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Welcome to our Information Day for Vale of Leven Wind Farm

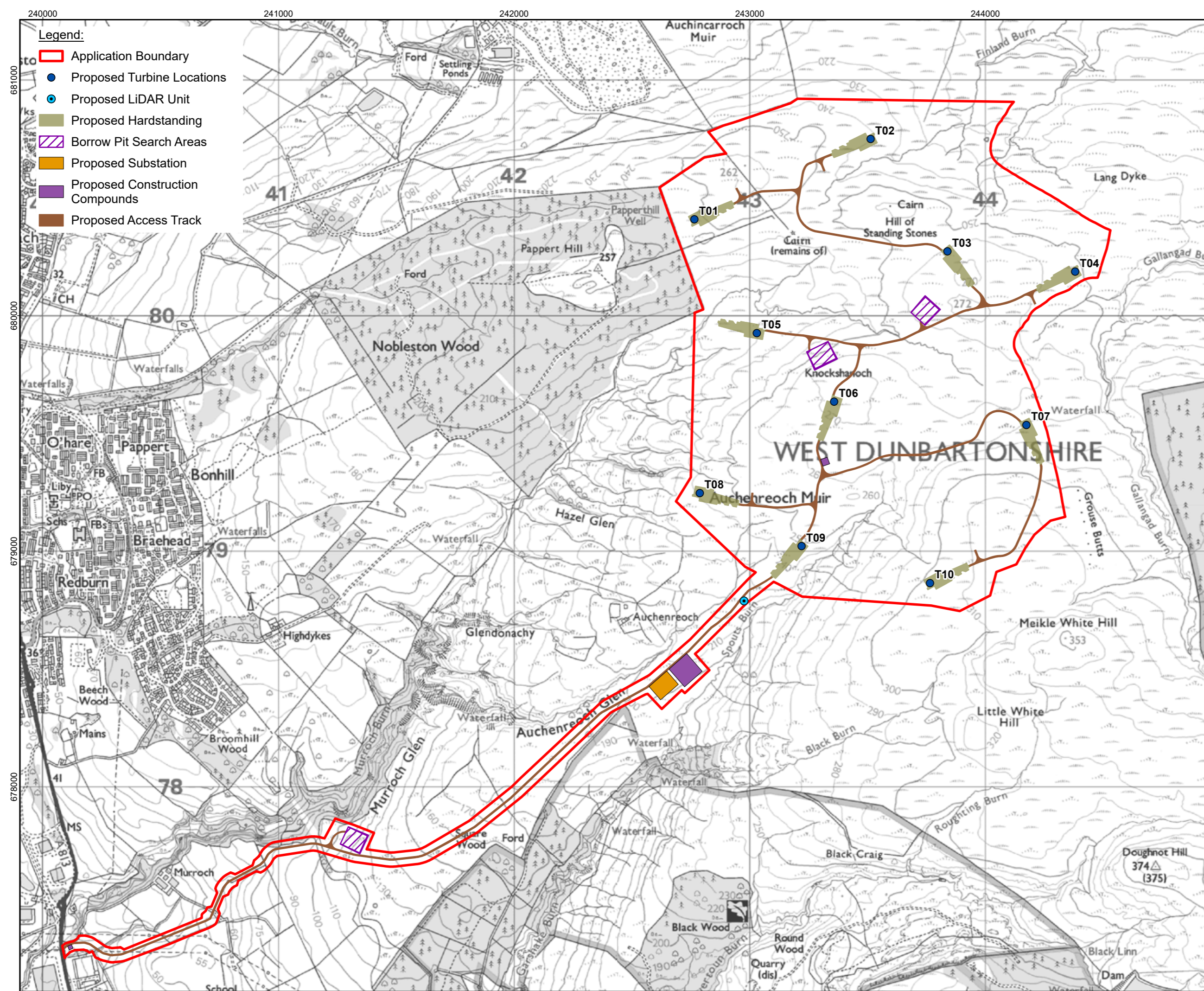
Welcome to the Information Day for the proposed Vale of Leven Wind Farm development, located in the Kilpatrick Hills, northeast of Bonhill, West Dunbartonshire.

Vale of Leven Wind Farm Limited (“the applicant”) has submitted an application for consent for the proposed development of Vale of Leven Wind Farm (the “proposed development”).

What has changed since the last public consultation event?

Since the public consultation events in October 2022 and March 2023, we have considered public feedback, carried out further studies for the Proposed Development and submitted the application documentation. Thank you for attending today and please take some time to review the application documents and ask team members questions on the development. There is also information on how to make representations on the development.

Figure below is provided in the EIA application as Figure 2.5.





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Climate emergency

We are facing a climate crisis that is being caused, in part, by the use of fossil fuels. Although Scotland produces almost 100% of its electricity from renewable sources, we need to electrify transport and heating and move away from fossil fuels.

This means we require more renewable energy sources to provide renewable electricity and decarbonise our transport and heating by, for example, moving away from petrol and diesel cars, and gas boilers.

The Scottish Government has declared a Climate Emergency and has set an overall ambition of 20 GW of installed onshore wind capacity in Scotland by 2030. Scotland and the rest of the UK have legally binding targets to reach net zero and new onshore wind development will play a pivotal role in meeting these.

Project contribution

Vale of Leven Wind Farm has the potential to make an important contribution to the decarbonisation of our electricity system: the project could produce enough energy to power the equivalent of 52,092 homes.

Energy security

Onshore wind is the cheapest form of renewable energy and Scotland has some of the best wind resource in Europe.

With the cost of living and energy prices rising, the question is often asked, why are energy bills increasing if onshore wind is the cheapest form of electricity generation? This is due to the 'merit order' that is used when every generation type is available to meet demand. In this, technologies are ranked to determine which is brought into the grid first. Fossil fuel generation has a high marginal cost (the change in the total cost of producing an additional quantity); however, the marginal cost for renewables is almost zero. Therefore, when they are available, renewables are always chosen for the grid first because they are the cheapest to run, but the electricity price reflects the higher marginal cost of gas when this is needed for the grid.

The Office of National Statistics states that gas is used to fuel about a third of the UK's electricity generation, so rising gas prices have, in turn, led to rising electricity prices.



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The proposed development

The Vale of Leven Wind Farm development is a joint venture between Coriolis Energy and ESB.

Coriolis Energy is a specialist independent wind farm development company operating throughout the UK. Since its inception, Coriolis Energy has delivered more than 100MW of operational onshore wind farms, with a further 1,500MW in development.

ESB, Ireland's part state-owned electricity utility company, is a leading independent power generator in the UK. ESB has offices in Glasgow and is heavily involved in onshore wind, offshore wind, electric vehicle infrastructure and renewable heating systems, such as the low-carbon heating and cooling system it installed in the V&A Dundee.

ESB works in partnership with Coriolis Energy. Coriolis Energy identifies and works on the development of wind farm proposals and ESB constructs and operates those wind farms.

The proposed development

Coriolis Energy and ESB want to build a wind farm with up to 10 turbines that will aim to deliver generation of 70MW.

The proposed turbines will reach a blade tip height of up to 250m a blade length of approx. 85m, with each turbine expected to generate roughly 7MW.

The plans include providing battery storage capacity to maximise the use of the grid connection and help balance the national electricity transmission grid.

Construction and access

- Access to the site for vehicles delivering both construction materials and turbine components, such as tower sections and blades, is proposed via Murroch Farm to the south-west of the site. A new access road would be constructed.
- Three on site construction compounds, new access tracks and watercourse crossings will be required to enable wind farm construction.
- Watercourse crossings will be designed in accordance with Scottish Government best practice and Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) guidelines to enable the continued passage of fish and other wildlife.
- Crushed stone will be used to construct new tracks, lay turbine foundations and create temporary hardstanding areas. Geotechnical surveys have confirmed that stone can be won on site.

The wind farm site

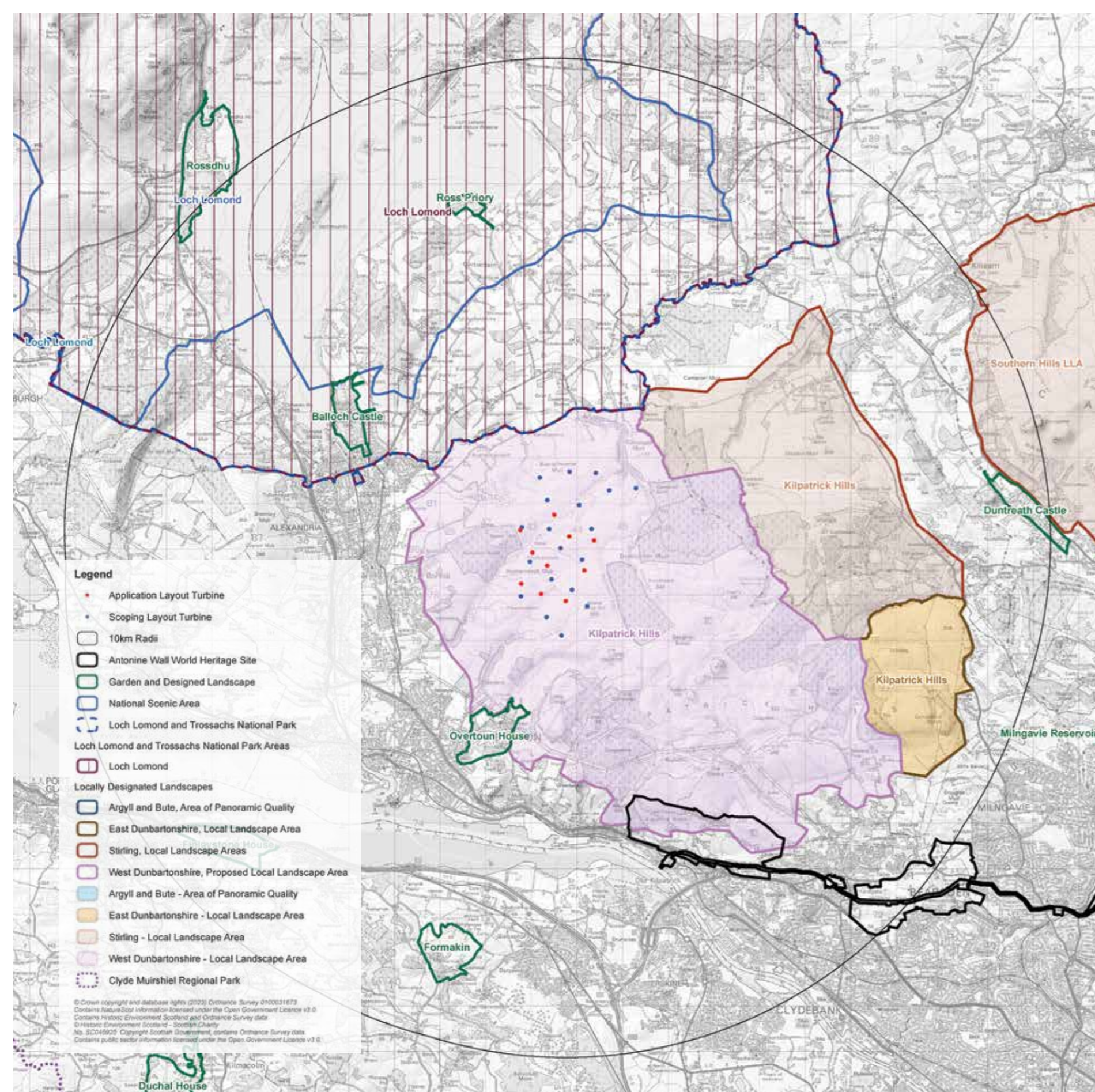
The Vale of Leven Wind Farm site lies within the north-western part of the Kilpatrick Hills.

