

Berryhill Solar Farm

Presentation to Community

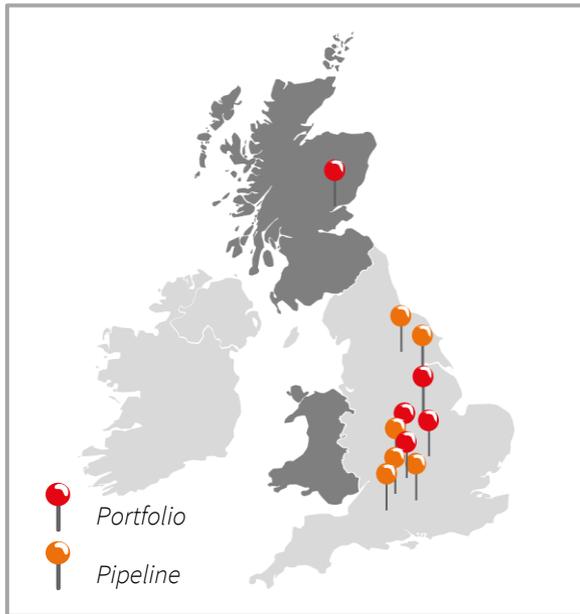
10th June 2021



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Solar 2 Ltd Introduction



Offices & Staff in Perth,
Edinburgh, Cromarty, Mold,
nr. Ipswich

2020: Wind 2 enter framework agreement with large European Utility to develop onshore wind projects

2016: Wind 2 founded by Gerry & Paula Jewson. Team combines over 100 years of experience gained from roles at leading industry players.

1996- 2014: WCE/RDC develop 600MW+ UK Wind & Solar projects

2019: Solar 2 founded to leverage team's existing experience

2014: WCE acquired by French utility GDF Suez (ENGIE) as part of their UK growth

1996: West Coast Energy "WCE" and Renewable Development Company ("RDC" are both founded by Gerry Jewson.

What is Solar PV

Typical ground mounted configuration

Comprising of mounting, panels and inverters collecting the power from the panels and transporting the power to the project substation

Solar Panel

Inverter

Mount



What is Solar PV

Panels arranged in rows generally 2-3m high either vertically or horizontally arranged.

Rows are faced to the south and the panels are mounted at a 30° angle to capture the maximum sunlight.

The Berryhill site will total an export capacity of 49.9MW and will cover 100- 120 Ha

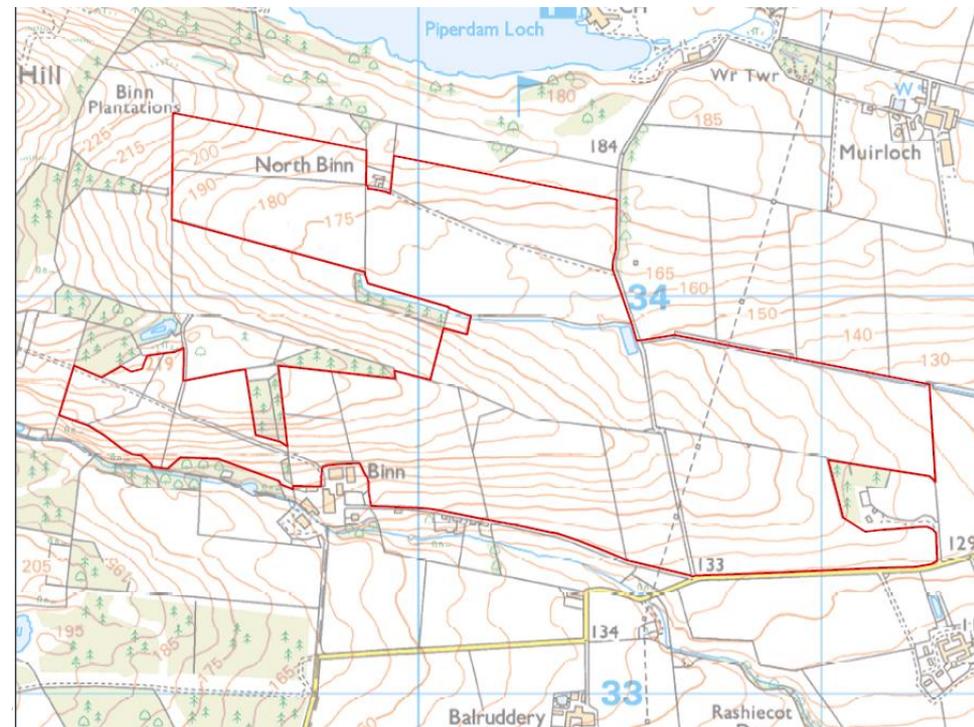
Land use will essentially remain the same as sheep will graze below the panels.

