



Welcome to the Callagheen Windfarm Repowering Public Information Event

The Current Operational Callagheen Windfarm

The existing operational Callagheen Windfarm is located in County Fermanagh, 6 km to the northwest of Garrison. Constructed in 2006 and operational for approximately 20-years, it comprises 13 turbines of 93 metres height, with the ability to generate up to 17 megawatts of electricity.

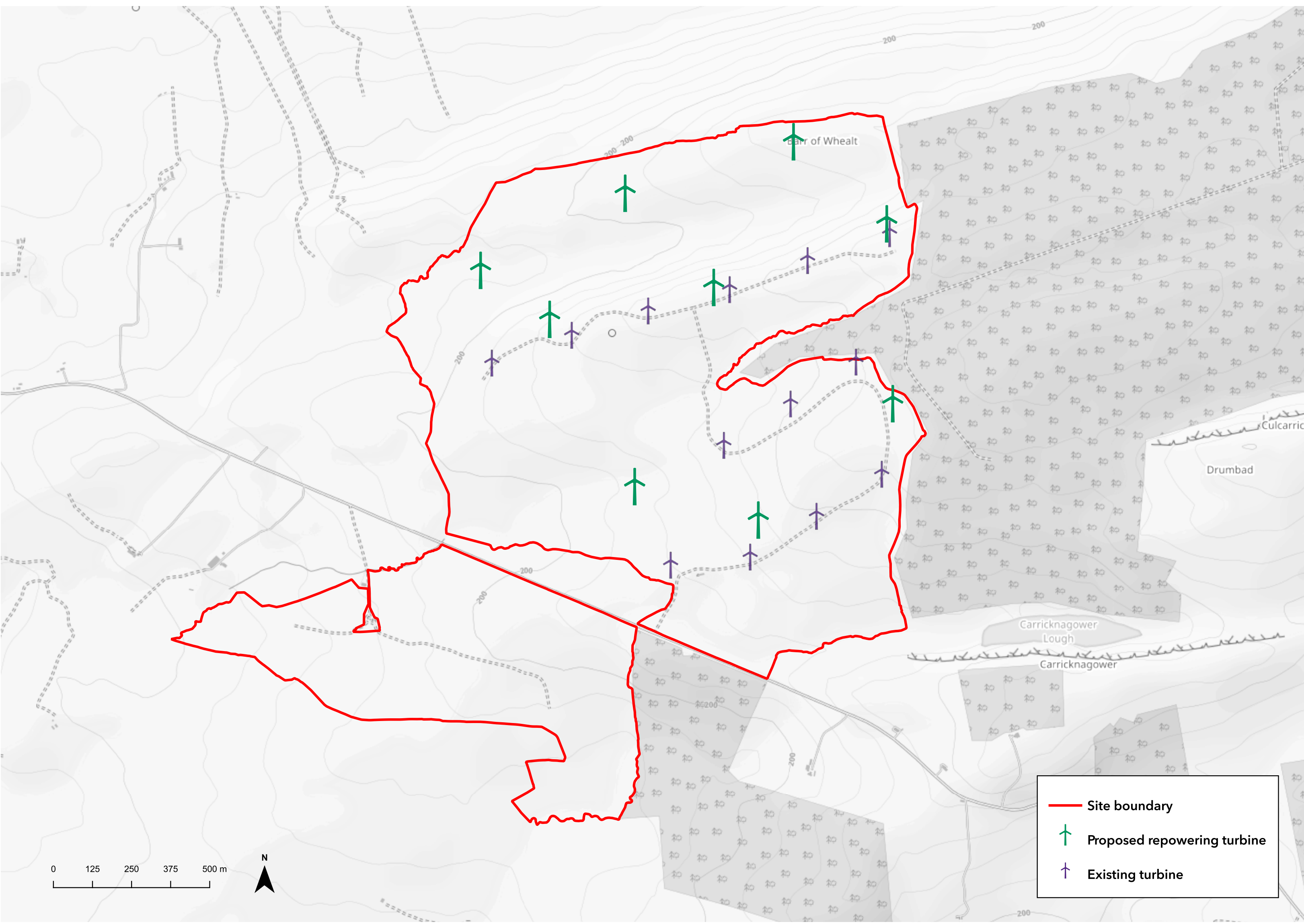
The Proposed Repowering of Callagheen Windfarm

The proposed repowering would involve removal of the existing 13 turbines and replacing them with fewer turbines, approximately 9, with blade tip heights of up to 180 metres. The installed generating capacity of the repower is anticipated to be up to 54MW.

