# **CPH APPENDIX 16**

# FOREST WAYLEAVE DESIGN PLANS

#### LIST OF PLANS

- Plan 1: Sheriff Muir
- Plan 2: Yellowcraig Wood

#### Introduction

The Beauly-Denny transmission line passes through a variety of different landscape character areas and diverse forest and woodland types. The Forest Wayleave Design Plan, as presented in the following pages, provides a design for the wayleave in each specific forest or woodland affected by the route of the transmission line and takes account of the sensitivity of each site both in terms of visual impact and other site sensitivities (recreation, archaeology, wildlife conservation and local dwellings).

The Forest Wayleave Design Plan does not set out to re-design the route of the proposed line, nor does it aim to redesign the forest or woodland in the wider landscape. The Forest Wayleave Design Plan does take account of principles of long term forest plans and accepts that the forest landscape is dynamic and will change over time and be influenced by events that cannot necessarily be predicted.

Context information is provided for landscape and visual analysis, the appraisal identifies design factors that influence the shape of the wayleave and the proposals show in plan and perspective the proposed wayleave design.

#### Location

Sheriff Muir plantation is located on a prominent rounded hill, immediately north east of Dunblane. The A9 trunk road passes within a mile of the woodland, to the north west. The proposed transmission line crosses the A9 and passes through Sheriff Muir to the north of the hill top and into the valley of the Wharry Burn. The plantation is believed to be on the site of the battle of Sheriff Muir in 1715.

#### Landscape Character and Visibility

The landscape surrounding Sheriff Muir is diverse in character. To the west and north is productive mixed farmland and woodland along the Allan Valley. To the east lies more open hilly ground, supporting hill livestock, with small woodlands. The town of Dunblane lies to the south west, with local access routes through adjoining woodland.

Properties are concentrated mainly on lower slopes, but both the A9 and local minor roads will provide views to the transmission line and wayleave. The area is well used locally by walkers and by visitors to Dunblane.

# **Sheriff Muir Plantation** Vaggyfauld Wate View 1 Fig 8 TR. Nuir 358 Black Hill 1715 ve Hill 4.91 264 Big Hunt DUNBLANE View 3 Fig 9 **Fig 10**

Fig 1 Location Map



Proposed 400kV overhead transmission line 132kV line to be decommissioned

Viewpoints used in illustrations

## Fig 2 View of landscape setting of Sheriff Muir plantation from A9 to west



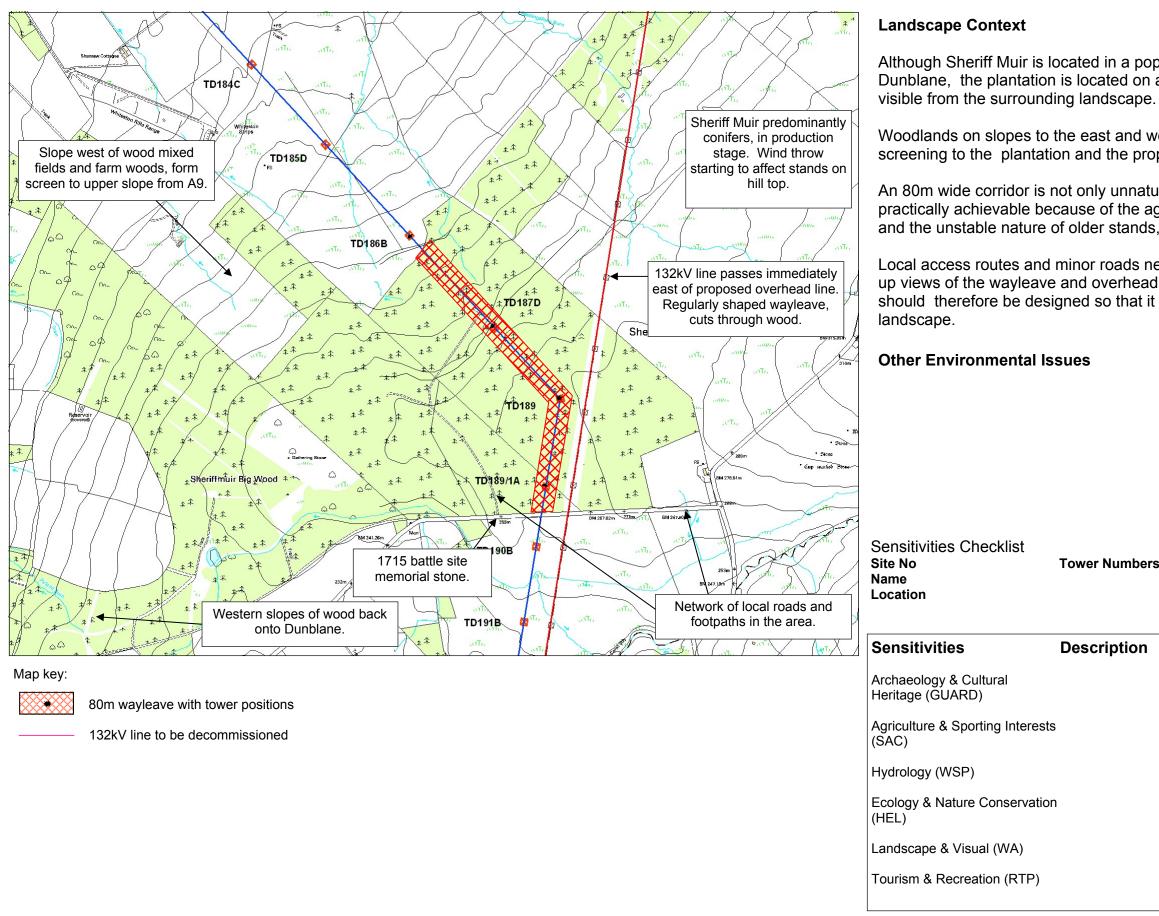
#### Fig 3 View of landscape setting from minor public road to east



