

Appendix 6.5

Residential Visual Amenity Assessment

Contents

A6.5.	Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA)	1
	Introduction	1
	Approach	1
	Methodology	2
	<i>Study Area and Initial Assessment</i>	2
	<i>Further Detailed Assessment</i>	2
	<i>Baseline Visual Amenity</i>	2
	<i>Likely Change to Visual Amenity</i>	2
	<i>Visualisation and Understanding Localised Mitigating Factors</i>	3
	<i>RVAA Judgement</i>	3
	<i>Cumulative Effects</i>	4
	<i>Distances/Directions</i>	4
A6.6.	Assessment	4
	<i>Introduction</i>	4
	Summary and Conclusions	10
ANNEX 1 –	RVAA Visualisations	11

Glossary

Term	Definition
Cumulative Effects	Cumulative effects are the additional effects arising from changes caused by a development in conjunction with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions.
Landscape Features	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements, like tree clumps, church towers or wooded skylines.
Level of Effect	Determined through the combination of sensitivity of the receptor and the proposed magnitude of effect brought about by the development.
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
Magnitude (of effect)	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.
Mitigation	Measures including any process, activity or design to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for adverse environmental impact or effects of a development.
Proposed Development	The Proposed Development comprises the Deucheran Hill 2 repowering and extension, including up to 14 wind turbines (three with a maximum tip height of 220 m, four at 200 m and seven at 180 m), and associated ancillary infrastructure.
Residential Visual Amenity	A collective term describing the views and visual amenity from a residential property, relating to the type, nature, extent and quality of views that may be experienced from the property and its 'domestic curtilage' including gardens and access driveway. Residential Visual Amenity is only one component of the overall Residential Amenity, others being for example noise, shadow flicker and access amongst others.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.
Significant Effects	It is a requirement of the EIA Regulations to determine the likely significant effects of development on the environment which should relate to the level of an effect and the type of effect. Where possible significant effects should be mitigated. The significance of an effect gives an indication as to the degree of importance (based on the magnitude of the effect and sensitivity of the receptor) that should be attached to the impact described. Whether an effect should be considered significant is not absolute and requires the application of professional judgement.

Term	Definition
Type or Nature of Effect	Whether an effect is direct, indirect, temporary or permanent, positive (beneficial), neutral or negative (adverse) or cumulative.
Visual amenity	Value of a particular place in terms of what is seen by visual receptors taking account of all available views and the total visual experience.
Visual Effect	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual Receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Visualisation	Computer simulation, photomontage or other technique to illustrate the appearance of a development.
Wireframe or Wireline	A computer-generated line drawing of the DTM (Digital Terrain Model) and the Proposed Development from a known location.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	Area within which a Proposed Development may have an influence or an effect on visual amenity.

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
km	kilometre
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
RVAA	Residential Visual Amenity Assessment
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

A6.5. Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA)

Introduction

- A6.5.1. This Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) has been prepared by Stephenson Halliday in accordance with Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 2/19: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment.¹ The Technical Guidance Note (TGN) identifies that:

“The purpose of carrying out a Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) is to form a judgement, to assist decision makers, on whether a proposed development is likely to change the visual amenity of a residential property to such an extent that it becomes a matter of ‘Residential Amenity’.”

- A6.5.2. It further notes that:

“Changes in views and visual amenity are considered in the planning process. In respect of private views and visual amenity, it is widely known that, no one has ‘a right to a view.’ ...

It is not uncommon for significant adverse effects on views and visual amenity to be experienced by people at their place of residence as a result of introducing a new development into the landscape. In itself this does not necessarily cause particular planning concern. However, there are situations where the effect on the outlook / visual amenity of a residential property is so great that it is not generally considered to be in the public interest to permit such conditions to occur where they did not exist before.”

- A6.5.3. This assessment considers only what the resident may see from a property. Views or ‘visual amenity’ are just one component of residential amenity and the two should not be confused. The latter is a planning matter and may also include aspects such as noise, air quality, traffic, shadow flicker etc., in addition to residential visual amenity. This RVAA considers the visual amenity aspects of residential amenity. Where necessary, other aspects are considered in the relevant chapters of the EIA Report and it is for decision makers to weigh all these aspects, and documents/assessments relating to them, in determining the acceptability of a proposal.
- A6.5.4. This assessment, and the process of RVAA, seeks to identify where effects on residential visual amenity are of such a nature or magnitude that they may need to be considered in the overall balance of ‘Residential Amenity’ or ‘Living Conditions’. The point at which this happens is referred to as the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.

Approach

- A6.5.5. TGN 2/19 advocates a four-step process to RVAA with the first three falling broadly within the scope of LVIA where the magnitude and significance of visual effects is assessed.

¹ Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 2/19: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (15 March 2019). Available at: <https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2019/03/tgn-02-2019-rvaa.pdf> [Accessed 13/05/2026]

- A6.5.6. The fourth step involves a further assessment of the change to visual amenity of individual properties identified as “*having the greatest magnitude of change*” and identifying whether the RVA threshold is reached.

Methodology

Study Area and Initial Assessment

- A6.5.7. There are no standard criteria for defining the RVAA study area and this is determined on a case-by-case basis. The guidance note identifies that for large structures, such as wind turbines, a preliminary study area of 1.5-2 km radius may be appropriate to begin identifying properties for inclusion within RVAA, but for other developments the study area would be much reduced in proportion to their size. In this case, a study area of 2 km from the nearest turbine was adopted, with one property identified at Auchenbreck
- A6.5.8. The RVAA will draw on the findings of the LVIA as a starting point and is supplemented by other tools including ZTV maps, wireframes and field work.

Further Detailed Assessment

- A6.5.9. The following key stages are followed as part of the RVAA process:
- Evaluation of baseline visual amenity;
 - Assessment of likely change to the visual amenity of properties; and
 - Forming the RVAA judgement.