Insurance requirements dictates that the projects will be enclosed by fences



Berryhill Solar Farm – Survey Update

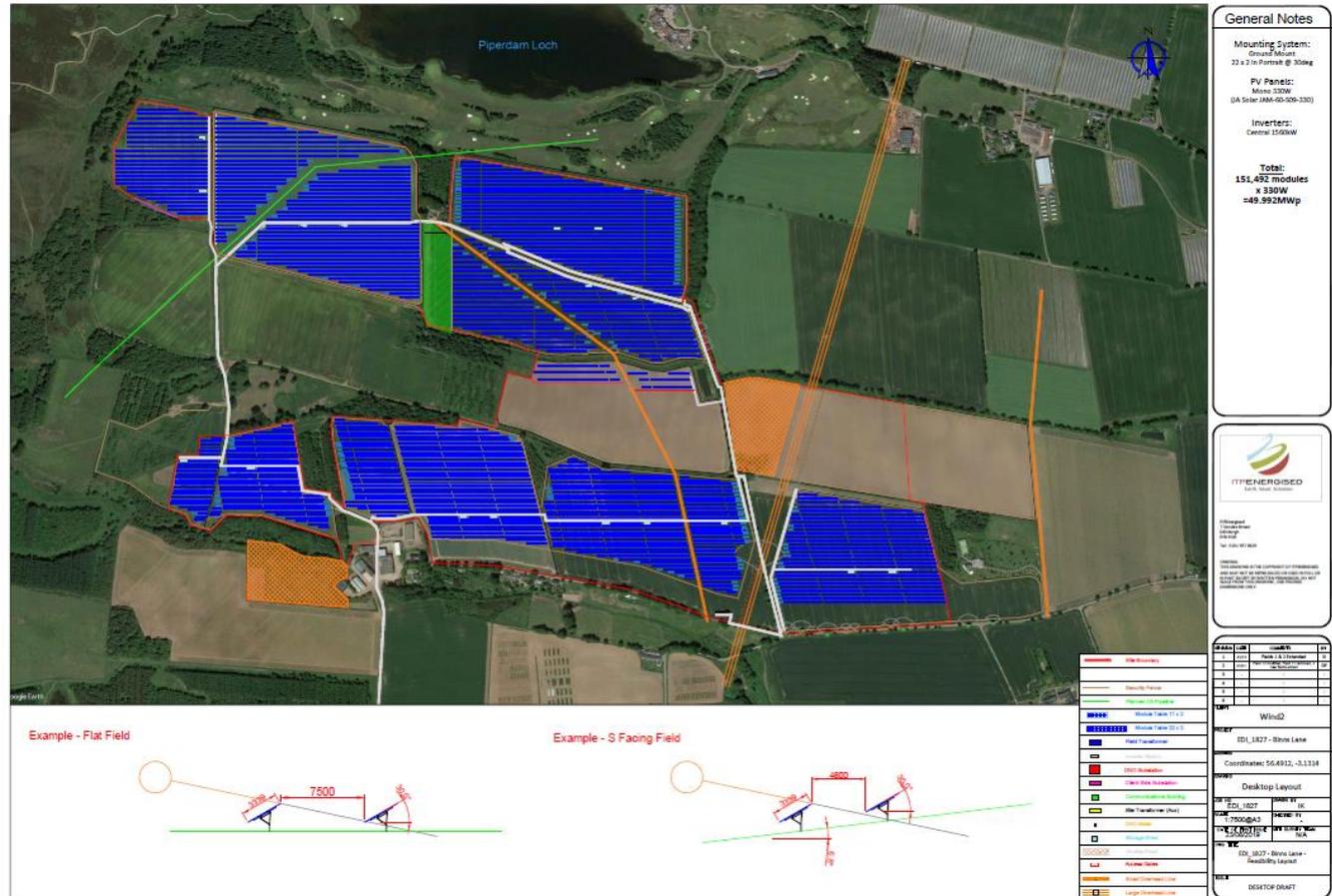
- Over the past two months, surveys have been carried out to assess the potential impacts of the proposed solar farm on Ecology, Hydrology, Landscape, Local Residents, Cultural Heritage, Traffic, Aviation, Agricultural Land.
- Survey methodology was agreed with Angus Council in advance. Neighbouring Perth & Kinross Council has also been made aware of the project.
- The Scottish Govt. Chief Planner and Angus Council planning were consulted with regards to holding an “in person” public exhibition. This will be held at Fowlis Easter Hall on Saturday 12th June from 10AM – 2PM



