



Pre-Application Consultation Report

Dalfad Wind Farm

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Basis of Report

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition
AGL	Above Ground Level
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
ARA	Ayrshire Roads Alliance
ARWTN	Assessment and Rating of Wind Turbine Noise
ART	Ayrshire Rivers Trust
ATC	Air Traffic Control
BEL	Brockwell Energy Limited
BEMP	Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BHS	British Horse Society
BNG	British National Grid
BT	British Telecommunications
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CCG	Community Council Group
CDM	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CMRA	Coal Mining Risk Assessment
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
DMPR	Development Management Procedure Regulations
DSFB	District Salmon Fisheries Board
DWPA	Drinking Water Protected Area
EAC	East Ayrshire Council
EALDP2	East Ayrshire Local Development Plan 2
ECU	Energy Consents Unit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GDL	Garden and Designed Landscape
GPA	Glasgow Prestwick Airport
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
ha	Hectare
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
IFP	Instrument Flight Procedure



Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition
IOA	Institute of Acoustics
JRC	Joint Radio Company Limited
km	Kilometre
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
LLA	Local Landscape Area
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
MB	Megabyte
MD-SEDD	Marine Directorate – Science, Evidence, Data and Digital
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MW	Megawatt
NATS	National Air Traffic Services
NHZ	Natural Heritage Zone
NPF4	National Planning Framework 4
OBEMP	Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan
PAC	Pre-Application Consultation
PAN	Planning Advice Note
PDE	Pre-Development Enquiry
PLHRA	Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment
PMMP	Powharnal Mitigation Management Plan
PMO	Planning Monitoring Officer
PWS	Private Water Supply
PWRSA	Private Water Supply Risk Assessment
RADSFb	River Ayr District Salmon Fisheries Board
RLoS	Radar Line of Sight
RNAV	Area Navigation
RNP	Required Navigation Performance
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RVAA	Residential Visual Amenity Assessment
S36	Section 36 (Electricity Act 1989)
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SLR	SLR Consulting Limited
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPEN	Scottish Power Energy Networks
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SSEN	Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks
TA	Technical Appendix



Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VP	Viewpoint
VHF	Very High Frequency
WQFMP	Water Quality and Fish Monitoring Programme
WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Brockwell Energy Limited ('The Applicant') intends to apply to the Scottish Ministers via the Scottish Government's Energy Consents Unit (ECU) for permission to construct and operate Dalfad Wind Farm (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development') at a site (the 'Site') approximately 4 kilometres (km) northeast of Cumnock, East Ayrshire, Scotland. The approximate centre of the Site is located at British National Grid (BNG) reference NS 62781 21809.

This application will be supported by an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA Report) as required by The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017. The EIA Report has been prepared to assess the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Development and will accompany the Section 36 (S36) Application submitted to Scottish Ministers.

This Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Report has been prepared by SLR Consulting on behalf of the Applicant and illustrates the consultation undertaken by the Applicant to date and how this consultation has informed the design process and finalised layout of the Proposed Development.

1.2 The Applicant

The Applicant is Brockwell Energy Limited (BEL), a renewable energy development company based in Scotland, with headquarters in Edinburgh. BEL's main business areas are development of onshore wind, solar and battery energy storage systems. BEL is the developer of the North Kyle Wind Farm in East Ayrshire, and the proposed Breezy Hill Energy Project, recently submitted to the Scottish Government's Energy Consents Unit. BEL has also developed two energy-from-waste facilities, one at Earl's Gate Energy Centre, Grangemouth and the other at Westfield, Fife. Since 2018, the Applicant has successfully delivered over £900m of projects in Scotland.

The Applicant is committed to the support of the local communities with £400,000 to be provided annually to 9CCG – a group representing the nine communities local to wind development in and around the Cumnock & Doon Valley Area.

1.3 Site Description

Located approximately 4 km northeast of Cumnock and 28 km east of Ayr, the Site falls within the East Ayrshire Council (EAC) administrative area, as shown on **Figure 1.1**.

The Site is situated in a predominantly rural environment, characterised by agricultural land, forestry and former coal mining sites with several remaining open mining voids in the local area, one of which is located within the Site. The northern section of the Site includes the former Dalfad Coal Mine and part of the former Duncanziemere Coal Mine. The coal in these areas was formerly mined using both opencast and underground methods.

Whilst the mining companies abandoned the Dalfad and Duncanziemere mining operations on the Site in 2013, leaving the sites derelict, the EAC worked with the landowners to undertake restoration work to "Make Safe, Make Good, Make New".

In 2021, the Dalfad Coal Mine was identified by the EAC in their report titled, "Opencast Coal Mining in East Ayrshire – Completion of Restoration and Recovery Activity" as being fully restored. Aftercare of the Dalfad Coal Mine is being carried out by the landowner and is being



monitored by EAC. Whilst EAC's works have ensured a safe site and restoration works have been delivered by EAC and the current site owners, there remains significant opportunity to improve the restoration and ecology of the Site.

The Duncanziemere Coal Mine has undergone limited restoration works in association with the extraction of remaining coal reserves but the mine was identified by the EAC in their 2021 report as undergoing 'aftercare'. The Duncanziemere Coal Mine is still considered brownfield and in need of restoration betterment.

An area of plantation conifer forestry is immediately adjacent to the east, and there are several small areas of new conifer plantations within the Site. There are a number of small and isolated areas of ancient woodland located within 5 km of the Site, three within the Site boundary and one immediately adjacent to the southeast of the Site.

There are a number of residential and commercial properties located within 5 km of the Site, with most being along the route of the A70 (which runs north-east to south-west) to the west of the Site.

The settlement of Cronberry is located approximately 1.5 km to the west of the Site and Lugar is approximately 3 km west of the Site. Muirkirk is approximately 6.5 km to the northeast of the Site. Access to the Site will be gained from the A70 via an existing access point to the former Dalfad Coal Mine.

Overview of Proposed Development

The Proposed Development will comprise up to 14 turbines resulting in an overall generating capacity of approximately 80 MW – enough to power around 84,400 homes annually with clean, low-cost electricity. A 40 MW battery energy storage system (BESS) will also be included, meaning the Proposed Development will have a maximum installed capacity of around 120 MW.

The Proposed Development would contribute towards international and national targets for the generation of renewable energy and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The Proposed Development is described in detail in Chapter 2: Project Description of the EIA Report.

The details of the proposed wind turbine locations can be found in Chapter 2 of the EIA Report. The locations are shown on **Figures 1.2 and 1.3**.

In addition to the turbines and BESS, the Proposed Development will include the following ancillary infrastructure:

- Turbine foundations;
- Crane hardstands;
- A vehicular site entrance;
- Internal access track network;
- Watercourse crossings ;
- Transformers and underground cables;
- Onsite substation / switchgear building; and
- Three temporary construction compounds.

The electricity produced will be exported to the electricity network at transmission level. The assumed point of connection to the wider electricity network and the assumed grid connection route are discussed in Chapter 2 of the EIA Report.



1.4 Purpose of Pre-Application Consultation (PAC)

The Applicant is committed to undertaking meaningful consultation with regulators, landowners, local authorities, community councils and members of the public and has adopted the consultation measures outlined for 'major' planning applications as set out in The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 (DMPR) (see **Appendix B**). This provides the local community and all those with an interest in the proposals a clear opportunity to provide comment and feedback on the proposals. This PAC Report explains how consultation undertaken by the Applicant has informed the finalised layout of the Proposed Development throughout the design iteration process.

PAC Reports are not a legal requirement for applications to the Scottish Ministers under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989. Nevertheless, the Applicant is committed to community engagement and as such has prepared this PAC Report in line with best practice to provide information on all activities undertaken to engage with the local community and demonstrate where local feedback has been considered throughout the design iterations of the Proposed Development.

The Applicant has applied the principles recommended in Planning Advice Note (PAN) 3/2010 Community Engagement. The PAN advises that in order for the community engagement to be successful, it is important that everyone interested in the future development of the community, village, town or city they live in, should understand the planning process. It is important for developers to involve residents at the earliest opportunity so they can feel confident that engagement in the process has been meaningful.

The Applicant has also followed the pre-application consultation recommendations set out in the Planning Circular 3/2022: Development Management Procedures, which recommends that applicants consider the timing of their PAC with regards to pre-application discussions with the planning authority and statutory consultees. It also recommends that the 'information issued as part of the PAC should be factually accurate, easy to understand, jargon free, accessible and relevant' and that Applicants should consider using online tools as an additional measure to help broaden participation. **Appendix A** details the materials included on the project website as part of the PAC.

The 'Good Practice Guide for Applications under Section 36 and 37 of the Electricity Act 1989 (2022)' sets out pre-application guidance for Section 36 applications and outlines expectations of the content of pre-application consultation and engagement. **Table B-1** in **Appendix B** outlines how the guidance has been applied within this PAC Report.

2.0 Overview of Statutory Consultation

2.1 Introduction

This section sets out the pre-application consultation undertaken by the Applicant with respect to statutory and non-statutory regulatory authorities and interest groups.

2.2 EIA Scoping

The purpose of EIA Scoping is to provide information on the likely environmental implications of a Proposed Development and determine the scope and extent of issues to be addressed.

Following the new ECU processes, a pre-application notification form was submitted on 3rd November 2025.

The EIA Scoping Report was subsequently submitted along with a request for an EIA Scoping Opinion to the ECU on 16 January 2026 [ECU reference ECU00006322].



The scoping layout consisted of up to 14 turbines, one turbine at 149.9 m tip height and 13 turbines at 200 m tip height.

A Scoping Opinion was issued by the ECU on 30 March 2026 and included responses from the organisations outlined in **Table 2-1** below.

Table 2-1: EIA Scoping Respondents

Consultees	
Aberdeen Airport	Ayrshire Rivers Trust
British Horse Society	East Ayrshire Council
Edinburgh Airport	Health and Safety Executive
Historic Environment Scotland	Joint Radio Company Limited (JRC)
Defence Infrastructure Organisation	NATS Safeguarding
NatureScot	Network Rail
Office for Nuclear Regulation	Glasgow Prestwick Airport
RSPB Scotland	Scottish Forestry
Scottish Power Energy Networks	Scottish Water
SEPA	SSEN Transmission
The Coal Authority	Transport Scotland
BT	Glasgow Airport

Details of relevant consultations and the measures taken to address the advice received through the EIA scoping process have been detailed in **Appendix C**.

2.3 Further Consultation

The Applicant has been actively engaged with key consultees throughout the EIA process. Beyond the formal EIA Scoping process, the Applicant undertook further consultation, where necessary, to obtain information, confirm and further agree the scope of technical surveys and approach to assessment.

As a result of the feedback received during this consultation process and site surveys informing design, the Applicant is now seeking consent under S36 for up to 14 turbines, of which 9 would have a tip height of up to 200 m and 5 would have a tip height of up to 149.9 m. The original proposal presented to consultees consisted of 14 turbines, where 13 had a tip height of 200m and one turbine had a tip height of 149.9 m.

Chapter 3 of the EIA Report describes the evolution of the design, identifying key opportunities, constraints and drivers for change during design. Chapter 2 of the EIA Report describes the Proposed Development in detail.

3.0 Community Consultation

3.1 Introduction

This section sets out engagement activities undertaken by the Applicant with the local community, key stakeholders and community groups, including community councils, to inform the design process.



Community engagement is a key element of the consenting process, and, at all times, the Applicant has sought to ensure that the local communities are fully informed of the Proposed Development, provided with opportunities to comment on the proposals, receive early notification of events and any changes to the proposals, and the application timeframes have been communicated.

The Applicant has sought to build relationships with the local communities surrounding the project, pursuing local opinion and addressing questions about the proposals.

Communicating information about the project has been at the forefront of engagement and the Applicant has employed a number of methods to communicate locally.

The Applicant has sought at all times to provide dedicated points of contact – 0131 370 0000 (free phone number); or dalfad@brockwellenergy.co.uk – and encourages local residents to get in touch.

These communication methods will remain in place throughout the determination process and beyond.

3.2 Community Councils

The Applicant recognises that the communities closest to the proposals are represented by a variety of organisations, including community councils. The Applicant has attended meetings with the 9 Community Council Group (9CCG), and spoke at meetings held by Lugar, Logan and Cronberry Community Council and the Cumnock Community Council. A representative of the 9CCG and of the Lugar, Logan and Cronberry Community Council attended the public exhibitions.

The Applicant identified the local community councils as:

- Auchinleck Community Council;
- Cumnock Community Council;
- Netherthird and District Community Council;
- Drongan, Rakinston and Stair Community Council;
- Ochiltree Community Council;
- Dalmellington Community Council;
- Patna Community Council;
- New Cumnock Community Council; and
- Cronberry, Logan & Lugar Community Council.

The Applicant is involved with the above-mentioned nine community councils via the 9CCG as a prime point of contact to manage, administer and distribute a fair and equitable method of community benefit allocations from newly consented and future wind farm developments that will be located, predominantly, within East Ayrshire's Cumnock and Doon Valley Area. The Applicant wishes to continue this community engagement beyond the pre-application phase, maintaining updates on the Proposed Development as the project progresses.

Prior to the submission of the Scoping Report to the ECU, the Applicant engaged representatives of the 9CCG to inform them of the proposals and request the opportunity to engage with members. This contact was subsequently continued throughout the preapplication consultation process.



Engagement with the 9CCG largely took the form of face-to-face meetings and telephone calls, and representatives of the 9CCG attended the public exhibitions.

3.3 Public Consultation Events

In addition to direct engagement with stakeholders, the Applicant held two events at key stages during the planning and design process. These events were designed to attract local residents and key stakeholders and provided the opportunity to meet with members of the development team, view the proposals, ask questions and submit their views.

The events were advertised through a variety of communication methods. These included:

- Advertising of the events in the local publication, the Cumnock Chronicle and on the Applicant's project website;
- Direct engagement with key stakeholders including MPs, ward councillors and neighbouring landowners; and
- Posting invitation flyers to all residential properties within a 4 km radius of the Proposed Development. There are 844 homes within the 4 km radius.

Members of the public who were unable to attend the event were encouraged to view the materials online on the Applicant's website. There was also the opportunity to submit questions via email, text and/or call an available team member with any queries and request additional information.

3.3.1 First Round of Public Exhibitions

The first public exhibition was held following the submission of scoping. This took place on 4 March 2026 – 12pm to 7pm at Lugar Bowling and Social Club.

The purpose of the exhibition was to outline draft proposals for the site and gain initial feedback. The exhibition materials are included in **Appendix F**.