An indicative turbine layout has been developed for the purposes of setting the parameters of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirements for repowering the Site. The layout has been designed to maximise energy production whilst fully considering the environmental constraints that are known from the windfarms’ existing operations, public data resources, and desktop studies to minimise any impact of the proposed repowered Site.

To inform the design, a meteorological mast was installed onsite in November 2025 to capture wind speed and directional data. Ecological surveys have been ongoing since Winter 2024 - ornithological and bat surveys as well as wider habitat surveys and peat probing. In addition to these surveys, our ongoing technical studies and feedback received from our stakeholder engagement throughout the development of the proposal provides essential information for us to consider when refining the design and turbine, integrating this into the design when possible.

The indicative layout will continue to be refined as part of the EIA process, informed by ongoing surveys, technical studies, and stakeholder consultation. As the design advances, further public information days will be held to present the updated proposals to the public.



How to Contact Us

After you have viewed the information displays introducing the Callagheen Windfarm Repowering Project, we invite you to complete a short questionnaire before you leave and we welcome any questions or feedback you may have. Our team can also be contacted at any time using the below contact details.

Email: callagheenrepowering@scottishpower.com

Post:

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Visit our website





Callagheen Windfarm Repowering is a ScottishPower Renewables (SPR) Project

About Us

ScottishPower Renewables (SPR) is part of the ScottishPower group of companies operating in the UK under Iberdrola, one of the world’s largest integrated utility companies and a world leader in wind energy. ScottishPower only produces 100% green electricity. Its focus is on wind energy, smart grids and driving the change to a cleaner, electric future. The company has committed to investing over £18 million every working day to make this happen and is committed to speeding up the transition to cleaner energy generation, electrifying transport and improving air quality to deliver a better future, quicker for everyone.

SPR is at the forefront of the development of the renewables industry through pioneering ideas, forward thinking and outstanding innovation, and already has over 40 operational windfarms managed from its world-leading Control Centre at Whitelee Windfarm, near Glasgow. SPR stands as a distinguished innovator, industry leader, and environmental investor. As one of the largest privately funded peatland restoration entities in the UK, SPR has successfully restored over 1,000 hectares (ha) of peatland, with the capacity to sequester approximately 3.6 million tonnes of carbon dioxide

At SPR, we are committed to developing renewable

energy responsibly. We strive to be a good neighbour in all aspects of our work and are committed to County Fermanagh and the surrounding area, and to maximising the opportunities and benefits our projects for communities local to our projects. We aim to find the best balance of constraints;to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts from our developments is unacceptable; and to demonstrate that the benefits of our projects are real value, wide-reaching and shared with the community.

Ambitions and Achievements

- ScottishPower is the UK’s first integrated energy company producing 100% green energy.
- Committed to sustainability and decarbonisation, Iberdrola aims to achieve net-zero emissions in all its activities by 2040.
- SPR are prioritising community engagement and working collaboratively with the communities who host our onshore windfarms throughout the project lifecycle from development and construction through operation to repower.

To find out more about SPR,
scan the QR code:





Planning Application Process

We have submitted a Section 26 Determination Request to the Department for Infrastructure (DfI Planning) to seek clarification on whether they consider the proposed Development of ‘regional significance’ and whether they will be responsible for determining the planning application, or whether the application will be determined by Fermanagh & Omagh District Council. DfI Planning has not yet issued their Section 26 Determination Response. We will provide clarification on whether DfI Planning or Fermanagh & Omagh District Council will be responsible for the application determination at our next public consultation event.

