

Euchanhead Renewable Energy Development

Volume 1

Additional Environmental Information
Non-Technical Summary

Table of Contents

Abbreviations	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Confirmation of Approach	6
3. Consultation on S36 Application and Amendments to the Proposed Development	7
3.1. Key Consultee Comments to S36 Application	7
3.2. Amendments to the Proposed Development	7
4. Environmental Impact	9
4.1. Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (AEI Chapter 7)	9
4.2. Ecology (AEI Chapter 8)	9
4.3. Ornithology (AEI Chapter 9)	10
4.4. Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils (AEI Chapter 10)	11
4.5. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (AEI Chapter 11)	12
4.6. Access, Traffic and Transport (AEI Chapter 12)	12
4.7. Noise (AEI Chapter 13)	13
4.8. Socio-Economics, Recreation and Tourism (AEI Chapter 14)	14
4.9. Other Issues (AEI Chapter 15)	15
4.9.1. Infrastructure	15
4.9.2. Telecommunications	15
4.9.3. Television reception	15
4.9.4. Shadow Flicker	15
4.9.5. Climate and Carbon Balance	15
4.9.6. Air Quality	15
4.9.7. Aviation and Radar	16
4.9.8. Population and Human Health	16
4.9.9. Risk of Accidents and Other Disasters	16
4.9.10. Waste and Environmental Management	16



5.	Summary of Significant Effects	17
6.	Next Steps and Further Information	18

Abbreviations

Additional Environmental Information	AEI
Dumfries and Galloway Council	DGC
Environmental Impact Assessment	EIA
Energy Consent Unit	ECU
Section 36 (of The Electricity Act 1989)	S36



1. Introduction

In October 2020, ScottishPower Renewables (UK) Limited submitted an application to the Scottish Government's Energy Consents Unit for consent under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 to construct and operate the proposed Euchanhead Renewable Energy Development (hereafter referred to as the proposed Development). The proposed Development is located primarily within the Dumfries and Galloway Council area, with one of the access route options extending into the East Ayrshire Council area (hereafter referred to as the Site).

The original application (submitted in October 2020) included 21 wind turbines with blade tip heights of up to 230 metres, a battery energy storage facility of approximately 31.5 MW, and associated infrastructure. This application was supported by an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, prepared following the relevant EIA regulations.

Following submission, formal consultation was undertaken with consultees throughout 2020, 2021, and into early 2022. Continued engagement with Dumfries and Galloway Council extended into 2023 and 2024. A design meeting was held in June 2024 between the Applicant (and their landscape consultant), DGC, Ironside Farrar, and the Energy Consents Unit. This meeting focused on amending the Site layout so as to address the Dumfries and Galloway Council's landscape and visual concerns as far as possible. Following the meeting, the Council confirmed that should the Site layout be amended to remove Turbines No. 20 and No.21, and reduce the blade tip heights (from 230m to 200m) of Turbines No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 18, and No.19, that this would address their key landscape and visual related concerns. These amendments are presented in the Additional Environmental Information (AEI) document, which supplements the original EIA Report.

The AEI provides updated environmental information, including revised assessments where necessary, to reflect the design changes and to address consultee feedback. The design strategy remains focused on achieving a balance between maximising renewable energy generation and minimising environmental and visual impacts.

The AEI is structured to align with the original EIA Report (hereafter referred to as the 'EIA Report') and includes updated chapters, figures, and technical appendices where relevant. The AEI is intended to be read alongside the EIA Report, with all information from the EIA Report remaining valid unless otherwise stated in the AEI. The AEI will be subject to a new public consultation period, providing stakeholders and the public with an opportunity to review and comment on the updated information.

2. Confirmation of Approach

In the AEI, each topic chapter seeks to:

- Provide a revised assessment (where necessary) taking into account the amendments that have been made to the proposed Development; and/or
- Provide new or additional information to address application consultation responses or to supplement the original assessment.

A summary of the changes (if there are any) in the significance of effects resulting from the proposed Development, from those presented in the EIA Report, are included in the conclusion of each AEI chapter. To ensure clarity, each technical chapter of the AEI also clearly identifies which Technical Appendices and Figures from the EIA Report have been replaced (if any), and this is also summarised in **Table 2:1** below. **Table 2:2** sets out new Technical Appendices and Figures, presented in this AEI, that do not supersede any documents from the EIA Report.

Table 2:1 – Superseded Documents from the EIA Report

EIA Report Document Name	AEI Document Name
Figure 3.1: Site Layout	AEI Figure 3.1: Site Layout
Figure 8.1.1: Statutory Designations within 10km	AEI Figure 8.1.1: Statutory Designations within 10km
Figure 11.1: Gazetteer Sites	AEI Figure 11.1: Gazetteer Sites
Figure 11.2: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets	AEI Figure 11.2: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets
Figure 14.1: Socio-Economic Plan	AEI Figure 14.1: Socio-Economic Plan
Figure 14.2: Southern Upland Way Mitigation	AEI Figure 14.2: Southern Upland Way Mitigation
Figure 15.1: Shadow Flicker Study Area	AEI Figure 15.1: Shadow Flicker Study Area
Technical Appendix 8.1: Ecological Desk Study	AEI Technical Appendix 8.1: Ecological Desk Study
Technical Appendix 10.2: Peat Management Plan Annex A	AEI Technical Appendix 10.2: Peat Management Plan Annex A
Technical Appendix 15.1: Carbon Calculator	AEI Technical Appendix 15.1: Carbon Calculator