The view points used to illustrate the visual effects of the wayleave have been chosen to represent typical views towards the overhead line from the wider landscape, usually from the road network. These view points are not exhaustive. Where the visual effects are not prominent, computer generated elevated views have been used to demonstrate the structure of the wayleave through each woodland area.

#### Tower numbers TD 186B to 190B

#### Fig 4 Landscape Context



Although Sheriff Muir is located in a populated area, in close proximity to Dunblane, the plantation is located on a local ridge and is not highly

Woodlands on slopes to the east and west of Sheriff Muir provide screening to the plantation and the proposed wayleave.

An 80m wide corridor is not only unnatural in appearance, it is not practically achievable because of the age of stands within the plantation and the unstable nature of older stands, which are affected by wind throw.

Local access routes and minor roads near Sheriff Muir will provide close up views of the wayleave and overhead transmission line. The wayleave should therefore be designed so that it integrates into the wider woodland

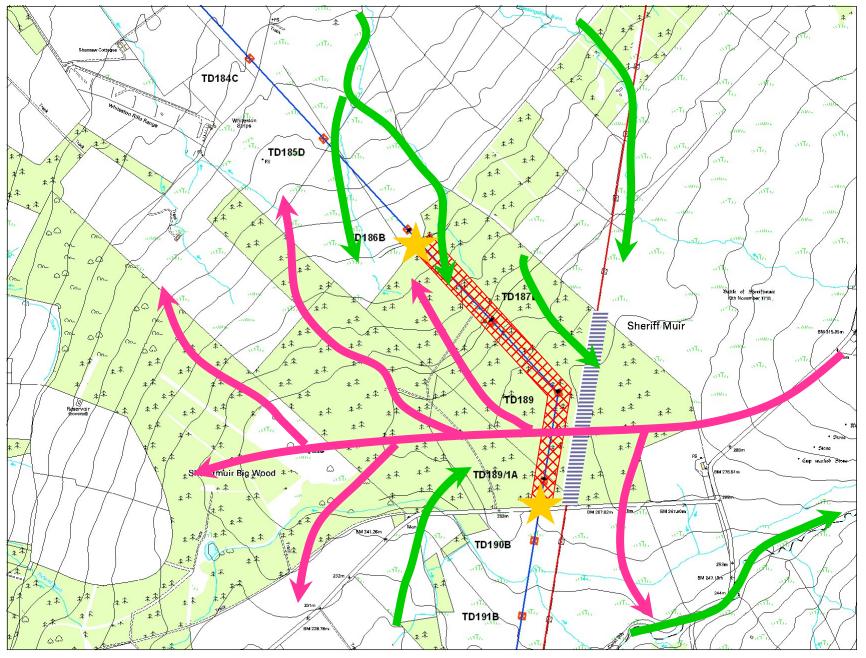
**Tower Numbers** 

Description

Action

**FWDP** 

#### Fig 5 Landscape Appraisal



#### Landscape Appraisal

The location of the proposed wayleave on a ridge, combined with the irregular nature of the plantation, offers opportunities to create a less rigid wayleave design, which will blend into the forest landscape and improve the visual qualities of the wayleave as well as potentially enhancing habitats for wildlife.

The shape and scale of the wayleave should reflect the underlying landform, with large simple shapes on the ridge, grading into narrower less regular shapes on adjacent slopes and on the plantation margins. When viewed from the surroundings, this woodland has a regular appearance, typical of mature conifer plantation. Internally the woodland is more varied, with patches of open ground and areas of windthrow. The wayleave design should aim to enhance this diversity to create a more unified landscape. The historic importance of Sheriff Muir could also be enhanced, by improving the character of the woodland near the 1715 battle site, with its associated memorial stone.