The landscape of the Kilpatrick Hills is large-scale and upland with simple landform and landscape patterns. The hills form an elevated plateau that is punctuated by several more distinctive hill landforms (such as Duncolm) and drops steeply to the south, west and east, with a gentler slope to the north.

The landscape is generally undeveloped and relatively inaccessible but does have internal influences of development (such as the Auchencarroch recycling works), as well as gaining human influences from the extensive surrounding urban and industrial areas.

The Site lies within the Kilpatrick Hills Local Landscape Area (LLA), which is a regionally-important area of landscape. Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park (the National Park) and the Loch Lomond National Scenic Area (NSA) both lie to the north of the Site. The Site is outwith both of these designated areas, with the nearest turbine in the Application Layout lying approximately 1.9km away from the National Park boundary and 3.7km away from the NSA boundary. These designations, along with others that lie within a 10km radius of the Site, are shown on the figure (below).

While the Kilpatrick Hills are relatively undeveloped, there are a number of locations in the surrounding area from where people may gain views of the Proposed Development

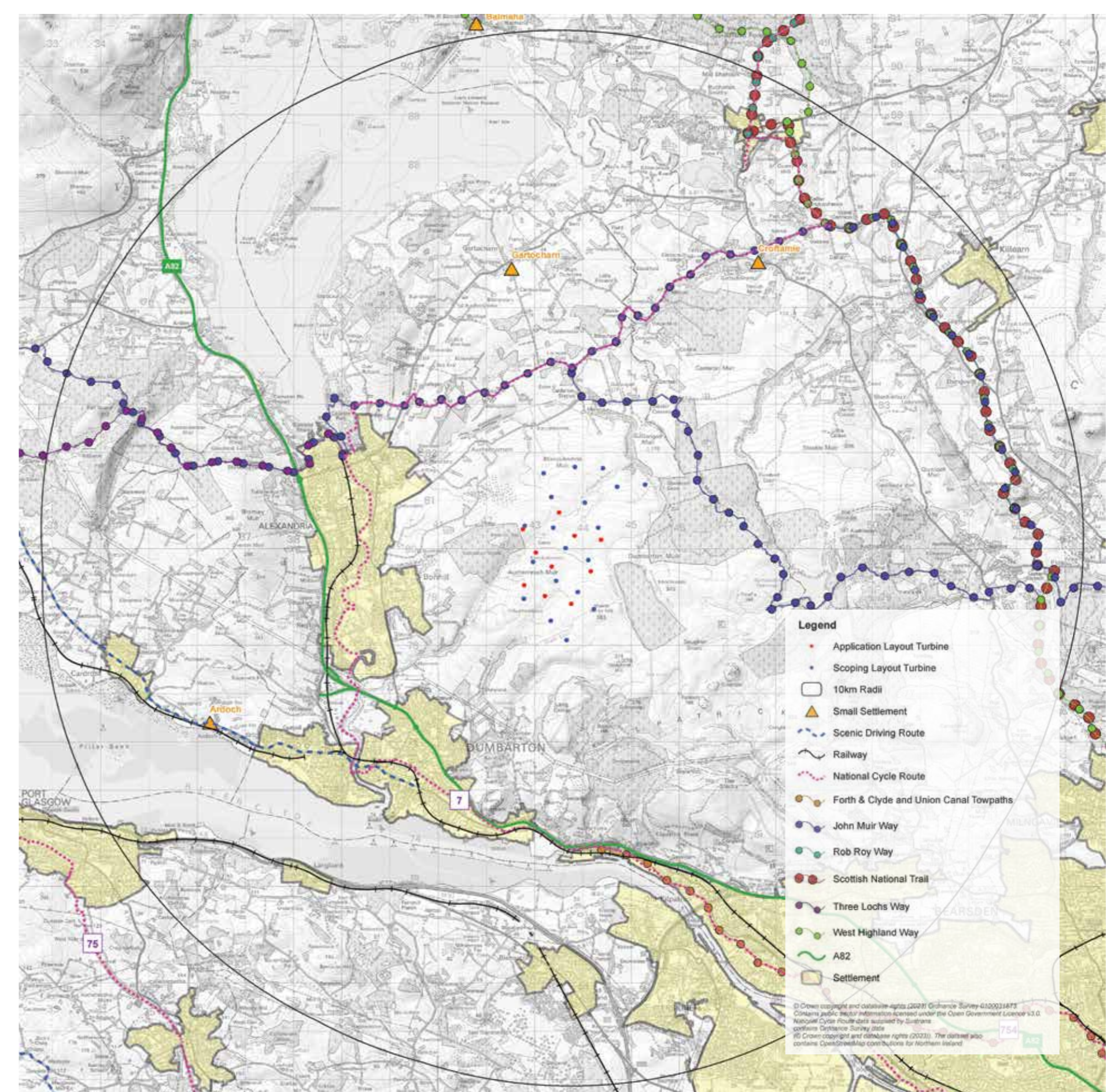


Landscape planning designations

These include:

- **Settlements** (e.g. the closer proximity settlements of Dumbarton and Vale of Leven, settlements to the south of the Clyde such as Langbank and Port Glasgow, and smaller settlements around Loch Lomond such as Balmaha, Drymen, Gartocharn and Luss)
- **Roads** (e.g. the A82, A811, A813)
- **Long-distance walking/recreational routes** (e.g. the West Highland Way, the John Muir Way, waterborne routes on Loch Lomond, and National Cycle Route 7)
- **Walking destinations** (e.g. Conic Hill, Ben Lomond, Dumgoyne Hill, Duncryne Hill, The Whangie, the Kilpatrick Hills and the Luss Hills)
- **Visitor attractions** (e.g. Balmaha, Dumbarton Rock, Finlaystone Estate, Luss, and the waterbody of Loch Lomond and its islands).

The settlements and recreational routes that lie within a 10km radius of the Site are shown on the figure (below).



Principal visual receptors

The wind farm layout

The design of the Proposed Development has evolved through various stages.

The two key layouts are:

- **Scoping Layout:** 19 turbines with a maximum height to blade tip of 200m
- **Application Layout:** 10 turbines with a maximum height of 250m.

These two layouts are shown on the plans on this board, with the Scoping Layout shown in blue and the Application Layout shown in red.

The 19 turbines in the Scoping Layout were distributed right across the Site and were the maximum number of turbines that could be fitted onto the Site within constraints such as watercourses and steep slopes.

