).**

Table 7.26: Construction Effects experienced on the Prieston to Glen Ogilvie Core Path (Angus Council)

Core Path (Angus Council) Prieston to Glen Ogilvie			
Representative viewpoints	N/A	Distance and direction from Site	1.4 km, north
Baseline Description			
The Prieston Core Path travels between Prieston and Glen Ogilvie, descending the southern slopes of the Sidlaw Hills. It comes within 1.4 km of the Site, along its northern side. The route enters the study area as it passes along the western slopes of Gallow Hill (378m AOD), crossing across undulating heather covered hills. Views are curtailed along this stretch, with elevated landform in the foreground screening further distant views south across the coast. As the route continues south, the landform begins to steeply descend along the Hillside of Prieston, and views across the lower-lying farmland below open up. The existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations form notable features in the distance, along with large-scale farm buildings and poultry farm infrastructure, contrasted against the surrounding greens and browns of the arable fields. Craigowl Hill and its masts are visible to the west along this stretch, and isolated farmsteads begin to appear on the slopes to the south. Extensive pastoral fields lined with stone walls and low hedges cover the slopes east and west, and wooden telegraph poles follow the route south. Large-scale towers appear to the southeast, and blocks of woodland provide smaller scale features in the middle distance. The coastline is visible in the far distance. Approaching Prieston, the route continues to descend and enters the lower-lying farmland, with the skyline flattening in the distance, punctuated by farm buildings, large-scale towers and occasional mature woodland copses and hedgerow trees.			
Sensitivity			
Recreational receptors, whose attention is focused on their surroundings, are of **high** susceptibility to changes in the view. These paths are not within any designated landscape, but are afforded panoramic and long-ranging views across the lower-lying landscape. Views are considered to be **medium** valu**e**. Taking account of the judgements of susceptibility and value, overall sensitivity of receptors using this route is judged to be **medium**.			
Magnitude of Change during Construction			

Core Path (Angus Council) Prieston to Glen Ogilvie
The construction of the Proposed Development would be seen from distances of between 2.5 km along the southwestern slopes of Craigowl Hill to within 1.4 km, near Hillside of Prieston. Along the slopes of Craigowl Hill, the elevated landform affords more open views towards construction activity within the Site. Construction activity and features including machinery, earthworks, vehicle movements, fencing, and night lighting would be visible from this stretch, however would be seen in the context of existing large-scale electrical infrastructure, and would not appear notable in this context. Lighting would be apparent from this elevated section of the route, visible across the relatively rural landscape particularly in winter months during longer hours of darkness. Further down the slopes, views towards the Site are generally direct, however intervening built form and vegetation would increasingly filter views, and undulating arable fields would provide partial screening of construction activity. The section of the route further down the slopes provides limited views towards the Site, and views of construction activity would be largely screened by intervening landform and vegetation. The existing overhead power lines which parallel this section of the core path would form prominent features within the landscape. Construction works for the Proposed Development are expected to last three years, although the type and intensity of activity would vary throughout this period. Once formed, the earth bunds would help screen some construction activity within the Site. Construction effects are considered partly reversible and temporary. However, main works for the Proposed Development would be considered permanent and non-reversible. On completion of the Proposed Development, construction effects would be superseded by the operational phase of the Proposed Development, including landscape screening. The scale of change is judged to be small. Overall, the magnitude of change during construction is considered to be **low**.
Effect and Significance during Construction
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**

Additional Mitigation – Construction

7.7.3 No effective mitigation has been identified that is not already included as embedded mitigation or applied mitigation, as set out in Section 7.6. No additional mitigation measures are proposed.

7.8 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects - Operation

Potential sources of Operation Effects

7.8.1 During operation, effects would arise from the introduction of above ground infrastructure elements in the landscape including the electrical infrastructure, a control building, access road, security fencing, and occasional emergency lighting. Landscape mitigation in the form of earth bunds and screening planting around the Proposed Substation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development. There is potential for these effects to result in significant adverse effects on landscape character and visual receptors within the study area.

7.8.2 Cumulative effects on landscape character and visual receptors may also arise from the Proposed Development and other existing or proposed developments. These are discussed below at Section 7.10.

All operational effects are considered to be long-term, permanent and adverse, unless stated otherwise.

Predicted Operational Effects

Landscape Effects – Operation

The Site

Table 7.27: Operational Effects on the landscape of the Site

The Site
Baseline Description
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.8: .**
Sensitivity
The Site is judged to be of **low** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.8: .**

The Site
Magnitude of Change during Operation – Year 0
The introduction of the Proposed Development would result in a large-scale change to the Site. The Proposed Development would result in the introduction of a large substation (measuring approximately 675m (L) x 285m (W) with some elements of electrical infrastructure up to 15m in height, but with the majority being lower. A control building would be established, with a footprint of 50 m x 25 m and a height of 7 m. Large-scale earth bunds (ranging from 1.5-10m in height) around the substation platform would help screen the visibility of the electrical infrastructure. The Proposed Development would change the character of the Site from arable farmland featuring two wind turbines (46.5m to tip), to a large electrical substation and large-scale earth bunds. Development of the Site would result in the permanent loss of landscape features including agricultural fields and gappy hedgerows (see **Chapter 9 Ecology**, paragraph 9.4.23) present within the Site. The earth bunds would result in more prominent landform features across the Site which contrasts with the current character of the Site which is open and gently undulating, dropping in elevation to the south. Overall, the scale of change would be large, and would be experienced within a small geographical extent. The magnitude of change is judged to be **high**.
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0
Given the scale of change which would occur across the Site, overall the effect on the Site during operation would be **Major (Significant).**
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10
Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a landscape mitigation plan (see **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**). This includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design.** The earth bunds would be approximately 1.5-10m in height and would help provide immediate screening of some of the lower elements of the Proposed Development. These bunds would be planted with trees and shrubs as shown in **Figure 3.2 Landscape Design** which, once matured (e.g., after 10 years), would help provide further screening of the Proposed Substation, and help soften its impact on the existing landscape. Given that the Proposed Substation and landscape design are contained within the Site, the overall magnitude of change at the Site is considered to remain **high** at Year 10. The residual effect would remain as **Major (Significant).** However, the residual effect on the character of the Site from beyond the Site boundary would reduce to **medium** at Year 10 as the planting matures and helps screen the Proposed Substation and soften its impact on the landscape. The residual effect would reduce to **Moderate (Significant).**

LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland

Table 7.28: Operational Effects on LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland

LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland
Baseline Description
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.9: .**
Sensitivity
The LCT is judged to be of **low** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.9:** .
Magnitude of Change during Operation – Year 0
Physical operational effects on this LCT would arise through the introduction of the Proposed Development and its associated infrastructure within the Site. The introduction of the Proposed Substation would locally alter the character of the LCT from *"agricultural land…[with] open, medium-scale character"*[15] by changing the landcover from arable fields to an electrical substation. The introduction of the Proposed Development would also restrict the open views afforded across the LCT in this area, by introducing a substation and large earth bunds (1.5-10m in height) which would reduce longer ranging views. However, it is recognised that this LCT in this area is already strongly influenced by electricity transmission developments located within the LCT, agricultural buildings and polytunnels, and the A90. The Proposed Substation would be introduced nearby (within 0.8 km) the existing Tealing and Seagreen Substations and would be seen in the context of this existing infrastructure, and several 132kV and 275kV OHLs.

[15] NatureScot (2019) SNH National Landscape Character Assessment. Landscape Character Type 387: Dipslope Farmland. [Online] Available at: https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/LCA/LCT%20387%20-%20Dipslope%20Farmland%20-%20final%20pdf.pdf

LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland
The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.3b: Landscape Character Types with Substation Screening Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)**) indicates that there is extensive theoretical visibility from this LCT within the 3 km study area, particularly the area immediately surrounding the Proposed Development Site. However, theoretical visibility is limited to c.1 km to the south and southwest of the study area due to rising landform. Whilst theoretical visibility is more extensive to the east, southeast and west of the Proposed Development, existing built development and roadside and field boundary vegetation would help filter views of the Proposed Development when seen from across the LCT. Theoretical visibility to the north extends across much of the LCT, but appears more patchy due to the undulating landform as it starts to gently rise towards the Sidlaws in the north. Site infrastructure, including the access track to the Proposed Substation may be visible, but largely imperceptible, from the more elevated areas to the north and south of the LCT. The Proposed Development, including the proposed earth bunds would be a noticeable feature in views from within the LCT, notably from the more elevated slopes in the north and south. From these locations, the Proposed Substation would be seen in the context of existing electricity infrastructure and would appear to be backclothed by low hills. The Proposed Substation would be afforded some screening by the earth bunds which would be constructed around its edges. Generally, more distant views from within the LCT unit would be afforded some screening by intervening topography, buildings and vegetation, reducing the perceived effects on landscape character. However, views from closer locations around the Site would be more extensive with limited screening. A medium-scale change would be experienced within the area defined by the minor road to the north and west of the Site, by minor road at Balnuith in the east, and by the low ridge at Hillhouses and existing substations in the south and southeast.. Beyond this area, the magnitude of change will reduce due to screening provided by landform, vegetation and buildings.
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0
Overall, the effect of the Proposed Development on this LCT is judged to be **Moderate (Significant)** within the area defined by the minor road to the north and west of the Site, by minor road at Balnuith in the east, and by the low ridge at Hillhouses and existing substations in the south and southeast. Beyond this area, the impact on landscape would reduce to **Minor (Not Significant)** due to intervening distance and screening.
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10
Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design (see **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**). This includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. The earth bunds would be approximately 1.5-10 m in height and would help provide immediate screening of some of the lower elements of the Proposed Substation at year 0. These bunds would be planted with trees which, once matured (e.g., after 10 years), would help provide further screening of the Proposed Substation, and help soften its impact on the existing landscape. In most cases, the bunding would appear to fit well within the landscape, sitting below the skyline and contributing to the subtle ridges that are seen across the landscape from the undulating landform. However, from some locations they would appear more engineered. Although the planting would help screen visibility of the Proposed Substation and integrate it into the landscape, it would increase the presence of woodland in an LCT which is characterised as having *"low woodland cover"*[16] and would further reduce the open views afforded across the landscape. Overall, it is judged that the magnitude of change would reduce to medium at Year 10, as the planting matures and helps screen the Proposed Substation in views from across the LCT. The residual effect would reduce to **Minor (Not Significant).**

LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges

Table 7.29: Operational Effects on LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges

LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges
Baseline Description
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.10: .**
Sensitivity
The LCT is judged to be of **medium** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.10:** .
Magnitude of Change during Operation – Year 0

[16] NatureScot (2019) SNH National Landscape Character Assessment. Landscape Character Type 387: Dipslope Farmland. [Online] Available at: https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/LCA/LCT%20387%20-%20Dipslope%20Farmland%20-%20final%20pdf.pdf

LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges
The Proposed Development would be located entirely outside of this LCT, therefore any effects would be limited to perceptual effects experienced through views of the Proposed Development from within the LCT. The introduction of the Proposed Development has the potential to reduce the *"sense of relative tranquillity"*[17] associated with the landscape and detract from the long-ranging views afforded from the hill summits in the Sidlaws, by introducing large electricity infrastructure into views. The introduction of the Proposed Development, including the proposed earth bunds (1.5-10m in height), would also restrict views of the *"distinctive profile of smooth rounded hills"*[18] from the neighbouring low-lying LCT to the south (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland), noting that the hills are important as *"backdrop to many settlements in the surrounding low lying agricultural landscapes"*[19]. However, it is recognised that the LCT already experiences visibility of existing electricity transmission developments located within the neighbouring LCT to the south (LCT 387). The Proposed Substation would be introduced nearby the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, and would be seen in the context of the existing substations, and several 132kV and 275kV OHLs from this LCT. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.3b: Landscape Character Types with Substation Screening Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)**) indicates that there is extensive theoretical visibility from this LCT within the 3 km study area, particularly from the elevated, Site-facing slopes of Balkello Hill, Craigowl Hill and Gallow Hill. The simple landcover of agricultural fields and grass and heath moorland (on the upper slopes) provides limited opportunities for the Proposed Development to be screened and filtered by vegetation. The earth bunds and site infrastructure, including the access track to the Proposed Development would be visible from the elevated areas of the LCT. The Proposed Development would be a noticeable feature in views from the elevated slopes of the LCT. However, the Proposed Development would be seen in the context of existing electricity infrastructure, albeit in closer proximity to the LCT than Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, and would appear to be backclothed by landform due to its relative low-lying position. A scale of change is judged to be **small** and would be experienced over a medium geographic extent, particularly from the more elevated Site-facing slopes in the north of the study area. Overall, the magnitude of change across the LCT is judged to be **low**.
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0
Overall, the effect of the Proposed Development on this LCT is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10
Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design (see **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**). This includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. The earth bunds would be approximately 1.5-10m in height and would help provide immediate screening of some of the lower elements of the Proposed Substation at year 0. These bunds would be planted with trees which, once matured (e.g., after 10 years), would help provide further screening of the Proposed Substation, and better integrate it into the existing landscape. As the LCT is elevated with relation to the Site, the proposed bunding would appear to fit well within the landscape, sitting below the skyline and contributing to the subtle ridges that are seen across the landscape from the undulating landform. As the planting matures, it would help to screen visibility of the Proposed Substation and integrate it into the landscape. However, due to the elevated nature of this LCT much of the Proposed Substation would remain visible from the more elevated locations of the LCT in the north of the study area. Overall, it is judged that the magnitude of change would remain low at Year 10, as defined in year 0. The residual effect would be **Minor (Not Significant).**

Visual Effects – Operation

Effects on Visual Receptors at Viewpoints

Table 7.30: Operational Effects on Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill

Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill				
Grid Reference	**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**

[17] NatureScot (2019) National Landscape Character Assessment: Landscape Character Type 382 Lowland Hill Ranges. Available at: https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/LCA/LCT%20382%20-%20Lowland%20Hill%20Ranges%20-%20final%20pdf.pdf

[18] Ibid.

[19] Ibid.

Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill					
336184	739450	Figure 7.5	382: Lowland Hill Ranges	Sidlaw LLA	2.4 km northwest

Baseline Description

The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.11: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill**.

Sensitivity

The viewpoint is judged to be of **high** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.11: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill**.

Magnitude of Change during Operation– Year 0

The Proposed Development would be seen in southeast facing views at a distance of approximately 2.4km. The Proposed Substation would be seen amidst the low-lying agricultural fields at the base of the hill, appearing below the skyline which is occupied by coastline of Broughty Ferry and Monifieth, due to the elevated position of the viewpoint. The Proposed Substation would be seen in the context of the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, with the Proposed Substation in closer proximity to the viewpoint.

Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design **(see Figure 3.2: Landscape Design)**. The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design.** These earth bunds would be approximately up to 6m and 10m in height to the north and west of Emmock Substation, respectively.

Due to the elevated nature of the viewpoint, the proposed bunding to the north (up to 6m in height) and west (approximately 10m) of the Site would help to partially screen the northernmost elements of the Proposed Substation at Year 0. Gaps in the bunding to accommodate OHLs results in increased vertical visibility in some parts of the northern edge compared to others.

The Proposed Development would occupy a relatively small angle of the view southeast, increasing the presence of energy infrastructure visible in the view. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates that similar views would be experienced from much of the southeastern slopes of Balkello Hill, including along the track to the summit. However, on the lower slopes woodland and forestry may screen views.

The scale of change to the view would be small, given that the Proposed Development is seen in the distance occupying a relatively small angle of the view, but seen in open views with little intervening screening. It would be experienced over a medium geographical extent. Overall, the magnitude of change during operation (at year 0) would be **low.**

Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0

It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is high, and the magnitude of change is low. Drawing on professional judgement, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant)** due to the limited portion of the panoramic views that would be occupied by the Proposed Development**.**

Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10

At Year 10, the proposed vegetation on the earth bunds would have matured to heights of approximately 7-10m, helping to better integrate the Development into the existing landscape which contains blocks of trees and individual trees along field boundaries and Fithie Burn.

Due to the elevation of the viewpoint, the mitigation planting only screens a small portion of the northernmost extents of the Proposed Substation. The gaps between the bunds in the north, to accommodate the OHLs, result in more open visibility of the Proposed Substation. However, the proposed trees better integrate the Proposed Substation into the surroundings, helping to fill the gap between existing trees in the surrounding landscape. Overall, the mitigation planting on the bunds helps to reducing the prominence of the Proposed Substation.

The scale of change would remain low as defined at Year 0. The significance would be **Minor (Not Significant).**

Table 7.31: Operational Effects on Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon

Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
337581	737899	Figure 7.6	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	0.7 km west

Baseline Description

The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.12: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon.**

Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon
Sensitivity
The viewpoint is judged to be of **medium** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.12: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon.**
Magnitude of Change during Operation– Year 0
The Proposed Development would be seen in east facing views at a distance of approximately 0.7 km. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design **(see Figure 3.2: Landscape Design)**. The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. The earth bunds to the west of the Proposed Substation would be approximately 10m in height and would provide immediate screening of the majority of the Proposed Substation at Year 0. The earth bunds proposed as part of the Proposed Development would be seen to rise above the current landform, to a maximum height of 10m. The bunds would appear as a subtle feature in the middle distance, however they would be lower than the maximum height of the existing landform in the close distance view, as the landform rises gently to the north. Furthermore, the bunds are backclothed by existing trees in the middle distance. The bunds would occupy a small proportion of the horizontal field of view, due to the partial screening provided by the rising landform of the field adjacent to the viewpoint. The northern extents of the Proposed Substation would be afforded screening by the existing intervening landform of the field in the foreground. The southern extents of the Proposed Substation are afforded less screening by intervening landform, and would be slightly more visible. The Proposed Substation would be seen in the immediate context of existing OHL towers. However, the bunds would partially screen visibility of the electrical infrastructure in the southwestern part of the Proposed Substation. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates that similar views would be experienced along the minor road as it traverses in a north-south orientation, to the west of the Proposed Development. However, actual visibility would vary slightly depending on the presence of roadside vegetation and changes in the degree of screening provided by intervening landform. Due to less screening by landform, visibility of the Proposed Development would increase further south of the viewpoint. Sparsely planted deciduous roadside vegetation would partially screen views in the direction of the Site along sections of the minor road. The scale of change to the view would be small, and would be experienced over a medium geographical extent. Overall, the magnitude of change during operation (at year 0) would be **low.**
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10
At Year 10, the proposed woodland planted on the earth bunds in the west of the Site would be more mature and reach heights of approximately 7-10 m. The bunding and mitigation planting and would almost entirely screen visibility of the Proposed Substation, which would become barely perceptible above the tree line. The proposed trees would be accommodated between existing individual trees and blend in with the tree line to the south of the Site, along Fithie Burn. It is judged that the magnitude of change at Year 10 would remain low, as identified in Year 0. The effect would be **Minor (Not Significant)**.

Table 7.32: Operational Effects on Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages

Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
338367	738212	Figure 7.7	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	0.1 km north
Baseline Description					
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.13: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages**.					
Sensitivity					
The viewpoint is judged to be of **medium** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.13: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages**.					
Magnitude of Change during Operation– Year 0					

Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages
The Proposed Development would be seen in south-facing views at a distance of approximately 0.1 km. The Proposed Development would be seen as a notable feature within the lower-lying land to the south of the viewpoint, with substation elements occupying a large horizontal field of view. However, at a height of approximately 15 m, the Proposed Substation would not appear to break the skyline, but would be backclothed by the rising landform in the south. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design (see **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design)**. The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design.** The earth bunds to the north of the Proposed Substation would be approximately 1.5 m in the east, rising to 10 m in the northwestern corner of the Site. These bunds form a relatively notable change in views, preventing longer ranging visibility across the lower-lying fields in the distance. However, they would help provide immediate screening of the base of the Proposed Substation at Year 0. Parts of the Proposed Substation would still visible rising above the earth bunds. The Proposed Substation would form a more notable feature of views in the gaps between the bunds which are designed to accommodate future OHL and tie-ins, ensuring enough clearance between the ground and the OHL wires. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates that similar views of the Proposed Substation would be experienced along the minor road that traverses the Site to the north, in an east-west orientation. With the exception of small clusters of deciduous trees at the corners of fields, there is little vegetation along the roadside to screen views. There may be localised filtering of views by the clusters of deciduous trees when travelling along the road. Further east, at Balkemback, the view changes, with denser roadside vegetation and large agricultural buildings limiting the view to the Proposed Substation. The scale of change to the view would be medium, and would be experienced over a medium geographical extent. Overall, the magnitude of change during operation (at year 0) would be **medium**.
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is medium. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Moderate (Significant).**
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10
At Year 10, the proposed woodland planted on the bunds in the north of the Site would be approximately 7-10 m in height and would screen sections of the Proposed Substation. On top of the western, taller bunds, the proposed vegetation would grow to be taller than the Proposed Substation, screening the western extents from view. The presence of woodland on these bunds would also contribute to a change in the view, by introducing woodland into views which were otherwise open across a low-lying agricultural landscape. Similarly, where there is proposed planting on the eastern extents of the northern bunds, sections of the Proposed Substation would be fully screened beyond. Further proposed planting to the east is seen behind the substation elements, between the Proposed Substation and the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations. This planting helps to integrate the Site into the surrounding view of vegetation in the middle and far distance as the landform rises, and prevents the Proposed Substation and existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations from merging in the view. However, there would need to be two 60 m gaps within the bunds to the north to enable future OHLs and tie-ins to enter into the Proposed Substation whilst ensuring enough clearance between the line and ground. The Proposed Substation would therefore be more visible between the gaps in the bunds, as seen directly from Balkemback Cottages and Dunian, and obliquely by receptors travelling along the road network. It is judged that the magnitude of change at Year 10 would remain medium, due to the partial screening by vegetation and the better integration of the Site into the surrounding landscape. The effect would be **Moderate (Significant).**