Baseline Visual Amenity

- A6.5.10. The existing baseline visual amenity is described for the property and is informed by desk study and field work. In line with guidance, site visits are only undertaken where effects cannot be adequately assessed from nearby public locations and there is potential for the RVAA threshold to be exceeded. Where access is not possible this step is informed by visits to nearby publicly accessible areas. Visual amenity is described ‘in the round’ and considers both views from the dwelling itself, the domestic curtilage and views experienced when arriving or leaving the property.
- A6.5.11. It has been noted where the owners of a dwelling have a financial involvement in the project.

Likely Change to Visual Amenity

- A6.5.12. The change to baseline views and visual amenity as a result of the Proposed Development is described for the property and a judgement on the magnitude of effects likely to be experienced is provided. This may involve consideration of the following factors:

- Distance between the property and Proposed Development and their relative locations (e.g. up/down hill);
- Nature of available views (e.g. panoramic, enclosed) and the effect of daily or seasonal variations;
- Direction of view or aspect of property effected;
- Extent to which the Proposed Development may be visible from various parts of the property (e.g. dwelling, rooms, access, garden);
- Scale of change to views, including the proportion of view occupied by the Proposed Development;
- Compositional changes (e.g. loss/addition of landscape features such as woodland);
- Contrast or integration of new features with the existing views;
- Duration and nature of effect and changes (e.g. temporary/permanent, intermittent/continuous, frequency);
- Mitigation opportunities; and
- Night-time impacts if the Proposed Development includes lighting.

A6.5.13. Lighting would tend to be most notable from external areas of a property where external lighting is switched off or not present. Internally, the lights are only likely to be noticed in rooms where curtains and blinds are not in use and lights are switched off. If room lights are switched on, then reflection of these in the dark windows would largely obscure external views. Embedded mitigation is included within the judgement. Any additional mitigation is noted separately.

Visualisation and Understanding Localised Mitigating Factors

A6.5.14. This stage may be supported by a range of visual aids as required including maps, ZTV studies, photography and visualisations. The choice of visual aids is determined on a case-by-case basis and may be informed by consultation. In line with best practice guidance the type of visualisation should be proportionate to the nature of the Proposed Development and assessment stage.

RVAA Judgement

A6.5.15. This final stage is concerned with identifying “whether the predicted effects on visual amenity and views at the property are such that it has reached the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold, therefore potentially becoming a matter of Residential Amenity”. This is the key concern of RVAA and judgements on the RVA threshold are set out clearly and unambiguously.

Cumulative Effects

- A6.5.16. RVAA is undertaken against the baseline, as described in the accompanying LVIA. As stated in the TGN, future cumulative visual effects are not assessed within the RVAA, as the focus of the RVAA is on the existing visual amenity.
- A6.5.17. This assessment also considers the effects of forestry removal, where relevant, as much of the existing forestry within the RVAA study area is likely to be felled during the lifetime of the Proposed Development.