Landform is the main design influence in this ridge top plantation, but the land uses surrounding the wayleave should also be taken into account.

#### Landform appraisal



Main ridges and spurs



Main hollows and gullies

The proposed wayleave crosses over a local ridge to the east of the hill top. The wayleave is angled through the wood which offers opportunities to amend the shape. Other landscape issues affecting shaping of wayleave

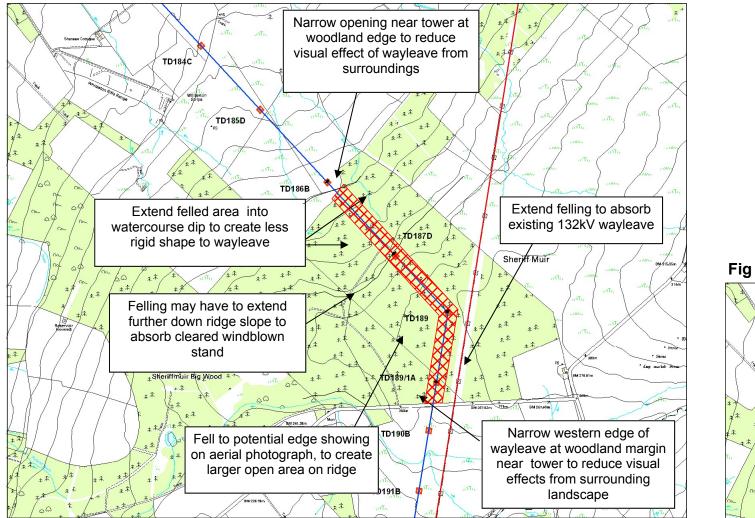
Regular shape of existing 132kV line wayleave

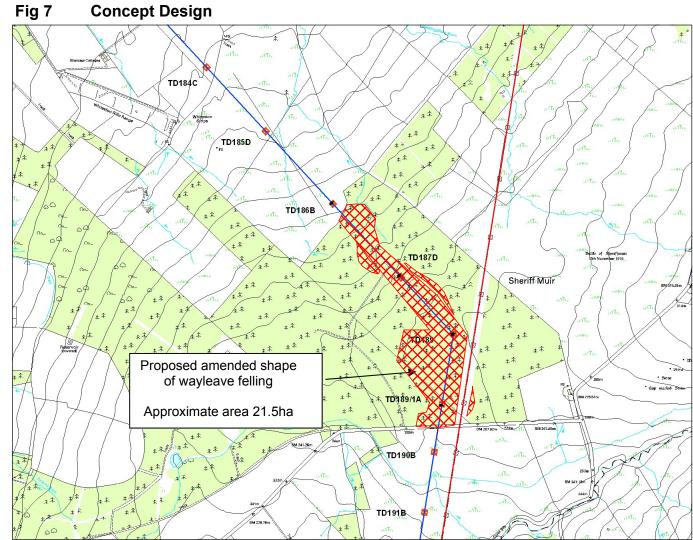


Both exit points on relatively prominent slopes, visible from immediate surroundings

Mixed age predominantly conifer plantation with areas of wind throw

#### Fig 6 Design Strategy





Proposed reshaping of wayleave corridor to create less formal shape which will integrate better into the forest landscape.

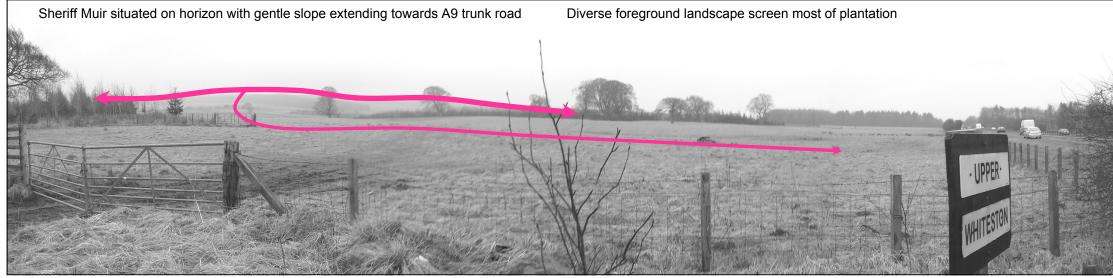
In reality a larger area may have to be felled because of the unstable nature of woodland. Areas of windblow have already been cleared and further breaks in canopy will increase risk of additional trees blowing over.

The following illustrations consist of panoramic photographs taken in February 2008, an analysis of the landscape and computer Illustrations generated images of the wayleave. All woodland in these illustrations shown at 15m high.