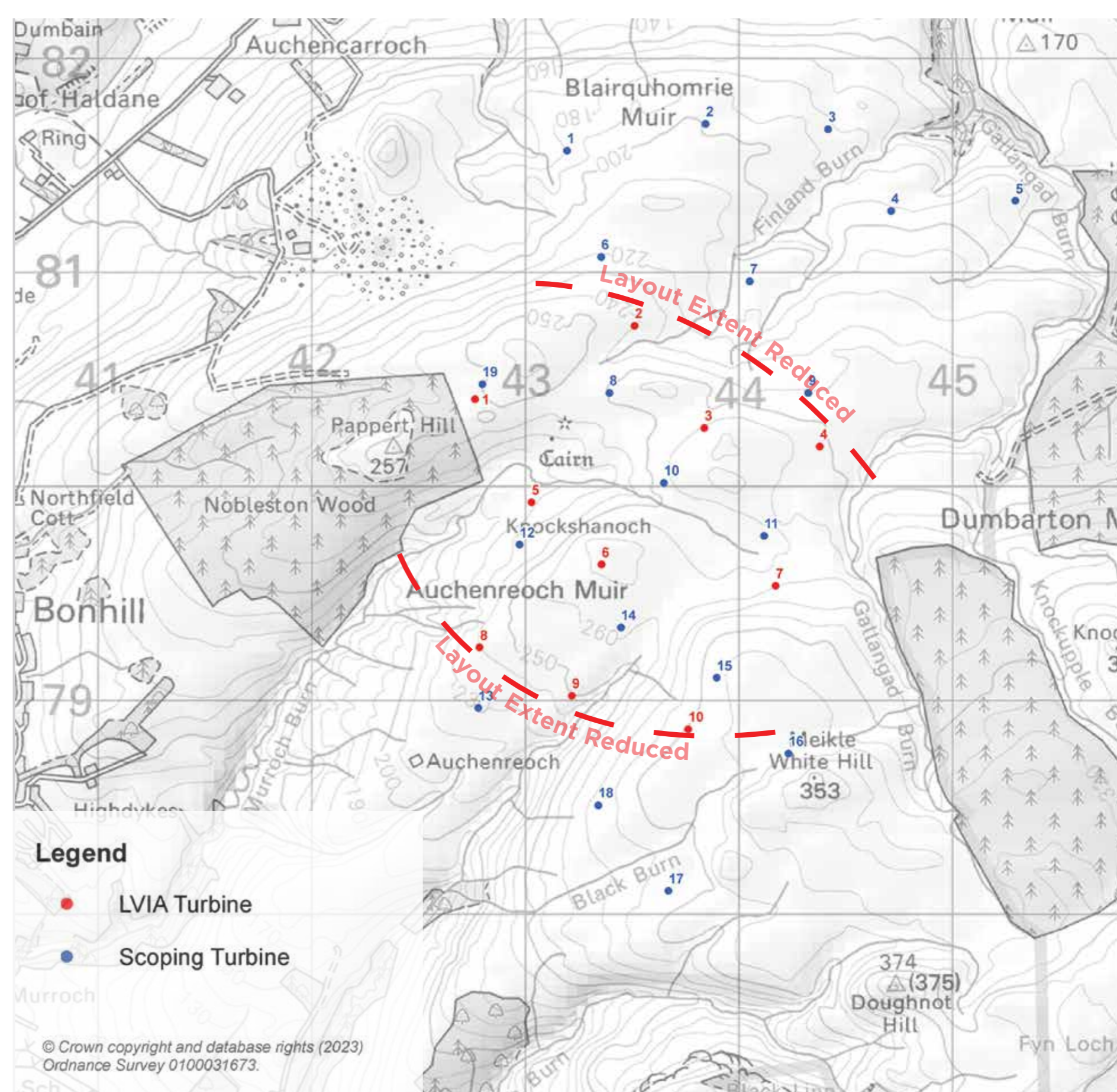
When the appearance of the Scoping Layout was reviewed, it became apparent that the distribution of turbines across the Site led to a development that extended widely across many views, with wide variations in the ground levels of the turbine bases. The arrangement of turbines also led to eye-catching clustering and overlapping of turbines in some views, with gaps appearing between groups of turbines.

As a result, a layout review was carried out with the objective of improving the appearance of the Proposed Development and its fit in the landscape setting. This resulted in the following changes to the layout:

- **Removal of turbines from the northern part of the Site;**
 - to reduce the extent of the wind farm across almost all views
 - to increase the distance of the wind farm from residential properties
 - to increase the distance of the wind farm from sensitive features such as the National Park, Loch Lomond NSA, West Highland Way, John Muir Way and National Cycle Route 7
 - to remove turbines from the part of the Site that has the lowest landform elevation.
- **Removal of turbines from the southern part of the Site;**
 - to remove the most prominent turbines, located on the highest landform
 - to reduce the extent of the wind farm across a number of views
 - to increase the distance of the wind farm from important locations, including Overtoun House, Dumbarton Rock and settlements to the south of the Clyde.

- **Rationalisation of turbines in the central part of the Site;**
 - to reduce clustering and overlapping of turbines
 - to increase the distance of turbines from sensitive locations around the Site
 - to create a compact, balanced and cohesive array of turbines
 - to ensure relatively uniform ground levels of the turbine bases.

The final Application Layout comprises 10 turbines with a tip height of 250m (the maximum height when the turbine is upright). The Site is considered to have the ability to accommodate turbines of this scale, particularly with the reduction in turbine numbers from 19 to 10.



Layout extent

Residential visual impact assessment

Residential properties that lie in the vicinity of the Site are considered to be highly sensitive to visibility of the Proposed Development, and views gained from properties have been an important consideration in the design iteration of the Proposed Development.

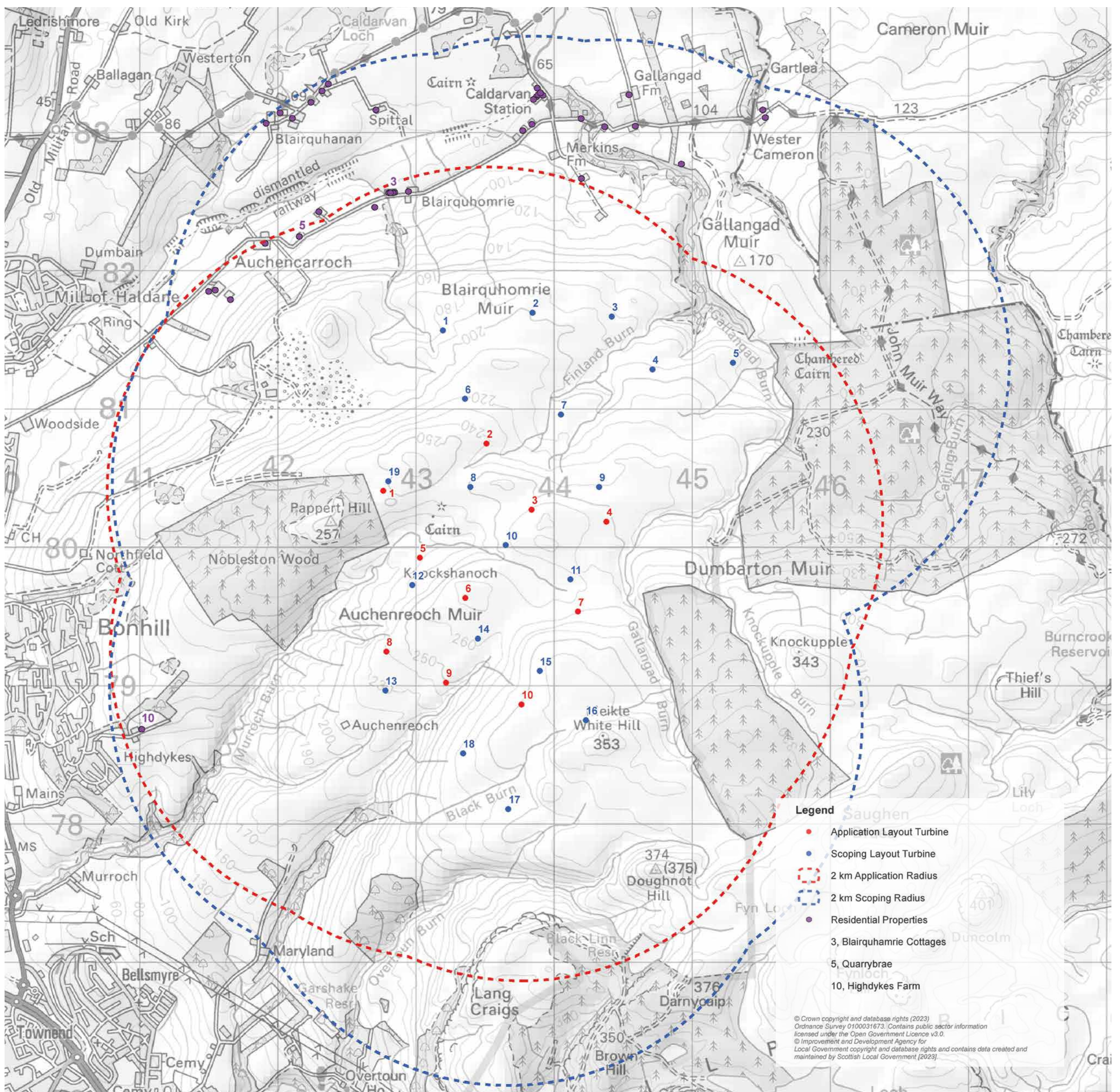
A Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) has been undertaken as a specific aspect of the visual context to the Proposed Development.

Guidance produced by the Landscape Institute (2019) indicates that it is relevant to consider the effects that the Proposed Development may have on views from residential

properties that lie within a 2km radius of the nearest turbine in the Proposed Development.

The figure shows the location of residential properties that lie within a 2km radius of the Scoping Layout and the Application Layout. This shows that the number of properties within a 2km radius of the nearest turbine has dropped considerably:

- **Scoping Layout:** 34 properties
- **Application Layout:** 12 properties.





Ecology

The scope of the ecological assessment and baseline conditions were determined through a combination of desk study, targeted surveys and consultation with relevant nature conservation organisations.

The assessment was based on best-practice guidance including the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management's (CIEEM) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland

The proposed Site comprises primarily open upland habitats, with blanket bog and marshy grassland predominant and accounting for over 73% of the Application Boundary area. The remaining area is made up of smaller proportions of many other habitat types such as wet dwarf shrub heath, wet modified bog, acid grassland, flushes and bracken, amongst others.

The following Important Ecological Features (IEFs) were taken forward to the assessment stage: ancient woodland, blanket bog and wet modified bog, and bat activity.

The assessment concluded that the most tangible effect during construction of the Proposed Development on ancient woodland and bog would be direct habitat loss due to the construction of infrastructure, in addition to some potential indirect drainage effects for blanket bog/wet modified bog. In regards to bat activity, it was concluded that effects of collision risk would be not significant.

No significant decommissioning or cumulative effects were identified.

The Proposed Development has been designed to minimise impacts on important habitats, peatland and protected species. This process, combined with further commitments to certain mitigation measures pre-construction, during construction, and during operation allowed potential effects on several habitats and species present to be scoped-out of the assessment.

Ornithology

In order to determine baseline conditions to inform the ornithology impact assessment, field surveys were undertaken following NatureScot guidance between March 2019 to August 2022.

Data collected between September 2008 to August 2009 for the Merkins Windfarm Environmental Statement was also considered as part of the baseline for the Proposed Development.

