Exhibit G – Visibility Assessment

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Visibility Assessment

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury
Hartford County, Connecticut

Prepared for:

DWW Solar II, LLC
56 Exchange Terrace
Providence, RI 02903
Tel: 401-868-4228

Prepared by:

Environmental Design & Research,
Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C.
217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1000
Syracuse, New York 13202
P: 315.471.0688
F: 315.471.1061
www.edrdpc.com

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 3
1.1 Purpose of the Investigation 3
1.2 Project Location and Description 3
1.2.1 Project Location 3
1.2.2 Project Description 4
2.0 BACKGROUND 6
2.1 Existing Visual Character 6
2.1.1 Visual Study Area 6
2.1.2 Landuse 6
3.0 VISIBILITY ANALYSIS 7
3.1 Viewshed Analysis 7
3.1.1 Viewshed Methodology 7
3.1.2 Viewshed Results 8
3.2 Field Verification 8
3.2.1 Field Verification Methodology 8
3.2.2 Field Verification Results 9
3.3 Visual Simulations 10
3.3.1 Visual Simulation Methodology 12
3.3.2 Visual Simulation Results 13
4.0 CONCLUSION 14
4.1 Visual Assessment Summary 14
4.2 Mitigation 15

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Viewpoints Selected for Simulation and Evaluation 10

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Regional Facility Location
Figure 2. Proposed Facility Layout
Figure 3. Visual Study Area
Figure 4. Viewshed Analysis
Figure 5. Viewpoint Location Map
Figure 6. Visual Simulations

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Investigation

Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C. ("EDR") was retained by DWW Solar II, LLC (DWW) to prepare a Visibility Assessment for the proposed Tobacco Valley Solar Farm ("Project"), which is to be located in the Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut. This assessment was prepared in support of a Petition for a Declaratory Ruling to the Connecticut Siting Council. The information and recommendations included in this report are intended to assist state agencies, interested stakeholders, and the general public in their review of the proposed Project. The purpose of this Visibility Assessment is to:

- Describe the visible components of the proposed Project.
- Evaluate the potential visibility of the Project within the study area.
- Identify key views for visual assessment.
- Assess the extent of potential Project visibility.
- Illustrate the appearance of the proposed Project.
- Identify potential mitigation measures to minimize visibility to neighbors.

1.2 Project Location and Description

1.2.1 Project Location

The Project will be constructed and operated on approximately 156 acres of currently undeveloped private land ("the Project Area") located in the Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut (Figure 1). The area is bounded on the west by the Squadron Line School, County Road and Munnisunk Drive, on the south by Bissell Brook, on the east by Hopmeadow Road (State Route 202), and on the north by Munnisunk Brook. The Project interconnection with the electric power grid will occur at an existing Eversource substation on Casterbridge Crossing Road, via an underground interconnection cable.

The Project Area (Figure 2) includes forest land, actively cultivated fields and fallow fields bordered by dense forest vegetation and suburban development. This development includes relatively new residential subdivisions within remnant forested areas, and a small area of strip of commercial development exists along Hopmeadow Road. Additionally, there is a 115-kV transmission line traversing the Project Area from the southwest to the east.

1.2.2 Project Description

The proposed Project evaluated in this visibility assessment is a solar-powered electric generation plant with a generating capacity of 26.4 megawatt (MW). It will include a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic system on five separate parcels of land totaling approximately 289 acres. The Project will use ground-mounted photovoltaic ("PV") modules, commonly known as solar panels, to generate renewable electricity. The solar panels mounted on fixed metal framework or "racking" and will be supported on pile foundations. The panels will be grouped in separate, contiguous clusters ("solar arrays"), each of which will be fenced with locked gates, for equipment security and public safety, as per the National Electric Safety Code (NESC) standards. Within the fence line, where steep slopes are present, grading will be required to achieve maximum slopes of 15 percent. Limited grading will be necessary around the Project perimeter to meet existing grades. Some vegetation clearing is proposed to extend the developable area south of Hoskins Road and in the area south of Halwood Drive and north of Berkshire Way, totaling approximately 30 acres. In both locations, an existing vegetative buffer will be maintained between the Project and adjacent residences.

Along with the PV modules, the Project includes associated support facilities, consisting of access roads, buried electrical collection lines, inverters, and a short underground 115 kV interconnection transmission line ("gen-tie") that will connect the Facility to the existing substation on Casterbridge Crossing Road. The configuration/layout of the Project is illustrated in Figure 2. The major components of the proposed Project are described below:

Photovoltaic Modules

The arrays used for the Project will be composed of fixed-tilt panels mounted on racking such that the panels will be titled to the south, with the low (southern) end of the panels 2-3 feet above the ground surface and the high (northern) end of the panels 10 feet above the ground surface. The fixed-tilt racking will be stationary, and each linear array of panels will be oriented in an east-west direction.

Fencing and Setbacks

The above-ground components of the Project need to be fenced for safety and security purposes. As presently envisioned, the Project will be surrounded by a 7-foot-tall chain link fence. The support posts will be placed approximately every 8 feet, and the chain link mesh, support post and barbed wire top will be made of galvanized steel or similar material.

The setback distance for the perimeter fence will be approximately 75 feet, on average, from the adjacent property lines. However, based on discussions with individual residents and stakeholders, additional setbacks were established in certain locations to minimize Project visibility and tree clearing. These adjusted setbacks range from an additional 50 to 300 feet in an effort to maintain the existing vegetative buffer between residential properties.

Electrical System

The Project's solar panels will generate electricity when sunlight strikes the panels and excites electrons in their semiconducting material to generate direct electric current ("DC"). The DC will be converted to alternating electric current ("AC") and the voltage increased through a series of inverters and transformers located among the solar arrays. The electricity will then be delivered to the substation via a buried cable. The inverters and transformers will be constructed on 20-foot square concrete foundations and will be approximately 10 feet above the adjacent grade.

