Technical Appendix 4.3
EIA Gatecheck Report

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Hagshaw Hill III

Gatecheck 1

December 2025

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Contents

Document Information 2

Contents 3

Abbreviations 5

1. Introduction 6

2. Consultation and Engagement 7

3. Design Iterations 9

4. Scoping Responses 13

5. Programme to Submission 36

Appendix 1: LVIA and Cultural Heritage Viewpoints 38

Appendix 2: Consultee List 39

Figures 40

Appendices

Appendix 1: LVIA and Cultural Heritage Viewpoints

Appendix 2: Consultee List

Figures

Figure 1a: Site Location

Figure 1b: Cumulative Context

Figure 2: Proposed Development Layout A (Scoping Layout)

Figure 3: Proposed Development Layout B (Design Chill Layout)

Figure 4: Proposed Development Layout C

Figure 5: Proposed Development Layout D (Current Layout) and On-site Constraints

Figure 6: Peat Depth and Probe Locations

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
BNG	British National Grid
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DIO	Defence Infrastructure Organisation
ECU	Energy Consents Unit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GWDTE	Ground Water Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
IEF	Important Ecological Feature
IFP	Instrument Flight Procedures
JRC	Joint Radio Company
km	Kilometre
LDES	Long Duration Electricity Storage
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
m	Metre
MD-SEDD	Marine Directorate – Science Evidence Data and Digital
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MW	Megawatt
NPF4	National Planning Framework 4
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
oBEMP	Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan
PCA	Peat Condition Assessment
PLHRA	Peat Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment
PMP	Peat Management Plan
PV	Photovoltaic
PWS	Private Water Supply
RSPB	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
ScotWays	Scottish Rights of Way and Access Society
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SLC	South Lanarkshire Council
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPEN	Scottish Power Energy Network
SPP	Species Protection Plan
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 3R Energy Solutions Ltd (3R Energy) on behalf of Hagshaw Hill 3 Ltd (the 'Applicant') intends to apply to Scottish Ministers for permission to construct and operate the Hagshaw Hill III Energy Project (the 'Proposed Development') at a site centred at British National Grid (BNG) reference 281008 630424 (**Figures 1a and 1b**).

1.1.2 The total generating capacity of the Proposed Development will be greater than 50 megawatts (MW), therefore the Applicant intends to submit an application to the Scottish Ministers via the Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit (ECU) under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989.

1.1.3 The Applicant submitted an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report for an earlier iteration of the Proposed Development on 04 July 2025 to the ECU. The Applicant received an EIA Scoping Opinion on 03 October 2025.

1.1.4 This Section 36 Gatecheck Report provides the ECU with an update on the status of the Proposed Development and progress with the EIA Report. It summarises ongoing consultation (**Section 2**), the design iteration process which the Applicant has undertaken to date (**Section 3**), and how the Applicant intends to respond to the points raised within the EIA Scoping Opinion (**Section 4**).

1.2 The Applicant

1.2.1 The Applicant for the Proposed Development is Hagshaw Hill 3 Ltd, a member of the 3R Energy group of companies. 3R Energy was established in 2009 and has been developing various scales of renewable energy projects ever since, with its head office situated in Lanark. The company was initially established to help farms and rural businesses benefit from renewable energy, with the mainstay of the business being farm sized wind turbines, Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems and biomass boilers. More recently, 3R Energy has diversified into larger-scale renewable energy projects and has now developed over 330 MW of onshore wind projects within the Hagshaw Energy Cluster (with a further 80 MW of energy storage), which together will make a substantial contribution to the local area and to national renewable energy and climate change targets. 3R Energy was also a founding partner of the award-winning Hagshaw Energy Cluster Development Framework project which represents an ambitious vision for the future of the Hagshaw Energy Cluster and surrounds, identifying opportunities to enhance and invest in the local environment, communities and place.

1.2.2 3R Energy is part of a family group of companies which also includes: Mitchell Energy Ltd, Mitchell Farming Partnerships and William Mitchell & Sons (WMS) Ltd, based at Newtonhead Farm Rigside and Hazelside Farm Douglas respectively, which manage the farming assets of the Group. Together the Group:

- owns and manages 3,500 acres of land in the Douglas Valley;
- has farmed the land for over 120 years;
- generates a combined annual turnover of c. £6 m; and
- employs 15 people as a direct result of its renewable energy and farming operations within the Hagshaw Energy Cluster.

1.2.3 As a local company, 3R Energy is committed to working with the communities closest to the Hagshaw Energy Cluster for the long term to develop and deliver successful projects which create significant and tangible benefits for the local area.

2. Consultation and Engagement

2.1 Stakeholder Consultation

2.1.1 Since the submission of the EIA Scoping Report, the Applicant has undertaken consultation with multiple organisations with regards to the Proposed Development. A summary of consultation undertaken for the Proposed Development is provided in **Table 2.1** below.

Table 2.1 – Stakeholder Consultation

Consultee	Date	Persons	Description of Correspondence
South Lanarkshire Council (SLC)	24/09/25	Applicant's Noise Consultants to SLC Environmental Health Officer	Proposed scope of noise assessment.
	08/10/25	SLC Environmental Health Officer to Applicant's Noise Consultants	General acceptance of and comments on scope.
NatureScot	05/10/25	Applicant's Ornithology Lead to NatureScot	Justification as to why the available data on black grouse is considered to be sufficient to inform the EIA. Proposed scope of works regarding deer, and Muirkirk & North Lowther Special Protection Area (SPA) and Muirkirk Uplands Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) outlined.
	06/11/25	NatureScot to Applicant's Ornithology Lead	Agreement that no further black grouse surveys are required, and other suggestions on scope of works. Agreement with scope of works regarding deer and the SPA/SSSI.
	24/11/2025	Applicant's Geology, Peat, Hydrology and Hydrogeology Lead to SEPA	Update on further peat survey work completed since scoping. Proposal to scope out further peat survey including Peat Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment (PLHRA), Peat Management Plan (PMP) and Peat Condition Assessment (PCA) due to limited peat present on the site.
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	24/11/25	Applicant's Geology, Peat, Hydrology and Hydrogeology Lead to SEPA	Update on further peat survey work completed since scoping. Proposal to scope out further peat survey including Peat Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment (PLHRA), Peat Management Plan (PMP) and Peat Condition Assessment (PCA) due to limited peat present on the site.
	02/12/2025	SEPA to Applicant's Geology, Peat, Hydrology and Hydrogeology Lead	Further layout adjustments suggested to avoid areas of peat present on site.

Consultee	Date	Persons	Description of Correspondence
			Suggests that if peat >0.5 m cannot be avoided, then a PMP and PCA would be required. Provides no comment on the requirement for a PLHRA.
Glasgow Airport (GLA)	21/10/25	Applicant's Aviation Consultant to Glasgow Airport	Seeking clarification on matters raised within the Scoping response and requesting further detail on safegaurding requirements and which procedures require to be assessed.
	10/12/25	Glasgow Airport to Applicant's Aviation Consultant	Confirmation that the Proposed Development has no impact on current IFPs and that no further external IFP assessments are required.
Edinburgh Airport	21/10/25	Applicant's Aviation Consultant to Edinburgh Airport	Seeking clarification on matters raised within the Scoping response and requesting further detail on safegaurding requirements and which procedures require to be assessed.
	06/11/2025	Edinburgh Airport to Applicant's Aviation Consultant	Confirmation that additional external IFP assessments are not required.
Clyde River Foundation	4/11/25	Applicant's Ecology Lead to the Clyde River Foundation	Introduction to project, and request for comment on scope of fish assessment and biodiversity enhancement opportunities.
	17/11/25	Clyde River Foundation to the Applicant's Ecology Lead	Recommendation for inclusion of up-to-date and site-specific fish data. Suggested the opportunity for riparian fencing/planting for shade and instream habitat improvements.

2.2 Public Engagement

2.2.1 In accordance with best practice, a programme of pre-application community engagement has been undertaken by the Applicant. The consultation strategy was tailored to the local circumstances of the Proposed Development. The Applicant is committed to undertaking meaningful consultation with the local community and keeping them up to date with project progress.

2.2.2 The project website went live on 04 July 2025 and contains information on the Proposed Development such as site location, proposed infrastructure, contact information (via phone or email) and details of any upcoming consultation events.

Consultation Events

2.2.3 As part of the ongoing community engagement, two rounds of public consultation events were held in September and November 2025 to inform and consult with those communities closest to the Proposed Development. Consultation events were held at the following locations, where local residents and interested parties were able to attend:

- Coalburn Miner's Welfare & Social Club, Coalburn,

09 September and 11 November 2025 from 2pm to 7pm; and

- St Brides Community Centre, Douglas,
  11 September and 13 November 2025 from 2pm to 7pm.

2.2.4 The focus of the first round of consultation events was to outline early development proposals for the site and gain initial feedback from the local community, including on the initial design of the Proposed Development and opportunities for community benefit.

2.2.5 The focus of the second round of consultation events was to inform the local community of the design changes which have been made to the Proposed Development, taking on board their comments from the first round of consultation events and scoping responses received.

2.2.6 Members of the project and EIA teams were available to answer any questions and note any concerns raised at the events. There was also the opportunity to leave feedback at each event through a form provided to attendees, and also by using sticky notes that could be appended to the display boards.

2.2.7 The events were advertised through:

- The official Hagshaw Hill III project website;
- Adverts placed in the Carluke and Lanark Gazette on the 27 August 2025 and the 29 October 2025:
- Mail drop to properties within circa 2.5 km of the Proposed Development site;
- Posters of the events displayed in local shops;
- Emails to local community councils, ward councillors, Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs) and Members of Parliament (MPs); and
- Community Councils posting the events on their social media platforms.

2.2.8 Members of the public who were unable to make the events were encouraged to view the materials online on the official project website. There was also the opportunity to submit questions and to request additional information via email or by writing to the team.

2.2.9 The Applicant is committed to continuing engagement with the public and community leaders and will attend future community council meetings where invited.

2.2.10 A Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Report is being prepared for the Proposed Development and will form part of the Section 36 application documents.

3. Design Iterations

3.1 Design Iterations to Date

3.1.1 The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process which started in mid-2025. Each iteration has taken into consideration information gathered at the site or comments from consultees, as well as the professional judgement of technical experts.

3.1.2 Since the submission of the EIA Scoping Report, the Applicant has undertaken design iterations to maximise the capacity of the Proposed Development while minimising the environmental impacts.

Turbines, Solar Photovoltaics and Long Duration Electricity Storage

3.1.3 **Table 3.1** and **Figures 2** to **5** provide a chronological summary of the key design iterations that have occurred and the reasons for the changes.