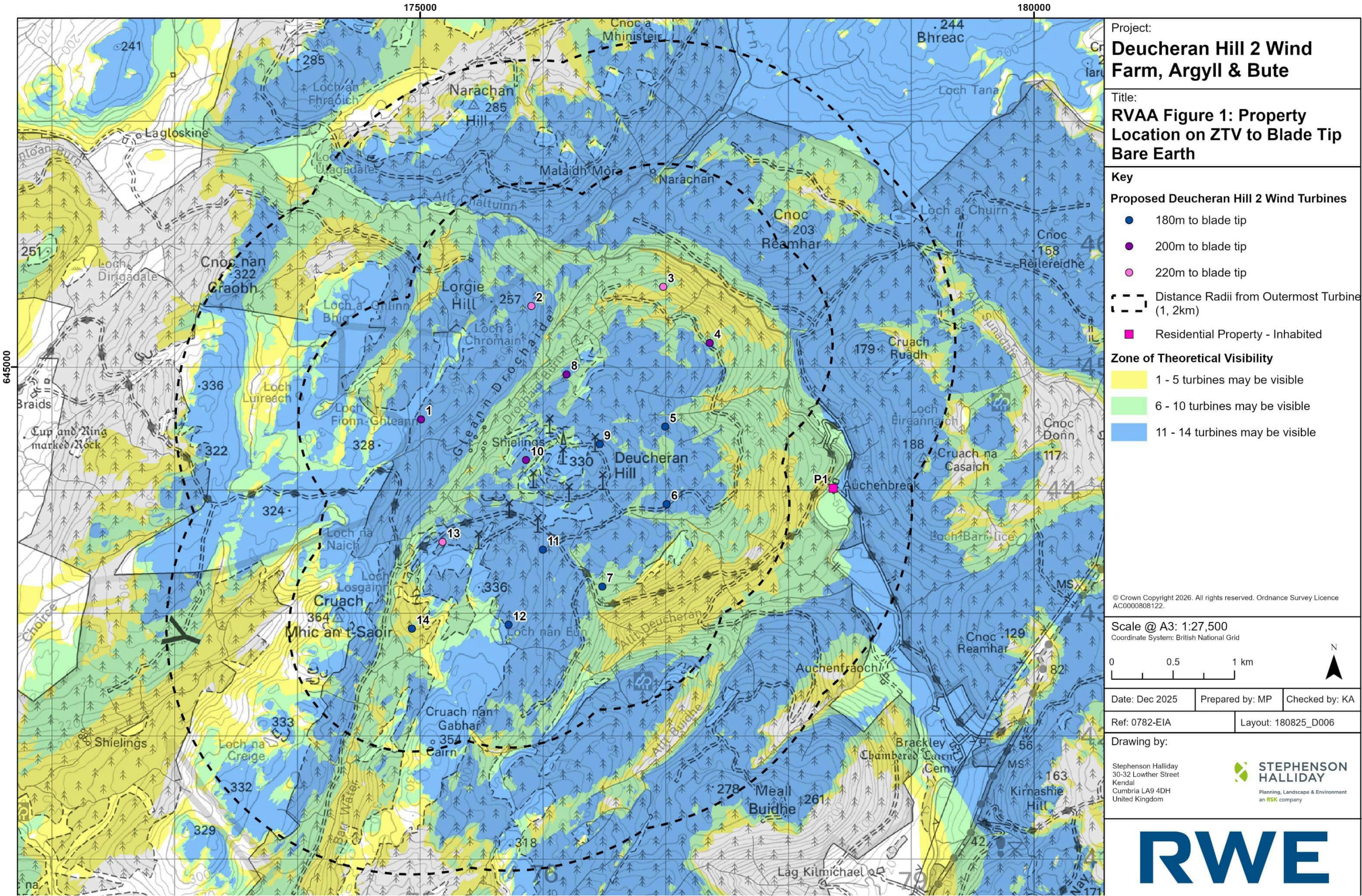
Distances/Directions

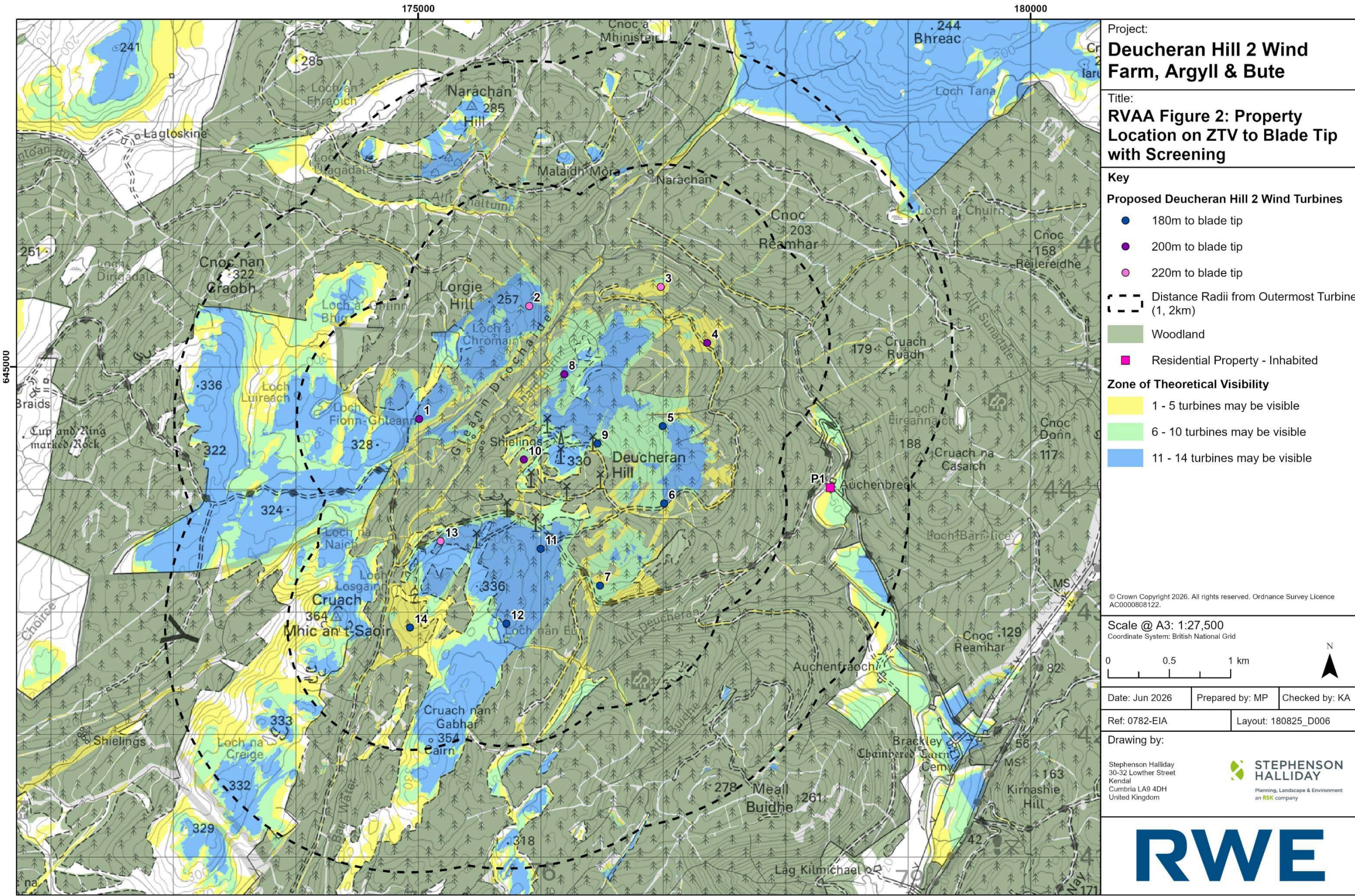
- A6.5.18. Where distances and directions are given within the assessment, these are distances between the nearest part of the property (including the domestic curtilage) and the nearest turbine, unless explicitly stated otherwise. Distances given are rounded to the nearest 10 m to account for the level of accuracy available in techniques used to measure (usually based on aerial photography within a GIS).
- A6.5.19. Proposed turbine micro-siting allowances are taken account of within this assessment.

A6.6. Assessment

Introduction

- A6.6.1. RVAA **Figures 1 and 2** below show the location of Auchenbreck (P1) in relation to the Proposed Development, and the potential zone of theoretical visibility with and without the inclusion of screening effects of forestry, woodland and buildings. The assessment is informed by these figures; wireline visualisations and images located within this document as well as a site visit within vicinity of the property.
- A6.6.2. As there is only one property, a detailed sheet and description has been provided for it.





PROPERTY NAME	Auchenbreck
PROPERTY REFERENCE:	P1
DISTANCE TO NEAREST TURBINE:	1.4 km
ORIENTATION TO FRONTAGE:	NE/SW (farmhouse) NW/SE (cottage)
DIRECTION TO TURBINES:	E, NE, SE
RESIDENT DETAILS:	No financial involvement
SURVEY DETAILS:	survey undertaken from Kintyre Way

Baseline Visual Amenity:

The property comprises two dwellings, the main house and a holiday cottage to the south, within the curtilage defined by the access road and timber post and wire fencing. The farmhouse and cottage access road is to the northeast. The gardens are mainly laid to lawn with scattered trees within the farmhouse garden with several outbuildings. The main house is oriented to take advantage of cross valley views down the garden to the southwest. The holiday cottage faces southeast across the lawn, with limited views north.