Access Roads

The Project will include a series of gravel roads, to access the equipment for maintenance, repair, and replacement, and for emergency response (internal access roads). The internal access roads will be only as long and as wide as is necessary to accommodate these operational activities. Short roads also will connect public roads to the entrance to each solar field at two locations along County Road.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Existing Visual Character

The existing visual character of the Project Area is defined by gently rolling topography and mature forest, interspersed with suburban residential lots and winding local roads, which stem from the main feeder streets, such as County and Hoskins Road. The residential lots range from a quarter to a half acre in size (Town of Simsbury Zoning Map, 2016) and include single family, generally modern, homes with landscaped yards. Some farm estates exist along Hoskins Road and County Road and are typically associated with larger lots and less dense development. The main road that falls within the study area is Hopmeadow Road (State Route 202 and County Route 10). This road hosts the main concentration of commercial development, including gas stations, auto repair shops, and general services. Development along Hopmeadow Road is not concentrated and there is ample mature vegetation between individual properties and plazas areas of commercial development.

2.1.1 Visual Study Area

The visual study area has been defined as the area contained within a 0.5-mile buffer around the Project property line (Figure 3). The resulting study area encompasses approximately 3.5 square miles. The justification for a 0.5-mile visual study area was established using a preliminary viewshed analysis to determine the maximum extent of potential Project visibility. This initial viewshed analysis suggested that visibility would generally not extend beyond the Project Area boundary due to the existence of dense forest vegetation and houses surrounding the solar farm. Field review confirmed that, due to the forested nature of the surrounding area, it is very unlikely that views beyond 0.5 miles will be available. Additionally, due to the low profile of the solar arrays, the potential for Project visibility will be largely restricted to sites directly adjacent to the Project Area.

2.1.2 Landuse

Landuse within the visual study area consists of primarily of suburban residential development, with some commercial development, remnant forest land, and active agricultural fields scattered throughout. Additionally, there are several higher density residential complexes centered on or around Hopmeadow Road, to the east of the Project. A multiuse trail, the Farmington Canal Heritage Trail, also traverses the eastern side of the visual study area in a north-south direction. Additional recreational facilities include the recreation fields associated with the Squadron Line School on Hoskins Road.

3.0 VISIBILITY ANALYSIS

This visibility analysis utilizes three methods for determining potential Project visibility throughout the visual study area; viewshed analysis, field verification, and visual simulations. The methodology employed for each of these assessment techniques, and the results of these analyses, are described below.

3.1 Viewshed Analysis

3.1.1 Viewshed Methodology

A viewshed map for the proposed solar panels was prepared using 1) a bare earth digital terrain model (DTM) and a digital surface model (DSM) derived from the USGS National Map LIDAR resource; 2) sample points representing fence line locations; 3) an assumed maximum fence height of 10 feet; 4) an assumed viewer height of 6 feet; and 5) ESRI ArcGIS® software with the Spatial Analyst extension. The sample points were placed every 500 feet along the fence line to represent the full geographic extent of the Project.

The surface model was generated in ArcGIS to represent the proposed conditions of the visual study area. These models were created by performing a comparison of a bare earth DTM, which includes a LIDAR-derived bare earth model (void of vegetation and structures) and a LIDAR derived DSM which includes structures and vegetation. Areas requiring clearing as a result of the Project were included in the analysis. The ArcGIS program defines the viewshed by reading every cell of the LIDAR data within the visual study area on the modified DSM model to determine where ground-level views of the proposed Project could potentially be available. Once the viewshed analysis was completed, a conditional statement was used to set solar panel visibility to null in locations where the DSM elevation exceeded the bare earth elevation by 6 feet or more. This was done for two reasons; 1) because in locations where trees or structures are present in the DSM, the viewshed would reflect visibility from the vantage point of standing on the tree tops or building rooftops, which is not the intent of this analysis, and 2) to reflect the fact that ground-level vantage points within buildings or areas of vegetation exceeding 6 feet in height will generally be screened from views of the Project.

Because the LIDAR viewshed analysis accounts for the screening provided by structures and trees, the analysis is an accurate representation of potential Project visibility. However, it is worth noting that because certain characteristics of the solar panels that may influence visibility (color, low profile, distance from viewer, etc.) are not into taken consideration in the viewshed analyses, being within the DSM viewshed does not necessarily equate to actual Project visibility. Conversely, possible views from beneath the tree canopy are not considered in the viewshed analysis. Therefore, it is possible that residences and roads directly adjacent to the Project Site may have some Project visibility through the understory of existing forested areas.

3.1.2 Viewshed Results

Results of the viewshed analysis (Figure 4) suggest that approximately 8 percent of the 0.5-mile visual study area could have some level of Project visibility. The visible areas are largely contained within the Project Area itself, with notable exceptions along Hoskins and County Roads, including the Squadron Line School fields directly abutting Hoskins Road. As mentioned previously, possible views through the forest understory are not considered in this viewshed analysis and may be available in some location where the understory is lacking in density or during winter months. The geographic area noted as visible in the viewshed analysis occupies 6 percent of public lands and neighboring properties and approximately 94 percent of the visible area is on Tobacco Valley Solar property.

3.2 Field Verification

3.2.1 Field Verification Methodology

Potential visibility of the Project was evaluated in the field on May 24, June 5, and June 22, 2017. The purpose of field reviews was to identify available open views of the Project Area within the study area, to obtain photographs for subsequent use in the development of visual simulations, and to document the character of the visual study area. Weather conditions consisted of overcast skies followed by sun on the first field visit, overcast conditions on the second visit, and clear, sunny skies on the third visit. Due to the limited viewshed of the proposed Project, it is not expected that the weather conditions will substantially influence Project visibility, since most views will be from locations directly adjacent to the Project Area. Consideration was also given to viewer orientation and time of day by strategically capturing a variety of lighting conditions (front lit, side lit and backlit) as well as the angle of the solar array relative to the viewer.

