Scoop Hill

Community Wind Farm

Additional Information: Volume Ia

June 2023

community
windpower

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Document History

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Author	Checked	Approved
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This document has been written and collated by Community Windpower Ltd. Where external consultants have been employed for assessment and report production, the sections are clearly identified.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Contents

This Additional Information (AI) has been prepared for the Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit to accompany the application for consent to construct a wind farm (Scoop Hill) under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 which was submitted in November 2020.

The AI has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the European Directives 85/337/EEC and 97/11/EC as applied through The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 as amended.

The AI contains additional information as requested as part of Regulation 19 of the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 request, and through the thorough consultation process with relevant bodies and consultees.

All information contained in this AI submission is in accordance with Regulation 20 of the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017. Figures (maps, diagrams and visualisations) and plates (photographs) have also been provided where appropriate.

To obtain a copy of the full AI, please contact Community Windpower Ltd at Godscroft Lane, Frodsham, Cheshire, WA6 6XU, Tel: 01928 734544, Email: project@communitywindpower.co.uk. The AI is available at a cost of £850 per hard copy and free of charge on a DVD/CD/USB. A hard copy of the Non-Technical Summary and Design and Access Statement is available free of charge upon request.

The AI, along with the EIAR and all supporting documents can also be accessed for public inspection via our application website: www.scoophillwindfarm.co.uk and via the Scottish Government Energy Consents website at www.energyconsents.scot under application reference ECU00000533.

All volumes of the EIAR, AI and accompanying documents may be viewed at the following addresses during their stated opening hours.

Location	Opening Hours
Moffat Library – DG Customer Services High St, Moffat DG10 9HF 01683 220536	Monday: 9am to 12noon Wednesday: 2pm to 5pm Saturday: 9am to 12noon
Eskdalemuir Hub Community Hub, The School, Eskdalemuir, Langholm DG13 0QJ 013873 73760	Monday: 10am to 4pm Tuesday: 10am to 4pm Wednesday: 10am to 4pm Thursday: 10am to 4pm Friday: 10am to 4pm Saturday: 10am to 4pm Sunday: 10am to 6:30pm
Johnstonebridge Community Centre Kirkbank Rd, Johnstonebridge, Lockerbie DG11 1ES 01576 470325	Monday: 9:30am to 3pm Tuesday: 9 am to 3 pm Wednesday: 9 am to 12 pm Thursday: 9 am to 3 pm Friday: 9am to 3pm Saturday: Closed Sunday: Closed

Abstract

This document details the Additional Information (AI) provided for the Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm proposal situated approximately 5km southeast of Moffat. This AI has been prepared to provide additional information for the application made to the Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit (ECU) under The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, in November 2020.

AI was requested during the thorough consultation process and dialogue with statutory and non-statutory consultees. In particular, it addresses advice, recommendations and concerns raised by NatureScot and internal departments at Dumfries & Galloway Council (DGC) alongside public representations received as part of the consultation process.

The Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm proposal now comprises 60 wind turbines with an installed capacity of 432 megawatts (MW), along with a battery energy storage scheme of 200 MW.

This AI not only addresses the amendments to the proposal but also outlines any additional information that has been provided to consultees during the consultation process, whether considered to be clarification or 'new' environmental information.

The Additional Information consists of the following key elements, plus other general updates:

- **Updated Section 1:** Introduction to the revised proposal for Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm containing a summary of the amendments and changes.
- **Updated Section 2:** Detailed Project Description, describes details about the removal of 17 turbines and associated infrastructure, refinements to internal access tracks, the removal of two borrow pits and the relocation of three borrow pits. The removal of a temporary construction compound, removal of the three satellite battery storage compounds, reduction in height of four turbines and the addition of two new turbines within the forestry. All aspects of the detailed design including associated infrastructure are updated including updated carbon calculations.
- **Updated Section 3:** Site Selection, Design and Evolution, analyses the AI process and assesses the input of consultants which has informed the redesign of this development. This section presents the evolution of the proposed Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm in terms of turbine layout, turbine tip height, and infrastructure design, and the justification for any changes which have been made since the submission of the EIAR in 2020.
- **Updated Section 4**: Planning Policy, summarising additional Government planning policy documents along with policy updates on renewable energy, carbon emissions and net zero targets, published after the application was submitted in November 2020.
- **Updates Section 5**: Socio-economics, Population and Community Involvement, providing the updated figures for the economics of the revised proposal, the community consultation which has taken place to date and the provision of a Tourism Impact Assessment.
- **Updated Section 6**: LVIA & RVAA, containing updated photomontages and new visualisations assessing the proposed development based on the reduced scheme of 60 turbines, with reduced heights of 4 southern turbines. An aviation lighting assessment is also provided based on the CAA and MoD approved reduced aviation lighting scheme.
- **Updated Section 7**: Ornithology, explaining the reduced ornithological impact following the removal of turbines and augmented habitat enhancement mitigation.
- **Updated Section 8**: Ecology, explaining the reduced assessment conclusions following the revised design.
- **Updated Section 9**: Cultural Heritage, provides clarification on Cultural Heritage matters along with additional information including updated photomontages, additional wirelines and assessment updates following the revised design.
- **Updated Section 10**: Hydrology, Geology and Hydrogeology, with a revised Peat Hazard Land Slide Risk Assessment, and revised Watercourse Crossings Assessment.
- **Updated Section 11**: Noise, provides a revised assessment following the removal of 17 turbines and the addition of two turbines within the forestry.
- **Updated Section 12**: Traffic & Transport, presents updated construction traffic movement figures and provides an update on the proposed access tracks within the development site, which have reduced in quantity.
- **Updated Section 13**: Forestry, explains the reduced key-hole felling requirements based on the revised design.
- **Updated Section 14**: Other Considerations, to provide additional information in relation to aviation and associated matters, shadow flicker and Public Rights of Way following the revised design.
- **Updated Section 15**: Schedule of Mitigation, updated to reflect consultee comments, requests and recommendations to reduce any potential risks.
- **Updated Planning Statement:** Planning policy updates and review of the revised Scoop Hill proposal against national, regional and local policies.
- **Design and Access Statement:** A new document to support the Section 36 application, which explains the changes and evolution of the revised proposal in full detail and covering all aspects of the revisions which have been made.
- **Updated Commitment to Communities Report:** Highlighting the changes that have been made regarding investments relating to the scheme as a result of community engagement, and community involvement activities which have been taking place since the submission of the original application in November 2020.
- **Revised OHMEP:** Describes the improved habitat management proposals and biodiversity net gains.
- **Updated Non-Technical Summary:** Providing a simplified and easy to understand summary of the whole Additional Information submission.
- **New and updated Confidential Annexes:** Provided to NatureScot and the RSPB only.

International Governmental concern over Climate Change is now greater than ever before, especially following the publication of the final instalment of the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) entitled the Synthesis Report (SYR) by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in March 2023. The SYR primarily states that "*human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming*"; in 2019, atmospheric CO_2 concentrations were higher than at any time in the last 2 million years, and concentrations of methane were higher than at any time in the last 800,000 years.

The SYR warns of climate overshoot (where global warming increases past the 1.5^{o}C mark before stabilising) if nations and governments around the world do not implement meaningful, whole-system changes. The IPCC strongly urges the scaling-up and harnessing of clean energy in order to substantially reduce our fossil fuel use. They also warn that, without the scaling-up of these mitigation options, multiple global warming scenarios will have a higher chance of occurring, bringing with it extreme changes in weather patterns, food insecurity, and rising sea levels. The ultimate goal of the IPCC and their assessment reports is to assist governments with achieving "*deep and sustained emissions reductions*" and "*secure a liveable and sustainable future for all*".

Recent planning and renewable energy policy updates which have occurred since the original Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm submission in November 2020, makes it is clear, that the Scottish Government remains committed to and promotes the development of onshore wind as a reliable technology that can be deployed quickly, is good value for the consumer and is widely supported by the public. Therefore, a rapid roll-out of onshore wind is required to facilitate the Scottish Government's achievement of their legally binding climate targets.