#### Fig 8b Visual appraisal











#### Key to illustrations



Main ridges and spurs

Main hollows and gullies

Route of 132kV line to be decommissioned

Location of wayleave

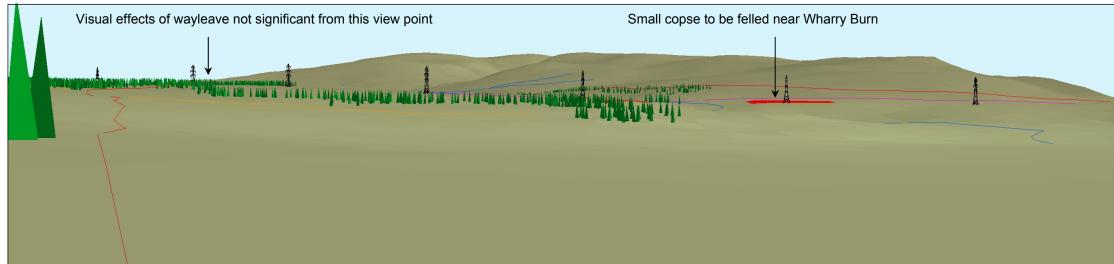




#### Fig 9b Visual appraisal



#### Fig 9c Computer generated image showing visual effects of wayleave









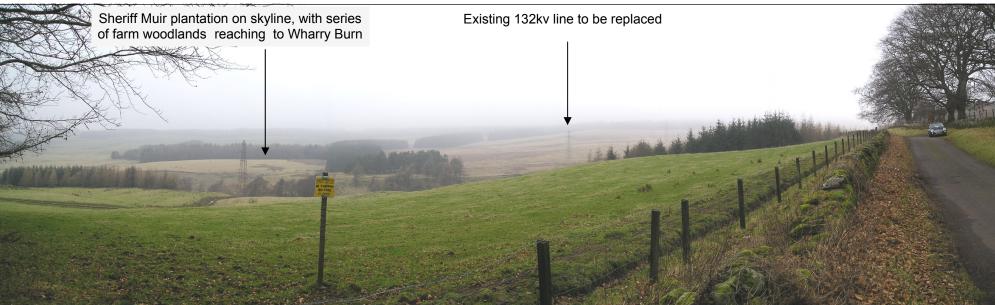
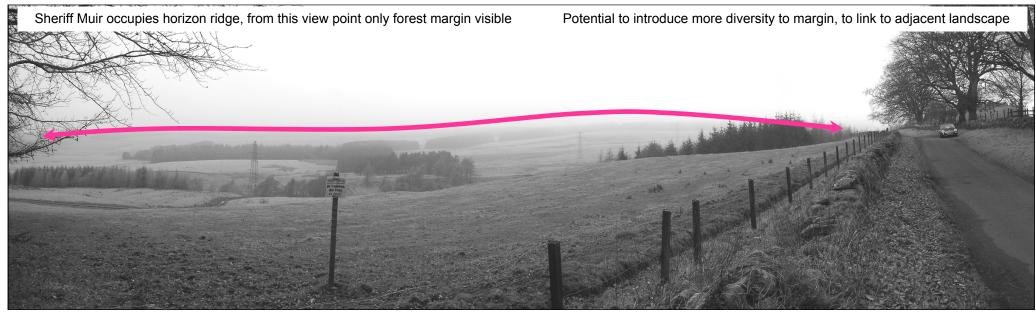


Fig 10a View 3 From minor public road near Cauldhame, east of Waltersmuir Reservoir

#### Fig 10b Visual appraisal







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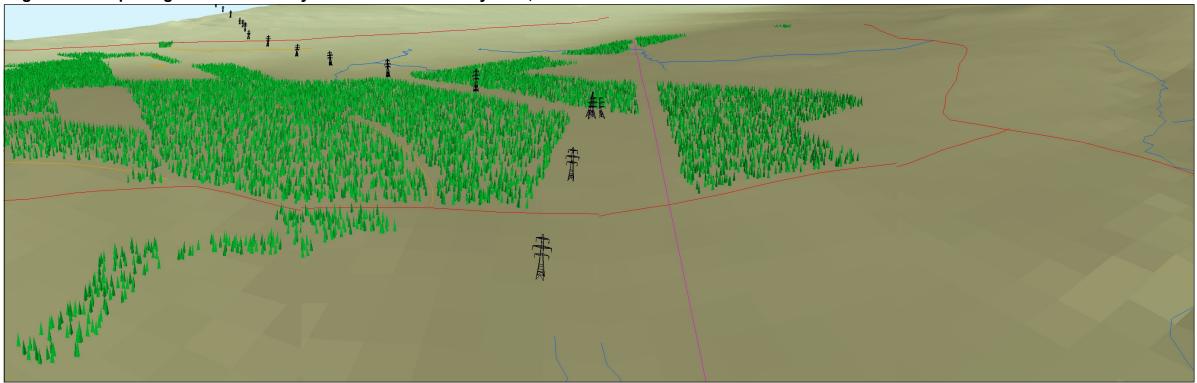


Fig 11a Computer generated bird's eye view of 80m wide wayleave, to show effect on forest structure

Regular parallel sided wayleave cuts through woodland, shape and scale unconnected to landform, no links to surrounding forest landscape



Fig 11b Computer generated bird's eye view of designed wayleave, to show effect on forest structure

Proposed amended wayleave shaped to reflect landform shape and scale, with larger opening at top of ridge. Existing 132kV wayleave integrated into pattern. Wayleave designed to resemble a permanent felling area, with potential links into future felling proposals in the plantation. Wayleave exit points designed as irregular, narrower shapes, to control local views up the overhead transmission line.