Berryhill Solar Farm- Design Update

Initial layout, designed to

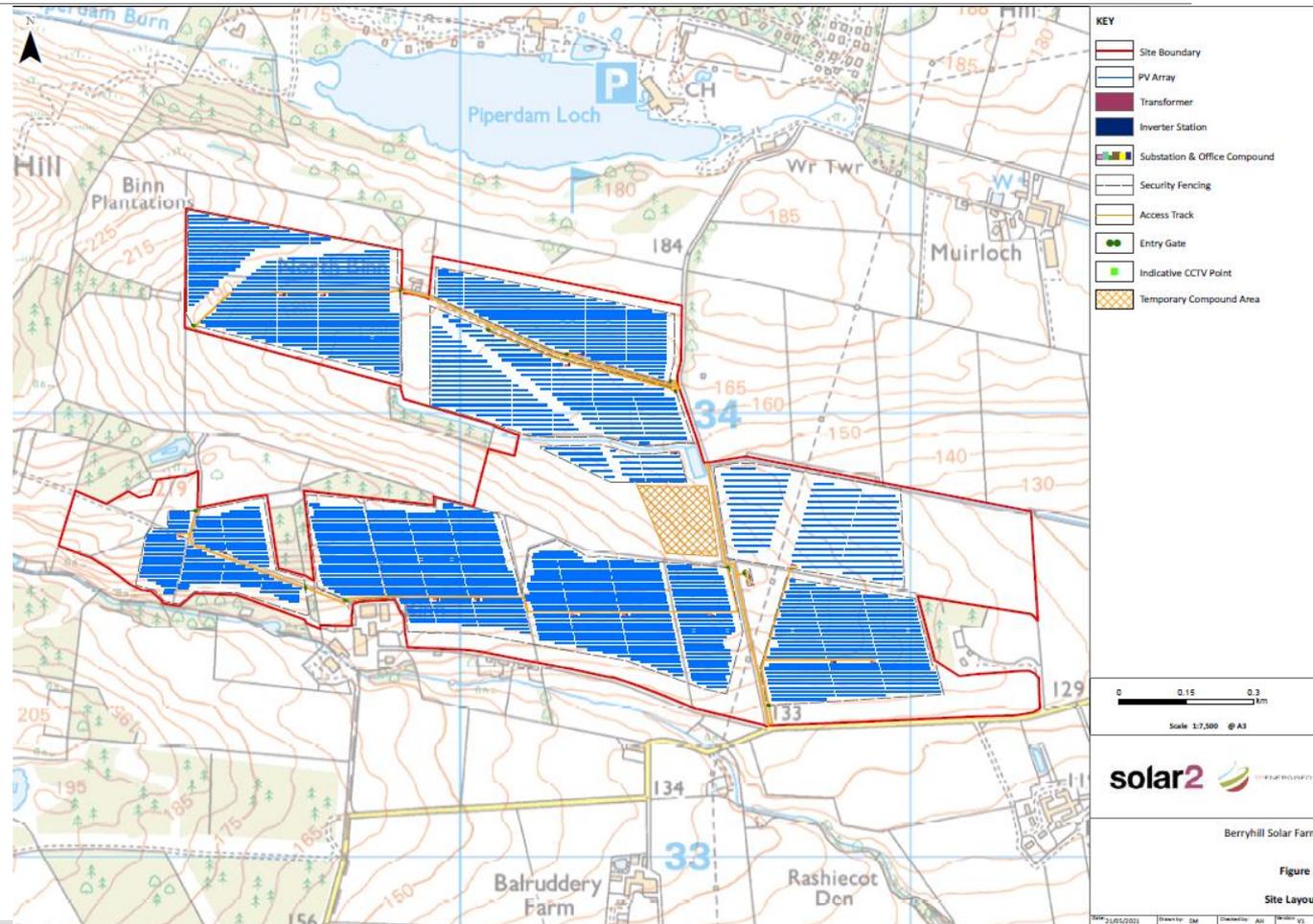
- maximize output
- Buffer from houses to the South of the project
- Buffer from electricity and gas pipelines
- Focus on South Facing/ Flat Land



Berryhill Solar Farm- Design Update

Updated layout,
designed to

- Buffer from Bats & Badgers
- Reduce views from Fowlis Easter
- Buffer from Golf Course at Piperdam
- Remove most visible areas at the Northern part of project
- Buffer off main views from North Binn Cottage



Key Findings from Surveys

Ecology – No designated species will be negatively impacted

Buffers incorporated to protect potential Bat Roosts & Badger Setts

Hydrology – No adverse impact on drainage systems or flood risk.

Current drainage system will not be changed

Landscape & Visual – It is expected that none of nearby homes identified will have major impact once screening is in place.

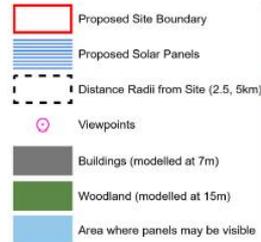
Detailed programme of tree, hedgerow planting to be done to reduce views from South and East

Cultural Heritage – No impact on Cultural Heritage assets is anticipated

Socio – Economic/ Recreation – No change to access through the farm on key walking routes.

Key Findings from Surveys

Landscape & Visual Impact



NOTES:

This drawing is based upon computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) studies produced using the Viewshed routine in the Visibility Analysis plugin for QGIS.

The areas shown are the maximum theoretical visibility, taking into account topography, principal woodlands and buildings.