Visitors to the events were able to speak to members of the Brockwell Energy Limited team, who were accompanied by the technical team, have their questions answered and provide their feedback – either at the event, online or by post.

A total of 48 members of the public attended the events, with 9 feedback forms completed.

Overall, one feedback form received was positive about the Proposed Development, with seven being neutral and one negative (see **Figure 3-1** below).



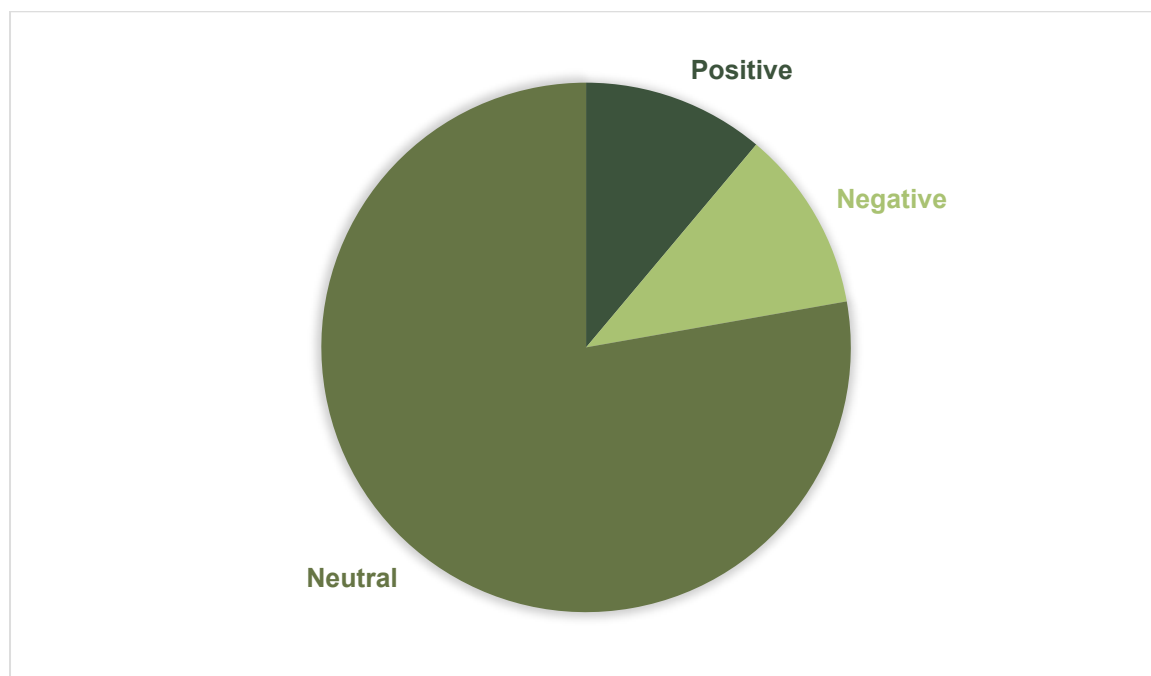


Figure 3-1: Feedback Responses from First Round of Public Consultation

A summary of feedback responses received is provided in **Table 3-1**, along with corresponding responses from the Applicant. Feedback focused on the following themes:

- Being kept up to date of the progress of the development; and
- Interest in the environmental considerations.

Table 3-1: Summary of Public Consultation Feedback and the Impact of Feedback on the Proposal (First Round)

Feedback Topic	Description	Applicant Response
Environmental consideration	Positive feedback on the environmental considerations	Thank you for your feedback.
Questions about access	Slight concern on how access will affect their land	Details relating to access are provided in Chapter 2 of the EIAR. Alternative accesses that were considered are described in Chapter 3 of the EIAR. The proposed Abnormal Indivisible Load route is discussed in EIAR Chapters 2 and 10 and in Technical Appendix (TA) 10.1.
Environmental Statement	Wants to be kept updated on the project progress as they are interested in the Environmental Impact Assessment	BEL will contact those who provided their contact details to inform them of the availability of the application documents on the ECU website and the availability of the hard copies at the Cumnock Library.



Feedback Topic	Description	Applicant Response
Impact on local residents	Opposes the scheme and believes more consultation should have been given to the significant impact the project will have on local residents.	The potential effects of the Proposed Development on local residents have been considered throughout the EIAR including the following: - Chapter 3 describes how potential effects on residential amenity were taken into account during design (includes visual and noise impacts); - Chapter 4 takes potential impacts on sensitive receptors (which includes local residents) within a 25km study area, and residential visual amenity assessment was undertaken, the report of which is included as Technical Appendix 4.4 of the EIAR. - Chapter 8 and Technical Appendix 8.5 take potential effects on private water supplies into account. - Chapter 9 assesses potential impacts on sensitive noise receptors and takes both direct impacts from the Proposed Development and cumulative impacts from the Proposed Development together with the surrounding developments that are still in planning to provide an assessment of the worst-case scenario. - Chapter 10 assesses potential impacts on traffic and other road users. - Technical Appendix 1.7 identifies potential shadow flicker effects on local residents. - Technical Appendix 2.1 identifies potential effects on Air Quality and Human Health as well as Major Accidents and Disasters. - The Planning Statement considers residential amenity effects in terms of planning policy.



Feedback Topic	Description	Applicant Response
		The Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation report considers the potential effects of providing public recreational access to the Site and possible effects on tourism. In addition, the Applicant undertook individual, in-person consultation with neighbouring landowners and their agents to identify their concerns, and these have been taken into consideration wherever possible throughout the design of the Proposed Scheme. The Applicant also held two public consultation events both to share information on the proposals but also to elicit comments and invite ideas from attendees for potential community benefits. Consultation was also undertaken with the 9CCG, Lugar, Logan and Cronberry Community Council and Cumnock Community Council in an effort to consult with members of the local community and their representatives.
Landscape and Visual	Request that the EIA Report includes a Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA).	See Technical Appendix 4.4 and Chapter 4 of the EIAR.
Construction Traffic	Concerns regarding noise and dust related to construction traffic.	The potential effects of the construction of the Proposed Development on the local road network was assessed in Chapter 10 of the EIAR and measures will be implemented to reduce traffic volumes and reduce noise and dust impacts through a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). See also EIAR Chapter 11: Schedule of Mitigation.
Operational Noise	Concern that elevated noise levels could be experienced as a result of terrain-sensitive context.	The noise impact assessment considered site-specific context and included the concerned receptors. See EIAR Chapter 9 for more detail.



Feedback Topic	Description	Applicant Response
Livestock Crossings	Livestock crossings on the A70 have the potential for conflict with construction traffic.	This concern was taken into consideration in Chapter 10 of the EIAR and measures to manage the potential for conflict between construction traffic and agricultural activities such as livestock crossings will be included in the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), as discussed in Chapter 10.
Hydrology	Private Water Supplies and potential pollution risks.	- Chapter 8 and Technical Appendix 8.5 take potential effects on private water supplies (PWS) into account. - As discussed in Chapter 3, mitigation measures were implemented through design to minimise the potential for pollution. - Any potential pollution risks of the Proposed Development have been identified throughout the EIAR and will be managed primarily through the implementation of a CEMP and additional mitigation as discussed in each chapter of the EIAR. - Potential effects on PWS were specifically assessed in Chapter 8 and Technical Appendix 8.5 of the EIAR. - Chapter 11 of the EIAR summarises the mitigation measures that will be implemented prior to, and during, the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. - An outline CEMP has been prepared which will be developed in more detail prior to the commencement of construction. The detailed CEMP will include site-specific pollution prevention measures.
Access Tracks	Concerns regarding a proposed entrance on land belonging to the respondent.	The access track that was identified in this response will not be used to access the Proposed Development.



3.3.2 Second Round of Public Exhibitions

The second public exhibition was held on the 4 June 2026 from 12pm until 7pm at the Lugar Bowling and Social Club.

The purpose of the exhibition was to update the community following design chill, prior to design freeze.

Visitors to the events were able to speak to members of the Brockwell Energy Team, who were accompanied by the technical team, and have their questions answered – either at the event, online or by post. The design evolution was discussed, including the constraints that shaped the decisions that were taken to modify the design, including, where possible, feedback received from members of the public prior to the second public exhibition.

A total of 34 members of the public attended the event, with 17 feedback forms completed.

Overall, 11 feedback forms received were positive about the Proposed Development (see **Figure 3-2** below). Five feedback forms were neutral, and one was negative.

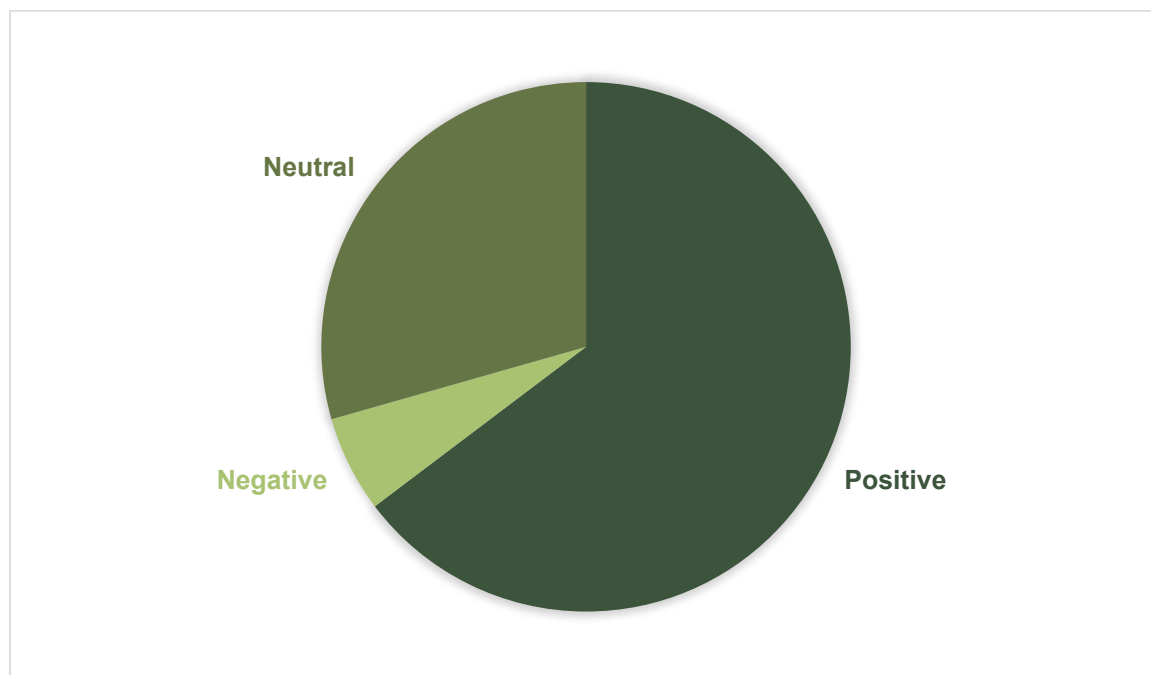


Figure 3-2: Feedback Responses from Second Round of Public Consultation

A summary of the feedback received during the second public exhibition is provided in **Table 3-2** along with corresponding responses from the Applicant.

Table 3-2: Summary of Public Consultation Feedback and the Impact of Feedback on the Proposal (Second Round)

Feedback Topic	Description	Applicant Response
Positive feedback on the presentation.	Responders were impressed with the explanations from staff and how informative the exhibition was.	Thank you for your feedback.



Feedback Topic	Description	Applicant Response
Supportive of community investment.	Respondents were positive about the investment into the local community. A local organisation which establishes and links up recreational routes within the local area enquired about potential investment into their back office operations to support their ongoing work. One respondent specifically stated their hope that the community funding would contribute to the refurbishing of Lugar Bowling Club.	Thank you for your feedback. Further detail on the potential socio-economic benefits is discussed in the Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation Report and summarised in Chapter 2 of the EIAR. The Planning Statement also considers whether the potential economic benefits of the Proposed Development demonstrate compliance with the National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) policy to maximise economic benefits. Investment into the local community (including local organisations) would be governed by the 9CCG who will be the custodians of the community benefit funding being offered by the Applicant. The community benefits on offer are discussed in the Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation Report and summarised in Chapter 2 of the EIAR.
Recreational Amenity	Respondents were enthusiastic about the introduction of new walking trails as part of the development.	An Outdoor Access Management Plan will be developed prior to the commencement of construction, although for safety reasons recreational access to the site will only be provided once construction has been completed and the Proposed Development is operational. See also EIAR Chapter 2 and the Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation Report.
Local Employment	Many responses were hopeful that the development could provide local employment opportunities. One local contractor responded by specifically looking for consideration on small electrical works related to the development.	Potential opportunities for local supply chain and local jobs are discussed in Chapter 2 of the EIAR and the Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation Report. Contact details of the persons who expressed their interest to the Applicant at the public consultation events have been captured and will be notified at the relevant procurement stage of opportunities to engage further with the Applicant and / or their construction contractors.



Feedback Topic	Description	Applicant Response
Overindustrialisation	One respondent mentions the existing overcrowding of wind farms in the area and proximity to 'large areas of population'.	The potential of the Proposed Development to contribute to cumulative impacts was taken into account throughout the EIAR, including the following: • Chapter 4: Landscape and Visual which includes daytime and nighttime cumulative effects (see also the visualisations in Volume 3c); • Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage; • Chapter 6: Ecology; • Chapter 7: Ornithology; • Chapter 8: Geology, Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Peat; • Chapter 9: Noise. • Technical Appendix 1.5 Aviation; and • Shadow Flicker. The potential effects of the Proposed Development on tourism and recreation was considered in the Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation Report.
Positive feedback around reusing damaged land	Respondents are hopeful that biodiversity can be improved on land that has been damaged by past industrial usage.	The restoration of the land within the Application Site is a fundamental part of the Proposed Development. The Applicant proposes to implement a Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (see Technical Appendix 6.6), as well as opening the Site for recreational access which will include a cultural heritage trail. See Chapter 2 and the Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation Report for more detail.

3.4 Public feedback received outside of the public exhibitions

Several emails have been received via the Applicant's website and project-specific email address. Issues and concerns raised in this manner were taken into account during the design (where possible) and the assessment of potential effects in the EIAR.