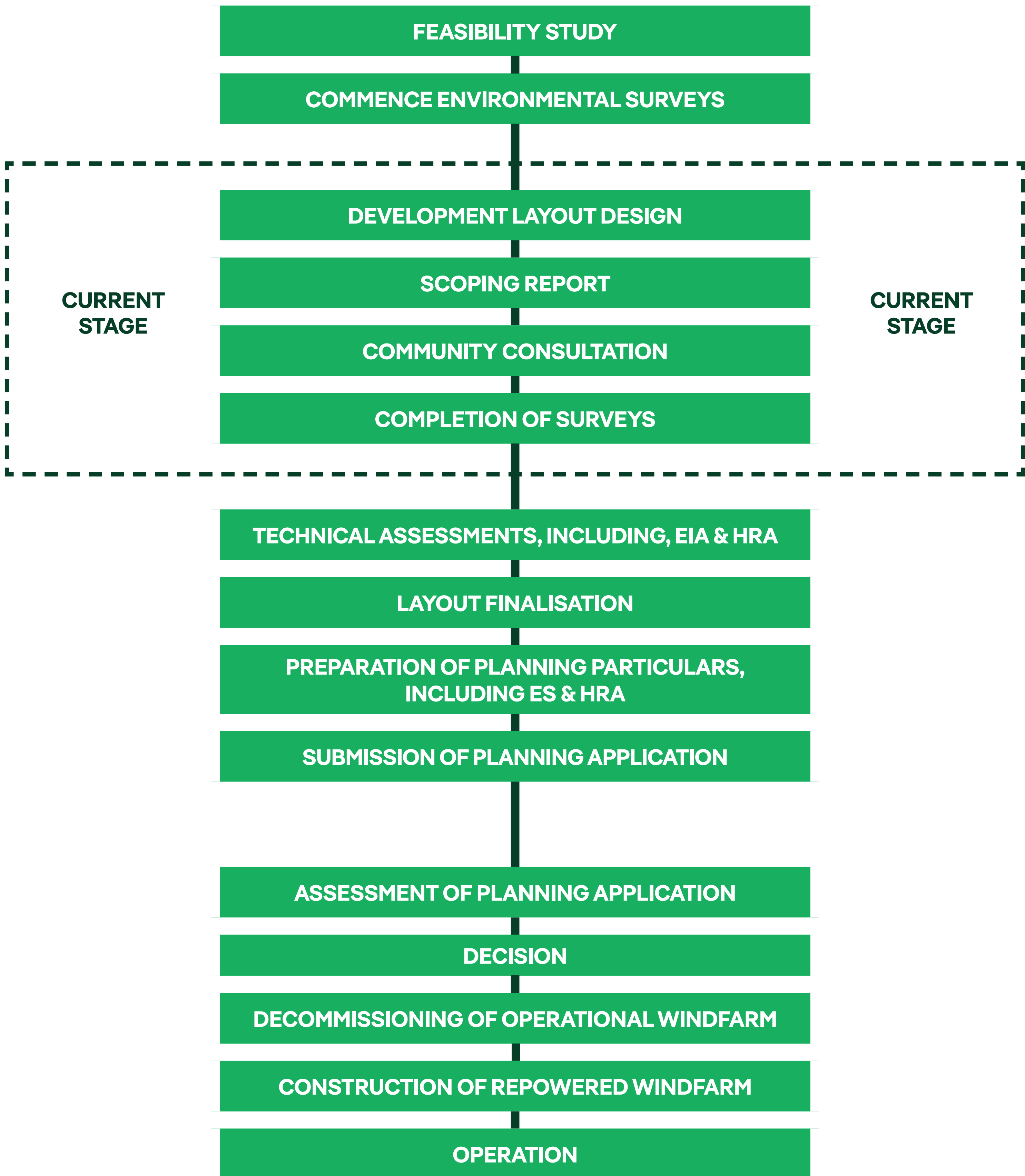
We are at the pre-application stage and are undertaking consultations (pre-application discussions) with Fermanagh & Omagh District Council and their statutory consultees on a range of planning and environmental considerations.