Three Important Ornithological Features (IOFs) were taken forward for assessment, due to potential for significant effects from the Proposed Development: osprey, goshawk and black grouse. The Endrick Mouth and Islands SSSI was scoped in due to potential connectivity with the Proposed Development, and the integrity of Loch Lomond Special Protection Area (SPA) and Loch Lomond Ramsar site were also assessed, but no significant effects were concluded for any of them.

The design process for the Proposed Development identified at an early stage the potential for IOFs to be disturbed during construction, and so efforts were made to avoid locating infrastructure close to important habitats. The following embedded mitigation is integral to the final layout:

- Locating infrastructure at least 500m from any known nest site of a Schedule 1 breeding species
- Locating wind turbines at least 500m from any known black grouse lekking location.

Pre-construction surveys and restriction measures are proposed within a Breeding Bird Protection Plan (BBPP) which would avoid disturbance to any lekking or breeding birds, should pre-construction surveys record them within 750m of planned construction activities, including the construction compound.



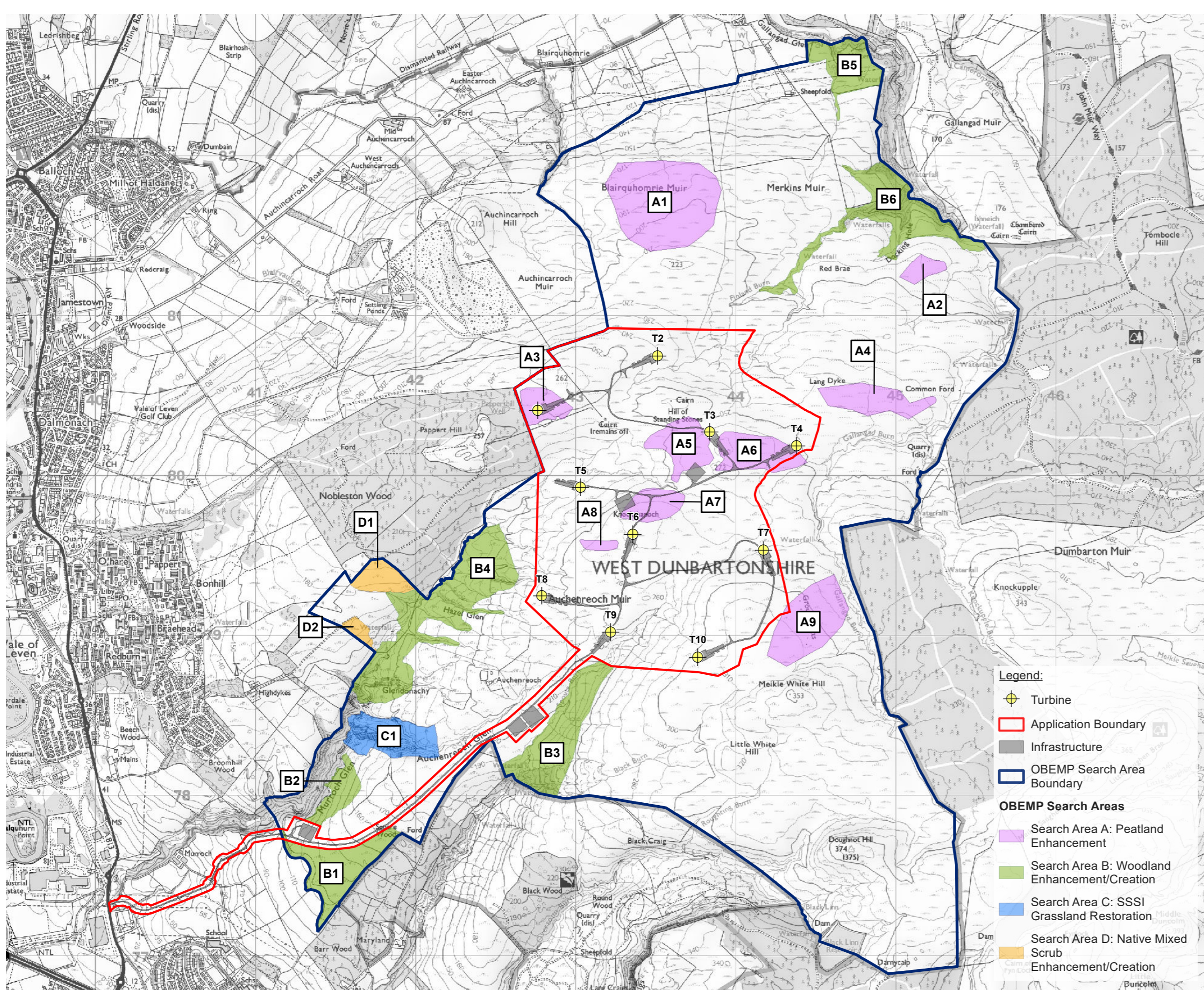
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Biodiversity net gain, enhancement, restoration and habitat creation

Enhancement, restoration and creation of habitats through the delivery of a Biodiversity Environmental Management Plan (BEMP) would reduce effects on habitats even further.

The Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (OBEMP) includes provisions for the protection, maintenance, restoration and/or enhancement of bog habitats locally, and also for the respective qualifying habitats within Auchenroch Glen Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Furthermore, it would deliver native broadleaved and mixed scrub enhancement, creation and expansion to enhance the existing broadleaved woodland and the assisted regeneration of ancient woodland areas locally, with the aim also to increase woodland connectivity and join up fragmented stands locally. The OBEMP also aims to deliver native hedgerow creation. The Proposed Development provides an opportunity for the creation and enhancement of habitats; post construction, the net gain for biodiversity is 13.3% over and above the baseline and pre-development value with beneficial effects likely in the longer term.



Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (OBEMP) Area

Geology, hydrology, hydrogeology and peat

A comprehensive desk-based assessment was undertaken to characterise the site geology, hydrology and hydrogeology, and the findings were then verified by a programme of site inspection and investigation.

The desk study, field investigation and feedback from consultees (including WDC, Scottish Water, NatureScot and SEPA) were used to identify potential receptors, which were then taken forward and assessed in the EIA.

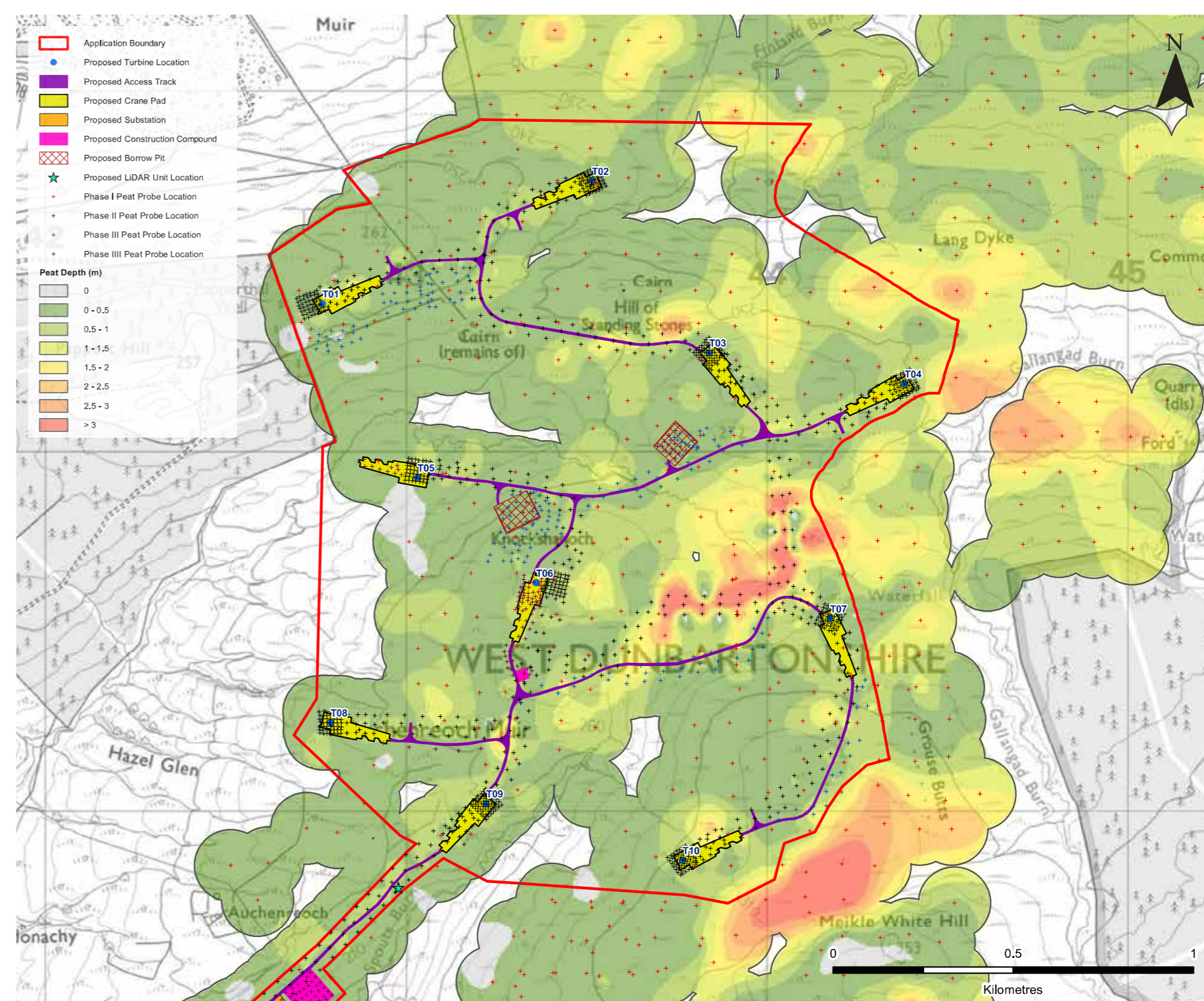
Further consultation was undertaken with regard to the potential presence of Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems, peat depths and watercourse buffers. Further consultation was also undertaken with Scottish Water to ensure potential impacts on their interests were appropriately assessed.