The Scottish Government's position and message is clear; fulfilling the 2045 Net Zero target means there is a pressing need for the accelerated delivery of renewable energy projects with onshore wind playing a key role. Notwithstanding

this, the Scottish Government's target to generate the equivalent of 100% of gross Scottish electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2020 was **not fulfilled.**

On the 10th November 2021, The Scottish Government published its **'Scotland 2045 - Our Fourth National Planning Framework' draft.** A **Revised Draft** was published in November 2022 following extensive stakeholder consultation, and the final **National Planning Framework 4** (NPF4) was approved by Scottish Ministers on 11th January 2023 and adopted on 13th February 2023. This is a significant policy milestone, as the approved NPF4 heavily stresses the challenges facing Scotland and the leading role which renewable energy can play in achieving a **net zero sustainable Scotland by 2045**.

Of particular relevance to the proposed development, is Policy 1 entitled 'Tackling the climate and nature crises'. This states that "*when considering all development proposals* ***significant weight will be given to the global climate and nature crises***". This marks a fundamental and undeniable shift in the planning balance in favour of the renewable technologies that can be deployed to combat climate change.

Policy 2, 'Climate mitigation and adaptation', aims to facilitate developments with minimised, or zero, greenhouse gas emissions; the carbon dioxide savings from Scoop Hill Wind Farm are estimated at circa **736,000 tonnes per annum.** Therefore, over the 40-year operational lifetime of the development, over 29,400,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide will have been saved from the atmosphere.

Policy 11, 'Energy', makes specific reference to the acceleration of renewable energy deployment which is required to achieve net zero emissions: ***"development proposals for all forms of renewable, low-carbon and zero emissions technologies will be supported",*** including wind farms, repowering of developments, battery storage proposals, and solar arrays. Referring specifically to wind farms, Policy 11 states that ***"areas identified for wind farms are, however, expected to be suitable for use in perpetuity".***

The Scottish Government have also recently published updated onshore wind specific guidance and ambitions. On 21st December 2022, the Scottish Government published the 'Onshore Wind: Policy Statement 2022' (OWPS) which replaced the 2017 version. In the Ministerial Foreword, it is stated that the world is facing dual emergencies: **the damaging climate emergency**, and a **cost crisis relating to the price of fossil fuels**. It is for these reasons that there is a need for an accelerated transition to a low-carbon energy system, achieving a **'Just Transition to Net Zero' by 2045.**

The adopted OWPS details the Scottish Government's ambition to increase their deployment of onshore wind by an additional 12 gigawatts (GW) by 2030. This target is echoed in the Scottish Government's **Draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan**, published in January 2023. This would give Scotland an installed onshore wind capacity of over 20 GW, leading to a rapid decarbonisation of Scotland's energy system. The proposed Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm, with its estimated 432 (MW) minimum generating capacity, would be a valuable contribution to this target.

Alongside the Scottish Government's aims and ambitions enshrined in these fundamental policy documents, there is the narrative from climate advisory groups that **more compelling action must be taken**. The Climate Change Committee, in multiple annual assessment reports, have recognised the laudable ambitions of the Scottish Government but stated in their *'Progress in reducing emissions in Scotland'* report that "***delivery of rapid emissions reductions cannot wait. It has taken 30 years to halve Scottish territorial emissions; they must halve again in a decade to meet the legislated 2030 target".*** Without onshore wind, the CCC believe that it is unlikely that the emissions reductions targets will ever be achieved.

Achieving the Scottish Governments ambitious renewable energy deployment and overarching net zero targets therefore requires **immediate** and **decisive** action.

Furthermore, Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm is located in an area identified by the Dumfries and Galloway Council Landscape Capacity Study (February 2020) as the only location within its Council boundaries recognised **as having potential for large typology wind turbines.**

The Dumfries and Galloway's Landscape Capacity Study (February 2020) states that "*Following a review of visualisations from key viewpoints in the field and additional sensitivity assessment of very large typology [turbines >150m], it is concluded that turbines towards 200m high to blade tip would be too large to accommodate as new developments in landscape and visual terms anywhere in Dumfries and Galloway* ***apart from the Eskdalemuir unit of the Southern Uplands with Forest [19a].*** *This is either because the receiving landscape is insufficiently extensive to minimise effects or because more extensive and large-scale landscapes already accommodate many wind farms. The Eskdalemuir area of the Southern Uplands with Forest does not accommodate any existing wind energy development*". The Study also states that "***In general, the larger the extent and scale of the upland landscape and its distance from more well-settled areas, the more scope there is for larger turbines to be accommodated".***

For these reasons, the site selection process has identified the Eskdalemuir area [19a], within which Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm site falls, as an ideal location for a wind farm utilising the newer, taller turbines which are promoted in the OWPS as being ***"more common"*** nowadays. **The site is also located within an area classified as having 'potential for wind farm development' (Map 8: 'Wind Energy Spatial Framework' Dumfries and Galloway LDP2, adopted October 2019)**. Furthermore, it offers excellent average wind speeds; is close to the motorway network and contains circa 40 km of existing access tracks, has a grid connection point within close proximity (approx. 3 km); and is not located within any nationally designated areas or landscapes.

Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm will operate for 40 years and will bring with it over **£1.8 billion financial investment** benefiting both the Scottish economy and the local economy of Dumfries and Galloway. The project also includes a significant Battery Energy Storage Scheme with a capacity of 200MW, which will provide real-time grid stabilisation, allowing excess electricity generated by the turbines to be stored in the containerised battery units during times of low energy demand, improving the flexibility and efficiency of the National Grid. The wind farm is expected to produce **enough electricity to power the equivalent of over 450,000 homes each year.**

In addition to significant financial investment, the proposed Scoop Hill scheme will **generate over 250 temporary jobs** across the construction and supply industry and a number of jobs would be created in the form of wind turbine engineers, maintenance workers and a supervisor during the operation of the wind farm.

CWL are committed to creating long-standing relationships with Scottish companies to deliver the Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm. **Preference will be given to companies located in Dumfries and Galloway** for these contracts, and associated employment opportunities will be made available for local people through our ***'Buy Scottish'*** policy. Scottish companies will be invited to bid for civil contracts for the construction of access tracks, turbine foundations, crane hardstands and borrow pits along with a wide variety of other contract opportunities from the provision of concrete and fuel supplies, through to fencing, waste disposal services, accommodation and catering services.

During the operation of the Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm, CWL will focus on the provision of community benefits and funding for Community Assets, aimed at meeting the economic, environmental and social requirements of local residents and the host communities. Consultations have been held with Community Councils to discuss the level of funding and appropriate distribution. Subsequently, **we will be delivering £5,000 per MW per annum to a community benefit fund(s),** to be divided between Eskdalemuir, Johnstonebridge, Kirkpatrick Juxta, Moffat and District, North Milk and Wamphray Community Councils.

In conclusion, the proposed development is completely sustainable and complies with both national and local planning policy. **It will make a direct and strategic contribution to achieving renewable energy generation targets,** contributing

towards the **Scottish Government's ambitious target for a minimum of 20 GW of installed onshore wind by 2030**. In addition it will play an important role in the fight against climate change and **Scotland's target of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045 with a 75% reduction by 2030 and DGC's target to be net-zero carbon by 2025**.

Approval of this development would be a positive and progressive step in the fight to tackle climate change and will aid Scotland with meeting its renewable energy and legally binding carbon emissions reduction targets.

References

Climate Change Committee (December 2021.) Progress in reducing emissions in Scotland, 2021 Report to Parliament: Progress reducing emissions in Scotland - 2021 Report to Parliament - Climate Change Committee (theccc.org.uk)

Draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan (2022). https://www.gov.scot/publications/draft-energy-strategy-transition-plan/

Dumfries and Galloway Local Development Plan 2 (October 2019). Adopted_LDP2_OCTOBER_2019_web_version.pdf (dumgal.gov.uk)

National Planning Framework 4 (2022). https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/

Onshore wind - policy statement refresh 2021: consultative draft. https://www.gov.scot/publications/onshore-wind-policy-statement-refresh-2021-consultative-draft/

Onshore Wind Policy Statement (2022). https://www.gov.scot/publications/onshore-wind-policy-statement-2022/

Scotland's Energy Strategy Position Statement (March 2021). https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-energy-strategy-position-statement/

National Planning Framework (NPF4) (February 2023). https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/

Volume Ia

Additional Information Report

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Section 1: Introduction

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Appendix 1.1 – List of Planning Application Consultees

