

Environmental Considerations- Part 2

Transport and Access

It is anticipated that wind turbine components would be transported from Rosyth with the preferred delivery route via the M9 northbound, onto A872 and upgrading Pirnhall new line road before turning onto a minor road and passing above the M80. The route follows the minor route for roughly 6km to reach the proposed wind farm access track entrance.

There is the potential for borrow pits to be featured on site which will have the potential to minimise traffic movements and disruption on the wider network, however nearby quarries are also being considered to supply the material required.

Vehicle movements thorough the construction and operation of the proposed wind farm will be carefully controlled by a Traffic Management Plan (TMP). The TMP would be prepared in consultation with the Roads Authority and agreed with Stirling Council.

Socio-Economics and Tourism

An assessment of the potential economic effects of the proposed wind farm will be undertaken and will set out the expected job creation, economic value and benefit to the local and wider economy through the different stages of the proposed wind farm life cycle. It will assess those who may be affected by the proposed wind farm including regional and local communities, as well as tourists, tourism related businesses and other recreational groups where appropriate.

The socio-economic analysis will also focus on the potential impacts of expenditure from the proposed community benefit fund and community shared ownership income streams.

Other Issues

Impact on a number of other aspects will also being assessed including shadow flicker, aviation and telecommunications.

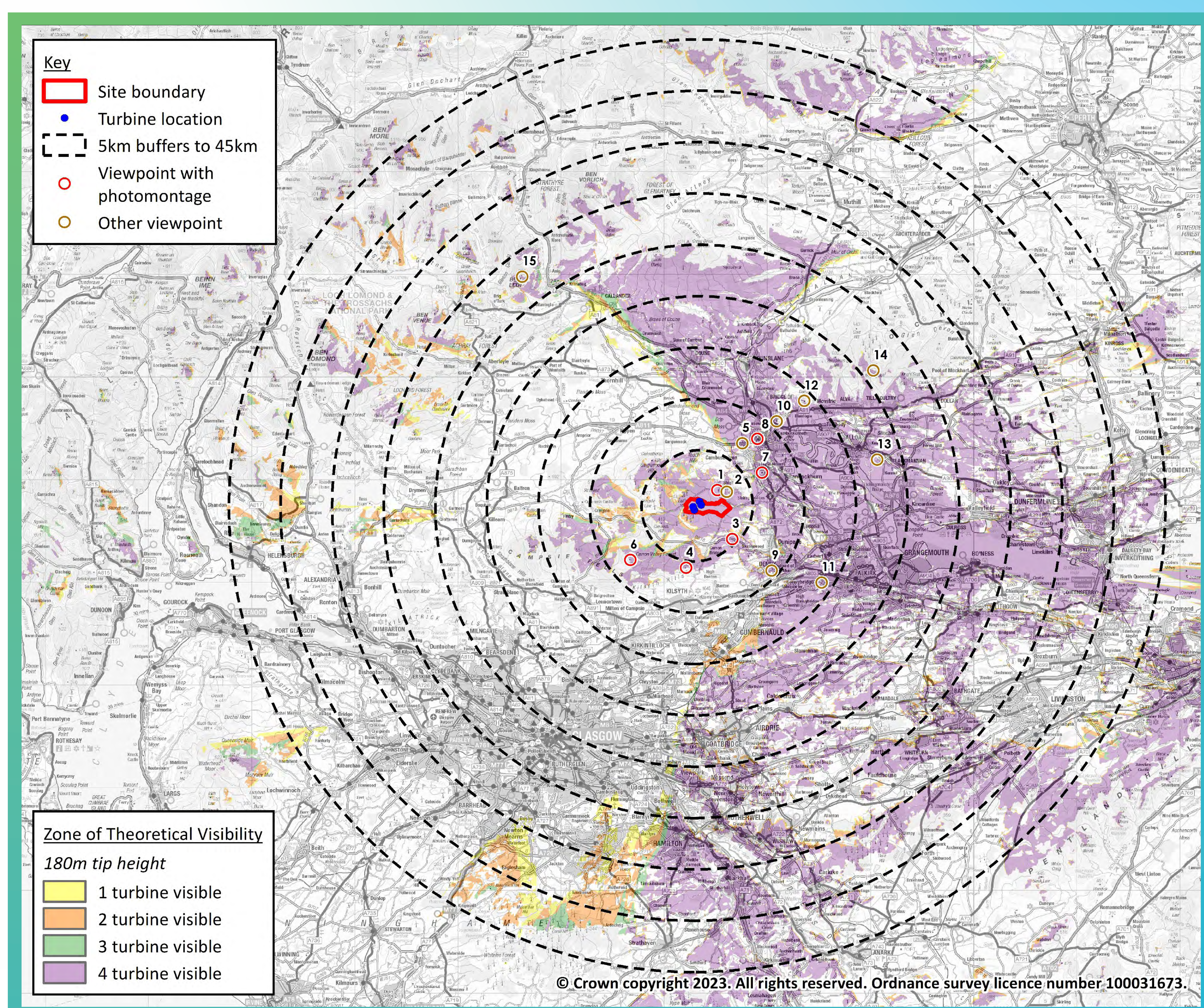
Consultation has taken place with telecommunication operators to ensure that the proposed wind farm would not have any significant effects on communication links.

