

Direction of view to sit Distance to nearest tu

Visualisations of wind farms have a number of limitations which you should be aware of when using them to form a judgement on a wind farm proposal. These include:

• A visualisation can never show exactly what the wind farm will look like in reality due to factors such as: different lighting, weather and seasonal conditions which vary through time and the resolution of the image;

• The images provided give a reasonable impression of the scale of the turbines and the distance to the turbines, but can never be 100% accurate;

A static image cannot convey turbine movement, or flicker or reflection from the sun on the turbine blades as they move;

visibility at all locations;

• The images must be printed at the right size to be viewed properly (260mm by 820mm);

You should hold the images flat at a comfortable arm's length. If viewing these images on a wall or board at an exhibition, you should stand at arm's length from the image

The ZTV presented here takes no account of the screening effects of vegetation or

1. This figure has been following parameters: Turbine layout file: LSTOR

• Hub height: 105m/88m • Rotor diameter: 150m/ • Height to blade tip: 180

2. Turbine positions cou micro-siting (typically up

3. Direction given as be

4. The number of turbin hubs theoretically visible from the wireline in sets the screening effects of objects and forestry.

	E144 373, N930 765
on:	20m AOD
	1.5m AGL
ite centre <sup>3</sup> :	288°
urbine:	6,484m
theoretically visible <sup>4</sup> :	35
oretically visible <sup>4</sup> :	35
vpoint photography:	25/11/2018 @ 11:35
	Nikon D810
	50mm (Sigma 50mm 1:2.8 DG)

## Information on the limitations of visualisations:

• The viewpoints illustrated are representative of views in the area, but cannot represent

To form the best impression of the impacts of the wind farm proposal these images are best viewed at the viewpoint location shown;

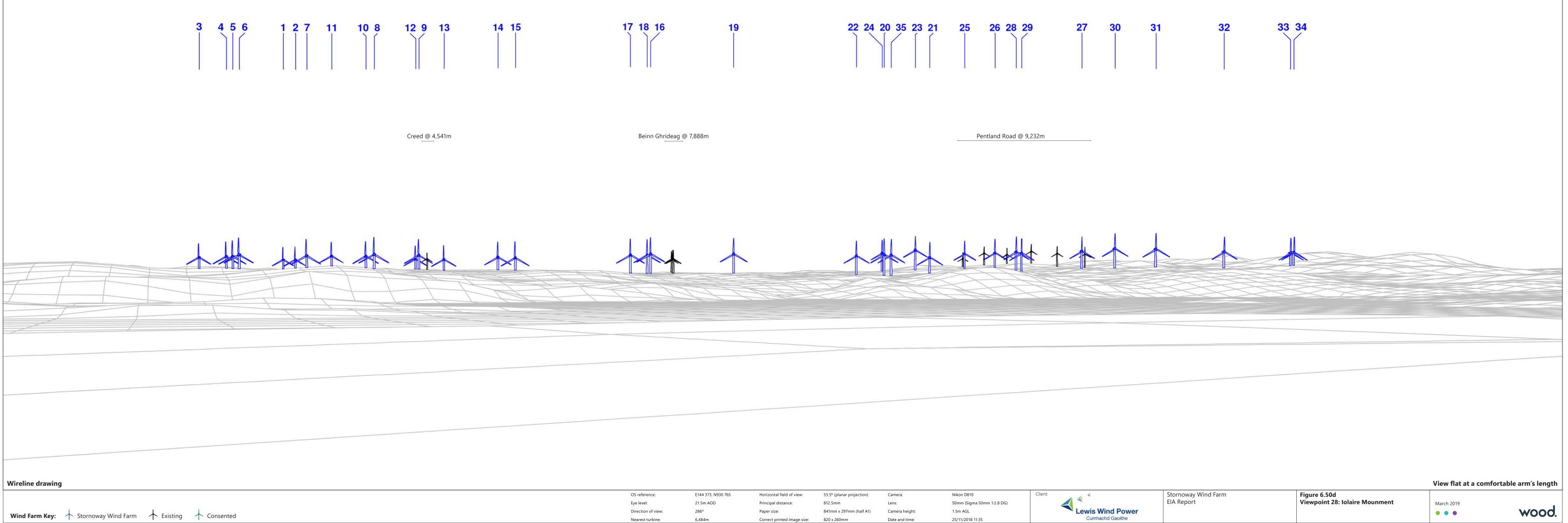
based on the	
RNOWAY045.WFL 1 136m 0m/156m	Client
uld be subject to o to 50m).	Stornoway Wind Farm EIA Report
aring relative to	
ne blades and e is counted of 3 and ignores any intervening	Figure 6.50a Viewpoint 28: Iolaire Mounment
	March 2019



OS reference:	E144 373, N930 765	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)	Camera:	Nikon D810	Client	Stornoway W
Eye level:	21.5m AOD	Principal distance:	522mm	Lens:	50mm (Sigma 50mm 1:2.8 DG)		EIA Report
Direction of view:	286°	Paper size:	841mm x 297mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5m AGL	Lewis Wind Power	
Nearest turbine:	6,484m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 130mm	Date and time:	25/11/2018 11:35	Cumhachd Gaoithe	



OS reference:	E144 373, N930 765	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)	Camera:	Nikon D810	Client	Stornoway W
Eye level:	21.5m AOD	Principal distance:	522mm	Lens:	50mm (Sigma 50mm 1:2.8 DG)		EIA Report
Direction of view:	26°	Paper size:	841mm x 297mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5m AGL	Lewis Wind Power	
Nearest turbine:	6,484m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 130mm	Date and time:	25/11/2018 11:35	Cumhachd Gaoithe	



OS reference:	E144 373, N930 765	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Nikon D810	Client	Stornov
Eye level:	21.5m AOD	Principal distance:	812.5mm	Lens:	50mm (Sigma 50mm 1:2.8 DG)		EIA Rep
Direction of view:	286°	Paper size:	841mm x 297mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5m AGL	Lewis Wind Power	
Nearest turbine:	6,484m	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260mm	Date and time:	25/11/2018 11:35	Cumhachd Gaoithe	





OS reference:	E144 373, N930 765	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)	Camera:	Nikon D810	Client	Stornoway Wind Farm
Eye level:	21.5m AOD	Principal distance:	522mm	Lens:	50mm (Sigma 50mm 1:2.8 DG)		EIA Report
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Figure 6.50f Viewpoint 28: Iolaire Mounment

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