#### Tower numbers TD 186B to 190B

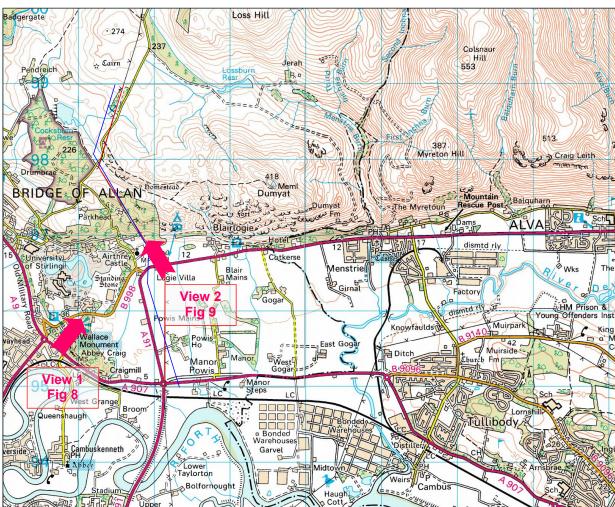
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Context information is provided for landscape and visual analysis, the appraisal identifies design factors that influence the shape of the wayleave and the proposals show in plan and perspective the proposed wayleave design.

#### Fig 1 Location Map - Yellowcraig Wood



Proposed 400kV overhead transmission line

132kV line to be decommissioned

Viewpoints used in illustrations

#### Location

Yellowcraig Wood is situated to the north east of Bridge of Allan, on a prominent slope overlooking Stirling University Campus.

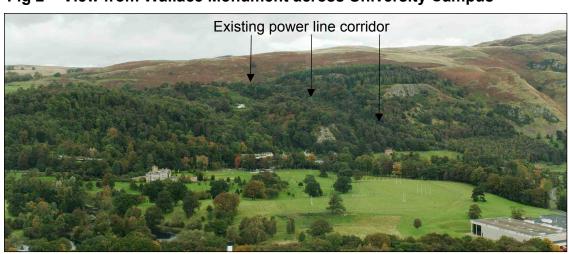
#### Landscape Character and Visibility

Yellowcraig Wood is situated in a diverse landscape. The Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland covers the steep slope between open rugged moorland on Ben Dumyat and fields and University Campus at the bottom of the slope. The woods are diverse in character, relatively open in structure and made up a mixture of broadleaves and conifers. Rhododendron is a feature of the understory of the wood, which also supports numerous open glades.

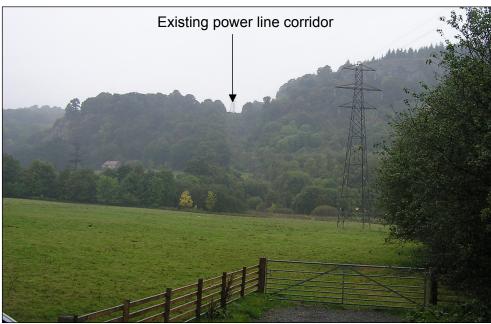
Yellowcraig Wood is prominent locally, being visible from the local road network and rural dwellings as well from the surrounding landscape.

There is already a 132kV overhead transmission line through the wood (which will be decommissioned).

