

SECTION 6 VISUAL QUALITY AND SCENIC CHARACTER

Viewshed, a landscape architectural, planning, and GIS firm located in Yarmouth, Maine conducted a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) to evaluate the effects of the Project on scenic resources. The VIA evaluated the Project in accordance with the Site Law standards (06-096 CMR 375.14). It involved a detailed examination of each scenic resource, considering factors such as context, significance, existing public use, viewer expectations, the impact of the Project, and the potential effect on public use. This comprehensive analysis aimed to determine whether the Project would significantly compromise views from these resources, resulting in an unreasonable adverse effect on scenic character or the existing uses related to scenic character. The VIA concluded that the Project would not have a significant impact on scenic resources within the viewshed of the Project. The complete findings of the VIA are included as Exhibit 6-1.

Exhibits

- Exhibit 6-1 Visual Impact Assessment

EXHIBIT 6-1 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

VIEWSHED

Landscape Architecture | GIS | Planning

October 25, 2023

TO: Jim Cassida | Tetra Tech

FR: Steve Thompson | Viewshed

RE: **Exhibit 6-1: Visual Assessment Report for the Hartland Solar Project**

1. Introduction

Viewshed, a firm specializing in landscape architecture, planning, and GIS based in Yarmouth, Maine, was retained by Tetra Tech to conduct a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for the proposed Hartland Solar Project (Project) in Hartland, Maine. The Project is being developed by Hartland Solar Facility LLC, a fully owned subsidiary of Teichos Energy, LLC. The utility scale solar facility will have a rated capacity of 140 megawatts. The power generated by the Project will be transmitted to a new interconnection substation located adjacent to the existing Central Maine Power 115 kV transmission line Section 82 (Athens – Hartland).

This report is supported by the following attachments:

- Attachment 1: Study Area and Viewshed Mapping
- Attachment 2: Photosimulations
- Attachment 3: Study Area Photographs

2. Project Description

The Project will be developed on approximately 1,031 acres of land in an area south of Route 151 and along the privately owned Burrill Woods Road in Hartland. In this report and associated attachments, the Project Development Area refers to the land area to be cleared and developed as part of the Project. See information on land ownership in Section 2 of the Application. The Project Development Area is currently mixed deciduous and coniferous forestland privately managed for timber harvesting and is characterized by mostly flat topography and gentle, rolling hills. The Project will consist of approximately 340,000 single-axis tracking solar panels, up to 187 inverter/transformer units, a new collector substation and maintenance building along Burrill Woods Road fed by 34.5kv underground and overhead collector lines, and an approximately 2.5-mile 115kV Generator Tie Line (Gen-Tie). The Gen-Tie and 100-foot-wide cleared corridor will be located along Burrill Woods Road and will connect to a new interconnection substation next to the CMP Section 82 corridor. A 7-ft-tall wildlife-compliant perimeter fence will surround the segments of solar arrays, totaling approximately 1,000 acres. Burrill Woods Road and other existing roads will be used for primary access to the solar facility. Approximately 5.5 miles of new 12-foot-wide

secondary roads will be constructed to provide access to the solar arrays. Also, a 0.4-mile section of a new 20-foot-wide secondary road will be constructed to access the new CMP substation. See *Section 1: Development Description* in the Application for a detailed description of Project components.

3. Regulatory Requirements

This VIA has been completed in accordance with the standards set forth by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) in the Site Location of Development Act (Site Law)¹, and the Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA)².

Site Law Chapter 375 requires that the applicant demonstrate the following:

“the developer has made adequate provision for fitting the development harmoniously into the existing natural environment and that the development will not adversely affect existing uses, scenic character, or natural resources in the municipality or in neighboring municipalities”

NRPA Chapter 315: Assessing and Mitigating Impacts to Existing Scenic and Aesthetic Uses includes requirements and guidance in determining that:

“The activity will not unreasonably interfere with existing scenic, aesthetic, recreational or navigational uses.”

4. Methodology

The following outlines the process taken to develop this VIA.

STUDY AREA IDENTIFICATION

Based on an initial review of scenic resources, landscape characteristics, the size and scale of the Project Development Area, and professional experience assessing other solar projects in Maine and New England, a 5-mile Study Area was selected to evaluate the visual effects of the Project. Areas beyond 5-miles from the Project are expected to have minimal or no visual impacts due to the effects of viewing distance. The Study Area includes portions of Hartland, Pittsfield, Canaan, Skowhegan, Cornville, Athens, and Harmony.

SCENIC RESOURCE INVENTORY

Scenic resources were inventoried within the 5-mile Study Area using State Geographical Information Systems (GIS) databases, municipal Comprehensive Plans and documents, and online research. Scenic resources are typically defined as publicly owned and/or accessible places visited by the general public, in part for the enjoyment of visual quality. Scenic resources are places that include, but are not limited to: parks, conservation lands, trails, scenic byways, elevated viewpoints and overlooks, waterbodies, and historic resources. MDEP’s NRPA Chapter 315 provides a framework for evaluating impacts on scenic resources. Section 5 of this report provides an evaluation of visibility from scenic resources. See **Map 1 in Attachment 1** for an inventory of scenic resources found within the Project Study Area.

