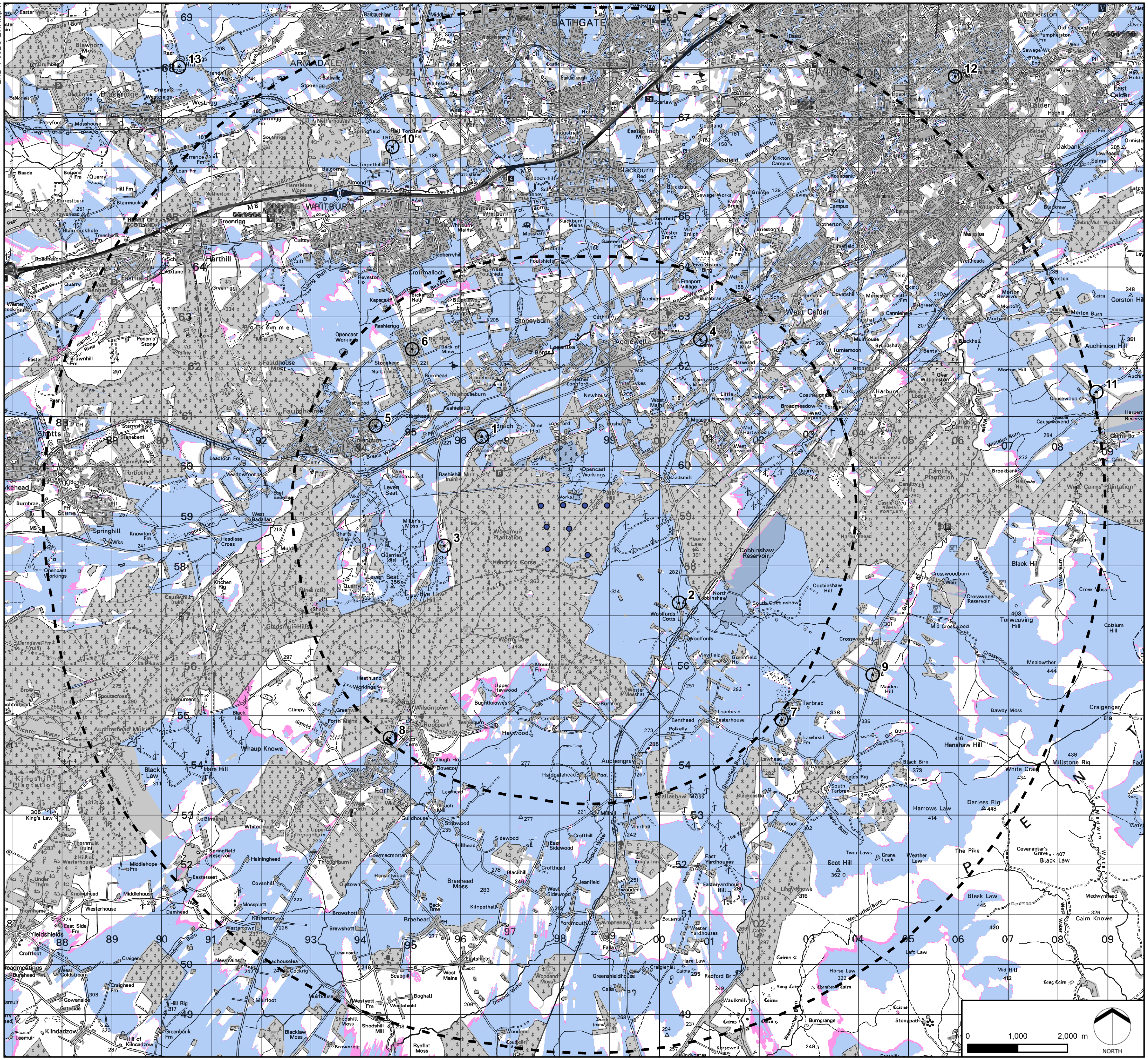
LHB-1-002G-LVIA.aprx



STEPHENSON HALLIDAY

Planning, Landscape & Environment

LONGHILL BURN WIND FARM TIP HEIGHT INCREASE

FIGURE 6.2

Comparison ZTV to Blade Tip with Screening Effect of Woodland and Settlement

KEY

- Proposed Longhill Burn Wind Turbines
- Distance Radii from Outermost Turbine (5, 10km)
- Viewpoints
- Buildings (Modelled at 7m)
- Woodland (Modelled at 15m)

Zone of Theoretical Visibility to Blade Tip

- Proposed Layout (200m) may be visible
- Consented (180m) and Proposed Layouts may be Visible

FIGURE DATA:

This figure has been based on the following data:

Terrain data: LHB-1-T50-DSM-10m.asc
Viewer's eye height: 2m above ground level
Calculation grid size: 10m

NOTES:

This drawing is based upon computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) studies produced using the Viewshed routine in the Visibility Analysis plugin for QGIS.

The areas shown are the maximum theoretical visibility, taking into account topography, principal woodlands and buildings.

A digital surface model (DSM) has been derived from OS Terrain 50 height data with the locations of woodland and buildings taken from the OS Open Map Local dataset. Buildings have been modelled with an assumed height of 7m and woodland an assumed height of 15m, representing a conservative estimate of average heights within the study area.

The model does not take into account some localised features such as small copses, hedgerows or individual trees and therefore still gives an exaggerated impression of the extent of visibility. The actual extent of visibility on the ground will be less than that suggested by this plan.

The ZTV includes an adjustment that allows for Earth's curvature and light refraction. It is based on a derived DSM and has a $10m^2$ resolution.

Projected Coordinate System: British National Grid

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