There are no designated sites within the site boundary. The Auchenreoch Glen SSSI lies west of the site boundary and is designated for its lowland calcareous grassland, springs and flushes. Dumbarton Moss SSSI lies east of the site boundary and is designated for its blanket and raised bog habitats.

There are areas of peat within the site. A comprehensive programme of peat depth probing has been completed to delineate these and the site design has avoided these where possible. Characterisation of the peat has also been undertaken by a programme of augering in consultation with the project ecologists, to complete a peatland condition assessment.

The presence of Private Water Supplies has been confirmed and it has been shown that there are none at risk from the Proposed Development.

The assessment has shown, subject to the adoption of best-practice construction techniques, there would be no likely significant effects on soils (inc. peat), geology, or water (hydrology or hydrogeology) including Scottish Water infrastructure, and the qualifying interests of Auchenreoch Glen SSSI and Dumbarton Moss SSSI during construction and operation of the Proposed Development.



Peat depth

Cultural heritage and archaeology

A desk-based assessment was undertaken to identify known heritage assets and the potential for currently unrecorded assets within the Proposed Development site and proposed access route which may be impacted by the Proposed Development.

In addition, a 'stage 1' assessment has identified assets in the wider landscape that may be affected. A final list of receptors was agreed with Historic Environment Scotland and taken forward for assessment as part of the EIA.

The assessment considered potential direct physical impacts on heritage assets related to construction of the Proposed Development, indirect impacts that could adversely affect the preservation of heritage assets, and any impacts on the setting of a heritage asset that could affect its cultural significance.

A programme of archaeological mitigation relating to the assets, which would be physically impacted is proposed along with a watching brief over ground-breaking works in areas of archaeological potential. These works will be agreed with West of Scotland Archaeology Service, the archaeological advisors to West Dunbartonshire Council.

Thirteen heritage assets including Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, and Listed Buildings were subject to detailed setting assessment.

No significant cumulative or residual effects arising from the Proposed Development are identified or predicted.

Transport and access

Except for the turbine components, most traffic would be normal construction plant. Most would arrive at the site on low loaders. The operational phase is restricted to maintenance operations and is not considered to be in excess of daily traffic variation levels on the road network.

The methodology adopted in this assessment involved, among other things, assessing the existing network and transport baseline, describing the potential effects, and the mitigation measures proposed to address likely significant effects and, assessing the residual effects remaining following the implementation of mitigation (if required).

The Proposed Development will be accessed via a new simple priority junction on the A813 Stirling Road, located to the south of the access junction to Murroch Farm. The access junction will provide access to the Site for all Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AILs) associated with the turbine deliveries, as well as access for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) delivering construction materials and general Site traffic.

Construction traffic associated with the delivery of materials to the Proposed Development will approach the Site predominantly from the south, via the A813 Stirling Road.

All AIL traffic will access the Proposed Development via A813 Stirling Road from the Port of Entry at Clydebank Dock on the north of the River Clyde.

A review of the existing pedestrian and cycle facilities within the Study Area was undertaken. In the immediate vicinity of the Site, there are footways located along the western side of the A813. A pedestrian refuge island is located on the A813 Stirling Road to facilitate safe

crossing to the existing bus layby, which is located at the proposed Site access location. A combination of paths and footways, as well as crossing facilities, are provided within the wider Study Area in the vicinity of built-up areas.

It should be noted that the impacts relate solely to the peak of construction activities and that the construction period is short lived and the effects transitory in nature.

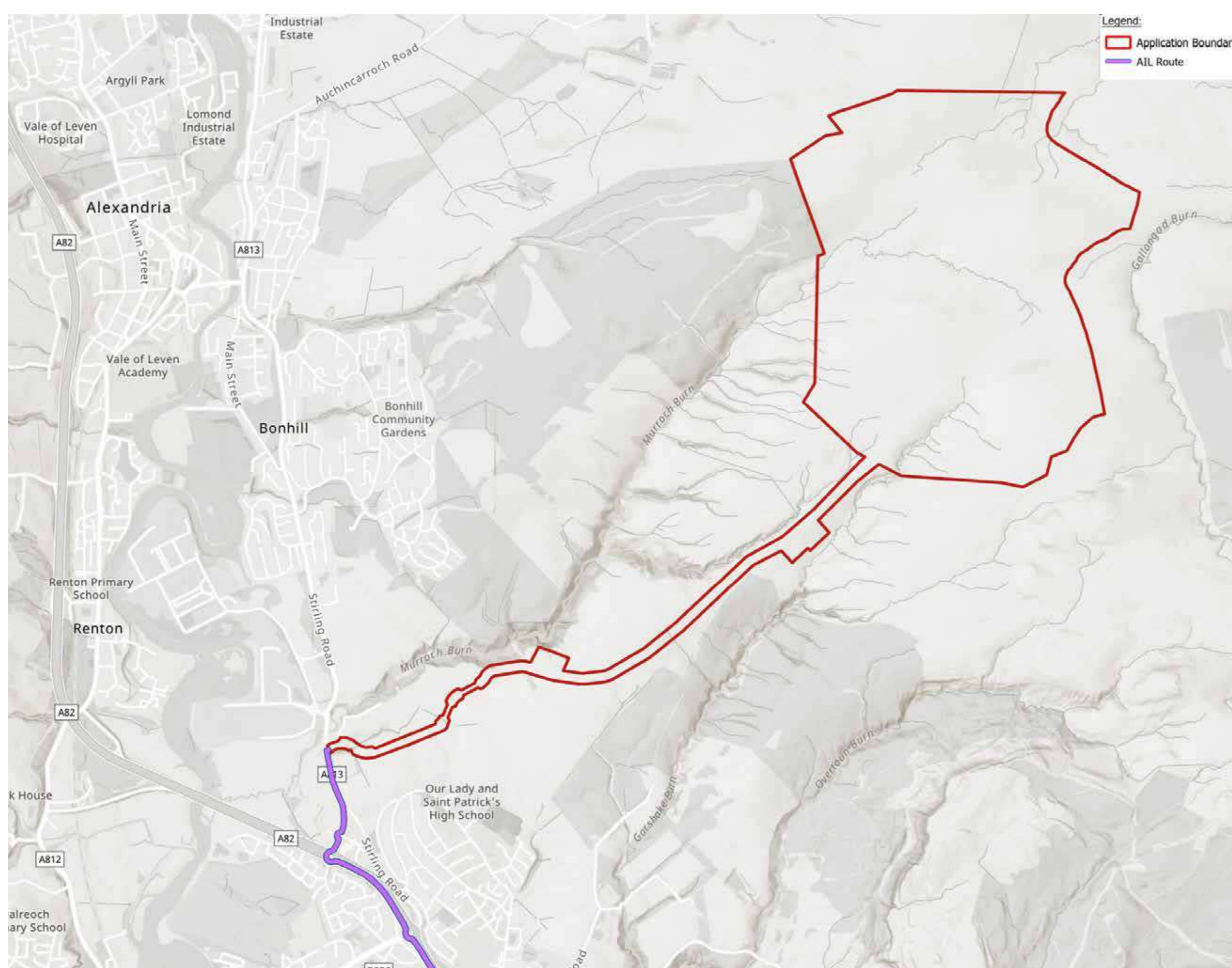
During the construction period, a project website, blog or X feed (formerly Twitter) would be regularly updated to provide the latest information relating to traffic movements associated with vehicles accessing the site. This would be agreed with West Dunbartonshire Council.

The following measures will be implemented to mitigate any adverse effects of construction traffic during the construction phase:

- Construction Traffic Management Plan
- Abnormal Load Transport Management Plan
- On-site Path Management Plan
- Staff Travel Plan.

With the implementation of appropriate mitigation during construction, no significant residual effects are anticipated in respect of traffic and transport issues. The residual effects are all assessed to be slight or insignificant and as they would occur during the construction phase only, they are temporary and reversible.

To mitigate any adverse issues that could affect the public road network throughout the operational life of the site, the site entrance would be well maintained and monitored, with regular maintenance being undertaken to keep the track drainage systems fully operational and the road surface in good condition.



Proposed access route

Further key considerations

Noise and vibration

As part of the EIA, Coriolis commissioned a baseline survey to determine current noise levels at three local properties. Noise modelling results concluded that noise levels from the turbines during operation would be below the lowest thresholds applicable in the relevant national guidelines.