Table 2:2 – New Documents additional to the EIA Report

AEI Document Name
AEI Figure 2.4: Site Layout Comparison
AEI Figure 8.1.2: Non Statutory Designations within 5km
AEI Figure 8.8: Habitats – Aerial Imagery Assessment 2020
AEI Figure 8.9: Habitats – Aerial Imagery Assessment 2022/23
AEI Technical Appendix 13.2: Noise
AEI Technical Appendix 14.2: Letter to ScotWays
AEI Technical Appendix 15.4: Reduced Aviation Lighting Scheme

3. Consultation on S36 Application and Amendments to the Proposed Development

Following the submission of the Section 36 (S36) application for the proposed Development in 2020, a formal consultation process was undertaken with statutory consultees. This process was an integral part of the EIA, ensuring that key stakeholders, and the public, had the opportunity to review and comment on the application. The feedback received helped to inform the preparation of the AEI, which includes updated assessments and design refinements.

AEI Chapter 2: Site Description and Design Evolution sets out the key comments on the proposed Development S36 application, from Dumfries and Galloway Council's (DGC) landscape architect.

The comments from the DGC landscape architect are the main driver behind the design amendments to the proposed Development, however all consultee comments have been reviewed and taken into consideration. Each Technical topic chapter of the AEI (**Chapters 7 to 15**) contains a table setting out the relevant key consultee comments to the S36 application and a response.

3.1. Key Consultee Comments to S36 Application

The DGC landscape architect, in a consultation response dated 29 March 2023, highlighted that several turbines—specifically Turbines No.9, No.10, No.11, No.19, No.20, and No.21—were consistently problematic in terms of their visual impact. These turbines were considered to detract from the fit of the scheme within the surrounding landscape and in relation to other established wind farm developments.

3.2. Amendments to the Proposed Development

In response to consultation feedback, particularly from DGC, the design of the proposed Development was refined to reduce its landscape and visual impact and improve integration with the surrounding landscape. The design amendments focus on the removal or height reduction of the specific wind turbines highlighted as a concern by DGC. **Table 3:1** below details the amendments made to the Site Layout.

Table 3:1 - Amendments to the Proposed Development

Site Infrastructure	Summary of Changes from EIA Report to AEI
Turbine No.20 (and crane pad)	Removed entirely.
Turbine No.21 (and crane pad)	Removed entirely.
Turbine No.9	Blade tip height reduced from 230m to 200m.
Turbine No.10	Blade tip height reduced from 230m to 200m.
Turbine No.11	Blade tip height reduced from 230m to 200m.
Turbine No.18	Blade tip height reduced from 230m to 200m.
Turbine No.19	Blade tip height reduced from 230m to 200m.
Access Track to Turbine No.20	Approx. 1,130.72 metres of proposed access track removed.
Access Track to Turbine No.21	Approx. 1,231.85 metres of proposed access track removed.



These design amendments are reflected in the updated NTS Site Layout Figure – AEI Figure 2.

Table 3:2 provides the amended wind turbine coordinates and specifications for the proposed Development.

Table 3:2: Turbine Coordinates and Specifications

Turbine No.	Easting	Northing	Blade Tip Height	Hub Height
1	268456	606531	230m	155m
2	268000	606036	230m	155m
3	267494	605259	230m	155m
4	267071	604688	230m	155m
5	266509	604256	230m	155m
6	267749	603314	230m	155m
7	266646	602924	230m	155m
8	267942	602664	230m	155m
9	266175	602607	200m	125m
10	266848	602093	200m	125m
11	267381	601757	200m	125m
12	269104	601408	230m	155m
13	269707	601291	230m	155m
14	269225	600793	230m	155m
15	269933	600718	230m	155m
16	270156	600193	230m	155m
17	269348	599928	230m	155m
18	270724	599799	200m	125m
19	269363	599239	200m	125m

The anticipated installed capacity of the proposed Development remains approximately 126MW, despite the removal of two turbines and blade tip height reduction of five others. This is due to the evolution in wind turbine technology in the 5 years since the submission of the 2020 S36 application.

4. Environmental Impact

4.1. Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (AEI Chapter 7)

AEI Chapter 7 provides an updated Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) following design changes to the proposed Development since the 2020 EIA Report in response to consultee feedback to reduce landscape and visual impacts.

During the construction phase, the updated assessment confirms that the geographic extent of landscape and visual effects will be slightly reduced due to the removal of turbines at the eastern end of the site. However, moderate and significant effects are still predicted for the host landscape character types (Ken unit Southern Uplands with Forest – D&G and Southern Uplands – Ayrshire), particularly for users of the Southern Upland Way and nearby recreational areas.

In the operational phase, the design changes have led to a reduction in the severity of visual effects for several receptors, especially within the Shinnel Glen and areas surrounding the Striding Arches sculptures. While significant effects remain for some viewpoints and routes, such as the Southern Upland Way and core paths within the site, the overall magnitude of change has been reduced. Notably, the revised lighting scheme has decreased the number of visible aviation lights from 44 to 12, resulting in no significant night-time effects.