A digital surface model (DSM) has been derived from OS Terrain 5 height data with the locations of woodland and buildings taken from the OS Open Map Local dataset. Buildings have been modelled with an assumed height of 7m and woodland an assumed height of 15m, representing a conservative estimate of average heights within the study area.

The model does not take into account some localised features such as small copses, hedgerows or individual trees and therefore still gives an exaggerated impression of the extent of visibility. The actual extent of visibility on the ground will be less than that suggested by this plan.

The ZTV includes an adjustment that allows for Earth's curvature and light refraction. It is based on a derived DSM and has a 5m resolution.



Projected Coordinate System: British National Grid

Key Findings from Surveys

Landscape & Visual Impact

A list of 9 VPs were agreed with Angus Council and these assessed.

VP	Location	Distance / direction	Scale of Visual Effect (Short-term)	Scale of Visual Effect (Long-term)
1	Berryhill	0.1km, E	Medium, Adverse	Small, Adverse
2	Minor road south of Site	0.4km, S	Large, Adverse	Large, Adverse
3	Blacklaw Hill	0.5km, W	Medium, Adverse	Medium, Adverse
4	Piperdam	0.4km, N	Small, Adverse	Small, Adverse
5	Fowlis	0.7km, E	Medium-Small, Adverse	Small, Adverse
6	Liff	1.8km, E	Small, Adverse	Small, Adverse
7	Mains of Fowlis	1.4km, SE	Negligible, Neutral	Negligible, Neutral
8	A90 at Star Inn	3.3km, SE	Small, Adverse	Small, Adverse
9	Dron Hill	1.5km, S	Medium-Small, Adverse	Medium-Small, Adverse

Photomontage from Fowlis Easter



Date	01	Viewpoint Information:	331 9620 232816	Photography Information:	Camera	Canon EOS 6D Mark II	
View Point	01	Grid Reference	118 824 442	Lens	50mm Prime Focal Length	1.6x	
Image Size	CA	Grid Height	289 707	Camera Height	1.6m	Photography Date	16/06/2021
File Name	01	Direction of Centre of View °	80°	Photography Time	10:00	Shutter Speed	1/2000
File Size	1.1	Horizontal Field of View °	40°	Viewing Distance	822m	ISO	400
File Path	1	Viewing Distance	822m				



Berryhill Solar Farm
Viewpoint 5: Fowlis
PHOTOMONTAGE (type 4)

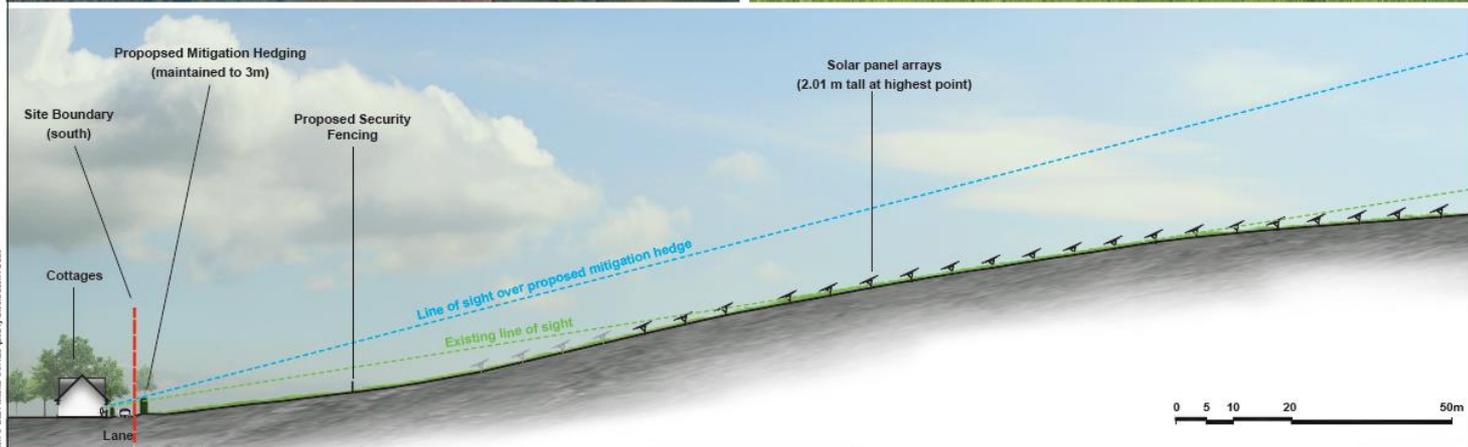
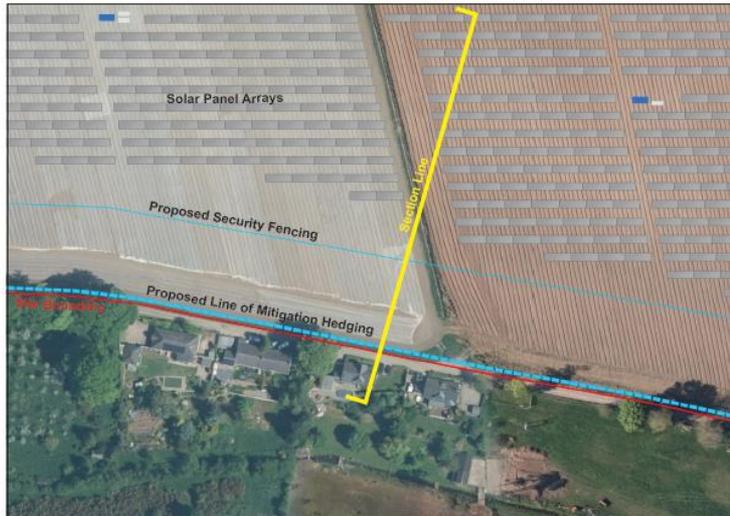
Zoomed in Photomontage extract from Fowlis Easter