## Fig 2 View from Wallace Monument across University Campus







Tower numbers FT202 to 204A

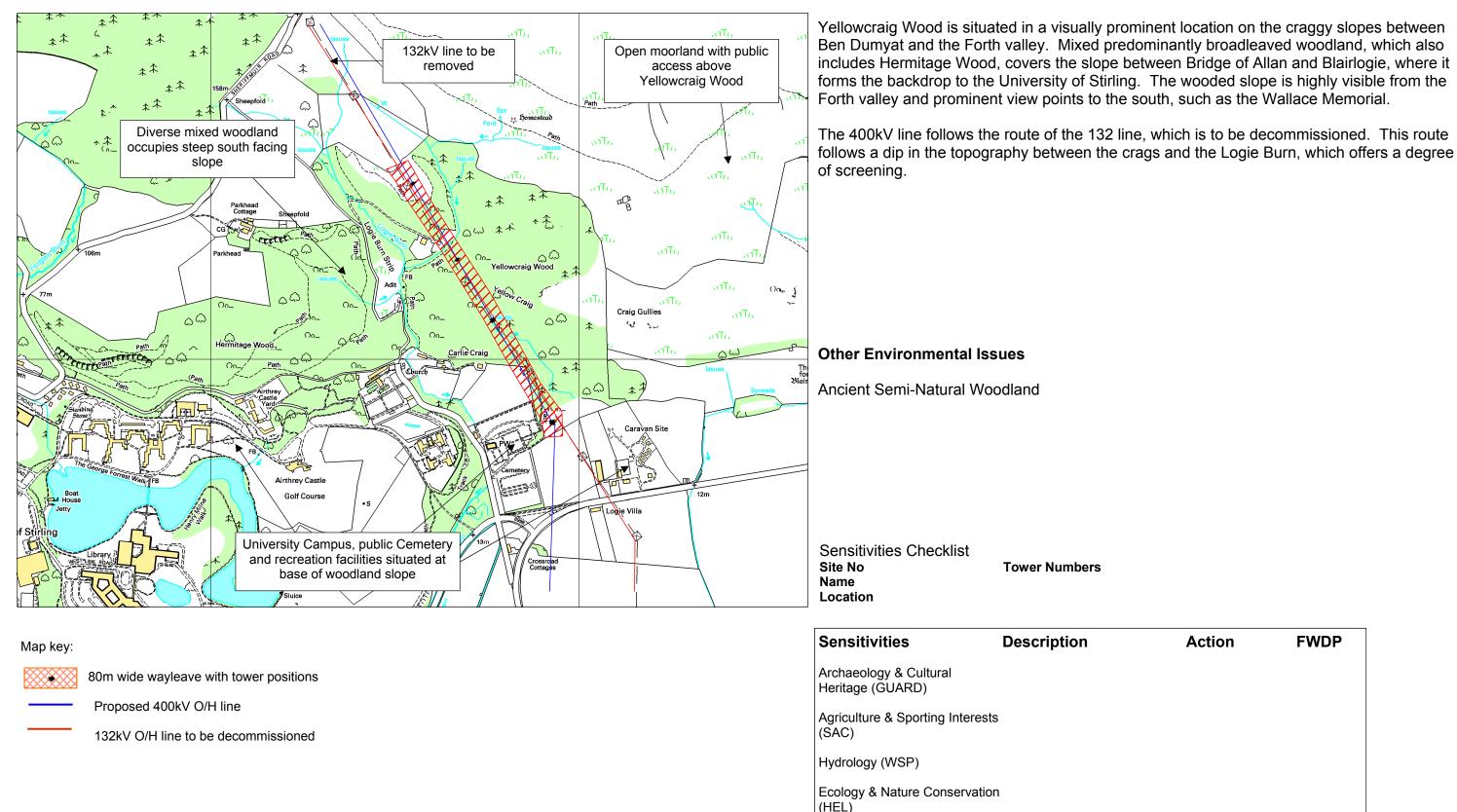


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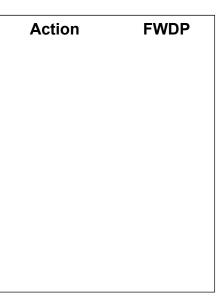
#### Fig 4 Landscape Context

#### Landscape Context

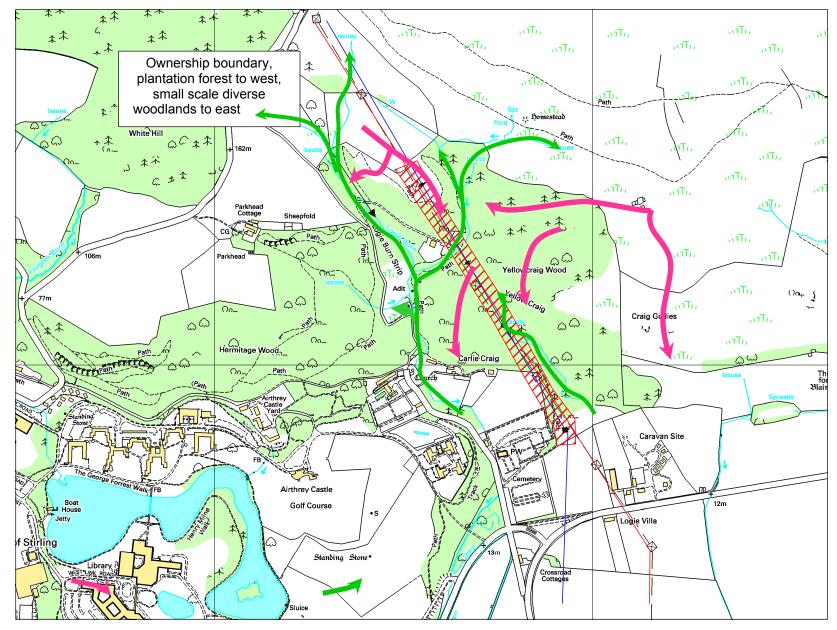


Landscape & Visual (WA)