Glossary

Term	Definition
Capacity factor	The capacity factor of any power plant is the percentage of generation of its actual generation against its theoretical maximum generation.
Cumulative impacts	The state in which a series of repeated actions have an impact greater than the sum of their individual impacts.
Crane Hardstands	An area of compacted crushed stone, concrete or other suitable material that enables cranes, cars and other vehicles to be safely parked on the area.
Environmental Impact Assessment Report	Statutory obligation to provide environmental assessments for certain projects or developments. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) is the collation of these assessments.
Hub Height	The distance measured from the surface of the wind turbine tower foundation to the height of the wind turbine hub, to which the turbine blades are attached.
Meteorological Mast	Mast used for housing meteorological measuring equipment to measure wind speed and direction.
Shadow Flicker	The flickering effect caused when rotating turbine blades periodically cast a shadow over the surrounding area as they rotate.
Tip Height	The distance measured from the surface of the wind turbine tower foundation to the maximum height the turbine tip reaches when the turbine blade is in a vertical position.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AI	Additional Information
CWL	Community Windpower Limited
DGC	Dumfries and Galloway Council
ECU	Energy Consents Unit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
SES	Scottish Energy Strategy (December 2017)

Additional Information Overview

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Additional Information (AI) has been prepared to support the original application (Ref: ECU00000533) made to the Energy Consents Unit (ECU) in November 2020, under Section 36 of the Electricity Act (1989) for Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm.

1.1.2 The proposed development, submitted in 2020, was for a 75-wind turbine scheme and associated infrastructure, located approximately 5km southeast of Moffat and 11km northeast of Lockerbie.

1.1.3 After it was submitted, there was a consultation period with all stakeholders, both statutory and non-statutory consultees. After a year of consultation, it was agreed with the ECU and the Local Planning Authority, being Dumfries & Galloway Council (DGC), that an AI report would be prepared and submitted. The AI submission is required in response to a Regulation 19 request from NatureScot and DGC. The purpose of the AI is to collate all new information, points of clarification requested since submission of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) and to document any amendments to the scheme with associated justification.

1.1.4 This AI submission for Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm is submitted in accordance with Regulation 20 of the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017. A copy of the AI submission will be served on the Local Planning Authority and any other person or consultee to whom a copy of the EIA Report was previously sent as per Regulation 20(4) of the above regulations.

1.1.5 The Applicant is CWL Energy Limited, which is a sister company to Community Windpower Limited (CWL). CWL Energy Limited will be the company for which the Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm will be developed, constructed and operated by however for sake of clarity, CWL will be making the application on behalf of CWL Energy Limited. Therefore, the AI will subsequently reference CWL in its documentation.

1.2 Proposed Amendments

1.2.1 A number of amendments have been made to the original 75 turbine scheme to primarily address recommendations and concerns raised by DGC internal departments and specialist advisers, NatureScot, The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), and representations received as part of CWL's on-going engagement with local Communities.

1.2.2 The following amendments have been made and are presented with the associated justification throughout this AI:

	Proposed Change to application	Justification
1	Removal of 17 turbines and associated connective access tracks (T1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 35, 37, 38, 54, 56, 61 and 62).	To address five key concerns raised by consultees regarding: • Landscape and visual impacts on local receptors, primarily the town of Moffat and views from the western side of the proposed scheme. • Golden Eagle use of open ground to the western side of the proposed scheme and habitat displacement. • Residential amenity for properties to the west and south of the proposed scheme. • Potential impacts on cultural heritage assets and their setting. • Aviation lighting impacts on local receptors.
2	Addition of 2 new turbines and associated infrastructure within the forestry to the west (T76 and 77).	There are two new turbines, one with a tip height of 200m and one with a tip height of 250m. Both of these turbines are located within the forestry and LCT 19a (i).
3	A reduction in tip height of 4 turbines to the south of the scheme to 180m to tip. This is for turbines T51, 53, 55 and 57.	A reduction in tip height for these 4 turbines, contributes to a reduction in their visibility which reduces visual effects on sensitive receptors.
4	Increased rotor diameters on all proposed turbines. The revised rotor diameters are as follows: • Turbines with tip heights up to 180m will now have an increased rotor diameter of up to 162m. • Turbines with tip heights up to 200m will now have an increased rotor diameter of up to 172m. • Turbines with tip heights up to 225m and 250m will now have a rotor diameter up to 190m.	The proposed increase in rotor diameters reflects the rapidly changing design and power output of wind turbines. Since the EIAR was submitted in 2020 the advancement of turbine technology means that rotor diameters are increasing with turbines with a rotor diameter of 172m now available onshore. It is anticipated that turbine advancements will continue leading to an increase in the rotor diameter available for turbines, therefore those turbines with a 225m and 250m tip height will now have a 190m diameter, reflecting the already utilised turbine availability on offshore wind farm sites.
5	Further refinements to internal access track design throughout the site resulting in a reduction of new access tracks.	To reduce development impacts and on-site aggregate requirements following the removal of turbines from the original proposed development.
6	Removal of 2 borrow pits and their search areas (N1 and N4).	Due to reduced number of turbines and reduced track construction, associated aggregate requirements have been reduced.
7	Removal of one temporary construction compound located within the Wamphray Water valley.	Due to reduced number of turbines and reduced track construction, associated aggregate requirements have been reduced.
8	Relocation of three borrow pits (N6, N7 and N8).	To reduce key-hole felling requirements and better positioning within the proposed development.
9	Removal of 3 satellite battery storage facilities and expansion of a single battery storage facility with a storage capacity of 200MW.	Simplified the Battery Energy Storage Facility by having it only located in one position, adjacent to the proposed substation required for the wind farm.
10	Inclusion of a reduced aviation lighting scheme for the revised proposal.	Minimise the number and intensity of adverse visual impacts from visible aviation lighting attached to the turbines, as per specialist aviation input.