Site Berryhill Solar Farm Berryhill Perthshire Scotland		Project Information Site Name: Berryhill Client: Berryhill Solar Farm Planning Authority: Perth and Kinross Council Planning Reference: 2018/0001/01 Planning Decision: Approved		Photomontage Information Location: Berryhill Solar Farm Date: 2018 Photographer: Stephenson Halliday Project No: 1801 Scale: 1:1000 Date: 2018		
© Stephenson Halliday 2018. All rights reserved.						

Berryhill Solar Farm
Viewpoint 5; Fowlis
PHOTOMONTAGE (type 4)

Effects of Screening



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Date	By
Jun 2020	RF
Image Size	QA
Version	ME
Paper Size	Rev
420 x 297mm	
BHL-006C-Approved Section	



Berryhill Solar Farm

Binn Cottages: Proposed Mitigation

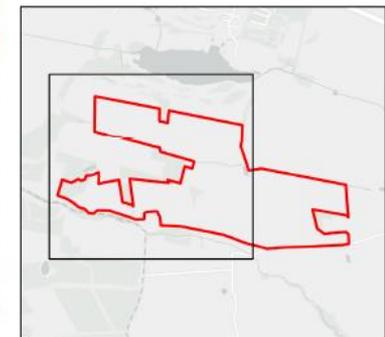
Proposed Landscape Mitigation Plan

BERRYHILL SOLAR

FIGURE 3a
Landscape Mitigation Plan

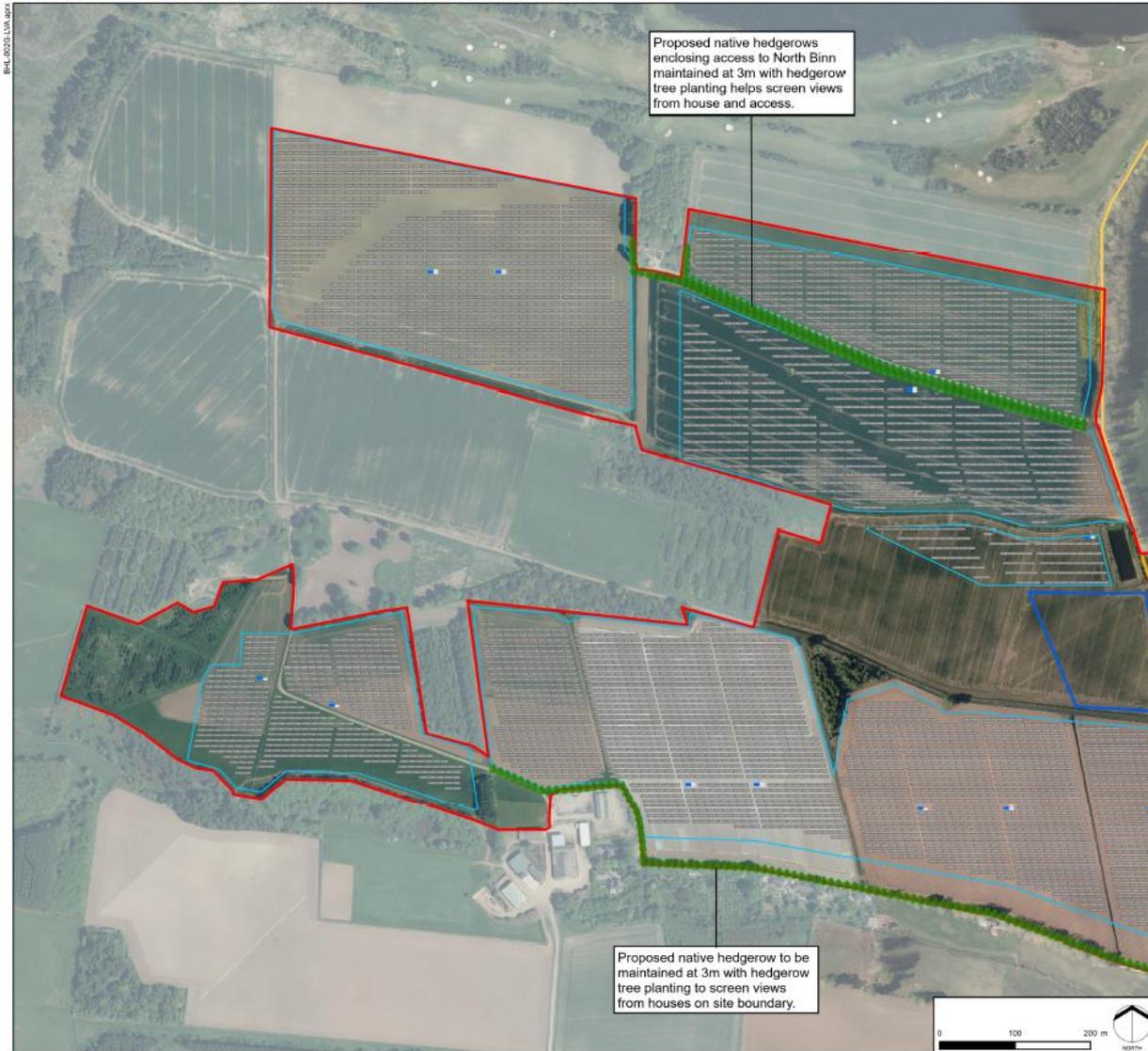
KEY

-  Proposed Site Boundary
-  Proposed Fencing
-  Proposed Solar Panels
-  Proposed Mitigation Hedgerow Planting
-  Inverter Station
-  Field Transformer
-  Temporary Compound
-  Core Path 215