Consultation has taken place with the Ministry of Defence (MOD) to ensure that the proposed wind farm has no unacceptable effects on aviation. The MOD have provisionally confirmed they have no objection with the proposed layout, further consultation will be undertaken with the MOD once the planning application has been submitted.

Consultation with NATS to ensure a suitable mitigation solution is ongoing, it is anticipated that the impact from the turbines, and considering the agreed mitigation, will be a low with no significant effects on the environment.

A shadow flicker assessment will be undertaken in order to ensure that no nearby properties would experience unacceptable flicker effects from the proposed turbines.

If you can, please take a few minutes to fill out a feedback form or contact us at www.drummarnockwindfarm.co.uk after the exhibition.



Environmental Considerations- Part 3

Landscape and Visual Amenity

Landscape and visual amenity are key considerations for the proposed wind farm. The Landscape and Visual Assessment (LVIA) will examine effects on both the landscape resource and the visual amenity of the public experiencing the views of the landscape. The LVIA will present a clear and objective appraisal according to best practice methodology and established guidance.

To inform the decision-making process a number of viewpoints have been agreed with Stirling Council and NatureScot, which will provide a visual illustration of the potential visual impacts of the proposed wind farm.

Photomontages and wirelines will be prepared to give a realistic indication of what the proposed wind farm will look like from these viewpoints, a number of which are presented as part of the exhibition material today

The photomontages provided illustrate some of the predicted views from key viewpoints. It is important to remember that the figures are for illustrative purposes only and, whilst useful in the prediction of the appearance of the proposed wind farm, the perception of the proposed wind farm to the human eye may vary, particularly during different weather conditions.

There are a number of operational wind farms, as well as those currently at various stages of the planning process, in the wider area. The EIA will contain a full assessment of a range of potential cumulative effects.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

The ZTV above illustrates the potential visibility of the proposed wind farm from the surrounding area, based on bare ground landform.

It is important to highlight that it does not indicate potential visual effects or show the likely significance of effects and shows potential theoretical visibility only.

It does not take into account weather conditions, daylight, cloud cover or the screening effects of other existing features such as trees, forestry, buildings or other infrastructure. It has been produced for the purpose of informing 'on the ground' visual assessment.

The potential view from six key locations within the ZTV are shown on the following boards to illustrate what the proposed wind farm would look like if constructed.