Concerns raised in this manner included:



- Potential cumulative effects on daytime and nighttime visibility and consequent effects on local residents and tourism businesses. Chapter 4 of the EIAR considers potential daytime, nighttime and cumulative visual effects, with visualisations provided in Volume 3c. Potential effects on tourism and recreation were discussed in the Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation Report.
- Potential effects on local wildlife and protected species. Chapters 6 and 7 of the EIAR consider the potential effects on ecology and ornithology, and the Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan is included as Technical Appendix 6.6. Mitigation measures are identified in Chapters 6 and 7 and summarised in Chapter 11 of the EIAR.
- Potential effects to residential amenity, including shadow flicker and noise effects on nearby residential villages. Shadow flicker is considered in Technical Appendix 1.7. Chapter 9 of EIAR addresses potential noise effects and mitigation measures during construction and operation. Residential Visual Amenity was assessed in Technical Appendix 4.4 of the EIAR.
- Concerns regarding the long-term sustainability of the development, including what happens to the turbines following their operational life. Decommissioning Phase impacts were scoped out of the EIAR. However, a Decommissioning, Aftercare and Restoration Plan will be produced should the Proposed Development be consented. The DRA would consider aspects such as removal of infrastructure and management of waste in line with the waste management hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle). It is also anticipated that a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) would be produced and agreed with the EAC in advance of the commencement of decommissioning, which would include detailed aspects such as waste management.
- Concerns over potential impacts on the desirability and value of nearby properties. Housing challenges are considered in the Socio-Economic, Tourism and Recreation Report. It is recommended that the report by ClimateXChange¹, dated October 2016, which discusses the impact of wind turbines on house prices in Scotland be referred to.
- Concerns regarding grid connection in light of *Raeshaw Farms Ltd v Scottish Ministers* [2026] An indicative grid connection route is discussed in Chapter 2 and considered throughout the EIA Report.
- Concerns regarding ecological important sites, including ancient woodland, and ornithological designations. Chapters 6 and 7 of the EIAR consider the baseline conditions of the Site and assess potential effects on the ecology and ornithology of the Site. Technical Appendix 1.4 considers baseline forestry and potential impacts as a result of the Proposed Development on existing woodland. These were considered for the Proposed Development as well as the assumed grid connection routeing corridor and the overrun areas of the AIL route between the A70 and A76.
- Concern for deep peat and required peat excavations at the Site. Baseline peat, potential effects to peat and peat excavations are considered in Chapter 8 of the EIAR and Technical Appendices 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3. The measures that were taken during design to avoid areas of peat is discussed in Chapter 3.
- Concern for the hydrology of the Site, including Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTEs), Private Water Supplies (PWS) and flood risk. Chapter 8 of

¹ ClimateXChange. 2016. Impact of Wind Turbines on House Prices in Scotland. https://www.climateexchange.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/cxc_wind_farms_impact_on_house_prices_final_17_oct_2016.pdf



the EIAR considers effects to GWDTEs, PWS and flood risk and are supported by Technical Appendices 8.4 and 8.5.

- Concerns regarding securing a grid connection agreement under the National Energy System Operator's (NESO) reformed connection process. Securing a grid connection is in itself not part of the EIA process and is therefore not discussed in the EIAR. However, for the purposes of considering all potential effects which the Proposed Development could have, an assumed grid connection routing corridor was identified and has been assessed in the EIAR.
- Concern that there is not the strategic need for more renewable energy technologies in this area. The Planning Statement which accompanies the EIAR and other documentation submitted to the ECU as part of the application for Section 36 consent discusses how the Proposed Development conforms to / complies with planning policy.

Some correspondence was received by the ECU, who in turn provided the correspondence to the Applicant. The issues and concerns raised in this manner included those discussed in the bullets above as well as the following:

- Potential use of one black blade per turbine to reduce potential bird strikes. This suggestion was considered further – see Chapter 7 for more detail.
- Concerns regarding potential structural integrity issues related to building on backfilled opencast. Engineering safety considerations have been integral to the design process which has been overseen by a Principal Designer and in line with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015). Chapter 3 of the EIAR identifies the infrastructure considerations that were taken into account during the design. The Applicant is also experienced in the construction and operation of a wind farm on backfilled opencast coal mining area – the North Kyle Wind Farm is a local example of this.
- Concerns relating to destruction of pristine ecological habitat. Chapters 6 and 7 of the EIAR define the baseline conditions of the Site and assess the potential effects of the construction and operation of the Proposed Development on the ecology and ornithology of the Site.
- Concern that the Proposed Development will hinder or prevent the historically mined areas from achieving restoration. The Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan proposes to enhance the ecological and ornithological habitat present on the Site. The BEMP would not be implemented if the Proposed Development is not built.
- Visual impacts including those on views from Cairn Table and nighttime impacts from aviation lighting – the potential visual impacts of the Proposed Development have been assessed in Chapter 4 of the EIAR and Technical Appendix 4.4.
- Concerns about release of carbon and drying out of peat of the nearby AirdsMoss SAC. Potential impacts on ecological statutory designated sites is assessed in EIAR Chapter 6. Potential impacts on peat are discussed in Chapter 8 along with the results of the carbon calculator.
- Collision risk modelling and aviation mortality in the SPA – baseline ornithology and the assessment of potential impacts of the Proposed Development on ornithological features (including methodology and results of collision risk modelling) are discussed in Chapter 7 of the EIAR.
- Cumulative development - The potential of the Proposed Development to contribute to cumulative impacts was taken into account throughout the EIAR, including the following:



- Chapter 4: Landscape and Visual which includes daytime and nighttime cumulative effects (see also the visualisations in Volume 3c);
- Chapter 5: Cultural Heritage;
- Chapter 6: Ecology;
- Chapter 7: Ornithology;
- Chapter 8: Geology, Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Peat;
- Chapter 9: Noise.
- Technical Appendix 1.5 Aviation; and
- Shadow Flicker.
- The potential effects of the Proposed Development on tourism and recreation was considered in the Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation Report.

3.5 Engagement with neighbouring landowners

The Applicant has taken a proactive approach to engaging with the neighbouring landowners. Landowners were invited to attend the public consultation events and were consulted during environmental assessments such as:

- the private water supply risk assessment (PWRSA – refer to Technical Appendix 8.5 of the EIA Report),
- baseline noise surveys (see Chapter 9 and Technical Appendix 9. of the EIA Report), and
- the Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (see Technical Appendix 4.4 of the EIA Report).

Engagement with local landowners has been undertaken through in-person individual meetings, phone conversations, emails, and letters, as well as conversations held during the public exhibitions.

The proximity of the nearest residential properties, and therefore the potential to impact adversely on the residents of these properties, has been one of the main factors influencing on the design of the Proposed Development. Refer to Chapter 3 of the EIA Report for more information regarding design principles and main drivers for design change.

4.0 Design Iteration

4.1 Summary of Design Iteration

The Applicant has considered a number of alternative turbine layouts and infrastructure designs for the Proposed Development, with the final layout representing the outcome of an extensive iterative design process that commenced in August 2025. The evolution of the design was informed by environmental surveys, consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees, engagement with landowners and feedback received from the local community.

The most significant change to the design was the reduction in turbine numbers from the Initial Layout of 17 turbines to 14 turbines at the Scoping Layout stage. This was influenced by a combination of residential amenity, peat depth, hydrology, ecology, ornithology, engineering and landowner constraints.

Subsequent design iterations focused on micro-siting turbines and infrastructure in response to additional environmental survey information, including peat depth data, hydrological



constraints, ecological constraints and mine risk information. The proposed southern access route was also removed following further engineering review.

Following consultation with local residents, neighbouring landowners and businesses, and feedback received during the public consultation events, a number of turbine tip heights were reduced from 200m to 149.9m to help reduce potential visual and residential amenity effects.

The final design comprises 14 turbines, of which nine turbines are 200m to tip and five are 149.9m to tip, together with associated infrastructure including access tracks, construction compounds, a substation and a BESS. Further details of the design evolution process are provided in Chapter 3 of the EIA Report.

Table 4-1 gives a summary of the key design amendments which have been informed by feedback received through the consultation process.

Table 4-1: Design Response to Feedback Received

Consultees	Design Response
EAC and local residents – concerns regarding residential amenity and visual effects	Five turbines were reduced from 200m to 149.9m tip height to help reduce potential visual and residential amenity effects.
SEPA	Peat depth and hydrological constraints were key considerations throughout the design process, with turbines and infrastructure microsituated to avoid sensitive areas where practicable.
NatureScot and RSPB Scotland	Ecological and ornithological constraints informed the refinement of the turbine layout and associated infrastructure.

5.0 Community Benefit

The Applicant is focused on ensuring that its wind farms are an asset to the local area, supporting the local economy and helping the local community to realise its ambitions.

The Applicant has committed that the Proposed Development will provide £5,000 per MW annually to the 9CCG, a group representing the nine communities local to wind development in and around the Cumnock & Doon Valley Area. This level of funding would generate £400,000 a year, which is £16 million (not including indexation) over the estimated ~40-year lifetime of the Proposed Development.

The Applicant is committed to working closely with the communities surrounding the Proposed Development to ensure that the community benefit can help to address identified local challenges.

The Applicant recognises that the communities surrounding the Proposed Development face different challenges and have different levels of identified capacity locally. The Applicant would work with these communities to identify their priorities and how they would best benefit from additional funding.

Overall, the Applicant is focused on ensuring that the community benefit funding can support community ambition, help communities to be sustainable and create economic opportunities locally.

For further information on the proposed community benefits, please refer to Chapter 2 of the EIA Report. The proposed community benefits and funds are also discussed in the stand-alone Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Impact Assessment Report prepared by BiGGAR Economics and submitted as a stand-alone document. This is briefly discussed in Section 2.10 of the EIA Report, Chapter 2: Project Description.



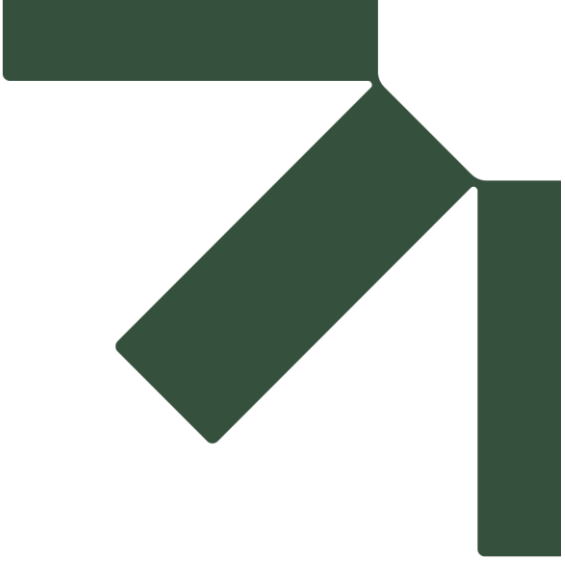
6.0 Summary and Conclusion

The Applicant has proactively engaged from the early stages of the project with a wide range of local residents, interest groups, community councils, the local council and statutory consultees regarding the Proposed Development. Successful community consultation and information events were held where feedback on the proposals was gathered and taken into consideration. The final layout has been directly informed by this consultation and a robust design iteration process.

Those members of the public who attended the public exhibitions and who have engaged with the project development team during the planning and design of the Proposed Development have generally been supportive of the proposals, with good feedback on the level of engagement and support for the potential community benefits and biodiversity mitigation and enhancement measures to be implemented as part of the Proposed Development.

From the outset, the Applicant has undertaken comprehensive and inclusive consultation and has sought to ensure that all those with an interest in the proposals have had an opportunity to review and comment through appropriate and varied channels. The Applicant is committed to ongoing engagement and consultation with key stakeholders throughout all lifecycle phases of the Proposed Development.





Appendix A Online Information



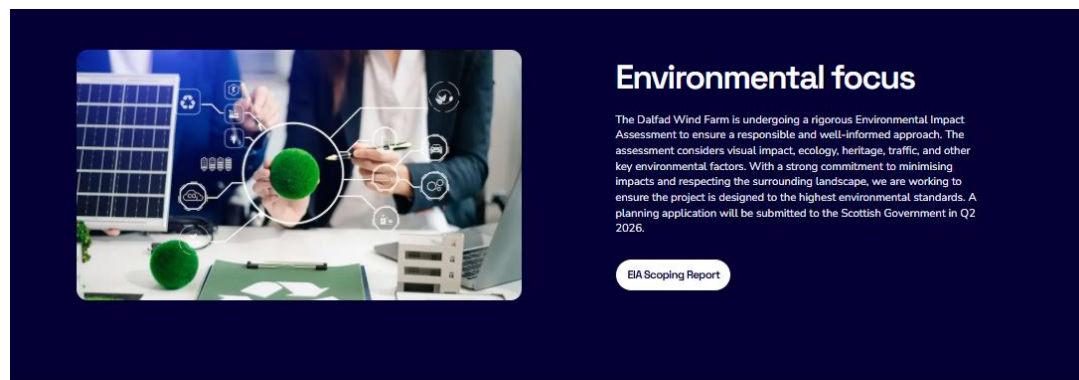
Project overview

Restoring the land, powering the future

The Dalfad Wind Farm will generate clean, renewable energy for export to the national electricity grid, supporting homes and businesses across Scotland and the UK. The development of new renewable energy sources is a key component of the fight against climate change and will help to ensure our energy independence at a time of significant international uncertainty. Onshore wind offers a proven and cost-effective source of energy for the UK economy.

The project will support the restoration of the former Dalfad and Duncanziemere opencast mine, building on Brockwell Energy's successful North Kyle project where significant restoration improvement was delivered to mine sites in the former Chalmerston surface coal mining complex. Brockwell will work with the sites' owners to deliver restoration, ecological enhancement and improved long term public access to benefits for the local community.

Current status: Scoping



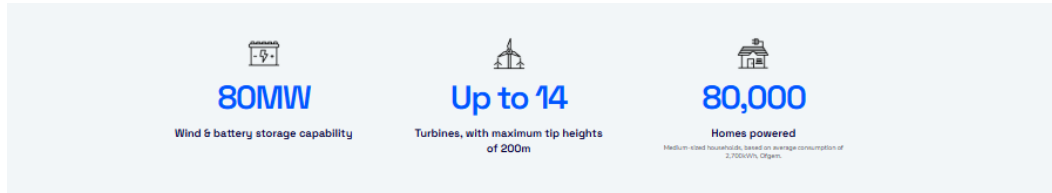
Community engagement & benefits

Dalfad Wind Farm is designed to provide tangible benefits for local communities:

- **Restoring the Landscape:** We are committed to further improvements to the restoration of the former Dalfad and Duncanziemere opencast mines, revitalising formerly industrial land.
- **Community Investment:** Reliable annual funding will be managed through the SCCG to support local projects throughout the wind farm's lifespan.
- **Enhanced Access:** We are creating a network of walking and cycle trails across the site, improving public access and linking directly to wider regional paths.