Aviation

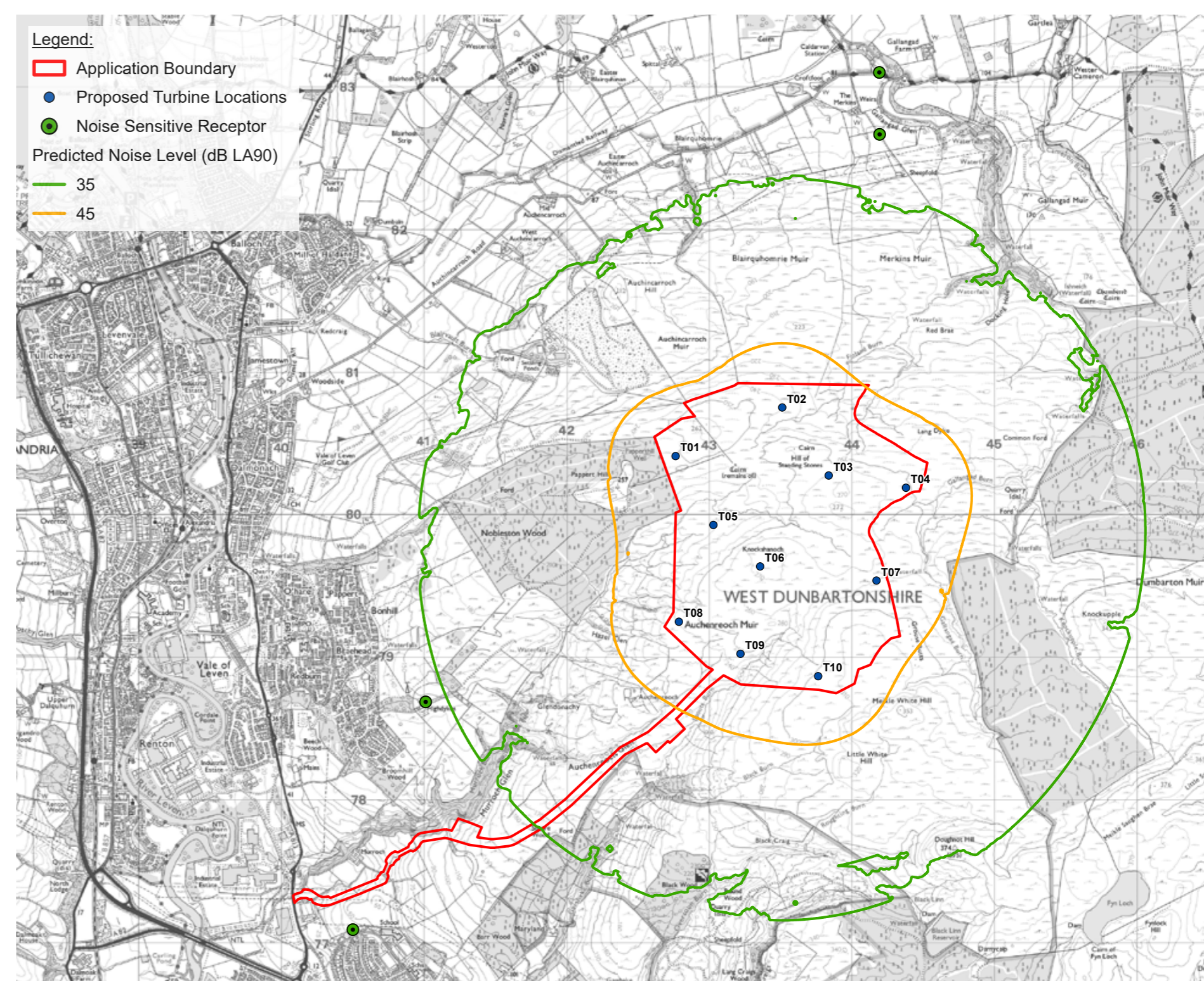
The Proposed Development lies 13km from Glasgow Airport. The principal effects identified through the EIA process relate to effects on air traffic control radar, obstacle limitation surfaces, instrument flight procedures, visual flying routes, and obstacle lighting. Other potential issues identified include the NATS En Route air traffic control radars at Lowther Hill and Cumbernauld and the Meteorological Office rainfall radar at Holehead. Discussions are ongoing with aviation stakeholders to ensure appropriate mitigation measures are in place.

Telecommunications and electromagnetic interference (EMI)

Radio waves and microwaves are used in a variety of communications. Structures such as wind turbines have potential to interfere with their reception. As part of the EIA process, consultation was undertaken with bodies that are responsible for managing and maintaining telecommunications networks. No impacts on any telecommunications assets were identified.

Shadow flicker

Shadow flicker can occur under certain combinations of geographical position and time of day when the sun passes behind the rotors of a wind turbine, casting a shadow over neighbouring properties. Rotating wind turbine blades can cause brightness levels to vary periodically at locations where they obstruct the sun's rays. As the blades rotate, the shadow flicks on and off, an effect known as shadow flicker. To undertake a shadow flicker assessment, information on the Proposed Development, the location of potential residential receptors and other parameters are included in a computer model in order to predict and quantify the impact shadow flicker may have on receptors within the vicinity of the Proposed Development. In line with the Scottish Government guidelines on shadow flicker assessments, 10 rotor diameters (1.7km) from each proposed wind turbine has



been established as the shadow flicker Study Area. The assessment identified that no residential dwellings fall within the shadow flicker Study Area and, therefore, no shadow flicker effects are anticipated on any residential receptors within the vicinity of the Proposed Development.

Forestry

The Proposed Development site is not located within woodland, but the proposed access route will pass through a small area of woodland (Barr Wood) which is categorised as Ancient Woodland.

The access track for the proposed development will impact a small area (approximately 0.06ha) of woodland, to facilitate construction of the track.

The OBEMP proposes several environmental improvement measures including the potential for up to 111ha of new native woodland, enrichment planting and the creation of deadwood habitats, using the trunks of the trees to be felled. This will significantly expand the native woodland resource locally whilst also creating new and enhancing existing forest habitat networks, all within the same land ownership as that of the wind farm.

This considerably exceeds the minimum requirement for compensatory planting and would deliver significant public benefits far outweighing the adverse impacts arising upon trees and woodland from the proposed development.

Community, business, employment and investment

If consented, the Vale of Leven Wind Farm can bring community and economic benefits to the local area while helping to meet local and national climate change targets.

Business and employment

Coriolis Energy is committed to maximising the local economic benefits of the Proposed Development and is a member of the Dunbartonshire Chamber of Commerce.

Coriolis Energy would like to hear from businesses across the West Dunbartonshire area and Scotland to ensure that it can fully consider the skills and services of local people and suppliers if Vale of Leven Wind Farm receives consent. The opportunities available include those for

- an engineering, procurement and construction contractor
- construction material suppliers
- electrical contractors: supply and installation of plant, cabling, earthing, etc.
- plant and equipment hire contractors: excavation earthworks, craneage, welfare units, etc.
- labour hire companies: engineers, plant operatives and general labourers
- transport: taxis and minibuses for local labourers
- local accommodation suppliers.

The Applicant will organise Meet the Buyer events in 2024 to ensure that local businesses are aware of the opportunities and how to capitalise on them.

The Proposed Development will also support local government's revenue through the annual payment of approximately £800,000 in non-domestic rates.

Community Benefit and Shared Ownership

Coriolis Energy is committed to supporting the long-term ambitions of local communities through local community benefits, worth an estimated £14 million over the 40-year operational lifetime of the Proposed Development. This fund would be expected to support economic activity in local communities, the scale and nature of which will depend on what the community decides to use the funding for.

Coriolis Energy is also committed to offering shared ownership of the Proposed Development, allowing the community the opportunity to invest in and have a share of the wind farm.

What next?

Coriolis Energy Limited submitted its application for consent for Vale of Leven Wind Farm project to the Energy Consents Unit in October 2023 and was validated on 30 October 2023.

The Scottish Government has started to undertake its consultation process on the project and is the opportunity for the public to make formal comments on the proposals.

If you wish to make a formal representation to the application, this should be made to the Energy Consents Unit and can be submitted via:

www.energyconsents.scot/Register.aspx

by email to the Scottish Government Energy Consents mailbox at:

representations@gov.scot

or by post to:

Scottish Government, Energy Consents Unit
4th Floor,
5 Atlantic Quay
150 Broomielaw
Glasgow
G2 8LU

Representations should identify the proposal and specify grounds for representation. Formal representations should be received by 10 December 2023, although representations may still be accepted after this time.

You can view more detailed information on our website:

www.valeoflevenwindfarm.com



Thank you for attending today's Information Day



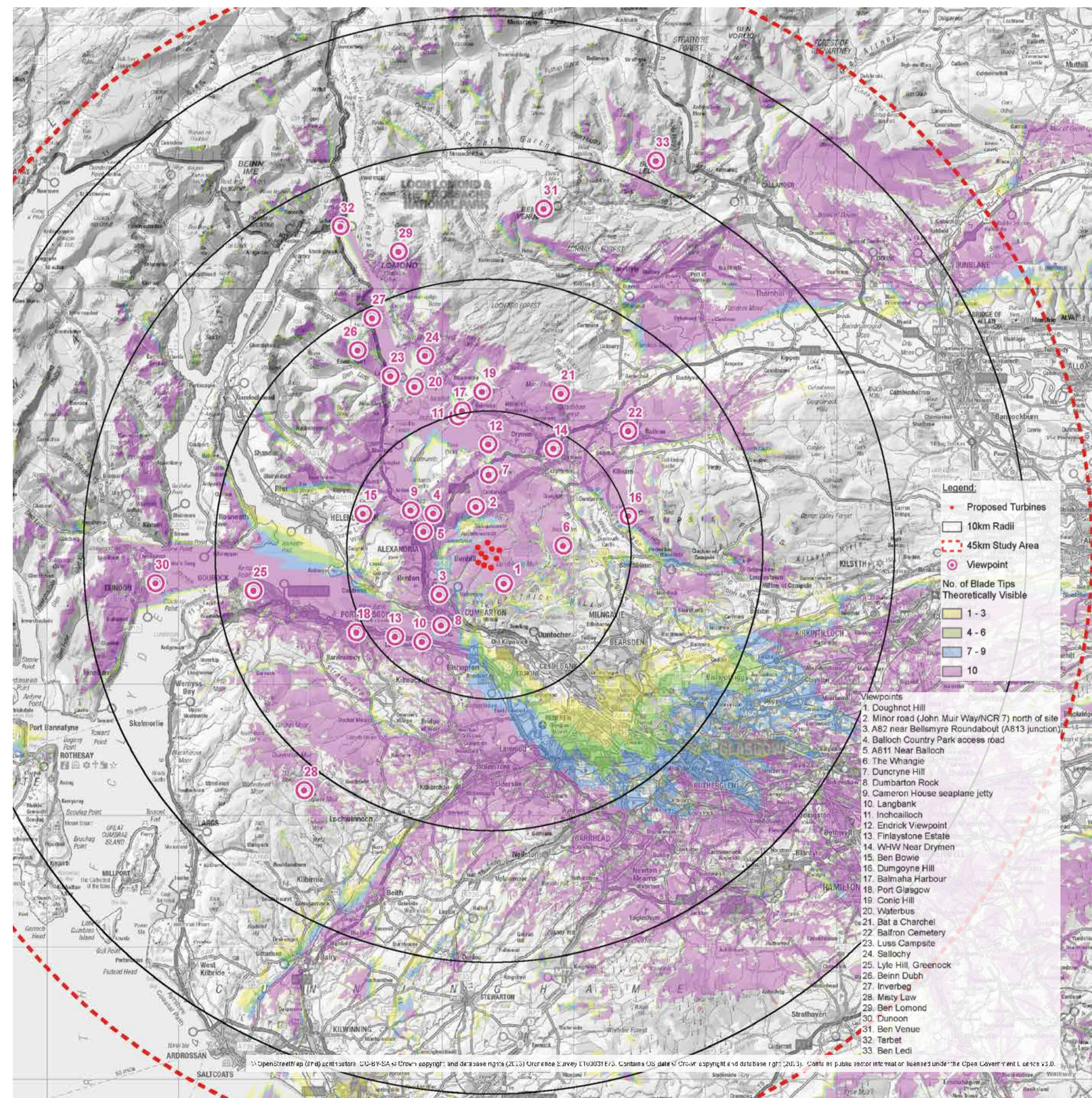
The Zone of Theoretical Visibility

The figure shows the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) diagram for the Proposed Development.