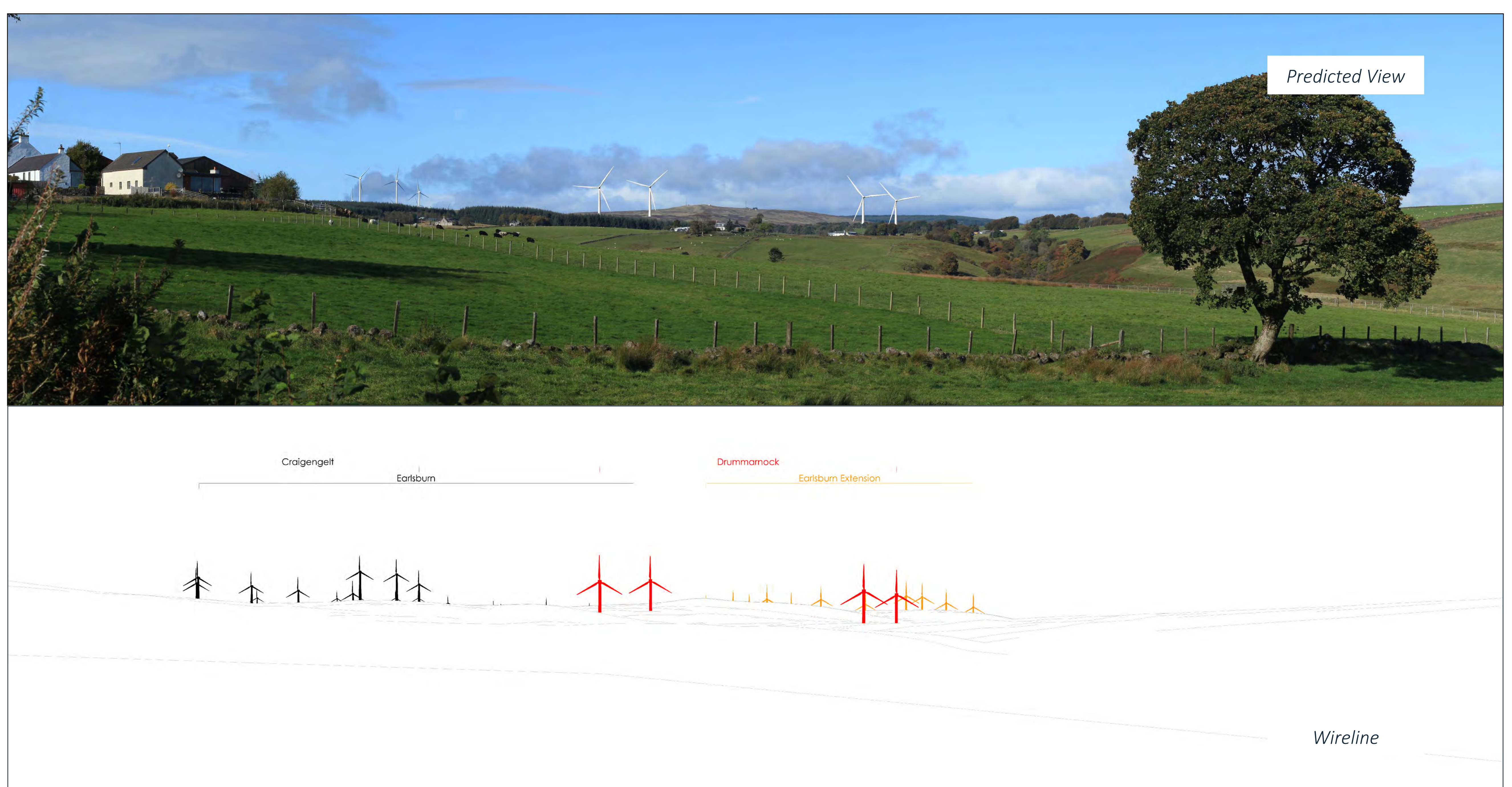
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Photomontages