The farmhouse is a 1.5 storey stone building with an extension to the southwest. There are windows on all facades with entrance doors on the north facing façade. The kitchen is a single storey extension to the original farmhouse, with windows and doors which open into the garden. The garden space to the main house is mainly laid to lawn with scattered trees and trees on the northern boundary alongside woodland along Carradale Water. The southern boundary is post and wire fences with open views to the southwest.

The 1.5 storey holiday cottage is south of the main house, with parking and access on the northwestern elevation. The views from the northwestern elevation are secondary but available from ground floor windows and first floor roof windows (velux) towards the main house. The main views are southeast across the garden from ground floor and 1st floor dormer windows on the southeastern elevation. The garden is laid to lawn and enclosed by a timber and post fence.

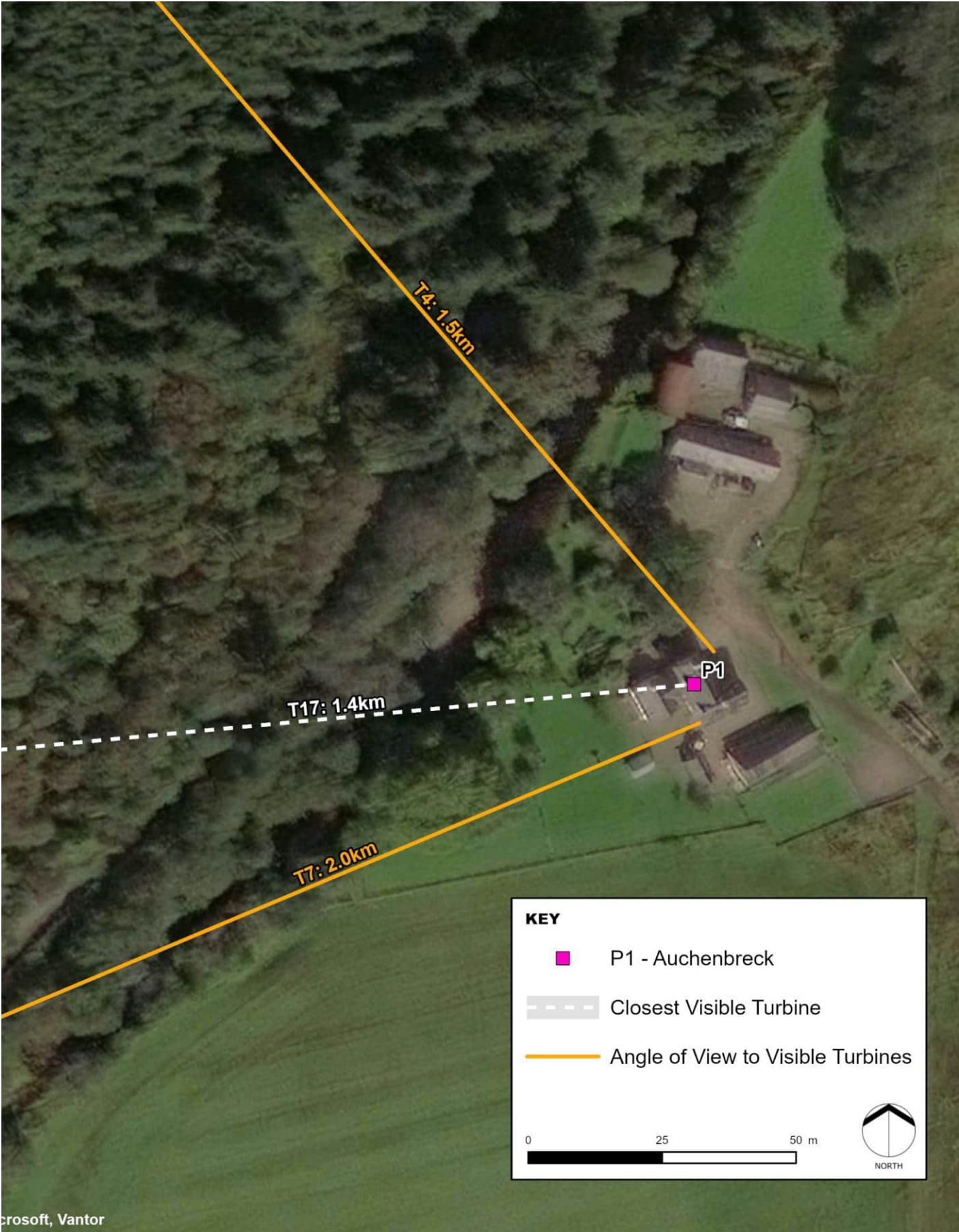
The property sits adjacent to Carradale Water, within the northern corner of glade surrounded by valley sides comprising of commercial forestry plantations. There is a sense of enclosure with deciduous woodland along Carradale Water and immediate rough grassland slopes and forestry to the north and west. However, the property, including gardens are open to the south and east, to gently sloping fields set for sheep grazing and rough grassland, with partly forested hills beyond. The property is characterised by remoteness and darkness at night. No existing turbines are visible from this property.

Likely change to Visual Amenity:

The Proposed Development would be located over 1.4 km to the west and southwest of the property with some screening provided by deciduous woodland adjacent to Carradale Water, particularly in summer but less so in winter. As illustrated by the ZTVs (RVAA **Figures 1** and **2**) and visualisations in **Annex 1**, the

proposed turbines would theoretically be visible from the property and on the approach from the access road in oblique cross valley views.

The wirelines indicate that theoretically 4 turbines would be visible as rotating blades and hubs and the rotating blades of another 3 turbines would be visible (seven in total). As illustrated in the wireline overlays, the current state of forestry on intervening hill slopes would provide some screening, notably the towers and hubs of T3, T4, and T5 and the blades T2, T3, T8 and T7). Deciduous woodland along the Carradale Water and on the norther edge of the garden would also provide notable screening, even in winter, to turbines T9, T5, T8, T3 and T4. It is expected that all parts of the surrounding forestry will be felled at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, but not all at the same time and therefore the assessment takes this into consideration.