During the field surveys, an EDR staff member drove public roads and visited public vantage points within the visual study area to document points from which the Project likely would be visible, partially screened, or fully screened. These vantage points were determined by referencing the specific fields in which the Project is proposed. Photographs were taken from 83representative viewpoints within the study area. Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark IV with a fixed focal length of 50 mm and a Nikon D7100 and with a focal length between 28 and 35 mm (equivalent to between 45 and 55 mm on a full frame 35mm camera). A 50-mm focal length most closely approximates the relative scale and perspective relationship of objects in the view (minimal distortion between foreground, mid-ground, and background elements). Viewpoint locations were determined using hand-held global positioning system (“GPS”) units, high resolution aerial photographs, and high-resolution LIDAR data (to determine elevation). The time and location of each photograph were documented on all electronic equipment (camera, GPS unit, etc.) and noted on field data sheets. Where views existed, viewpoints photographed during the field review generally represented the most open,

unobstructed available views toward the Project Area. In addition to documenting existing views toward the Project Area from public vantage points, the field technicians also took photographs from the limits of the Project Area toward private residences, in order to document the effectiveness of existing vegetative screening.

3.2.2 Field Verification Results

Confirming the results of the viewshed analysis, field review suggested that Project visibly would generally be restricted to locations void of vegetation and directly adjacent to the Project Area. For example, portions of Hoskins Road which border open fields will have unobstructed views toward the Project. County Road, where it meets Hoskins Road, has a narrow band of hedgerow vegetation which will allow partially screened views, and open views where breaks in the vegetation occur. However, when viewed from adjacent residential roads and neighborhoods, dense vegetation typically screens views toward the Project. The existing vegetative buffers along Berkshire Way, Litchfield Drive, Knollwood Circle, Halwood Drive, and Munnisunk Drive with many of the other residential roads and properties, will limit open views toward the Project Site. It is possible that in some locations, where the vegetative buffer between the Project Area and a vantage point is less than 200 feet wide, some Project visibility may be possible. This threshold was established using photographs from the Project Area toward abutting properties. If the structures on the abutting property are visible in these photos, it is reasonable to assume the Project will also have some level of visibility from the houses. Generally, this scenario occurred where the vegetative buffer was less than 200 feet wide (Image 1). However, in locations where the understory vegetation was thick, or tree density high, a much narrower band of vegetation was sufficient to screen outward views (Image 2).

Image 1 – Narrow hedge row allows partially screened views from the Project Area to abutting homes.

Image 2 – Dense understory completely obscures views from the Project Area to abutting homes.

It should be noted that fieldwork was completed during leaf-on conditions, and where deciduous vegetation can be an effective screen during the growing season, during the winter months, this effectiveness may be reduced in some locations.

3.3 Visual Simulations

Beyond evaluating the potential visibility of the Project, this visibility assessment also examined the appearance of the solar arrays from various locations within the visual study area. This assessment involved creating computer models of the solar panel arrays and above-ground Project components, selecting representative viewpoints within the study area, and preparing computer-assisted visual simulations of the proposed Project. These simulations then were used to characterize the type and extent of visibility resulting from the construction of the Project. Details of the viewpoint selection and simulation procedures are described below.

From the photographic documentation conducted during the field surveys, EDR selected seven viewpoints for development of visual simulations. These viewpoints were selected based upon the following criteria:

1. They will provide views of the proposed Project (as determined through field verification).
2. They illustrate typical views from a variety of viewing distances and orientations.
3. They illustrate visibility/contrast of the solar arrays under different lighting conditions, to illustrate the range of visual change that will occur once the Project is in place.

Location of the selected viewpoints is indicated in Figure 5. Locational details and the criteria for selection of each simulation viewpoint are summarized in Table 1, below:

Table 1. Viewpoints Selected for Simulation and Evaluation

VP	Location	Town	Representative Landuse	Distance to Nearest Module	Direction of View	Date Taken	Time Taken
19	Residential neighborhood on Berkshire Way	Simsbury	Suburban Residential	385 Feet	North	5/24/2017	11:52 am
32	County Road	Simsbury	Agricultural /Rural Residential	198 Feet	East	5/24/2017	2:38 pm
36	Hoskins Road	Simsbury	Agricultural /Rural Residential	168 Feet	Northwest	5/24/2017	2:43 pm
39	Hoskins Road	Simsbury	Agricultural /Rural Residential	233 Feet	East	5/24/2017	2:46 pm
40	Hoskins Road	Simsbury	Agricultural /Rural Residential	248 Feet	East Southeast	5/24/2017	2:48 pm
44	Hoskins Road	Simsbury	Agricultural /Rural Residential	491 Feet	South	5/24/2017	2:52 pm
47	Residential neighborhood on Gordon Street	Simsbury	Suburban Residential	263 Feet	Southwest	5/24/2017	3:17 pm

In addition to the viewpoints listed above, three additional locations were considered for the development of simulations. However, in preparing the simulations it was determined that viewpoints 24, 69, and 83(Images 3, 4 and 5) would not have any Project visibility due to intervening topography and/or vegetative screening.

Image 3 – Viewpoint 24 - View from Munnisunk Drive demonstrating lack of Project visibility.

Image 4 – Viewpoint 69 - from Knollwood Circle demonstrating dense vegetation and lack of Project visibility.

Image 5 – Viewpoint 83 - View from Dorset Crossing (Casterbridge Crossing Road – Cul de Sac) demonstrating the screening of views toward the Project resulting from topography and vegetation.

The view from Munnisunk Drive (Image 3) include an approximately 450-foot wide existing vegetative buffer which will remain intact. This level of vegetative screening will be effective in completely screening views toward the Project. Image 4, from Knollwood Circle includes a significant rise in topography in the direction of the Project (Image 6, below). According to topographic analysis, the combination of dense vegetation and topography will screen views toward the Project from this location. Similarly, the view from Dorset Crossing, also suggests a substantial rise in topography combined with dense vegetation will effectively screen the Project from view.

