

**LONGCROFT
WIND FARM**

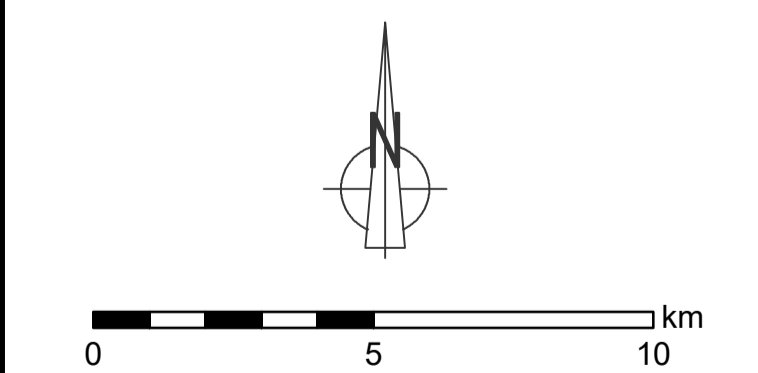
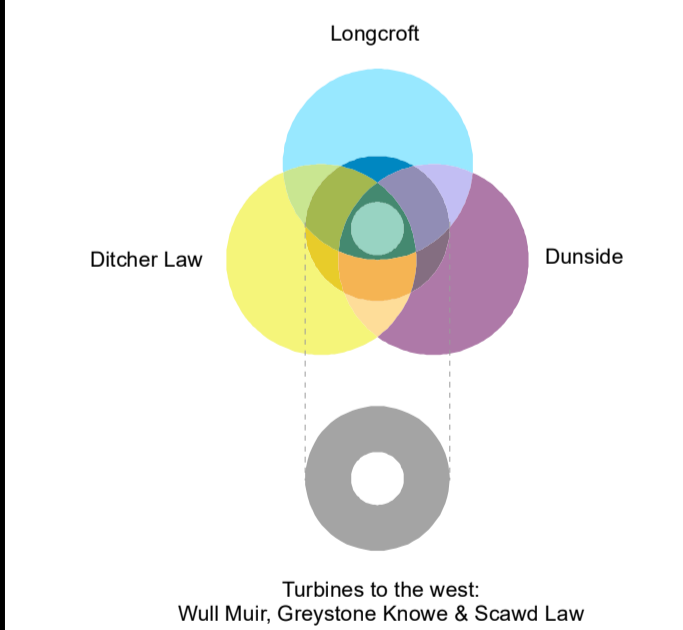
**FIGURE 6.10
CUMULATIVE ZONE OF
THEORETICAL VISIBILITY (ZTV)
STUDY: SCHEMES IN PLANNING
- INCLUDING WOODLANDS
AND SETTLEMENTS**

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- Proposed Turbines (135m hub, 220m)
- Site Boundary
- Distance from Proposed Turbines (5, 15, 25, 35km)
- Cumulative Turbines
- Viewpoints

- VP1: Lylestone Hill, Core Path 16
- VP2: Station Road, Oxton
- VP3: A68 North of Lauder
- VP4: Lammer Law
- VP5: A68 South of Dun Law Wind Farm
- VP6: Southern Upland Way, Twin Law Cairns
- VP7: Thirlestane Castle GDL, Southern Upland Way
- VP8: B368 North-East Soutra Aisle
- VP9: Minor Road to Longformacus
- VP10: A6105 East of Gordon
- VP11: A1 North-East of Haddington
- VP12: Minor Road South of Corebridge
- VP13: B7007 & NCN1 near Broad Law
- VP14: Eildon Hills
- VP15: North Berwick Law
- VP16: A6112/B6470 Junction East of Swinton
- VP17: Arthur's Seat
- VP18: Allermuir Hills, Pentland Hills Regional Park
- VP19: Southern Upland Way, Edgahope Wood
- VP20: Corepaths west of Oxton
- VP21: Redstone Rig
- VP22: Lauder Common
- VP23: A68 near The Roan
- VP24: Southern Upland Way, Chester Hill
- VP25: B6456 near A697 Junction
- VP26: B6456 near Camp Moor
- VP27: Fa' Side Hill Viewpoint
- VP28: B6369 north of Gifford
- VP29: Elie Harbour
- VP30: A198 at Dirleton

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)



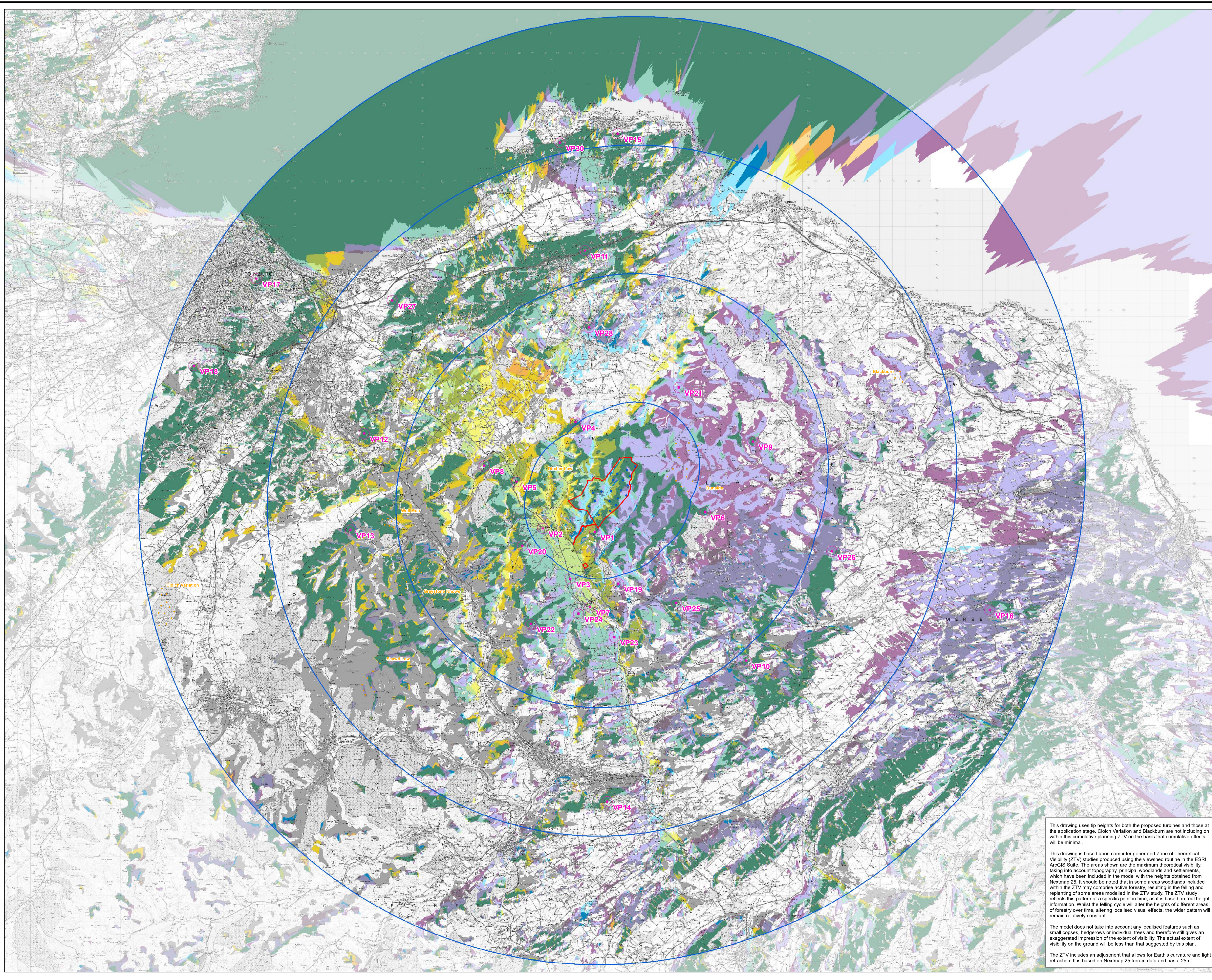
LAYOUT DWG: 04728-RES-LAY-DR-TE-002 T-LAYOUT NO: PSCOLCF021

DRAWING NUMBER: **8866_Figure_6.10**

SCALE - 1:135,000 @ A1

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT REPORT 2023**

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This drawing uses tip heights for both the proposed turbines and those at the application stage. Cloich Variation and Blackburn are not including on within this cumulative planning ZTV on the basis that cumulative effects will be minimal.

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 25m²