

BLAIR HILL WIND FARM

FIGURE 6.9

CUMULATIVE ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY (ZTV) STUDY: OPERATIONAL AND CONSENTED SCHEMES - INCLUDING WOODLANDS AND SETTLEMENTS

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital data © Crown copyright and database rights 2024. All rights reserved. License number 0100031673.

- Proposed Turbines (T1 to T12 165m hub, 250m tip; T13 and T14 125m hub, 210m tip)
- Site Boundary
- Distance from Proposed Turbines (5, 15, 25, 35, 45km)
- Cumulative Turbines**
 - Operational
 - Consented
 - Viewpoints

- VP1: Drumwhim Cairn, Moor of Barclye
- VP2: Corsbie Road, Newton Stewart
- VP3: NCR73/A714 at Nether Barr
- VP4: Glenvernoch Fell / Hill of Ochiltree
- VP5: NCR7 on Minor Road North of Grentool Village
- VP6: Cairnmore of Fleet
- VP7: Merrick
- VP8: A75 near Creetown
- VP9: Kirkcovan
- VP10: NCR73 on Minor Road North of Wigtown
- VP11: Benniginea Lookout
- VP12: Mochrum Lochs LLA, Moor of Drumwall
- VP13: Minor Road near Barhill Station
- VP14: Southern Upland Way near Artfield Fell
- VP15: A76 North of Whithorn
- VP16: Byne Hill
- VP17: A712 east of Corsock
- VP18: Southern Upland Way near Stranraer
- VP19: Sandhead
- VP20: Monigaff Parish Church
- VP21: Lamachan Hill
- VP22: Millfore
- VP23: Meikle Milliea
- VP24: Innerwell Fishery approach
- VP25: Penninghame Estate pond, Castle Stewart
- VP26: Challoch Church

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) (computer generated)



This drawing is based upon computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) studies produced using the viewshed routine in the ESRI ArcGIS Suite. The areas shown are the maximum theoretical visibility, taking into account topography, principal woodlands and settlements, which have been included in the model with the heights obtained from Nextmap 25. It should be noted that in some areas woodlands included within the ZTV may comprise active forestry, resulting in the felling and replanting of some areas modelled in the ZTV study. The ZTV study reflects this pattern at a specific point in time, as it is based on real height information. Whilst the felling cycle will alter the heights of different areas of forestry over time, altering localised visual effects, the wider pattern will remain relatively constant.

The model does not take into account any 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 Nextmap 25 terrain data and has a 25m resolution.



SCALE - 1:175,000 @ A1

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT 2024

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS LTD. AND NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE MADE IN WHOLE OR IN PART WITHOUT PERMISSION