1.2.3 Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm will now comprise of 60 wind turbines, associated access tracks, crane hardstands, three meteorological masts, substation/control room buildings and compound plus 3 satellite

substations, together with temporary construction and storage compounds, a temporary substation construction compound, 6 temporary new borrow pits and the utilisation of 6 existing borrow pits. A Battery Energy Storage Facility with a storage capacity of up to 200MW will also be constructed as part of this application to store electrical energy generated by Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm with details provided in this AI submission. A high-level summary of the grid connection for the proposal is also detailed in the AI, however this will be subject to a separate Section 37 application by SP Energy Networks to the ECU in due course.

1.2.4 Of the 60 proposed turbines, there are varying tip heights as detailed below:

- 6 wind turbines will have a maximum tip height of 180m (increased by 2 turbines).
- 29 wind turbines will have a maximum tip height of 200m (reduced by 18 turbines).
- 2 wind turbines will have a maximum tip height of 225m.
- 23 wind turbines will have a maximum tip height of 250m (increased by 1 turbine).

1.2.5 The candidate turbine has a typical rated capacity of up to 7.2MW, giving the scheme an overall generating capacity of 432MW. The underground 33kV cables routed from the proposed turbines would be brought to three satellite substations within the wind farm, where the voltage would be stepped up to 132kV. From the satellite substations, 132kV cables would transmit the generated electricity to the primary onsite substation. The primary onsite substation will connect to the grid substation at Bearholm, Moffat, located only 3km from the proposed site. This will be subject to its own separate Section 37 application to the ECU, however it has been through the screening process and SP Energy Networks are working on the application.

1.2.6 The wind farm is expected to generate 1.7 TWh per annum. Overall, this wind farm alone, based on a 45% capacity factor, would displace 736,000 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide every year compared to a fossil-fuel mix of electricity generation.

1.2.7 The Scottish Government Carbon Calculator and associated energy calculations for the proposal have been updated due to the reduction in the number of turbines proposed and reduced amount of access tracks required. The revised findings of the Carbon Calculator are presented in Section 2: Detailed Project Description of this AI.

1.3 Additional Information

1.3.1 This AI not only addresses the amendments to the proposal but also outlines any additional information that has been provided to consultees during the consultation process, whether considered to be clarification or 'new' environmental information. This AI therefore contains additional information from that included in the submitted EIAR.

1.3.2 Where 'new' figures have been included in this AI, the figure numbering follows on from the EIAR. Any figures that have been updated from the original EIAR are clearly marked as revisions with the prefix 'AI' added.

1.3.3 Where the proposed amendments to the scheme result in changes to the original EIAR, the updated information is included within this AI. It is intended that the AI should be read in conjunction with the EIAR submitted in November 2020 unless otherwise stated.

1.3.4 Where information has been supplied to a consultee during the formal consultation period, this is clearly highlighted in the relevant section. However, it should be noted that any information provided has since been updated within this AI to reflect the amendments and revised layout for the Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm proposal.