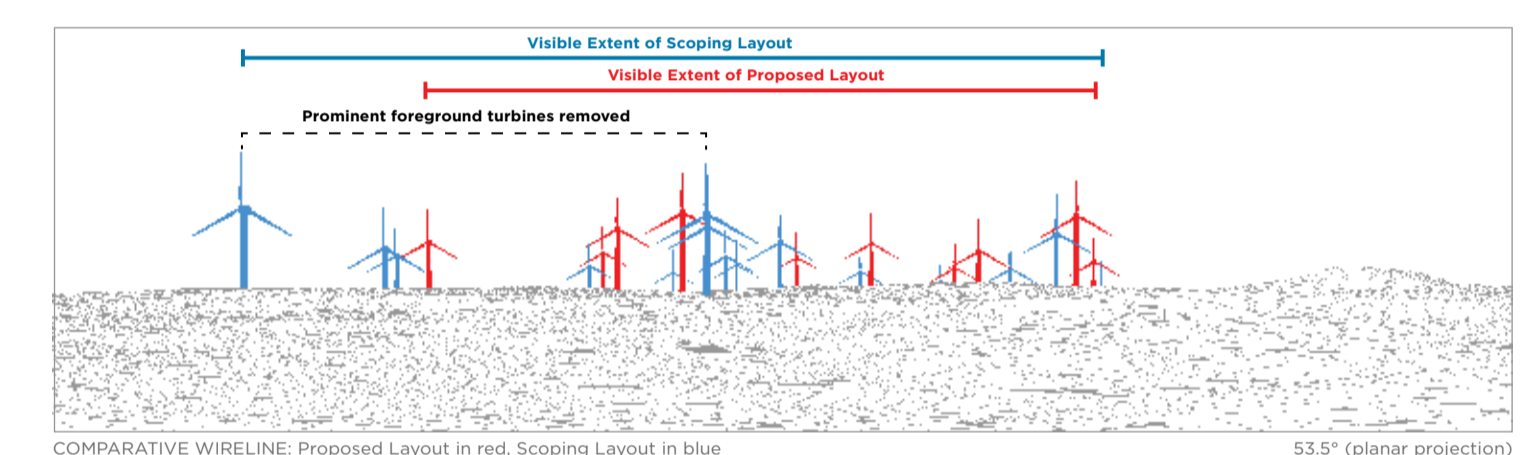
The ZTV shows areas from where the Proposed Development is theoretically visible, with visibility divided into coloured bands that show how many turbines may be seen from that location. It is important to note that the visibility shown on this diagram is a 'worst-case scenario' based only on landform (e.g. it indicates areas where hills or other high ground would screen views of the turbines) and does not take into consideration screening by woodland, forestry, buildings or any other features.

It is also important to note that where the ZTV shows visibility of turbines, this does not mean that the full height of the turbines would be visible. Visibility can range from a full turbine to the blade tips of turbines.

The appearance of the Proposed Development is illustrated by a series of 33 viewpoints that show the appearance of the Proposed Development from a range of locations around the Site; these locations are shown on the ZTV diagram.

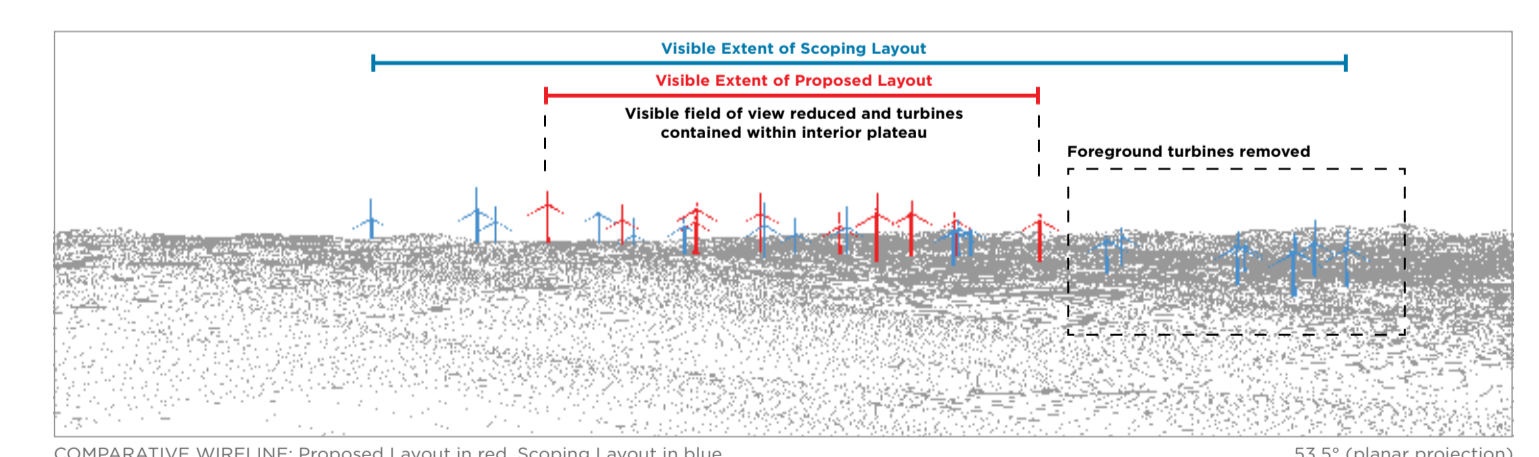


Viewpoints with Zone of Theoretical Visibility



Layout comparison: VP2 minor road (John Muir Way/NCR 7) north of site

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Layout comparison: VP6 The Whangie

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Layout comparison visualisations

The changes in layout from the Scoping Layout to the Application Layout have resulted in a considerable improvement to the appearance of the Proposed Development.

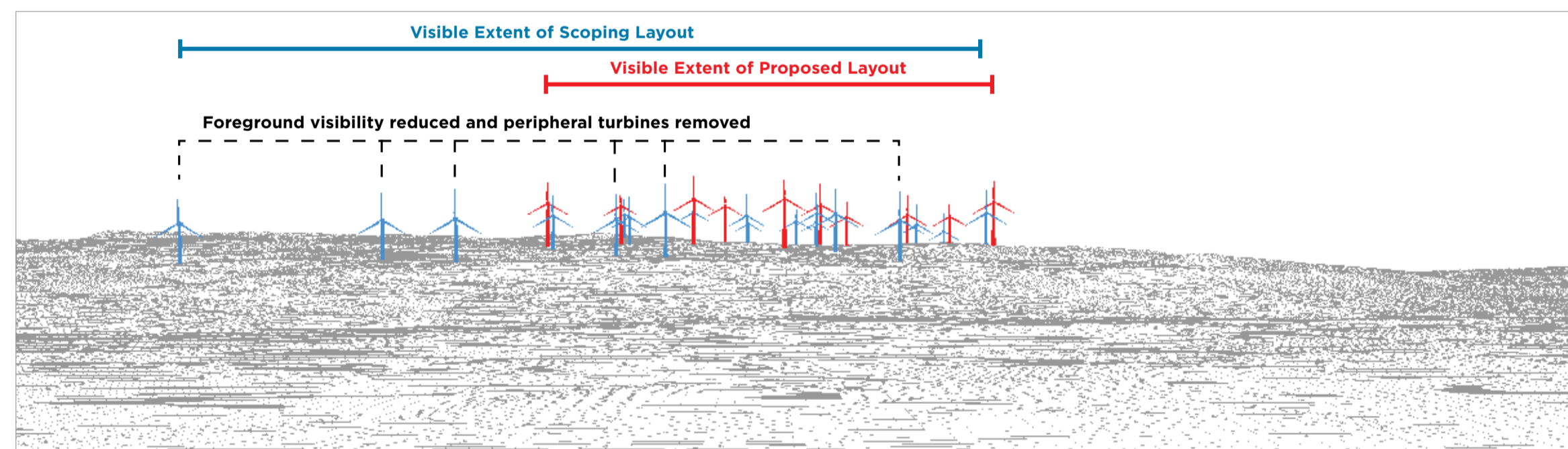
Examples of this improvement are shown in the illustrations on these boards. These illustrations include existing photographs, wireline views and photomontages from a selection of viewpoint locations.

The top image for each viewpoint shows the existing photograph from the viewpoint, with the Proposed Development not shown.



BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHY

53.5° (planar projection)



COMPARATIVE WIRELINE: Proposed Layout in red, Scoping Layout in blue

53.5° (planar projection)



PHOTOMONTAGE: Proposed Layout

53.5° (planar projection)

Layout comparison: VP7 Duncryne Hill

The middle image shows a computer-generated 'wireline' view. This shows both the Scoping Layout (in blue) and the Application Layout (in red) so that the improvements in the appearance of the wind farm can be seen.