Greater visibility would be experienced on approach to the property from the access track, as illustrated in wireline 1a from the top of the access track where it meets the forestry track.

It is anticipated that views to construction activity would be largely screened by landform and further by intervening vegetation.

At night, the nacelle lights on turbines T6 would be visible, and T3, depending on the status of the intervening forestry and woodland, which would extend the duration of effects into the night. The lights would appear to blink or flicker as the blades pass in front of the lights when the wind is coming from the southeast.

If one assumes the worst-case scenario of winter and a good deal of forestry has been recently felled, the rotating turbines would become a prominent feature to the west and northwest above or between tree cover, with remaining views south unaffected. In summer greater screening would be afforded by deciduous trees along Carradale Water.

Magnitude of Change: **Substantial** (assuming the worst-case scenario)

Level of effect: **Major**

RVAA Judgement:

The magnitude of change would be **Substantial**, and the effect would be **Major**. The turbines visible would be a prominent new addition in views to the west and northwest from the property. The nacelle lights on one or two turbines would also be present at night, extending the duration of the visual effect. However, views to the turbines would be over 1.4 km away and occupy a relatively limited extent of the overall view with some further screening provided in summer. Forestry would also provide some screening at some points during the lifetime of the Proposed Development. These mitigating factors would prevent the turbines from being present in such numbers, size and proximity as to represent an overwhelming and unavoidable presence in main views where it would come to be widely regarded as an unattractive place in which to live. **Whilst the visual effect would be Major, it would not be sufficient to breach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.**

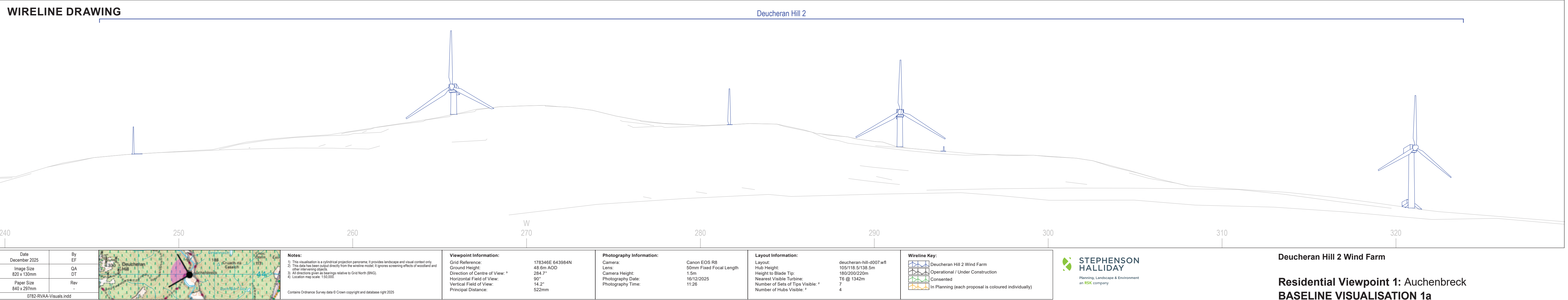
P1: View northwest from the forest track above the main house



Summary and Conclusions

- A6.6.3. The aim of the RVAA seeks to identify where effects on residential visual amenity are of such a nature or magnitude that *“the effect on the outlook/visual amenity of a residential property is so great that it is not generally considered to be in the public interest to permit such conditions to occur where they did not exist before.”*
- A6.6.4. In terms of construction phase effects, the site access, proposed borrow pit area, laydown areas, proposed batching plant and construction compounds and substation would for the most part be located away from the residential property considered within this assessment and no views to these aspects.
- A6.6.5. Residents at Auchenbreck would experience Major effects with the addition of the Proposed Development. Whilst the impact would be Significant, the turbines would not be present in such numbers, size and proximity as to represent an overwhelming and unavoidable presence in main views across the glade, such that it would become an unattractive place to live. It is not considered that the visual impact would be sufficient to exceed the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.

ANNEX 1 – RVAA Visualisations





BASELINE PHOTOGRAPH

THIS IMAGE PROVIDES LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL CONTEXT ONLY



Date December 2025	By EF
Image Size 820 x 130mm	QA DT
Paper Size 840 x 297mm	Rev -
0782-RVAA-Visuals.indd	

Notes:

- 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama; it provides landscape and visual context only.
- 2) This data has been output directly from the wireline model; it ignores screening effects of woodland and other intervening objects.
- 3) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (BNG).
- 4) Location map scale: 1:50,000

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025

Viewpoint Information:

Grid Reference:	178346E 643984N
Ground Height:	48.6m AOD
Direction of Centre of View: ³	14.7°
Horizontal Field of View:	90°
Vertical Field of View:	14.2°
Principal Distance:	522mm

Photography Information:

Camera:	Canon EOS R8
Lens:	50mm Fixed Focal Length
Camera Height:	1.5m
Photography Date:	16/12/2025
Photography Time:	11:26

Layout Information:

Layout:	deucheran-hill-d007.wfl
Hub Height:	105/118.5/138.5m
Height to Blade Tip:	180/200/220m
Nearrest Visible Turbine:	T6 @ 1342m
Number of Sets of Tips Visible: ²	7
Number of Hubs Visible: ²	4

Wireline Key:

	Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm
	Operational / Under Construction
	Consented
	In Planning (each proposal is coloured individually)