Table 7.33: Operational Effects on Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse

Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
339409	736749	Figure 7.8	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	0.4 km southeast
Baseline Description					
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.14: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse.**					
Sensitivity					
The viewpoint is judged to be of **medium** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.14: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse.**					

Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse
Magnitude of Change during Operation– Year 0
The Proposed Development would be seen in northwest facing views at a distance of approximately 0.4 km. The Proposed Substation would be seen to rise above the landform of the adjacent agricultural fields in the foreground but would not be seen to break the skyline, backclothed by Craigowl Hill (455 m AOD) and other hills within the Sidlaw Hill ranges. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design. The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. The earth bunds to the south of the Proposed Substation would be up to 10m in height and would partially screen the electrical infrastructure associated with the Proposed Substation. The substation elements would be taller than the height of the earth bunds. Where gaps between the bunds occur, to afford future OHLs to enter the Proposed Substation, there is slightly greater vertical visibility of the substation. The Proposed Development, including earth bunds, would occupy a large horizontal extent of the view. The earth bunds would form a notable feature in the close to middle distance landscape. However, they would be sited within a gently rising landscape and not appear to extrude taller than the immediately inclosing landform. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates that similar views would be experienced along the minor road to the south of the Site. Occasional roadside trees would screen outward views north, though views would be largely open on the approach to the residential property at North mains of Baldovan. Similarly, the ZTV indicates visibility along the minor road to the southeast of the Site, where the lack of roadside vegetation affords open views towards the Site. The scale of change to the view would be low, and would be experienced over a medium geographical extent. Overall, the magnitude of change during operation (at year 0) would be **low**.
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10
At Year 10, the proposed woodland planted on the bunds in the south and southeast of the Site would be approximately 7-10m in height. This planting would screen sections of the Proposed Substation, growing to be taller than the height of some electrical infrastructure in the view. Elements of the Proposed Substation would still be visible between gaps in the tree lines, where future OHL corridors could be accommodated. The proposed planting helps to integrate the Proposed Substation into the surrounding view by visually connecting existing vegetation along Fithie Burn. The planting on the bunds in the north of the Site provide a vertical connection between trees lining Fithie Burn to the south of the Site, and denser woodland blocks beyond the minor road to the north of the Site, on the rising landform. It is judged that the magnitude of change at Year 10 would have remain low, however the effectiveness of screening would have increased and the vegetation help to better integrate the Site into the surrounding landscape. The effect would be **Minor (Not Significant).**

Table 7.34: Operational Effects on Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton

Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
337566	737364	Figure 7.9	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	0.9 km west
Baseline Description					
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.15: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton.**					
Sensitivity					
The viewpoint is judged to be of **low** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.15: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton.**					
Magnitude of Change during Operation– Year 0					
The Proposed Development would be seen in east facing views at a distance of approximately 0.9 km, occupying a small-medium extent of the horizontal view. The Proposed Substation would be seen to rise above the relatively flat agricultural fields in the foreground of the view. The Proposed Development would be backclothed by distant landform and the base of the Proposed Substation would be partially screened by intervening undulating landform, particularly towards the northern part of the Site where landform rises on the approach to Sidlaw Hills. At the northernmost part					

Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton
of the Site, substation infrastructure would appear less perceptible, being largely screened by the intervening landform as it rises. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design. The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. The earth bunds to the west of the Proposed Substation would be up to 10m in height and screen the majority of the substation elements. The bunds would form a somewhat notable feature in the landscape, but be situated within an undulating landscape. The addition of the bunds would be more perceptible to the southwest of the Site, where the landform is lower in elevation, meaning the bunds would be seen to rise above the existing landform. The southern extents of the Proposed Substation would be seen to rise above the proposed earthworks. The Proposed Development, including earth bunds, would be seen in the middle distance, occupying a medium horizontal extent of the view. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates that similar views would be experienced from the minor road for approximately 0.9 km north and south. A shelterbelt north of Wynton property screens views northeast towards the Proposed Development, from south of the viewpoint. North of the viewpoint, occasional roadside trees screen outward views. The geographical extent of effects is considered medium. The scale of change to the view would be medium, and would be experienced over a medium geographical extent. Overall, the magnitude of change during operation (at year 0) would be **medium**.
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is low, and the magnitude of change is medium. Drawing on professional judgement, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant)**.
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10
At Year 10, the proposed woodland planted on the bunds in the west of the Site would be approximately 7-10m in height and would screen the majority of Proposed Substation, with the trees taller than the height of electrical infrastructure in the view. A small proportion of the Proposed Substation in the southwest would be visible above the tree line on the lower-lying end of the bund (approximately 6 m in height). The proposed woodland would extend across the majority of the length of the Site and occupy a greater portion of the horizontal view than the substation compounds. As such, the Proposed Development, including landscape proposals, would occupy a larger proportion of the view by Year 10. Less of the electrical infrastructure associated with the Proposed Substation would be visible, however the proposed features would rise above the containing landform in the middle and far distance, in the north of the Site. The proposed trees would sit between existing individual trees at the edges of fields, connecting them to create a continuous horizontal tree block. It is judged that the magnitude of change at Year 10 remain medium, as identified in Year 0. The effect would be **Minor (Not Significant)**.

Table 7.35: Operational Effects on Viewpoint 6: Minor Road north of Balnuith

Viewpoint 6: Minor Road north of Balnuith					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
339752	738138	Figure 7.10	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	0.3 km east
Baseline Description					
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.16: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 6: Minor Road north of Balnuith.**					
Sensitivity					
The viewpoint is judged to be of **medium** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.16: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 6: Minor Road north of Balnuith.**					
Magnitude of Change during Operation– Year 0					
A very small portion of the Proposed Development would be seen just above an intervening ridge formed by undulating fields, in west facing views at a distance of approximately 0.3 km. It would occupy a small angle of the horizontal view. The top of the Proposed Substation would be barely perceptible in the view, rising above the undulating landform of the agricultural fields in the foreground, which screens the majority of the Proposed Substation. The northern portion of the Proposed Substation would be entirely screened by the rising landform of the agricultural fields on the approach to the base of the Sidlaw Hills. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design. The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation,					

Viewpoint 6: Minor Road north of Balnuith
as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. The earth bunds to the northeast of the Proposed Substation would be between 1.5 - 6m in height. However, they are not visible in the view due intervening landform. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates that similar views would be experienced from the minor road between Balnuith and the approach to Tealing, for approximately 1.2 km. Occasional roadside vegetation on the southern side of the road would screen outward views. In addition, the undulating fields would result in minor but frequent changes to the view, and the proposed earth bunds may be visible from certain locations along the road. The geographical extent of similar views is considered medium. The scale of change to the view would be barely perceptible, and would be experienced over a medium geographical extent. Overall, the magnitude of change during operation (at year 0) would be **low**.
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Negligible (Not Significant).**
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10
At Year 10, the proposed woodland planted on the bunds in the northeast of the Site would be approximately 7-10m in height. The proposed vegetation would be visible on the skyline above the field in the foreground of the view. The proposed planting would occupy a relatively wide angle of the horizontal view, in the middle distance. However, the tree blocks would be well-accommodated within existing tree lines in the view, and would appear to be well-integrated into the landscape in views from this location. Far distance visibility would be slightly reduced due to the introduction of tree planting. It is judged that the magnitude of change at Year 10 would remain low, as identified in Year 0. The effect would be **Negligible (Not Significant)**.

Table 7.36: Operational Effects on Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie

Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
341765	737089	Figure 7.11	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	2.4 km east
Baseline Description					
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.17: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie.**					
Sensitivity					
The viewpoint is judged to be of **medium** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.17: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie.**					
Magnitude of Change during Operation– Year 0					
The Proposed Development would be seen in west facing views at a distance of approximately 2.4 km, occupying a relatively small angle of the horizontal view in the distance. The Proposed Substation would be backclothed by the rising landform at the base of the Sidlaw Hills, beyond the Site. The Proposed Development would sit on slightly elevated landform in the distance, seen above the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substation in the view, increasing the horizontal and vertical presence of electrical infrastructure. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design. The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. The earth bunds to the east of the Proposed Substation would be up to 10m in height at their tallest point in the southeast. The earth bunds would be seen to increase the height of landform within the Site, particularly at their tallest point along the south of the Site. The Proposed Substation would be seen to be taller than the earth bunds, but appear as barely perceptible given the intervening distance. The result of the change would still result in a slight increase in the presence of infrastructure in the view. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates that similar views would be experienced from other locations in the west of Inveraldie, including arts of Inveraldie Crescent, the park, and Dalziel Road where glimpsed views are afforded beyond the trees lining the park. Residential properties within the settlement result in varied views of the Proposed Development. The geographical extent of similar views is considered medium. The scale of change to the view would be low, and would be experienced over a medium geographical extent. Overall, the magnitude of change during operation (at year 0) would be **low**.					
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0					

Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10
At Year 10, the proposed woodland planted on the bunds in the east of the Site would be approximately 7-10m in height. The mitigation planting would screen the majority of the Proposed Substation. A small section of the Proposed Substation would be visible between gaps in the woodland blocks, where the earth bunds are lower in elevation. The proposed planting would be evident in the view; however it would decrease the visibility of electrical infrastructure. Additionally, it would appear to connect existing tree lines in the middle to far distance, and fit in with the surrounding character of the landscape. It is judged that the magnitude of change at Year 10 would remain low. The effect would be **Minor (Not Significant)**.