[Dalfad Wind Farm - Visioning Proposal](#)





Updates & milestones

As part of the Dalfad Wind Farm development we are working towards the following key milestones:

- Pre-Application**
Submission of the scoping report to statutory and non-statutory consultees
- Section 36 Submission**
Formal application for consent and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report.
- Determination**
Review of all project documents and the final planning decision
- Construction Programme**
A 12-24 month build phase managed through specific planning conditions
- Operational Period**
Commencement of turbine operations and long-term maintenance

Public consultation

We are dedicated to meaningful community engagement and truly value your input on the Dalfad Wind Farm project. Details of upcoming consultation events will be shared in advance.

First public consultation

Our first public consultation took place on Wednesday 4 March 2026, from 12:00 Noon to 7:00 PM, at:

Lugar Bowling and Social Club
16A Park Terrace
Cumnock
KA18 3LG

Thank you to everyone who attended! It was a pleasure to meet with members of the community, share details of the project, and listen to your feedback. The materials from this session are available for review here:

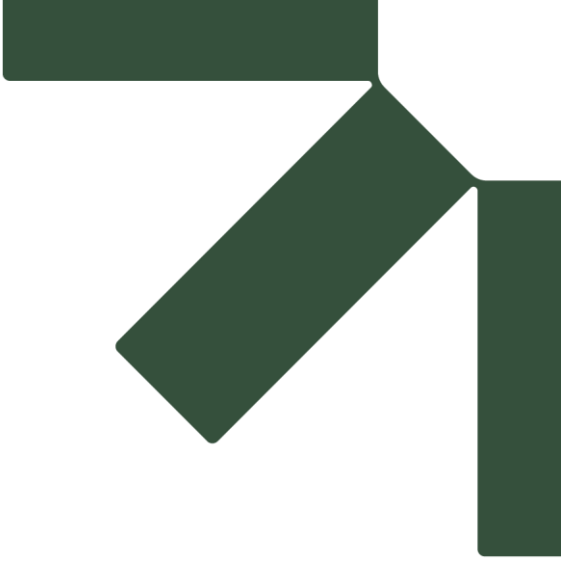
[Dalfad Wind Farm - Information Leaflet](#)

[Dalfad Wind Farm - Exhibition Boards](#)

Enquiries

For any questions or further information, please contact us at
dalfad@brockwellenergy.co.uk





Appendix B Legal Context for Consultation

Legislative Context for Consultation

1. The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 ('DMPR')

Article 7 of DMPR states that Applicants are to:

- Hold at least one public event where members of the public may make comments to the prospective Applicant as regards to the Proposed Development; and
- Publish in a local newspaper circulating in the locality in which the proposed development is situated a notice at least 7 days in advance containing certain prescribed information:
 - A description of the proposed development and its location;
 - Details as to where further information may be obtained concerning the proposed development;
 - The date and place of the public event;
 - A statement explaining how, and by when, persons wishing to make comments to the prospective applicant relating to the proposal may do so; and
 - A statement that comments made to the prospective applicant are not representations to the planning authority and that there will be an opportunity to make representations on any resultant application to the planning authority.

2. Good Practice Guidance for Applications under Section 36 and 37 of the Electricity Act 1989 (2022)

Table B-1: Content of public event and pre-application consultation report

Requirement	PAC Report Chapter/Section
The dates on which and places where public events were held;	Section 3.3 and Appendix D
A description of any additional steps taken by the applicant to consult with members of the public regarding the development;	Sections 3.2 and 3.3
A list of bodies, groups and organisations who were consulted by the applicant and a description of how they were consulted;	Section 2.3; Section 3
A description of any materials sent to consultees and materials provided to those attending public events;	Sections 3.3 and 3.4
Copies of any visual presentation shown or displayed at a public event, and photographs of any display boards or models at public events;	Appendix F and Appendix G
Confirmation as to whether consultees and attendees at public events were informed that pre-application consultation does not remove the right or potential need to comment on the final application once it is made to the Scottish Ministers;	Appendix D



Requirement	PAC Report Chapter/Section
A summary of the written responses to consultations and views raised at public events, including an indication of the number of written responses received and the number of persons who attended the public events;	Section 3.3
An explanation of how the applicant took account of views raised during the pre-application consultation process; and	Section 4.0
An explanation of how members of the public were given feedback on the applicant's consideration of the views raised during the pre-application consultation process.	Section 3.0



Appendix C Scoping Responses

Planning Policy Requirements

The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on planning policy.

Table C1-1: EIA Scoping Opinion – Planning Policy

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
East Ayrshire Council	National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) policies also of relevance not listed in the Scoping Report would be Policy 33: Minerals	Noted.	N/A
	East Ayrshire Local Development Plan 2 (EALDP2) policies also of relevance not listed in the Scoping Report would be: - Policy T1: Transport requirements in new development; - Policy T4: Development and protection of core paths and other routes; - Policy WM2: Development & the Circular Economy; and - Policy FIN1: Financial Guarantees.	Noted.	N/A
	Although Policy SS11: Making space in settlements for green energy is listed in the Scoping Report, as the application is not located within a settlement, this policy is not relevant.	Noted.	N/A
	Non-statutory planning guidance that would be of relevance include Skills and Employment Plans, Local Landscape Area, East Ayrshire Landscape Wind Capacity Study 2018, and Supplementary Guidance on Financial Guarantees.	Noted.	N/A
	The Council promotes the use of a Planning Monitoring Officer (PMO) on all major infrastructure developments. The PMO is appointed by the Council to assist in the assessment of detailed environmental planning conditions and to monitor and report on the construction works. The Council asks that developers fund the cost of the PMO and that this is secured by a Section 75 legal agreement. The benefits of the PMO use include more robust discharge of planning conditions, communities having greater certainty that proper monitoring is taking place and the developer is doing what they said they would do, and ultimately it provides an independent overview that can be relied upon during the construction phase and afterwards by the Council and the developer.	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	The use of the PMO need not necessarily be an integral part of the EIA Report, however, the Council's approach should be given consideration as part of the wider suite of monitoring and environmental best practice considered by the EIA Report.	Noted.	N/A
	The application shall be accompanied by a decommissioning report which sets out a costed breakdown of the decommissioning, restoration and aftercare works likely on site, based on the observations made within the EIA Report regarding decommissioning. The decommissioning report will require to be reviewed by the Council's independent consultants to inform the expected financial guarantee quantum which the Council would seek to secure via a Section 75 legal agreement. The Applicant should advise what mechanism they intend to secure this, such as a bond. These matters would inform the Council's assessment of the application. The complete removal of the development, including access tracks and ancillary infrastructure, as part of the decommissioning and restoration process is the preferred approach of this Council unless a better alternative (taking account of all relevant environmental, social and economic issues) can otherwise be demonstrated by the Applicant.	Noted. ~~An outline decommissioning and restoration strategy will be submitted as a technical appendix to the EIAR.~~ A general description of the likely decommissioning, restoration and aftercare activities will be included in the project description of the EIA, along with a commitment to submit a more detailed Decommissioning, Restoration and Aftercare Plan with financial guarantee quantum information should consent be granted. It is expected that agreement of the strategy, and associated financial provision, will be a requirement of an appropriately worded planning condition.	N/A
	As noted with regards to decommissioning and the use of a PMO, the Council requires developers to enter into a Section 75 legal agreement on these matters. This is based on longstanding practice resulting from lessons learned during the open cast coal failings in Scotland. Where the Council has no objections to the development in principle, a conditioned objection approach	Noted. The Applicant is committed to entering into a Section 75 agreement, as required.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	is used by the Council to seek to secure the legal agreement and appropriate planning conditions. This approach has led to significant pressure being exerted on the applicant by the ECU following our consultation response, essentially commencing the process to proceed to a public inquiry. To avoid such pressures it is suggested that, on a without prejudice basis, that the applicant begins negotiations and starts the drafting of the legal agreement in conjunction with the Council at the earliest possible opportunity.		

EIA Report Requirements

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

Table C1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion – EIA Requirements

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
East Ayrshire Council	Two full paper copies including appendices shall be provided to the Planning Authority for internal use, although additional paper copies will also be required to be placed in appropriate locations for inspection by the public.	Noted.	N/A
	One electronic copy that is split into manageable sized files shall be uploaded by the Applicant to the online viewing system of the Planning Authority through the e-planning portal (contact should be made with the Council prior to upload to confirm the appropriate case file reference).	Noted.	N/A
	These files shall be clearly named thus enabling easier public/consultee interpretation, consideration and navigation. An example would be splitting the EIA Report by chapter / topic.	Noted.	N/A
	Any confidential annex should be clearly marked and kept separate from the remainder of the EIA Report but should not contain any non-confidential information or, if it does, this should be replicated within the EIA Report.	Noted.	N/A
	Regarding the commentary towards the end of Section 3.2 in relation to the grid connection, a recent court opinion of 17 February 2026 in respect of Wull Muir wind farm has implications for the position set out in the scoping report. The	Noted. An assumed grid connection and the planned AIL route	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	court case would indicate that for the purposes of the EIA, the project as a whole, including the grid connection as an integral part of the wind farm development, requires to be assessed for the associated environmental impacts.	will be included in the EIAR – please refer to Sections 2.3 and 2.4 of this report for more detail.	
	It is agreed that decommissioning effects can be scoped out given these are likely to be similar to construction impacts.	Noted.	N/A
ECU	Before submitting an application, you must consider the project as a whole, ensuring that all interconnected elements—including generation infrastructure, grid connection, access routes, environmental constraints, and any associated works are fully defined and assessed. The application must clearly demonstrate that the likely significant effects of the entire project (including the effects associated with connecting to the grid) have been identified, described, and evaluated at the earliest possible stage in the technical planning and decision-making process. Where applicants consider that development required to connect the generating station to the grid does not form part of the overall project for EIA purposes, clear justification should be provided.	Noted. As mentioned above, an assumed grid connection and the planned AIL route will be included in the EIAR – please refer to Sections 2.3 and 2.4 of this report for more detail.	N/A
	Scottish Ministers are satisfied with the scope of the EIA set out at Section 2 of the scoping report.	Noted.	N/A
	The Scottish Ministers ask that the Company engage in discussions with East Ayrshire Council regarding the scope and content of the EIA Report. These discussions should include, but may not be limited to East Ayrshire Council's comments on Gardens and Designated Landscapes (GDLs), developments to be included in the cumulative assessment, noise and shadow flicker and the appointment of a Planning Monitoring Officer.	Noted.	
	The Scottish Ministers note East Ayrshire Council's comments that Nith District Salmon Fisheries Board (DSFB) should also be consulted. This DSFB will be a consultee at application.	Noted.	Nith District Salmon Fisheries Board will be consulted at application stage.
	To ensure that cumulative impact assessments are as up-to-date as possible, other developments to be included should be discussed and agreed by the Company and East Ayrshire Council. Assessments, photography and visualisations submitted in the EIA Report should reflect the most up-to-date	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	position, and the Company must have regard to planning authorities comments on how consented developments are assessed.		
	The Scottish Ministers ask that the Company engages with the Powharnal Management Committee, NatureScot, and RSPB regarding the Powharnal Mitigation Management Plan, and any concerns and guidance these organisations may have.	Noted. Consultation has been undertaken with the landowner at Powharnal regarding the site restoration. The current Powharnal Mitigation Management Plan and habitat restoration efforts will be taken into consideration when developing the outline biodiversity enhancement management plan (OBEMP) for the Proposed Development primarily to consider linking up new and restored habitat areas between the two sites.	N/A
	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.	N/A
	The Scottish Ministers are required to make a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the Proposed Development on the environment as identified in the environmental impact assessment. 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. A consolidated schedule of mitigation will be outlined in Chapter 11 of the EIAR.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	It should be noted that to facilitate uploading to the Energy Consents portal, the EIA report and its associated documentation should be divided into appropriately named separate files of sizes no more than 10 megabytes (MB).	Noted.	N/A
SEPA	To avoid delay and potential objection the EIA submission must contain a series of scale drawings of sensitivities, for example peat depth, peat condition, Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE), proximity to waterbodies, overlain with proposed permanent and temporary development. This is necessary to ensure the EIA process has informed the layout of the development to firstly avoid, then reduce and then mitigate significant impacts on the environment	Noted.	N/A
NatureScot	The applicant should refer to the October 2025 'NatureScot pre-application guidance for onshore wind farms'. This provides guidance on the issues that developers and their consultants should consider for wind farm developments, including recommended survey methods, sources of further information and guidance, data presentation and expectations for the contents of EIA Reports. Attention should be given to the full range of advice included in the guidance.	Noted.	N/A