3.1.4 In summary, a layout was developed for Scoping that comprised eight turbines up to 200 metres (m) tip height, solar photovoltaic (PV) search areas and a Long Duration Electricity Storage (LDES) scheme. This has since evolved following scoping and detailed consideration of environmental

constraints, to an eight-turbine layout of which six turbines are up to 200 m and two are up to 180 m to tip height. In addition, the solar PV areas and LDES have been refined taking into account on-site environmental and engineering constraints and wider landscape and visual considerations.

Future Design Iterations

3.1.5 The Applicant, together with the EIA team, have gathered environmental baseline information for the site across the various technical disciplines to identify a design layout that considers the environmental constraints identified and the consultee opinions received to date. Details of the design iterations leading to a finalised design will be provided within Chapter 2 of the EIA Report.

Table 3.1 – Summary of Design Iterations to Date

Date & Overall Layout Reference	Turbine Iteration	Number of Turbines	Solar Iteration	LDES Iteration	Infrastructure Iteration	Description
July 2025 'Layout A' (**Figure 2**)	A (Scoping Layout)	8	B	A	N/A	Layout A was the initial design of 8 turbines at 200 m tip height. This design was based on an initial desk-based study, and existing survey data available for the site and neighbouring developments within the wider Hagshaw Energy Cluster. Initial on-site constraints identified included varied elevation (notably the potential for landscape and visual impacts and engineering challenges), watercourses, pockets of deeper peat, the locations of neighbouring development turbines, underground cables, and an existing turbine within the site boundary associated with Hazelside Farm. This included for four 'maximum parameter' solar search areas that were slightly revised pre-scoping to remove areas lying on higher ground to reduce visual impact, as well as an LDES and substation compound located in the south-east of site. The proposed LDES and substation compound location was situated to provide screening afforded by adjacent woodland, and proximity to existing tracks which can be re-used for the Proposed Development. Site access was proposed from the north-east in order to re-use an existing access track servicing other developments within the wider Hagshaw Energy Cluster.
August 2025 'Layout B' (**Figure 3**)	B (Design Chill)	8	B	A	A	Layout B was developed from the initial Layout A and introduced tracks and hardstandings to the design. Following the results of a recent National Vegetation Classification (NVC) survey, T1 was microsited south-east to avoid bog habitat. T3 was also microsited west and its hardstand oriented to keep out of a 50 m watercourse buffer. T5 was microsited north-west to move out of a ravine, reducing fill requirements. In consideration of further Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis and initial photowires, the total tip heights of T2 and T4 were also reduced from a maximum of 200 m to 180 m to better match the scale of neighbouring turbines in views of the Proposed Development from Douglas. No changes were made to the solar search areas or substation and LDES compound.
October 2025 'Layout C' (**Figure 4**)	C	8	C	B	B	Following more detailed design work, the LDES compound was reduced in size and two temporary construction compounds, a Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) temporary compound, turning heads, and a borrow pit search area were added to the layout. The substation was microsited east to avoid overhead lines.

Date & Overall Layout Reference	Turbine Iteration	Number of Turbines	Solar Iteration	LDES Iteration	Infrastructure Iteration	Description
						T3 was microsited south to remove it from a 50 m watercourse buffer and reduce wake loss. T5 was also moved east to reduce wake loss. Following protected species surveys, T8 was microsited north-west to respect a protected species buffer. The solar areas were also refined to avoid protected species buffers, bog NVC habitat, watercourse buffers, pockets of deeper peat, overhead lines and slope greater than 15 degrees. The most northern solar area on higher ground was removed to reduce visual impact.
October 2025 'Layout D' (**Figure 5**)	C	8	D	B	C	No changes were made to the turbine locations. Following review of peat data, the hardstanding for T1 was reoriented anticlockwise and its access track realigned to avoid a small area of peat >1 m in depth. Based on engineering feedback and discussion with the landowner, the borrow pit search area was reduced in size and two further smaller borrow pit search areas were added to the layout closer to the proposed site access to help facilitate early construction works. The solar areas were also further optimised and refined. The temporary construction compound at the site entrance was increased in size to optimise available space. The size of the LDES temporary construction compound was increased slightly to more accurately reflect the generation requirements of the Proposed Development.

4. Scoping Responses

4.1.1 Scoping responses were received from the following organisations (see **Table 4.1**).

Table 4.1 – EIA Scoping Opinion: Response Received

Consultee	
British Horse Society	NATS Safeguarding
BT	NatureScot
Coal Mining Authority	North Lanarkshire Council
Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Scotland
Dumfries and Galloway Council	Scottish Borders Council
Edinburgh Airport	Scottish Forestry
Fisheries Management Scotland	Scottish Rights of Way and Access Society (ScotWays)
Glasgow Airport	SEPA
Glasgow Prestwick Airport	Scottish Water
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	SLC
Joint Radio Company (JRC)	Transport Scotland
Marine Directorate – Science Evidence Data and Digital (MD-SEDD)	West Lothian Council
Muirkirk Community Council	

4.1.2 **Table 4.2** identifies consultees who were consulted but have not provided responses.

Table 4.2 - EIA Scoping Opinion: No Response Received

Consultee	
Civil Aviation Authority - Airspace	John Muir Trust
Crown Estate Scotland	Lesmahagow Community Council
Clyde River Foundation	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Coalburn Community Council	Scottish Power Energy Networks
Douglas Community Council	Scottish Wildlife Trust
Douglas Water & Rigside Community Council	Visit Scotland
East Ayrshire Council	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
Health and Safety Executive	Woodland Trust

4.1.3 The following sections describe the responses received in relation to each of the technical assessments, how the EIA Report will address these matters and any details of further consultation undertaken or in progress.

4.2 Planning Policy

4.2.1 The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on Planning Policy.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
SLC	Whilst accepting that it would be appropriate for Planning Policy matters to be dealt with within a standalone Planning Statement, it is nevertheless considered that the EIA Report should provide a section which sets out the planning policy framework as it relates to the Proposed Development.	Noted. A Planning Policy Chapter will be included as part of the EIA Report.	N/A
ScotWays	The Planning Statement detailing the planning policy context of the Proposed Development should assess the Proposed Development against all relevant provisions and policies of National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) - including Sustainable Transport Policy 13(b)(viii), which the Report fails to mention, and states, "*Development proposals will be supported where it can be demonstrated that the transport requirements generated have been considered in line with the sustainable travel and investment hierarchies and where appropriate they……. adequately mitigate any impact on local public access routes*." – as well as all relevant policies in the South Lanarkshire Local Development Plan (LDP) and any associated planning guidance.	The Applicant will address all relevant policies within the Development Plan including both NPF4 and the LDP and any related supplementary planning guidance. This will include relevant policy provisions in relation to access and transportation. Full consideration will also be given to local recreational access routes.	N/A

4.3 EIA Report Requirements

4.3.1 The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on EIA Report Requirements.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
ECU	Scottish Ministers are satisfied with the scope of the EIA set out at Section 1.4 of the Scoping Report. Any application submitted under the Electricity Act 1989 requires to clearly set out the generation station(s) that consent is being sought for. For each generating station details of the proposal require to include but not limited to: – the scale of the Proposed Development (dimensions of the wind turbines, solar panels, energy storage). – components required for each generating station.	Noted. The EIA Report will contain the required details of the Proposed Development.	N/A

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	– minimum and maximum export capacity of megawatts and megawatt hours of electricity for energy storage.		
	Ministers are aware that further engagement is required between parties regarding the refinement of the design of the Proposed Development regarding, among other things, surveys, management plans, peat, radio links, finalisation of viewpoints, cultural heritage, cumulative assessments and request that they are kept informed of relevant discussions.	Noted. There will be continued communication between the Applicant and the ECU and relevant technical consultees.	N/A
	The mitigation measures suggested for any significant environmental impacts identified should be presented as a conclusion to each chapter. Applicants are also asked to provide a consolidated schedule of all mitigation measures proposed in the environmental assessment, provided in tabular form, where that mitigation is relied upon in relation to reported conclusions of likelihood or significance of impacts.	Noted. Mitigation measures will be presented at the conclusion of each technical chapter, and a consolidated tabular schedule of mitigation will be provided in Chapter 13 of the EIA Report.	N/A
	When finalising the EIA report, applicants are asked to provide a summary in tabular form of where within the EIA report each of the specific matters raised in this scoping opinion has been addressed.	Noted. Each technical chapter of the EIA Report will provide a tabular summary of where matters raised in the Scoping Opinion have been raised.	N/A
SEPA	Advise that leaving issues to be addressed at planning condition stage is unlikely to be appropriate as the EIA Report must provide sufficient information on what the likely environmental effects would be and how they would be addressed. Where issues, survey work or further assessment have been scoped out of the EIA, full justification should be provided in the EIA Report, along with sufficient information to enable readers to consider whether the justification is appropriate.	Noted. The EIA Report will provide sufficient information to allow assessment of likely environmental effects and appropriate mitigation. Some aspects of detailed design and implementation will require detailed pre-construction ground investigation, certainty on aspects such as the final selected turbine model, and input from construction contractors. Such aspects are therefore considered appropriate to address via planning conditions.	N/A
	SEPA consider 100 m micrositing allowance to be suitable for our interests provided the Schedule of Mitigation of the EIA Report includes a commitment that any micrositing would not encroach into buffers for Ground Water Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTEs), private water supplies or watercourses, or result in a greater overall effect on peat, natural or near natural peatland habitat than the original location.	Noted. Micrositing will not encroach to any confirmed GWDTEs, private water supplies or watercourse buffers, and will be suitably overseen by an Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW).	N/A

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	The submission must include a schedule of mitigation, which includes reference to best practice pollution prevention and construction techniques and regulatory requirements. A commitment must also be included in the schedule of mitigation that micrositing will not encroach into sensitive areas, to avoid adversely affecting mitigation measures identified in the EIA Report that seek to avoid and/or minimise adverse effects on sensitive receptors.	Noted. A Schedule of Mitigation Chapter is to be included in the EIA Report and will contain a commitment that micrositing will not encroach into sensitive areas.	N/A
Muirkirk Community Council	In summary, the Scoping Report is comprehensive and is a good foundation for the project and addresses all the major issues.	Noted.	N/A
ScotWays	Scotways are pleased 'Figure 2.1 – Indicative Proposed Development Layout' shows the proposed turbines being located well away from any recorded or obvious, defined routes. However, the requested safeguarding distance should take account of any micrositing allowance.	Noted.	N/A
	Request the EIA Report commits to ensuring any gates or other structures erected to manage legitimate, non-vehicular, public access or deer movement within or through the Site will be designed to permit access by all user categories (walkers, cyclists and equestrians).	Noted.	N/A
	Request EIA Report commits to keeping core paths free from obstruction through all phases of development and that no turbines are within blade tip of any recorded right of way, core path or other defined access route even after micrositing.	Noted.	N/A