Projected Coordinate System: British National Grid

DATE	BY	PAPER	SCALE	QA	REV
JUN 2021	RF/MP	A3	1:5,000	ME	-

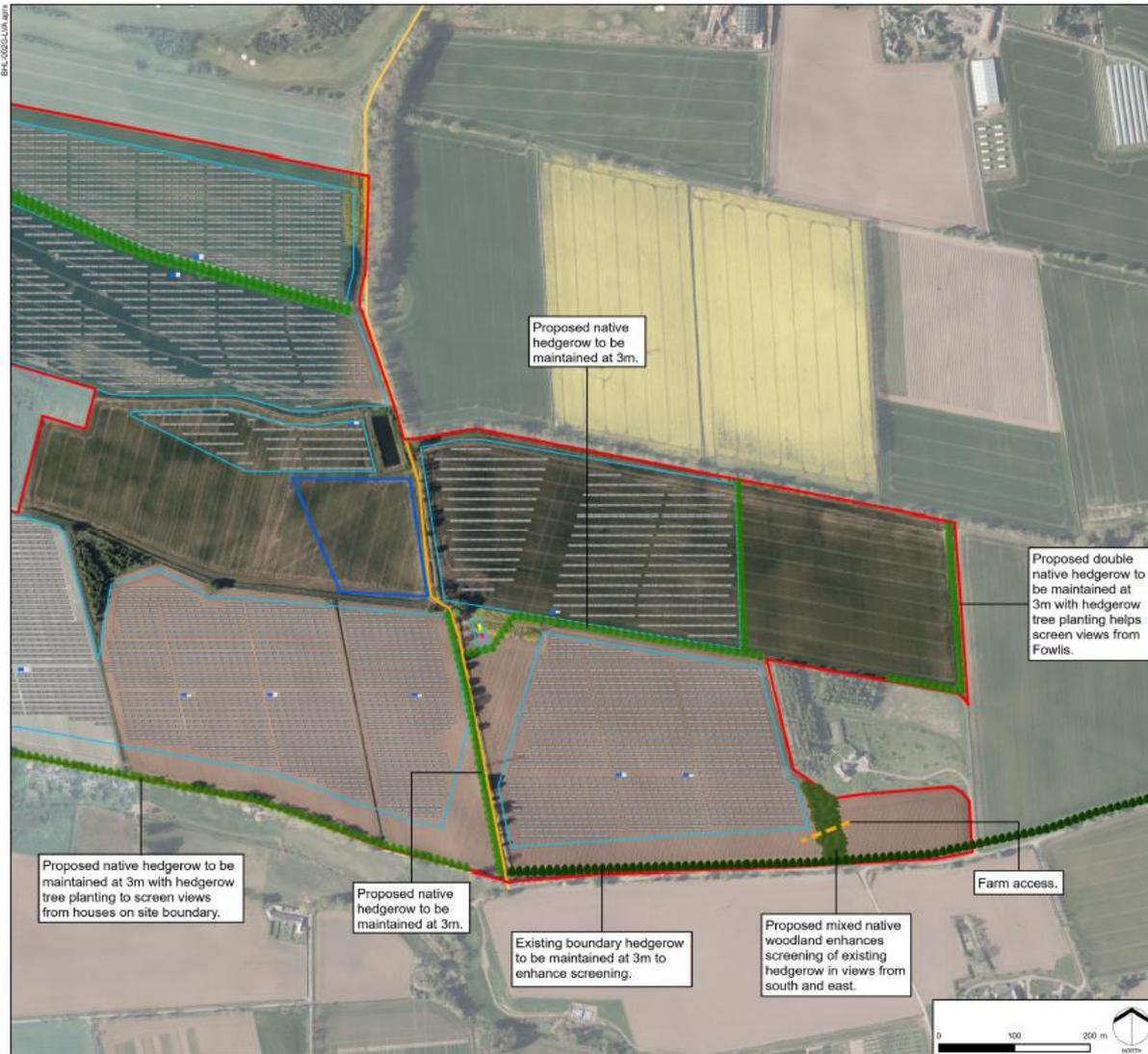


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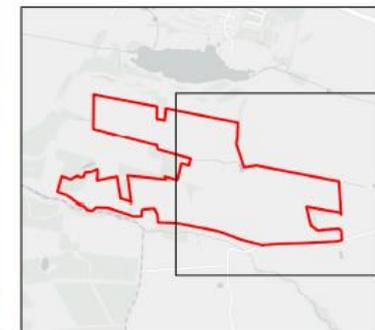
Proposed Landscape Mitigation Plan

BERRYHILL SOLAR

FIGURE 3b
Landscape Mitigation Plan



- KEY**
- Proposed Site Boundary
 - Proposed Fencing
 - Proposed Solar Panels
 - Proposed Mitigation Hedgerow Planting
 - Existing Hedgerow
 - Proposed Mitigation Woodland Planting
 - Inverter Station
 - Field Transformer
 - CSR
 - Comms
 - Site Transformer
 - Temporary Compound
 - Farm Access
 - Core Path 215



Proposed Coordinate System: British National Grid