Table 7.37: Operational Effects on Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road

Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
340281	735242	Figure 7.12	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	2.1 km southeast
Baseline Description					
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.18: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road.**					
Sensitivity					
The viewpoint is judged to be of **low** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.18: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road.**					
Magnitude of Change during Operation– Year 0					
The Proposed Development would be seen in northwest facing views at a distance of approximately 2.1 km, occupying a relatively small angle of the horizontal view in the middle to far distance. The Proposed Development would be entirely backclothed by Craigowl Hill (455 m AOD), positioned on the gently rising landform that meets the base of Sidlaw Hills. The Proposed Substation would be seen in the context of existing infrastructure, to the northwest of the Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations and Tealing Poultry Farm, extending the presence of infrastructure. The Proposed Substation would appear more elevated in comparison. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design (see **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**). The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. The earth bunds to the south and southeast of the Proposed Substation would be up to 10m in height at their tallest point. The earth bunds would be seen to increase the height of landform within the Site, however they would be backclothed by the rising landform which leads to the Sidlaw Hills. The earth bunds would screen the base of the Proposed Substation, although the electrical infrastructure would be seen above the top of the earth bunds. The Proposed Substation would be backclothed by the proposed earth bunds to the north of the Proposed Substation, so the Proposed Development would appear to sit at a lower level within the Site. The Proposed Development, including earth bunds, occupies a small angle of the view. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates that similar views would be experienced from other locations along Emmock Road, for approximately 1 km. To the west of the viewpoint, views are obscured by intervening vegetation in the foreground of the view. Further east along the road, up to a distance of approximately 1.3 km from the viewpoint, the Proposed Development would be visible in distant views, changing gradually with increased distance, resulting in a barely perceptible change to the view. Occasional vegetation on the northern side of Emmock Road obscured outward views. The geographical extent of views is considered medium. The scale of change to the view would be small, and would be experienced over a medium geographical extent. Overall, the magnitude of change during operation (at year 0) would be **low.**					
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0					
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is low, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**					
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10					
At Year 10, the proposed woodland planted on the bunds in the south and southeast of the Site would be approximately 7-10 m in height, and would be effective in helping to further screen the Proposed Substation.					

Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road
The proposed vegetation does not fully screen the Proposed Substation, due to the rising landform of the Site to the north. Additionally, gaps in the planting to accommodate future OHLs result in increased vertical visibility for parts of the Proposed Substation. Electrical infrastructure would be seen above the height of the proposed vegetation in some areas, whilst approximately half of the length of the Proposed Substation would be screened by the proposed vegetation. The proposed planting would be evident in the view, however it would decrease the visibility of electrical infrastructure. Additionally, it would be accommodated within existing tree lines including denser woodland blocks to the north of the Site, in the far distance, and trees lining field boundaries and Fithie Burn, in the middle distance. It is judged that the magnitude of change at Year 10 would remain as low, as identified at Year 0. The effect would be **Minor (Not Significant)**.

Table 7.38: Operational Effects on Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith

Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith					
Grid Reference		**Figure Number**	**LCT**	**Landscape Designations**	**Distance and Direction from Site**
339485	737671	Figure 7.13	387: Dipslope Farmland	None	<0.1 km
Baseline Description					
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.19: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith.**					
Sensitivity					
The viewpoint is judged to be of **medium** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.19: Construction Effects on Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith.**					
Magnitude of Change during Operation – Year 0					
The Proposed Development would be seen in west-facing views at a distance of less than 0.1 km. The Proposed Development would be seen as a notable feature within the gently undulating land which drops subtly towards the south. The substation elements would occupy a large horizontal field of view. Given the relatively flat nature of land, the Proposed Development, notably the bunds, would appear to break the skyline, creating a new horizon. However, the Proposed Development would be afforded some backclothing by the distant landform of the Sidlaw Hills in the northwest. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design. The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design.** The earth bunds to the east of the Proposed Substation would be approximately 2 m in the north, rising to 10m in the southeastern corner of the Site. These bunds would form a notable change in views. They would prevent longer ranging visibility across the lower-lying fields in the distance. However, they would help provide immediate screening of the base of the Proposed Substation at Year 0. Some electrical infrastructure would be visible rising above the earth bunds. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates that similar views of the Proposed Development would be experienced along the minor road to the east of the Site. With the exception of low roadside and field boundary vegetation, there is little vegetation to screen views. Open views will be experienced from the more elevated locations of the road in the south as it drops in elevation towards the Site. The scale of change to the view would be medium, and would be experienced over a large geographical extent. Overall, the magnitude of change during operation (at year 0) would be medium.					
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0					
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is medium. Overall, the effect on this viewpoint is judged to be **Moderate (Significant).**					
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 10					

Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith
At Year 10, the proposed woodland planted on the bunds in the east of the Site would be approximately 7-10m in height and would screen all of the Proposed Substation, with the trees taller than the height of electrical infrastructure in the view. The proposed woodland would extend across the majority of the length of the Site and occupy a greater portion of the horizontal view than the substation compounds. As such, the Proposed Development, including landscape proposals, would occupy a larger proportion of the view by Year 10. Less of the electrical infrastructure associated with the Proposed Substation would be visible, however the proposed bunds and planting would form prominent features, entirely altering the view from this location It is judged that the magnitude of change at Year 10 would remain medium, due to the prominence of the bunds and planting. The effect would be **Moderate (Significant).**

Operational Effects on Visual Receptors at Settlements

Table 7.39: Effects on views from Kirkton of Tealing

Kirkton of Tealing			
Representative viewpoints	N/A	Distance and direction from Site	0.8 km east
Baseline Description			
The description of the existing baseline is set out **Table 7.20: Construction Effects experienced at Kirkton of Tealing.**			
Sensitivity			
The settlement is judged to be of **medium** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.20: Construction Effects experienced at Kirkton of Tealing.**			
Magnitude of Change during Operation – Year 0			
The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates widespread theoretical visibility across the settlement within 1 km of the Proposed Development. Built development within the village and mature trees and garden vegetation is likely to reduce actual visibility across most of the settlement, although views from the minor road immediately north and west of the community are afforded more open views. However, the screened ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2b: Substation Screening Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) illustrated that theoretical visibility would be more limited due to screening by buildings within Kirkton of Tealing and from buildings at Balnuith. Some visibility is still indicated from the southern settlement edge. The Proposed Development would be seen in westerly views within a distance of 0.8 km from a small portion of the settlement, mostly limited to properties within the southern-most extents of the community. The Proposed Development would be visible across the gently sloping arable fields to the west, seen behind the existing steel latticed towers and larger-scale farm buildings directly west of the settlement. Slightly rising above the underlying landform, the Proposed Development would appear as a low feature, occupying a small proportion of the horizontal field of view. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design (see **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**). The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. The earth bunds in the east and northeast of the Proposed Development would be up to 10m in height at their tallest point, though mostly lower in height. The earth bunds would not be particularly noticeable beyond the intervening undulating landform, but would further screen the Proposed Development. The Proposed Substation would be seen in the context of existing overhead lines, wood pole lines and the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations to the south. Despite the proximity of views and extent of introduced hardscape and infrastructure within the Site, the limited visibility from the settlement edge and extensive screening would allow only glimpsed partial views towards the Proposed Substation. The scale of change to the view would be small, and would be experienced over a small geographical extent. Overall, the magnitude of change during operation (at year 0) would be **low**.			
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0			
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect on this settlement is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**			
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10			
At Year 10, the proposed woodland planted on the bunds in the east and northeast of the Site would be approximately 7-10m in height and would further screen the Proposed Substation. Matured infill hedgerow planting along the Site boundaries would additionally integrate the Proposed Substation into the surrounding landscape. The proposed			

Kirkton of Tealing
vegetation would occupy a relatively wide angle of the horizontal view, where the Site is visible in the middle distance. The tree blocks would be accommodated within existing tree lines in the view, seen beyond the Site. Far distance visibility would be slightly reduced due to the introduction of tree planting. It is judged that the magnitude of change at Year 10 would remain low, as identified in Year 0. The effect would be **Minor (Not Significant)**.

Table 7.40: Effects on views from Tealing

Tealing			
Representative viewpoints	N/A	Distance and direction from Site	1.3 km east
Baseline Description			
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.21: Construction Effects experienced at Tealing.**			
Sensitivity			
The settlement is judged to be of **medium** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.21: Construction Effects experienced at Tealing**.			
Magnitude of Change during Operation – Year 0			
The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates widespread visibility across the settlement within 1.3 km of the Proposed Development. Built development within the village and roadside vegetation is likely to reduce actual visibility, particularly when vegetation is in full leaf. Gently rising landform to the west would slightly screen outward views towards the Proposed Development, although taller elements within the Site would be partially visible where gaps in woodland and built development allow. The Proposed Development would be seen from a relatively small portion of the settlement, limited to properties within the northern half and scattered properties further northwest from a minimum distance of 1.3 km. The Proposed Development would occupy a small angle horizontal field, seen in views to the southwest. Built development further afield to the west as well as intervening hedgerows and shelterbelts would provide screening and filtering of views from the settlement. They would provide screening to the lower-elevation elements within the Site, including large areas of hardscaping which would otherwise be seen to contrast with the surrounding arable and pastoral fields. Within the centre and southern areas of the village, intervening woodland and built development would extensively screen views to the west, particularly in summer months when vegetation is in leaf, as illustrated in the screened ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2b: Substation Screening Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**). Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design (see **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**). The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. The earth bunds to the east and northeast of the Proposed Substation would be up to 10m in height at their tallest point, though mostly lower in height. The earth bunds would not be particularly noticeable beyond the intervening undulating landform, but would further screen the Proposed Substation. The Proposed Substation would be visible in the context of existing overhead lines, wood pole lines, two wind turbine, and an existing substation. Seen northwest of the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, the Proposed Substation would be seen to intensify the presence of electrical infrastructure in views to the west. The scale of change to the view would be small, and would be experienced over a small geographical extent. Overall, the magnitude of change during operation (at year 0) would be **low**.			
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0			
It is judged that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect on this settlement is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**			
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10			
At Year 10, the proposed woodland planted on the bunds in the east and northeast of the Site would be approximately 7-10 m in height and would further screen the Proposed Substation. Matured infill hedgerow planting along the Site boundaries would additionally integrate the Proposed Substation into the surrounding landscape. The proposed vegetation would occupy a relatively wide angle of the horizontal view, where the Site is visible in the middle distance. The tree blocks would be accommodated within existing tree lines in the view, seen beyond the Site. Far distance visibility would be slightly reduced due to the introduction of tree planting. It is judged that the magnitude of change at Year 10 would remain low. The effect would be **Minor (Not Significant)**.			