Landscape and Visual

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

Table C1-3: EIA Scoping Opinion – Landscape and Visual

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
ECU	The Scoping Report identified viewpoints at Table 4.1 to be assessed within the landscape and visual impact assessment. The Scottish Ministers ask that the Company have regard to East Ayrshire Council's comments on the proposed viewpoints and their request that the Company engages with East Ayrshire Council and the surrounding planning authorities.	Noted.	N/A
	As the maximum blade tip height of turbines exceeds 150m, the LVIA as detailed in section 4 of the Scoping Report must include a robust Night Time	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	Assessment with agreed viewpoints to consider the effects of aviation lighting and how the chosen lighting mitigates the effects.	A Nighttime Assessment will be undertaken, including consideration of any proposed mitigation. As set out in the scoping report, visualisations for all viewpoints will include an indication of visible aviation lighting.	
East Ayrshire Council	The Planning Authority considers that a 25km detailed study area for the LVIA (and cumulative LVIA) appears appropriate based on the ZTVs.	Noted.	N/A
	Regarding the status of the Local Landscape Areas Supplementary Guidance, this is not draft, this was adopted in August 2024. The Planning Authority would agree that Local Landscape Area (LLA) 3 Doon Valley could be scoped out of the assessment.	Noted.	N/A
	Whilst the ZTV would suggest certain landscapes or landscape designations in South Ayrshire Council, South Lanarkshire Council and Dumfries and Galloway Council could potentially be scoped out, agreement with those authorities should be sought as to whether they agree with that or whether they wish certain aspects to be scoped in.	Noted. The list of organisations, including local authorities, to be consulted on the Scoping Report was agreed with the ECU and all relevant organisations were consulted.	N/A
	The Planning Authority would have no concerns regarding the scoping out of the Southern Upland Way or National Cycle Network routes, the A719 and the A71 roads on the basis of the respective separation distances reported in the Applicant's scoping report and/or the limited visibility indicated on these routes from the ZTV (Figure 4.1).	Noted.	N/A
	Figure 4.2 appears to omit a number of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs). Inventoried and non-inventoried GDLs are protected and so any such features would require to be assessed where it appears visibility is likely. Logan GDL is closer to the application site than Dumfries House and there	Noted. As set out within the scoping report, effects on GDLs "will primarily be considered	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	are a number of GDLs located to the north-west around Sorn. Inclusion of all GDLs within the study area and a review of these in relation to the ZTV should be undertaken to further inform which of these should be taken forward in the assessment.	<i>within the Cultural Heritage chapter of the ES. Where a GDL is open to the public as a visitor destination and visibility would arise, visual effects on visitors will be considered".</i> The LVIA will consider both inventory and non-inventory GDLs in this context.	
	The Planning Authority would agree in principle to the list of viewpoint locations set out in Table 4.1. Regarding nighttime viewpoint photomontages, possible VP 6 and 8 may benefit from being included. Dumfries House (VP 9) might also be relevant depending on whether turbines would be viewed at hub height from within the estate. The Planning Authority will require to agree to a finalised set of viewpoints, including nighttime viewpoints, nearer the design freeze stage once the layout has been finalised to consider whether any amendments to the design have affected the ZTV coverage and to confirm the most appropriate viewpoints.	Noted. A night-time photomontage will be included for VP8. VP6 offers a very similar view to that of VP5 where a night-time photomontage will be provided. An additional night-time photomontage from VP6 is considered unnecessary. Ongoing assessment work has confirmed there would be no notable hub height visibility from the Dumfries House estate. It is also noted that the Dumfries House website states that <i>"The Dumfries House estate grounds are open 365 days a year from dawn to dusk."</i> so it is assumed that recreational visitors would not generally be present	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
		within the grounds during the hours of darkness. As set out in the scoping report, visualisations for all viewpoints will include an indication of visible aviation lighting.	
	The Planning Authority requires that all ancillary infrastructure, including tracks, be shown on any photomontages produced for all viewpoints out to 5km.	Ancillary infrastructure will be included on photomontages within 5km.	N/A
	Regarding the nighttime photomontages, these should be produced to show a worst-case scenario without the effects of any proposed mitigation. If visualisations are to be produced to show some form of mitigation, then this will need to be clearly detailed as to exactly what is being shown in the visualisations / the intensity based on extent of mitigation being shown. Full details of any proposed mitigation will need to be detailed within the EIA Report alongside what effects this will have on the lighting impacts. Should the layout allow for any reduction in the number of turbines requiring hub and tower lighting, whilst still achieving the requirements of the CAA, this should also be clearly detailed within the EIA Report assessment of nighttime landscape and visual impacts. Cumulative nighttime visualisations and wirelines will also be required where other schemes include visible aviation lighting.	Night-time visualisations will be prepared in line with NatureScot 'Guidance on Aviation Lighting Impact Assessment' (November 2024), specifically as set out in in Appendix 4 of that document. As set out in the scoping report, visualisations for all viewpoints will include an indication of visible aviation lighting, including on cumulative sites, and cumulative lighting will also be shown on night-time photomontages as relevant.	N/A
	Given the application site is located beyond the transitional area of the Dark Sky Park it is agreed this can be scoped out. The application site does, however, fall within the Galloway and Southern Ayrshire Biosphere transitional area and this will need to be taken into account in the assessment of the application.	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	Regarding the opening of Section 4.2.7 it is not considered relevant to sieve consented developments based on their likelihood of being constructed. If there is a live consent which has not lapsed it should be given the appropriate weighting as a consented development and not one in the planning stages.	Noted.	N/A
	The Applicant is advised to keep the cumulative situation under review during the preparation of the EIA Report as this is an evolving situation, particularly in this part of the district where there is considerable wind energy development pressure. In this respect, it is suggested that they make contact with any local authorities within the study area to obtain up to date information relating to wind energy development in their respective authority areas. Section 36 wind farm applications will also need to be kept under review to ensure these are accurately reflected in any assessment. Closer to the design freeze stage, the cumulative scenario at that time can be considered to ensure the relevant schemes have been identified and accounted for in the cumulative assessments. For the avoidance of doubt, cumulative assessments/impacts should not be confined to other wind farms but would include any other developments likely to contribute to cumulative landscape and visual impacts (or other relevant impacts such as traffic impacts on the local road network).	Noted.	N/A
	The Planning Authority welcomes the addition of a Residential Visual Amenity Assessment and note that it will assess properties extending in distance out to 2km from any turbine. The Planning Authority would request that cumulative schemes are shown on separate wirelines to the project-alone wirelines. Additionally, photomontages should be considered from properties facing significant effects to assist the consideration and assessment of impacts from them where the turbines are more prominent. RVAA properties will also require nighttime wirelines and photomontages (including cumulative ones where relevant) to enable full consideration of nighttime impacts from aviation lighting on residential receptors.	Noted. The RVAA will be undertaken in line current guidance, as set out in LI TGN 2/19 Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA). Cumulative development will be considered so far as it is relevant, and visual material will be provided as required to support the assessment.	N/A
NatureScot	We recognise that significant landscape and visual impacts are likely to arise as a result of this proposal. However, our approach to advising on wind farm	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	applications is to focus upon impacts on Scotland's landscapes that potentially raise issues of national interest (i.e. as identified in our National Interest guidance). In this case, it is unlikely that we will consider that the landscape and visual effects of the proposal will raise natural heritage issues of national interest, and we are therefore unlikely to provide any specific landscape advice at application stage.		

Cultural Heritage

The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on cultural heritage.

Table C1-4: EIA Scoping Opinion – Cultural Heritage

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
ECU	The Scottish Ministers ask that the Company have regard to the concerns raised by Historic Environment Scotland (HES), including the chosen assessment methodology, and the contents and definitions used in Table 5.5 and Table 5.6 of the scoping report.	Noted. Methodology has been updated.	Further consultation with HES was undertaken in the form of a response letter with revised methodology appended, dated 9 April 2026. Subsequent further consultation with HES is outlined, below.
East Ayrshire Council	With respect to GDLs, those not on the inventory list are also protected and consideration of impacts on any such non-inventory GDLs should also be assessed. This may be limited to those within 5km of the site, though at this time it is not possible to advise on the appropriate distance without any sort of heritage assessment exercise similar to what has been submitted with the scoping report being carried out on such assets initially at 10km distance. The Planning Authority would generally agree with the list of assets set out in the Appendix to the scoping report for heritage assets provided any relevant consultees such as Historic Environment Scotland (where relevant to their remit) are also satisfied. This is without prejudice to the final layout/submission and consideration of impacts of any future application, should the Planning	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	Authority consider further assessment is required of any particular asset at the time.		
	There should be some flexibility when considering viewpoints as some heritage assets may benefit from visualisations to aid the assessment of impacts on their setting. The Council would advise the Applicant to engage with Historic Environment Scotland (HES) and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS) who will be best placed to advise on the methodology and approach to assessing heritage assets in the EIA Report.	Noted.	Methodology and approach to assessing heritage assets in the EIA will be updated in the EIAR to accord with the EIA handbook as suggested in HES's scoping response.
Historic Environment Scotland	Scope of Assessment We are content with the proposed scope of assessment. While we generally do not advise the use of arbitrary study areas to guide assessment, we welcome that a ZTV was used alongside a study area and that assets beyond 10 km were considered. We have no additional assets to add at this stage.	Noted.	N/A
	Methodology The assessment methodology should align with the requirements of the New EIA Report Guidance for renewable energy developments. This guidance recommends using the methodology outlined in the EIA Handbook and states that any deviations from that methodology should be agreed with us prior to the assessment being undertaken. Based on the information provided in the scoping report, we do not agree that the proposed methodology is appropriate and no justifications for the deviations have been provided.	Noted. Methodology will be updated in the EIAR to accord with the EIA handbook.	Further consultation with HES was undertaken in the form of a response letter with revised methodology appended, dated the 9 April 2026. The revised methodology made the following amendments: • Introduction of 'very low beneficial' category in Magnitude of Impact table. • Changes to Significance of Effect table as a result of the introduction of the above. • Amendments to section regarding application of



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
			NPF4 and integrity of setting. HES responded on the 17th of April, maintaining their concerns regarding the inclusion of the 'very low' level of magnitude in the Magnitude of Impact table and the changes to the Significance of Effect Matrix, as well as the discussion of integrity of setting. A further round of consultation was, therefore, undertaken on 22 June 2026, with a revised methodology appended, including amendments made as follows: • Removal of 'very low adverse' category from the Magnitude of Impact table. • Updates to Significance of Effect table due to removal of the above. • Amendments to section regarding application of NPF4 and integrity of setting. This will be reflected in the EIAR.



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	Table 5.5 provides definitions for the potential magnitudes of impact. The language used in this table differs substantially from that which is outlined in the EIA Handbook We also note that the matrix used for evaluating the significance of effect (Table 5.6) is incongruent with what is outlined in the EIA Handbook.	Noted. Magnitude of Impact and Significance of Effect tables will be updated in the EIAR to accord with the EIA handbook.	Further consultation with HES has been undertaken in this regard, as outlined above.
	We do not consider it appropriate to include integrity of setting in Table 5.6. We consider the assessment of magnitude of impact to be distinct from the assessment of impacts on the integrity of a scheduled monument's setting, and the two should not be conflated. Magnitude of impact is assessed in the context of the EIA process, whereas integrity of setting is assessed in the context of the policy test against Policy 7h of NPF4.	Noted.	Further consultation with HES has been undertaken in this regard, as outlined above.
	We are content with the proposed list of visualisations in relation to SM3311. The Category A Listed Buildings & Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL) included within the scope are also appropriate in terms of the proposed visualisations.	Noted.	Ongoing construction at Dumfries House GDL means location is inaccessible. Alternate location proposed; HES responded – content for consultant to identify an alternative VP location. Alternative VP location was communicated to HES within the consultation letter dated the 22 June 2026.

Ecology

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



Table C1-5: EIA Scoping Opinion - Ecology

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
East Ayrshire Council	Airds Moss SAC qualifying interest is blanket bog so probably can be scoped out subject to NatureScot's agreement.	Noted.	N/A
	The Planning authority welcomes an outline Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan to address the requirements of NPF4 Policy 3. The Planning Authority expects the EIA Report to make clear the distinction between any mitigation for habitat/ecology impacts resulting from the development and the proposed biodiversity enhancement as this is separate to, and must go beyond, simply mitigating the impacts of the development. Given the scale and nature of the proposed development, biodiversity enhancements will require to include nature networks and will need to evidence sufficiently ambitious enhancements, commensurate with the scale and nature of the development, to represent significant enhancements resulting in the site being in a demonstrably better condition than without intervention.	Noted.	N/A
	The Planning Authority would anticipate NatureScot, SEPA, the Ayrshire Rivers Trust and River Ayr Salmon Fisheries Board and the Nith District Salmon Fisheries Board amongst other relevant consultees would be best placed to advise on the acceptability or otherwise of scoping certain species or features in/out of the EIA Report. Such relevant consultees should also be consulted to agree on the most appropriate methodologies and scope of assessment and their expectations and requirements taken into account in undertaking the EIA and formulating the EIA Report.	Noted.	Nith District Salmon Fisheries Board will be consulted at application stage.
Ayrshire Rivers Trust	The proposed development should have appropriate risk assessments, a Water Quality and Fish Monitoring Programme (WQFMP) and suitable mitigation measures in place to protect fish, invertebrates and freshwater environments before any onsite work commences.	Noted.	N/A
	Assuming planning permission is granted, ART and RADSFB would expect for the Water Quality and Fish Monitoring Plan (WQFMP) to include electrofishing and macroinvertebrate surveys across all receptor watercourses that could be impacted by the development.	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	Baseline surveys should be followed by monitoring during construction and operation of the development and 12 months after the post-development restoration period to quantify and remediate the impacts, if any, on the fish populations or habitat. This is seen as best practice and is an opportunity to demonstrate that this development is carried out to the highest environmental standards.	Noted.	N/A
	New water crossings (temporary or permanent) should only be installed following SEPA and ART consultation and use best practice guidelines. Before the installation of any water crossings, a fisheries assessment and fish rescue may be required to protect the immediate population within the located area.	Noted.	N/A
NatureScot	Muirkirk Uplands SSSI Upland habitat assemblage, and blanket bog: We advise that the EIAR assesses the impact on all habitat features of the SSSI.	Noted.	N/A
	We note from the Scoping Report that the applicant intends to scope out otter and water vole “due to the lack of field survey signs” (paragraph 6.6.2), yet it would appear that evidence of otter and potentially water vole were recorded in 2025 surveys (paragraph 6.2.3.2). Therefore, we advise that these species should be scoped in to further assessment, or otherwise clear justification included as to why this is not the case. We agree with the applicant’s decision to scope out the other species stated, however we expect to see full and detailed survey methodology and results in the EIAR.	Noted. Otter and water vole will be scoped into the EIAR.	N/A