¹ Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP), Site Location of Development Act, 38 M.R.S. §§484(3)

² MDEP. Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA). Title 38 M.R.S. §§480-D(1)

VIEWSHED ANALYSIS

A computerized viewshed analysis was conducted out to 5 miles from the Project using ESRI ArcMap software. The analysis relies on both a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) that were processed at a 3-foot resolution from first-return LIDAR Point Cloud data available from the USGS National Map. The analysis relied on conservative height specifications provided by the Applicant for the Project components, including a maximum panel height of 15 feet, a Gen-Tie pole height of 50 feet, and a maximum height of 25 feet for both substations.

Two viewshed analyses were developed to assist in determining potential visibility:

Topographic Viewshed Analysis relies on the DTM to determine where topography alone may block views of the Project. This analysis presents a worst-case scenario, illustrating potential areas of visibility based on bare-earth conditions, i.e., if there were no intervening vegetation or structures in the landscape. This analysis is not representative of potential visibility. See Map 2 in Attachment 1.

Surface Data Viewshed Analysis relies on the DSM model to combine the effects of topography and surface features (vegetation and structures). This analysis provides a far more accurate representation of potential Project visibility, as it includes the screening effects of all physical features in the landscape. See Map 3 in Attachment 1.

The computer-based viewshed analyses show hypothetical visibility and do not take into consideration the effects of viewing distance or atmospheric conditions. Likewise, they do not indicate where potential viewpoints are publicly accessible. Field investigations and photosimulations are required to determine the actual visibility of the Project from specific points in the Study Area. Overall, potential areas of visibility based on the DSM viewshed analysis were minimal. Visibility is further described in Section 5.

FIELDWORK

Viewshed staff conducted fieldwork in the 5-mile Study Area on September 1, 2023 during leaf-on conditions. Fieldwork was guided by the viewshed analyses and scenic resource inventory. Field visits and photography were conducted in the Project Development Area, at scenic resources, and at other publicly accessible sites within the Study Area. Photographs used for potential photosimulations were taken with a Nikon D-750 digital camera set at high resolution and located with a camera-mounted GPS. Staff documented scenic resources, visited sites to ground-truth areas of potential visibility, and created a photographic record of the landscape and cultural context of the Study Area (See Attachment 3: Study Area Photographs). Beyond visiting the proposed Project Development Area and walking within CMP corridors, no attempt was made to access private property to assess impacts.

PHOTOSIMULATIONS

To better understand the extent and magnitude of Project visibility, photosimulations were completed from identified scenic resources with potential visibility. Where practicable, photographs from scenic resources were captured from the points within a resource that had the highest amount of use and/or potential visibility.

Simulations are produced using industry standard modeling and photo editing software including Autodesk 3DS Max and Photoshop. The images are created by overlaying and combining a 3D model of the proposed Project and surrounding digital surface model (including trees and buildings), with a photograph captured in the field. The geographic location of the photograph taken from a viewpoint is

recorded in the field, then matched and aligned with the 3D model. This process ultimately produces a highly accurate image of how the Project would appear from any given location.

Completed photosimulations were formatted in both 'panoramic' and 'normal view' formats. When taken using a 50mm focal length on a full frame camera, normal view images replicate the actual size and scale of how a development would appear in the landscape when viewed on screen from a distance equal to 1.5 times the image width, or when printed on 11x17 (tabloid) paper and held approximately 21 inches from the viewer's eye.

Two photosimulations were developed to support this VIA: a view from the top of the Chase Hill Fire Tower in Canaan and from a point along ITS 84 in Athens. See Attachment 2.

5. Evaluation

This section describes the geographic extent of potential visibility and evaluates the visual impact at the identified scenic resources using the *Appendix A – Maine Department Visual Evaluation Field Survey Checklist (Natural Resources Protection Act, 38 M.R.S. §§ 480 A - Z)*.

EXTENT OF POTENTIAL VISIBILITY

The landscape within the 5-mile Study Area is characterized by gently rolling wooded hills and valleys, lakes and streams, agricultural fields, timber harvesting operations, and small rural communities. There are fewer pronounced peaks and ridgelines when compared to other areas in northern-central and western Maine. This relatively flat, mostly wooded landscape, combined with a Project with relatively small vertical components, results in limited visibility within the Study Area.

The Surface Data Viewshed Analysis (DSM) indicates that potential visibility is primarily limited to elevated agricultural fields located approximately 1.8 to 3.6 miles to the north and northwest of the Project. Views from private properties are expected to be minimal due to intervening woodlands and rolling topography. Private properties that are not publicly accessible are not considered scenic resources in this analysis.

The Project will not be visible from any of the town and village centers within the Study Area. There is one public road, Waite Hill Road in Cornville, where portions of the Project may possibly be seen at approximately 2.5 miles over agricultural fields when travelling southbound on the road. No information or municipal documentation was discovered that identified Waite Hill Road as a scenic resource in the Study Area. See photo 13 on page 4 of Attachment 3.

SCENIC RESOURCE EVALUATION

The following is an evaluation of scenic resources based on the *MDEP Visual Evaluation Field Survey Checklist (Natural Resources Protection Act, 38 M.R.S. §§ 480 A - Z)*.