1.3.5 A list of all consultees that were consulted on the proposed development as agreed with the ECU is shown in Appendix 1.1.

1.3.6 Information relating specifically to the consultation responses of the following consultees is set out within Section 2 to 15 of this AI:

- Dumfries & Galloway Council internal consultees: Built Heritage, Archaeology, Roads, Landscape Architect
- NatureScot: landscape and ornithology
- Ironside Farrar Ltd (on behalf of the Scottish Government ECU) in relation to peat slide risk
- National Air Traffic Services (NATS)
- RSPB
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)
- The Scottish Rights of Way & Access Society (Scotways)
- Transport Scotland
- Scottish Forestry
- Defence Infrastructure Organisation / MoD
- Marine Scotland
- North Milk Community Council
- Moffat Community Council.

1.3.7 Where consultees have provided useful advice, recommendations, or wording for planning conditions if consent is granted, these have been incorporated into this AI in the relevant section, and the Schedule of Mitigation in Section 15 has also been updated accordingly.

Appendix 1.1 – List of Application Consultees

The EIA process has been conducted with detailed and extensive consultation with statutory consultees, non-statutory consultees and interested parties. A number of organisations have been consulted on the proposed development as agreed with the ECU and they are listed below for information:

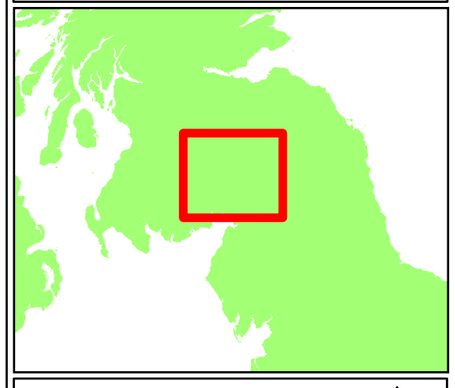
- Arqiva
- Association of Salmon Fishery Boards
- Atkins
- BAA Aerodrome Safeguarding (Edinburgh)
- British Telecom (BT)
- Civil Aviation Authority (CAA)
- Coal Authority
- Dumfries and Galloway Council
- Eskdalemuir Community Council
- Fisheries Management Scotland
- Galloway Fisheries Trust
- Glasgow Airport
- Glasgow Prestwick Airport
- Historic Environment Scotland (HES)
- John Muir Trust
- Johnstonebridge Community Council (now dissolved)
- Joint Radio Company (JRC)
- Kirk Patrick Juxta Community Council
- Marine Scotland
- Moffat and District Community Council
- Mountaineering Council of Scotland
- National Air Traffic Services (NATS)
- NatureScot
- North Milk Community Council
- RSPB Scotland
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)
- Scottish Forestry
- Scottish Water
- Scottish Wild Land Group (SWLG)
- Scottish Wildlife Trust
- ScotWays
- The British Horse Society
- The Crown Estate
- The Defence Infrastructure Organisation (MOD)
- The River Annan Trust and District Salmon Fishery Board
- The Southern Uplands Partnership
- Transport Scotland
- Visit Scotland
- Wamphray Community Council

374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Location

Notes: N/A
Revisions: N/A



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AI Figure 1.1 - Regional Location

