## **UNDERSTANDING AND PURPOSE OF THESE FIGURES**

These map-based figures provide information on the baseline conditions within the 30 km Study Area that has been used for this Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. They must be viewed in conjunction with the analysis of landscape and visual effects contained in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement and the detailed methodology for the preparation of visualisations contained in Technical Appendix 4.2.

Figure 4.1 illustrates the location of statutory landscape designations defined by planning policy and Development Plans. These provide evidence of the value placed on various parts of the Study Area for landscape and/ or visual characteristics and which may be subject to particular development control or planning policies. Non-statutory classifications, such as tourist routes and visitor attractions within the Study Area are also mapped on this figure. These give an indication of the wider value of the Study Area to society although these classifications may not equate to any statutory protection.

Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) are presented separately on Figure 4.2. These are defined by published documents: the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment for Northern Ireland (NILCA) defines areas of distinct, recognisable or common character; The Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment (NIRLCA) defines broader areas of similar character and has been more recently updated than the NILCA. LCAs are further analysed by site survey and, where they are not deemed to be of relevance to the Proposed Development, this is indicated on the figure.

Figure 4.3 illustrates the location of Provisional Viewpoints that were used to gain an initial understanding of the visual characteristics of the Proposed Development within the Study Area. It also illustrates the location of final Viewpoints that were shortlisted via the viewpoint selection process to provide a representative sample of viewers (visual receptors) and types of views of the Proposed Development across the Study Area and, most importantly, to demonstrate potential views of the Proposed Development rather than to show the screening effect of landscape features. A full and detailed description of the viewpoint selection process is provided in Technical Appendix 4.4 and should be referred to in conjunction with this Figure.

Figure 4.4 illustrates the locations of other wind farms and single turbines that are considered to form the 'Cumulative Baseline' for this LVIA. It includes existing, consented and proposed (in-planning) wind farms in the 30 km Study Area and existing and consented single turbines within a 5 km radius of the Proposed Development. Where these wind energy developments are visible from the selected Viewpoints they are illustrated on the wirelines in Figures 4.10 - 4.31. A full description of the Cumulative Baseline is provided in Technical Appendix 4.5.

For ease of reference, the Reverse Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) is shown on Figure 4.3. The shaded areas indicate parts of the Study Area which would experience no visibility of the Proposed Development. The same is illustrated in Figure 4.8 and the means of understanding each of the ZTV diagrams is further explained at Figures 4.5 - 4.10.



## CARNBUCK WIND FARM

Figures 4.1 - 4.4

**Baseline Assessment** 

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## LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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