Ornithology

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



Table C1-6: EIA Scoping Opinion - 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.	N/A
	It is recommended by the Scottish Ministers that the company have regards to comments made by NatureScot and RSPB in relation to Otters, Water Voles, Black Grouse and Raptors.	Noted.	N/A
	The Company should have regard to comments made by NatureScot and RSPB concerning the Proposed Developments proximity to, and potential impacts on, RSPB holdings and Designated Sites, Ailsa Craig Special Protection Area (SPA) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands SPA, and Muirkirk Uplands SSSI.	Noted.	N/A
East Ayrshire Council	The Planning Authority has no particular comments to make with regards to ornithological matters and would suggest the Applicant ensure the requirements and requests of NatureScot and RSPB and any other relevant body with information and records of relevant ornithological interests are taken into account to inform the assessment of these matters for reporting within the EIA Report, particularly in relation to the designated sites which border or are in close proximity to the site.	Noted.	N/A
RSPB	RSPB agree with the species proposed to be scoped out of the detailed assessment.	Noted.	N/A
	In terms of further species, RSPB recommend that the designated features of the North Lowther Uplands SSSI that need to be considered in the assessment (non-breeding and breeding Hen Harrier, breeding Golden Plover, Merlin, Peregrine falcon and Short-eared owl).	Noted.	N/A
	RSPB recommend that the status of Black Grouse is reviewed in line with the relevant data provided by RSPB for lekking activity both on site and within buffer zones and that infrastructure layout is informed directly by this data to minimise impacts (acknowledging that the Scoping Report suggests that the use of this data is likely).	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	RSPB also recommend that the assessment of impact to Black Grouse (site and cumulative) is based on the regional status of this species based on annual monitoring which can be confirmed by RSPB Scotland on request. RSPB also highlight that the relevant NHZ would be 19 (not 17 as suggested). However, since this is now ten years out of date, we consider regional data to be a more appropriate baseline to use to assess impacts.	Noted.	N/A
	With regards to habitat management measures, RSPB are unable to make comment on this detail without seeing the results of EIA. However, and without prejudice to our final position, we would highlight that sites as described above and qualifying species should be the focus of restoration measures considered for Biodiversity Enhancement measures in addition to those that may be required as part of mitigation or compensatory measures.	Noted.	N/A
NatureScot	Muirkirk and North Lowther Uplands SPA The Scoping Report states that the proposed site boundary 'slightly' overlaps with the SPA. The proposed development site also lies within a distance of the SPA at which we consider there is an overlap with both the core foraging ranges of the site's qualifying interests and the distances at which the qualifying interests could be disturbed. In our view, this proposal is therefore likely to have a significant effect on the SPA and, consequently, Scottish Ministers, as competent authority, will be required to carry out an appropriate assessment in view of the site's conservation objectives for its qualifying interests. We welcome the applicant's intention to provide information as part of the EIA submission which would allow the competent authority to undertake the appropriate assessment. This information should include assessment of the following potential impacts: • Collision risk to all SPA qualifying species and how this may affect the viability of the relevant species' population. • Direct and indirect impacts on habitats within the SPA and how this may affect the qualifying interests. • Disturbance to SPA qualifying species as a result of construction, operation and/or decommissioning of the development.	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	The implications of the proposed development for the Powharnal Mitigation Management Plan. In addition to consideration of how the proposed development may affect the achievement of the aims and objectives of the plan (for example, how displacement around turbines relates to proposals for habitat improvement for qualifying interests), consideration of how the achievement of these may affect the development will also be required (for example, whether improving conditions for breeding and foraging birds in areas close to the proposed development could result in conflicts with the proposed development). We recommend that the applicant make contact with the Powharnal Management Committee for up-to-date information on the status and progress of the plan, and any monitoring results that they may be able to provide.		
	Muirkirk Uplands SSSI The potential direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Development on these features will require thorough consideration as part of the EIA process. In this respect: - Breeding hen harrier & short-eared owl, and non-breeding hen harrier: These species will be considered in the assessment of the SPA interests and do not require specific additional consideration within the EIA. - Breeding bird assemblage: The range of impacts set out in paragraph 4.6 above should also be assessed in relation to the SSSI breeding bird assemblage. The implications of the Proposed Development on the PMMP, and vice versa, should also be considered in relation to the SSSI breeding bird assemblage. This is likely to require particular consideration of waders and black grouse.	Noted.	N/A
	Ailsa Craig SPA & SSSI Our advice is that at present there is insufficient information to determine whether the proposal is likely to have a significant effect on lesser black-backed gull and herring gull qualifying interests of Ailsa Craig SPA. In order for this to be determined, we recommend that the following additional information is obtained:	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	An assessment of potential collision risk for lesser black-backed and herring gulls and how this may affect the viability of the relevant species' SPA population. We advise that this information should include flight lines from Vantage Point watches.		
	Birds in the Wider Countryside NatureScot note from Figure 7.4 of the Scoping Report (Ornithological Design Constraints) that there are nesting locations recorded within the site. It is unclear whether these were recorded by the applicant, or if these are historic nests. This should be clarified in the EIAR. We expect to see full methodology and results of ornithological surveys as part of the EIAR, in accordance with our bird survey guidance for onshore windfarms.	Noted.	N/A

Geology, Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Peat

The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on geology, hydrology, hydrogeology and peat.

Table C1-7: EIA Scoping Opinion – Geology, Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Peat

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
ECU	Scottish Water provided information on whether there are any drinking water protected areas or Scottish Water assets on which the Development could have any significant effect. Scottish Ministers request that the Company contacts Scottish Water (via EIA@scottishwater.co.uk) and makes further enquires to confirm whether there are any Scottish Water assets which may be affected by the Development, and includes details in the EIA report of any relevant mitigation measures to be provided. The Company should consider Scottish Water's comments in response to the scoping report during this process.	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	The Scottish Ministers ask that the Company engages in discussions with SEPA to address any issues raised and advice contained in SEPA's response, including, but not limited to, flood risk concerns and NPF4 policies.	Noted.	N/A
	Scottish Ministers request that the Company investigates the presence of any private water supplies which may be impacted by the Development. Regarding the planning authority's response, risk assessments should be carried out with assistance from East Ayrshire Council's Environmental Health Service. 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 Private Water Supply Assessment will form part of the EIAR.	N/A
	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 where fish are a qualifying feature and proposed felling operations particularly in acid sensitive areas.	Noted.	N/A
	MD-SEDD also provide standing advice for onshore wind farm or overhead line development (which has been appended at Annex B) 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 completed Marine Directorate - Science, Evidence, Data and Digital (MD-SEDD) will be submitted as required.	N/A
	The 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. The Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation Developments (Second Edition), should be followed in the preparation of the EIA report, which should contain such an assessment and	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	details of mitigation measures. Where a PLHRA is not required clear justification for not carrying out such a risk assessment is required.		
	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.	N/A
	The Scottish Ministers recommend that the Company engages in discussions with The Coal Authority, in regard to their comments on planning applications and development plans in mining areas, and the inclusion of a Coal Mining Risk Assessment.	Noted. Coal Authority response is detailed, below. A CMRA will be included as a Technical Appendix to the EIAR.	N/A
East Ayrshire Council	There are numerous areas of flood risk throughout the application site, primarily associated with various watercourses and tributaries draining the site. As such, it should be possible for the Applicant to generally avoid these areas of flood risk through appropriate siting and design of the infrastructure layout. Further, in terms of flood risk, any potential for the release of water from peat excavation should be considered as a potential cause of flooding.	Noted. The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid areas of flood risk.	N/A
	Further regarding flood risk, provided the sources of flooding are identified, including those which could result from the proposed development itself impacting the site or increasing flood risk downstream (due to any increased runoff as a result of proposed infrastructure for example) and details of how such flood risk shall be managed and mitigated, it is probably reasonable to scope out a full flood risk assessment. Should consultees with specific expertise in such matters consider otherwise, however, then the Planning Authority would expect the applicant to accept their recommendations as expert consultees in such matters. Similarly, regarding detailed drainage	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	design, should relevant consultees wish this to be addressed in the EIA Report then their expert advice should be taken on board.		
	In terms of Private Water Supplies (PWS) if it is found that any such PWS are located within the site or likely to be drawing from the same catchment as proposed infrastructure is located, then these PWS will require to be risk assessed. It is expected that the PWS Risk Assessment be undertaken and not only the PWS source should be identified, but also the pathway from source to receptor / PWS user should be mapped as this is the only way of ensuring that a full understanding of any potential impacts of proposed infrastructure / construction activity can be ascertained. Details of any mitigation and/or contingency measures that may be required should be detailed within the EIA Report. The Council's Environmental Health Service should be contacted to assist in the identification of any PWS in and around the site, though site investigations will also be required to address any risk where a PWS exists which is not up to date on the Council's record.	All PWS that are found within the study area will be risk assessed with any mitigation and / or contingency measures that may be required to be detailed within the EIAR.	N/A
	If borrow pits are taken forward as part of the proposed development, the EIA Report should include information on the location, size and nature of these borrow pits, including details of the depth of the borrow pit floor and an indicative borrow pit final reinstated profile. The impact of such features (including dust, blasting and impacts on hydrology and GWDTEs) should be appraised as part of the overall impact of the proposal. Information on the proposed depth of excavations compared to the actual topography, the proposed restoration profile, proposed drainage and settlement traps, turf and overburden removal and storage for reinstatement should be included within the EIA Report. The Council's EALDP2 includes a policy on borrow pits and information to address the requirements set out within that policy should form part of the EIA Report / application submission.	Noted.	N/A
	The relevant fishery board(s) and Ayrshire Rivers Trust should be consulted to discuss their expectations and requirements regarding the extent of hydrological surveys required to inform the assessment of hydrological impacts, including water quality impacts/monitoring, which also links to the ecology chapter and any potential impacts on aquatic life.	Noted.	N/A
	Notable areas of the application site fall within the identified areas of high risk of the Coal Authority Mining Risk Assessment and the Coal Authority should	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	be consulted to ascertain the scope of methodology and assessment required to address any potential risks for reporting in the EIA Report.	Coal Authority response is detailed below. A CMRA will be included as a Technical Appendix to the EIAR.	
SEPA	To avoid delay and potential objection the EIA submission must contain a series of scale drawings of sensitivities, for example peat depth, peat condition, Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE), proximity to waterbodies, overlain with proposed permanent and temporary development.	Noted.	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
	We expect the application to be supported by comprehensive survey work and a site-specific peat management plan. The EIA Report must set out the information required by NPF4 policy 5 and clearly demonstrate how the mitigation hierarchy (as defined in NPF4) has been 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.	Noted. A Peat Management Plan will be included as a Technical Appendix to the EIAR and the findings thereof will be used to inform the peat management strategy and peat landslide assessment in Chapter 8 of the EIAR.	N/A
	Policy 11 of NPF4 requires that the project design and mitigation demonstrate how impacts on hydrology, the water environment and flood risk are addressed. The proposals should demonstrate how impacts on local hydrology have been minimised and the site layout designed to minimise watercourse crossings and avoid other direct impacts on water features. Measures should be put in place to protect any downstream sensitive receptors.	Noted.	N/A
	SEPA expect developments and infrastructure to be designed and constructed such that the water environment, including existing water abstractions, are protected. The applicant should seek to avoid adverse	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	impacts on existing water abstractions through the detailed design of the development and by implementing best practice construction techniques.		
	In order to establish that the five bullet points within NPF4 policy 22a have been satisfied and where it is considered the development could result in an increased risk of flooding to a nearby receptor, then a flood risk assessment (FRA) must be submitted.	Noted.	N/A
	It is an applicant's responsibility to ensure their proposals will meet all relevant regulatory requirements and they are working within regulatory guidelines. We prefer all the technical information required for any SEPA authorisations to be submitted at the same time as the planning or similar application . We consider it to be at the applicant's commercial risk if planning permission is granted for a development/process which cannot gain authorisation from us, or if any significant changes required during the regulatory stage necessitate a further planning application or similar application and/or neighbour notification or advertising.	Noted. Where appropriately detailed technical information is available at the time of submission of the planning application, such information will be provided.	SEPA email dated 20 March 2026. SEPA clarified that simultaneous submission of permitting information is a recommendation only, not a planning requirement. Applicants should refer to scoping response PCS-20008014 and EASR guidance. SEPA does not normally provide detailed CEMP comments but expects a CEMP to be prepared and implemented. This is noted. SEPA Planning requirements and recommendations have been reviewed and included in the assessment where relevant.
			SEPA email dated 26 March 2026, requested information on details of new bridge crossing over the Glenmuir water.



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
			SLR confirm that this is no longer part of the Proposed Development.
Scottish Water	Asset Impact Assessment Scottish Water records indicate that there is live infrastructure in the proximity of your development area that may impact on existing Scottish Water assets. 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. 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. Written permission must be obtained before any works are started within the area of our apparatus.	Noted.	Further consultation will be undertaken with Scottish Water prior to construction.
	Drinking Water Protected Areas A review of our records indicates that there are no Scottish Water drinking water catchments or water abstraction sources, which are designated as Drinking Water Protected Areas under the Water Framework Directive, in the area that may be affected by the proposed activity.	Noted.	N/A
	Surface Water For reasons of sustainability and to protect our customers from potential future sewer flooding, Scottish Water will not accept any surface water connections into our combined sewer system. There may be limited exceptional circumstances where we would allow such a connection for brownfield sites only, however this will require significant justification from the customer taking account of various factors including legal, physical, and technical challenges.	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 (PDE) Form via our Customer Portal prior to any formal technical application being submitted, allowing us to fully appraise the proposals.	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
Coal Mining Authority	The submitted Scoping Report acknowledges that coal mining features are present within the site. They note that the EIA Report will include a Coal Mining Risk Assessment as one of its technical appendices / assessments. We would expect this assessment gives consideration to how the layout of the development can be designed to avoid structures, including wind turbines, being located over, or within influencing distance of, mine entries and their zones of influence. We are pleased to see that the Scoping Report authors recommend that a CMRA is included within the EIA report so that potential risks posed by coal mining features can be properly considered.	Noted.	The Coal Mining Authority confirmed on 12 July 2026 that they were satisfied with the responses provided in the Gatecheck Report, dated 8 th July 2026.
Ayrshire Rivers Trust	The proposed development should have appropriate risk assessments, a Water Quality and Fish Monitoring Programme (WQFMP) and suitable mitigation measures in place to protect fish, invertebrates and freshwater environments before any onsite work commences.	Noted.	N/A
	Assuming planning permission is granted, ART and RADSFB would expect for the Water Quality and Fish Monitoring Plan (WQFMP) to include electrofishing and macroinvertebrate surveys across all receptor watercourses that could be impacted by the development.	Noted.	N/A
	Baseline surveys should be followed by monitoring during construction and operation of the development and 12 months after the post-development restoration period to quantify and remediate the impacts, if any, on the fish populations or habitat. This is seen as best practice and is an opportunity to demonstrate that this development is carried out to the highest environmental standards.	Noted.	N/A
	New water crossings (temporary or permanent) should only be installed following SEPA and ART consultation and use best practice guidelines. Before the installation of any water crossings, a fisheries assessment and fish rescue may be required to protect the immediate population within the located area.	Noted.	N/A
NatureScot	Muirkirk Uplands SSSI Geology: We advise that this feature of the SSSI will not be affected by the proposed development and therefore can be scoped out of the EIA.	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	It is good to see that the applicant intends to carry out additional Phase II peat surveys, as we note that some infrastructure may be situated on areas of blanket bog which could raise issues of national importance.	Noted.	N/A

Traffic and Transport

The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on traffic and transport.