4.4 Landscape and Visual

4.4.1 The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on Landscape and Visual matters.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
ECU	As the maximum blade tip height of turbines exceeds 150 m the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) as detailed in Section 4 of the Scoping Report must include a robust Night Time Assessment with agreed viewpoints to consider the effects of aviation lighting and how the chosen lighting mitigates the effects.	Noted. As set out in the Scoping Report (July 2025), the LVIA will consider the effects of aviation lighting. This will follow NatureScot's Guidance on Aviation Lighting Impact Assessment (November 2024). However, it is now proposed to consider the effects of proposed aviation lighting on the landscape and visual resource in a technical appendix to the LVIA chapter.	Following design freeze, the appointed Aviation Consultant will consult with the CAA to agree a reduced aviation warning lighting strategy.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
		As set out in the Scoping Report (July 2025), the assessment will be informed by a ZTV of the lit turbines, a turbine lighting intensity ZTV and night-time visualisations from the following LVIA viewpoints: • Viewpoint 1 – Braehead, Coalburn; • Viewpoint 10 – Victory Park, Muirkirk; • Viewpoint 13 – Glespin, junction of Hillcrest View and A70; and • Viewpoint 17 – Douglas, Crabtree Street. It is anticipated that a reduced aviation warning lighting mitigation strategy will be agreed with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and that dimming mitigation will be employed that reduces the perceived intensity of the lights at elevations below the lights.	
SLC	Content with scope of the LVIA including extent of study area, viewpoint locations, cumulative developments within 20 km and agree with matters to be scoped out.	Noted. Since the submission of the Scoping Report, the location of Viewpoint 13 (previously located at the junction between Hillview Crescent and the A70, Glespin) has been amended (now located witin the amenity space at Hillview Crescent, Glespin) due to feedback received from local residents at the public exhibitions. An indicative list of final viewpoints is included in **Appendix 1**.	No further consultation is anticipated unless there is a substantive change the Proposed Development that would require further consultation with SLC. All relevant landscape consultees, including SLC, will be provided with the final list of LVIA viewpoints and cumulative sites to be included in the cumulative landscape and visual impact.
ScotWays	It is disappointing none of the proposed 18 LVIA viewpoint locations is located on a recorded right of way or core path. CP CL/3457 Douglas West – Hagshaw Hill passes south-east to north-west through the northern part of the main body of the site. Other routes to north and east of the site. The starting point of the River Ayr Way, one of Scotland's designated Great Trails, lies approximately 5 km south-south-west of the centre of the site. The applicant should be aware the right of	Several of the proposed LVIA viewpoints are located on popular hill summits that are frequently walked by many people, including: • Viewpoint 6 – Black Hill; • Viewpoint 8 – Tinto Hill; • Viewpoint 11 – Cairn Kinney; • Viewpoint 16 – Cairn Table	Scotways will be further consulted about the additional viewpoint close to the junction between CL/3344 and CL/3457 and be provided with the final list of LVIA viewpoints.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	access conferred on the public by Section 1 of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 is exercisable over them, as well as most, if not all, of the site. Scotways expect the LVIA to fully assess the Proposed Development's impact on the above routes and, in particular, the visual impact of the proposed turbines, photovoltaic arrays, LDES and sub-station on right of way SL122/CPs CL/3344 and CL/3345 and CP CL/3457. Specifically, Scotways would wish the LVIA to include photomontage/s and wirelines illustrating those impacts, to enable us to strike an informed view on the merits of the Proposed Development from a public access amenity perspective.	A number of the routes that pass through the site already pass close to the turbines in the existing Hagshaw Hill cluster or follow existing wind farm access tracks. Given the close proximity of some of these routes to the proposed turbines, the solar array and the substation the Applicant proposes to include an additional photomontage (VP19) from close to the junction between CL/3344 and CL/3457. An indicative list of final viewpoints is included in **Appendix 1**.	
	Request the inclusion of a viewpoint from the start of the River Ayr Way at Glenbuck Loch.	Based on the current proposed turbine layout there is no predicted visibility from the start of the River Ayr Way at Glenbuck Therefore, it is not considered necessary to include an additional LVIA viewpoint or photomontage from the River Ayr Way.	No further consultation required.
	Scotways trust the cumulative assessment will take into consideration the Hagshaw Long Duration Electricity Storage Scheme (ECU ref.: ECU00006107).	The Hagshaw Long Duration Electricity Storage Scheme will be considered in the cumulative assessment if cumulative visibility mapping indicates cumulative visibility between the developments.	No further consultation is anticipated unless there is a substantive change the Proposed Development that would require further consultation with Scotways. All relevant landscape consultees will be provided with the final list of LVIA viewpoints and cumulative sites to be included in the cumulative landscape and visual impact.
	The final list of wind farms, solar farms and energy storage schemes to be assessed should be agreed with statutory consultees, notably NatureScot and SLC.	The final list of cumulative developments will be agreed with relevant consultees at an appropriate 'cut-off' date to allow finalisation of the LVIA.	The list of cumulative developments and the proposed 'cut off' date will be circulated to relevant consultees.

4.5 Ecology

4.5.1 The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on Ecology.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
ECU	In addition to identifying the main watercourses and waterbodies within and downstream of the Proposed Development area, developers should identify and consider, at this early stage, any areas of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) where fish are a qualifying feature and proposed felling operations particularly in acid sensitive areas.	Noted. There are no SACs with hydrological connectivity to the site.	N/A
SLC	Content with the proposed assessment methodology and scope regarding Ecology.	Noted.	N/A
	Subject to the caveat set out, SLC agrees that the scope of the Important Ecological Features (IEFs) to be included in the assessment is appropriate and acceptable.	Noted.	N/A
	Subject to the review/updating of any potentially outdated aspects of the earlier field survey work, SLC considers that the full suite of surveys and desk studies should be sufficient to enable an appropriate assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development to be undertaken.	Noted.	N/A
NatureScot	Agree with the decision to scope out effects on the Coalburn Moss SAC.	Noted.	N/A
	Agree with which species have been scoped in and out and pleased to see further surveys will be undertaken, as well as the acknowledgement that Species Protection Plans (SPP) may be needed.	Noted. An outline SPP will be submitted with Chapter 7 of the EIA Report.	N/A
	Note that preliminary surveys indicate the presence of badger and potentially significant bat activity and expect to see detailed survey results of the baseline conditions as part of the EIA Report. Refers to standing advice on protected species.	Noted. Survey results and detailed analysis from the 2025 static bat detector (Anabat) surveys and targeted badger surveys will be included as appendices to Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. NatureScot guidance will be adhered to in the assessments.	N/A
	Notes that the Scoping Report suggests deer may be present on the site but it is not clear whether they are scoped in or out. Recommended to follow pre-application guidance on deer assessment and management.	Noted. Deer will be considered within Chapter 7 of the EIA Report in relation to potential welfare issues and potential impact on other ecological features through grazing. The EIA will be based on the assumption that measures would be implemented as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to minimise	Consultation with NatureScot regarding the approach to deer assessment has been undertaken and is detailed in **Table 2.1**.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
		impacts and health and safety risks associated with deer. Deer impacts will also be considered as part of the outline Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (oBEMP) which will be submitted in support of the application. NatureScot guidance will be adhered to in the assessment.	
SEPA	It should be clearly demonstrated that the assessment of peatland and other carbon rich soils has informed careful project design and ensured, in accordance with relevant guidance and the mitigation hierarchy in NPF4, that adverse impacts are first avoided and then minimised through best practice.	Noted. Assessments of peatland and carbon rich soils will be set out in Chapters 7 and 9 of the EIA Report. The mitigation hierarchy has been adhered to through the design iteration process and will be detailed in Chapter 2 of the EIA Report. Best practice guidance on developing on peatland, carbon rich soils and priority peatland habitats has been adhered to in the assessments.	N/A
	A NVC survey should be submitted where GWDTE are likely to be present.	Noted. NVC surveys have been carried out and survey details will be provided in an appendix to Chapter 7 of the EIA Report. GWDTE will be assessed in Chapter 9 of the EIA Report.	N/A
RSPB	It would appear that the Proposed Development site overlaps with the Habitat Management Plan (HMP) area for Douglas West Wind Farm, and potentially for other wind farms within the Hagshaw Cluster. RSPB recommend that this potential conflict is clearly illustrated and addressed as part of the EIA.	The habitat management areas for Douglas West Wind Farm have been amended so there is no longer any overlap with the Proposed Development site. The habitat management areas for Hagshaw Hill Extension Wind Farm are within the site boundary and this will be taken into account within the EIA Report.	N/A
Fisheries Management Scotland (FMS)	The Proposed Development falls within the catchment relating to the Clyde River Foundation. It is important that the proposals are conducted in full consultation with the Foundation.	Noted. The guidance referenced will be adhered to in the assessment.	Further consultation with Clyde River Foundation has been undertaken (see **Table 2.1**).

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	Due to the potential for such developments to impact on migratory fish species and the fisheries they support, FMS have developed, in conjunction with Marine Scotland Science, advice for District Salmon Fishery Boards and Trusts in dealing with planning applications. FMS would strongly recommend that these guidelines are fully considered throughout the planning, construction and monitoring phases of the Proposed Development.		
MD-SEDD	MD-SEDD also provides standing advice for onshore wind farm or overhead line development which outlines what information, relating to freshwater and diadromous fish and fisheries, is expected in the EIA Report. Use of the checklist, provided in Annex 1 of the standing advice, should ensure that the EIA report contains the required information; the absence of such information may necessitate requesting additional information which may delay the process. Developers are required to submit the completed checklist in advance of their application submission.	Noted. The MD-SEDD checklist will be completed and submitted prior to Section 36 Application submission. MD-SEDD guidance will be adhered to in the assessment.	N/A

4.6 Ornithology

4.6.1 The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on Ornithology.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
ECU	It is recommended by the Scottish Ministers that decisions on bird surveys – species, methodology, vantage points, viewsheds & duration - site specific & cumulative – should be made following discussion between the Company and NatureScot.	Noted. Consultation has been undertaken with NatureScot regarding scope and methodology of bird surveys (refer to **Table 2.1**).	N/A
SLC	Content with scope, extent of study areas, and agree with matters to be scoped out of Ornithology assessment.	Noted.	N/A
NatureScot	The proposal is located 2.6 km away from the Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands Special Protection Area (SPA) and is within core foraging range for Merlin and Golden plover which are two of the SPA's qualifying species. This means there is a likely significant effect on the SPA. NatureScot do not agree with the Applicant's reasoning and decision to scope out the SPA. Whilst it was deemed for Hagshaw Hill Repowering and Douglas West Extension that there was no adverse impact on the SPA, this was only established through appropriate assessment being conducted by the competent authority and therefore it is necessary for the applicant to	It can be confirmed that the SPA will be scoped into the ornithological assessment (HRA process) as appropriate.	N/A