A cumulative assessment was undertaken to reflect changes in the status of nearby wind energy projects. While the surrounding area has seen an increase in operational and consented developments, the revised Euchanhead scheme is not expected to significantly increase cumulative landscape or visual effects. In many cases, the revised design helps integrate the proposed Development more effectively into the existing and emerging wind farm landscape.

While some significant effects remain during both construction and operation, the design changes have generally reduced the overall landscape and visual impact of the proposed Development. No new significant effects have been introduced, and night-time impacts have been notably reduced.

4.2. Ecology (AEI Chapter 8)

AEI Chapter 8 provides an updated ecological assessment following changes to the project since the EIA Report. While the amendments to the proposed Development were not made in response to any ecological concerns, they have resulted in a reduced development footprint, which has generally led to either neutral or slightly positive ecological outcomes.

No objections to the 2020 S36 application were received by key consultees relevant to ecology (SEPA, NatureScot, Dumfries and Galloway Council, East Ayrshire Council, Scottish Forestry, Fisheries Trusts / Boards).

A comparison of aerial imagery of the Site from 2020 and 2023 revealed only minor changes in habitat, primarily due to forestry activity such as felling and regrowth. Importantly, no significant changes were observed in habitats previously identified as ecologically important.



An updated desk study also confirmed that there have been no notable changes in the presence or distribution of protected species since the original assessment.

The updated assessment confirms that the reduced footprint of the proposed Development has slightly decreased the extent of habitat loss from what was presented in the EIA Report. The only habitat previously assessed as significantly affected (M18 blanket bog) remains unchanged in terms of impact. Compensation for this loss remains as was proposed in the Habitat Management Plan (HMP) submitted with the EIA Report, which includes the restoration of 23 hectares of peatland currently under coniferous plantation. An update of the Ecological Desk Study presented in the EIA Report is provided as **AEI Technical Appendix 8.1**.

The cumulative assessment has been updated to reflect changes in the status of nearby renewable energy projects. While some overlap in habitat types and potential construction timelines exists, the combined effects are expected to be minor and not significant due to the mitigation strategies in place across all developments.

As a result of the amendments to the proposed Development there are no changes to the significance of effects predicted for habitats, fauna, or designated sites, from those assessed and presented in **Chapter 8: Ecology** of the EIA Report.

No significant effects are predicted during either the construction or operational phases of the proposed Development.

4.3. Ornithology (AEI Chapter 9)

AEI Chapter 9 provides an updated assessment of potential impacts on bird species resulting from changes to the proposed Development since the EIA Report. The update was necessary due to the design amendments to the proposed Development.

No objections to the 2020 S36 application were received by key consultees relevant to ornithology (NatureScot, RSPB, Dumfries and Galloway Council, East Ayrshire Council).

The updated ornithology assessment focuses on three key bird species: goshawk, peregrine falcon, and golden plover. These species were originally identified as potentially sensitive to the proposed Development in the EIA Report. The habitats within the study area (mainly commercial forestry, rough grazing, and moorland) have remained largely unchanged since the EIA Report and as a result, the populations and behaviours of these bird species are also expected to be stable.

In terms of construction effects, the removal of two wind turbines and the downsizing of five others has reduced the overall footprint of the proposed Development. This reduction means that any potential disturbance or habitat loss for the goshawk, peregrine, and golden plover is reduced from what was previously assessed and presented in the **Chapter 9: Ornithology** EIA Report. The updated assessment within the **AEI Chapter 9: Ornithology** confirms that all construction related effects on these species remain as per the findings of the EIA Report, negligible and not significant.

Operational effects, such as the risk of bird collisions with wind turbines or long-term habitat changes, were also reassessed. The findings show that the design amendments to the proposed Development do not increase the risk of bird collisions. In fact, the reduced number of wind turbines, as well as the height reduction of five wind turbines, slightly



reduces the potential for bird collisions. All operational effects on the assessed bird species remain as presented in the EIA Report, negligible and not significant.

The findings of the cumulative assessment are also unchanged from **Chapter 9: Ornithology** EIA Report. This is because, despite the emergence of new nearby wind energy projects since the 2020 S36 application was made, the predicted in-isolation effects of the proposed Development are considered to have no potential to contribute to the cumulative effects of surrounding wind energy projects.

As a result of the amendments to the proposed Development there are no changes to the significance of effects predicted for ornithology, from those assessed and presented in **Chapter 9: Ornithology** of the EIA Report.

No significant effects are predicted during either the construction or operational phases of the proposed Development.

4.4. Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils (AEI Chapter 10)

AEI Chapter 10 provides an updated assessment, from that presented in the EIA Report, of the potential effects of the proposed Development on hydrology, hydrogeology, geology, and soils.

No objections to the 2020 S36 application were received by key consultees relevant to hydrology, hydrogeology, geology, and soils (SEPA, NatureScot, Ironside Farrar, Dumfries and Galloway Council, East Ayrshire Council, Scottish Water).

