HydroGlen

Supporting Environmental Information Report

Appendix C: Landscape & Visual Appraisal

Visualisations





Glensaugh, Hydroglen

Landscape and Visual Appraisal - Visualisations

November 2023



creative • environmental



Glensaugh Visualisations Package

Job no. 1778 ITP Energised

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Front cover photograph created based on Viewpoint o1.



Figure 18b.

Methodology Statement

Visualisations Introduction

All photography and visualisations contained within this document have been produced in accordance with the Visual Representation of WindFarms guidance (Version 2.2, NatureScot (formerly SNH), February 2017) and TGN 06/19 Visual Representation of development proposals (Landscape Institute, September 2019).

Visualisations Introduction

A photomontage is an illustration of a Proposed Development that is as accurate as feasibly possible within the limits of the equipment and software used. Although it is never possible to be completely accurate due to minor errors in survey data and photograph distortion, implementation of a robust methodology based on accurate survey and proposal information will result in a negligible degree of error.

It should be borne in mind that the visual character of the Proposed Development will undoubtedly appear differently when viewed in varying weather and / or lighting conditions. It must also be noted that photomontage cannot accurately convey a view as experienced on site. They should therefore be treated as an artist's impression of the Proposed Development rather than as a true representation. Wireframe representations, in particular, can overemphasise the Proposed Development, making it appear more prominent than it would in the landscape.

Photography

Viewpoints are locations where visibility of the Proposed Development is theoretically available and are representative of specific conditions and / or receptors. They are useful for assessing specific views from sensitive locations and a diverse number of receptor groups, and are selected to be representative of visibility patterns in the study area. They are also useful in illustrating indirect landscape effects. Viewpoints are, by their nature, static representations located in publicly accessible areas such as roads, tracks and footpaths, which in reality tend to be experienced by receptors moving through the landscape together with other views.

A total of 8 LVA viewpoints were considered to be representative of visibility patterns within the Study Area (See Figure of for viewpoint locations). These viewpoints are located in publicly accessible areas such as road, tracks and footpaths. As previously agreed with the Aberdeenshire council, photography from Viewpoint 8 was not taken due to potential health and safety concerns in obtaining the photography during winter months in combination with the fact that this viewpoint is unlikely to experience a noticeable change in the view.

Site photography for the assesment images was undertaken in October 2023. All viewpoints were micro-sited on-site to ensure worst case visibility of the Proposed Development from the representative location and to avoid foreground objects, where possible.

In line with best practice guidance, photography utilised for the preparation of images was taken with a digital SLR camera with full frame (35mm) sensor, using a 50mm focal length prime lens, mounted on a level tripod with a levelled panoramic head. The centre of the camera lens was positioned at a height of 1.5m to 1.65m above ground level. All photography was taken in landscape format.

Survey

In the production of accurate visualisations, location data is required for camera viewpoints and a number of reference points which are used to accurately match the digital model to the photograph. The reference points are details within the view

that are easily identifiable and are commonly features such as terrain, buildings and telegraph poles. Ordnance Survey (OS) grid coordinates of the camera tripod location were obtained using a hand-help GPS unit. As there is a margin of error with hand-held GPS units, viewpoint coordinates were adjusted slightly where required, based on aerial imagery and OS data. OS Terrain data was used in combination with OS mapping and GIS aerial imagery to provide reference points for accurately aligning the digital model and the photograph.

Photography Post-Production

Where possible, it was ensured that the entire evelopment was visible within the image whilst providing sufficient landscape and visual context. Some fine-tuning of the photgraphy settings has been used during post-production to reduce distant haze or improve the lighting conditions making the image clearer, however this was kept to a minimum.

In order to produce panoramic base photography, several single frame images were 'stitched' together in cylindrical format using PTGui software. To ensure the minimum of optical distortion and parallax error, the following precautions were taken:

- When taking the photography, a tripod with a panoramic head was used. The levelling plate, set between the tripod and the tripod head, ensured that the plane of rotation of the camera was exactly horizontal. This avoids 'stepping' the result effect of misaligned adjacent frames of photography;
- To eliminate parallax error, a sliding plate on the tripod head was used. This allowed the camera to be positioned so that the nodal point of the lens was positioned over the axis of rotation;
- The photographs were taken in 15° increments, to allow for an overlap of 50% between adjacent frames in the photography stitching software. This means that each panorama is constructed using only the central 50% of each photograph, discarding the areas with the greatest amount of lens distortion;
- The photography stitching software automatically generates control points for aligning the photographs to each other. These control points were refined manually, removing inaccurate points and adding additional ones where necessary to ensure the final image was subject to the minimum level of distortion; and
- The stitched photograph's vanishing point was adjusted to match the camera in the 3D model.



Construction of Digital Model

All graphics and visual representations of the proposed wind turbine utilised to support field work and illustrate our assessment work have been prepared by visualisation technicians employed directly by Brindley Associates Ltd using 'WindFarm R5' software produced by ReSoft. Within the software a digital terrain model was created using a combination of OS Terrain 5 and OS Terrain 50 data. OS Terrain 5 DTM utilised covered a 20km x 20km area centred on the Proposed Development, whilst OS Terrain 50 was utilised for the wider landscape.

The Proposed Development was modelled by inputting the information in Table 1 below into the software:

Table 1: Turbine Location and Parameters

Turbine Number	Easting	Northing	AOD (m)	Blade Tip (m)	Hub Height (m)	Rotor Diameter (m)
1	367630	7799 ⁸ 3	308	76	50	52

Cumulative development models were created using the same process, based on cumulative research which was carried out up to 14th September 2023, utilising local authority planning portals. Each turbine was plotted as accurately as possible; operational sites were plotted using high-resolution aerial imagery where visible whilst all other sites were plotted using coordinates within the planning documents in the majority of cases

The associated proposed access track, electrical overhead cabling, solar development and hydrogen development have also been included in the digital modelling and visualisations as they are predicted to be partially visible from some viewpoints. The models of these proposals were created using digital modelling software '3DS Max', utilising information received from the client regarding design, location, and textures. The models were then set on the Terrain 5 data to ensure they would appear at the correct elevation in the output CGI renders. Realistic textures were applied to these models and daylight systems were applied to ensure accurate shading in the CGI renders.

Construction of Wireframe Views

All of the wireframe visualisations illustrate the visible cumulative developments which meet the cumulative assessment parameters; all known wind turbine developments within 5km of the Proposed Turbine and all known wind turbine developments above 70m to tip within 25km of the Proposed Turbine. It should be noted that in some of the more distant viewpoints, small-scale operational wind turbines are visible in the photography which did not meet the above parameters, and are therefore not illustrated on the associated wireframes.

All wireframe views illustrate the turbines facing the viewpoint with one turbine blade pointing straight up, to demonstrate the worst-case scenario. The wirelines include curvature of the Earth and light refraction in their generation.

Construction of Photomontage Views

The wireframes were accurately matched to each photograph using the OS terrain data and appropriate reference points to determine the scale and position of the wireframe within the photograph. The wireframe was never distorted to fit the photograph. As all the above survey and photography methodology had been undertaken, a good fit between photograph and wireframe was possible by simply scaling and positioning the wireframe, together with some minor rotation of the panoramic photograph to correct slight levelling errors.

Wireframes were initially aligned to the 90° photography in cylindrical format, in order to produce baseline photography to accurate match the baseline wireframe. The 90° photography was then cropped to 53.5° and converted to planar projection to produce base photography for the photomontages.

Once the 53.5° planar wireframe had been aligned satisfactorily to the base photography, realistic CGI renders of the proposed models were exported at the calculated image size. These images are based upon viewpoint and camera details recorded during site work and have been rendered to match the time of day and lighting conditions in the photograph to provide a realistic image. The turbines were rendered facing the viewpoint, with the blades set to random angles (in most cases) to give a more realistic impression of the view. In viewpoints where the proposed turbine is almost completely screened from view by existing features, a blade rotation angle has been manually input to ensure the final photomontage does not disenguinely show no visibility which may have occurred if a random angle was used.

Finally the photomontage was completed by masking those parts of the CGI image which would be hidden by foreground objects. This aspect of the work was undertaken using Photoshop CC software, with reference made to the digital model in instances where there was any uncertainty regarding which elements of the photograph screen the proposals. The CGI was then further adjusted to ensure proposed materials shown match the surroundings in terms of lighting. In some cases, the contrast between the background and proposed turbine was increased to ensure that the portrayal of the potential effect is not underestimated and that 'worst-case scenario' is achieved.

VPo1b also contains an AVR Level o visualisation which displays the full physical extents of the solar and hyrodgen proposals within the view, including areas which are screened by existing features in the photomontage. This is created using the same process as above, with a colour-coded overlay applied to the CGI and with no masking undertaken.

Construction of Visualisations Package

In accordance with NatureScot guidance, photograph, wireframe and photomontage visualisations have been presented in a combination of cylindrical and planar projection to ensure best-case representation of the Proposed Development at the recommended viewing distance. Cylindrical projection has been used for the baseline panorama and wireline images, whilst planar projection has been used for the images for visual assessment.

In all instances using planar projection, the images must be viewed at a comfortable arm's length and image size, indicated on each individual visualisation in order to obtain an accurate representation of the view.

All of the photographs, wirelines and photomontages have been produced to retain the horizontal, vertical and diagonal field of view detailed below in Table 2:



Table 2: Visualisation Types and Focal Lengths

Visualisation Type	Projection	Horizontal Field of View (°)	Vertical Field of View (°)	Size of Image
Baseline panorama and wireline	Cylindrical	90.0	14.2	820mm x 130mm on A1 sheet
Wireline	Planar	53.5	18.2	820mm x 260mm on A1 sheet
Photomontage	Planar	53.5	18.2	820mm x 260mm on A1 sheet