DATE	BY	PAPER	SCALE	QA	REV
JUN 2021	RF	A3	1:5,000	ME	-

Key Findings from Surveys

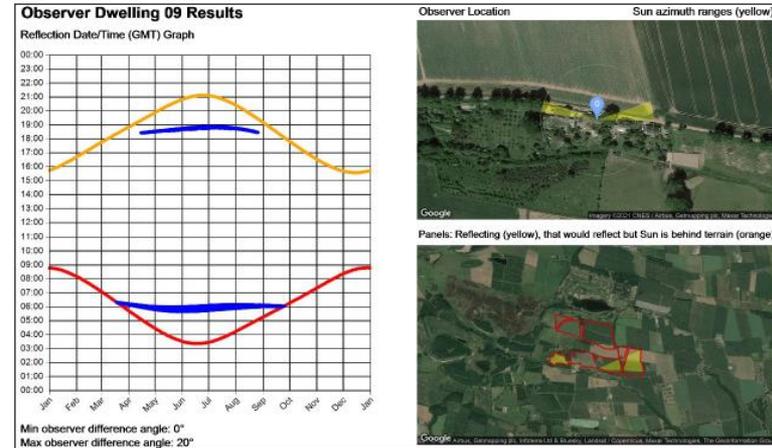
Glint & Glare – No impact on Aviation and minor impact on nearby properties.

“Where effects last for more than 3 months per year and more than 60 minutes per day, the worst-case impact is high, and mitigation is required. In the case of Berryhill, there are no instances of high impact, even under worst-case conditions.”

Screening will reduce or remove this impact

Traffic & Construction – Traffic Strategy to be agreed with Angus Council prior to construction.

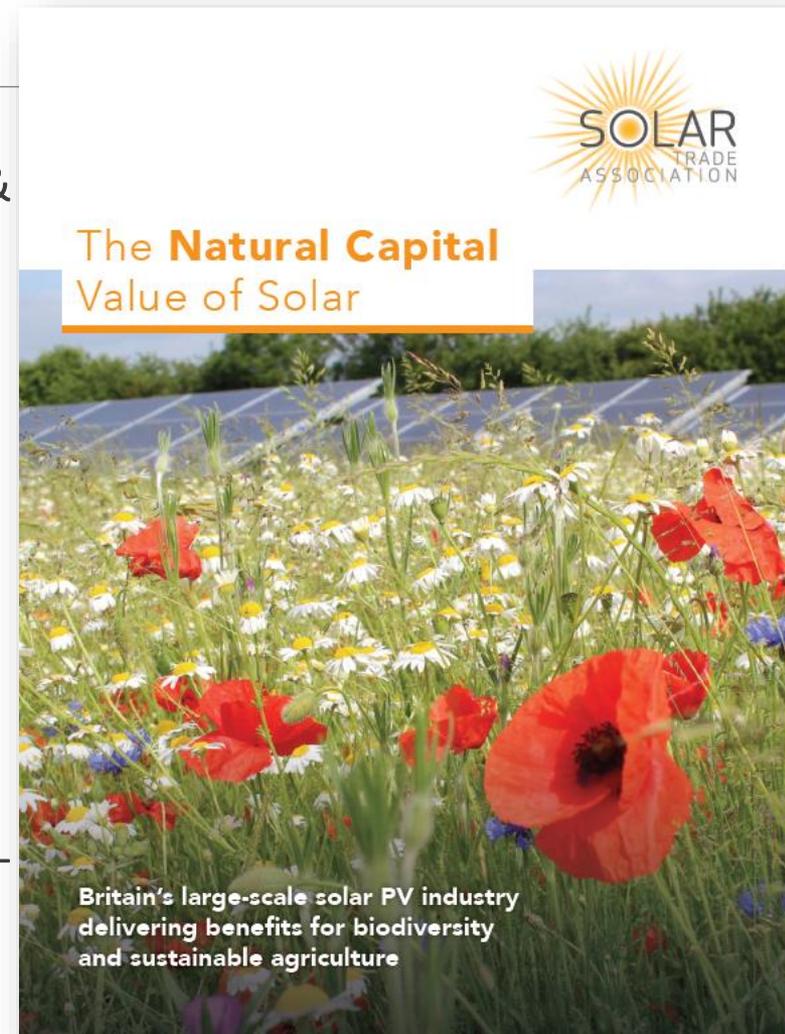
Key activities to be undertaken in non amenity hours.