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	scope in the effects of HHIII on the SPA in order for the competent authority to decide whether there is an adverse effect on the SPA.		
	Advise that an assessment of potential collision risk for Merlin and Golden plover and how this may affect the viability of the species' SPA population. Maps showing flight lines of this species' recorded during vantage point watches should be included with the EIA Report.	Collision risk modelling will be undertaken for merlin and golden plover, and the assessment will determine the effect of the resultant predicted additional mortality on the SPA populations as part of the HRA process, as well as at a regional/national level as appropriate (EIA process).	N/A
	The area of the SPA which is closest to the proposal is also designated as Muirkirk Uplands Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Advise the Applicant to also scope in the effects on this SSSI for the same reasons as stated above for the SPA.	The SSSI will be scoped into the assessment (EIA process).	N/A
	Note that the Applicant has cited NatureScot guidance on recommended bird survey methods for onshore wind farms and are pleased with the buffer areas chosen for ornithological surveys. Advise that the applicant includes detailed description of the methodology for all surveys in the EIA Report.	Noted.	N/A
	NatureScot note that two black grouse surveys have been undertaken in 2022. Highlights that the guidance advises two years of survey work for black grouse. Notes that black grouse leks have been recorded in the area. States that if no further survey effort is undertaken, this should be clearly justified.	The overriding evidence is that black grouse has declined within the Hagshaw Energy Cluster to the extent that the species is possibly entirely absent now. For the Proposed Development EIA, an assessment of historic data, as well as baseline data from 2022 and all subsequent information up to 2025 would therefore essentially represent a worst-case assessment.	Consultation with NatureScot regarding black grouse has been undertaken and is detailed in **Table 2.1**.
RSPB	NatureScot guidance states that the area of flight activity survey should encompass the maximum extent of the proposed turbine layouts plus a 500 m buffer over a minimum of two years to account for variation. However, Figure 6.1 confirms that turbines T1 and T2 were not visible during vantage point surveys in 2022. As these turbines plus their buffers were not visible during surveys, it is likely that any birds overflying this area may have been missed and therefore the collision risk data for this site should be considered to represent the minimum possible impact on bird populations, rather than an accurate assessment. This guidance also states that the main breeding bird surveys should extend "*at least 500 m from the development/planning application boundary*". However, Figure 6.1 shows that the 500 m buffer for upland bird surveys was applied around the turbine layout, rather than the application boundary, and therefore it is	Not having full coverage of an area for flight activity surveys does not necessarily mean that collision risk would be underestimated, because the collision risk model uses a mean activity rate across the whole site, which is extrapolated from the representative sampled area. In addition, because T1 and T2 are in close proximity to existing operational turbines, collision risk cannot be accurately estimated there, because birds may already be taking avoiding actions. The Scoping Report states that "*The estimation and assessment of collision risks within the Ornithology Chapter will therefore be*	N/A

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	likely that some birds were missed during these surveys. Due to this reduced survey area, any impacts arising from the Proposed Development should therefore be considered to represent the minimum possible impact on populations, rather than an accurate assessment.	*informed by VP flight activity survey data of the area to the south of Hagshaw Hill Wind Farm.*" - i.e. using data from where there are no operational turbines. This is consistent with NatureScot's online pre-application guidance for onshore wind farms which states that (in relation to repowering schemes) "*It is not valid, therefore, to undertake collision risk modelling as set out in our guidance based on vantage point observations when there are turbines present.*". This is also relevant here.	
	This guidance also states that the main breeding bird surveys should extend "*at least 500 m from the development/ planning application boundary*". However, Figure 6.1 shows that the 500 m buffer for upland bird surveys was applied around the turbine layout, rather than the application boundary, and therefore it is likely that some birds were missed during these surveys. Due to this reduced survey area, any impacts arising from the Proposed Development should therefore be considered to represent the minimum possible impact on populations, rather than an accurate assessment.	Any impacts on breeding birds (primarily waders) are anticipated to take place within 500 m of infrastructure, and therefore it is relevant that the survey area should be based on this extent. It is acknowledged that although all turbine infrastructure has been buffered out to 500 m, the buffer around proposed solar search areas did not fully extend to this distance for breeding bird surveys. It was the case however that scarce breeding bird surveys and black grouse surveys extended out to 2 km and 1.5 km respectively, and so any breeding wader activity within 500 m of solar search areas would have been recorded during these surveys.	N/A
	As stated in Section 6.2.2 of the Scoping Report, only one breeding season of surveys has been carried out for the Proposed Development, and the majority of the ornithological survey data included in Appendix 6.1 which has been used to form the baseline for the assessment is now more than five years old and is therefore considered to be out of date according to NatureScot guidance. As no other surveys have been carried out or are planned to be carried out, RSPB do not consider that the baseline ornithology data will be sufficient to accurately determine the impacts of the Proposed Development on ornithological species.	In addition to the one season of surveys carried out for the Proposed Development in 2022, there is a large amount of pre-construction survey and operational monitoring data available for neighbouring developments within the Hagshaw Energy Cluster, dating back over 20 years. With wind farm development increasing in this area over time, consideration of historic records alongside 2022 (and any more recent) data is likely to represent a worst-case scenario. Therefore, it is deemed that sufficient data is available to inform the EIA Report for the Proposed Development.	N/A
	RSPB recommend that the Applicant contacts other wind farm developments within the area to obtain their ornithological records, not just those within the Hagshaw Energy Cluster. The BTO may also have	Available ornithological records for other developments within the Hagshaw Energy Cluster will be utilised for the Proposed Development's	N/A

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	relevant data for this area, along with local biological records centres such as SWEIC, and should therefore be consulted to inform baseline conditions.	Ornithology assessment. Any relevant third party sources will also be consulted for the assessment.	
	Due to the recognised national status of amber-listed species, RSPB disagree with the statement in Section 6.7.4 that significant impacts on these species would be "*unlikely*". Therefore, RSPB strongly recommend that all BoCC amber-listed species recorded on site are scoped in for further assessment at EIA to allow for an accurate assessment of impacts.	Including all amber-listed species for assessment is not consistent with NatureScot guidance '*Assessing the significance of impacts on bird populations from onshore wind farms that do not affect protected areas'* as these are not considered to be Priority bird species for assessment when considering the development of onshore wind farms in Scotland. Although amber-listed species results will be presented in the Baseline Conditions section of the assessment, further assessment will only be undertaken for an amber-listed species if the possibility for a significant effect has been identified.	N/A
	RSPBe consider that there is potential connectivity with the Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands SPA and disagree with the decision in Section 6.7.5 to scope out impacts on the SPA and component SSSIs. RSPB recommend that sufficient information is provided within the EIA to allow an Appropriate Assessment of the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the qualifying features of the designated site, in line with the Habitat Regulation Appraisal process.	It can be confirmed that the SPA will be scoped into the ornithological assessment (HRA process) as appropriate.	N/A
	Do not believe that sufficient information has been provided to restrict detailed assessment to breeding upland waders and Black Grouse and recommend that breeding and wintering raptors and species vulnerable to turbine collisions are scoped in for assessment at EIA.	A final decision on the list of species to take forward to detailed assessment (EIA and HRA) will be made when all survey data and historic data are reviewed, and collision modelling has been undertaken. This may include raptors and other species than waders or black grouse.	N/A
	Section 6.5 of the Scoping Report appears to conflate the issues of human disturbance with those of displacement due to development. These are two separate issues, and their impacts on ornithology should be assessed separately for both construction and operational phases.	The assessment will assess separately the potential impacts associated with human disturbance (during construction and operation) and the presence of the Proposed Development itself (during operation).	N/A

4.7 Geology, Peat, Hydrology and Hydrogeology

4.7.1 The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on Geology, Peat, Hydrology and Hydrogeology.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
ECU	Scottish Ministers request that the Company investigates the presence of any private water supplies (PWS) which may be impacted by the Proposed Development. The EIA report should include details of any supplies identified by this investigation, and if any supplies are identified, the Company should provide an assessment of the potential impacts, risks, and any mitigation which would be provided.	Noted. A PWS assessment will be included as an appendix to Chapter 9 of the EIA Report if identified.	N/A
	Scottish Ministers consider that where there is a demonstrable requirement for peat landslide hazard and risk assessment (PLHRA), the assessment should be undertaken as part of the EIA process to provide Ministers with a clear understanding of whether the risks are acceptable and capable of being controlled by mitigation measures. Where a PLHRA is not required clear justification for not carrying out such a risk assessment is required.	Noted. Following recent consultation with SEPA (refer to **Table 2.1**), the Applicant plans to undertake targeted Phase II peat probing focused around Turbine 1. Subject to review of the Phase II survey results, a PMP and PCA will be provided as an appendix to Chapter 9 of the EIA Report. Should these assessments not be deemed necessary, clear justification will be provided. It is proposed to scope out a PLHRA due to limited peat present on the site (refer to **Figure 6**).	Consultation with SEPA is ongoing regarding the scope of peat assessment (see **Table 2.1**). Further consultation will be undertaken with SEPA following the results of the targeted Phase II peat probing.
	Where borrow pits are proposed as a source of on-site aggregate they should be considered as part of the EIA process and included in the EIA Report detailing information regarding their location, size and nature. Ultimately, it would be necessary to provide details of the proposed depth of the excavation compared to the actual topography and water table, proposed drainage and settlement traps, turf and overburden removal and storage for reinstatement, and details of the proposed restoration profile. The impact of such facilities (including dust, blasting and impact on water) should be appraised as part of the overall impact of the working. Information should cover the requirements set out in '*PAN 50: Controlling the Environmental Effects of Surface Mineral Workings*'.	Noted. A borrow pit assessment will be provided as an appendix to Chapter 9 of the EIA Report.	N/A
SLC	Agree to the matters scoped out of assessment. Noted on scoping out of Phase II peat depth survey.	Noted.	N/A
NatureScot	Notes initial peat depth and welcomes further probing to ensure full coverage of the site. Refers to standing advice on peatland.	Noted. Further validation peat probing has been undertaken since Scoping (refer to **Figure 6**).	N/A
SEPA	EIA must contain scale drawings of sensitivities overlain with proposed temporary and permanent development.	Noted.	N/A