Tourism & Recreation (RTP)



#### Fig 5 Landscape Appraisal



#### Landscape Appraisal

Yellowcraig Wood is situated on a long craggy slope and forms part of a larger Ancient Semi-Natural woodland. The woodlands are diverse in character, consisting of mature and semi-mature broadleaves, with a few stands of conifers. The woods are open in character with open glades throughout. The crags on either side of the existing 132kV line are visible in the wider landscape. The introduction of a second wayleave, following the route of the existing wayleave will control the visual impact of the new wayleave through the woodland.

The 400kV wayleave will be most prominent from the base of the slope, where views look straight up the corridor. In more oblique views, the wayleave will be less prominent, partly due to the diverse character of the woodland and surrounding landscape.

The retention and enhancement of the woodland shrub understory will help to reduce the contrast between ground vegetation and the tree layer, as well as contributing to continuing habitat diversity within the wood.

#### Main landform features

Main ridges and spurs

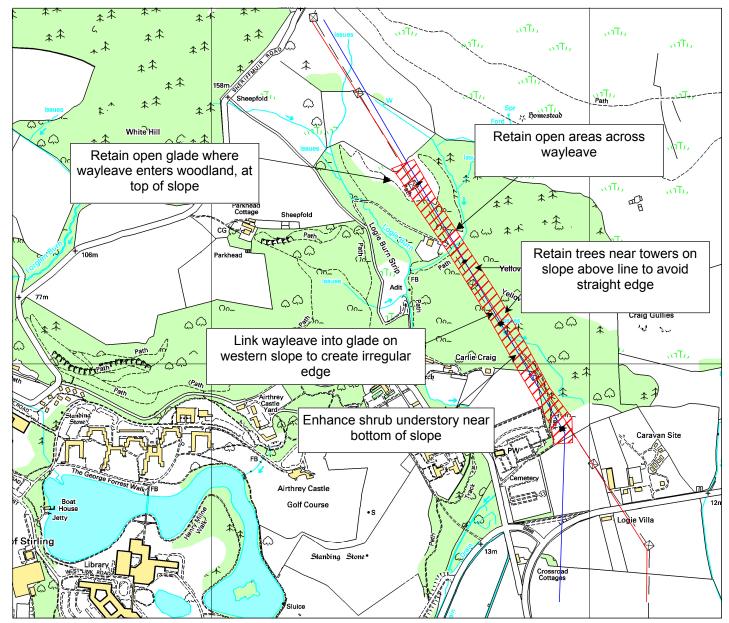
Main hollows and gullies

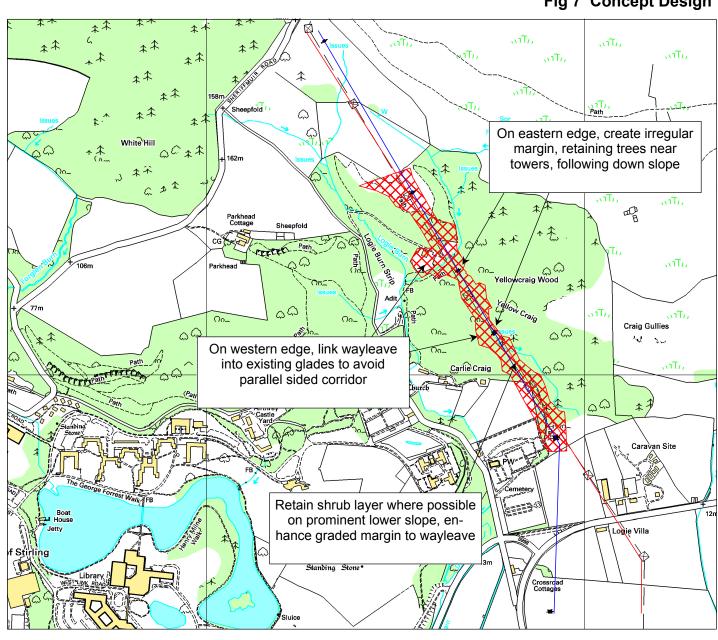
#### Landscape issues affecting shaping of wayleave