VP1 North Third Reservoir



VP3 Carron Bridge

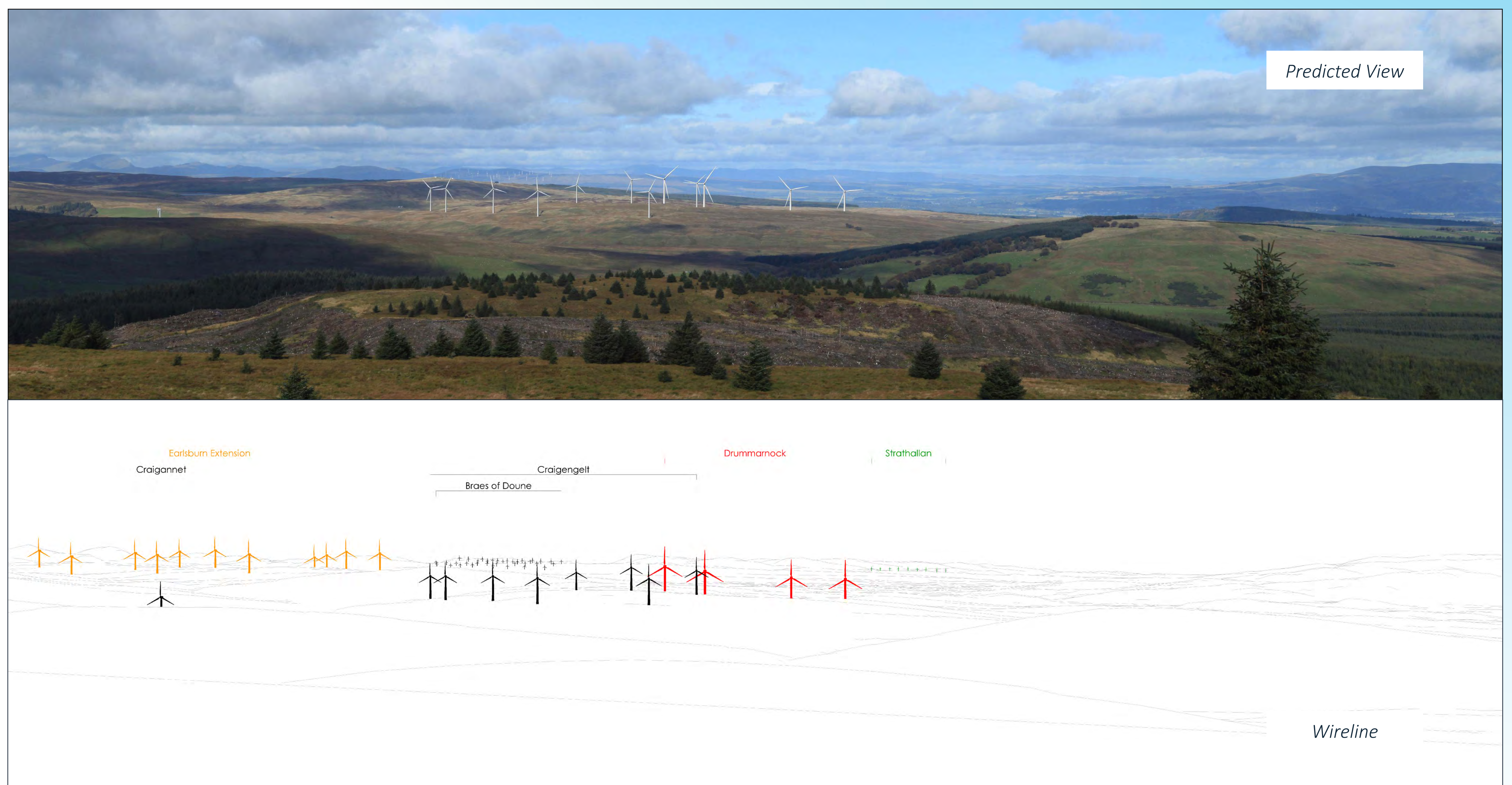


Horizontal field of view: 53.5°, planar projection

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Photomontages

Viewpoint 4 Tomtain



VP6 Meikle Bin

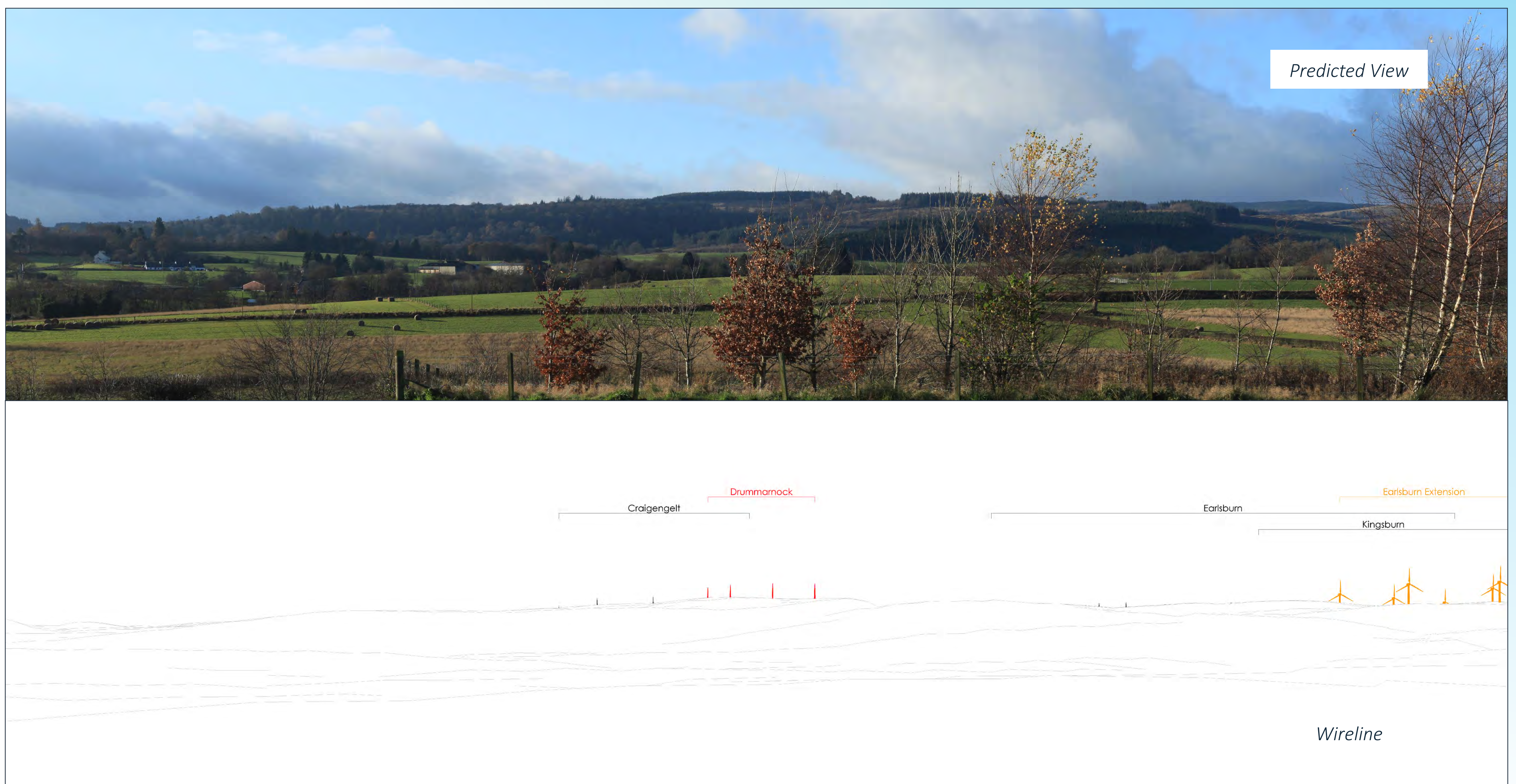


Horizontal field of view: 53.5°, planar projection

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Photomontages

VP7 Bannockburn Memorial



VP8 Stirling Castle



Horizontal field of view: 53.5°, planar projection

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