The design amendments have not moved any proposed infrastructure closer to watercourses / waterbodies or areas of deep peat. The removal of two wind turbines, their crane pads and associated access track would result in 14,859 cubic metres less peat being disturbed during construction, than was presented in the EIA Report. An update of the Annex A of the Peat Management Plan presented in the EIA Report is provided as **AEI Technical Appendix 10.2: PMP Annex A**. The peat landslide hazard risk remains unchanged, and no increase in risk has been identified. The potential construction effects (such as pollution risk, erosion, sedimentation, flood risk, and effects on drainage and water abstraction) of the proposed Development remain as assessed and presented in **Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology, and Soils** the EIA Report, negligible.

Operational impacts are also unchanged from the EIA Report. The significance of effects related to pollution, erosion, and drainage infrastructure remains negligible. No new risks have been introduced by the design amendments.

In terms of cumulative effects, nearby windfarm developments were reviewed. With good practice measures in place, the potential for cumulative impacts (such as pollution, sedimentation, flood risk, and groundwater effects) remains negligible.

As a result of the amendments to the proposed Development there are no changes to the significance of effects predicted for hydrology, hydrogeology, geology, and soils, from those assessed and presented in **Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology, and Soils** of the EIA Report.



No significant effects are predicted during either the construction or operational phases of the proposed Development.

4.5. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (AEI Chapter 11)

AEI Chapter 11 provides an updated assessment of the potential effects of the proposed Development on archaeology and cultural heritage assets.

No objections to the 2020 S36 application were received by key consultees relevant to cultural heritage and archaeology (Dumfries and Galloway Council, East Ayrshire Council, Historic Environment Scotland).

There have been no changes to the baseline conditions since the EIA Report. The archaeological and cultural heritage context of the site remains the same, and no new features or sensitivities have been identified.

In terms of construction effects, the EIA Report identified slight adverse impacts on two known archaeological features, which are trackways of negligible importance. These impacts are due to the construction of new access tracks, which remain unchanged in the revised Site Layout. Although the removal of two wind turbines and associated infrastructure reduces the overall footprint of the proposed Development, it does not alter the predicted impacts from those set out in the EIA Report.

Operational effects, particularly those related to changes in the setting of heritage assets, were previously assessed as negligible in the EIA Report. The design amendments (specifically the removal of two turbines and the reduction in height of five others) would reduce the visibility of wind turbines from heritage assets and therefore lessen any potential setting effects. However, since no significant setting effects were identified in the EIA Report, the design amendments do not change the overall conclusions on operational effects.

The proposed Development is not expected to contribute to any cumulative effects on archaeological or cultural heritage assets, as its impacts are not considered significant.

As a result of the amendments to the proposed Development there are no changes to the significance of effects predicted for cultural heritage and archaeology, from those assessed and presented in **Chapter 11: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** of the EIA Report.

No significant effects are predicted during either the construction or operational phases of the proposed Development.

4.6. Access, Traffic and Transport (AEI Chapter 12)

AEI Chapter 12 provides an updated assessment of the potential effects of the proposed Development on access, traffic and transport.

No objections to the 2020 S36 application were received by key consultees relevant to access, traffic and transport (Transport Scotland, Dumfries and Galloway Council, East Ayrshire Council).

There have been no significant changes to the baseline conditions of the surrounding road network since the original assessment. Therefore, the baseline conditions remain as previously described.



In terms of construction effects, the removal of two turbines would reduce the number of abnormal load deliveries (such as turbine blades and towers) and slightly reduce general construction traffic. The original assessment within the EIA Report concluded that no significant effects would arise, and the revisions to the Site Layout do not change this conclusion. No significant transport and traffic effects are expected.

Operational effects remain unchanged from those presented in the EIA Report. There are no new impacts anticipated during the operational phase of the proposed Development.

The cumulative assessment considered several nearby windfarm projects. The worst-case scenario (where construction of the proposed Development and multiple other wind farms occurs simultaneously) is considered likely to generate less vehicle movements than was predicted during the cumulative assessment in **Chapter 12: Access, Traffic and Transport** of the EIA Report. This is mainly due to the windfarm projects included in the current cumulative assessment having fewer wind turbines than those assessed in 2020.

The design amendments to the proposed Development would result in fewer vehicle movements and so no updated assessment (from that presented in **Chapter 12** of the EIA Report) is considered required. There remain no significant residual effects predicted.

4.7. Noise (AEI Chapter 13)

AEI Chapter 13 provides an updated assessment of the potential noise effects associated with the proposed Development.

No objections to the 2020 S36 application were received by key consultees relevant to noise (Dumfries and Galloway Council, East Ayrshire Council). These consultees confirmed they were satisfied that construction noise from the proposed Development could be suitably managed, and that operational noise would not exceed acceptable limits.

There have been no significant changes to the baseline noise environment since the original assessment. The background noise levels from the EIA Report remain valid for use.

A new Noise Assessment Technical Appendix is provided as **AEI Technical Appendix 13.2**.

Construction noise impacts were previously assessed, in **Chapter 13: Noise** of the EIA Report, as minor and not significant. Since the closest distances between noise sensitive receptors (inhabited residential properties) and construction activities remain unchanged, the conclusions of the EIA Report remain valid.