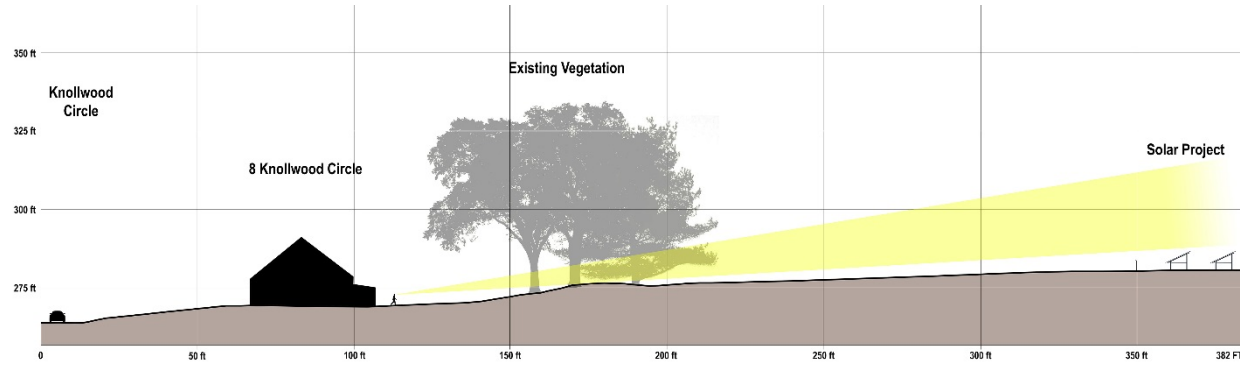


Image 6 – Topographic line of sight demonstrating lack of visibility from Knollwood Circle.

3.3.1 Visual Simulation Methodology

To show visual changes that are expected to occur with the construction of the Project, high-resolution computer-enhanced image processing was used to create realistic photographic simulations of the Project from each of the six selected viewpoints. These simulations were developed by constructing a three-dimensional computer model of the proposed solar, arrays based on specifications and survey coordinates provided by DWW. Potential mitigation measures were also modeled to allow simulation of the Project with mitigation in place.

Simulations were created by aligning each photographic viewpoint with the computer model of the Project and then superimposing the model on the photograph. This step involves utilizing aerial photographs, LIDAR data, and GPS data collected in the field to create an AutoCAD Civil 3D® drawing. The two-dimensional AutoCAD data were then imported into AutoDesk 3ds MAX® and three-dimensional components (cameras, modeled array, etc.) added. These data were superimposed over photographs from each of the viewpoints, and minor changes in camera height, roll, and precise lens setting were made to align all known reference points within the view. This process ensures that the elements of the Project are shown in proportion, perspective, and proper relation to the existing landscape elements in the view. Consequently, the alignment, elevations, dimensions, and locations of the proposed structures will be accurate and true in their relationship to other landscape features in the photograph.

At this point, a “wire frame” model of the Project and known reference points are shown on each of the photographs. The proposed exterior color/finish of the associated equipment were then added to the model and the appropriate sun angle simulated, based on the specific date, time, and location (latitude and longitude) at which each photograph was taken. This information allows the program to realistically illustrate highlights, shading and shadows for each individual array shown in the view.

3.3.2 Visual Simulation Results

The visual simulations illustrate what Project will look like from areas with the greatest potential visibility of the Project along Hoskins Road and a portion of County Road. In these locations (Viewpoints 32, 36, 39, 40, and 44) there is a lack of existing vegetation along the road, allowing open views of large portions of the Project (Figure 6: Sheets 4,6,8,10 and 12). However, the simulations also show that with proposed mitigation measures in place, major portions of the solar arrays and the perimeter fence will be screened from view (Images 7 and 8).

Image 7 – View from Hoskins Road of the Project prior to implementation of mitigation measures.

Image 8 – View from Hoskins Road with mitigation in place.

The visual simulation from the cul-de-sac on Berkshire Way (Viewpoint 19), is an example of a dense vegetative buffer which is very effective in screening the Project. However, due to some vegetation removal within the Project Area, the density of the buffer will be reduced, thus introducing some light into a previously heavily shaded woodlot. While individual Project components may not be discernable, the visual change resulting from the clearing may be noticeable (Figure 6: Sheet 2). Viewpoint 47 is a view from Gordon Street in an adjacent suburban residential development. This view is an example of a single break in a relatively narrow hedgerow which will offer a glimpse of the Project. This type of view is relatively uncommon throughout the study area, and will be fleeting in nature. The visual simulation shows the proposed planting mitigation at the installed size (approximately 6-8 feet). However, after 5-10 years, plantings proposed in this location will almost completely obscure the Project from view (Figure 6: Sheet 14).

4.0 CONCLUSION

4.1 Visual Assessment Summary

The results of the visibility assessment can be summarized as follows:

- The viewshed analysis suggests that potential views of the Project will be contained within the Project Area, with the exception of some public roads and properties directly abutting the Project property. Approximately

8 percent of the half mile visual study area could have potential views of some portion of the Project. However, 94 percent of the visible area is contained within the Project property.