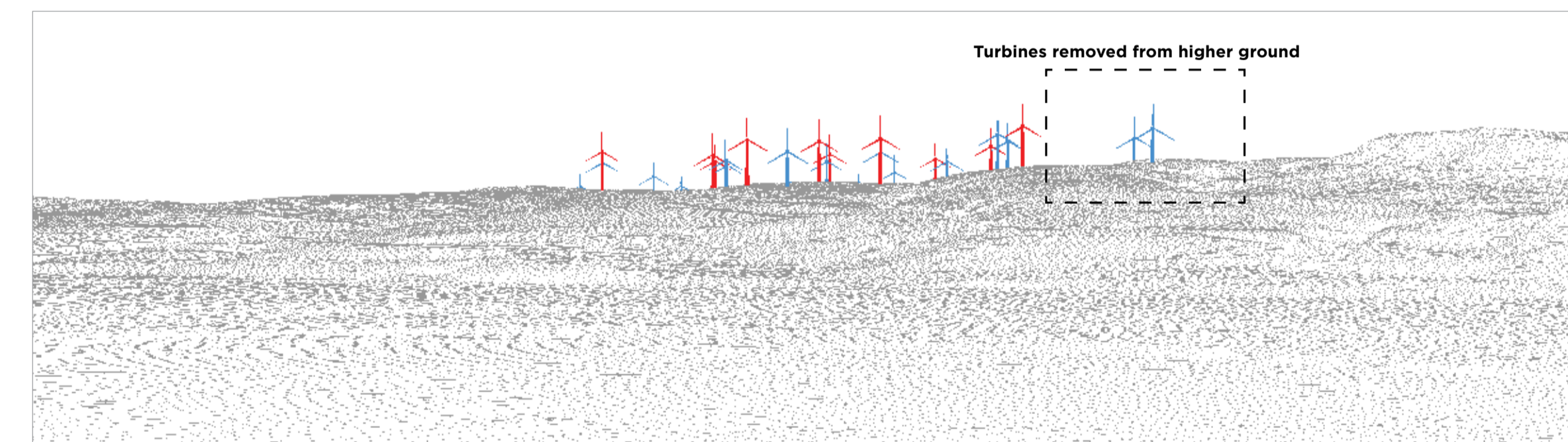
The bottom image shows a photomontage view, which is a computer-generated realistic image of the appearance of the Application Layout.

Note: these illustrations are for illustrative purposes only.



BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHY

53.5° (planar projection)



COMPARATIVE WIRELINE: Proposed Layout in red, Scoping Layout in blue

53.5° (planar projection)



PHOTOMONTAGE: Proposed Layout

53.5° (planar projection)

Layout comparison: VP8 Dumbarton Rock

Layout comparison visualisations



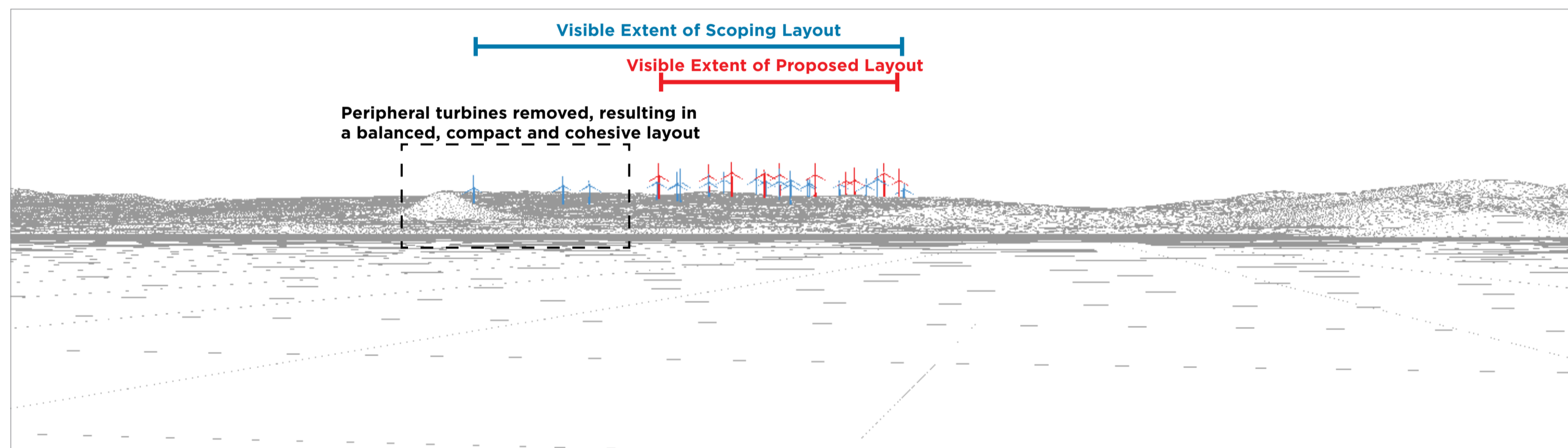
BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHY

53.5° (planar projection)



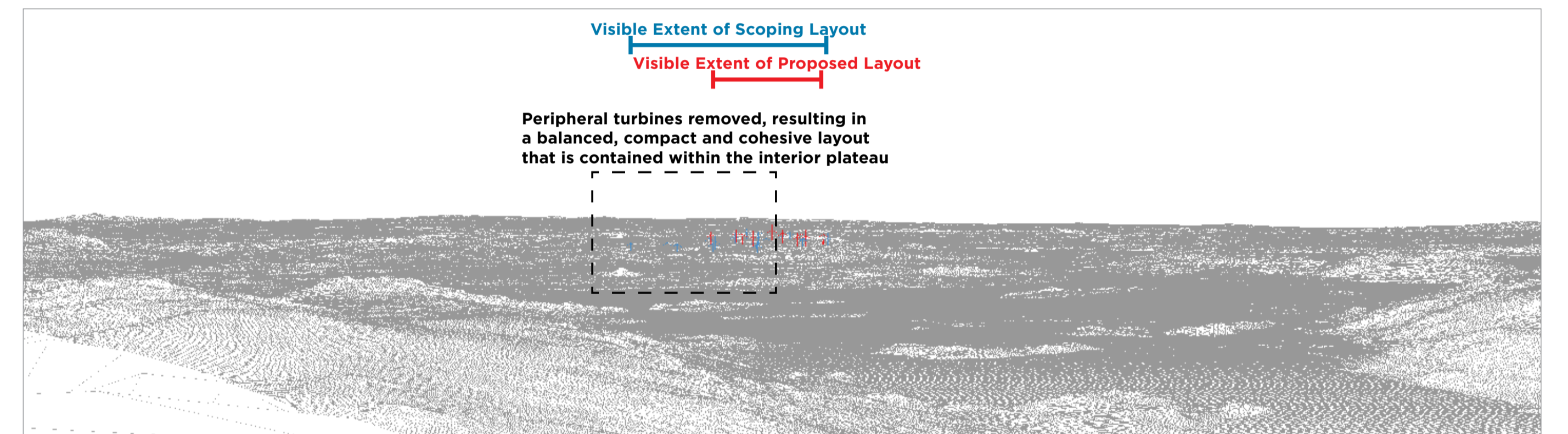
BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHY

53.5° (planar projection)



COMPARATIVE WIRELINE: Proposed Layout in red, Scoping Layout in blue

53.5° (planar projection)



COMPARATIVE WIRELINE: Proposed Layout in red, Scoping Layout in blue

53.5° (planar projection)



PHOTOMONTAGE: Proposed Layout

53.5° (planar projection)



PHOTOMONTAGE: Proposed Layout

53.5° (planar projection)

Layout comparison: VP17 Balmaha

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Layout comparison: VP29 Ben Lomond

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Visualisations

The four images on this page are computer-generated photomontage views. They show the appearance of the Application Layout of the Proposed Development from locations around the Site.

Note: these illustrations are for illustrative purposes only.



OS reference: 22859 E 67825 N
 Eye level: 8.1 m AOD
 Direction of view: 317
 Nearest turbine: 3.84 km

Horizontal field of view: 53.0° (false projection)
 Principal distance: 812.5 mm
 Paper size: 841 x 597 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 290 mm

Camera:
 Canon EOS R5 MKII
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm F1.4
 Camera height: 1.5 m
 Date and time: 27.07.2022 13:25

View Rat at a comfortable arm's length

Viewpoint 3: A82 near Bellsmyre Roundabout (A813 junction)

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OS reference: 22860 E 67825 N
 Eye level: 7.2 m AOD
 Direction of view: 251°
 Nearest turbine: 7.37 km

Horizontal field of view: 53.0° (false projection)
 Principal distance: 812.5 mm
 Paper size: 841 x 597 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 290 mm

Camera:
 Canon EOS R5 MKII
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm F1.4
 Camera height: 1.5 m
 Date and time: 23.06.2022 13:54

View Rat at a comfortable arm's length

Viewpoint 10: Langbank

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OS reference: 22861 E 681825 N
 Eye level: 15.5 m AOD
 Direction of view: 117°
 Nearest turbine: 4.32 km

Horizontal field of view: 53.0° (false projection)
 Principal distance: 812.5 mm
 Paper size: 841 x 597 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 290 mm

Camera:
 Canon EOS R5 MKII
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm F1.4
 Camera height: 1.5 m
 Date and time: 27.07.2022 13:51

View Rat at a comfortable arm's length

Viewpoint 5: A811 near Balloch

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OS reference: 24842 N 681825 N
 Eye level: 75.0 m AOD
 Direction of view: 212°
 Nearest turbine: 8.70 km

Horizontal field of view: 53.0° (false projection)
 Principal distance: 812.5 mm
 Paper size: 841 x 597 mm (half A1)
 Correct printed image size: 820 x 290 mm

Camera:
 Canon EOS R5 MKII
 Lens: Canon EF 50mm F1.4
 Camera height: 1.5 m
 Date and time: 27.07.2022 11:19

View Rat at a comfortable arm's length

Viewpoint 14: WHW near Drymen

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