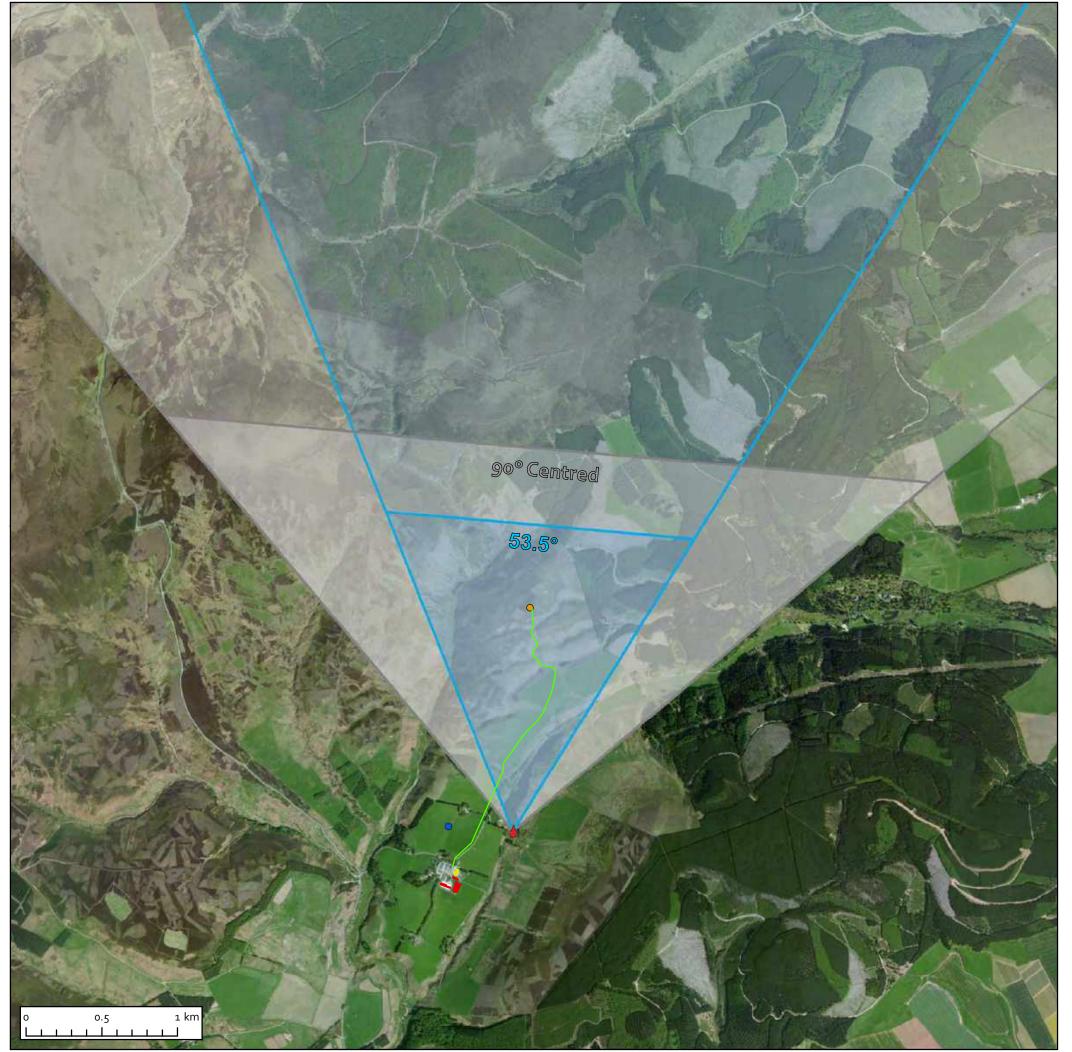
In line with NatureScot guidance, the appropriate instructions for viewing the visualisations can be found on each figure and are taken directly from the aforementioned guidance. In addition, the visualisations also state that the technical information requested, such as distance to nearest turbine, which details the mathematical calculations determined within the 'WindFarm R5' software produced by ReSoft, photography metadata and recorded field notes. It should be noted that the distance to the nearest turbine and the direction of view stated is based on the 12 digit grid coordinates of the viewpoint and the centre of the turbine.

An A₃ viewpoint location plan has also been prepared for each viewpoint to be assessed to identify clearly the position, distance and horizontal angle of view between the viewpoint and the Proposed Development. This also includes a count of the number of cumulative turbines theoretically visible in the view, however it should be noted that this number relates to the full 360° view from the viewpoint.

Summary Tables

Photography	Respo	onse
Method used to establish the camera location	Hand-held GPS on site, adjus aerial photogra	
Likely level of accuracy of location	Better t	han 3m
Coordinate system used	OS C	Grid
Camera make and model	Cano	n 6D
Lens make and model	Canon El	F 50mm
Panoramic head make and model	Manfrotto panoram	ic head and leveller
Photography orientation	Lands	cape
3D Model	Respo	onse
Source of topographic height data	Topographic Survey in comb OS Teri	
How have the model and the camera locations been placed in the software?	Hand-held GPS coordinates combination with 0	
Elements in the view used as target points to check the horizontal alignment	OS Terrain 5 &	OS Terrain 50
Elements in the view used as target points to check the vertical alignment	OS Terrain 5 &	OS Terrain 50
3D modelling and rendering software (Proposed access track, overhead electrical cabling and solar & hydrogen developments)	3DS Max and	d Vray Next
3D modelling and rendering software (Proposed Wind Turbine)	WindFa	arm R5
External Information Utilised in Preparation of Supporting	g Photomontages	
Drawing Reference and Title	Drawing Date/ Date Received	Provided By
Solar & hydrogen development layouts	12th October	ITP Energised
Access track extents	17th October 2023	ITP Energised
D6721-PM-0006 A2 - Site Elevations	24th October 2023	ITP Energised
Overhead Electrical Cabling Route	17 th November 2023	ITP Energised





Proposed turbine location
 Viewpoint location
 Operational turbines
 Proposed solar panel development

Proposed hydrogen development

Proposed overhead cabling location

VPo1a: Loch Saugh

Viewpoint OS reference:367513, 778502Viewpoint elevation:126mDirection of view:005°Distance to proposed turbine:1.5km

Predicted theoretical visibility

Proposed turbine - tip: Y
Proposed turbine - hub: Y
All cumulative sites - tip o
All cumulative sites - hub o

Tripod Location Photograph



Project: Glensaugh

Client: ITP Energised

Drawing Title: VP01a: Viewpoint Location Plan

Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

Figure No: 12a

Drawn by: R Moore

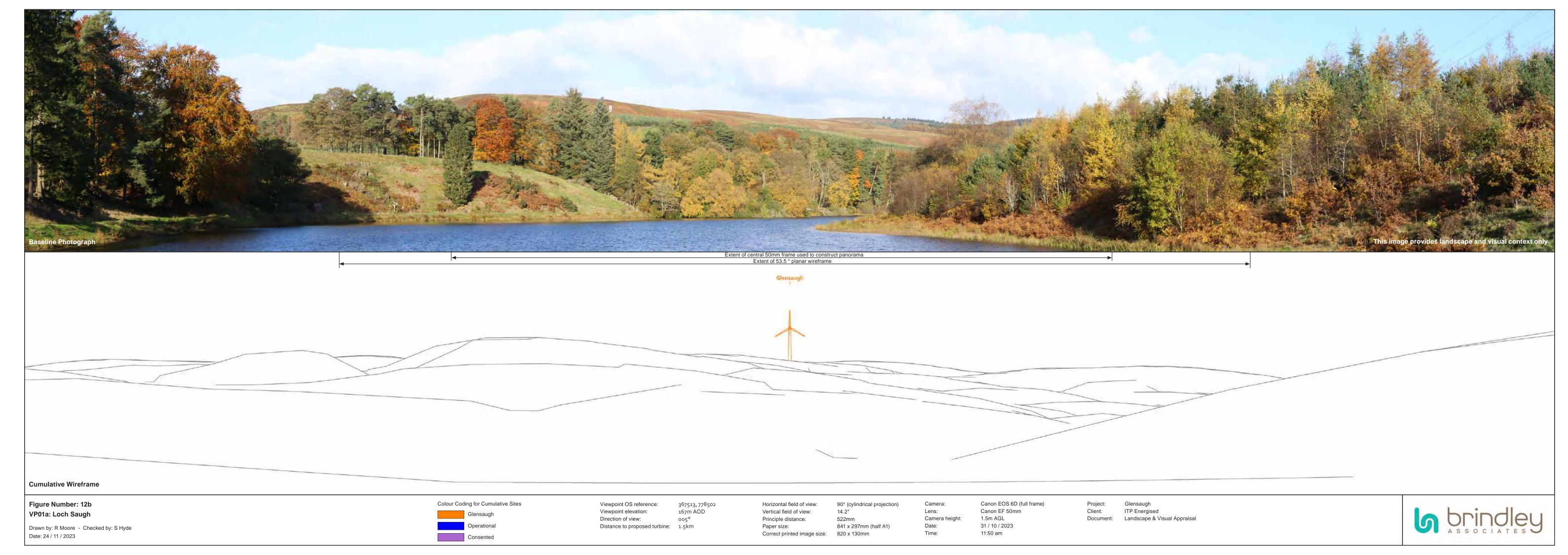
Checked by: S Hyde

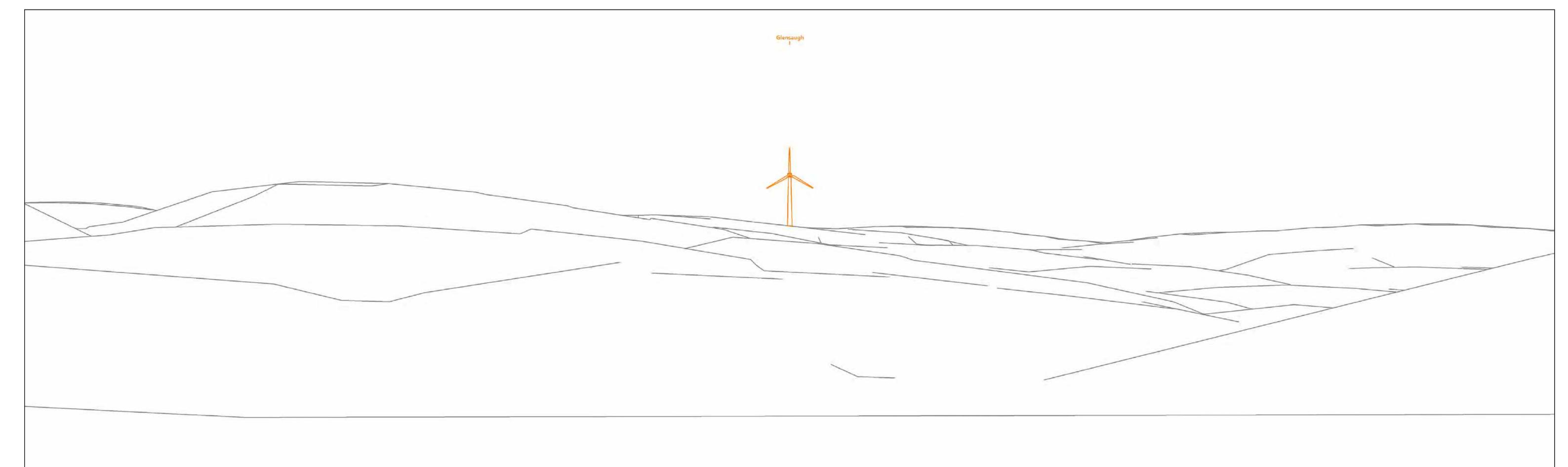


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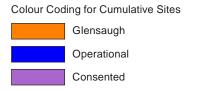


View flat at a comfortable arm's length If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge to full screen height

Figure Number: 12c VP01a: Loch Saugh

Cumulative Wireframe

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023



Viewpoint OS reference: Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view:

167m AOD Distance to proposed turbine: 1.5km

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection) Vertical field of view: 18.2° 812.5mm Principle distance: Paper size: 841 x 297mm (half A1) Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

Camera height: 1.5m AGL





VP01a: Loch Saugh

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view: Distance to proposed turbine: 1.5km

Vertical field of view: Paper size:

841 x 297mm (half A1) Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

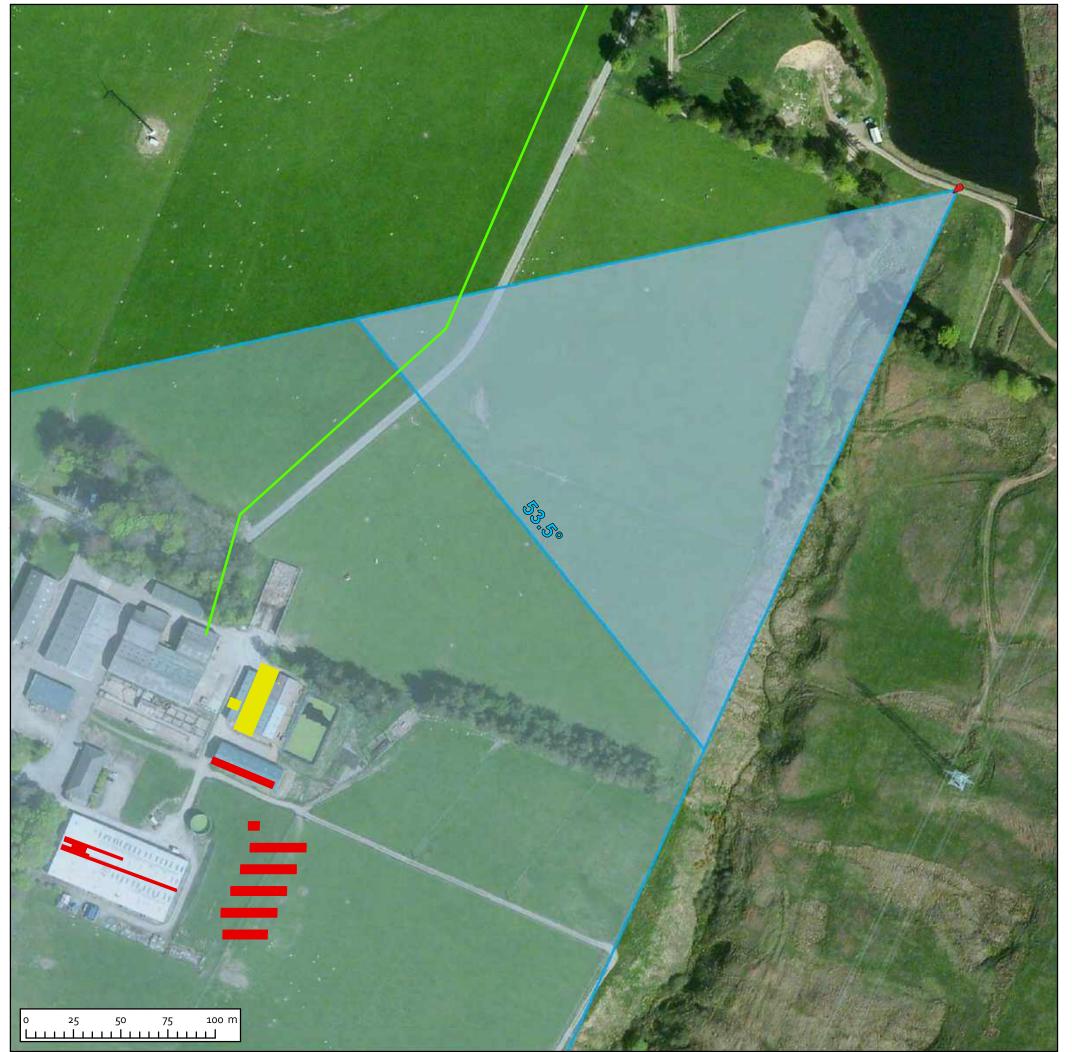
Camera height:

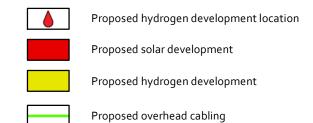
Canon EF 50mm 1.5m AGL 31 / 10 / 2023 11:50 am

Client: ITP Energised

Document: Landscape & Visual Appraisal







VPo1a: Loch Saugh

Viewpoint OS reference:367513, 778502Viewpoint elevation:126mDirection of view:231°Distance to proposed440msolar / hydrogen development:

Tripod Location Photograph



Project: Glensa ugh	Client: ITP Energised
Drawing Title: VPo1b: Viewpoin	t Location Plan
Scale: 1:2,000 @ A3	Date: 24/11/2023
Figure No: 12e	Status: Planning
Drawn by: R Moore	Checked by: S Hyde



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Figure Number: 12f VP01b: Loch Saugh

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

Viewpoint OS reference: Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view: Distance to proposed solar / hydrogen development: 44om

367513, 778502 167m AOD

Horizontal field of view: Vertical field of view: Principle distance: Paper size: Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

812.5mm

841 x 297mm (half A1)

Camera: Camera height:

Canon EOS 6D (full frame) Canon EF 50mm 1.5m AGL 31 / 10 / 2023 11:50 am

Glensaugh ITP Energised Document: Landscape & Visual Appraisal





VP01b: Loch Saugh

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

Proposed solar development Proposed hydrogen development Proposed overhead electrical cabling

Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view: Distance to proposed solar / hydrogen development: 44om

Vertical field of view: Principle distance: Paper size: Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

Camera height: 841 x 297mm (half A1)

812.5mm

Canon EF 50mm 1.5m AGL 31 / 10 / 2023 11:50 am

Document: Landscape & Visual Appraisal



Figure Number: 12h VP01b: Loch Saugh

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

Viewpoint OS reference: Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view: Distance to proposed solar / hydrogen development: 44om

367513, 778502 167m AOD

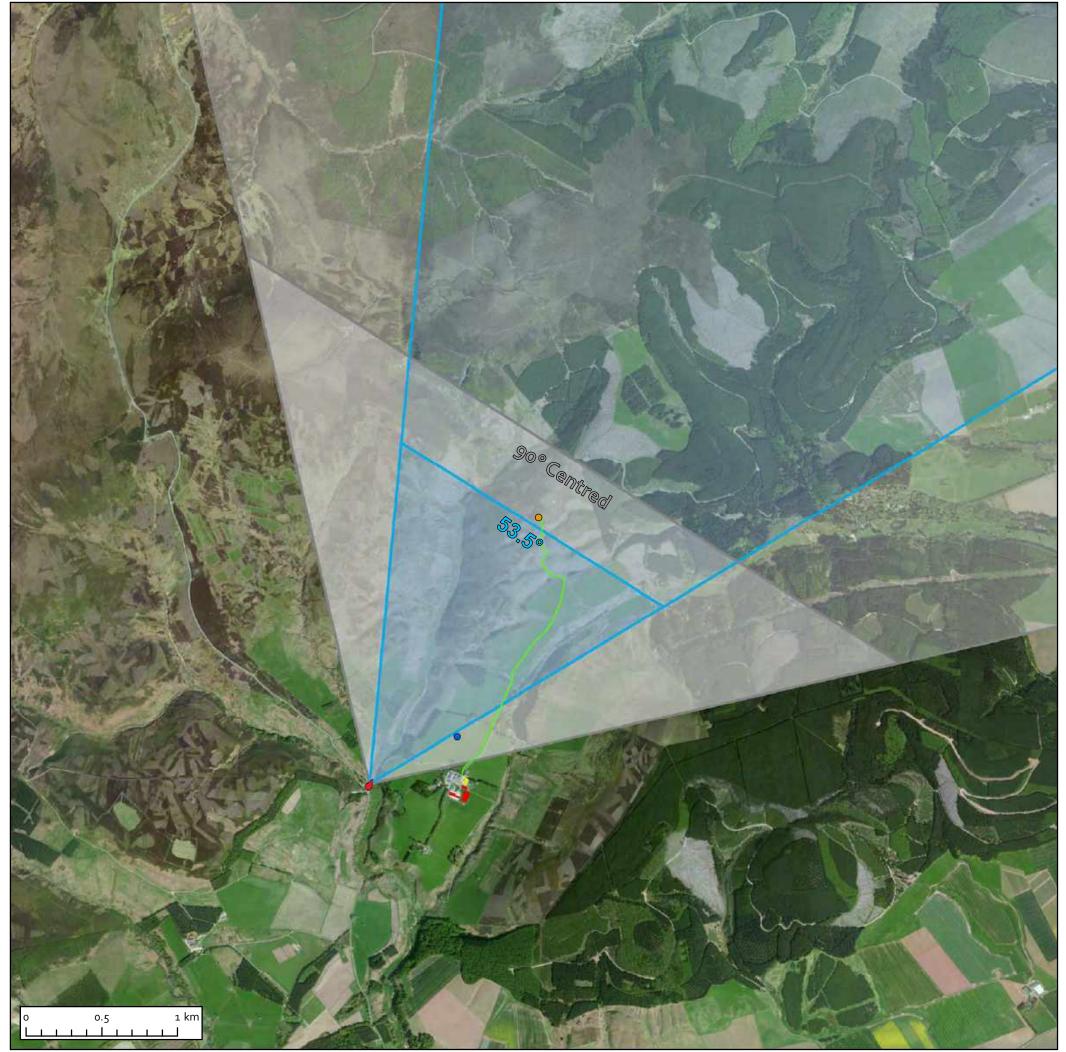
Horizontal field of view: Vertical field of view: Principle distance: 812.5mm 841 x 297mm (half A1) Paper size: Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

Camera: Camera height:

Canon EOS 6D (full frame) Canon EF 50mm 1.5m AGL 31 / 10 / 2023 11:50 am

Glensaugh ITP Energised Document: Landscape & Visual Appraisal





Proposed turbine location

Viewpoint location

Operational turbines

Proposed hydrogen development

Proposed solar panel development

Proposed overhead cabling location

VPo2: Junction of Old Military Road and C-Class Road

Viewpoint OS reference: 366508, 778216

Viewpoint elevation:126mDirection of view:032°Distance to proposed turbine:2.1km

Predicted theoretical visibility

Proposed turbine - tip: Y
Proposed turbine - hub: Y
All cumulative sites - tip 1
All cumulative sites - hub 0