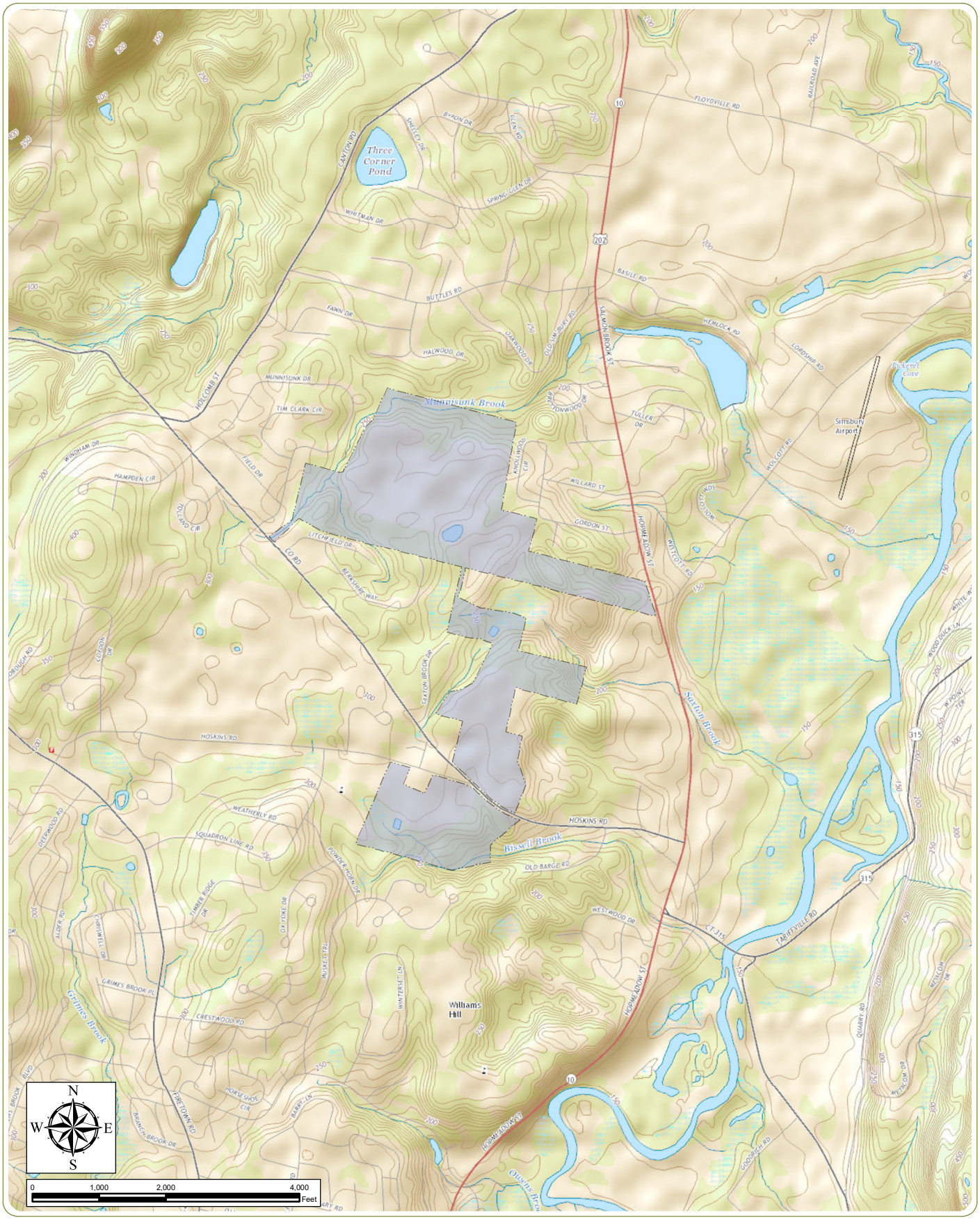
- Field review indicated that the viewshed results are generally accurate, and existing structures and vegetation will be effective in screening views of the Project in most locations. However, where forest vegetation is thin and/or understory vegetation is lacking, some visibility may be experienced from public roads and homes abutting the Project Area.
- Seven visual simulations illustrate representative views of the Project that will be available from various foreground locations within the study area. These views will range from open and unobscured to substantially screened. The simulations illustrate the most open and unobstructed views available at each location, and are representative of the range of views that will be available to the residents in the Town of Simsbury.

4.2 Mitigation

Mitigation measures will be included in the proposed Project, and will consist two separate types of screening treatments depending on site-specific circumstances (Figure 5, Sheets 1 and 2). Where residential properties directly abut the Project Area, additional native evergreen vegetation will be planted to increase the effectiveness of existing hedgerows and forest vegetation in screening views of the Project. The need for, and extent of, such plantings will be decided on a case-by-case basis once the Project is operational. If significant views exist from a residential property, DWW will determine the appropriate size and density of plantings in order to minimize visual impacts.

Where open views are available along Hoskins Road and County Road mitigation is proposed to include a 10-foot-tall architectural fence and intermittent plantings of native trees and shrubs to help break up the continuous line created by the fence. Additionally, where possible, tall native wildflowers will be planted between the tree and shrub plantings in front of the fence. These proposed plantings will provide benefits to wildlife (including pollinators) as well as screening to minimize visual impact.

Figures



Tobacco Valley Solar

Town of Simsbury - Hartford County, Connecticut

Tobacco Valley Solar Property

Figure 1 - Project Location Map

Notes: 1. Basemap:USGS National Map, 2015
2. This map was generated in ArcMap on June 28, 2017.
3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

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Tobacco Valley Solar

Town of Simsbury - Hartford County, Connecticut

Figure 2 - Proposed Facility Layout

Notes: 1. Basemap:National Agricultural Imagery Program, 2014
2. This map was generated in ArcMap on June 27, 2017.
3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

- Substation Interconnection
- Site Access
- Tobacco Valley Solar Property
- Proposed Solar Panels
- Fence Line

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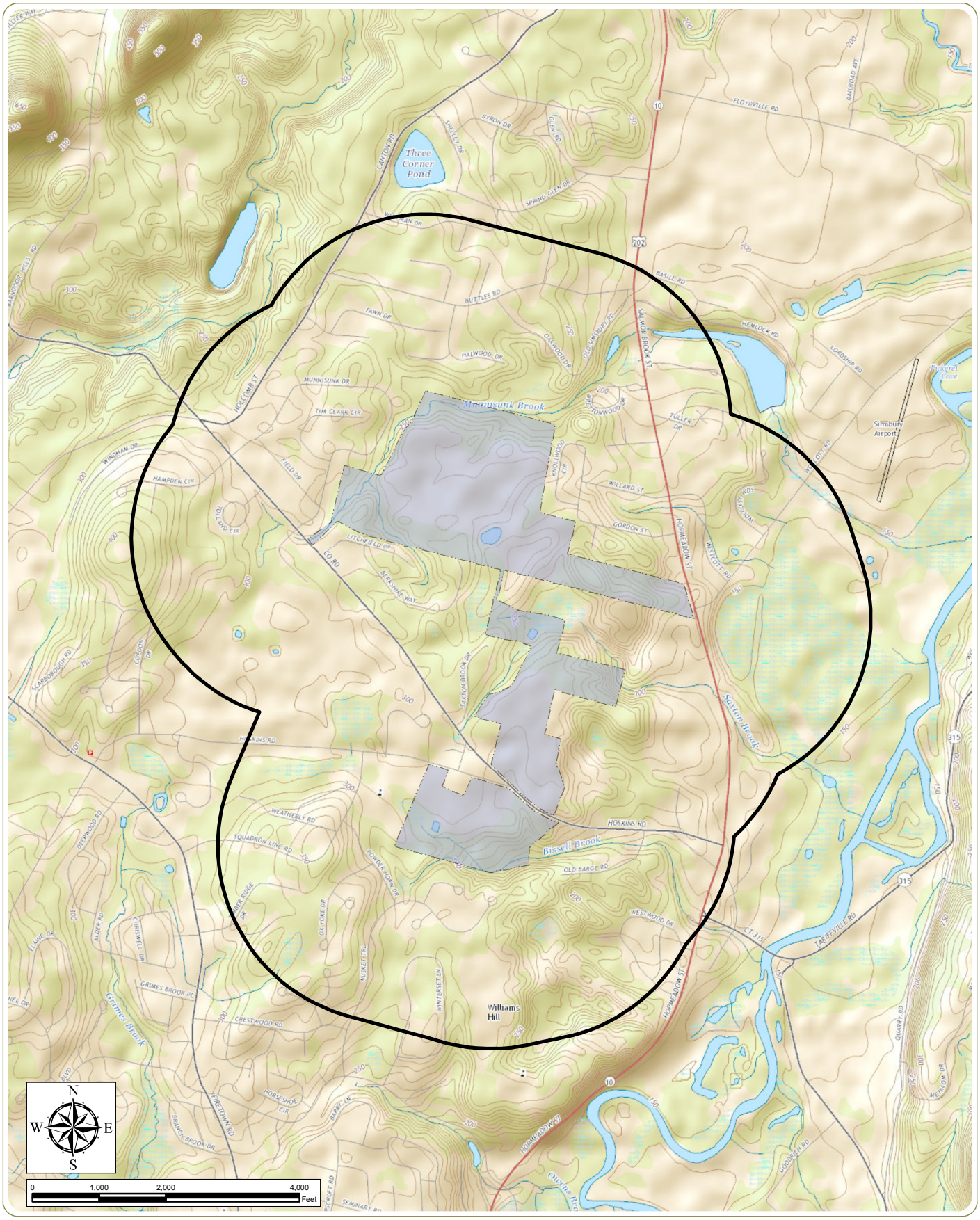

Tobacco Valley Solar

Town of Simsbury - Hartford County, Connecticut

Figure 3 - Visual Study Area

Visual Study Area

Tobacco Valley Solar Property

Notes: 1. Basemap:USGS National Map, 2015
2. This map was generated in ArcMap on June 27, 2017.
3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

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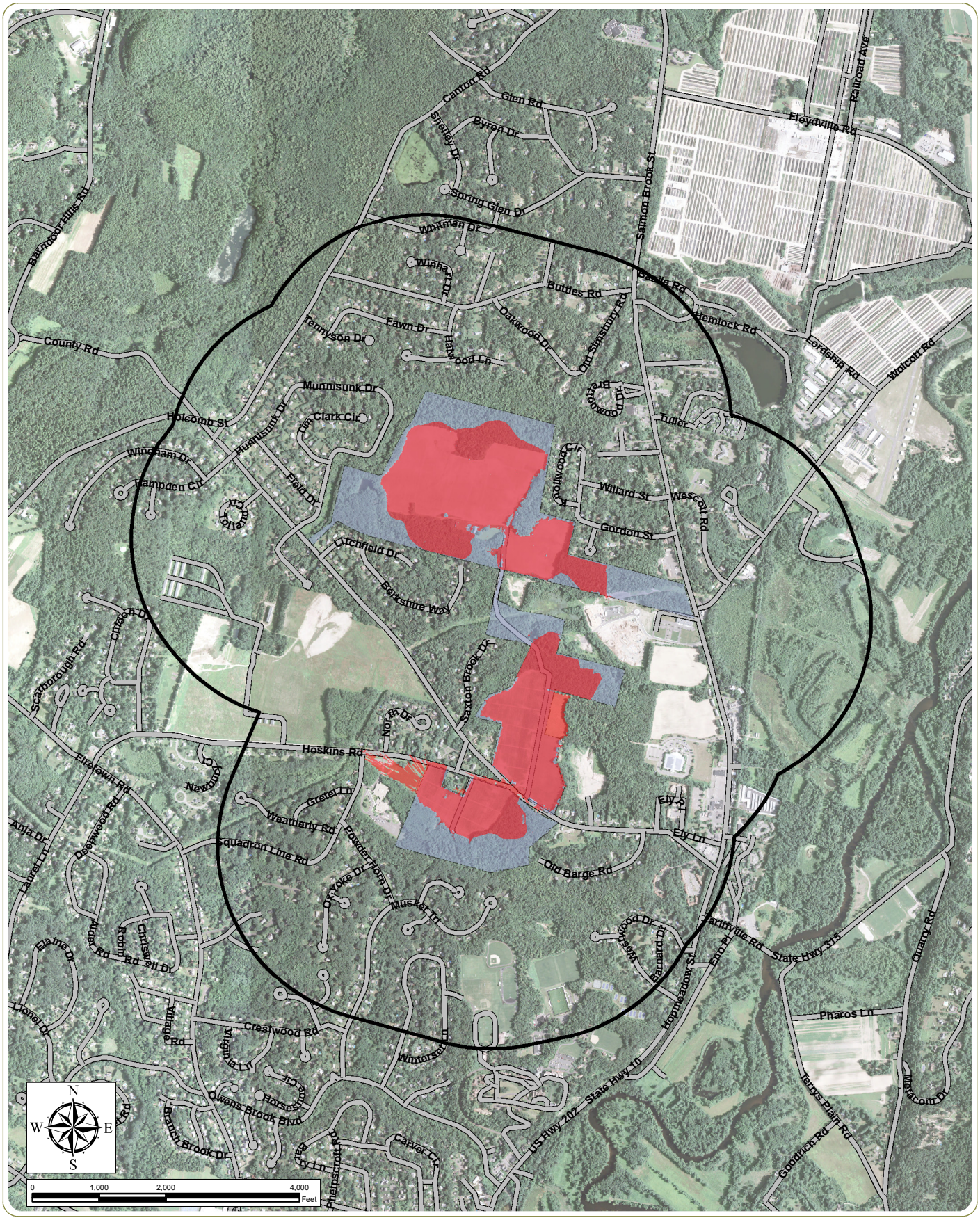

Tobacco Valley Solar

Town of Simsbury - Hartford County, Connecticut

Figure 4 - Lidar Viewshed Analysis

Project Potentially Visible
Visual Study Area
Tobacco Valley Solar Property

Notes: 1. Basemap:NAIP, 2015
2. This map was generated in ArcMap on June 27, 2017.
3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

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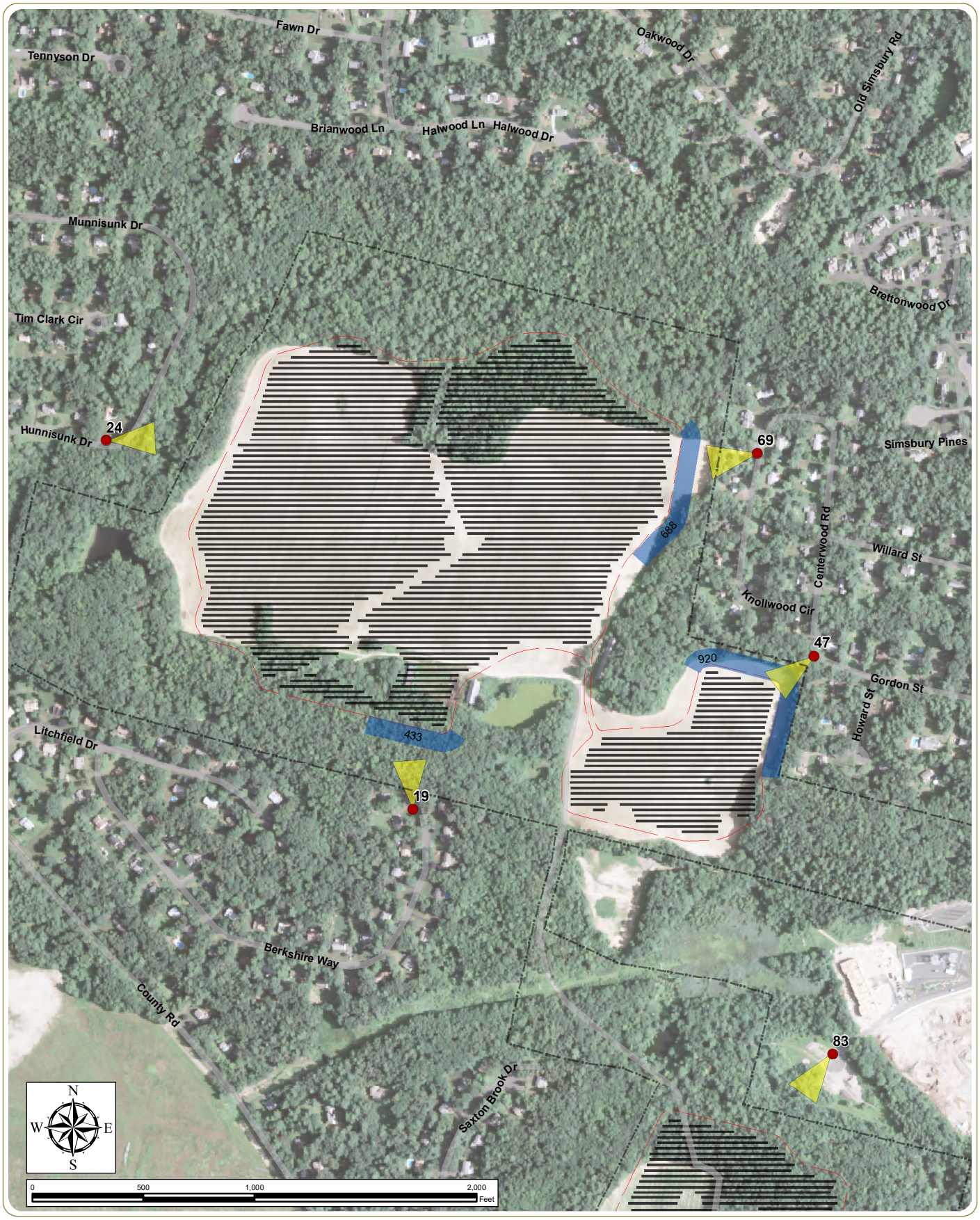

Tobacco Valley Solar

Town of Simsbury - Hartford County, Connecticut

Figure 5 - Viewpoint Location and Potenial Mitigation Sheet 2 of 2

Notes: 1. Basemap:National Agricultural Imagery Program, 2014
2. This map was generated in ArcMap on June 28, 2017.
3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

- Tobacco Valley Solar Property
- Proposed Solar Panels
- Fence and/or Planting Mitigation (2613 Feet)
- Planting Mitigation Only (2852 Feet)

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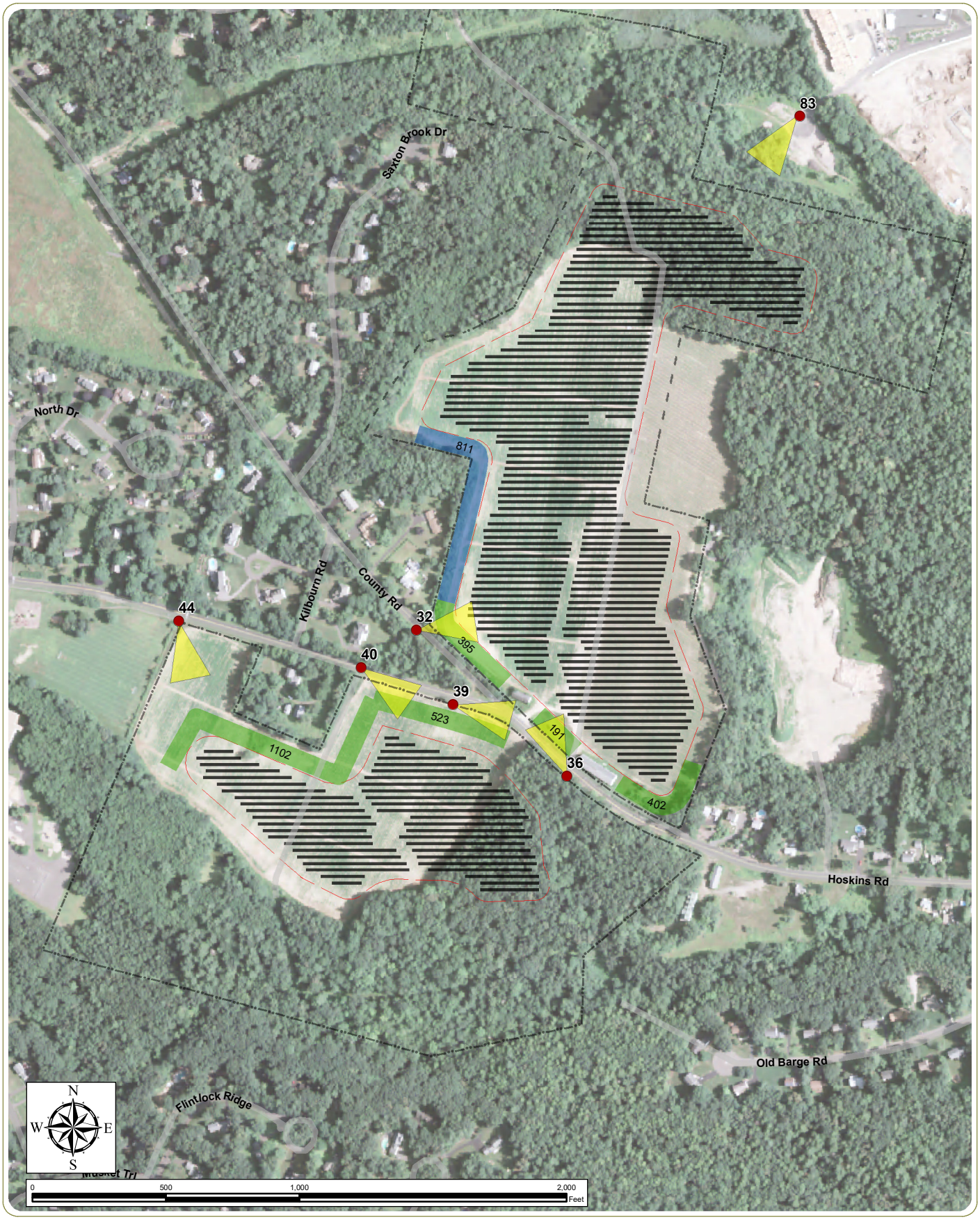

Tobacco Valley Solar

Town of Simsbury - Hartford County, Connecticut

Figure 5 - Viewpoint Location and Potenial Mitigation Sheet 2 of 2

Notes: 1. Basemap:National Agricultural Imagery Program, 2014
2. This map was generated in ArcMap on June 28, 2017.
3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

- Tobacco Valley Solar Property
- Proposed Solar Panels
- Fence and/or Planting Mitigation (2613 Feet)
- Planting Mitigation Only (2852 Feet)

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Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: North
Location: Berkshire Way

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut

Viewpoint 19: View North from Berkshire Way, Existing Conditions

Figure 6 - Sheet 1 of 14

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Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: North
Location: Berkshire Way

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut

Viewpoint 19: View North from Berkshire Way, Simulation

Figure 6 - Sheet 2 of 14

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Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: East
Location: County Road looking at field entrance

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut

Viewpoint 32: View East from County Road looking at field entrance - Existing Conditions

Figure 6 - Sheet 3 of 14

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Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: East
Location: County Road looking at field entrance

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut

Viewpoint 32: View East from County Road looking at field entrance -, Simulation

Figure 6 - Sheet 4 of 14

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Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: Northwest
Location: Hoskins Road

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut

Viewpoint 36: View Northwest from Hoskins Road, Existing Conditions

Figure 6 - Sheet 5 of 14

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Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: Northwest
Location: Hoskins Road

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut
Viewpoint 36: View Northwest from Hoskins Road, Simulation
Figure 6 - Sheet 6 of 14

Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: East
Location: Hoskins Road

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut

Viewpoint 39: View East from Hoskins Road, Existing Conditions

Figure 6 - Sheet 7 of 14

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Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: East
Location: Hoskins Road

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut

Viewpoint 39: View East from Hoskins Road, Simulation

Figure 6 - Sheet 8 of 14

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Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: East-Southeast
Location: Hoskins Road

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut

Viewpoint 40: View East-Southeast from Hoskins Road, Existing Conditions

Figure 6 - Sheet 9 of 14

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Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: East-Southeast
Location: Hoskins Road

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut

Viewpoint 40: View East-Southeast from Hoskins Road, Simulation

Figure 6 - Sheet 10 of 14

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Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: South
Location: Hoskins Road

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut

Viewpoint 44: View South from Hoskins Road, Existing Conditions

Figure 6 - Sheet 11 of 14

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Simulation

Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: South
Location: Hoskins Road

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut

Viewpoint 44: View South from Hoskins Road, Simulation

Figure 6 - Sheet 12 of 14

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Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: Southwest
Location: Gordon Street

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut

Viewpoint 47: View Southwest from Gordon Street, Existing Conditions

Figure 6 - Sheet 13 of 14

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Simulation Information

Photograph Data

Date Taken: May 24, 2017

Camera Information

Camera Make/Model:
Canon EOS 5D Mark IV
Focal Length: 50 mm
Camera Height: 5’

View Location

Orientation: Southwest
Location: Gordon Street

Tobacco Valley Solar
Town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut
Viewpoint 47: View Southwest from Gordon Street, Simulation
Figure 6 - Sheet 14 of 14

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