The operational noise assessment for the wind turbines is based on a representative model (Vestas V150 5.6 MW with a 155m hub height). For turbines with reduced hub height (125m), a precautionary approach was taken by using the same noise data as for the taller turbines. This ensures that the assessment remains conservative. The assessment includes cumulative operational noise from the proposed Development and nearby wind farms. The predicted operational noise levels from the proposed Development alone are slightly lower (than presented in **Chapter 13: Noise** of the EIA Report) at some locations due to the removal of two turbines. The assessment confirms that noise levels will remain within acceptable limits, and the effects are considered not significant.

Operational noise from the substation and energy storage infrastructure was previously assessed, in **Chapter 13: Noise** of the EIA Report, as negligible due to the large distance from



residential receptors. These distances remain unchanged, and the conclusions of the EIA Report remain valid.

The cumulative assessment confirms that the proposed Development, when operating alongside other windfarms, will remain within the required noise limits. Therefore, cumulative noise effects are not considered significant.

As a result of the amendments to the proposed Development there are no changes to the significance of effects predicted for noise, from those assessed and presented in **Chapter 13: Noise** of the EIA Report.

No significant effects are predicted during either the construction or operational phases of the proposed Development.

4.8. Socio-Economics, Recreation and Tourism (AEI Chapter 14)

AEI Chapter 14 provides an updated assessment of the potential effects of the proposed Development on socio-economics, recreation, and tourism.

Consultation responses were reviewed, including comments from ScotWays, who objected to the application due to potential negative impacts on public access and recreational amenity. Further communication was had between the applicant and ScotWays, in 2021, following their objection (see **AEI Technical Appendix 14.2**).

The reduction in the number and height of wind turbines forming the proposed Development (from 21 as assessed in **Chapter 14: Socio-economics, Recreation, and Tourism**, to 19) would slightly reduce the total installed capacity of the proposed Development. Although the design amendments to the proposed Development remove two wind turbines and reduce the height of five others, the installed megawatts of the scheme will be anticipated to remain approximately the same. As such, the associated community benefit would not reduce from that which was anticipated in the 2020 EIA Report i.e. approximately £630,000 per annum.

The Applicant has also proposed the following additional initiatives:

- Southern Upland Way Ranger: Support for the employment of a part time seasonal ranger to assist with the management of core footpaths in the area and align with benefit proposed as part of ScottishPower Renewables Harestanes South Windfarm. This will further enhance funding of the two rangers as part of Killgallioch Windfarm; and
- Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Points: Installation of EV charging points in Kirkconnel/Kelloholm (subject to Landowner Agreement).

Aside from the above, no other changes to the community benefit offering or socio-economic impacts are anticipated.

As a result of the amendments to the proposed Development there are no changes to the significance of effects predicted for socio-economics, recreation, and tourism, from those assessed and presented in **Chapter 14: Socio-economics, Recreation, and Tourism** of the EIA Report.



No significant effects are predicted during either the construction or operational phases of the proposed Development.

4.9. Other Issues (AEI Chapter 15)

AEI Chapter 15 provides an assessment of a range of additional topics that may be affected by the proposed Development.

4.9.1. Infrastructure

The proposed Development is not expected to have any effects on existing infrastructure, including the ScottishPower Energy Networks (SPEN) power lines that cross the Site. The design changes do not introduce any new infrastructure-related impacts.

4.9.2. Telecommunications

No objections to the 2020 S36 application were received from telecommunications consultees. Given the reduction in turbine numbers and height, any potential effects on telecommunications infrastructure are expected to be the same or less than previously assessed. The proposed Development is not anticipated to interfere with telecommunications links.

4.9.3. Television reception

Television reception is unlikely to be affected, as digital signals are generally resilient to interference from wind turbines. In the unlikely event of disruption, the applicant would consider reasonable mitigation measures.

4.9.4. Shadow Flicker

No residential properties fall within the shadow flicker study area (1,550m from turbines and within 130 degrees of north). Therefore, shadow flicker effects are not expected to occur.

4.9.5. Climate and Carbon Balance

The updated carbon assessment shows that the proposed Development would offset approximately 157,286 tonnes of CO₂ per year, equating to 6.29 million tonnes over 40 years. The carbon payback period is estimated at 1.7 years when compared to fossil fuel electricity generation. This is slightly longer than the 1.5 years previously estimated in **Chapter 15: Other Issues** of the EIA Report, due to the reduction in the number of wind turbines and resultant installed megawatt capacity. An update of the Carbon Calculator Technical Appendix presented in the EIA Report is provided as **AEI Technical Appendix 15.1**.

4.9.6. Air Quality

Minor, temporary impacts from dust and vehicle emissions may occur during construction, particularly near Bank Cottage and Glenglass. These will be managed through standard mitigation measures outlined in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), provided as **Technical Appendix 3.1** of the EIA Report.



4.9.7. Aviation and Radar

Aviation consultees, including the Civil Aviation Authority, Ministry of Defence, Glasgow Prestwick Airport, and NATS Safeguarding, raised concerns about radar interference and lighting.