Tripod Location Photograph



Project: Glensaugh

Client: ITP Energised

Drawing Title: VPo2: Viewpoint Location Plan

Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

Date: 24/11/2023

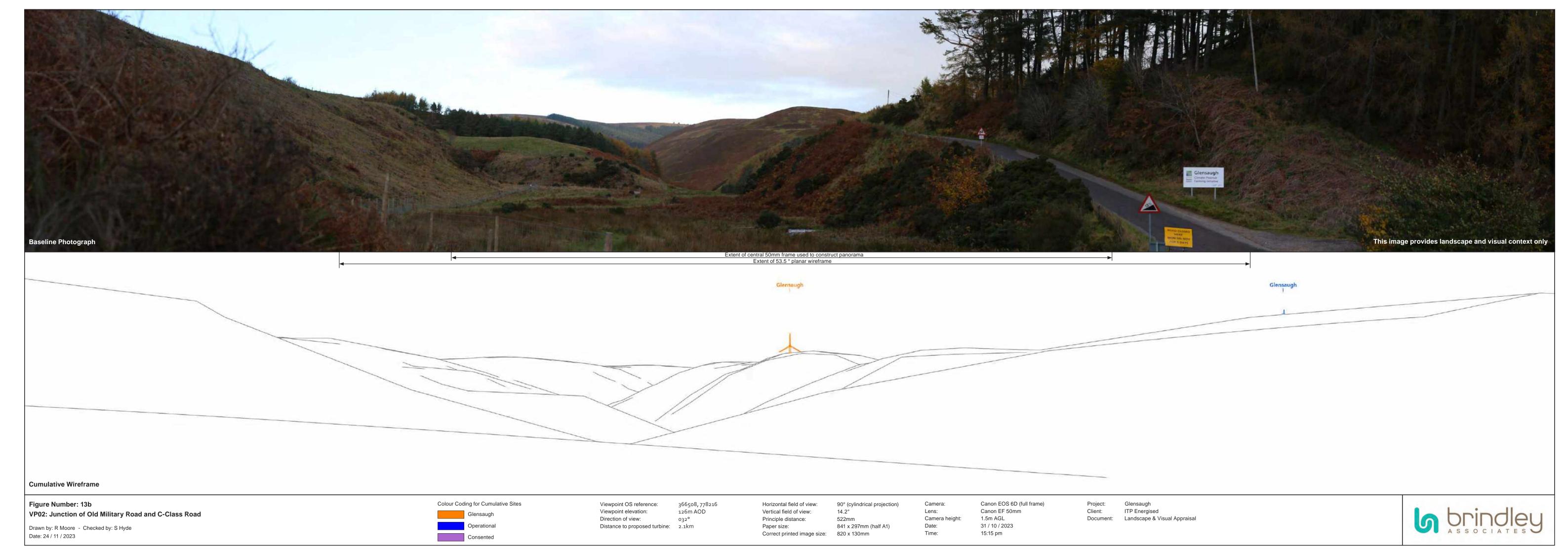
Figure No: 13a

Drawn by: R Moore

Checked by: S Hyde







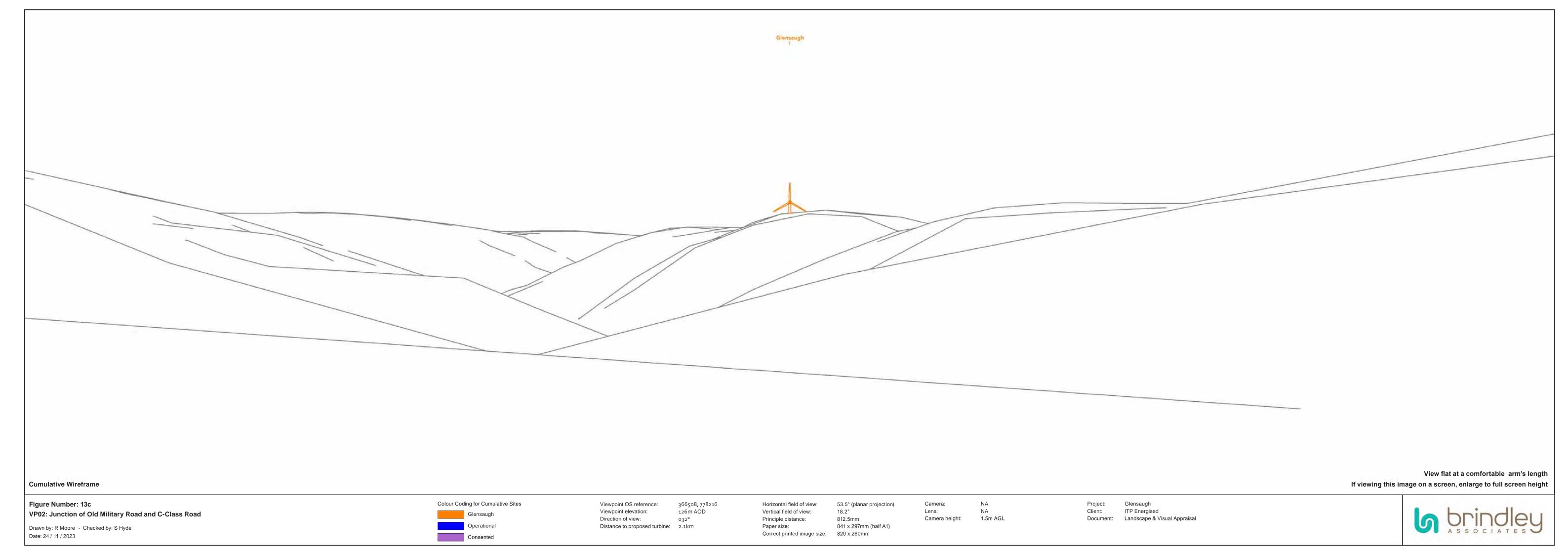




Figure Number: 13d

VP02: Junction of Old Military Road and C-Class Road

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view: Distance to proposed turbine: 2.1km

366508,778216 126m AOD 032°

Vertical field of view: Principle distance: Paper size: Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

18.2°

812.5mm

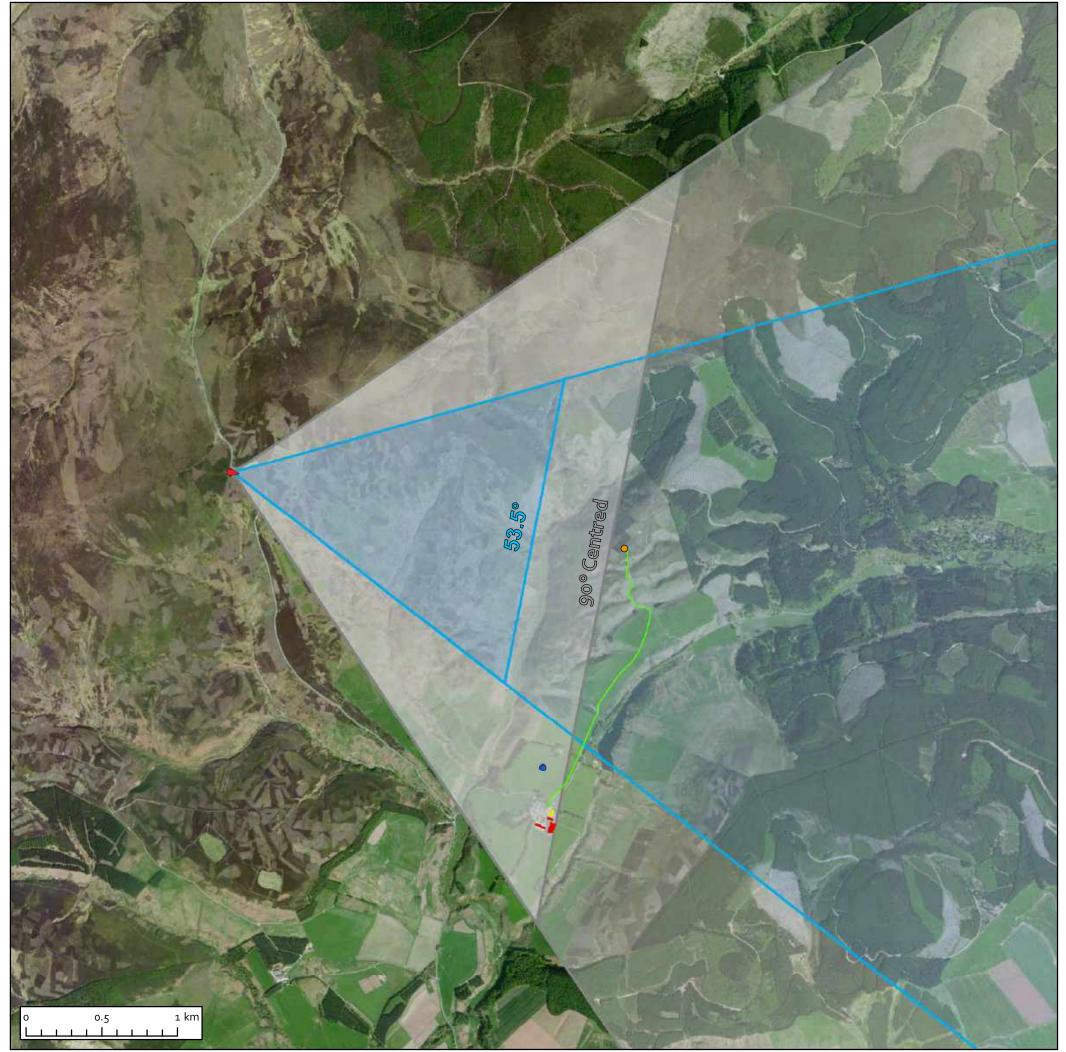
Lens: Camera height: 841 x 297mm (half A1) Time:

Canon EF 50mm 1.5m AGL 31 / 10 / 2023 15:15 pm

Project:

Client: ITP Energised Document: Landscape & Visual Appraisal





Proposed turbine location

Viewpoint location

Operational turbines

Proposed solar panel development

Proposed hydrogen development

Proposed overhead cabling location

VPo3: Cairn o' Mount

Viewpoint OS reference: 365039, 780484

Viewpoint elevation:423mDirection of view:101°Distance to proposed turbine:2.6km

Predicted theoretical visibility

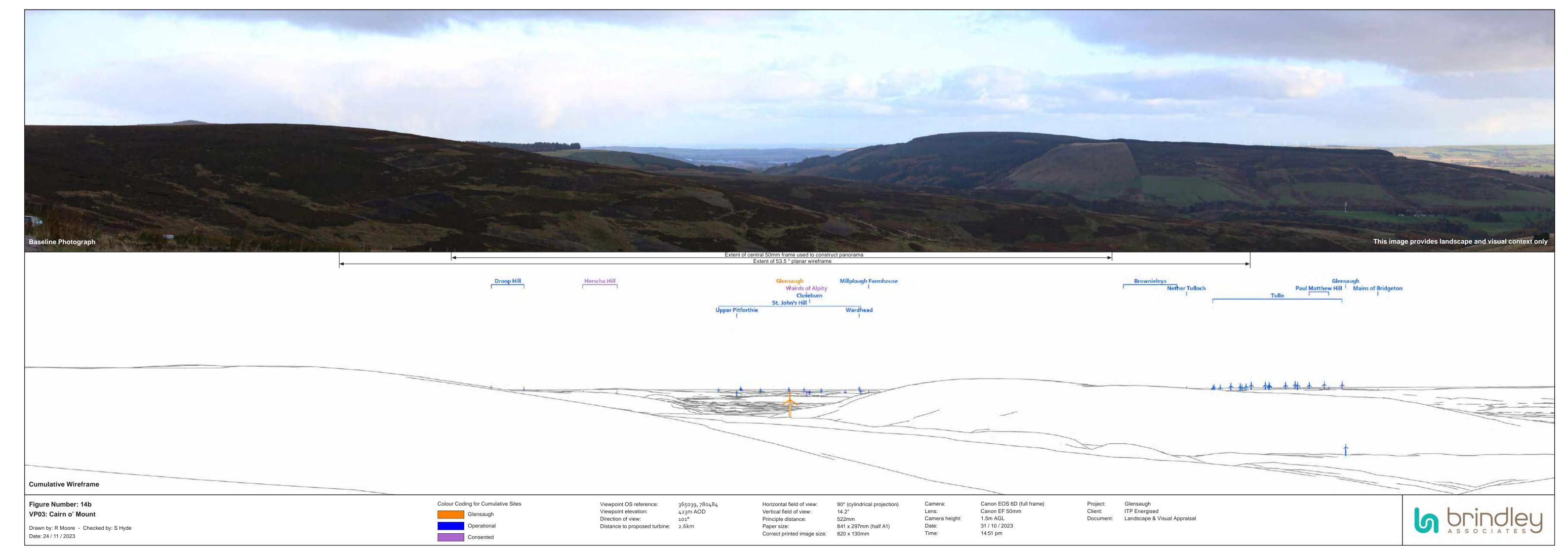
Proposed turbine - tip: Y
Proposed turbine - hub: Y
All cumulative sites - tip 59
All cumulative sites - hub 41