MDEP Visual Evaluation Field Survey Checklist

Name of Applicant: Hartland Solar Facility LLC

Application Type: Site Location of Development & Natural Resources Protection Act

Activity Type: Installation of 140 MW Solar Energy Generation Facility

Activity Location: Hartland, ME

County: Somerset

GIS Coordinates, if known: 44°52'0.84"N, 69°35'5.44"W

Date of Survey: October 17, 2023

Observer: Steve Thompson

Phone: 207-846-5643

1. Would the activity be visible from:	Distance Between the Proposed Visible Activity and Resource (Miles)		
	0-1/4	1/4-1	1+
<p>A. A National Natural Landmark or other outstanding natural feature?</p> <p>There are no National Natural Landmarks or other outstanding natural features within the Study Area.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>B. A State or National Wildlife Refuge, Sanctuary, or Preserve or a State Game Refuge?</p> <p>There are no National Wildlife Refuges, Sanctuaries, Preserves, or State Game Refuges within the Study Area.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C. A state or federal trail?</p> <p>The Maine Interconnected Trail System (ITS) is a snowmobile trail system that covers the State of Maine and is managed in part by the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands. There are two ITS routes within the Study Area.</p> <p>ITS 113 is located approximately 4.2 miles west of the Project and runs along the western edge of the Study Area in the vicinity of Cornville. Due to intervening vegetation and topography, there will be no Project visibility from anywhere on the trail.</p> <p>ITS 84 is located approximately 800 feet to the west of the Project interconnection substation and 4,100 feet (0.7 miles) to the east of the Project solar array areas, with roughly 18.5 miles of trail running in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction through the Study Area. The trail utilizes the existing CMP 115 kV line Section 82 (Athens – Hartland) transmission line corridor for a majority of its</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

route, traversing hills, valleys, woodlands, and wetland areas. The trail will intersect the Project Gen-Tie line along Burrill Woods Road. Project interconnection poles will be briefly visible as trail users cross the road and interconnection corridor.

The Viewshed Analysis also indicated visibility from an elevated point approximately 3 to 4 miles northwest of the Project along ITS 84 in Athens. The viewpoint is near the crest of a hill within the cleared CMP Section 82 transmission corridor and represents the only elevated viewpoint along ITS 84 within the Study Area. The trail in this area is flanked by agricultural fields on either side that allow for open views of the surrounding landscape to the east and south. Fieldwork and 3D modeling determined that portions of the Project will be minimally visible from this location due to the screening effects of foreground tree canopy and vegetation when looking south toward the Project. **Photosimulation 02 in Attachment 2** demonstrates how the proposed Project would appear following installation. Though the simulation represents leaf-on conditions during summer, Project visibility will be filtered and partially screened by branching in the foreground during peak winter use.

Snowmobilers and recreational users of ITS routes in Maine are generally accustomed to seeing energy related infrastructure, both within transmission line corridors and along the trail. While the Project Development Area is 2.6 miles away from the viewpoint, visible portions of the Project can be seen at distances between 3 to 4 miles. As seen in Photosimulation 02, the visible portions of the Project are unlikely to present high visual contrast or be a dominant feature in the landscape when viewed from ITS 84.

In addition to ITS 84 and ITS 113, there is a network of local snowmobile trails in the Study Area managed by the Smokey’s Angels Snowmobile Club, some of which use Burrill Woods Road and will have visibility of Project components when riding within the Project Development Area. Local snowmobile trails are typically managed privately, with access granted by individual private landowners. Local snowmobile trails are not considered scenic resources in this assessment.

D. A public site or structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)?

There are no listed or eligible structures, districts, or other places with potential Project visibility within the Study Area.

Somerset Academy, located 4.6 miles northwest of the Project in the village center of Athens, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are five eligible structures also located nearby in the village center area of Athens including the **Charles Green House**.

There are five eligible structures in the village center of Hartland located between 4.4 to 4.7 miles to the east of the Project. These structures include the **Hartland Post Office, Water Street Bridge, The Hartland Opera House, and the Dr Calvin Blake House and Barn**.

To the west of the Project in Cornville, there are three eligible structures between 3.9 to 4.9 miles away that include the **P.C. Whittier House and Farm, Brick School, and 459 Notch Road Property**.

There will be no Project visibility from any historic resources.

E. A National or State Park?

There are no National or State Parks within the Study Area.

F. 1) A municipal park or public open space?

There are no municipal parks or similar public open spaces with potential visibility of the Project. The parks and public open spaces that are present are largely situated near the village centers of Athens and Hartland, approximately 4 to 5 miles from the Project. There are public boat launch facilities at Great Moose Lake (3.8 miles northeast of the Project), and Morrill Pond (2.9 miles southeast of the Project). None of these facilities will have visibility of the Project.