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	It is important that the construction working corridor is also outwith the watercourse buffer areas, where possible, to reduce the risk of adverse effects on the water environment. It should also avoid other sensitive receptors such as deeper peat, natural and near natural condition peat and GWDTE. It would be helpful for the EIA Report to provide clarification on the construction working corridor.	Noted.	N/A
	As peat is present, SEPA would expect the application to be supported by comprehensive survey and assessment information. Plan should include: • Peat depth survey showing peat probe locations, colour coded using distinct colours for each depth category. This must include adequate peat probing information to inform the site layout in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy in NPF4. • Peat depth survey showing interpolated peat depths. • Peatland condition mapping.	Noted. Plans showing peat probe locations and interpolated peat depth will be provided with Chapter 9 of the EIA Report. Following recent consultation with SEPA (refer to **Table 2.1**), the Applicant plans to undertake targeted Phase II peat probing. Subject to review of the Phase II survey results, a PMP and PCA will be provided as an appendix to Chapter 9 of the EIA Report. Should these assessments not be deemed necessary, clear justification will be provided.	N/A
	SEPA notes turbines, substation and BESS are outwith areas of peat. However unfortunately no proposed track routes, construction compound or borrow pit search areas are shown. This makes it difficult to provide advice about the potential effects on peat that might arise from tracks, borrow pits and other associated infrastructure (such as cabling).	Noted. Proposed locations of track routes, construction compounds and borrow pit search areas have been sited to avoid areas of peat (see **Figure 6**).	N/A
	As a minimum, further targeted peat depth probing (e.g. to confirm peat depths where infrastructure would be located and the proposed 100 m buffer zones) and peat condition assessment should be used to inform the layout of the Proposed Development. The mitigation hierarchy of avoid then minimise should be followed, to firstly avoid areas of peat, natural and near natural condition peat habitat, and, where this is not possible, to minimise the amount of peat that requires to be excavated.	Further consultation with SEPA has taken place, with SLR providing information on additional assessment undertaken post-scoping. Following additional survey comprising peat cores, and detailed probing in potential peat areas identified by phase I surveys, the Proposed Development infrastructure has been re-designed. The Proposed Development entirely avoids peat deposits, in line with the first step of the mitigation hierarchy: avoid.	Further consultation undertaken with SEPA as detailed. SEPA will be consulted further following the results of the targeted Phase II peat probing.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
		Following consultation with SEPA (refer to **Table 2.1**) the Applicant plans to undertake a further targeted peat depth survey to inform the Proposed Development's layout and the requirement for a PMP and PCA..	
	Where complete avoidance of peat and other carbon-rich soils is not possible, justification should be provided to adequately demonstrate why this is the case, and it should be clearly demonstrated on the drawings that: • Development proposals avoid any near natural peatland and the deepest areas of peat. • All proposed excavation is on peat less than 1 m deep, where feasible. • The volumes of peat excavated have been reduced as much as possible, first through layout and then by design, making use of techniques such as floating tracks.	Noted.	N/A
	Outline Peat Management Plan (PMP) must include: • Table setting out the volumes of acrotelmic, catotelmic and amorphous peat to be excavated. These should include a contingency factor to consider variables such as bulking and uncertainties in the estimation of peat volumes. • Table clearly setting out the volumes of acrotelmic, catotelmic and amorphous excavated peat: (1) used in making good site specific areas disturbed by development, including borrow pits (quantities used in making good areas disturbed by development must be the minimum required to achieve the intended environmental benefit and materials must be suitable for the proposed use), (2) used in on and off site peatland restoration, and (3) disposed of, and the proposed means of disposal (if deemed unavoidable after all other uses of excavated peat have been explored and reviewed). • Details of proposals for temporary storage and handling of peat – '*Good Practice during Wind Farm Construction*' outlines the approach to good practice when addressing issues of peat management on site and minimising carbon loss. • Suitable evidence that the use of peat in making good areas disturbed by development, including borrow pits, is genuine and not a waste disposal operation, including evidence on the suitability of the peat and evidence that the quantity used matches and does not exceed the requirement of the proposed use.	Given the limited presence of peat, the absence of sensitive peatland habitats, and the demonstrable avoidance of peat by all infrastructure, it is considered that a PMP is likely not required. Following consultation with SEPA (refer to **Table 2.1**) the Applicant plans to undertake a further targeted peat depth survey to inform the Proposed Development's layout and the requirement for a PMP and PCA. Though peat has been entirely avoided, the Applicant acknowledges the potential presence of carbon-rich soils (≤0.5 m). In accordance with NPF4 Policy 5, a materials management plan would be prepared as part of the CEMP post-consent, ahead of construction, ensuring appropriate management of potential carbon-rich soils.	Consultation with SEPA is ongoing regarding the scope of peat assessment (see **Table 2.1**). SEPA will be consulted further following the results of the targeted Phase II peat probing.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	• If peat is to be used in the reinstatement of borrow pits on site, cross sections and plans should be provided showing the proposed maximum peat depth profiles for each category of peat, phasing and final restoration profiles in relation to surrounding land with a clear hydrological justification for the use of catotelmic peat also being given. The target restoration habitat for each borrow pit should be specified, along with how this will be maintained and managed in perpetuity. • Use of excavated peat in areas not disturbed by the Proposed Development itself is no longer a matter SEPA provides planning advice on.		
	Site surveys and assessments for GWDTE must be used to inform the layout so that GWDTE are avoided as much as possible. Application must be supported by: • Drawings demonstrating all GWDTEs are outwith 10 m radius of all activities 100 m radius of all excavations shallower than 1 m and outwith 250 m of all excavations deeper than 1 m. The survey needs to extend beyond the site boundary where the distances require it. • If the minimum buffers cannot be achieved, a conceptual site model (CSM) should be provided. • Note that SEPA does not accept the use of the UKHab as an alternative to NVC.	Noted. GWDTEs will be avoided as much as possible.	N/A
	Submission must include drawings showing: • Footprint of all proposed temporary and permanent infrastructure overlain with all waterbodies. • The minimum buffer around each waterbody from all construction activities including working and storage areas, or 50 m where subsurface activities are more than 1 m in depth. If these minimum buffers cannot be achieved each breach must be numbered on a plan with an associated photograph of the location, dimensions of the waterbody, drawings of what is proposed in terms of any engineering works, and details of why the minimum buffer cannot be achieved and mitigation measures to protect the feature. • Map showing the location, size, depths and dimensions of all borrow pits overlain with all waterbodies within 250 m and showing a site-specific buffer around each waterbody proportionate to the depth of excavations. The information provided needs to demonstrate that a site-specific proportionate buffer can be achieved.	Noted. These plans will be provided with Chapter 9 of the EIA Report.	N/A

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	It is unlikely that a detailed flood risk assessment will be required. However sufficient information must be provided with the application to demonstrate this. The Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) should specifically address the following issues: • Existing watercourses and drains on the site are fully identified and flow pathways understood in relation to the 1 in 200 year plus climate change flood levels for the catchment. • Modelling should extend far enough upstream to capture any flow pathways which may impact the Proposed Development site. • Demonstration there is no increased flood risk to existing properties in the vicinity of the Proposed Development and, if possible, demonstrate an improvement • Any intended realignment or alteration of channels should also be outlined and accounted for within the FRA, with analysis showing pre and post development flood risk. • Where applicable, flows should be shown to be accommodated within any altered channel to avoid flooding of existing structures, access roads or increased risk for others.	Noted. Chapter 9 of the EIA Report will provide sufficient information to demonstrate that a FRA is not required.	N/A
	Crossings must be designed to accommodate the 0.5% annual exceedance probability flows with an appropriate allowance for climate change, or information provided to justify smaller structures.	Noted.	N/A
	The following information should be submitted where the assessment results indicate groundwater supplies may be present: • A set of drawings demonstrating all groundwater abstractions are outwith a 10 m radius of all activities, 100 m radius of all excavations shallower than 1 m and outwith 250 m of all excavations deeper than 1 m. The survey needs to extend beyond the site boundary where the distances require it. • If the minimum buffers cannot be achieved a conceptual site model should be provided that includes interpretation of the hydrogeological setting.	Noted.	N/A
Scottish Water	No objection to proposal. The applicant must identify any potential conflicts with Scottish Water assets and contact our Asset Impact Team via our Customer Portal for an appraisal of the proposals.	Noted.	N/A

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	The applicant should be aware that any conflict with assets identified will be subject to restrictions on proximity of construction. Please note the disclaimer at the end of this response.	Noted.	N/A
	Written permission must be obtained before any works are started within the area of our apparatus.	Noted.	N/A
	All developments that propose a connection to the public water or waste water infrastructure are required to submit a Pre-Development Enquiry Form via our Customer Portal prior to any formal technical application being submitted, allowing us to fully appraise the proposals.	Noted.	N/A

4.8 Cultural Heritage

4.8.1 The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on Cultural Heritage.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
SLC	Agree with scope, location/nature of proposed visualisations and viewpoints for cultural heritage assessment.	Noted.	N/A
HES	Advise that not only impacts from the proposed wind turbines should be assessed, but also from the associated infrastructure, solar PV and LDES should be carefully considered in the assessment of the Proposed Development.	Noted, associated infrastructure, solar PV and LDES will be carefully considered in the assessment of the Proposed Development.	N/A
	'Thirstone, stone circle 1300m NNW of '(Scheduled Monument SM5094) lies within the 10 km study area and the provided Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) suggests that the proposed turbines would be visible from the monument. The stone circle is not included in the list of proposed visualisations, and no explanation for its absence has been offered in the Scoping Report. The setting of this monument would be potentially vulnerable to adverse impacts from these proposals. Therefore, HES request that a wireline visualisation should be produced showing the view towards the Proposed Development from the asset.	Noted. SM5094 will be included for assessment in Chapter 10 of the EIA Report and a wireline will be produced. An indicative list of final cultural heritage viewpoints are included in **Appendix 1**.	N/A

4.9 Noise and Vibration

4.9.1 The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on Noise and Vibration.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
ECU	The noise assessment should be carried out in line with relevant legislation and standards as detailed in Section 7 of the Scoping Report. The noise assessment report should be formatted as per Table 6.1 of the IOA "A Good Practice Guide to the Application of ETSU-R-97 for the Assessment and Rating of Wind Turbine Noise".	Noted.	N/A
SLC	Agree with scope, methodology, noise limits and study area of noise assessment.	Noted.	Further consultation with the SLC Environmental Health Officer regarding the scope of noise assessment has been undertaken to confirm the scope of the assessment (see **Table 2.1**).