Tripod Location Photograph

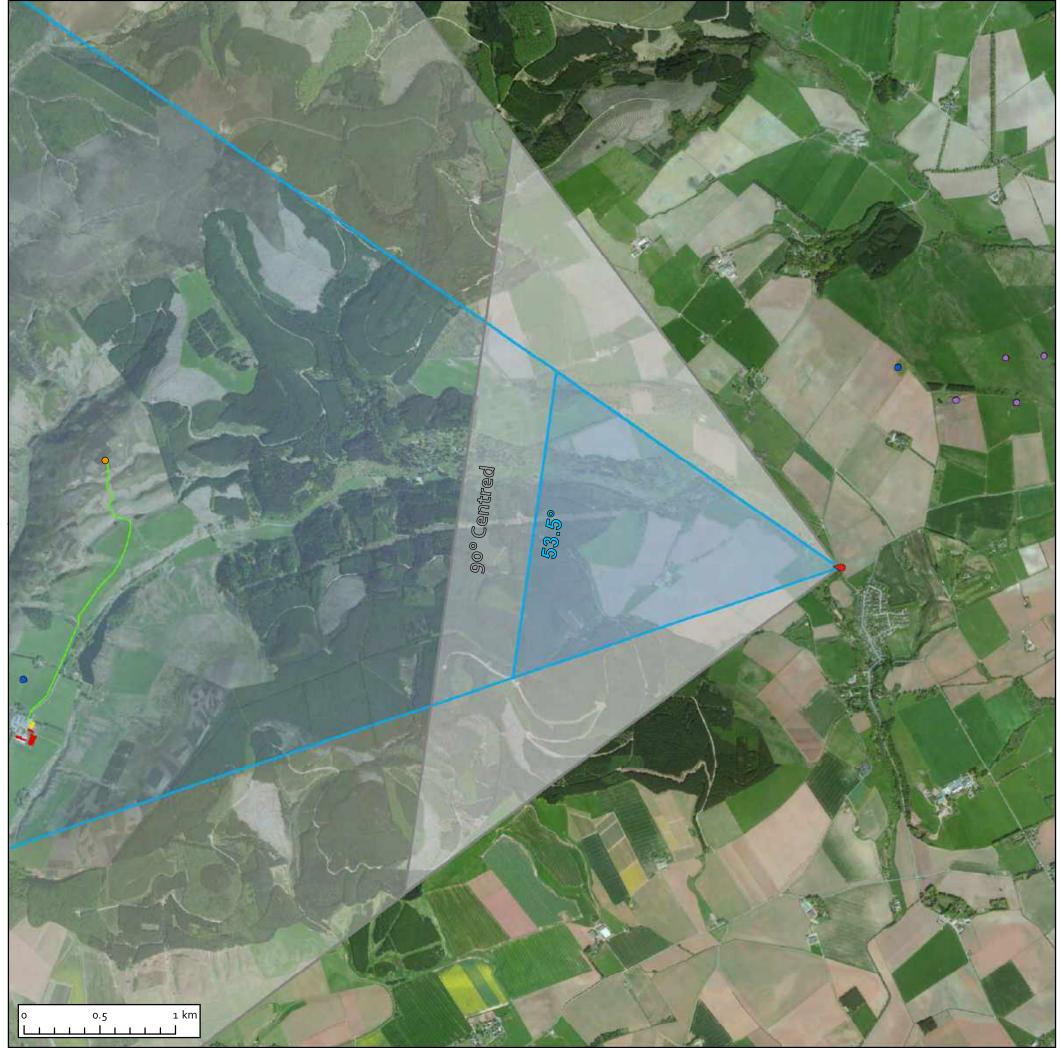


Project: Glensaugh	Client: ITP Energised
Drawing Title: VPo3: Viewpoint	Location Plan
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3	Date: 24/11/2023
Figure No: 14a	Status: Planning
Drawn by: R Moore	Checked by: S Hyde





Herscha Hill Glensaugh Wairds of Alpity Cluseburn Millplough Farmhouse St. John's Hill View flat at a comfortable arm's length If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge to full screen height Cumulative Wireframe Figure Number: 14c Colour Coding for Cumulative Sites Glensaugh Viewpoint OS reference: 365039, 780484 Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection) 423m AOD Client: ITP Energised Vertical field of view: 18.2° Viewpoint elevation: Glensaugh VP03: Cairn o' Mount Camera height: 1.5m AGL Document: Landscape & Visual Appraisal 101° Direction of view: Principle distance: 812.5mm Operational Distance to proposed turbine: 2.6km Paper size: 841 x 297mm (half A1) Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm Date: 24 / 11 / 2023 Consented



Proposed turbine location

Viewpoint location

Operational turbines

Consented turbines

Proposed hydrogen development

Proposed overhead cabling location

Proposed solar panel development

VPo4: Glen Road, north-west of Auchenblae

Viewpoint OS reference:372475, 779273Viewpoint elevation:118mDirection of view:278°Distance to proposed turbine:4.9km

Predicted theoretical visibility

Proposed turbine - tip: Y
Proposed turbine - hub: Y
All cumulative sites - tip
All cumulative sites - hub 45

Tripod Location Photograph



Project: Glensaugh

Client: ITP Energised

Drawing Title: VPo4: Viewpoint Location Plan

Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

Date: 24/11/2023

Figure No: 15a

Drawn by: R Moore

Checked by: S Hyde



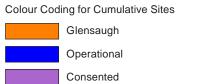




Cumulative Wireframe

Figure Number: 15b
VP04: Glen Road, north-west of Auchenblae

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023



Viewpoint OS reference: 372475,
Viewpoint elevation: 118m AC
Direction of view: 278°
Distance to proposed turbine: 4.9km

3/24/5, //92/3 118m AOD 278° 4.9km Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)

Vertical field of view: 14.2°

Principle distance: 522mm

Paper size: 841 x 297mm (half A1)

Correct printed image size: 820 x 130mm

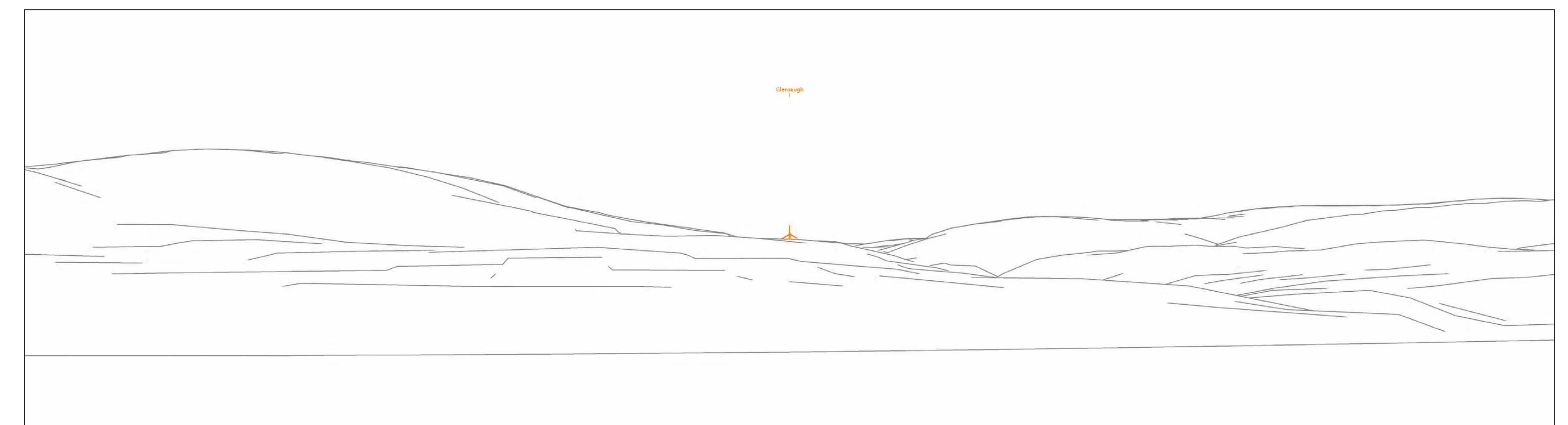
Camera: Lens: Camera height: Date: Time:

14:58 pm

Canon EOS 6D (full frame)
Canon EF 50mm
1.5m AGL
31 / 10 / 2023

Client: ITP Energised
Document: Landscape & Visual Appraisal





View flat at a comfortable arm's length If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge to full screen height

Figure Number: 15c VP04: Glen Road, north-west of Auchenblae

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

Cumulative Wireframe



Viewpoint OS reference: Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view: Distance to proposed turbine: 4.9km

372475,779273 118m AOD 278°

53.5° (planar projection) Horizontal field of view: Vertical field of view: 18.2° 812.5mm Principle distance: Paper size: 841 x 297mm (half A1) Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

Camera height: 1.5m AGL





Figure Number: 15d VP04: Glen Road, north-west of Auchenblae

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

Viewpoint OS reference: Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view: Distance to proposed turbine: 4.9km

372475, 779273 118m AOD 278°

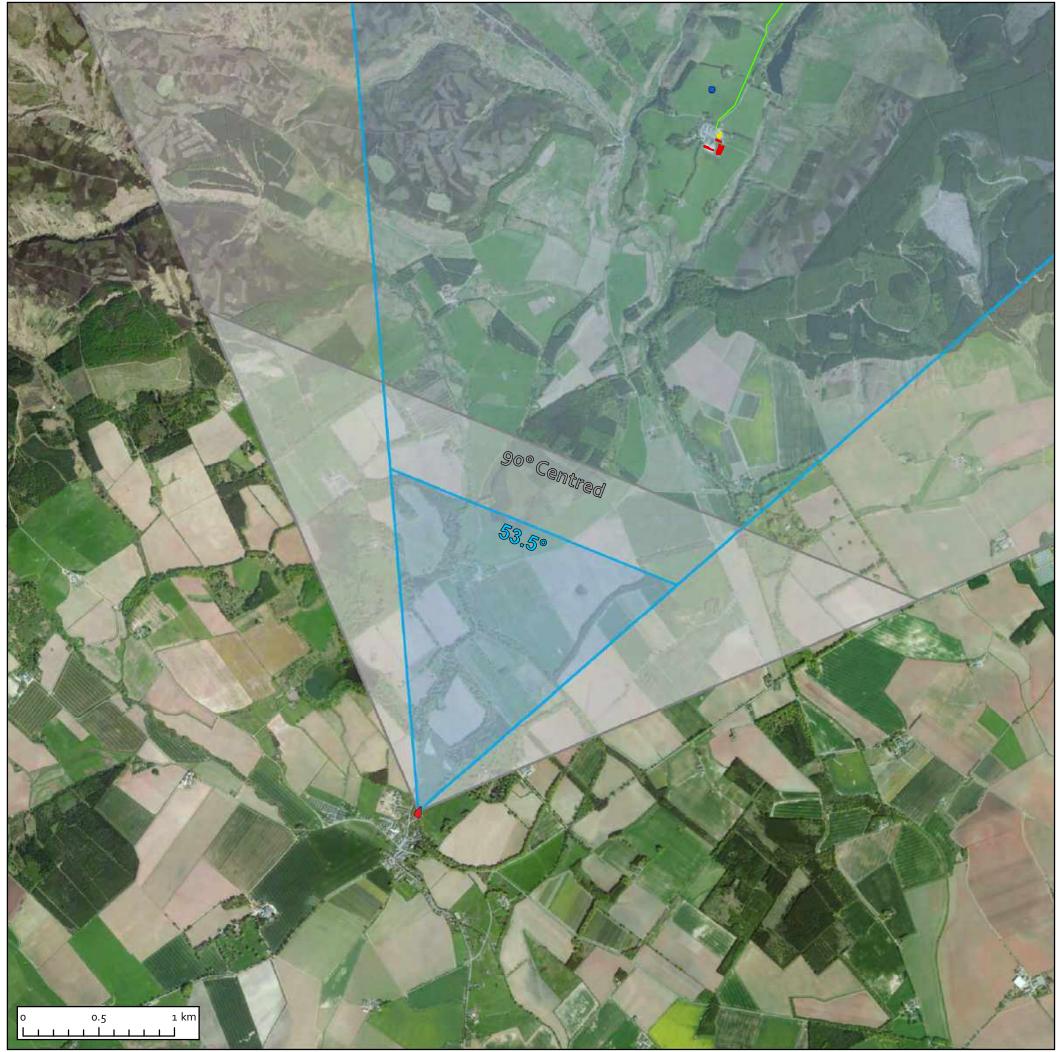
Horizontal field of view: Vertical field of view: Principle distance: Paper size: Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