The Aviation Lighting proposed has been amended from that what was submitted with the 2020 EIA Report. It is proposed that 12 wind turbines would be fitted with a Medium Intensity Obstruction Light. The Applicant contacted the Civil Aviation Authority directly with regards to the amendments to the Aviation Lighting proposals and received their approval for the new reduced lighting scheme, see **AEI Technical Appendix 15.4: Reduced Aviation Lighting**.

The Applicant is committed to engaging with relevant stakeholders to implement radar mitigation, such as the Cumbernauld Primary Surveillance Radar infill, which has been successfully used at other windfarms.

4.9.8. Population and Human Health

No additional significant effects on population or human health are anticipated beyond those already assessed in other chapters. The proposed Development does not introduce new risks in this regard.

4.9.9. Risk of Accidents and Other Disasters

The risk of accidents or disasters (including seismic activity, extreme weather, and construction-related incidents) remains low.

4.9.10. Waste and Environmental Management

Waste will be managed as set out in the EIA Report.

5. Summary of Significant Effects

Table 5:1 - Summary of Significant Effects

Topic	Mitigation	Residual Significant Effect
Landscape and Visual	As per EIA Report Reduced Lighting Scheme	<p>Construction: Significant landscape effect on the two host landscapes Ken unit Southern Uplands with Forest and Southern Uplands.</p> <p>Significant visual effect on the users of the Southern Upland Way.</p> <p>Operation: Significant landscape effect on the two host landscapes Ken unit Southern Uplands with Forest and Southern Uplands and the adjacent Carsphairn and Nithsdale units Southern Uplands. Also the nearby Ken unit Narrow Wooded River Valley.</p> <p>Significant visual effects on the users of the Southern Upland Way, Core Paths, Striding Archers and heritage path through the Site and hillwalkers above Glen Afton. There would also be Significant effects for those few living within the upper Shinnel Glen and the Water of Ken valley.</p>
Ecology	As per EIA Report	None
Ornithology	As per EIA Report	None
Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils	As per EIA Report	None
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology	As per EIA Report	None
Access, Traffic and Transport	As per EIA Report	None
Noise	As per EIA Report	None
Socio-Economics, Recreation and Tourism	As per EIA Report	None
Other Issues	As per EIA Report	None

6. Next Steps and Further Information

The Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit (ECU) will consider the AEI, alongside the findings of the EIA, as part of the S36 application. Before making a decision on the application, the ECU will re-consult a number of consultees and will consider all representations received from other parties, including members of the public.

A copy of the AEI Non Technical Summary will be made available for download from the applicant website at:

https://www.scottishpowerrenewables.com/pages/euchanhead_renewable_energy_development.aspx

Hard copies of this AEI NTS are available free of charge from:

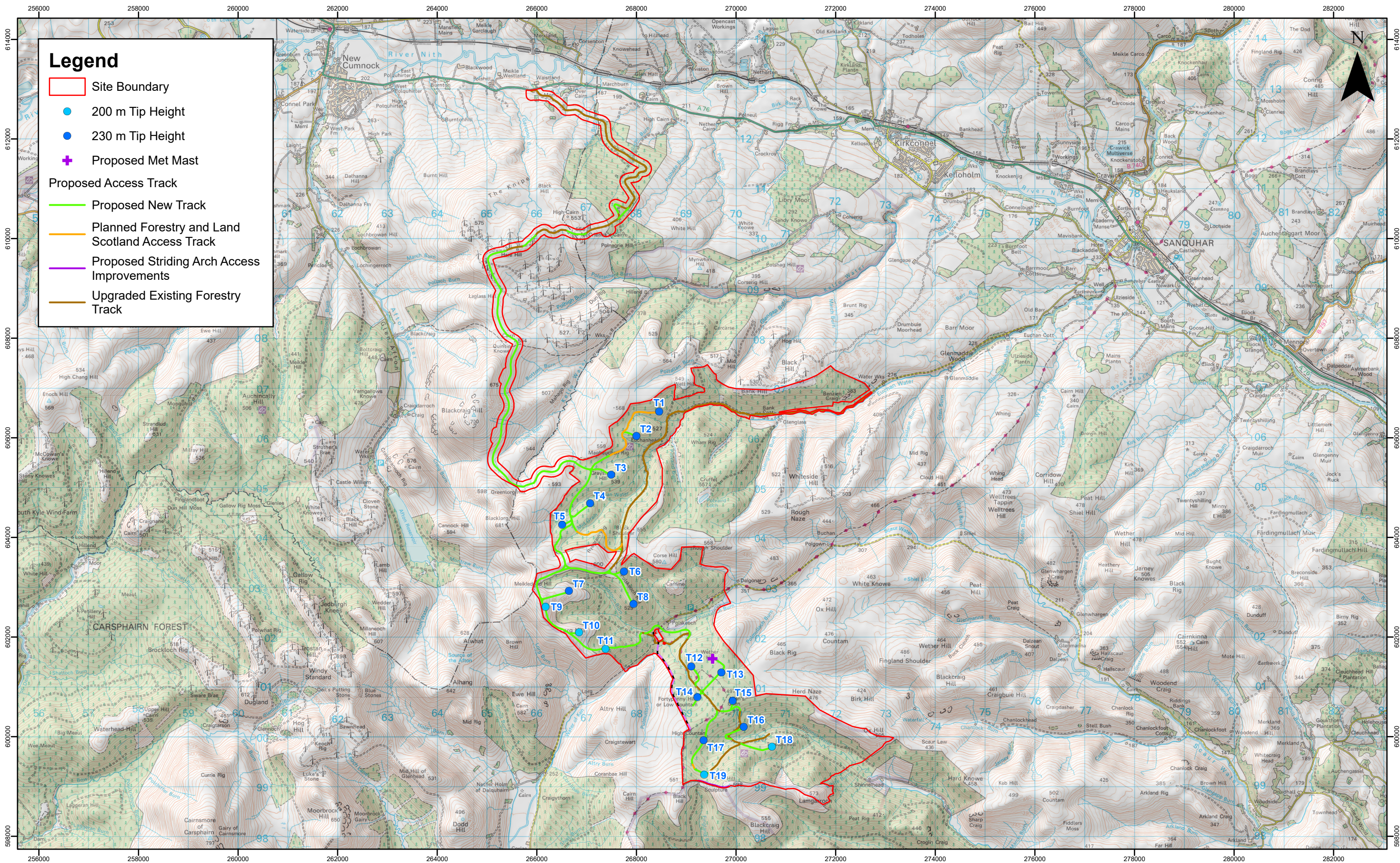
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Hard copies of this AEI may be purchased by arrangement from the above address for £600 per copy (including visualisations), or £20 per USB stick (which will include the original EIA Report).