Table 7.41: Effects on views from Inveraldie

Inveraldie			
Representative viewpoints	VP7: Inveraldie	Distance and direction from Site	2.3 km east
Baseline Description			
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.22: Construction Effects experienced at Inveraldie.**			
Sensitivity			
The settlement is judged to be of **medium** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.22: Construction Effects experienced at Inveraldie.**.			
Magnitude of Change during Operation – Year 0			
The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates widespread visibility across the settlement, within 2.3 km to the southeast of the Proposed Development. Built development within the village is likely to reduce actual visibility, except for along the western edge of the settlement where outward views are generally unobstructed, as illustrated by the screened ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2b: Substation Screening Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**). The Proposed Development would be seen from a relatively large portion of the settlement, extending along the western and northern edges of the village. The Proposed Development would occupy a small horizontal field in views, seen to the northwest on gently rising land. The existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, as well as large-scale farm buildings would be seen in front of the Proposed Development. The large areas of hardscaping and layered effect produced by visual stacking of multiple lines of transformers within the Site would be apparent in partial views, contrasting with the fields to the east and west. However, earth bunds with new plantings at the southern and eastern edges of the Site would provide extensive screening of the Proposed Substation, particularly lower-level elements. Scattered mature trees and intervening built development would provide partial filtering of views. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design (**Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**). The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. The earth bunds to the east of the Proposed Substation would be up to 10m in height at their tallest point in the southeast. The Proposed Substation would be seen above the height of the earth bunds, but the base of the Proposed Substation would be partially screened by the earth bunds, reducing the presence of infrastructure. The earth bunds would increase the elevation overall of the Site in views form Inveraldie. The Proposed Development would be visible in the context of existing overhead lines, wood pole lines, and the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations. Seen immediately northwest of the existing substations, the Proposed Substation would be seen to intensify the presence of electrical infrastructure in views to the west. Although larger in scale than Tealing, the intervening distance between the settlement and Proposed Development would minimise the perceived scale disparity. Additionally, the proposed earth bunds would help to separate the cluster of infrastructure. The scale of change to the view would be low, and would be experienced over a medium geographical extent. Overall, the magnitude of change during operation (at year 0) would be **low**.			
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0			
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is medium, and the magnitude of change is low. Overall, the effect on this settlement is judged to be **Minor (Not Significant).**			
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10			
At Year 10, the proposed woodland planted on the bunds in the east of the Site would be approximately 7-10m in height and would screen the majority of Proposed Substation. A small section of the Proposed Substation would be visible between gaps in the woodland blocks, where the earth bunds are lower in elevation. The proposed planting would be evident in view from the western edge of Inveraldie; however, it would decrease the visibility of electrical infrastructure. Additionally, it would appear to connect existing tree lines in the middle to far distance, and fit in with the surrounding character of the landscape. Infill hedgerow planting along the Site boundaries would additionally integrate the Proposed Substation into the surrounding landscape It is judged that the magnitude of change at Year 10 would remain low. The effect would be **Minor (Not Significant)**.			

Effects on Visual Receptors along Routes

Table 7.42: Effects on views from the Minor Road Network

Minor Road Network			
Representative viewpoints	VP 2, 3, 4, 5	Distance and direction from Site	<3 km
Baseline Description			
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.23: Construction Effects experienced on Minor Road Network.**			
Sensitivity			
Receptors on this route are judged to be of **medium** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.23: Construction Effects experienced on Minor Road Network.**			
Magnitude of Change during Operation – Year 0			
The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates widespread visibility across the minor road network within 1 km. Within 3 km, theoretical visibility is more concentrated in the east and south, as the undulating landforms in the north and west would provide more frequent filtering of views. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design (see **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**). The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. The Proposed Substation would be seen above the height of the earth bunds from some locations, but the base of the Proposed Substation would be largely screened by the earth bunds. There are gaps between the earth bunds in the north and south of the Site to accommodate future OHLs, allowing greater vertical visibility from certain view angles. Overall, the earth bunds would reduce the visibility afforded of the Proposed Substation. The earth bunds are up to 10m in height, though the lowest bund peak is 1.5 m. From the south, the general lack of roadside vegetation would afford views towards the Proposed Development, which would be seen entirely backclothed by the proposed bunds and landform of the Sidlaw Hills to the north. From the north, the Proposed Development would appear in mostly direct views, and would extend across a wider horizontal field of view. However, more undulating landform in the north along with frequent bands of woodland would provide increased screening. The Proposed Development would be seen in direct and glimpsed views from the north and south, but in the context of existing development including large-scale towers which form notable vertical features, the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, and large-scale farm operations. New planting along the northern edge of the Site would also increase filtering of views, although taller elements within the Site would be intermittently visible above the landform, and between gaps in the bunds. Newly planted earth bunds would provide extensive screening from the south, and would mostly screen views towards the large areas of hardscape, while taller elements such as gantries and terminal towers would be visible above the newly planted bunds. From the east and west, intermittent roadside vegetation and built development would provide filtered and glimpsed views towards the Proposed Development, which would largely appear in oblique views to the direction of travel, and would occupy a smaller angle of view, although minor roads further south would have more direct, open views. The following viewpoints are located along these minor routes, and are representative of views likely to be experienced: • Viewpoint 2: A *low* magnitude of change was identified from this viewpoint. • Viewpoint 3: A *medium* magnitude of change was identified from this viewpoint. • Viewpoint 4: A *low* magnitude of change was identified from this viewpoint. • Viewpoint 5: A *medium* magnitude of change was identified from this viewpoint. • Viewpoint 9: A *medium* magnitude of change was identified from this viewpoint. As noted in the viewpoint assessments set out above[20], there will be some locations along the minor road network where a medium magnitude of change in views would be experienced. However, sequential views experienced whilst travelling along the road network would frequently be experienced at an oblique angle of view to the direction of travel and would be experienced in a fleeting nature. The scale of change in views across the minor road network would be low and over a medium geographical extent. Overall, the magnitude of change during operation would be **low**.			
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0			

[20] See Table 7.31, Table 7.32, Table 7.33, Table 7.34 and Table 7.38

Minor Road Network
Taking account of the low magnitude of change and the medium sensitivity, the introduction of the Proposed Development would result in a **Minor (Not Significant)** visual effect from minor roads.
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10
At Year 10, the proposed planting across the earth bunds along the Site boundaries would be approximately 7-10 m in height and would largely screen visibility of the Proposed Substation. Infill hedgerow planting along the Site boundaries would additionally integrate the Proposed Substation into the surrounding landscape. However, gaps in the proposed planting and bunds to allow passage of OHLs would allow views into the Site from the surrounding road network, for example from directly north of the Site. Visibility through these gaps would be experienced in glimpsed and oblique views as people travel along the minor road network. Additionally, the Proposed Substation would be seen above the height of proposed vegetation form certain locations. The magnitude of change to the view would remain low. The residual effect would remain **Minor (Not Significant)**.

Table 7.43: Effects on Core Path (Angus Council) Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith

Core Path (Angus Council) Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith			
Representative viewpoints	VP 6	Distance and direction from Site	300m, east
Baseline Description			
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.24: Construction Effects experienced on the Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith Core Path (Angus Council).**			
Sensitivity			
Receptors on this route are judged to be of **medium** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.24: Construction Effects experienced on the Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith Core Path (Angus Council).**			
Magnitude of Change during Operation – Year 0			
The Proposed Development would be seen in mostly oblique, westerly facing views from distance between approximately 300m and 1 km from the gently sloping farmland east of the Site. There would be limited visibility of the Proposed Development, screened behind intervening undulating landform. The southern part of the Proposed Development would be seen to rise above the landform as its elevation declines. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design (See **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**). The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design**. The earth bunds to the east would be between 2 – 10m in height and further screen the Proposed Substation. From parts of the route, the earth bunds would not be visible due to the rising landform in the immediate distance of views from the route. Where visible, the Proposed Development, including earth bunds, would occupy a small proportion of the view. The Proposed Substation would be seen in sequential views with the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, although at greater distance and with more screening. The Proposed Development would occupy a small horizontal field of view, with a wider vista afforded from the section of Core Path that comes in closest proximity, near Balnuith. Near Balnuith views west are more open, and although earth bunds would provide a degree of screening, taller elements would be visible in closer views and notable within the landscape. Elsewhere along the route, the Proposed Development would appear at a smaller angle of view, with more intervening vegetation and built structure providing screening. The following viewpoint is located in proximity to this route, and is generally representative of views likely to be experienced: • Viewpoint 6: A *low* magnitude of change was identified from this viewpoint. Overall, the scale of change would be considered medium within 0.5 km of the Site over a small geographical extent, reducing to low elsewhere within the study area. The magnitude of change would be considered to be **medium** from closer, western sections of the route , reducing to **low** as the route continues further east and south.			
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0			
Taking account of the medium magnitude of change from closer sections of the route and the medium sensitivity, the introduction of the Proposed Development would result in a **Moderate (Significant)** visual effect on receptors travelling along the Kirkton of Tealing Core Path within 0.5 km, reducing to **Minor (Not Significant)** elsewhere within the study area.			
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10			
At Year 10, the proposed woodland planted on the bunds in the east of the Site would be approximately 7-10m in height and would screen the majority of Proposed Substation. Infill hedgerow planting along the Site boundaries would additionally integrate the Proposed Substation into the surrounding landscape and would provide screening of close-range views along the route near Balnuith.			

Core Path (Angus Council) Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith
The proposed vegetation would occupy a relatively wide angle of the horizontal view. The tree blocks would be accommodated within existing tree lines in the view, seen beyond the Site. Far distance visibility would be slightly reduced due to the introduction of tree planting. It is judged that the magnitude of change at Year 10 would reduce to low for the entire route. The effect would be **Minor (Not Significant)**.

Table 7.44: Operation Effects on Core Path (Angus Council) Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon

Core Path (Angus Council) Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon			
Representative viewpoints	VP 1	Distance and direction from Site	850m, northwest
Baseline Description			
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.25.**			
Sensitivity			
Receptors on this route are judged to be of **high** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.25.**			
Magnitude of Change during Operation – Year 0			
The Proposed Development would be seen in mostly direct, southeast facing views from distances between approximately 0.85 - 2.3 km, from elevated slopes to the northwest. Substation compounds would be partially visible, seen situated within lower lying arable fields and entirely backclothed. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design (see **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design).** The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design.** These earth bunds would be approximately up to 6m and 10m in height to the north and west of Emmock Substation, respectively. Due to the elevated nature of the route, the proposed bunding to the north (up to 6m in height) and west (approximately 10m) of the Site would help to partially screen the base of the northernmost elements of the Proposed Substation at Year 0, but offer little screening of the Proposed Substation overall. Gaps in the bunding to accommodate future OHLs results in increased vertical visibility in some parts of the northern edge compared to others. The Proposed Development would be seen in front of the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, appearing larger in scale and in contrast with the surrounding arable fields. From higher elevations, the Proposed Development would appear to occupy a larger horizontal field of view, with more of the Site visible beyond the intervening earth bunds and over the tops of woodland. Elsewhere along the route as it drops in elevation, the Proposed Development would present a smaller angle of view, and views would be more filtered by intervening vegetation and undulating landform, although the Proposed Substation would still increase the presence of energy infrastructure across the lower-lying fields. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates that similar views would be experienced from along the slopes further north and east. The following viewpoint is located in proximity to this route, and is generally representative of views likely to be experienced: • Viewpoint 1: A *low* magnitude of change was identified from this viewpoint. Overall, the scale of change would be low along the route, with no change in view predicted close to the Site. The magnitude of change would be **low** from higher elevations to the northwest.			
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0			
It is assessed that the sensitivity of the receptor is high, and the magnitude of change is low. Drawing on professional judgement, the Proposed Development is judged to have a **Minor (Not Significant)** visual effect on receptors travelling along higher elevations along the Kirkton of Auchterhouse Core Path.			
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10			
At Year 10, the proposed vegetation on the earth bunds would have matured to heights of approximately 7-10m, helping to better integrate the Proposed Substation into the existing landscape which contains blocks of trees and individual trees along field boundaries and Fithie Burn. Due to the elevation of the route, the mitigation planting would only screen a small portion of the northernmost extents of the Proposed Substation. The lower parts of the route would benefit more from the mitigation screening. The gaps between the bunds in the north, to accommodate the OHLs, result in more open visibility of the Proposed Development. The proposed trees better integrate the Proposed Substation into the surroundings, helping to fill the gap between existing trees in the surrounding landscape. Overall, the mitigation planting on the bunds helps to reducing the prominence of the Proposed Substation.			