4.10 Access, Traffic and Transport

4.10.1 The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on Access, Traffic and Transport.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
SLC	SLC do not consider that there are any specific developments that should be considered as part of the cumulative assessment. SLC are not aware of any upcoming changes to the transport network that would be of relevance to the Proposed Development.	Noted.	N/A
Transport Scotland	Transport Scotland will require to be satisfied that the size of turbines proposed can negotiate the proposed route and that their transportation will not have any detrimental effect on structures within the trunk road route path.	Noted.	N/A
	A full Abnormal Loads Assessment report should be provided with the EIA Report that identifies key pinch points on the trunk road network. Swept path analysis should be undertaken and details provided with regard to any required changes to street furniture or structures along the route.	An Abnormal Load Assessment will be provided as an appendix to Chapter 12 of the EIA Report.	N/A
ScotWays	Figure 2.1 – Indicative Proposed Development Layout suggests none of the physical elements of the Proposed Development will have a direct impact on the aforementioned, recorded access routes within the site, by means of their obstruction or encroachment, during the operational phase. However, 1 of the solar search areas, the proposed LDES and sub-station bound right of way SL122/CPs CL/3344 and CL/3345, whilst another solar search area bounds CP CL/3457. Consequently, these elements could directly impact on public use of the routes, particularly during the Proposed Development's construction and decommissioning	Noted. Interaction between the Proposed Development, Core Paths and rights of way would be addressed in an Access Management Plan (AMP) which could be specified in a condition attached to any consent granted for the Proposed Development.	

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	phases, albeit no definitive conclusion can be drawn in that regard, at this stage in the process. During periods of high vehicular use of the Hagshaw Energy Cluster access road from the M74, consideration should be given to erecting signage warning of crossing vehicular traffic, notably HGVs, on either side of the sections of rights of way SL117/CP CL/5735 and SL103/CL/5733 bisected by the road.		
	Recommend the prospective developer seeks the input of SLC's Access Team to the preparation of an AMP for the Proposed Development, setting out how public access rights will be managed during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, for submission in support of a S.36 application.	Noted. It is proposed that an AMP would be specified in a condition attached to any consent granted for the Proposed Development.	N/A

4.11 Other Issues

4.11.1 The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion other issues.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
Aviation and Radar			
SLC	Consider extent of aviation assessment acceptable and agree to matters scoped out.	Noted.	N/A
Edinburgh Airport	No turbine tower of any turbine may be erected, unless and until such time as the Scottish Ministers receive confirmation from the Airport Operator in writing that: (a) an IFP Assessment has demonstrated that an IFP Scheme is not required; or (b) if an IFP Scheme is required such a scheme has been approved by the Airport Operator; and (c) if an IFP Scheme is required the Civil Aviation Authority has evidenced its approval to the Airport Operator of the IFP Scheme (if such approval is required); and (d) if an IFP Scheme is required the scheme is accepted by NATS AIS for implementation through the AIRAC Cycle (or any successor publication) (where applicable) and is available for use by aircraft.	Initial WFAS consideration of the procedures would suggest that such an assessment *may* not be necessary; the turbines will not be the dominant obstacle in the area and the procedures charts for the airport do not include the area of the Proposed Development. Edinburgh Airport Safeguarding staff have been consulted, confirming that additional external assessments are not required.	Consultation has been undertaken and is detailed in **Table 2.1**.
Glasgow Airport (GLA)	The site has been examined from an aerodrome safeguarding perspective and GLA would make the following observations: – The site is outwith the obstacle limitation surfaces for GLA. – It is within the radar and instrument flight procedures safeguarding areas and may impact. Detailed assessments will be required.	Initial WFAS consideration of the procedures would suggest that such an assessment *may* not be necessary; the turbines will not be the dominant obstacle in the area and the procedures charts for the airport do not include the area of the Proposed Development. GLA	Consultation has been undertaken and is detailed in **Table 2.1**.

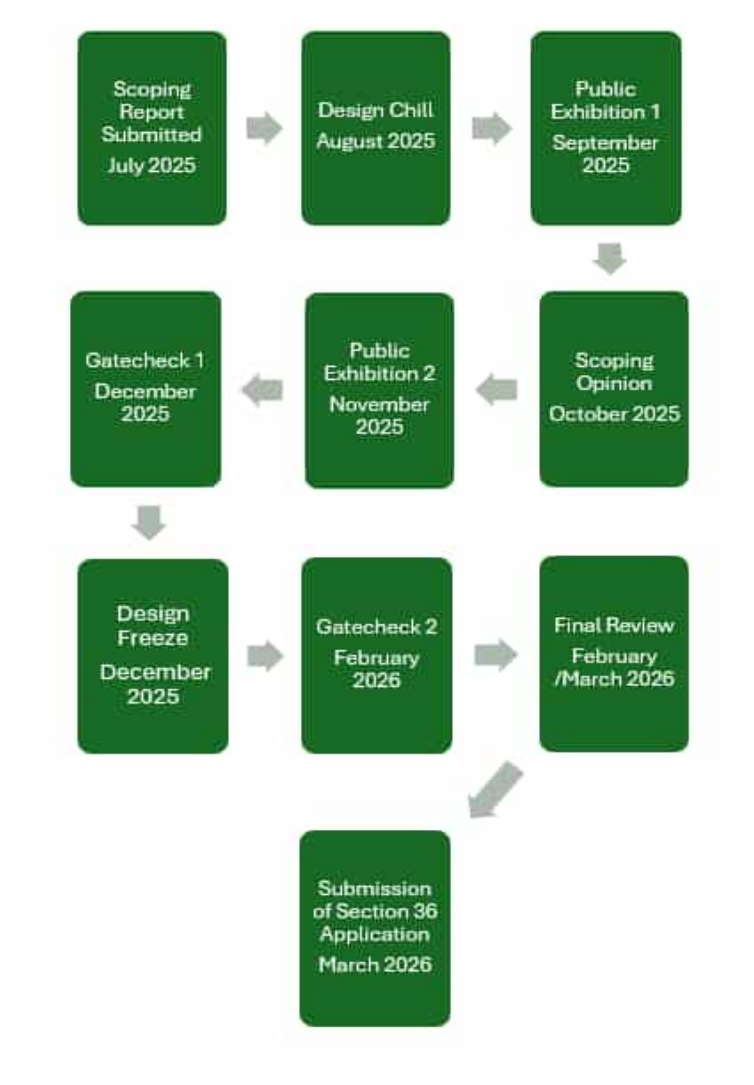
Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
		Safeguarding staff have been consulted, confirming that additional external assessments are not required.	
Glasgow Prestwick Airport (GPA)	The Proposed Development is terrain shielded from the primary surveillance radar at Glasgow Prestwick Airport and is well clear of all Instrument Flight Procedures and their associated protected levels. Consequently, GPA would have no objection to make at this stage. However, if the tip heights of 200 m were to be increased as part of the full Section 36 application, GPA would request to be re-consulted.	No response necessary unless the tip height increases.	N/A
DIO	The principal safeguarding concerns of the Ministry of Defence (MOD) with respect to the Proposed Development relates to the turbines potential to create a physical obstruction to air traffic movements, specifically low flying aircraft operating in the area.	Noted.	N/A
	The Proposed Development falls within Tactical Training Area 20T (TTA 20T), an area within which fixed wing aircraft may operate as low as 100 feet or 30.5 m above terrain features to conduct low level flight training. The addition of turbines in this location has the potential to introduce a physical obstruction to low flying aircraft operating in the area. To address this impact, and given the location and scale of the Proposed Development, the MOD would require conditions are added to any consent issued requiring that the Proposed Development is fitted with aviation safety lighting and that sufficient data is submitted to ensure that structures can be accurately charted to allow deconfliction. The Proposed Development includes wind turbine generators that exceed a height of 150 m agl and are therefore subject to the lighting requirements set out in the Air Navigation Order 2016. In addition to any Civil Aviation Authority requirements, the MOD will require the submission, approval, and implementation of an aviation safety lighting specification that details the installation of MOD accredited aviation safety lighting.	A lighting assessment will be required for approval by the CAA and the MoD which may provide the required mitigation for the MoD objection. However, it should not be expected that the MoD will respond formally until the Aviation Lighting Assessment has been concluded and been approved by the CAA for the civil requirement.	Consultation on provisional lighting will be carried out as necessary.
NATS Safeguarding	Preliminary assessment undertaken. Based preliminary technical findings, the Proposed Development does conflict with safeguarding criteria. Accordingly, NATS (En Route) plc objects to the proposal. NATS will notify within 4-6 weeks of the results of their operational assessment.	NATS will be approached to determine the extent of any operational effects and to discuss what mitigation is possible with the multi radar tracking system in operation at the area of the Proposed Development.	N/A

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
Shadow Flicker			
SLC	Agree with shadow flicker methodology and study area. Agree to scoping out EIA process and proving report as an appendix to Proposed Development Description chapter.	Noted. Shadow Flicker has been scoped out of the EIA process and a report will be provided as an appendix to Chapter 3 of the EIA Report.	N/A
Glint and Glare			
SLC	Agree to scope out glint and glare.	Noted. Glint and Glare has been scoped out of the EIA Report.	N/A
Telecommunications			
BT	The proposal should not cause interference to BT's current and presently planned radio network. BT requires 100 m minimum clearance distance from any structure at height to the radio link path.	Noted.	Consultation based on turbine Layout C undertaken and response received 24/10/2025 confirmed no objection to the Proposed Development.
JRC	Proposal cleared subject to 100 m micrositing allowance. However, if any details of the wind farm change, particularly the disposition or scale of any turbine(s), it will be necessary to re-evaluate the proposal.	Noted.	Consultation based on turbine Layout C undertaken and response received 29/10/2025 confirmed no objection to the Proposed Development.
Atkins	No scoping response.	No response required.	Consultation based on turbine Layout C undertaken and response received 24/10/2025 confirmed no objection to the Proposed Development.
Arqiva	No scoping response.	No response required.	Consultation based on turbine Layout C undertaken and response received 27/10/2025 confirmed no objection to the Proposed Development.
Vodafone	No scoping response.	No response required.	Consultation based on turbine Layout C undertaken and response received 27/10/2025 confirmed no objection to the Proposed Development.
EE	No scoping response.	No response required.	Consultation based on turbine Layout C undertaken and response received 22/10/2025 confirmed no objection to the Proposed Development.
Met Office	No scoping response.	No response required.	Consultation based on turbine Layout C undertaken and response received 29/10/2025 confirmed no objection to the Proposed Development.