Table C1-8: EIA Scoping Opinion – Traffic and Transport

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
ECU	The Scottish Ministers request that a Traffic Assessment must also be carried out, with consideration given to Transport Scotland and Network Rail's comments.	Noted. A Traffic Assessment will be submitted as a Technical Appendix to the EIAR.	N/A
East Ayrshire Council	The traffic assessment shall be based on a worst-case scenario which, for the avoidance of doubt, the Planning Authority would expect assumes 100% of construction materials such as stone requiring to be imported to site. Vehicle movement figures should also be based on all vehicle movements, including HGV, LGV and abnormal loads. Any expected reduction in stone importation due to the use of borrow pits (if ultimately proposed) can be reported within the EIA Report, along with the consequent effect this would have on traffic volumes. A worst-case scenario should, nevertheless, be presented in case any proposed borrow pits fail to provide the anticipated volume of stone to ensure a robust assessment of impacts.	Noted. The Proposed Development does not include a search area for borrow pits. The vehicle movement estimates will be based on all stone required for construction being imported from off-site sources.	N/A
	The EIA Report should identify potential sources of materials (e.g. stone quarries) if these are off-site and consider the impacts of those routes to site, including communities along those routes. Such assessment should also include cumulative impacts with other developments. Appropriate environmental and/or supporting information should be submitted to justify the need for borrow pits.	Noted. Alternative potential construction material sources were considered during the design stage (as discussed in Section 2 of this report). Potential sources of	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
		materials as well as cumulative impacts will be described in the Access, Traffic and Transport chapter of the EIAR.	
	The Planning Authority expects the inclusion of a cumulative traffic assessment which should consider any consented / under construction or in-planning developments likely to generate large volumes of traffic on the delivery route. This should not necessarily be limited to other wind farms as any traffic generating development using the same road network as the proposed wind farm has the potential to contribute to cumulative traffic impacts regardless of the nature of the development. The Applicant is advised to keep tabs on the cumulative situation and development applications in and around the area / using the same road network to inform the cumulative traffic assessment nearer the time, prior to submission of the application to ensure the cumulative assessment is up to date as this is a constantly evolving situation, particularly in the southern part of the district. This would include reviewing the Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit website to include any Section 36/37 applications potentially using/impacting on the proposed road network route.	Noted. Cumulative impacts will be considered in the Access, Traffic and Transport chapter of the EIAR.	N/A
	Any new or upgraded accesses on the road network will need to include any required visibility splays within the application site boundary so that any works necessary to form and maintain these can be included as part of the development.	Noted. The Proposed Development will use an existing access from the A70 and no new or upgraded accesses are required, other than an area of overrun on the western side of the access to accommodate AIL vehicles.	N/A
	The EIA Report should detail the anticipated port of entry and the delivery route for turbines and components to site. Transport Scotland may provide advice in respect of the trunk road network, whilst the Applicant is also encouraged to discuss traffic matters with the Council's Ayrshire Roads Alliance (ARA). Early contact with ARA is advised. The Planning Authority	Noted. The port of entry and delivery route for the turbine components will be considered in Technical	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	would agree that the operational phase of the development can be scoped out of the traffic assessment as periodic maintenance visits are unlikely to generate significant traffic impacts.	Appendix 10.1. ARA would be contacted to agree any works required on their network in closer to the time of deliveries commencing. The operational phase has been scoped out.	
	Any impacts on core paths or rights of way will need to be assessed and any mitigation required where impacts are likely. The nearest core path (C5 and B13 Cumnock to Lugar) would likely experience views of the turbines along its length, particularly when in the north-eastern extents of that route. Despite the nature of the site as a former opencast site, there is a right of way which does extend partly into the site at Duncanziemere. Impacts on recreational routes will need to be assessed. These can either be addressed in the access and traffic chapter or elsewhere if considered to be more appropriately assessed under other chapters such as landscape and visual impacts or recreational impacts.	Noted. Impacts on core paths and rights of way will be considered as part of the Socio-Economics, Recreation and Tourism Technical Appendix.	N/A
Transport Scotland	Transport Scotland is satisfied with the approach to Environmental Assessment.	Noted.	N/A
	Transport Scotland will require to be satisfied that the size of turbines proposed will not have any detrimental effect on structures within the trunk road route path.	Noted. This will be carried out as part of a standard condition as follows: "(e) An assessment of the capacity of any bridge crossings on the route to cater for abnormal loads, and details of proposed upgrades and mitigation measures required for any bridge crossings;"	N/A
	The Abnormal Loads Assessment report should identify key pinch points on the trunk road network and swept path analysis should be undertaken, with	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	details provided in respect of any required changes to street furniture or structures along the route.	Technical Appendix 10.1 will consider the feasibility of the AIL vehicle movements (including swept path analysis) and the effects of them are considered in the chapter. The ability of structures on the route to accommodate the laden weight of the AIL vehicles would be considered after any consent for the Proposed Development was issued, in line with condition 24 (1) (e) in the Scottish Government's document 'Onshore Wind Standard Conditions Section 36 Consent and Deemed Planning Permission' of February 2025.	
Network Rail	A Traffic Assessment should be included to assess the effects of construction traffic on existing traffic flows and the public road network. Preferred construction traffic routes should be indicated. This will enable Network Rail to assess the possible impacts where / if the traffic crosses over/under our infrastructure and the suitability of these crossings.	Noted. Effects of construction traffic on existing traffic flows and the public road network, including details of preferred construction traffic routes, will be considered in the Access, Traffic and Transport Chapter.	N/A

Noise



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

Table C1-9: EIA Scoping Opinion - Noise

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 9 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. The assessment will be based on applicable guidance at the time of preparation, with regard to Assessment and Rating of Wind Turbine Noise (ARWTN) and any updated Institute of Acoustics (IOA) good practice guidance, where relevant.	N/A
East Ayrshire Council	Section 9.2.4 of the scoping report makes reference to 'any energy storage'. There is no other mention of battery energy storage being proposed as part of the development or shown in the indicative layout plan in the scoping report. If BESS is included as a feature of the proposed development, then environmental impacts associated with that component, beyond noise impacts, will need to be included in relevant chapters of the EIA Report.	Noted. BESS will be included in the Proposed Development with the environmental impacts associated with it being included in the EIAR.	N/A
	Noise associated with any proposed substations will require evidence to be able to quantify it to ensure such features are capable of operating within acceptable levels. This would include cumulatively with any other noise generating features proposed, or other substations and noise generating developments in the wider area where relevant. Noise from substations can be experienced at distances beyond 500m so the Planning Authority would not agree with the scoping out of noise from substations or other ancillary equipment based on such a distance. Anticipated noise levels from ancillary infrastructure, including cumulatively, will need to be quantified to evidence what the noise levels expected to be experienced at receptors in the area are likely to be to ensure any specific mitigation measures can be identified and implemented, if necessary and taken into account in the assessment of impacts.	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	If vibration is to be scoped out, this will need to be based on confirmation within the EIA Report of the details of mitigation and practices to be employed to minimise vibration impacts to evidence there is no need for any further consideration of this matter in the EIA Report beyond that.	Noted.	N/A
	Anticipated construction noise at the nearest receptors should be detailed to evidence that it would not exceed the levels typically allowed for through relevant standards/guidance, alongside mitigation and control measures to be employed. This would evidence that no further detailed consideration of such matters would be required in the EIA Report.	Noted.	N/A
	The cumulative wind farm/turbine noise assessment should consider other operational, consented or live-planning application (regardless of their progress) schemes. Those at the scoping stage can be scoped out, however scoping schemes near the development site should be monitored carefully to address any change in status. In terms of any cumulative noise assessment, the Applicant will require to keep this situation under review as it is a constantly evolving situation and will require a consideration of not only other wind farms, but other noise generating developments where these are likely to be experienced at any assessed noise sensitive receptors.	Noted.	N/A
	The Planning Authority would agree that infrasound and low-frequency sound can be scoped out.	Noted.	N/A
	Generally, the scoping out of noise other than wind turbine noise would not be agreeable. Without other such noise being quantified it would not be possible to assess the level of impact likely at receptors or to ascertain whether any standard or proposed mitigation would be sufficient to reduce such noise levels acceptably. As indicated above, noise generated from sources other than wind turbines will need to be identified and quantified as far as reasonably practicable to ensure all impacts are appropriately assessed.	Noted.	N/A
	The Council currently uses the services of an independent noise consultant (ACCON UK Ltd) to deal with wind farm noise matters. The Planning Authority would recommend that discussion is undertaken with the Council's noise consultant to agree the methodology for noise assessment to inform the EIA Report. This could be done with input from the Council's Environmental Health Service as required, which should also be consulted regarding other non-	Noted. The cumulative assessment will include relevant operational, consented and live planning application for wind energy developments,	Consultation with ACCON has been undertaken to agree the methodology and noise limits to be used for the noise assessment. This will be detailed in Chapter 9



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	turbine noise sources and assessment methodologies. The Planning Authority would encourage the use of the lower end of the ETSU limits.	with scoping-stage schemes kept under review. Other noise-generating developments will also be considered. The assessment will be based on applicable guidance at the time of preparation, with regard to ARWTN and any updated IOA good practice guidance where relevant.	(Noise) of the EIAR. Further consultation regarding consideration of updated assessment guidance will be undertaken, where appropriate.

Socio-Economics Assessment

The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on socio-economics.

Table C1-10: EIA Scoping Opinion – Socio-Economics

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
East Ayrshire Council	Whilst not necessarily a chapter of the EIA Report, with regards to economic benefits, EALDP2 requires under Policy SS10 a Skills and Employment Plan which is the local equivalent to the national planning policy in NPF4 under Policy 11(c) which is clear that development proposals will only be supported where they maximise net economic benefits. Therefore, the application should be accompanied by a submission to address these matters and provide clear evidence of exactly what measures will be undertaken to ensure the maximisation of net economic benefits. This will need to be separate to any derived benefits from any community benefit fund, as the Scottish Government has been clear and consistent that this is not a material consideration in the assessment of applications. So, any evidence to demonstrate compliance with Policy 11(c) cannot take such matters into account. Draft guidance from Scottish Renewables on maximising net socio-	Noted. A standalone Socio-Economic, Recreation and Tourism report will be submitted as a Technical Appendix to the EIAR. The EAC's Economic Development service will be consulted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	economic benefit of renewable energy published in 2025 should guide the submission in respect of these matters. Early contact with the Council's Economic Development service may be beneficial and allow links to be explored regarding local priorities and opportunities for skills and employment benefits.		
	Recreation and Tourism The scoping report does not indicate whether tourism or recreation shall be specifically assessed or scoped into the EIA Report or what methodology would be used to assess such impacts. The Planning Authority would expect an assessment of impacts on recreation and tourism receptors be scoped in, though this may have some crossover with the LVIA chapter given that many tourism and recreation receptors would experience the turbines in the landscape which is likely to be reflective of the nature of impacts. The EIA Report should consider any strategies for long-term public access to the site for recreational uses during its operational lifetime, including any options for connections to be made with surrounding land and uses, to maximise the public access benefits. Management of public access to the site during the construction period should also be detailed. It will be important to ensure that any recreational or tourist receptors which may face significant impacts as a result of landscape and visual impacts are considered. Whether this is fully addressed within an LVIA chapter or within a recreation and tourism chapter is not important, as long consideration of such impacts has been taken into account and reported.	Noted. A standalone Socio-Economic, Recreation and Tourism report will be submitted as a Technical Appendix to the EIAR.	N/A
British Horse Society	BHS would be willing to engage with the company to ensure the Access Management Plan considers the impact on walkers, cyclists and horse riders. It is requested that there is consideration taken to create circular routes for all access takers. The use of equestrian friendly gates at the site would be advantageous with BHS able to advise further. Equestrian gate guidance has been attached for your approval. Cattle grids are not suitable for horses to cross so if these were to be considered used, an equestrian access gate to the side of the cattle grid would be requested.	Noted.	N/A



Aviation and Radar

The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on aviation and radar.

Table C1-11: EIA Scoping Opinion – Aviation and Radar

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
ECU	The Scottish Ministers recommend that the Company gives consideration to comments made by Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) to resolve their concerns regarding lighting requirements and the proposed Development's potential to create a physical obstruction to air traffic movements within Low Flying Area 16.	Noted.	
	The Company must have regard to comments made by Glasgow Prestwick Airport, in relation to the proposed Development resulting in potential adverse and cumulative effects on the Airport's Primary Surveillance Radar, Instrumental Flight Procedures and Very High Frequency Ground to Air communications infrastructure.	Noted.	
	The Company should have regard to comments made by NATS Safeguarding in relation to the proposed Development resulting in an unacceptable technical impact at Prestwick Centre Air Traffic Control (ATC) and Military ATC.	Noted.	
East Ayrshire Council	Early engagement with all relevant aviation bodies is advised. The application site falls across the consultation ranges of NATS, Glasgow Prestwick Airport and Glasgow Airport. It is noted aviation impacts will be assessed as a technical appendix and the relevant aviation consultees should be contacted to discuss the scope and reporting of impacts.	Noted. Consultation with aviation consultees, including NATS and Glasgow Prestwick Airport, is ongoing. Potential impacts of the Proposed Development on aviation and radar will be discussed and assessed in the Aviation Report, submitted as a Technical Appendix to the EIAR. The proposal is located outwith Glasgow Airport's radar consultation zone and is below the height	Continued consultation with NATS and Glasgow Prestwick Airport.