**STEPHENSON
HALLIDAY**
Planning, Landscape & Environment
an RSK company

Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm

Residential Viewpoint 1: Auchenbreck

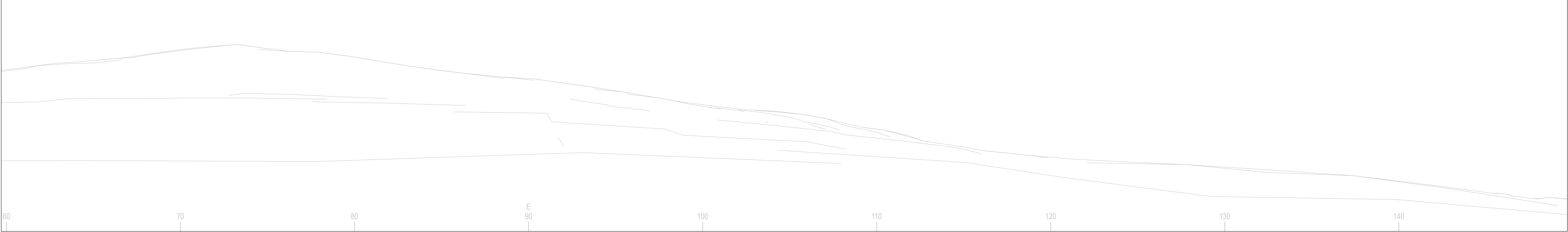
BASELINE VISUALISATION 1b



BASELINE PHOTOGRAPH

THIS IMAGE PROVIDES LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL CONTEXT ONLY

WIRELINE DRAWING



Date December 2025	By EF
Image Size 820 x 130mm	QA DT
Paper Size 840 x 297mm	Rev -
0782-RVAA-Visuals.indd	



Notes:

- 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama; it provides landscape and visual context only.
- 2) This data has been output directly from the wireline model; it ignores screening effects of woodland and other intervening objects.
- 3) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (BNG).
- 4) Location map scale: 1:50,000.

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025

Viewpoint Information:

Grid Reference:	178346E 643984N
Ground Height:	48.6m AOD
Direction of Centre of View: ³	104.7°
Horizontal Field of View:	90°
Vertical Field of View:	14.2°
Principal Distance:	522mm

Photography Information:

Camera:	Canon EOS R8
Lens:	50mm Fixed Focal Length
Camera Height:	1.5m
Photography Date:	16/12/2025
Photography Time:	11:26

Layout Information:

Layout:	deucheran-hill-d007.wfl
Hub Height:	105/118.5/138.5m
Height to Blade Tip:	180/200/220m
Nearest Visible Turbine:	T6 @ 1342m
Number of Sets of Tips Visible: ²	7
Number of Hubs Visible: ²	4

Wireline Key:

	Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm
	Operational / Under Construction
	Consented
	In Planning (each proposal is coloured individually)



Planning, Landscape & Environment
an RSK company

Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm

Residential Viewpoint 1: Auchenbreck

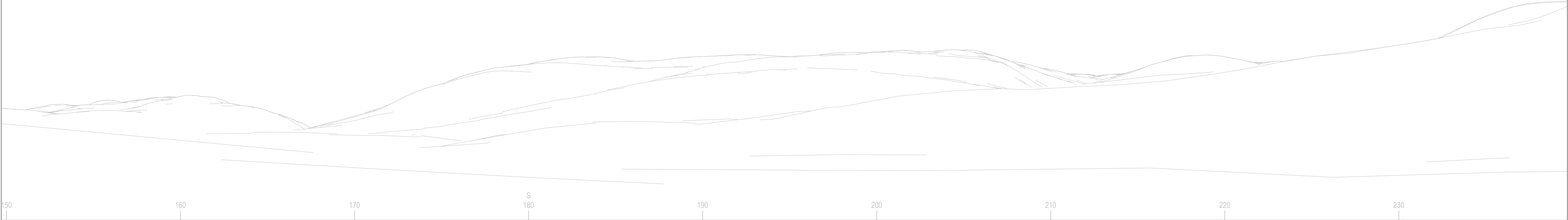
BASELINE VISUALISATION 1c



BASELINE PHOTOGRAPH

THIS IMAGE PROVIDES LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL CONTEXT ONLY

WIRELINE DRAWING



Date
December 2025

Image Size
820 x 130mm

Paper Size
840 x 297mm

By
EF

QA
DT

Rev
-

Notes:

- 1) This visualisation is a cylindrical projection panorama; it provides landscape and visual context only.
- 2) This data has been output directly from the wireline model. It ignores screening effects of woodland and other intervening objects.
- 3) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (BNG).
- 4) Location map scale: 1:50,000

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025

Viewpoint Information:

Grid Reference:	178346E 643984N
Ground Height:	48.6m AOD
Direction of Centre of View: ³	194.7°
Horizontal Field of View:	90°
Vertical Field of View:	14.2°
Principal Distance:	522mm

Photography Information:

Camera:	Canon EOS R8
Lens:	50mm Fixed Focal Length
Camera Height:	1.5m
Photography Date:	16/12/2025
Photography Time:	11:26

Layout Information:

Layout:	deucheran-hill-d007.wfl
Hub Height:	105/118.5/138.5m
Height to Blade Tip:	180/200/220m
Nearest Visible Turbine:	T6 @ 1342m
Number of Sets of Tips Visible: ²	7
Number of Hubs Visible: ²	4

Wireline Key:

	Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm
	Operational / Under Construction
	Consented
	In Planning (each proposal is coloured individually)