812.5mm

Camera: 53.5° (planar projection) Camera height: 841 x 297mm (half A1)

Canon EOS 6D (full frame) Canon EF 50mm 1.5m AGL 31 / 10 / 2023 14:58 pm





Proposed turbine location
 Viewpoint location
 Operational turbines
 Proposed solar panel development
 Proposed hydrogen development

VPo5: Fettercairn

Viewpoint OS reference:365147,773756Viewpoint elevation:68mDirection of view:022°Distance to proposed turbine:6.7km

Proposed overhead cabling location

Predicted theoretical visibility

Proposed turbine - tip: Y
Proposed turbine - hub: Y
All cumulative sites - tip 40
All cumulative sites - hub 26

Tripod Location Photograph



Project: Glensaugh	Client: ITP Energised
Drawing Title: VPo5: Viewpoint	Location Plan
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3	Date: 24/11/2023
Figure No: 16a	Status: Planning
Drawn by: R Moore	Checked by: S Hyde





Cumulative Wireframe

Figure Number: 16b VP05: Fettercairn

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

Colour Coding for Cumulative Sites Operational

Consented

Viewpoint OS reference: Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view: Distance to proposed turbine: 6.7km

68m AOD

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection) Vertical field of view: Principle distance: 841 x 297mm (half A1) Paper size: Correct printed image size: 820 x 130mm

Camera: Camera height:

Canon EOS 6D (full frame) Canon EF 50mm 1.5m AGL 31 / 10 / 2023 13:39 pm



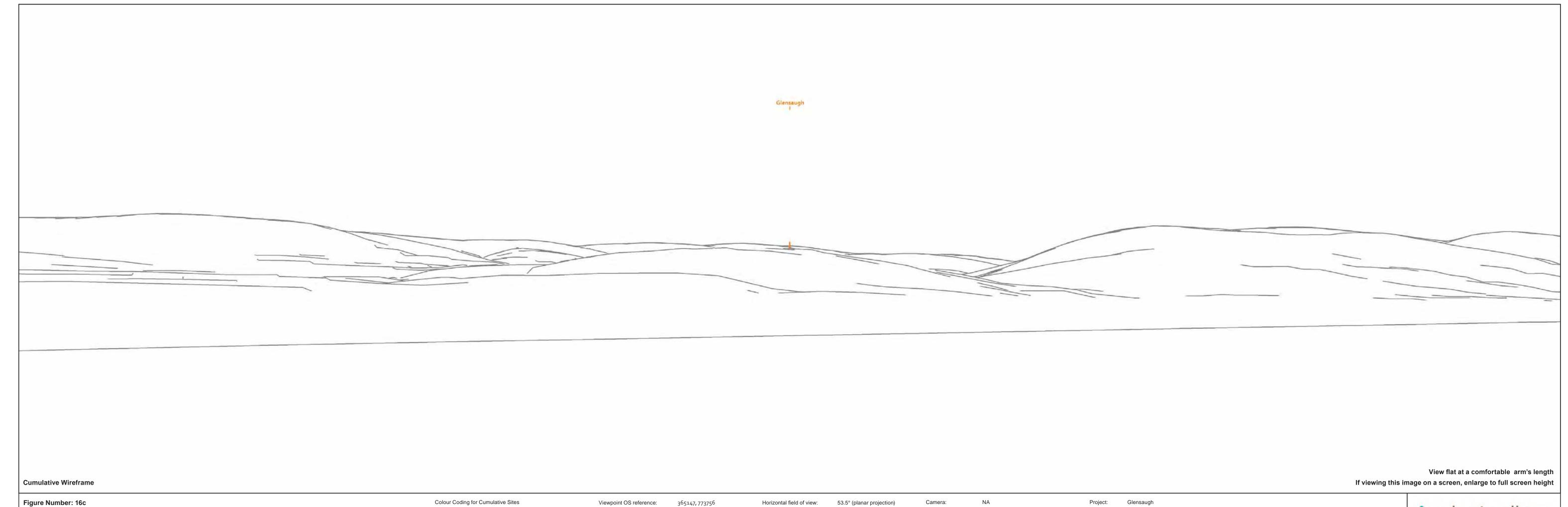
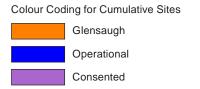


Figure Number: 16c VP05: Fettercairn

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023



Viewpoint OS reference: Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view: Distance to proposed turbine: 6.7km

68m AOD 022°

Horizontal field of view: Vertical field of view: 18.2° Principle distance: 812.5mm Paper size: 841 x 297mm (half A1) Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

Camera height: 1.5m AGL



VP05: Fettercairn

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view:

68m AOD Distance to proposed turbine: 6.7km

Vertical field of view: Principle distance: Paper size:

812.5mm 841 x 297mm (half A1) Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

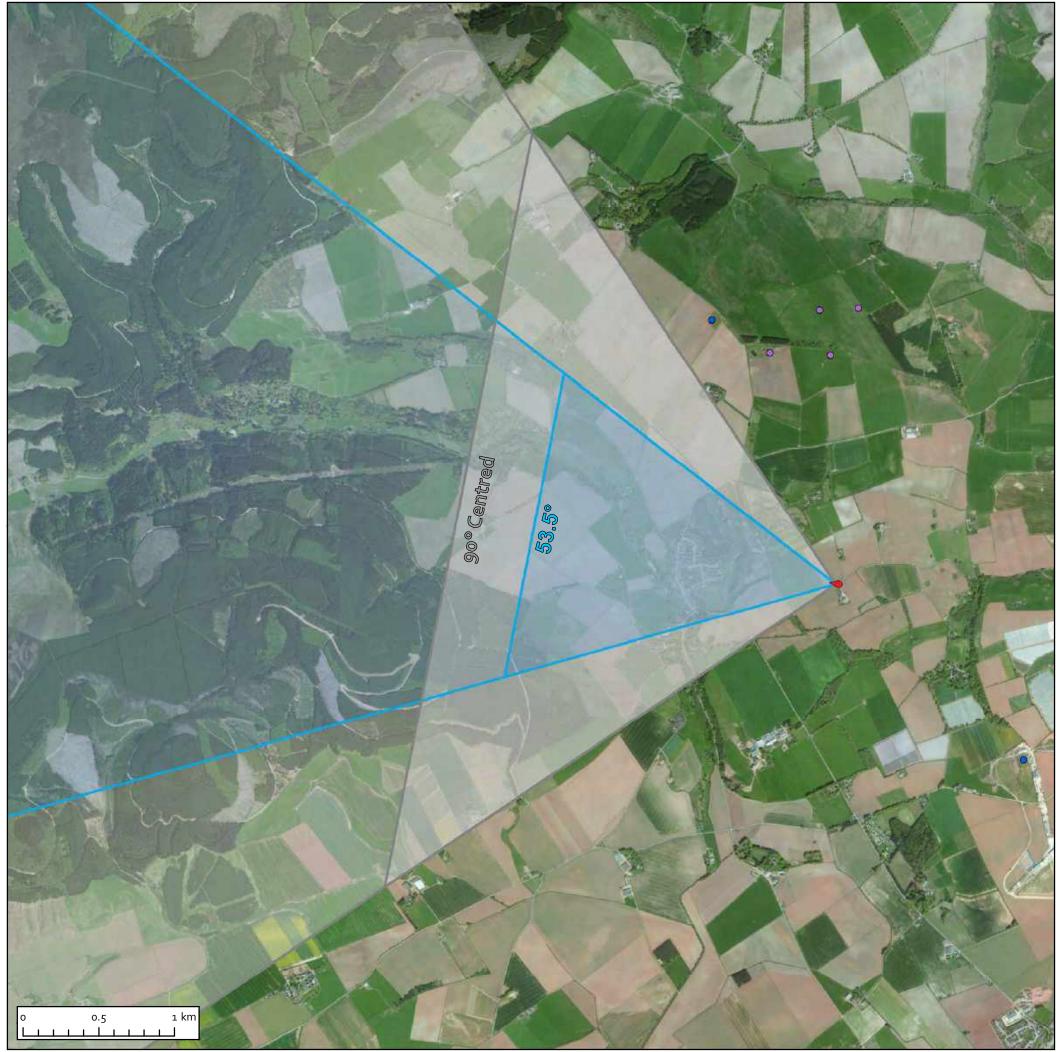
Camera height:

Canon EF 50mm 1.5m AGL 31 / 10 / 2023 13:39 pm

Client: ITP Energised

Document: Landscape & Visual Appraisal





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Proposed turbine location



Viewpoint location



Operational turbines



Consented turbines

VPo6: Minor road east of Auchenblae

Viewpoint OS reference: 373684, 778852

Viewpoint elevation: 113m

Direction of view: 281°

Distance to proposed turbine: 6.2km

Predicted theoretical visibility

Proposed turbine - tip: Y
Proposed turbine - hub: Y
All cumulative sites - tip
All cumulative sites - hub 43