Hard copies of the AEI and EIA Report can be viewed at the following locations during their normal opening hours:

- Dumfries and Galloway Council, Kirkbank House, English St, Dumfries, DG1 2HS;
- New Cumnock Town Hall, 31-33 Castle, New Cumnock KA18 4AN; and
- Sanquhar Library, 100 High Street, Sanquhar, DG4 6DZ.



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 200 m Tip Height
- 230 m Tip Height
- Proposed Met Mast

Proposed Access Track

- Proposed New Track
- Planned Forestry and Land Scotland Access Track
- Proposed Striding Arch Access Improvements
- Upgraded Existing Forestry Track



A	11/04/25	AA	First Issue.
Rev	Date	By	Comment

1:70,000
Scale @ A3

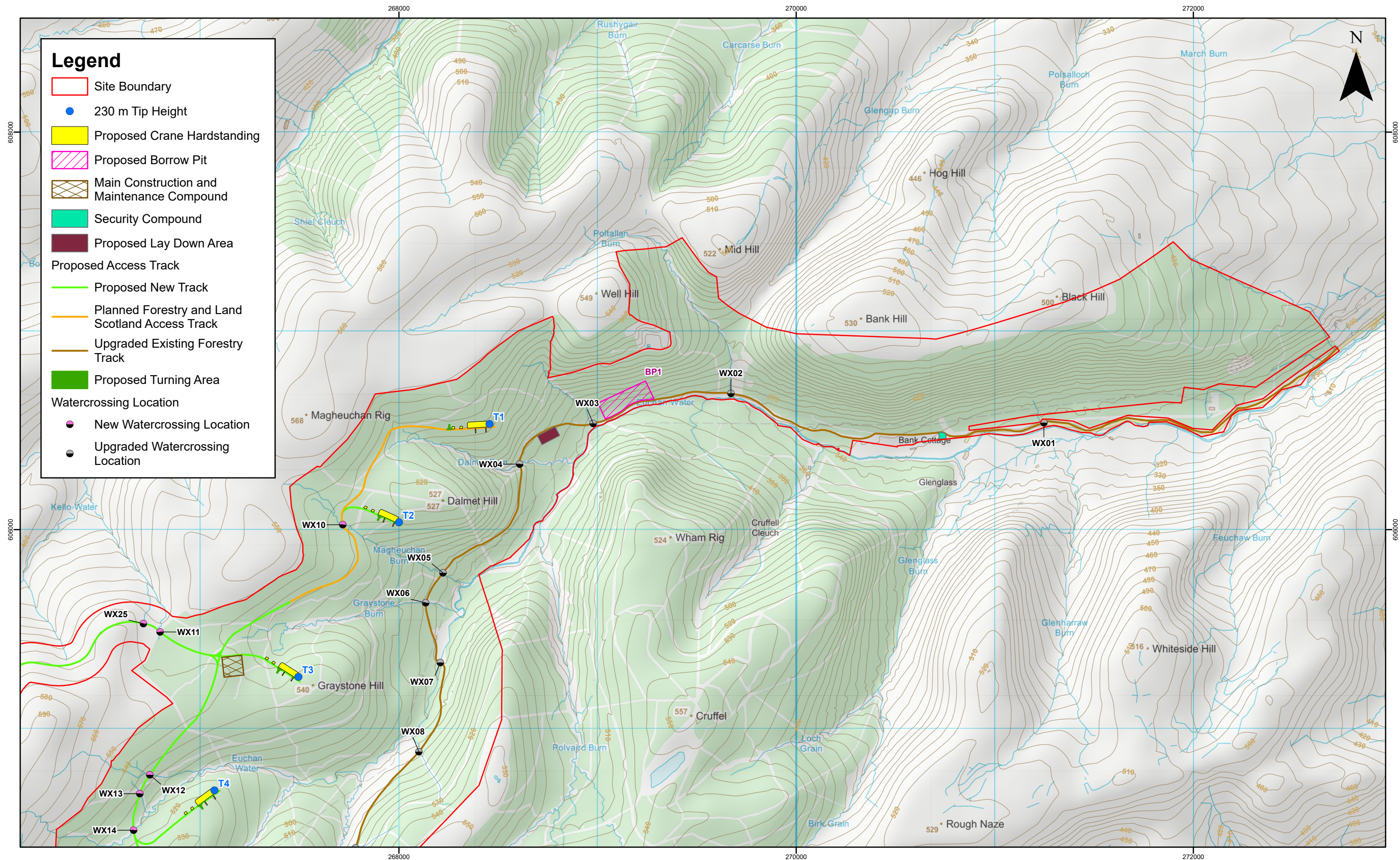
Note: Infrastructure shown at appropriate scale.