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
Airwaves	No scoping response.	No response required.	Consultation based on turbine Layout C undertaken and response received 28/10/2025 confirmed no objection to the Proposed Development.
Forestry			
Scottish Forestry	Site does not appear to contain extant woodland/forestry. Care should be taken to ensure any trees are protected during construction, if any are removed/roots damaged then planting elsewhere (near existing habitat if possible) should be considered.	Noted. Trees will be considered during construction.	N/A
Health and Safety			
ECU	The Scottish Ministers request that the company assess the impact of the Proposed Development on existing and/or planned infrastructure. In particular, the company should carry out the necessary assessments to confirm if any part of the Proposed Development is within the consultation zone of any of the following:- – a licenced explosives site; – gas (or any other) pipeline; – existing overhead electric lines; – underground cables; – water pipes; – telecommunications links.	Noted. The location of overhead lines and underground cables is known. Telecommunications link operators have been consulted in relation to the Proposed Development. A utilities survey will be undertaken for the site prior to construction of the Proposed Development.	N/A
British Horse Society	Vehicles travelling to and from the site are likely to meet equestrians on the road and drivers should be advised of this risk. Equestrian use should be included when planning and designing energy infrastructure. Tracks should be finished with a layer of consolidated whin dust. Obstructions to access like locked gates or deer grids with no side gate should be avoided.	Noted.	N/A
Coal Authority	The Coal Authority note that the Scoping Report does not make reference to ground conditions and/or coal mining legacy, other than Peat. It is noted however, that a significant part of the access route appears to be existing and only a small part of what may be a new route falls within the defined Development High Risk Area. The applicant should be aware that where surface mining has occurred built development may be at risk from differential settlement and it would be prudent to consider if the access route in this area requires measures to ensure its safety and stability.	Noted. Detailed ground investigations will be carried out prior to construction.	N/A

5. Programme to Submission

5.1.1 The anticipated timeline for the submission of the application is as follows:



5.1.2 The ECU will be notified of any changes to the above programme ahead of time.

5.1.3 A suggested consultee list for the application is provided in **Appendix 2**.

5.1.4 Hard copies of the EIA Report will be made available for inspection at public locations at the time of submission. Electronic copies of the EIA Report will be available to view online from the project website and on the Scottish Government ECU website.

5.1.5 Notices will be placed for two consecutive weeks in the following local and national papers at the time of application:

- Carluke and Lanark Gazette, local newspaper (two weeks);
- The Scotsman, or other national paper (one week); and
- Edinburgh Gazette (one week).

5.1.6 The above locations and notices will be confirmed with the ECU and South Lanarkshire Council at Gatecheck Stage 2, at least two weeks prior to the submission of the application. The Applicant will

inform the ECU of any changes to the proposed programme and submission of the application at the earliest opportunity.

Appendix 1: LVIA and Cultural Heritage Viewpoints

Table A1: Indicative List of Final LVIA Viewpoints

No	Location	OS Grid Reference	Detail
1*	Braehead, Coalburn	281512, 634519	Proposed in Scoping Report
2	M74 Overbridge	284562, 635389	Proposed in Scoping Report
3	Douglas Castle	284119, 631737	Proposed in Scoping Report
4	B7078 south of Lesmahagow	283190, 637213	Proposed in Scoping Report
5	A70 Rigside	287701, 635190	Proposed in Scoping Report
6	Black Hill	283198, 643547	Proposed in Scoping Report
7	Hyndford Bridge	291447, 641479	Proposed in Scoping Report
8	Tinto Hill	295320, 634369	Proposed in Scoping Report
9	Carmacoup (A70)	278634, 628453	Proposed in Scoping Report
10*	Victory Park, Muirkirk	268891, 627079	Proposed in Scoping Report
11	Cairn Kinney	278473, 621427	Proposed in Scoping Report
12	A70, Jeanfield Bridge	282048, 628728	Proposed in Scoping Report
13*#	Hillview Crescent, Glespin	280937, 628409	Amended following Scoping due to feedback from local residents.
14	Auchensaugh Hill	285337, 627198	Proposed in Scoping Report
15	Nether Wellwood (A70)	264483, 625095	Proposed in Scoping Report
16	Cairn Table	272573, 624278	Proposed in Scoping Report
17*	Douglas, Crabtree Street	283541, 631002	Proposed in Scoping Report
18	Junction of A70 and Station Road, Douglas	283297, 630323	Proposed in Scoping Report
19#	Junction between core paths CL3344, CL3452 and CL3457	282080, 631004	Requested by ScotWays

**Also proposed as night-time visualisations.*

 # Change from/additional to location provided at Scoping

Table A2: Indicative List of Final Cultural Heritage Viewpoints

No	Asset Name	OS Grid Reference	Visualisation Type	Detail
1	Cairn Table, two cairns (SM 4631)	272430, 624225	Photomontage	Proposed in Scoping Report
2	Cairn Kinney (SM 4275)	278462, 621429	Wireline	Proposed in Scoping Report
3	Auchensaugh Hill, cairn (SM 4234)	285339, 627197	Photomontage	Proposed in Scoping Report
4	Wildshaw Hill, cairn 500 m WSW of summit (SM 4511	289619, 628502	Wireline	Proposed in Scoping Report
5	Thirstone, stone circle 1300m NNW of (SM5094)	288187, 627149	Wireline	Requested by HES
6	New Lanark WHS	288470, 642711	Photowireline	Proposed in Scoping Report

Appendix 2: Consultee List

Table A3: Proposed Consultee List

Consultee	
British Horse Society	Lesmahagow Community Council
BT	Marine Directorate – Science Evidence Data and Digital (MD-SEDD)
Civil Aviation Authority - Airspace	Muirkirk Community Council
Coal Mining Authority	NATS Safeguarding
Crown Estate Scotland	NatureScot
Clyde River Foundation	North Lanarkshire Council
Coalburn Community Council	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Scotland
Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)	Scottish Borders Council
Douglas Community Council	Scottish Fire and Rescue Service
Douglas Water & Rigside Community Council	Scottish Forestry
Dumfries and Galloway Council	Scottish Power Energy Networks
East Ayrshire Council	Scottish Rights of Way and Access Society (ScotWays)
Edinburgh Airport	SEPA
Fisheries Management Scotland	Scottish Water
Glasgow Airport	Scottish Wildlife Trust
Glasgow Prestwick Airport	South Lanarkshire Council
Health and Safety Executive	Transport Scotland
John Muir Trust	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	West Lothian Council
Joint Radio Company (JRC)	Woodland Trust

Figures

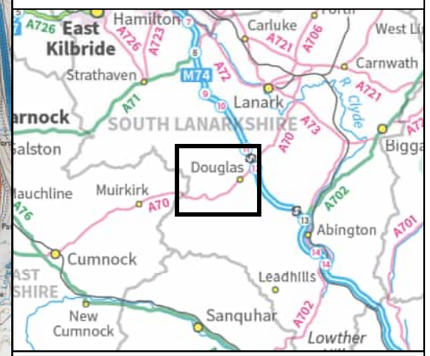
275000 277500 280000 282500 285000

635000 632500 630000

LEGEND

Proposed Site Boundary

N



3R Energy

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HAGSHAW HILL III

GATECHECK REPORT

SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 1a

Scale 1:35,000 @ A3

Date DECEMBER 2025

0 1 2 Kilometres

425.066596.00001.0020.0 Site Location

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LEGEND

- Proposed Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location

Cumulative Wind Turbine

- Operational / Under Construction
- Consented
- Application
- Scoping

Cumulative Wind Development

- Operational/ Under Construction
- Consented
- Application
- Scoping

Hagshaw Energy Cluster

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8

Hagshaw Hill Extension

Hagshaw Hill Repowering

Douglas West

Douglas West Extension

Dalquhandy

Nutberry

Cumberhead

Cumberhead West

Glentaggart

Andershaw

West Andershaw

Middle Muir

Kennoxhead Extension I

Kennoxhead

Kennoxhead Extension II (Penbreck)

Galawhistle

Hare Craig

Boddinglee

M74 West

Kilometers 0 1 2

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GATECHECK REPORT

CUMULATIVE CONTEXT

FIGURE 1b

Scale 1:50,000 @ A3

Date DECEMBER 2025

425.066596.0001.0027.0 cumulative Context

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632000 631000 630000

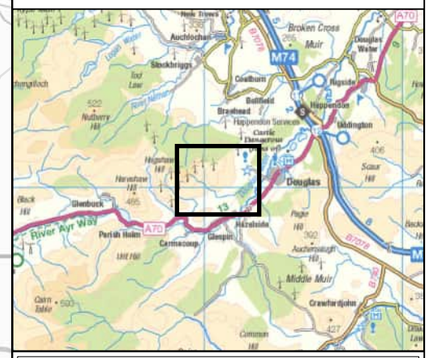
N

LEGEND

- Proposed Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Long Duration Electricity Storage (LDES)
- Proposed Substation
- Proposed Solar Area

Arkney Hill 375
T1
Henry's Hill 445
Broadlea Burn
Douglas West
T2
Blackwood Hill 290
Hagshaw Hill 474
Common Hill 488
T3
T4
Rob's Hill 345
Broomerside Hill 463
Windrow Hill 397
T5
Robshill Burn
Scrogtonhead
T6
Windrow Cottage
Smithy Burn
T7
Windrow Wood
Douglas Wate
Windrow Burn
Podowrin Burn
Low Broomerside
T8
Weston
Hazelside Lodge

0 0.5 1
Kilometres



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GATECHECK REPORT

LAYOUT A

FIGURE 2

Scale 1:12,500 @ A3

Date DECEMBER 2025

425.066596.00001.0019.0 Figure 2 - Layout A

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279000 280000 281000 282000

632000 631000 630000

N

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8

375 Arkney Hill
445 Henry's Hill
474 Hagshaw Hill
488 Common Hill
463 Broomerside Hill
397 Windrow Hill
345 Rob's Hill
290 Blackwood Hill

Broadlea Burn
Douglas West
Scrogtonhead
Robshill Burn
Windrow Cottage
Windrow Wood
Windrow Burn
Smithy Burn
Podowrin Burn
Hazelside Lodge
Weston

LEGEND

- Proposed Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Crane Hardstanding
- Proposed Long Duration Electricity Storage (LDES)
- Proposed Substation
- Proposed Construction Compound
- Proposed Solar Area
- Proposed Access Track

0 0.5 1
Kilometres

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GATECHECK REPORT

LAYOUT B

FIGURE 3

Scale 1:12,500 @ A3

Date NOVEMBER 2025

425.066596.00001.0018.0 Figure 3 - Layout B

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279000 280000 281000 282000

632000 631000 630000

N

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8

375 Arkney Hill
445 Henry's Hill
474 Hagshaw Hill
488 Common Hill
290 Blackwood Hill
463 Broomerside Hill
345 Rob's Hill
397 Windrow Hill
Broadlea Burn
Douglas West
Scrogtonhead
Robshill Burn
Smithy Burn
Windrow Cottage
Windrow Wood
Windrow Burn
Podowrin Burn
Weston
Hazelside Lodge
Low Broomerside

0 0.5 1
Kilometres

LEGEND

- Proposed Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Crane Hardstanding
- Proposed Long Duration Electricity Storage (LDES)
- Proposed LDES Compound
- Proposed Substation
- Proposed SPEN Compound
- Proposed Construction Compound
- Proposed Solar Photovoltaic Panel
- Proposed Borrow Pit Search Area
- Proposed Access Track