Tripod Location Photograph



cation Plan
ate: 24/11/2023
atus: Planning
necked by: S Hyde



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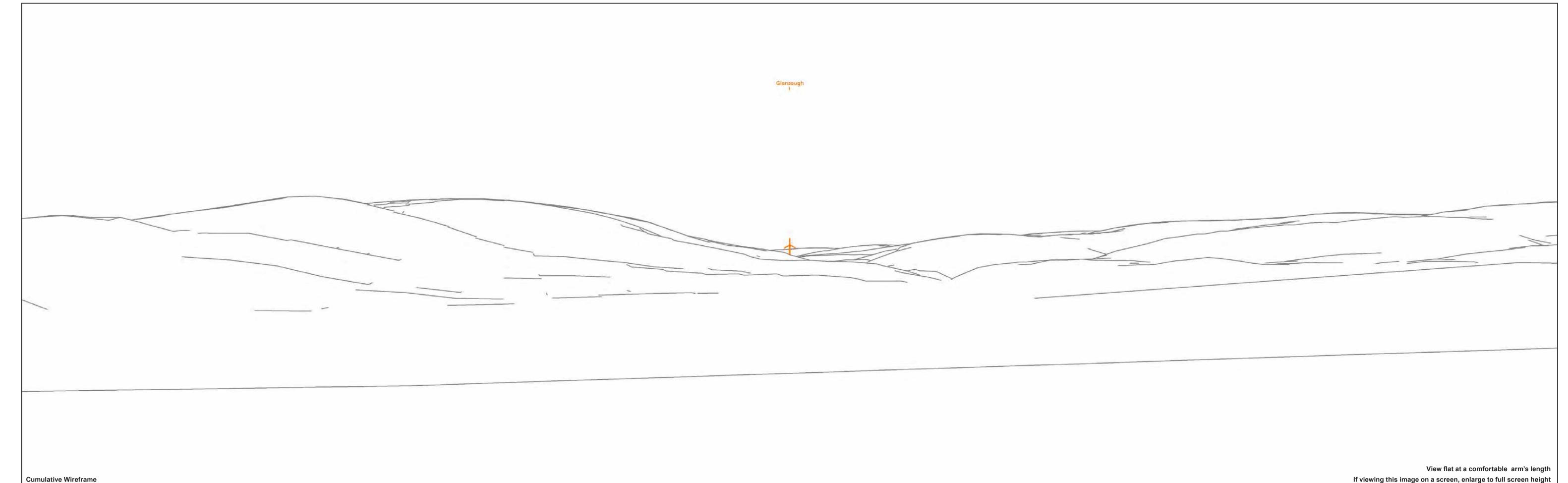


Correct printed image size: 820 x 130mm

Consented

Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

12:31 pm



If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge to full screen height

Figure Number: 17c

VP06: Minor road east of Auchenblae

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

Colour Coding for Cumulative Sites Glensaugh Operational Consented

Viewpoint OS reference: 373684, 778852 Viewpoint elevation: 113m AOD Direction of view: Distance to proposed turbine: 6.2km

Horizontal field of view: Vertical field of view: Principle distance: Paper size: Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

53.5° (planar projection) 841 x 297mm (half A1)

18.2°

812.5mm

Camera height: 1.5m AGL





VP06: Minor road east of Auchenblae

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view: Distance to proposed turbine: 6.2km

113m AOD 281°

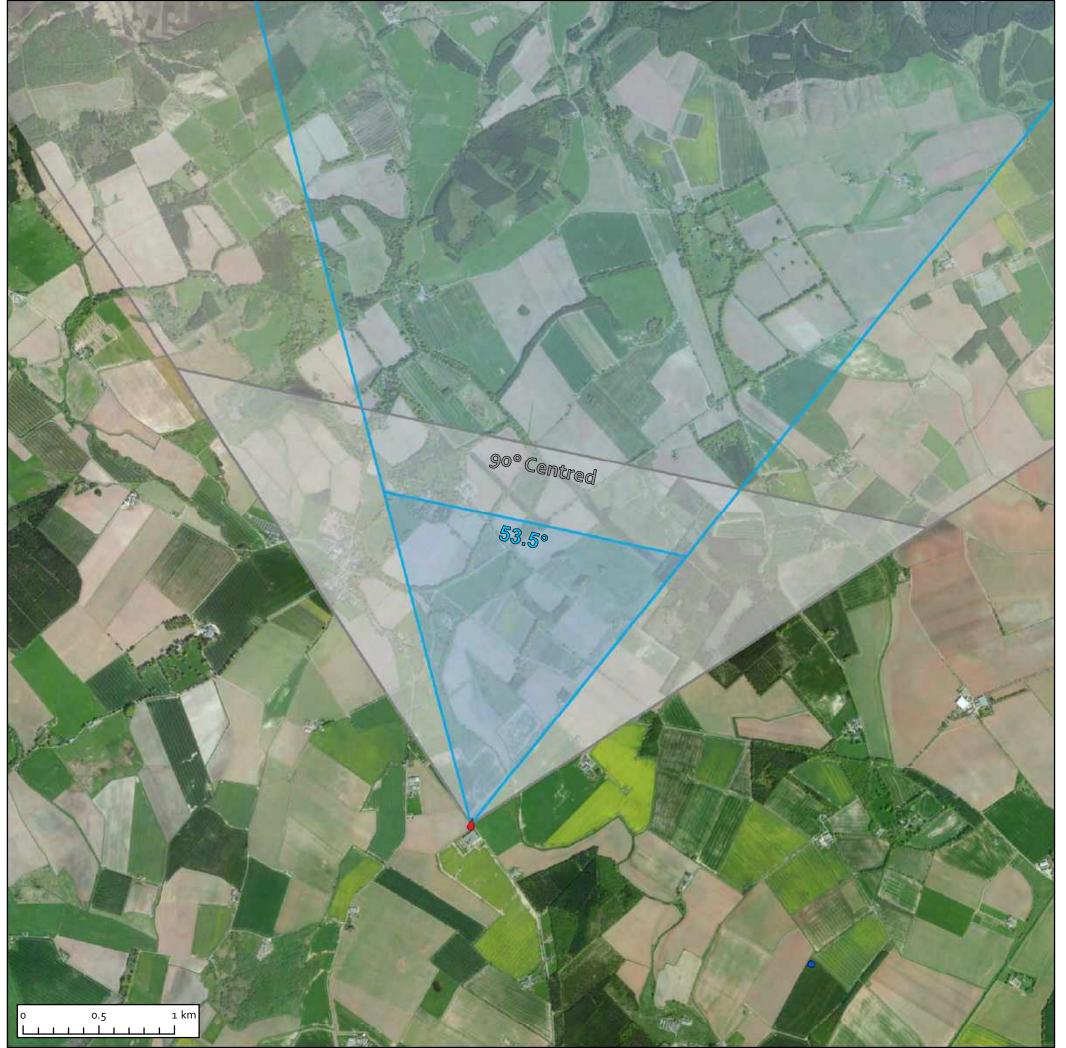
Vertical field of view: Principle distance: Paper size:

18.2° 812.5mm 841 x 297mm (half A1) Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

Canon EF 50mm 1.5m AGL Camera height: 31 / 10 / 2023 13:39 pm

Client: ITP Energised Document: Landscape & Visual Appraisal





Viewpoint location



Operational turbines



Consented turbines

VPo7: B974 south of Fettercairn

Viewpoint OS reference:365873, 771821Viewpoint elevation:63m

Direction of view: 012°
Distance to proposed turbine: 8.3km

Predicted theoretical visibility

Proposed turbine - tip: Y
Proposed turbine - hub: Y
All cumulative sites - tip 43
All cumulative sites - hub 30

Tripod Location Photograph



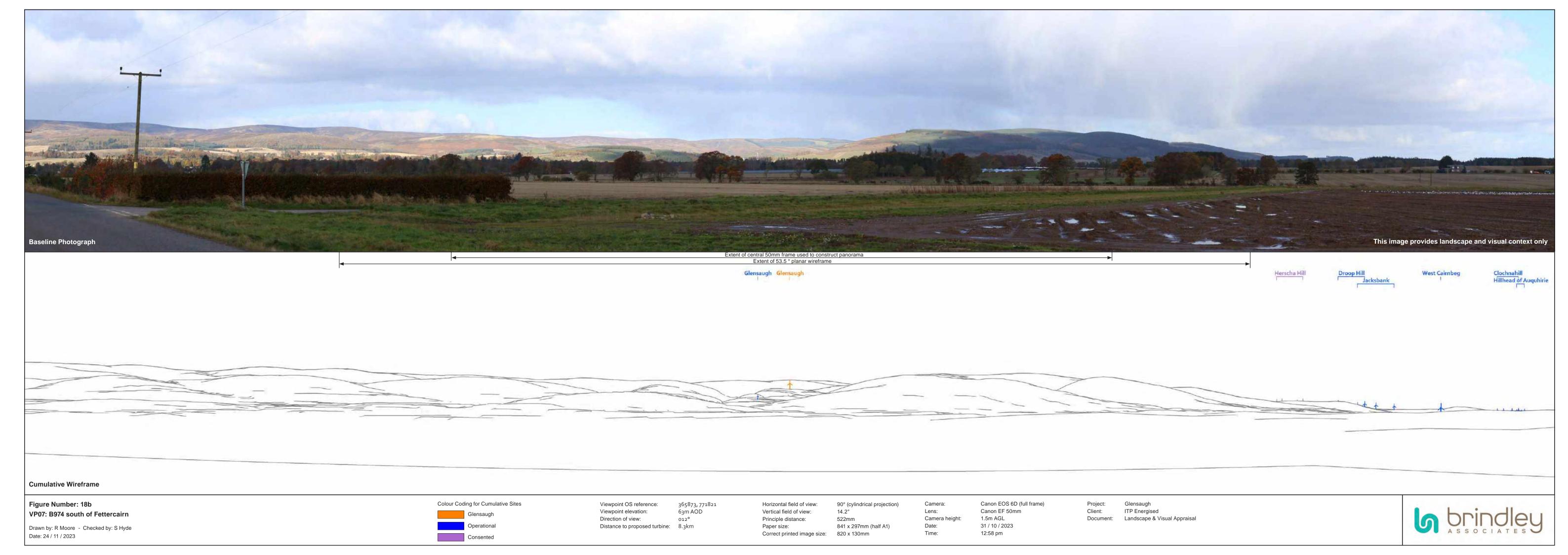
Project: Glensaugh	Client: ITP Energised
Drawing Title: VP07: Viewpoin	t Location Plan
S 1 05 000 @ As	Date: 24/11/2023
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3	Date. 24/11/2023
Figure No: 18a	Status: Planning

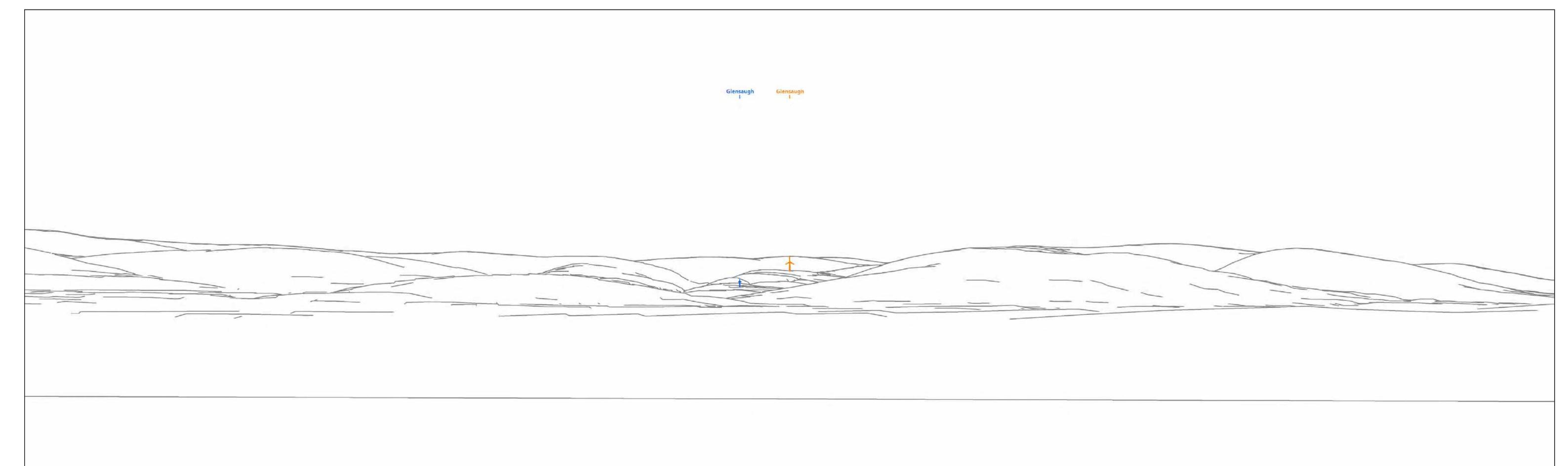


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View flat at a comfortable arm's length If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge to full screen height