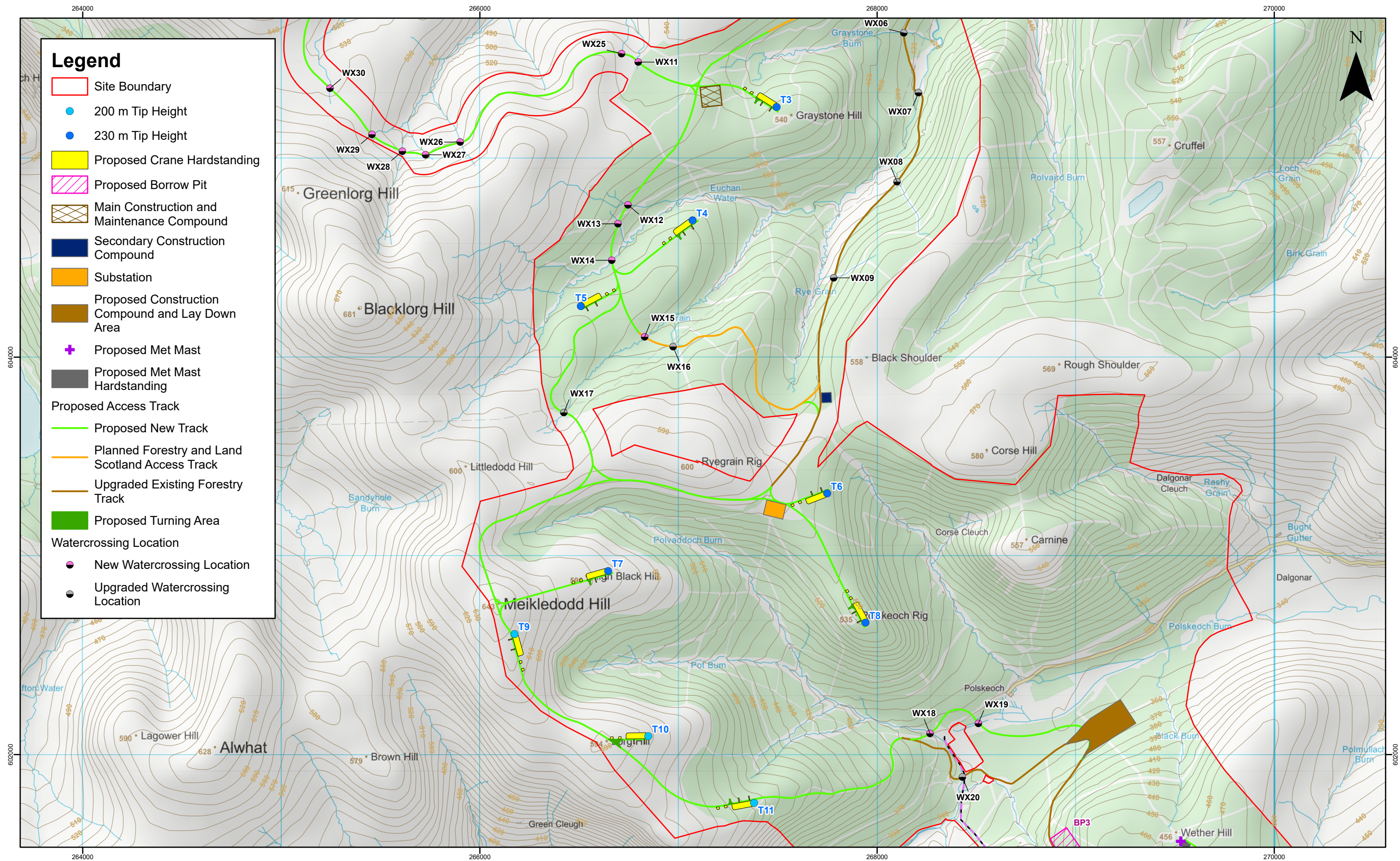
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Eucharhead Renewable Energy Development AEI

Non Technical Summary Site Layout

Drg No	428.013391.00001.0005.0		
Rev	A	Datum: OSGB36 Projection: OSNG	
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AEI Figure	2		





A	11/04/25	AA	First Issue.
Rev	Date	By	Comment

1:17,500 Scale @ A3
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		AEI Figure	2	