We are also carrying out pre-application community consultation events, including this event, to update local communities on the project and seek feedback.

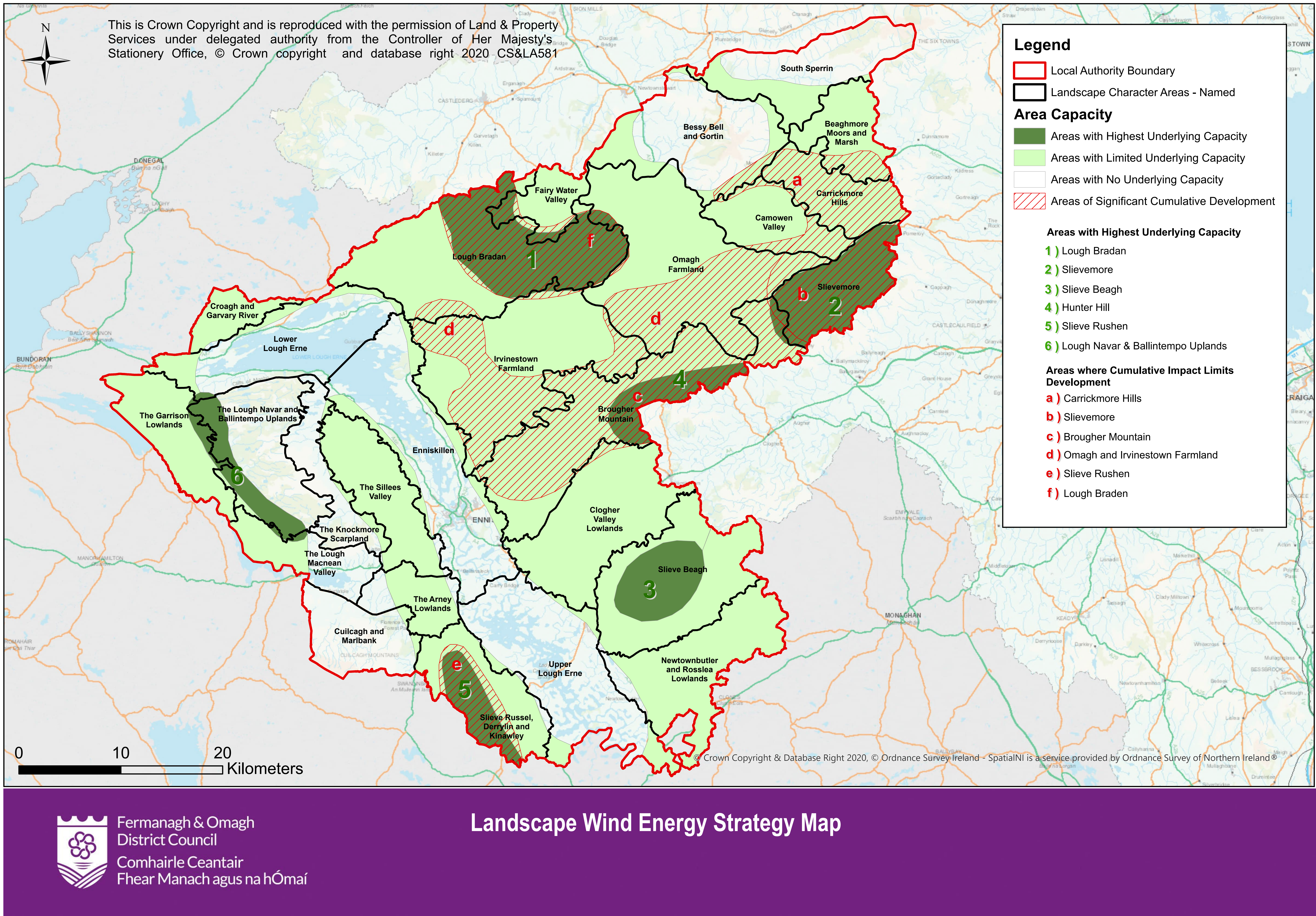
In July 2026, a scoping report for the environmental impact assessment (EIA) of the Callagheen Windfarm Repowering Project was submitted to Fermanagh & Omagh District Council. As part of the EIA process, this scoping report outlines our draft approach and invites consultees to comment on the proposed scope of the assessment.