3R Energy

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GATECHECK REPORT

LAYOUT C

FIGURE 4

Scale 1:12,500 @ A3

Date DECEMBER 2025

425.066596.00001.0017.0 Figure 4 - Layout C

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279000 280000 281000 282000

632000 631000 630000

N

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8

375 Arkney Hill
445 Henry's Hill
474 Hagshaw Hill
488 Common Hill
463 Broomerside Hill
345 Rob's Hill
397 Windrow Hill
290 Blackwood Hill
Broadlea Burn
Douglas West
Scrogtonhead
Windrow Cottage
Windrow Wood
Douglas Water
Weston
Hazelside Lodge
Robshill Burn
Windrow Burn
Smithy Burn
Podowrin Burn
Low Broomerside
ermarks Hill
y Hill

0 0.5 1
Kilometres

LEGEND

- Proposed Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Crane Hardstanding
- Proposed Long Duration Electricity Storage (LDES)
- Proposed LDES Compound
- Proposed Substation
- Proposed SPEN Compound
- Proposed Construction Compound
- Proposed Solar Photovoltaic Panel
- Proposed Borrow Pit Search Area
- Proposed Access Track
- Existing Track to be Upgraded

3R Energy

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GATECHECK REPORT

LAYOUT D

FIGURE 5

Scale 1:12,500 @ A3

Date DECEMBER 2025

425.066596.00001.0016.0 Figure 5 - Layout D

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278000 279000 280000 281000 282000

632000 631000 630000

Sheepfold
Hagshaw Burn
Shiel Burn
Enclosure
32
Henry's Hill
Wedder Hill
Hagshaw Hill
Burnt Rig
Common Hill
Hagshaw Hill Wind Farm
Broomerside Hill
Old Shielings
Avermarks Hill
Arrarat Hill
Podowrin Burn
High Broomerside
Low Broomerside
Strawberry Hill
Sheepfold
Monksfoot
Monksfoot Bridge
Longhouse
Arkney Hill
Kwood Hill
Rob's Hill
Outdoor Centre
Douglas West
Sheepfold
Scrogton
Scrogtonhead
Dismantled Railway
Hazelside
Jeanfield Bridge
Douglas Water
Glespin
Windrow Cottage
Windrow Wood
Ladle Knowe Motte
Weston
Figure 3b
Figure 3c
Figure 3d
Figure 3e
Figure 3f
Figure 3g
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8

N

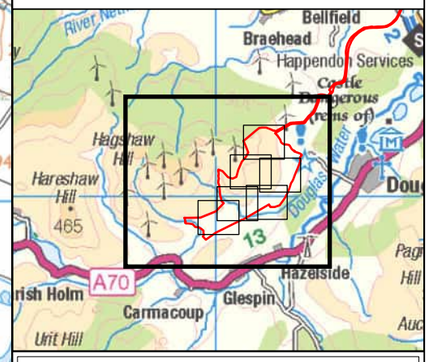
0 0.5 1
Kilometres

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Crane Hardstanding
- Proposed Long Duration Electricity Storage (LDES)
- Proposed LDES Compound
- Proposed Substation
- Proposed SPEN Compound
- Proposed Construction Compound
- Proposed Solar Area
- Proposed Borrow Pit Search Area
- Proposed Access Track
- Existing Track to be Upgraded
- Auger Location
- Peat Probe Location

Peat Depth (m)

- < 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5



3R Energy

SLR

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GATECHECK REPORT

PEAT DEPTH PLAN

FIGURE 6a

Scale 1:15,000 @ A3

Date DECEMBER 2025

425.066596.00001.0023.0 Peat Depth Plan

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280800 281000 281200 281400 281600

631600 631400 631200

N

Arkney Hill

340 370 360 350 370 380 390 340 330 320 310 300

PC01 T1 T2

0 100 200

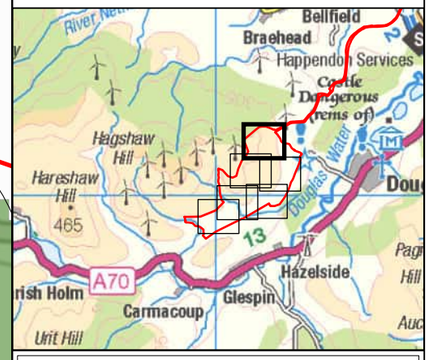
Metres

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Crane Hardstanding
- Proposed Construction Compound
- Proposed Borrow Pit Search Area
- Proposed Access Track
- 10 m Contour
- Auger Location
- Peat Probe Location

Peat Depth (m)

- < 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5



3R Energy

SLR

HAGSHAW HILL III

GATECHECK REPORT

PEAT DEPTH PLAN

FIGURE 6b

Scale 1:3,000 @ A3

Date DECEMBER 2025

425.066596.00001.0023.0 Peat Depth Plan

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280400 280600 280800 281000 281200

631000 630800 630600

N

T2 T3 T5

PC02

420 410 400 390 380 370 360 350 340 330 320 310

Windrow Hill

Rob's H

0 100 200

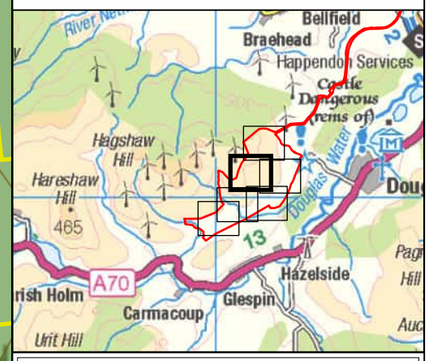
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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Crane Hardstanding
- Proposed Access Track
- Existing Track to be Upgraded
- 10 m Contour
- Auger Location
- Peat Probe Location

Peat Depth (m)

- < 0.5
- 0.5 - 1



3R Energy

SLR

HAGSHAW HILL III

GATECHECK REPORT

PEAT DEPTH PLAN

FIGURE 6c

Scale 1:3,000 @ A3

Date DECEMBER 2025

425.066596.00001.0023.0 Peat Depth Plan

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281200 281400 281600 281800 282000

630800 630600 630400

360 350 340 340 330 320 310 310 300 290 280 270 270 260

T4

Rob's Hill

ll Burn

N

0 100 200

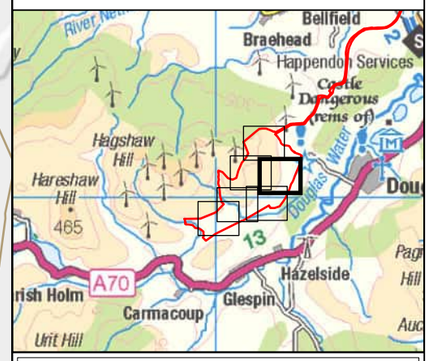
Metres

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Crane Hardstanding
- Proposed Long Duration Electricity Storage (LDES)
- Proposed LDES Compound
- Proposed Substation
- Proposed SPEN Compound
- Proposed Solar Area
- Proposed Borrow Pit Search Area
- Proposed Access Track
- Existing Track to be Upgraded
- 10 m Contour
- Peat Probe Location

Peat Depth (m)

- < 0.5
- 0.5 - 1



3R Energy

SLR

HAGSHAW HILL III

GATECHECK REPORT

PEAT DEPTH PLAN

FIGURE 6d

Scale 1:3,000 @ A3

Date DECEMBER 2025

425.066596.00001.0023.0 Peat Depth Plan

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280800 281000 281200 281400 281600

630200 630000 629800

Robshill Burn

370 360 350 340 330 320 310 330 320 300 290 280 270 260 260 250 260 250 240 240 250 260

T5 T6 PC03 PC08

N

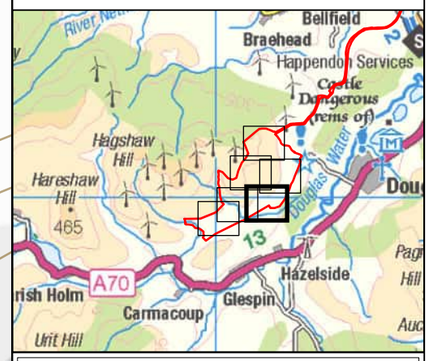
0 100 200 Metres

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Crane Hardstanding
- Proposed Solar Area
- Proposed Access Track
- 10 m Contour
- Auger Location
- Peat Probe Location

Peat Depth (m)

- < 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2



3R Energy

SLR

HAGSHAW HILL III

GATECHECK REPORT

PEAT DEPTH PLAN

FIGURE 6e

Scale 1:3,000 @ A3

Date DECEMBER 2025

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280200 280400 280600 280800 281000

630200 630000 629800

Windrow Hill

390 380 370 360 350 340 330 320 310 300 300 290 280 270

T5 T7

PC03 PC04

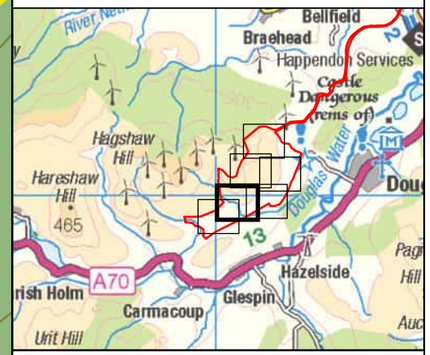
N

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Crane Hardstanding
- Proposed Solar Area
- Proposed Borrow Pit Search Area
- Proposed Access Track
- 10 m Contour
- Auger Location
- Peat Probe Location

Peat Depth (m)

- < 0.5
- 0.5 - 1



3R Energy

SLR

HAGSHAW HILL III

GATECHECK REPORT

PEAT DEPTH PLAN

FIGURE 6f

Scale 1:3,000 @ A3

Date DECEMBER 2025

0 100 200

Metres

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279600 279800 280000 280200 280400

629800 629600 629400

N

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Crane Hardstanding
- Proposed Solar Area
- Proposed Borrow Pit Search Area
- Proposed Access Track
- 10 m Contour
- Auger Location
- Peat Probe Location

Peat Depth (m)

- < 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- 2 - 3
- 3 - 4
- 4 - 5

340 330 320 310 300 290 280 270

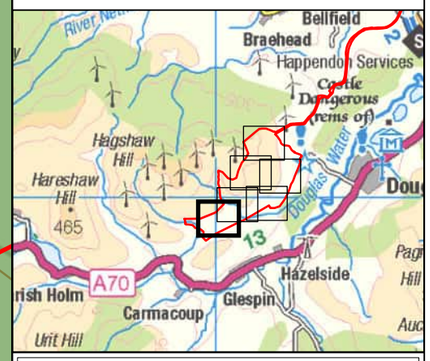
T7 T8

PC04 PC05 PC06 PC07

Low Broomerside

0 100 200

Metres



3R Energy

SLR

HAGSHAW HILL III

GATECHECK REPORT

PEAT DEPTH PLAN

FIGURE 6g

Scale 1:3,000 @ A3

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