**2) A publicly owned land visited, in part,
for the use, observation, enjoyment, and
appreciation of natural or man-made
visual qualities?**

Chase Hill Fire Tower: The State-owned Chase Hill Fire Tower is a year-round locally significant scenic viewpoint located in Canaan, approximately 2.2 miles south of the Project. Chase Hill and the fire tower are mentioned in the Canaan Comprehensive Plan titled *A Report on Our Past, Present, and Future (2003)*, and hiking websites such as *Alltrails.com*. Access to the fire tower is from a small informal parking area off Chase Hill Road and a walk up a short tote road to the tower near the summit of Chase Hill. The tower is used by the general public as a scenic observation point, and is no longer used to monitor wildfire activity. From the ground to the observation deck, the fire tower stands at approximately 48 feet, just above the tree canopy. Views from the observation deck provide a nearly 360-degree overlook of the surrounding woodlands and distant topography. The landscape features visible from the fire tower include rolling hills and views of nearby ridgelines. No lakes, rivers, or other waterbodies are visible from the fire tower. The texture and color of the surrounding wooded landscape is sparsely broken by the occasional distant clearing, road corridors, buildings, and other forms of human development. The Bingham Wind Project is visible to the north at a distance of approximately 20 miles. The most dramatic views from the fire tower are of the topography to the west, including the Bigelow Mountain Range, Sugarloaf, and other mountains near the Rangeley Lakes area.

Looking north and northwest from the fire tower observation deck, the southern third of the Project situated on the southeastern slope of Burrill Hill will be visible in the mid-ground at a distance of approximately 2.2 miles. The solar panel arrays will be the most prominent Project components visible at this distance, occupying approximately 24 degrees of the horizontal field of view. The Project will create a moderate level of contrast in color, texture, and form against the mostly uniform wooded

landscape. The Project collector substation off Burrill Woods Road as well as portions of the associated Gen-Tie line and 100-foot corridor along Burrill Woods Road will be visible, though visually subordinate to the solar arrays. The interconnection substation to the east of the solar array areas will not be visible from the fire tower due to intervening vegetation.

Portions of the Project will appear in the mid-ground of the view and will not block or unreasonably interfere with views of distant topography and landform. See **Photosimulation 01 in Attachment 2**.

Local Scenic Roads: The Canaan Comprehensive Plan, titled *A Report on Our Past, Present, and Future (2003)*, describes scenic resources important to the town. Within the Study area, these include scenic sections of Hartland Road (Route 23), approximately 4 miles south of the Project; Easy Street, approximately 4.2 miles south of the Project; and Pinnacle Road, approximately 3.9 miles south of the Project. There will be no Project visibility from any scenic roads due to intervening vegetation and topography.

**3) A public resource, such as the Atlantic Ocean
a great pond or a navigable river?**

There will be no Project visibility from any waterbodies within the Study Area due to intervening vegetation and topography.

Great Moose Lake is located 2.5 miles northeast of the Project in Hartland and Harmony. This is the largest waterbody in the Study Area.

Other significant waterbodies within the Study Area include **Barker Pond** in Cornville (2.2 miles northwest of the Project); **Starbird Pond** in Hartland (1.5 miles northeast of the Project); **Bog Pond** in Hartland (0.6 miles northeast of the Project); **Stafford Pond** in Hartland (2 miles northeast of the Project); **Morrill Pond** in Hartland (2.5 miles southeast of the Project); and **Sibley Pond** in Canaan (4 miles southeast of the Project).

Wesserunsett Stream is located approximately 2.8 miles west of the Project in Cornville. Navigable portions of **Black Stream** and associated tributaries are located immediately south, west, and northwest of the Project Development Area. Neither stream will have potential visibility of the Project.

None of the identified waterbodies are rated for scenic quality in the *Maine's Finest Lakes Study* or the *Maine Rivers Study*.

2. What is the closest estimated distance to a similar activity?

There are many planned solar projects in Maine. It is unknown which will be closest at the time of construction.

3. Are any of the resources checked in Question 1 used by the public during the time of year during which the activity will be visible?

Yes: Chase Hill Fire Tower is open to the public year-round. Portions of the Project will be visible during all seasons from the fire tower. **ITS 84** is primarily used during the winter, and portions of the Project will be partially visible during all seasons, including periods of peak winter use.