As the EIA progresses, the layout and design of the proposed development will continue to evolve, accounting for environmental considerations and feedback from stakeholders. The results of the EIA will be presented in a document called an Environmental Statement, which will be submitted as part of the application for consent to the Planning Authority.

We are aiming to submit the planning application, including the Environmental Statement, in late 2027. Upon receipt of the planning application, the Planning Authority will start the formal planning application determination process. Prior to submission of the planning application, further public information days will be held to explain how the project has evolved during the EIA and consultation and provide confirmation on whether DfI Planning or Fermanagh & Omagh District Council will be responsible for the planning application determination.



Fermanagh & Omagh District Council Local Development Plan- Plan Strategy



Environmental Considerations

The following key considerations will be assessed during the environmental impact assessment (EIA) and findings documented in an Environmental Statement (ES). This will ensure a thorough examination of the environmental effects of the proposed Development and its alignment with regulatory standards and best practices.

Peat, Hydrology, and Hydrogeology	Desktop studies will be carried out to determine locations of Private Water Supplies and public abstractions within a 2 km radius of the Site along with relevant rainfall and hydrological datasets. A detailed Phase 2 peat survey will inform the design of the proposed Development and associated peat assessments. Habitat survey data will be reviewed, and further assessment will determine the degree of groundwater dependency of identified habitats. A review of the design layout and potential constraints in relation to the water environment and peat sensitivities will be undertaken, taking account of the most sensitive habitats, avoiding these areas where practicable or implementing appropriate mitigation measures. The likely significance of the effects from the proposed Development on sensitive receptors will be assessed, identifying the likely significant impacts, and the cumulative and residual impacts following implementation of mitigation measures.
Ornithology	Ornithology surveys have been ongoing at the Site since 2024. The data gathered, along with historical and publicly available information, will be used to assess the potential effects of the proposed Development on features of ornithological interest. Identified sites of ornithological interest within 20km of the Site include: • Designated sites, such as Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Ramsar sites, Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI); and • National and international protected species. The assessment of potential effects to ornithology features will include consideration of: • The baseline conditions for habitat loss effects, to include both habitats recorded and the potential restoration of infrastructure. • Flight activity data to inform collision risk. • Disturbance and displacement effects on species. Potential cumulative impacts on ornithological features will also be assessed within 15km. A comprehensive assessment will be undertaken of the potential impacts on important ornithological features, considering any embedded mitigation, and an assessment of significance of any residual impacts following incorporation of mitigation.



Environmental Considerations

Noise

Baseline surveys will be undertaken at 2 locations representative of residential receptors near the site. The noise emitted during the decommissioning, construction and operational phases of the proposed Development will be assessed. The assessment will predict how much noise may be experienced by key receptors such as nearby homes and other noise-sensitive locations, and whether these levels meet established noise limits.

Assessment of likely significant effects during the EIA will involve detailed assessment based on desktop study of decommissioning and construction phases, including traffic noise effects, collection of data from field baseline surveys and historical data will be used to inform the assessment of operational noise from wind turbines.

The assessment of temporary noise from decommissioning and construction activities will identify any periods when noise levels may exceed standard guidelines. For operational noise from turbines, noise levels will be calculated and compared with noise limits set by recognised standards and guidance.

The assessment will also consider other planned and existing windfarms within 10 km of the site to predict the combined levels of noise.

Ecology

The proposed Development is located in an area hosting blanket bog, wet heath, watercourses, protected mammals, bats, fish and invertebrates. Lough Navar Scarps and Lakes ASSI are adjacent to the developable area and Lough Melvin SAC is connected to part of the site by watercourses.