Dwelling Receptor(s)	Stephenson Halliday landscape team initial comments on predicted visibility	Pager Power conclusion regarding remaining impact
4	Views are predicted to be entirely obstructed, primarily by existing vegetation. Any further visibility is likely to be screened by proposed hedgerows on the southern site boundary. East of core path likely screened by existing vegetation/landform. West of core path screened by proposed hedgerow/trees on southern site boundary.	If views are obstructed, no impact is predicted.
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
26	Views are predicted to be entirely obstructed for ground-floor observers, with some potential filtered views through trees from upper floor windows.	This substantial level of screening will adequately mitigate impacts, remaining effects due to partial visibility from upper floors are of low significance.
27	Views are entirely obstructed by existing vegetation.	If views are obstructed, no impact is predicted.
49	Views are predicted to be approximately 50% obstructed to the west and entirely obstructed to the east, with the exception of one upper storey window.	Overall, the effects are predicted to be significantly reduced. Remaining visibility will be filtered and/or restricted to upper floors.
50	Views of panels on the upper slopes are possible through the proposed hedgerow trees, however these would be filtered.	The remaining level of effect is judged to be acceptable based on the level of mitigation that is proposed.

Benefits from Project

- Biodiversity gain – wild flower planting to be undertaken to encourage pollinators & birds. Will become a more nature friendly environment when compared to activity farmed land.
- Hedgerow & Tree planting will be with local species and allow for wildlife movement corridors.
- Current field system layout will not be changed.
- Once operational, there will be a reduction in farm traffic due to reduced farming area
- Land will continue to be used for farming - sheep grazing & environmental programmes



Benefits from Project

- **Energy demand reduction.** Reductions in the demand for energy services and other GHG emitting activities helps reduce future emissions. Changes in future energy demand can come from measures to improve energy efficiency and/or changes in the underlying demand for a service (such as changes in dietary preferences).
- **Decarbonisation of energy supply.** The carbon intensity of energy is reduced to near-zero around mid-century in all scenarios that achieve the Paris Agreement long-term temperature goal. Key to this is a very rapid phase-out of unabated coal and widespread electrification of energy demand, alongside a widespread and rapid roll-out of renewable and other low-carbon power sources.
- **Greenhouse gas removals.** All scenarios require some active removal of GHG from the atmosphere. This enables net emissions to fall faster than gross emissions can be reduced and compensates for residual sources of emissions. Most current emissions pathways only consider bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) and afforestation/reforestation as methods of GHG removal.

Table 7.2. Assumed costs and cost reductions in key low-carbon technologies

Technology	Cost in 2025	Cost in 2050	Percentage cost reduction
Power generation			
Offshore wind	69 (£/MWh)	51 (£/MWh)	26%
Solar PV	47 (£/MWh)	41 (£/MWh)	13%
Nuclear	98 (£/MWh)	71 (£/MWh)	28%
Gas CCS	79 (£/MWh)	79 (£/MWh)	0%



**Solar PV Target: “40 by 30”
40 GW by 2030, currently 14GW**

Community Benefit

Solar2 Ltd would like to provide annual donations from the project to support local initiatives.

This would be based on annual payments of £500 per MW. So if 50MW were built, then the annual payments would be £25,000 or £1,000,000 over the project life

Meeting held with CC to introduce this.

Next Steps

4 th June	Local Residents written to with newsletter and invitation to events listed below
10 th June	Public Exhibition – Zoom Call 5-7pm registration via the website
12 th June	Public Exhibition – Fowlis Easter Hall 10.30AM-2PM
19 th June	End date for feedback
End June/ Early July	Planning Application submitted

Questions

Contact

If you have any questions, please contact

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Thank you