Core Path (Angus Council) Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon
The scale of change would remain low for the entire route. The significance would be **Minor (Not Significant).**

Table 7.45: Operation Effects on Core Path (Angus Council) Prieston to Glen Ogilvie

Core Path (Angus Council) Prieston to Glen Ogilvie			
Representative viewpoints	N/A	Distance and direction from Site	1.4 km, north
Baseline Description			
The description of the existing baseline is set out in **Table 7.26.**			
Sensitivity			
Receptors on this route are judged to be of **medium** sensitivity as set out in **Table 7.26.**			
Magnitude of Change during Operation – Year 0			
The Proposed Development would be seen in mostly direct, southerly views from distances between approximately 1.4 km and 2.2 km, across the elevated slopes north of the Site. Substation compounds would be mostly visible, and from higher elevations would appear entirely backclothed. Mitigation has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the provision of a Landscape Design **(see Figure 3.2: Landscape Design).** The Landscape Design includes the creation of earth bunds around each side of the Proposed Substation, as illustrated in **Figure 3.2: Landscape Design.** These earth bunds would be up to 6m in height to the north of the Proposed Substation. Due to the elevated nature of the route, the proposed bunding to the north of the Site would help to partially screen the base of the northernmost elements of the Proposed Substation at Year 0, but offer little screening of the Proposed Substation overall. Gaps in the bunding to accommodate OHLs results in increased vertical visibility in some parts of the northern edge compared to others, glimpsed in oblique angles from the route. The Proposed Development would be seen in front of the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations, appearing larger in scale in contrast with the surrounding arable fields. As the route descends along lower slopes, the Proposed Development would appear to occupy a smaller angle of view, with increased filtering by intervening vegetation and undulating landform. The ZTV (refer to **Figure 7.2a: Substation Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Viewpoint Locations and Visual Receptors within 3 km**) indicates that similar views would be experienced from along the slopes further north and east. The magnitude of change would be **medium** from higher elevations to the north, reducing to **low** as the route drops in elevation to the south.			
Effect and Significance during Operation – Year 0			
Taking account of the medium magnitude of change and the medium sensitivity, the introduction of the Proposed Development would result in a **Moderate (Significant)** visual effect on receptors travelling along higher elevations near Prieston Hill, reducing to **Minor (Not Significant)** elsewhere within the study area			
Mitigation and Residual Effect and Significance during Operation - Year 10			
At Year 10, the proposed vegetation on the earth bunds would have matured to heights of approximately 7-10m, helping to better integrate the Proposed Substation into the existing landscape which contains blocks of trees and individual trees along field boundaries and Fithie Burn, and denser tree blocks near Prieston at the southern end of the route. Due to the elevation of the route, the mitigation planting would only screen a small portion of the northernmost extents of the Proposed Substation. The lower parts of the route would benefit more from the mitigation screening. The proposed trees would better integrate the Proposed Substation into the surroundings, helping to fill the gap between existing trees in the surrounding landscape. Overall, the mitigation planting on the bunds helps to reducing the prominence of the Proposed Substation. The scale of change would reduce to low for the entire route. The significance would be **Minor (Not Significant).**			

Additional Mitigation

7.8.3 No effective mitigation has been identified that is not already included as embedded mitigation or applied mitigation, as set out in Section 7.6.

Residual Operational Effects

7.8.4 The residual effects once additional mitigation measures (landscape design planting) have been implemented are set out within Tables 7.28 to 7.46. The assessment tables have considered the operational effects at year 0, when mitigation

planting is considered to provide no screening, and at Year 10, once mitigation planting has matured to heights of approximately 7-10 m.

7.9 Assessment of Likely Significant Effects - Decommissioning

7.9.1 It is assumed that once constructed, the Proposed Development would remain in operation permanently. Therefore, effects on decommissioning have not been considered in the LVIA.

7.10 Assessment of Likely Cumulative (In-Combination) Effects

Introduction

7.10.1 The assessment of cumulative landscape and visual effects focuses on changes which may result from the introduction of the Proposed Development in addition to other Associated SSEN Transmission Developments and other SSEN Transmission developments and third party developments.

7.10.2 **Table 7.46 Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects: Associated SSEN Transmission Projects** provides a cumulative assessment of the Proposed Development with the Associated SSEN Transmission Developments defined in **Chapter 1: Introduction** and listed in

7.10.3 **Table 7.5: Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, other SSEN Transmission Developments and other Third Party Developments considered in the cumulative** assessment**.**

7.10.4

7.10.5 **Table** 7.47**: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects: Other SSEN Transmission** Developments

	Construction		Operation	
Cumulative Development	**Landscape**	**Visual**	**Landscape**	**Visual**
The Proposed Development	**LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effect within 0.5 km of the Proposed Development, reducing to not significant beyond this distance. **382: Lowland Hill Ranges:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effect from the southern slopes of Balkello Hill and Craigowl Hill, reducing to not significant beyond this distance.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing and Inveraldie.	**LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effect within 0.5 km of the Proposed Development, reducing to not significant beyond this distance. **382: Lowland Hill Ranges:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on

	Construction		Operation	
		Routes: The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network. Significant effects are expected from the closer sections of core paths 207 (Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith) and 210 (Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon). Core path 208 (Prieston to Glen Ogilvie) is not expected to be significant.		the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing and Inveraldie. **Routes:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects on core path 207 (Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith), within 0.5 km. The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network, or on core paths 210 (Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon) and 208 (Prieston to Glen Ogilvie).
Alyth to Tealing (YT1/YT2) 275kV OHL Upgrade (to 400kV)	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges):** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade would be very small scale and short term in nature, and is not expected to have significant effects on these LCTs. The Proposed Development in combination with the Alyth to Tealing OHL upgrade is not expected to have	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges):** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects on landscape character, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. The Proposed Development in combination with the Alyth to Tealing OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse –** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL.

	Construction		Operation	
	significant cumulative effects on the landscape during construction.	expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The upgrade works are not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie. **Routes:** The upgrade works are not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network. The Proposed Development in combination with the Alyth to Tealing 275kV OHL upgrade is not expected to significant cumulative effects on visual receptors during construction.	cumulative effects on the landscape during operation.	**Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Settlements:** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Routes:** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. The Proposed Development in combination with the Alyth to Tealing 275kV OHL upgrade is not expected to significant cumulative effects on visual receptors.
Tealing to Westfield (TW1/TW2) 275kV OHL	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope**	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope**	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as

	Construction		Operation	
Upgrade (to 400kV)	**Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges):** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade would be very small scale and short term in nature, and is not expected to have significant effects on these LCTs. The Proposed Development in combination with the Westfield to Tealing OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant cumulative effects on the landscape during construction.	is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The upgrade works are not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie. **Routes:** The upgrade works are not expected to have significant	**Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges):** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects on landscape character, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. The Proposed Development in combination with the Tealing to Westfield OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant cumulative effects on the landscape during operation.	there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse –** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL.

	Construction		Operation	
		effects on the minor road network. The Proposed Development in combination with the Tealing to Westfield 275kV OHL upgrade is not expected to significant cumulative effects on visual receptors during construction.		**Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Settlements:** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Routes:** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. The Proposed Development in combination with the Tealing to Westfield 275kV OHL upgrade is not expected to significant cumulative effects on visual receptors.
Summary	The Proposed Development is not expected to give rise to significant cumulative landscape and visual effects when combined with Other SSEN Transmission Developments, during its construction phase due to the small-scale and short term nature of upgrading works.		The Proposed Development is not expected to give rise to significant cumulative landscape and visual effects when combined with Other SSEN Transmission Developments, during its operational phase. This is largely because the appearance of the existing 275kV OHL will not change once it is upgraded to 400kV.	

7.10.7 Table 7.48 **Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects: Other Projects** provides a cumulative assessment of the Proposed Development with other SSEN Transmission and third party developments listed in

7.10.8 **Table 7.5: Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, other SSEN Transmission Developments and other Third Party Developments considered in the cumulative** assessment**.**

Table 7.46: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects: Associated SSEN Transmission Developments

	Construction		Operation	
Cumulative Development	**Landscape**	**Visual**	**Landscape**	**Visual**
The Proposed Development (summary of effects)	**LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effect within 0.5 km of the Proposed Development, reducing to not significant beyond this distance. **382: Lowland Hill Ranges:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effect from the southern slopes of Balkello Hill and Craigowl Hill, reducing to not significant beyond this distance.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing and Inveraldie. **Routes:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network. Significant effects are expected from the closer sections of core paths 207 (Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith) and 210 (Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon). Core path 208 (Prieston to Glen Ogilvie) is not expected to be significant.	**LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effect within 0.5 km of the Proposed Development, reducing to not significant beyond this distance. **382: Lowland Hill Ranges:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing and Inveraldie. **Routes:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects on core path 207 (Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith), within 0.5 km. The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network, or on core paths 210 (Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon) and 208 (Prieston to Glen Ogilvie).
Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges):** Construction of the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL would have physical and perceptual effects on LCT 387 and LCT 382. It is expected to have significant effects on these LCTs, although effects are expected to be localised. The Proposed Development in combination with the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant cumulative effects on the landscape during construction, due to the overlap of construction programmes.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** Construction of the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** Construction of the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - Construction of the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** Construction of the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** Construction of the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** Construction of the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** Construction of the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - Construction of the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** Construction of the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant effects.	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges):** The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL, once operational, would have physical and perceptual effects on LCT 387 and LCT 382. It is expected to have significant effects on these LCTs. The Proposed Development in combination with the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant cumulative effects on the landscape during operation as it would intensify the presence of electrical infrastructure, and the OHL would be afforded limited screening.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** – The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse –** The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant effects.