Further ecological surveys and assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIA, including habitat surveys, active peat assessment, protected mammal surveys, river habitat surveys, protected mollusc surveys and assessment of bat activity. The windfarm layout will aim to avoid active peatland and reduce effects on other peatland habitats where possible.

The ecological assessment will identify the effects of decommissioning and construction on ecologically sensitive receptors. Operational effects on bats will also be considered, including the potential for collision risk.

The assessment will identify important wildlife features, consider how they could be affected, and set out mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or manage any effects. Environmental management plans, pollution prevention, species protection measures and ecological supervision, will be used to avoid or reduce effects.

Habitat restoration and enhancement, including potential peatland restoration, woodland or scrub creation and grassland management, will also be considered to compensate for habitats lost and improve biodiversity.



Environmental Considerations

Cultural Heritage

The EIA will assess the effects of the proposed Development on archaeology and cultural heritage. A desk-based review has identified several recorded heritage assets within the Site, including prehistoric features, megalithic tombs, standing stones and cup and ring marked stones. A number of scheduled monuments, listed buildings and one historic garden have also been identified within 5 km of the Site.

Further consideration will be given to the potential effects of construction on any previously unknown buried archaeological remains within the site, and potential operational effects on the setting of important heritage assets. This will include consideration of scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic gardens and any relevant heritage assets near the border with Ireland.

Temporary construction effects on the setting of heritage assets, decommissioning effects, and effects on the restored site baseline, have been scoped out of further assessment.

Further assessment will include consultation with the Council and Historic Environment Division, a detailed desktop study, a walkover survey of the Site to identify potential archaeological features within the Site which are not recorded, and an assessment of potential construction and operational effects.

ZTV analysis, wireframes and photomontages shall be used to understand the possible effects on the setting of heritage assets.