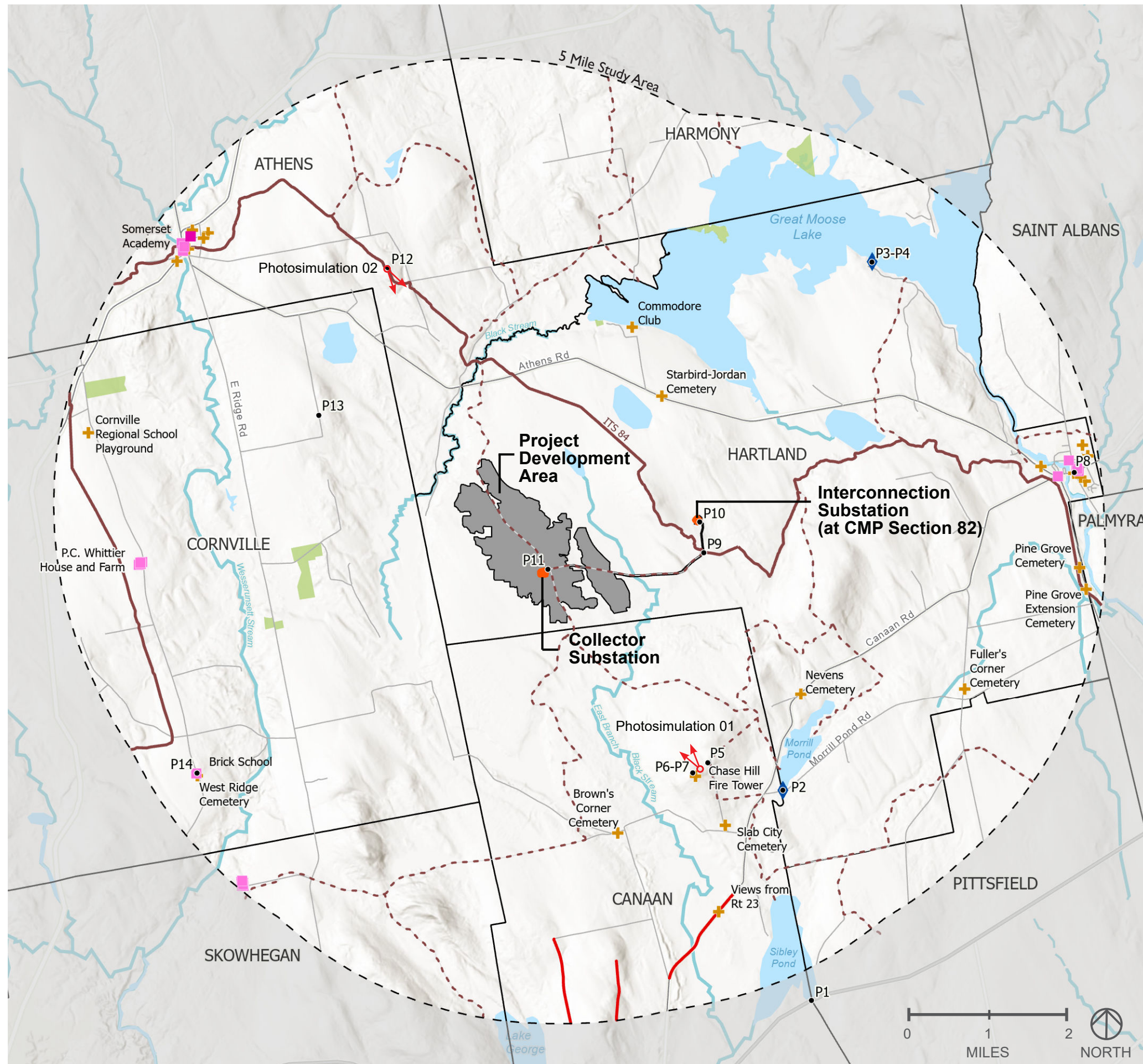
6. Conclusion

A combination of the existing landscape characteristics, siting, and vegetation management to limit vegetation clearing will minimize visibility of the Hartland Solar Project within the Study Area. Publicly accessible areas of visibility are limited to Chase Hill Fire Tower (at a distance of 2.2 miles), Waite Hill Road (at a distance of 2.5 miles), and two locations along ITS 84 [(1): at an intersection within the Project Development Area, and (2): from an elevated viewpoint at distances of 3 to 4 miles]. The Project will not be visible from any waterbodies, including Great Moose Lake in Hartland.

Based on this analysis and findings, we have determined that the Project as proposed will satisfy the visual standards of the Site Location of Development Act, pursuant to 38 M.S.R. § 484(3) *“developer has made adequate provision for fitting the development harmoniously into the existing natural environment and that the development will not adversely affect existing...scenic character...in the municipality or in neighboring municipalities.”*

Pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act 38 M.S.R. § 480-D(1) *“The activity will not unreasonably interfere with existing scenic (and) aesthetic uses”*