	Construction		Operation	
		Settlements: The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie due to intervening distance and partial screening provided by vegetation. **Routes:** The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant effects on the minor road network, and recreational users on Core Path 210 (Prieston to Ogilvie) due to proximity to these routes. Other routes are not expected to experience significant effects. The Proposed Development in combination with the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant cumulative effects on the visual receptors in the north of the study area (notably from VPs 1, 3 and 9, and the minor road network) during construction, due to the close proximity of receptors to both developments, the open views afforded, and the overlap of construction programmes.		**Settlements:** The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie due to intervening distance and partial screening provided by vegetation. **Routes:** The Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant effects on the minor road network, and recreational users on Core Path 210 (Prieston to Ogilvie) due to proximity to these routes. Other routes are not expected to experience significant effects. The Proposed Development in combination with the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL is expected to have significant cumulative effects on the visual receptors in close proximity to the Site, including VP3 in the north and VP9 in the east, during operation, due to the close proximity of receptors to both developments and the scale of the OHL and Proposed Development in views. Significant sequential cumulative effects are also likely for people travelling along the minor road network or core path 210 in the Sidlaw Hills.
Alyth to Tealing Tie-in	As above	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** Construction of the Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** Construction of the Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - Construction of the Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** Construction of the Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** Construction of the Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** Construction of the Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** Construction of the Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - Construction of the Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** Construction of the Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie due to intervening distance and partial screening provided by vegetation. **Routes:** The Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects on the minor road network immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development, but not significant effects on more distant roads and core paths. The Proposed Development in combination with the Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant cumulative effects on the visual receptors in the north and west of the study area (notably from VPs 1, 3 and 9, and the minor road network) during construction, due to the close proximity of receptors to both developments, the open views afforded, and the overlap of construction programmes.	As above	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** – The Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse –** The Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Alyth to Tealing is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie due to intervening distance and partial screening provided by vegetation. **Routes:** The Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects on the minor road network immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development, but not significant effects on more distant roads and core paths. The Proposed Development in combination with the Alyth to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant cumulative effects on the visual receptors in close proximity to the Site, including VP3 in the north and VP9 in the east, during operation, due to the close proximity of receptors to both developments and the scale of the OHL and Proposed Development in views. Significant sequential cumulative effects are also likely for people travelling along the minor road network.
Westfield to Tealing Tie-in	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and**	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** Construction of the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects.	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT**	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects.

	Construction		Operation	
	LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges): Construction of the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in would have physical and perceptual effects on LCT 387 and LCT 382. However, given the presence of existing towers along the Westfield to Tealing OHL, and that the tie-in would involve construction of a small number of towers (including one on a temporary basis), the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects on these LCTs. The Proposed Development in combination with the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant cumulative effects on the landscape during construction, due to the minimal construction requirements for the tie-in, and the likely short term overlap between construction periods.	**Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** Construction of the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - Construction of the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** Construction of the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** Construction of the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** Construction of the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** Construction of the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - Construction of the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** Construction of the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie due to intervening distance and partial screening provided by vegetation. **Routes:** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects on the minor road network immediately east of the Proposed Development, but not significant effects on more distant roads and core paths. The Proposed Development in combination with the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant cumulative effects on visual receptors due to the limited overlap of construction expected between the Proposed Development and the short proposed Westfield to Tealing Tie-in.	**382: Lowland Hill Ranges):** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in, once operational, would have physical and perceptual effects on LCT 387 and LCT 382. However, given the existing presence of the Westfield to Tealing OHL, and that the tie-in would result in one additional tower, it is not expected to have significant effects on these LCTs. The Proposed Development in combination with the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant cumulative effects on the landscape during operation given the small scale change to the landscape resulting from the addition of the tie-in.	**Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse –** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie due to intervening distance and partial screening provided by vegetation. **Routes:** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects on the minor road network immediately east of the Proposed Development, but not significant effects on more distant roads and core paths. The Proposed Development in combination with the Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant cumulative effects on visual receptors as the Westfield to Tealing Tie-ins would be similar in appearance to the existing Westfield to Tealing OHL, with one additional tower.
Emmock to Tealing Tie-ins	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges):** Construction of the Emmock to Tealing Tie-ins would have physical and perceptual effects on LCT 387 and LCT 382. However, given the presence of existing towers along the Westfield to Tealing OHL, and that the tie-ins would involve construction of a small number of towers in close proximity to the existing towers, the Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects on these LCTs. The Proposed Development in combination with the Emmock to Tealing Tie-ins is not expected to have significant cumulative	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** Construction of the Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** Construction of the Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - Construction of the Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** Construction of the Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** Construction of the Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** Construction of the Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** Construction of the Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - Construction of the Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** Construction of the Emmock to Tie-in is expected to have significant effects.	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges):** The Emmock to Tealing Tie-ins, once operational, would have physical and perceptual effects on LCT 387 and LCT 382. However, given the existing presence of the Westfield to Tealing OHL that connect with Tealing Substation, and that the tie-in works would result in a small number of additional towers, it is not expected to have significant effects on these LCTs. The Proposed Development in combination with the Emmock to Tealing Tie-ins is not expected to have significant cumulative effects on the landscape during operation.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse –** The Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects.

	Construction		Operation	
	effects on the landscape during construction.	**Settlements:** The Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie due to intervening distance and partial screening provided by vegetation. **Routes:** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects on the minor road network immediately southeast of the Proposed Development, but not significant effects on more distant roads and core paths. The Proposed Development in combination with the Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to significant cumulative effects on visual receptors to the southeast of the Site, due to the close proximity of views, and the limited overlap of construction expected between the Proposed Development and the short section of Tie-in between the Emmock and Tealing Substations, noting that some towers are already in place as part of the Westfield to Tealing 275 kV OHL.		**Settlements:** The Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie due to intervening distance and partial screening provided by vegetation. **Routes:** The Westfield to Tealing Tie-in is expected to have significant effects on the minor road network immediately southeast of the Proposed Development, but not significant effects on more distant roads and core paths. The Proposed Development in combination with the Emmock to Tealing Tie-in is not expected to have significant cumulative effects during operation on visual receptors. This is due to the existing presence of towers (part of the Westfield to Tealing 275 kV OHL) along the tie-in route.
Summary	The Proposed Development is expected to give rise to significant cumulative landscape and visual effects when combined with other Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, during its construction phase. This is largely due to the scale of construction activities associated with the Proposed Development and other projects, and the current understanding of the overlap of the construction phases. Construction activity associated with the Proposed Development would be experienced from much of the area surrounding the Site, and would be experienced alongside large-scale construction of new towers associated with the Associated SSEN Transmission Developments.		The Proposed Development is expected to give rise to significant cumulative landscape and visual effects when combined with other Associated SSEN Transmission Developments, during its operational phase. This is largely due to the spatial scale of Proposed Development, combined with the vertical prominence of the new towers associated with Tealing to Kintore 400 kV OHL and the tie-ins. Significant effects on visual receptors would be largely concentrated to the north, east and west of the Proposed Development. In these locations the Alyth to Tealing Tie-in and Tealing to Kintore 400 kV OHL would form the most prominent features in views.	

Table 7.47: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects: Other SSEN Transmission Developments

	Construction		Operation	
Cumulative Development	**Landscape**	**Visual**	**Landscape**	**Visual**
The Proposed Development	**LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effect within 0.5 km of the Proposed Development, reducing to not significant beyond this distance. **382: Lowland Hill Ranges:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effect from the southern slopes of Balkello Hill and Craigowl Hill, reducing to not significant beyond this distance.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing and Inveraldie. **Routes:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network. Significant effects are expected from the closer sections of core	**LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effect within 0.5 km of the Proposed Development, reducing to not significant beyond this distance. **382: Lowland Hill Ranges:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing and Inveraldie. **Routes:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects on core path 207 (Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith), within 0.5 km. The Proposed

	Construction		Operation	
		paths 207 (Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith) and 210 (Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon). Core path 208 (Prieston to Glen Ogilvie) is not expected to be significant.		Development is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network, or on core paths 210 (Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon) and 208 (Prieston to Glen Ogilvie).
Alyth to Tealing (YT1/YT2) 275kV OHL Upgrade (to 400kV)	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges):** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade would be very small scale and short term in nature, and is not expected to have significant effects on these LCTs. The Proposed Development in combination with the Alyth to Tealing OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant cumulative effects on the landscape during construction.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The upgrade works are not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie. **Routes:** The upgrade works are not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network. The Proposed Development in combination with the Alyth to Tealing 275kV OHL upgrade is not expected to significant cumulative effects on visual receptors during construction.	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges):** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects on landscape character, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. The Proposed Development in combination with the Alyth to Tealing OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant cumulative effects on the landscape during operation.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse –** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Settlements:** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Routes:** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. The Proposed Development in combination with the Alyth to Tealing 275kV OHL upgrade is not expected to significant cumulative effects on visual receptors.
Tealing to Westfield (TW1/TW2) 275kV OHL Upgrade (to 400kV)	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges):** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade would be very small scale and short term in nature, and is not expected to have	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects.	**Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges):** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects on landscape character, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL.

	Construction		Operation	
	significant effects on these LCTs. The Proposed Development in combination with the Westfield to Tealing OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant cumulative effects on the landscape during construction.	**Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** Construction works associated with the OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The upgrade works are not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie. **Routes:** The upgrade works are not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network. The Proposed Development in combination with the Tealing to Westfield 275kV OHL upgrade is not expected to significant cumulative effects on visual receptors during construction.	The Proposed Development in combination with the Tealing to Westfield OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant cumulative effects on the landscape during operation.	**Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse –** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Settlements:** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. **Routes:** The OHL upgrade is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network, as there would be no change in the appearance of the existing OHL. The Proposed Development in combination with the Tealing to Westfield 275kV OHL upgrade is not expected to significant cumulative effects on visual receptors.
Summary	The Proposed Development is not expected to give rise to significant cumulative landscape and visual effects when combined with Other SSEN Transmission Developments, during its construction phase due to the small-scale and short term nature of upgrading works.		The Proposed Development is not expected to give rise to significant cumulative landscape and visual effects when combined with Other SSEN Transmission Developments, during its operational phase. This is largely because the appearance of the existing 275kV OHL will not change once it is upgraded to 400kV.	

Table 7.48: Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects: Other Projects

	Construction		Operation	
Cumulative Development	**Landscape**	**Visual**	**Landscape**	**Visual**
The Proposed Development	**LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effect within 0.5 km of the Proposed Development, reducing to not significant beyond this distance. **382: Lowland Hill Ranges:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effect from the southern slopes	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects.	**LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effect within 0.5 km of the Proposed Development, reducing to not significant beyond this distance. **382: Lowland Hill Ranges:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects.