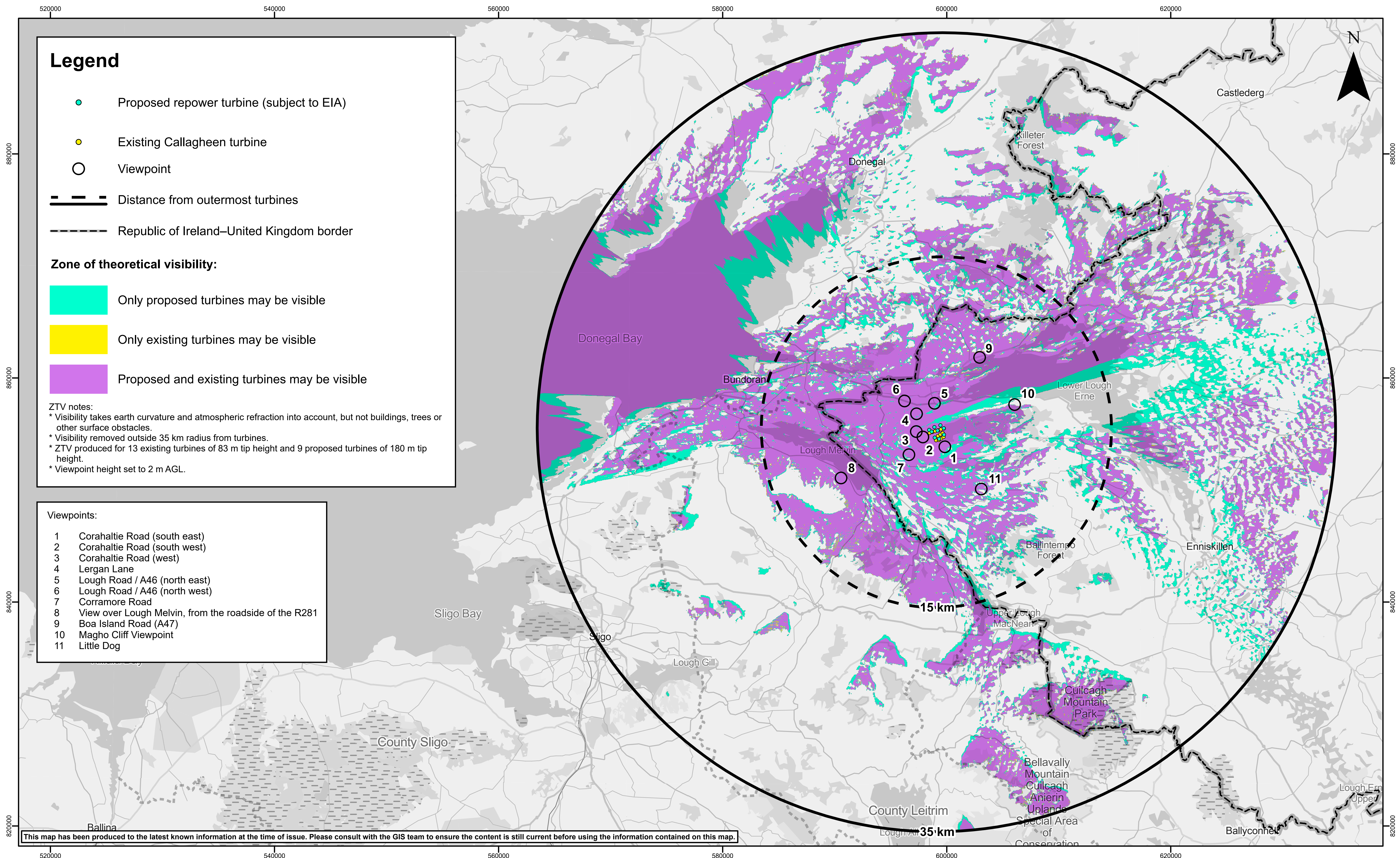
Site Access and Traffic

Access, traffic and movement will be assessed to quantify the impact of the proposed Development on the public road network and to assess the significance of any potential effects.

The EIA will assess potential effects during decommissioning and construction, including community severance, delays, road safety, effects on non-motorised users and the movement of large turbine components.

Operational traffic is expected to be similar to existing levels and is therefore not proposed for detailed assessment.

Further work to establish baseline conditions will include reviewing existing traffic flows, road conditions and collision data, estimating construction traffic, considering abnormal load routes and assessing cumulative traffic from other developments. Where significant effects on receptors are identified, mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce impacts, such as traffic management, route planning and controls on large load movements, and any residual impact identified.



Landscape and Visual Amenity

A landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) will identify and record the potential significant effects that the proposed Development may have on physical elements of the landscape, landscape character, landscape areas that have been designated for their scenic or landscape-related qualities, and views from various locations such as settlements, transportation routes and other sensitive locations.

The landscape architect will be providing layout and design advice on landscape and visual matters and undertaking the LVIA for the proposed Development.

The LVIA will include assessment of the following:

- landscape character and designations within 30 km of the proposed Development;
- visual effects on representative viewpoints selected to illustrate the view from recreational routes, locations and residential areas;
- visual effects on views from properties within 2 km and settlements within 10-15 km of the proposed Development;
- views from vehicles using the local and main road networks;
- visual effects associated with aviation warning lighting on the repower turbines; and
- cumulative effects when considered alongside other developments.

Fieldwork will include visits to the site and the wider area more generally to assess potential effects on views, landscape character areas and designated landscapes.