MAP 01. Study Area Overview



LEGEND

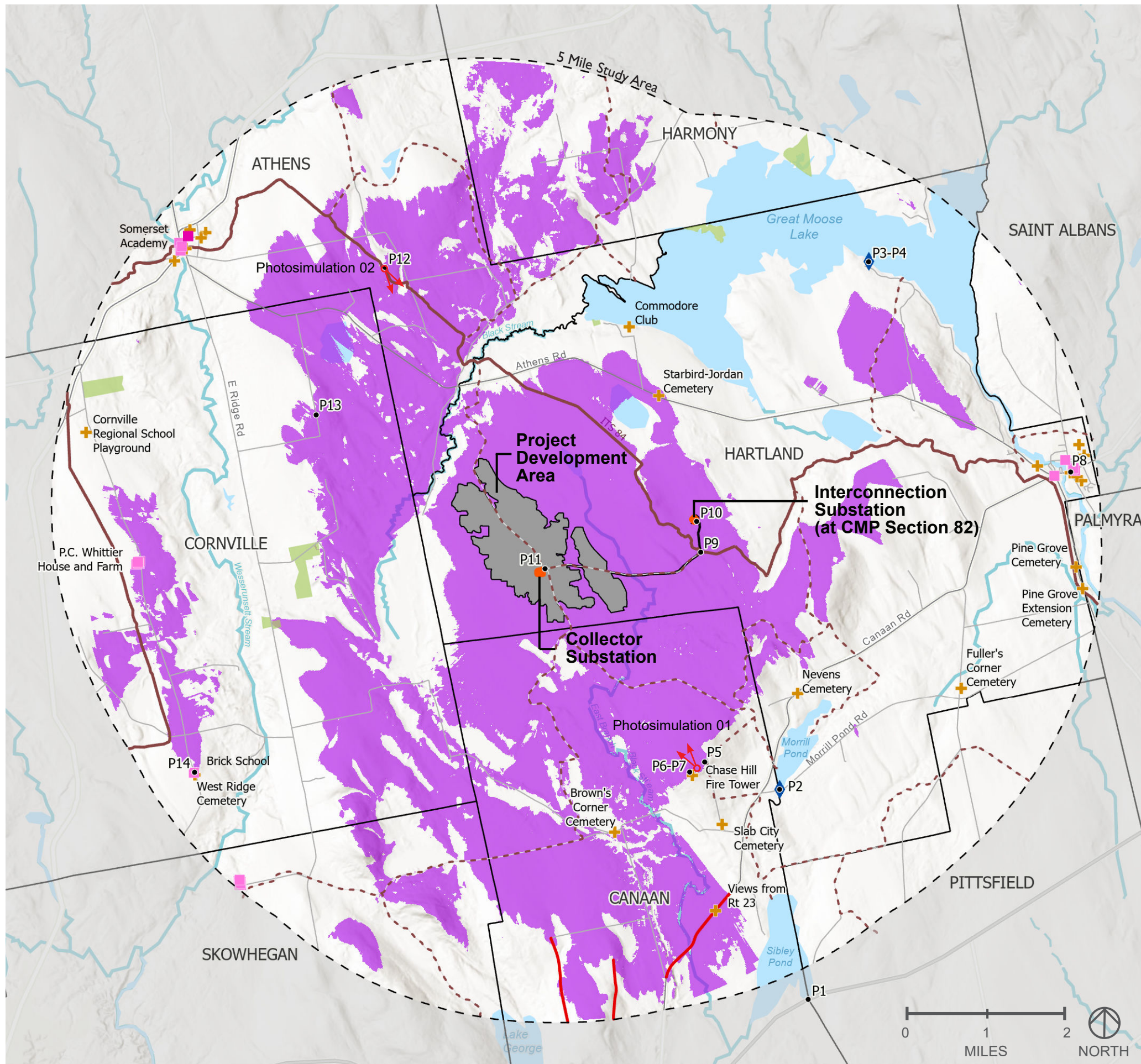
- Municipal Boundary
- Project Data**
- Project Study Area (5 mi)
- Project Development Area
- Proposed Project Substations
- P# Study Area Photo Location
- Photosimulation Location
- Conservation Areas**
- Private Conserved Land
- Historic Resources**
- Listed NRHP Structures
- Eligible NRHP Structures
- Other Resources**
- ✚ Resource Identified by VIEWSHED
- Water Resources
- ◆ Boating Access Site
- Roads and Trails**
- Scenic Road
- Interconnected Trail System (ITS)
- Local Snowmobile Trail

MAP NOTES

Map shows the extent and context of the 5-Mile Study Area, identified scenic and recreational resources, photograph locations, and photosimulation locations.

**HARTLAND
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PROJECT**

VIEWSHED



MAP 02. Viewshed Analysis Based On Topography Only

(DTM Based Analysis)

LEGEND

- Municipal Boundary
- Project Data**
- Project Study Area (5 mi)
- Project Development Area
- Proposed Project Substations
- P# Study Area Photo Location
- Photosimulation Location
- Conservation Areas**
- Private Conserved Land
- Historic Resources**
- Listed NRHP Structures
- Eligible NRHP Structures
- Other Resources**
- + Resource Identified by VIEWSHED
- Water Resources
- ◆ Boating Access Site
- Roads and Trails**
- Scenic Road
- Interconnected Trail System (ITS)
- Local Snowmobile Trail
- Viewshed Analysis**
- Potential Visibility Based On Topography Only

MAP NOTES

Map shows the potential visibility of Project components within the Study Area based on the screening effects of topography only.

The analysis relies on a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) processed at 3ft resolution from first return LIDAR data acquired from the USGS National Map.

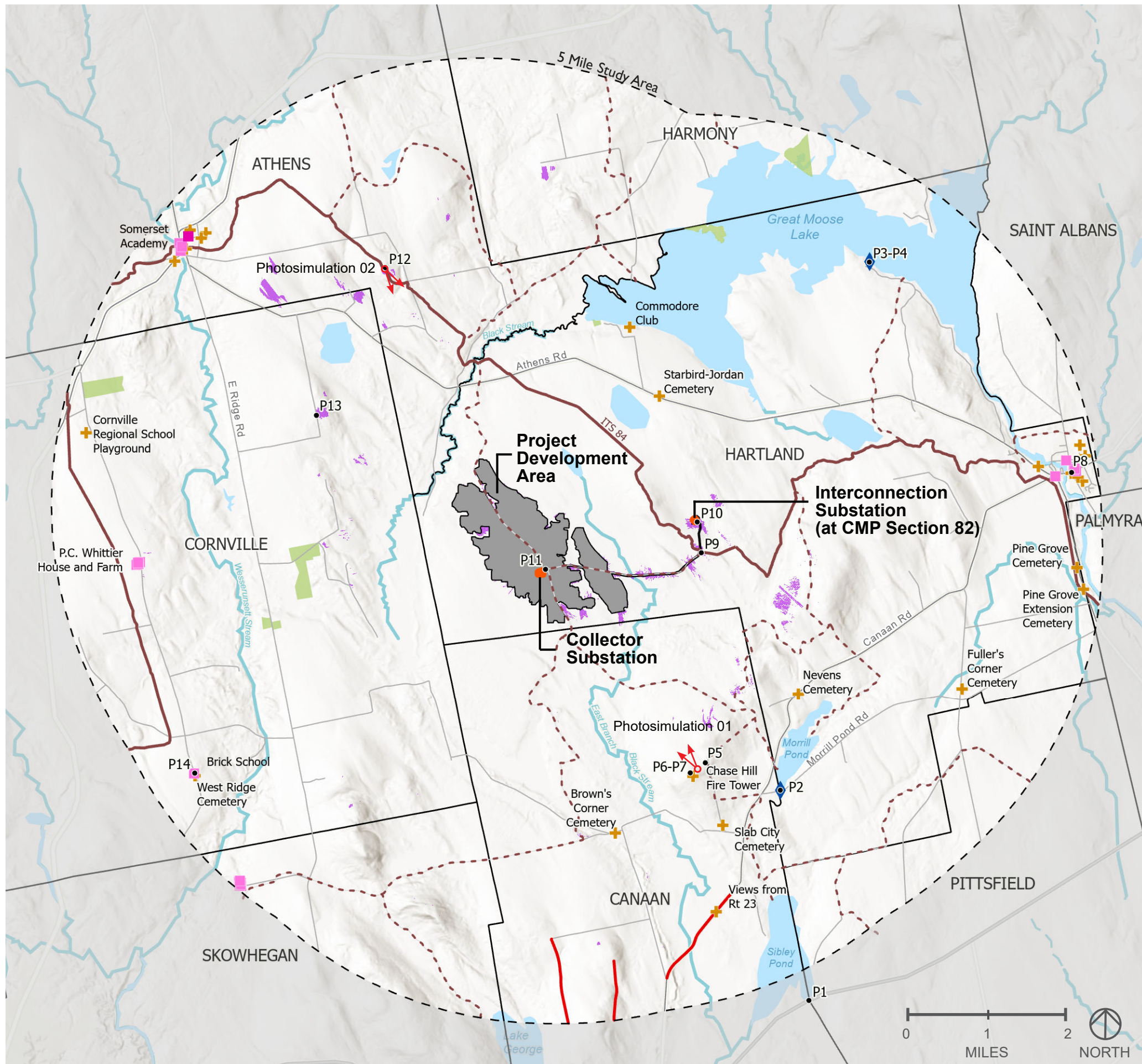
The viewshed represents where a viewer, with an eye level of 5ft, may see the top of a 15ft solar panel, 50ft generator lead line pole, or 25ft substation component, without the screening effect of surface data (vegetation and structures).

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MAP 03. Viewshed Analysis Based On Topography & Surface Data

(DTM + DSM Based Analysis)



LEGEND

- Municipal Boundary
- Project Study Area (5 mi)
- Project Development Area
- Proposed Project Substations
- P# Study Area Photo Location
- Photosimulation Location
- Conservation Areas**
- Private Conserved Land
- Historic Resources**
- Listed NRHP Structures
- Eligible NRHP Structures
- Other Resources**
- Resource Identified by VIEWSHED
- Water Resources
- ◆ Boating Access Site
- Roads and Trails**
- Scenic Road
- Interconnected Trail System (ITS)
- Local Snowmobile Trail
- Viewshed Analysis**
- Potential Visibility Based On Topography & Surface Data

MAP NOTES

Map shows the potential visibility of Project components within the Study Area based on the screening effects of topography and surface features (structures and vegetation).

The analysis relies on a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and a Digital Surface Model (DSM), processed at 3ft resolution from first return LIDAR data acquired from the USGS National Map.

The viewshed represents where a viewer, with an eye level of 5ft, may see the top of a 15ft solar panel, 50ft generator lead line pole, or 25ft substation component, accounting for the screening effect of both topography and surface features.

HARTLAND SOLAR PROJECT

VIEWSHED

P01. Chase Hill Fire Tower

Canaan, ME

PANORAMIC PHOTOSIMULATION



CONTEXT MAP



LOCATION MAP



VIEWPOINT

Panoramic view looking North-Northwest from the observation deck on the Chase Hill Fire Tower in Canaan.

PROJECT VIEW

Size Of Project Area	1,031 Acres
Distance to Project	2.2 Miles
Visible Project Array Horizontal Field of View (HFOV)	24.4°

NOTE: Project collector substation shown in photosimulation is based on preliminary design information provided by the Applicant.

IMAGE DATA

Location Coordinates	44.8293450°N -69.5451180°W
Date	09/01/2023
Time	11:01am
Viewer Elevation	822 ft
Direction Of View	North-Northwest
Focal Length	50mm
Camera Model	NIKON D750
Image Resolution	300 ppi
Weather Conditions	Clear

PHOTOSIMULATION 01

Chase Hill Fire Tower
Canaan, ME

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VIEWSHED

P01. Chase Hill Fire Tower

Canaan, ME

EXISTING CONDITIONS



NORMAL VIEW
EXISTING
CONDITIONS

P01
**Chase Hill
Fire Tower**
Canaan, ME

VIEW NOTE

To replicate actual view: View on screen from a distance equal to 1.5 times the image width, or print on 11x17 inch (tabloid) paper and hold page 21 inches from eye.

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P01. Chase Hill Fire Tower

Canaan, ME

PHOTOSIMULATION



NORMAL VIEW
PHOTOSIMULATION

P01
**Chase Hill
Fire Tower**
Canaan, ME

VIEW NOTE

To replicate actual view: View on screen from a distance equal to 1.5 times the image width, or print on 11x17 inch (tabloid) paper and hold page 21 inches from eye.

DATA NOTE

Project collector substation shown in photosimulation is based on preliminary design information provided by the Applicant.

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P02. Interconnected Trail System 84 (ITS 84)

Athens, ME

PANORAMIC PHOTOSIMULATION



CONTEXT MAP



LOCATION MAP



VIEWPOINT

Panoramic view looking South-Southeast from ITS 84 in Athens.

PROJECT VIEW

Size Of Project Area	1,031 Acres
Distance to Project	3.5 Miles
Project Array Horizontal Field of View (HFOV)	5°

IMAGE DATA

Location Coordinates	44.9204085°N -69.6209226°W
Date	09/01/2023
Time	2:03pm
Viewer Elevation	694 ft
Direction Of View	South-Southeast
Focal Length	50mm
Camera Model	NIKON D750
Image Resolution	300 ppi
Weather Conditions	Clear

PHOTOSIMULATION 02

ITS 84
Athens, ME

**HARTLAND
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VIEWSHED

P02. Interconnected Trail System 84 (ITS 84)

Athens, ME

EXISTING CONDITIONS



NORMAL VIEW
EXISTING
CONDITIONS

P02
ITS 84

Athens, ME

VIEW NOTE

To replicate actual view: View on screen from a distance equal to 1.5 times the image width, or print on 11x17 inch (tabloid) paper and hold page 21 inches from eye.

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VIEWSHED

P02. Interconnected Trail System 84 (ITS 84)

Athens, ME

PHOTOSIMULATION



NORMAL VIEW
PHOTOSIMULATION

P02
ITS 84

Athens, ME

VIEW NOTE

To replicate actual view: View on screen from a distance equal to 1.5 times the image width, or print on 11x17 inch (tabloid) paper and hold page 21 inches from eye.

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P1 - View looking northwest from Route 2 toward Sibley Pond in Canaan. Views from the Route 2 bridge over Sibley Pond are considered scenic in the *Canaan Comprehensive Plan*. The Project will not be visible from this location or anywhere on the pond due to intervening terrain and vegetation.



P2 - View looking north from the public boat launch on Morrill Pond in Hartland. The Project will not be visible from this location or anywhere on the pond due to intervening terrain and vegetation.



P3 - View looking northeast from the Great Moose Lake Boat Ramp parking lot in Hartland. The water access location is managed by the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry. The Project will not be visible from this location or anywhere on Great Moose Lake due to intervening terrain and vegetation.



P4 - View looking north from the Great Moose Lake Boat Ramp in Hartland. The lake is an important scenic and recreational resource in Hartland and surrounding communities. The Project will not be visible from this location or anywhere on the lake due to intervening terrain and vegetation.



P5 - View looking west from the access road off of Chase Hill Road in Canaan. The road allows access to hikers and motorists visiting Chase Hill Fire Tower.



P6 - View looking south toward the Chase Hill Fire Tower at the summit of Chase Hill. The tower is approximately 47 feet in height and allows for 360° views of the surrounding area from the top observation deck.



P7 - Panoramic view looking west-northwest toward the Project area from the top of the Chase Hill Fire Tower in Canaan. The Project will be visible looking north from this location at a distance of approximately 2.4 miles. See Photosimulation 1 in Attachment 2.



P8 - View looking west from Main Street in Downtown Hartland. The Project will not be visible from this location or anywhere in the downtown village area due to intervening structures, terrain, and vegetation.



P9 - View looking west from Burrill Woods Road within the Project Development Area in Hartland. ITS 84 crosses the road at this location as it traverses north towards Athens. The proposed wooden interconnection structures will be visible along the left side of the road from this viewpoint. The solar arrays will not be visible from this viewpoint.



P10 - View looking northwest toward the easternmost interconnection substation site within the Project Development Area in Hartland. The site is a mix of recent timber harvesting activity and regenerating forest cover.



P11 - View looking west from Burrill Woods Road toward the westernmost substation site located centrally within the Project Development Area in Hartland. The collector substation will be visible on the left side of the road from this viewpoint.



P12 - View looking southeast from the ITS 84 trail route within the CMP transmission corridor in Athens. The Project will be visible from this location at distances of approximately 3 to 4 miles. See Photosimulation 2 in Attachment 2.



P13 - View looking southeast from Waite Hill Road in Cornville toward the proposed Project. The Project will be visible from this location at a distance of approximately 2.5 miles.



P14 - View looking northwest toward the Brick School in Cornville. The structure serves as the home of the Cornville Historical Society and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Project will not be visible from the structure or anywhere on the grounds due to intervening terrain, vegetation, and structures.