Figure Number: 18c
VP07: B974 south of Fettercairn

Cumulative Wireframe

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023



Viewpoint OS reference: 365873,
Viewpoint elevation: 63m AO
Direction of view: 012°
Distance to proposed turbine: 8.3km

365873, 771821 63m AOD 012° 8.3km Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)

Vertical field of view: 18.2°

Principle distance: 812.5mm

Paper size: 841 x 297mm (half A1)

Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

Lens: NA
Camera height: 1.5m AGL





VP07: B974 south of Fettercairn

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view: Distance to proposed turbine: 8.3km

63m AOD

Vertical field of view: Principle distance: Paper size: Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

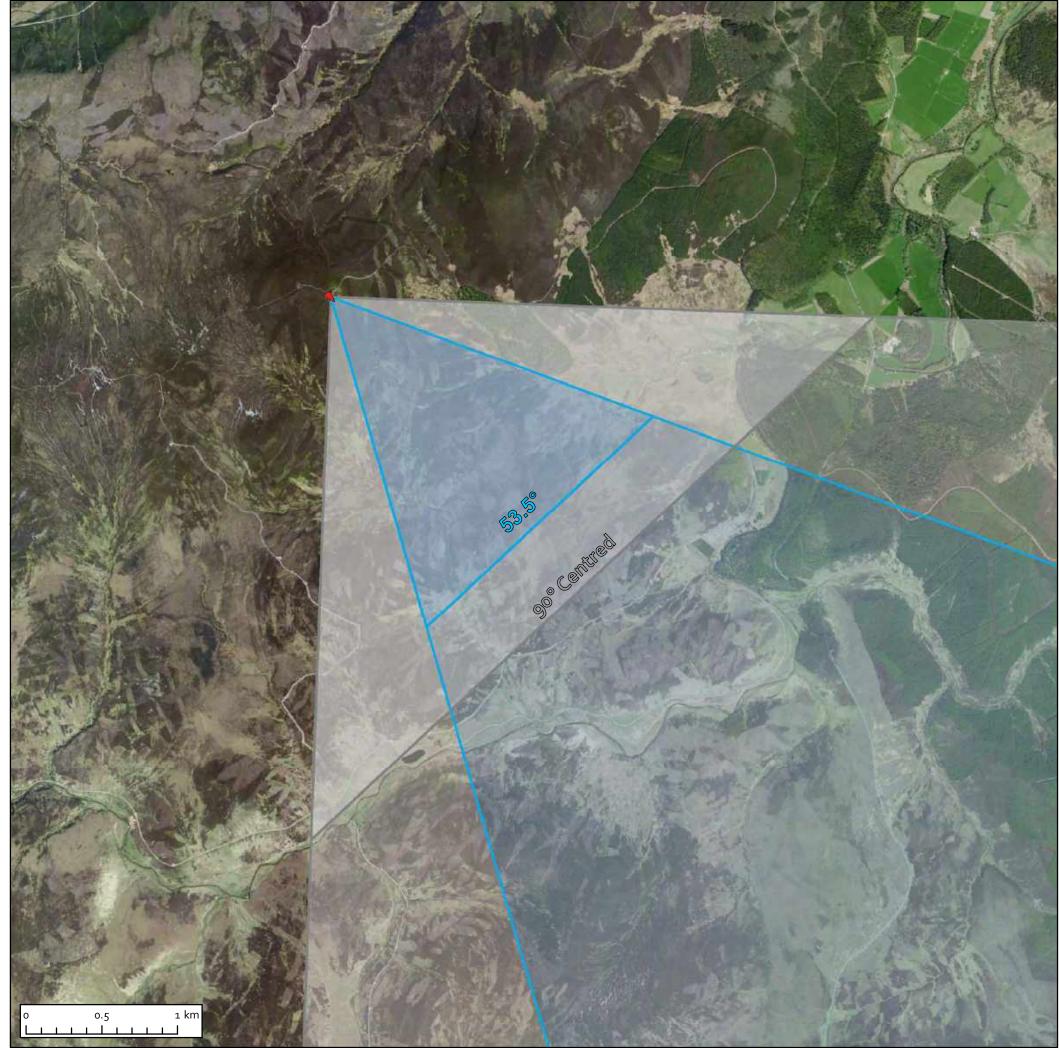
18.2° 812.5mm 841 x 297mm (half A1)

Canon EF 50mm 1.5m AGL Camera height: 31 / 10 / 2023 12:58 pm

Client: ITP Energised

Document: Landscape & Visual Appraisal







Viewpoint location

VPo8: Clachnaben

Viewpoint OS reference:361535, 786472Viewpoint elevation:566m

Viewpoint elevation:566mDirection of view:137°Distance to proposed turbine:8.9km

Predicted theoretical visibility

Proposed turbine - tip: Y
Proposed turbine - hub: N
All cumulative sites - tip 98
All cumulative sites - hub 70

Project: Glensaugh

Client: ITP Energised

Drawing Title: VPo8: Viewpoint Location Plan

Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

Figure No: 19a

Drawn by: R Moore

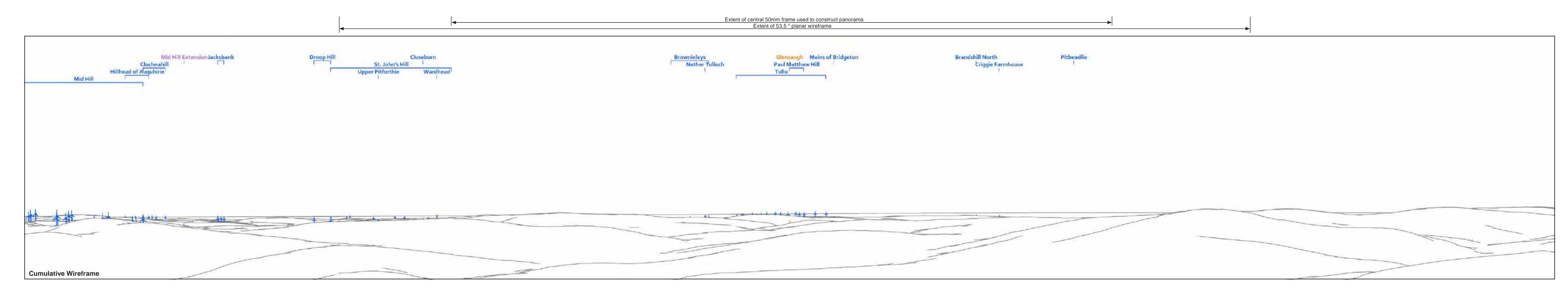
Checked by: S Hyde

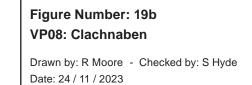


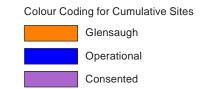
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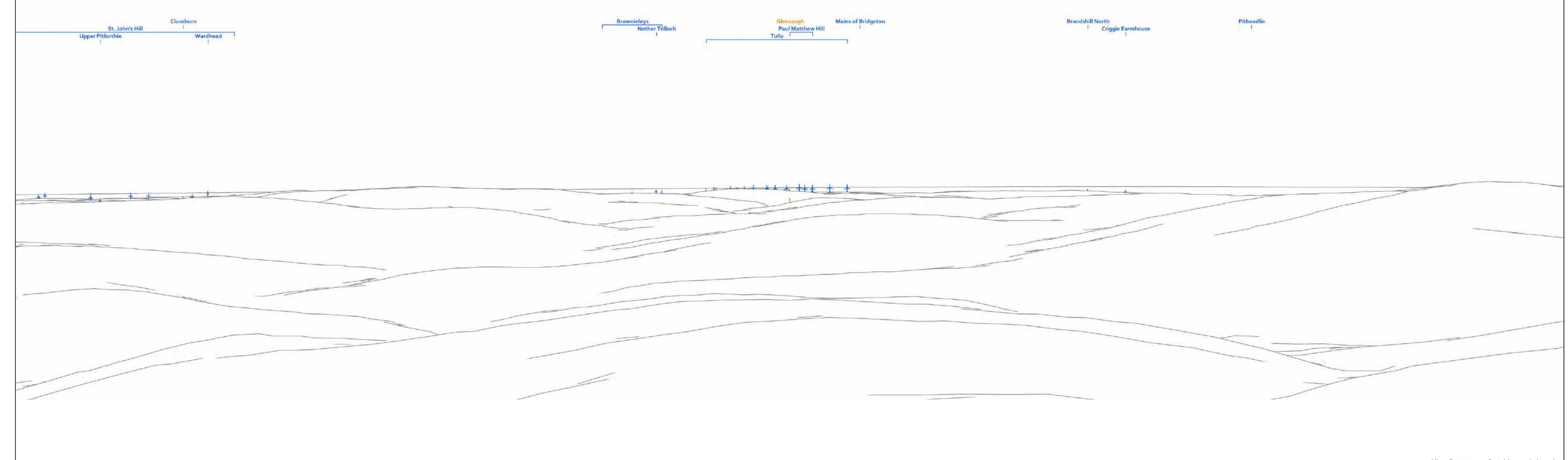




Viewpoint OS reference: 361535, 786472 Viewpoint elevation: 566m AOD Direction of view: Distance to proposed turbine: 8.9km

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection) Vertical field of view: 14.2° Principle distance: 522mm Paper size: 841 x 297mm (half A1) Correct printed image size: 820 x 130mm

Camera height: 1.5m AGL



View flat at a comfortable arm's length If viewing this image on a screen, enlarge to full screen height

Figure Number: 19c VP08: Clachnaben

Cumulative Wireframe

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023



Viewpoint OS reference: 566m AOD Viewpoint elevation: Direction of view: Distance to proposed turbine: 8.9km

Horizontal field of view: Vertical field of view: Principle distance: Paper size: Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

18.2°

812.5mm

53.5° (planar projection) 841 x 297mm (half A1)

Camera height: 1.5m AGL











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VP03: Cairn o' Mount

Drawn by: R Moore - Checked by: S Hyde Date: 24 / 11 / 2023

Direction of view: Distance to proposed turbine: 2.6km

423m AOD 101°

Principle distance: Paper size: Correct printed image size: 820 x 260mm

18.2° 812.5mm 841 x 297mm (half A1)

1.5m AGL Camera height: 31 / 10 / 2023 14:51 pm

Client: ITP Energised
Document: Landscape & Visual Appraisal