Viewpoint 2: Comparison of current baseline photograph to the Callagheen Repowering Wireline



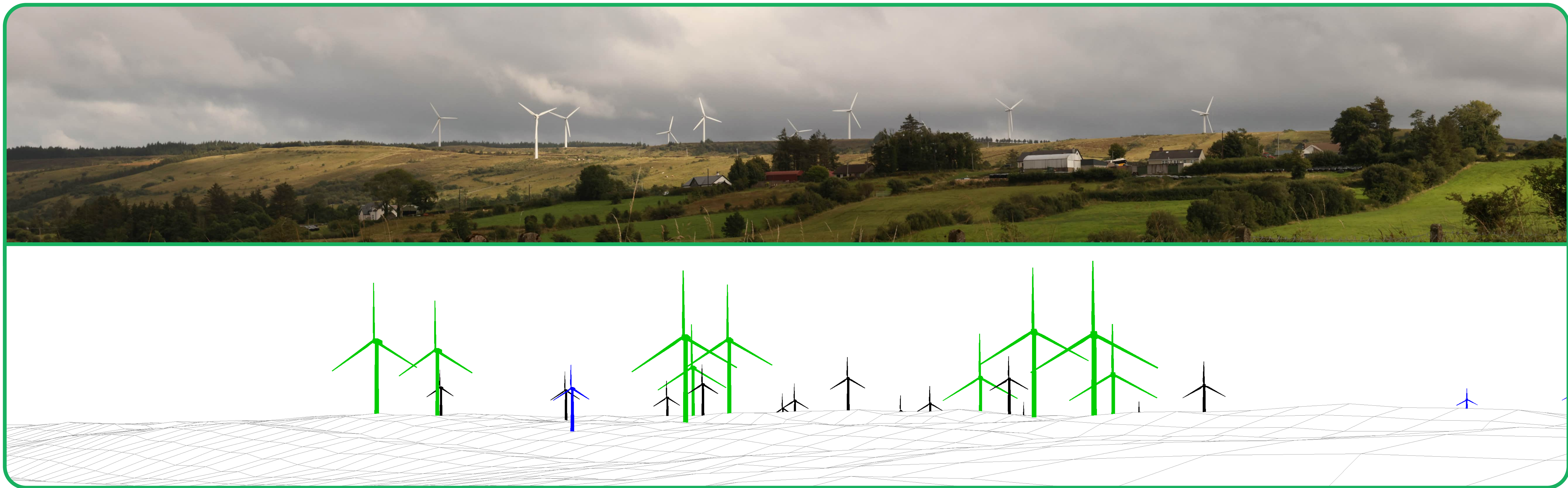
Viewpoint 2: Callagheen Repowering Photomontage - Corahaltie Road (south west)



Viewpoint 3: Comparison of current baseline photograph to the Callagheen Repowering Wireline



Viewpoint 3: Callagheen Repowering Photomontage - Corahaltie Road (west)



Viewpoint 4: Comparison of current baseline photograph to the Callagheen Repowering Wireline



Viewpoint 4: Callagheen Repowering Photomontage - Lergan Lane



Viewpoint 5: Comparison of current baseline photograph to the Callagheen Repowering Wireline



Viewpoint 5: Callagheen Repowering Photomontage - Lough Road/A46 (north east)



Viewpoint 7: Comparison of current baseline photograph to the Callagheen Repowering Wireline



Viewpoint 7: Callagheen Repowering Photomontage - Corramore Road



What is Repowering?

As a long-standing renewables developer, we’re on the cusp of full circle moments at our oldest windfarms as the turbines come to the end of their operational life.

The legacy those projects leave goes way beyond the power they’ve generated over the years. We’ve been able to create local jobs and support our sector’s supply chain, to drive positive economic contribution at a local and national level, have been a part of

exploring the latest technological advances and approaches and all whilst working closely with the communities we operate in and around.

But the exciting part is that even when the turbines on some of our sites approach their original operational lifespan, that’s not the end. We have so many fantastic opportunities to do even more with them via life extension works and by repowering our windfarm sites.

What are the benefits?

- increased electricity generation = increased security of supply
- building & maintaining new assets = jobs and supply chain opportunities
- more generation from windfarm = more community benefit funding to share
- new technologies available = increased efficiency – sometimes up to 10x the capacity of the original windfarm, with fewer turbines
- repowered site = further investment in ecology and the local environment
- old assets = sustainable resources for research & training, recycling and restoration into assets like bus shelters and other re-usable components

Visit a SPR Repowering case study video here:

