GLENBURNIE WIND FARM

AEI FIGURE 6.6

ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY (ZTV) STUDY - INCLUDING WOODLANDS AND SETTLEMENTS (45KM)

- Proposed Turbines (135m hub, 220m Tip)
- Site Boundary
- Distance from Proposed Turbines (5, 15, 25, 35, 45km)

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) (computer generated)

- Hub
- Blade Tip
- Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI)
- 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 Gorebridge
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, Edgarhope 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
VP31: Greywalls Designed Landscape, framed vista
VP32: Exit from Gullane to the west
VP33: Gullane golf course
VP34: Road from Gullane to Aberlady looking south
VP35: A6137 descent into Haddington
VP36: Samuelston Loanhead

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 resolution.

0 5 10 15 km

LAYOUT DWG	T-LAYOUT NO.
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SCALE - 1:175,000 @ A1

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION 2025