	Construction		Operation	
	of Balkello Hill and Craigowl Hill, reducing to not significant beyond this distance.	**Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing and Inveraldie. **Routes:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network. Significant effects are expected from the closer sections of core paths 207 (Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith) and 210 (Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon). Core path 208 (Prieston to Glen Ogilvie) is not expected to be significant.		**Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing and Inveraldie. **Routes:** The Proposed Development is expected to have significant effects on core path 207 (Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith), within 0.5 km. The Proposed Development is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network, or on core paths 210 (Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon) and 208 (Prieston to Glen Ogilvie).
Fithie Energy Park	Construction of Fithie Energy Park is expected to commence in 2031, after construction of the Proposed Development has completed. Therefore, it is not expected that any cumulative landscape effects would arise as a result of construction related activities of both the Proposed Development and the Fithie Energy Park occurring concurrently.	Construction of Fithie Energy Park is expected to commence in 2031, after construction of the Proposed Development has completed. Therefore, it is not expected that any cumulative effects on visual receptors would arise as a result of the cumulative construction related activities of both the Proposed Development and the Fithie Energy Park occurring concurrently.	**LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland:** Fithie Energy Park is expected to have localised significant effects on the landscape character of LCT 387 during operation. **382: Lowland Hill Ranges:** Fithie Energy Park is not expected to have significant effects on the landscape character of LCT 382 during operation. The Proposed Development in combination with the Fithie Energy Park is expected to have localised significant cumulative effects on the landscape during operation as it would intensify the presence of electrical infrastructure, particularly between the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations and the Proposed Development.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** The Fithie Energy Park is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** The Fithie Energy Park is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - The Fithie Energy Park is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse –** The Fithie Energy Park is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** The Fithie Energy Park is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** The Fithie Energy Park is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** The Fithie Energy Park is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - The Fithie Energy Park is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** The Fithie Energy Park is expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Fithie Energy Park is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie due to intervening distance and screening provided by vegetation. **Routes:** The Fithie Energy Park is expected to have localised significant effects on the minor road network, notably from along Emmock Road which runs through the site and from Core Path 207 which runs along the eastern boundary of the Fithie Energy Park site. Significant effects are not expected from more distant roads and core paths. The Proposed Development in combination with the Fithie Energy Park is expected to have localised significant cumulative effects during operation on visual receptors located to the south and east of the Proposed Development, primarily along Emmock Road (e.g., VP4 and VP 9). Elsewhere, significant effects are unlikely.

	Construction		Operation	
Balnuith Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	**LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland:** Balnuith Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) is expected to have localised significant effects on the landscape character of LCT 387 during construction. **382: Lowland Hill Ranges:** Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects on the landscape character of LCT 382 during construction. It is unknown when construction of Balnuith BESS would take place. Should construction programmes overlap, there is potential for localised significant effects from the area to the south and southeast of the Proposed Development.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** Construction of the Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** Construction of the Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - Construction of the Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** Construction of the Balnuith BESS is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** Construction of the Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** Construction of the Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** Construction of the Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - Construction of the Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** Construction of the Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie during construction due to intervening distance and partial screening provided by vegetation. **Routes:** The Balnuith BESS is expected to have localised significant effects on the minor road network, notably Emmock Road which runs adjacent to the site. Significant effects are not expected from more distant roads and core paths. Should construction of the Proposed Development and Balnuith BESS overlap, there is potential for significant cumulative effects on visual receptors to the south and southeast of the Proposed Development, due to the close proximity of views.	**LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland:** Balnuith BESS is expected to have localised significant effects on the landscape character of LCT 387 during operation. **382: Lowland Hill Ranges:** Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects on the landscape character of LCT 382 during operation. The Proposed Development in combination with Balnuith BESS may have localised significant cumulative effects on the landscape during operation as it would intensify the presence of electrical infrastructure, particularly between the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations and the Proposed Development.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** Balnuith BESS is expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Settlements:** The Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie due to intervening distance and screening provided by vegetation. **Routes:** The Balnuith BESS is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network, or network of core paths. The Proposed Development in combination with the Balnuith BESS may have potential significant cumulative effects during operation on visual receptors located to the south and southeast of the Proposed Development, due to the close proximity of views.
Myreton BESS	**LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland:** Myreton BESS is expected to have localised significant effects on the landscape character of LCT 387 during construction. **382: Lowland Hill Ranges:** Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects on the landscape character of LCT 382 during construction. It is unknown when construction of Myreton BESS would take place. Should construction programmes overlap, there is potential for localised significant effects from the area to the south and southeast of the Proposed Development.	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** Construction of the Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** Construction of the Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - Construction of the Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse -** Construction of the Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** Construction of the Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** Construction of the Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** Construction of the Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - Construction of the Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** Construction of the Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects.	**LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland:** Myreton BESS is expected to have localised significant effects on the landscape character of LCT 387 during operation. **382: Lowland Hill Ranges:** Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects on the landscape character of LCT 382 during operation. The Proposed Development in combination with Myreton BESS may have localised significant cumulative effects on the landscape during operation as it would intensify the presence of electrical infrastructure, particularly around the existing Tealing and Seagreen Wind Energy Ltd Substations. There is a high level of uncertainty	**Viewpoint 1: Cairns, Balkello Hill –** Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 2: South Balluderon –** Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 3: Balkemback Cottages** - Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 4: Myreton of Claverhouse –** Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 5: North of Wynton -** Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 6: Minor Road near Kirkton of Tealing -** Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 7: Inveraldie -** Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 8: Emmock Road** - Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects. **Viewpoint 9: Minor Road west of Balnuith -** Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects.

	Construction		Operation	
		Settlements: Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie during construction due to intervening distance and partial screening provided by vegetation. **Routes:** Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road or core path network. It is unknown when construction of Myreton BESS would take place. However, should construction of the Proposed Development and Myreton BESS overlap, it is unlikely that there would be significant cumulative effects on visual receptors, due to the intervening distance between the two developments and the smaller-scale nature of the BESS. There is a high level of uncertainty attached to this due to the lack of information about the Myreton BESS.	attached to this due to the lack of information about the Myreton BESS.	**Settlements:** Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects on the settlements of Tealing, Kirkton of Tealing or Inveraldie due to intervening distance and screening provided by vegetation. **Routes:** Myreton BESS is not expected to have significant effects on the minor road network, or network of core paths. The Proposed Development in combination with the Myreton BESS is unlikely to have significant cumulative effects during operation on visual receptors, due to the intervening distance and smaller-scale nature of the BESS. There is a high level of uncertainty attached to this due to the lack of information about the Myreton BESS.
Summary	There is a high level of uncertainty associated with the Myreton BESS development and the construction programme for the Balnuith BESS. Therefore, it is hard to predict the cumulative effects that may arise as a result of their combination with the Proposed Development during construction. However, should construction overlap, there is potential for the Proposed Development to give rise to localised significant cumulative landscape and visual effects when combined with these other third party developments, during construction. These effects may be experienced to the south and southeast of the Proposed Development, and are primarily related to in-combination effects with Balnuith and Myreton BESS schemes as it is expected that Fithie Energy Park would be constructed after the Proposed Development. There is limited potential for significant cumulative visual effects with Myreton BESS due to intervening distance between the schemes.		There is a high level of uncertainty associated with the Fithie and Myreton BESS developments, however there is greater certainty with relation to the Balnuith BESS development. Therefore, it is hard to predict the cumulative effects that may arise as a result of the combination of the Proposed Development with all of these third party developments during operation. The Proposed Development is expected to give rise to significant cumulative landscape and visual effects when combined with other third party developments, during its operational phase. This is largely due to the spatial scale of Proposed Development, combined with the close proximity of the Fithie Energy Park and Balnuith BESS. Significant effects on visual receptors would be largely concentrated to the south and southeast of the Proposed Development. There is limited potential for significant cumulative visual effects with Myreton BESS due to intervening distance between the schemes.	

7.11 Summary of Significant Effects

7.11.1 **Table 7.49: Summary of Significant Effects** summarises the predicted residual effects of the Proposed Development on landscape and visual receptors prior to and following application of additional mitigation.

Table 7.49: Summary of Significant Effects

Receptor	Significance of Effect	Mitigation	Significance of Residual Effects
Construction			
The Site	**Major (Significant)**	N/A	N/A
LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland	**Moderate (Significant)** within the area defined by the minor road to the north and west of the Site, the minor road at Balnuith in the east, and by the low ridge at Hillhouses and existing substations in the south and southeast.	N/A	N/A
LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges	**Moderate (Significant)** from the southern slopes of Balkello Hill and Craigowl Hill	N/A	N/A
VP3: Balkemback Cottages	**Moderate (Significant)**	N/A	N/A
VP9: Minor Road west of Balnuith	**Moderate (Significant)**	N/A	N/A
Minor Road network	**Moderate (Significant)** from the minor road to the north and east of the Site	N/A	N/A
Core Path (Angus Council Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith	**Moderate (Significant)** within approximately 0.5km.	N/A	N/A
Core Path (Angus Council) Kirkton of Auchterhouse to Balluderon	**Moderate (Significant)**	N/A	N/A

Receptor	Significance of Effect (Year 0)	Change between Year 0 and Year 10	Significance of Residual Effects (Year 10)
Operation			
The Site	**Major (Significant)**	Maturation of landscape mitigation planting on earth bunds around the edge of the Proposed Development	**Major (Significant)** on the Site, and **Moderate (Significant)** from beyond the Site boundary.
LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland	**Moderate (Significant)** within the area defined by the minor road to the north and west of the Site, by minor road at Balnuith in the east, and by the low ridge at Hillhouses and existing substations in the south and southeast. **Minor (Not Significant)** elsewhere.	Maturation of landscape mitigation planting on earth bunds around the edge of the Proposed Development	Minor (Not Significant)
VP3: Balkemback Cottages	**Moderate (Significant)**	Maturation of landscape mitigation planting on earth	**Moderate (Significant)**

Receptor	Significance of Effect (Year 0)	Change between Year 0 and Year 10	Significance of Residual Effects (Year 10)
		bunds around the edge of the Proposed Development	
VP9: Minor Road west of Balnuith	**Moderate (Significant)**	Maturation of landscape mitigation planting on earth bunds around the edge of the Proposed Development	**Moderate (Significant)**
Core Path (Angus Council) Kirkton of Tealing to Balnuith	**Moderate (Significant)** within 0.5 km and Minor (Not Significant) elsewhere.	Maturation of landscape mitigation planting on earth bunds around the edge of the Proposed Development	Minor (Not Significant)
Core Path (Angus Council) Prieston to Glen Ogilvie	**Moderate (Significant)** at higher elevations and Minor (Not Significant) elsewhere.	Maturation of landscape mitigation planting on earth bunds around the edge of the Proposed Development	Minor (Not Significant)

Receptor	Significance of Effect at Construction	Significance of Effect at Operation
Cumulative		
Landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges)	Potential for significant cumulative effects on landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges)	Potential for significant cumulative effects on landscape character (LCT 387: Dipslope Farmland and LCT 382: Lowland Hill Ranges)
Visual Receptors	Potential for significant cumulative effects on visual receptors, including from: • Viewpoint 1 • Viewpoint 3 • Viewpoint 9 • The minor road network	Potential for significant cumulative effects on visual receptors, including from: • Viewpoint 3 • Viewpoint 4 • Viewpoint 9 • The minor road network • Core path 210