Date: 01/12/2022	Ref: 374-221201-7695	
Produced: TR	Reviewed: RE	Approved: GC

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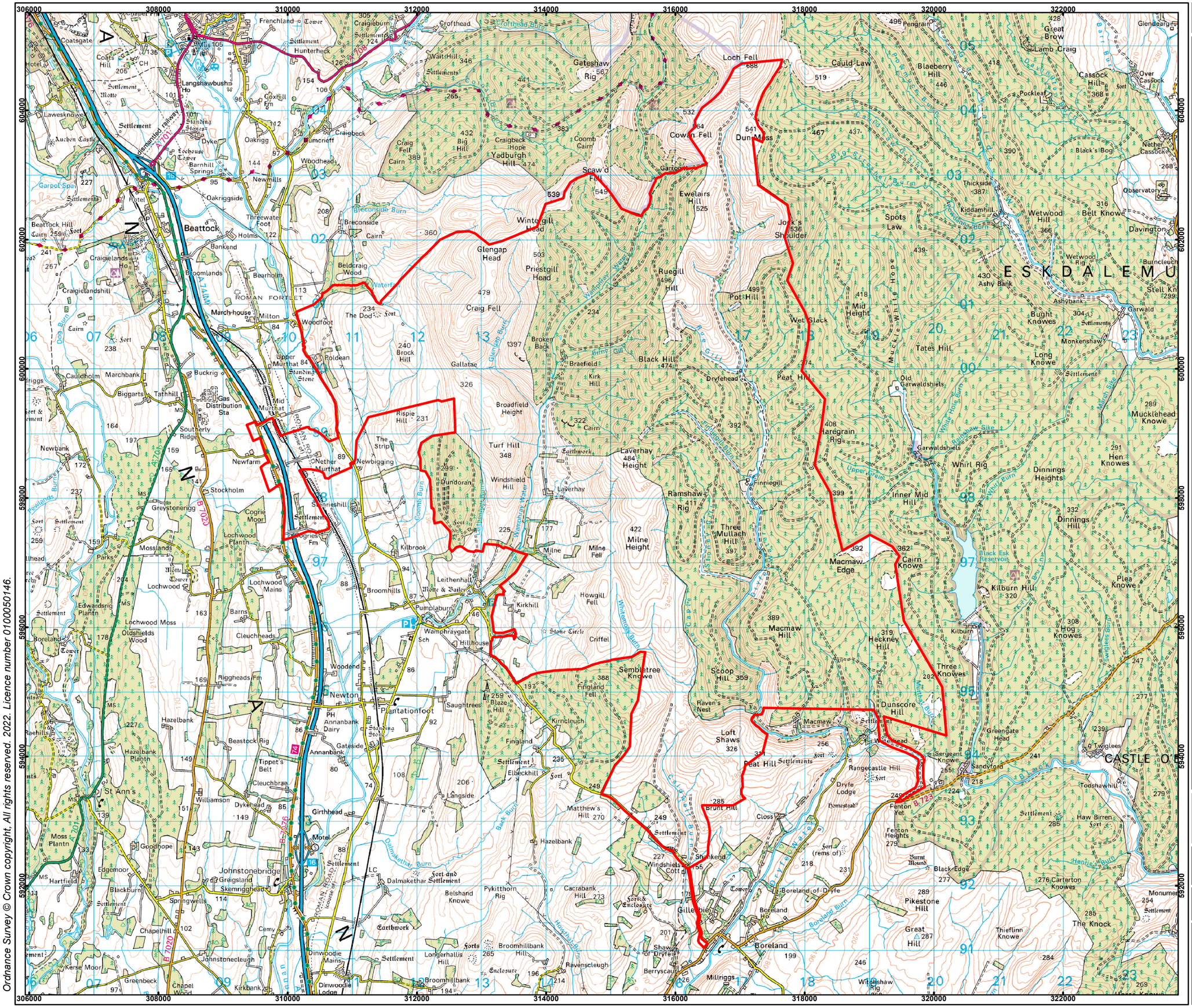

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374 Scoop Hill

Legend

▭ Site Boundary

Notes: N/A
Revisions: N/A

0 500 1,000 2,000 m
Scale: 1:55,000 @ A3
N

AI Figure 1.2 - Site Boundary

Date: 01/12/2022 Ref: 374-221201-7696
Produced: TR Reviewed: RE Approved: GC

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374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Site Boundary 10km Buffer
- Scoping
- Application
- Approved
- Installed
- Application (Revised Application in Planning)

Clyde Extension
Clyde
Whitelaw Brae
Brown Rig
Langhope Rig
Crookedstane
Lion Hill
Daer
Rivox
Harestanes
Minnygap
Harestanes South
Dalswinston
Duncow Common
Millriggs Farm
Little Hartfell & Variation
Crossdykes
Hosprig and Hosprig Resubmission
Craig and Extension
Loganhead and Loganhead Resubmission
Ewe Hill
Callisterhall
Minsca
Solwaybank
Teviot
Windy Edge
Faw Side
Westerkirk
Georgefield Farm
Beck Burn

Notes: N/A
Revisions: N/A

0 2.5 5 10 Km
Scale: 1:200,000 @ A3
N

AI Figure 1.3 - Wind Farm Overview

Date: 01/12/2022 Ref: 374-221201-7697
Produced: TR Reviewed: RE Approved: GC

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