Existing 132kV line wayleave

Presence of shrub understory

# Fig 6 Design Strategy







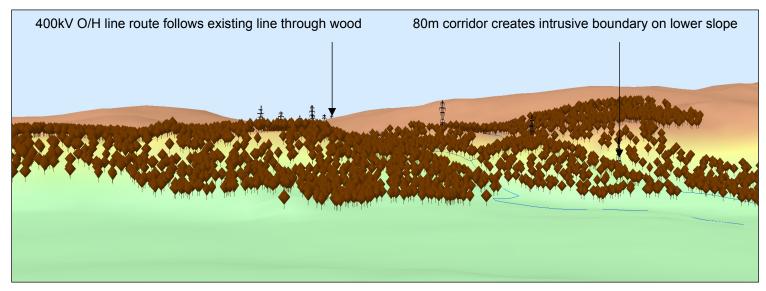
80m wide wayleave with additional felling

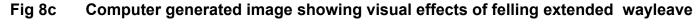
#### Fig 7 Concept Design

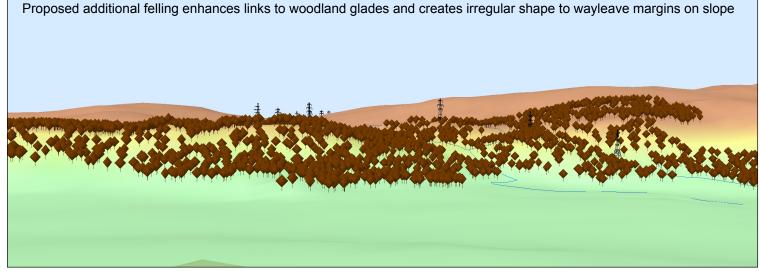
The following illustrations consist of panoramic photographs taken in summer 2008, an analysis of the landscape and computer Illustrations generated images of the wayleave. Mature woodland in these illustrations shown at 15m high.

# Hermitage Wood forms part of ASNW Yellowcraig Wood with Ben Dumyat above Woodland occupies prominent slope in highly diverse landscape

#### Fig 8b Computer generated image showing visual effects of 80m wayleave







#### Tower numbers FT202 to 204A

#### Fig 8 View of Yellowcraig and Hermitage Woods from Wallace Monument

#### Fig 8a Visual appraisal

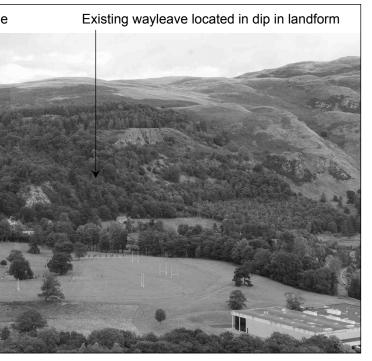
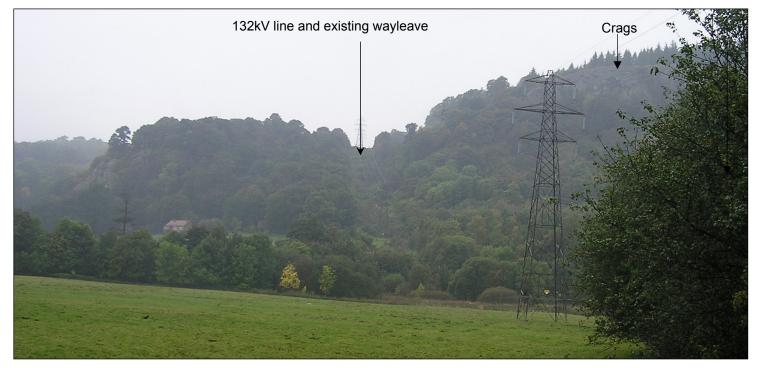
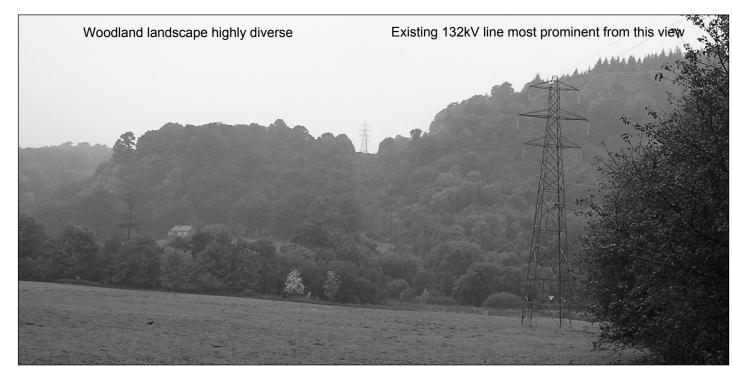


Fig 9View of Yellowcraig Wood from near Cemetery





# Fig 9b Computer generated image showing visual effects of 80m wayleave Proposed route follows 132kV line, with wider wayleave Potential to create more intrusive margin down slope

## Fig 9c Computer generated image showing visual effects of felling extended wayleave

Extend wayleave to link to glades to west, retain trees near towers to east to avoid regular shaped margin and to allow shrub layer to develop to provide graded wayleave margin