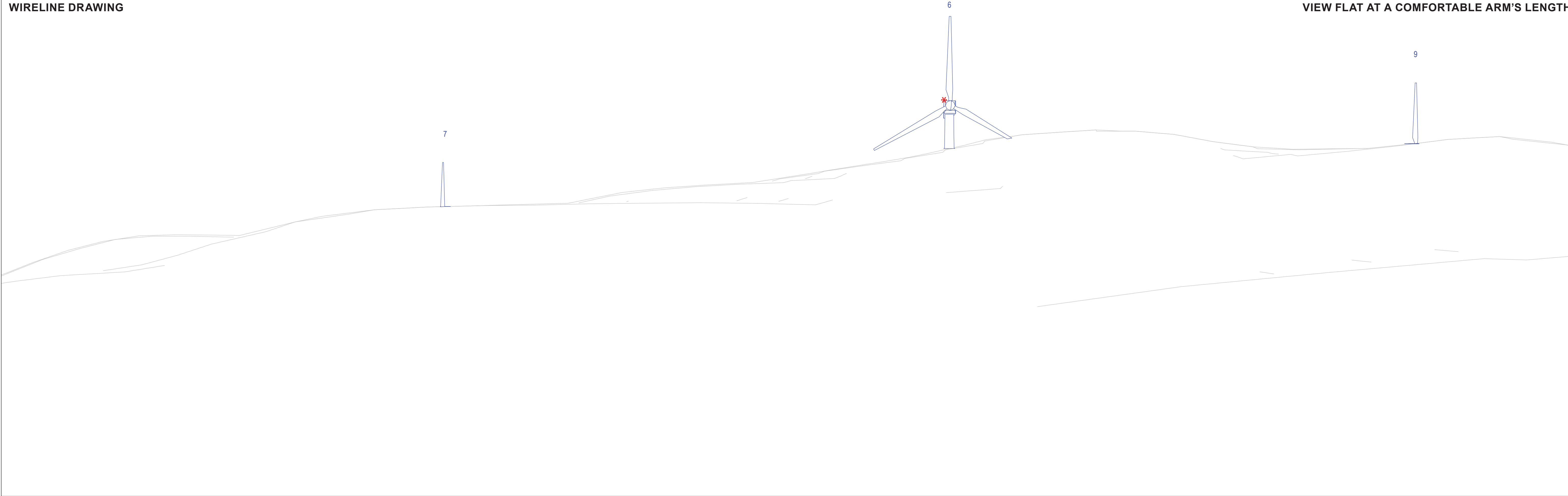
**STEPHENSON
HALLIDAY**

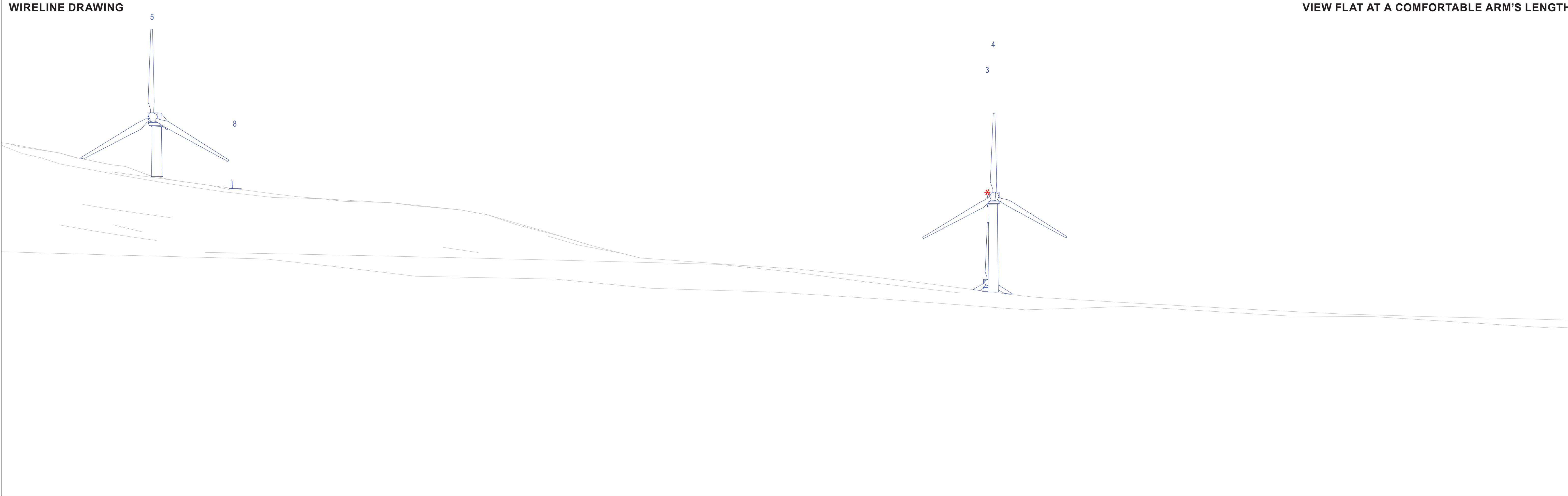
Planning, Landscape & Environment
an RSK company

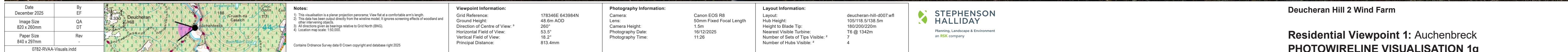
Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm

Residential Viewpoint 1: Auchenbreck

BASELINE VISUALISATION 1d









Date December 2025 By EF Image Size 820 x 260mm QA DT Paper Size 840 x 297mm Rev - 0782-RVAA-Visuals.indd			Notes: 1) This visualisation is a planar projection panorama. View flat at a comfortable arm's length. 2) This data has been output directly from the wireline model. It ignores screening effects of woodland and other intervening objects. 3) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (BNG). 4) Location map scale: 1:50,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: Ground Height: Direction of Centre of View: ³ Horizontal Field of View: Vertical Field of View: Principal Distance: 178346E 643984N 48.6m AOD 313.5° 53.5° 18.2° 813.4mm	Photography Information: Camera: Lens: Camera Height: Photography Date: Photography Time: Canon EOS R8 50mm Fixed Focal Length 1.5m 16/12/2025 11:26	Layout Information: Layout: Hub Height: Height to Blade Tip: Nearest Visible Turbine: Number of Sets of Tips Visible: ² Number of Hubs Visible: ² deucheran-hill-d007.wfl 105/118.5/138.5m 180/200/220m T6 @ 1342m 7 4	STEPHENSON HALLIDAY Planning, Landscape & Environment an RSK company	Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm Residential Viewpoint 1: Auchenbreck PHOTOWIRELINE VISUALISATION 1h
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--



PHOTOMONTAGE

VIEW FLAT AT A COMFORTABLE ARM'S LENGTH
IF VIEWING THIS IMAGE ON A SCREEN, ENLARGE TO FULL SCREEN HEIGHT

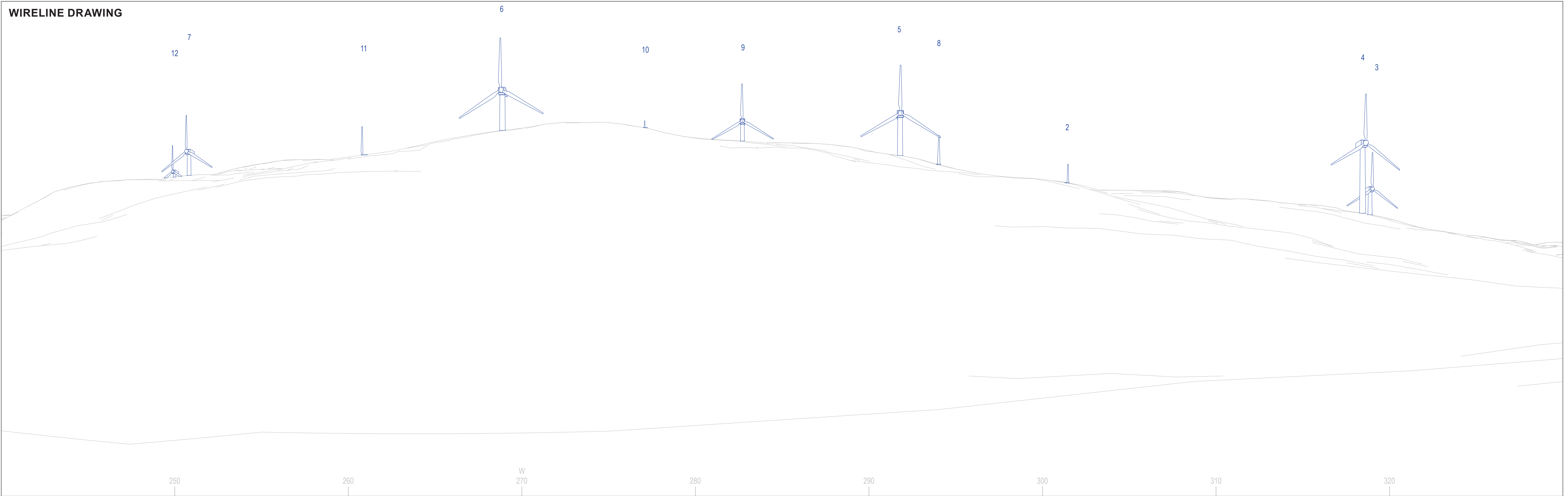
Date December 2025 By EF Image Size 820 x 260mm Paper Size 840 x 297mm QA DT Rev - 0782-RVAA-Visuals.indd		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a planar projection panorama. View flat at a comfortable arm's length. 2) This data has been output directly from the wireline model. It ignores screening effects of woodland and other intervening objects. 3) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (BNG). 4) Location map scale: 1:50,000 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: Ground Height: Direction of Centre of View: ³ Horizontal Field of View: Vertical Field of View: Principal Distance: 178346E 643984N 48.6m AOD 260° 53.5° 18.2° 813.4mm	Photography Information: Camera: Lens: Camera Height: Photography Date: Photography Time: Canon EOS R8 50mm Fixed Focal Length 1.5m 16/12/2025 11:26	Layout Information: Layout: Hub Height: Height to Blade Tip: Nearest Visible Turbine: Number of Sets of Tips Visible: ² Number of Hubs Visible: ² deucheran-hill-d007.wfl 105/118.5/138.5m 180/200/220m T6 @ 1342m 7 4	STEPHENSON HALLIDAY Planning, Landscape & Environment an RSK company	Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm Residential Viewpoint 1: Auchenbreck PHOTOMONTAGE VISUALISATION 1i
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---



PHOTOMONTAGE

VIEW FLAT AT A COMFORTABLE ARM'S LENGTH
IF VIEWING THIS IMAGE ON A SCREEN, ENLARGE TO FULL SCREEN HEIGHT

Date December 2025 By EF Image Size 820 x 260mm QA DT Paper Size 840 x 297mm Rev - 0782-RVAA-Visuals.indd		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a planar projection panorama. View flat at a comfortable arm's length. 2) This data has been output directly from the wireline model. It ignores screening effects of woodland and other intervening objects. 3) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (BNG). 4) Location map scale: 1:50,000 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: Ground Height: Direction of Centre of View: ³ Horizontal Field of View: Vertical Field of View: Principal Distance: 178346E 643984N 48.6m AOD 313.5° 53.5° 18.2° 813.4mm	Photography Information: Camera: Lens: Camera Height: Photography Date: Photography Time: Canon EOS R8 50mm Fixed Focal Length 1.5m 16/12/2025 11:26	Layout Information: Layout: Hub Height: Height to Blade Tip: Nearest Visible Turbine: Number of Sets of Tips Visible: ² Number of Hubs Visible: ² deucheran-hill-d007.wfl 105/118.5/138.5m 180/200/220m T6 @ 1342m 7 4	STEPHENSON HALLIDAY Planning, Landscape & Environment an RSK company	Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm Residential Viewpoint 1: Auchenbreck PHOTOMONTAGE VISUALISATION 1j
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---



Date April 2026	By SPB		Notes: 1) This visualisation is a planar projection panorama. View flat at a comfortable arm's length. 2) This data has been output directly from the wireline model. It ignores screening effects of woodland and other intervening objects. 3) All directions given as bearings relative to Grid North (BNG). 4) Location map scale: 1:50,000	Viewpoint Information: Grid Reference: 178496E 643915N Ground Height: 62.6m AOD Direction of Centre of View: ³ 285° Horizontal Field of View: 90° Vertical Field of View: 28° Principal Distance: 522mm	Layout Information: Layout: deucheran-hill-d007.wfl Hub Height: 105/118.5/138.5m Height to Blade Tip: 180/200/220m Nearest Visible Turbine: T17 @ 1488m Number of Sets of Tips Visible: ² 7 Number of Hubs Visible: ² 11	Wireline Key: Deucheran Hill Wind Farm	 Planning, Landscape & Environment an RSK company	Deucheran Hill 2 Wind Farm Residential Viewpoint 2: Auchenbreck access track WIRELINE VISUALISATION
Image Size 820 x 260mm	QA DT							
Paper Size 840 x 297mm	Rev -							

0782-RVAA-Wires.indd

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2025