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
		that requires instrument flight procedure (IFP) assessment.	
MOD	The application falls within Tactical Training Area 20 and Low Flying Area 16. The MOD would therefore require conditions are attached to any consent.	Noted.	N/A
	The development proposed includes wind turbine generators that exceed a height of 150m agl and are therefore subject to the lighting requirements set out in the Air Navigation Order 2016. In addition to CAA 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.	Noted.	Aviation stakeholder consultation, including the Ministry of Defence (MOD), will be undertaken and an aviation safety lighting specification approval requested of the civil Aviation Authority (CAA).
	Any variation of the parameters (which include the location, dimensions, form, and finishing materials) detailed may significantly alter how the development relates to MOD safeguarding requirements and cause adverse impacts to safeguarded defence assets or capabilities. In the event that any amendment, whether considered material or not by the determining authority, is submitted for approval, the MOD should be consulted and provided with adequate time to carry out assessments and provide a formal response.	Noted.	N/A
NATS Safeguarding	An unacceptable impact on the Prestwick Centre ATC and the Lowther RADAR has been revealed after examination by technical safeguarding teams.	Noted. A Radar Line of Sight (RLoS) Assessment Report has been undertaken by NATS (TOPA SG40975) and will be referenced as part of the Aviation Technical Appendix.	N/A
Edinburgh Airport	Edinburgh Airport can confirm the location of this development falls out with our Aerodrome Safeguarding zone for Edinburgh Airport therefore we have no objection/comment.	Acknowledged.	N/A
Aberdeen Airport	Aberdeen Airport confirms that the proposal is located outwith their consultation area.	Acknowledged.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
Glasgow Airport	This proposal is located outwith Glasgow Airport's radar consultation zone and is below the height that requires IFP assessment.	Acknowledged.	N/A
Glasgow Prestwick Airport	The following safeguarding works require completion before the Airport is in a position to fully remove its holding objection; i. A detailed formal Radar Line of Sight Assessment to confirm (or otherwise) the results of the preliminary safeguarding assessment. ii. An IFP assessment against the Airport's published flight procedures (both RNAV/RNP and conventional); In this case, given the location of the proposed development, we would recommend a Stage 1 Assessment, which gives a 'Yes/No' result to the question of whether any IFP infringements are present. The findings of any Developer provided IFP reports would need to be verified by our contracted IFP Safeguarding provider. The results of points i. and ii. will dictate which, if any, of numbers iii to vi below would be required. iii. Baseline PD Flight Trial & Terma Radar Modelling Assessment – to establish Terma Reduction Factor Figure. iv. The output of the Baseline PD flight Trial, the Terma Radar Modelling Assessment and the associated Operational Impact Assessment will allow GPA to determine if there is a turbine cumulative impact in this sector and whether additional radar mitigation (over and above the onsite Terma radar) is required. v. The commissioning of a VHF radio communication assessment in the vicinity of the proposed windfarm against the Airport's VHF Ground to Air radio equipment(s) infrastructure to ascertain any areas of loss of voice communications between an aircraft receiving an Air Traffic Control service from GPA Air Traffic Control. vi. Successful conclusion of a Mitigation Agreement which sets out the provisions necessary to test, implement and operate the mitigation safely for the lifetime of the development. This would allow the objection to be removed subject to the results of whichever of the above assessments should be required.	Noted. The developer will request that Glasgow Prestwick Airport provides: • A RLoS Assessment Report. • An IFP Assessment undertaken by NATS (as the airport's Approved Procedure Design Organization) and referenced to further inform the EIA process. A CAP 670 Compliant VHF Communications C/I Assessment Report will be submitted as part of the Aviation Technical Appendix (as an annex).	Further consultation with Glasgow Prestwick Airport is ongoing.

Forestry



The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on aviation and radar.

Table C1-12: EIA Scoping Opinion – Aviation and Radar

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
ECU	The Scottish Ministers advises the Company to consider concerns raised by Scottish forestry regarding the potential impacts of the proposed Development on areas of woodland within the site boundary, and special interest sites within, and on the boundary of, the proposed Development.	Noted.	N/A
East Ayrshire Council	There is no indication that forestry or trees will be assessed in the EIA Report. The current site layout would suggest some limited sections of trees may be impacted by infrastructure (track routes). Therefore, any details of areas of trees to be felled to accommodate the development, along with proposals for replacement compensatory planting should be detailed in the EIA Report. This could be within the habitats/ecology section. Some details of species composition and design of any compensatory planting areas would be beneficial. It may be worth considering native broadleaf species if appropriate. Scottish Forestry would be able to advise in more detail as to the expectations of a forestry chapter or any relevant guidance. Any potential impacts on Ancient Woodland will also require to be considered, though it may be possible to avoid such areas through site layout/design whilst ensuring sufficient separation distance is maintained such that ground disturbance or construction activities will not impact the root systems of the ancient woodland areas. It will be expected that compensatory planting takes place within the site as a first preference, though where this is not possible, it will be expected that justification is detailed as to why off-site planting is required and this will be expected to take place within the East Ayrshire local authority area.	Noted. Forestry will be addressed in a Technical Appendix of the EIAR.	N/A
Scottish Forestry	It appears that the proposed new tracks intersect a number of areas of woodland. The impacts on trees and woodlands must be carefully assessed and effectively mitigated. Additionally, a number of sensitive sites, including ancient and native woodland and conservation designations, are present within and on the boundary of Dalfad WF site.	Noted. Forestry will be addressed in a Technical Appendix of the EIAR.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	Scottish Forestry requests that a forestry section be included in the EIA. This should include, but is not limited to, the following: - A tree survey following BS 5837 standards; - An analysis to identify features of interest for all conservation designations within or in close proximity to the site; - An evaluation of the direct and indirect impacts on woodland and tree assets, including the extent and nature of anticipated woodland loss; - Detailed plans to avoid or mitigate negative effects on woodland and tree assets, including woodland avoidance strategies and loss of woodland minimisation techniques, and compensation plans as a last resort; - A buffer zone analysis considering relevant buffer zones for sensitive sites, including ancient woodland.		

Other Matters

The following comments were received as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion on other technical subjects.

Table C1-12: EIA Scoping Opinion – Other Matters

Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
Telecommunications and Utilities			
ECU	The Scottish Ministers recommend that the Company considers comments provided by Joint Radio Company (JRC) with regards to micro siting.	Noted.	N/A
	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	Noted.	N/A



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
	• existing overhead electric lines • underground cables • water pipes • telecommunications links		
	The Scottish Ministers request the Company to assess if any flammable, toxic or explosive chemicals detailed in The Town and Country Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 2015 would be stored on site in quantities such that a Hazardous Substances Consent would be required under section 2 of the Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Scotland) Act 1997.	Noted.	N/A
	The Scottish Ministers recommend the Company engages with Scottish Power Energy Networks regarding overhead lines and underground cables within the vicinity of the proposal.	Noted.	
East Ayrshire Council	It would be useful if line of sight figures for any television or radio transmitters is included within the submission to evidence if any receptors would fall within the field of potential interference and to inform responses from relevant consultees. Any discussions or evidence secured prior to submission in relation to relevant consultees and their confirmation or otherwise that there will be no impacts could be included in a telecommunications report, though the Scottish Government will still require to consult with all relevant consultees upon submission of any application. Detailing or assessing these impacts in a separate technical report is considered reasonable by the Planning Authority. Appropriate conditions may be required to address potential interference issues. The identification and mapping of any utilities across the site will be expected to evidence whether these (or appropriate buffer areas) have been avoided through the site design and layout. This can be detailed in the submission either in a chapter of the EIA Report (most likely design evolution) or as a separate report.	Noted. Utilities will be discussed in the Other Issues technical appendix of the EIAR.	N/A
Joint Radio Company	Following additional analysis, this proposal is cleared - subject to 50m Micrositing - with respect to radio link infrastructure operated by the local energy networks. If any details change then it will be necessary to re-evaluate.	Noted.	N/A

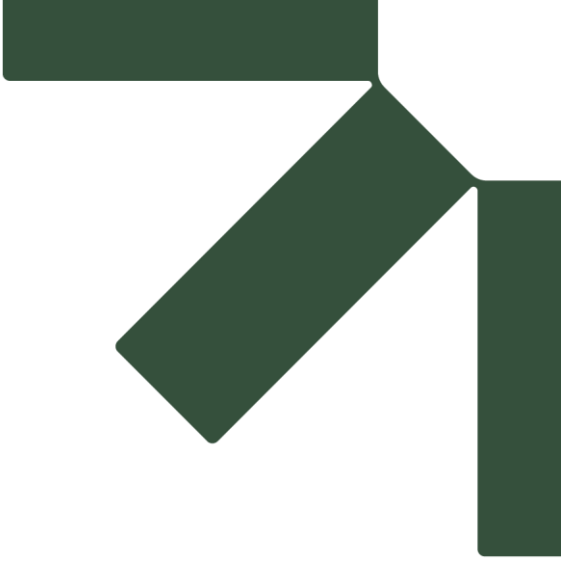


Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
BT	The project indicated should not cause interference to BT's current and presently planned radio network. It should be noted that this decision is for the date of its issue, includes no micro-siting, as the use of the spectrum is dynamic and can change on an ongoing basis. Therefore, please reconsult us if there are any changes during the planning process with heights and locations of any structures, and its finalisation, as we may have new links assigned by Ofcom over its duration.	Noted.	N/A
Scottish Power Energy Networks	With reference to the application regarding the above project, in principle, SP Distribution Plc have no objection to the proposals, however, I would advise you that SP Distribution Plc have 33kv overhead line, and HV overhead line and underground cables within the vicinity of the proposals.	Noted.	N/A
Shadow Flicker			
	The Planning Authority would not agree with scoping out of shadow flicker impacts as it is an environmental impact. The scoping report identifies potential impacts and as noted in the report there is no level of shadow flicker which is deemed to be acceptable set out in guidance within the country, and the Planning Authority requires all shadow flicker, if a possible impact, will require to be mitigated. As such a significant effect would be any shadow flicker and the scoping report has identified such impacts. The Planning Authority would note that the 10 rotor diameters' distance is a guide and does not guarantee that shadow flicker effects will not be experienced beyond this distance. The Planning Authority has experience of shadow flicker impacting on a property despite it being more than ten rotor diameters' distance from the turbine in question. As such, if there are properties which are beyond such a distance but not too distant, consideration should be given as to the potential of shadow flicker on such properties. Currently the Planning Authority would consider the only reasonable mitigation for shadow flicker would be the switching off of turbines responsible during the dates/times when it is likely to occur. Cumulative impacts of shadow flicker will also require to be assessed in combination with other wind farms/turbines which could affect the same properties as the proposed development.	Noted. Potential for Shadow Flicker effects will be identified and assessed in the Other Issues Technical Appendix of the EIAR.	N/A
Air Quality and Human Health			



Consultee	Scoping Comment	Response to Consultee	Further EIA Consultation
ECU	This will require to be addressed in the EIA Report, though provided any relevant chapters make it clear that public health has been addressed where appropriate, then a specific chapter of air quality and human health would not be necessary. Where this is not clearly addressed, then a specific chapter on air quality and human health would be required.	Noted. This will be discussed in the Other Issues Technical Appendix of the EIAR.	N/A
Risk of Major Accidents and / or Disasters			
ECU	The Planning Authority consider it would be necessary to include a summary or table just to highlight each of the potential risks and provide a brief explanation as to whether or not these are deemed to be relevant or necessary of further detailed consideration within the EIA Report. For any risks which are deemed worthy of fuller assessment, this should be detailed in the relevant chapter of the EIA Report.	Noted. This will be discussed in the Other Issues Technical Appendix of the EIAR.	N/A
Climate			
ECU	For the avoidance of doubt the full report generated from the Scottish Government's Carbon calculation, accounting for carbon emissions and losses through construction and savings over the lifetime of the development, should be submitted as part of the EIA Report. The Planning Authority would expect the effects of the proposed development both on climate change or by climate change to be addressed within the EIA Report though this might not require a specific chapter and may be able to be incorporated into separate, related chapters.	Noted. Climate Change and Carbon Balance will be discussed in Chapter 8 (Geology, Hydrogeology, Hydrology and Peat) of the EIAR.	N/A
Waste			
	The Planning Authority consider that discussion should be made within the EIA Report of the potential sources of waste and how waste will be suitably dealt with, although these matters might be able to be addressed in each relevant chapter instead of a specific section.	Noted.	N/A





Appendix D Local Advertising

First Round Exhibition Advertising

Public Exhibition

Dalfad Wind Farm

Brockwell Energy invites you to attend a public exhibition for a proposed wind farm, located on and around the site of the former Dalfad and Duncanziemere Opencast Mines.

We would be delighted if you would join us to share our vision for the proposed development, to answer any queries you may have and to provide us with feedback about the proposal.

Tea, Coffee and Refreshments will be available at the event.



The power to thrive
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Where & When

 **4th March 2026**
12:00pm - 7:00pm

 **Lugar Bowling and Social Club**
16A Park Terrace
KA18 3LG

Scan QR Codes



Brockwell Energy Website **Energy Consents Unit Website**

Why Are We Contacting You

We are contacting local residents to provide early information about the proposed Dalfad Wind Farm and to ensure that people living closest to the site are kept informed as the project develops.

Brockwell Energy believes that good projects are shaped through local input. We encourage you to get in touch, ask questions and share your views as the project progresses.

About Brockwell Energy

Brockwell Energy is a leading multi-technology Independent Power Producer (IPP) specialising in renewable energy infrastructure. Since 2017, we have developed and delivered more than £1 billion of renewable energy assets across the UK.

Our portfolio continues to grow, with a 3.5GW pipeline of projects across onshore wind, solar and battery storage, helping to support the transition to a low-carbon energy system.

The Project

Located around 6 km north-east of Cumnock, the proposed Dalfad Wind Farm would include up to 14 wind turbines on land comprising former opencast mines and agricultural fields.

The project aims to generate renewable energy while supporting land restoration, environmental improvements and community benefits.

Get in Touch

We value your feedback and are committed to keeping the community informed as the Dalfad Wind Farm progresses. If you have any questions or would like to discuss our plans, please contact our project team:

Contact Details

 **Website:**
www.brockwellenergy.com

 **Email:**
dalfad@brockwellenergy.co.uk

 **Phone:**
0131 370 0000

 **Address:**
Brockwell Energy Limited
The Eagle Building
19 Rose Street
Edinburgh
EH2 2PR



The power to thrive







Dalfad Wind Farm

An Introduction to the Dalfad Wind Farm



Key Facts

Redevelopment of former opencast mine



Up to
14 Turbines

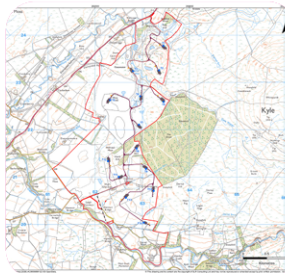


80MW
Generating Capacity



80,000
Homes powered

Proposed Layout



Project Timeline



Site Selection & Feasibility

Assessment of a wide range of parameters at the proposed development site has been completed to understand feasibility.



Pre-Application

A scoping report was submitted to statutory and non-statutory consultees in January 2026. Public exhibitions are also planned to gather feedback from the local community on the project.



Planning Submission and Decision

An application for Section 36 consent will be submitted to the Scottish Government, supported by an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report. All documents will be publicly available on the project and Energy Consents Unit websites.



Construction

Construction typically takes 12-24 months, with planning conditions used to manage aspects of the works.



Operation

Operations are managed in accordance with detailed planning conditions, with the turbines receiving routine maintenance throughout their operational period.



Decommissioning

At the end of the project's operational life, the turbines are removed. A financial bond or parent company guarantee is established ahead of construction to cover these expenses.

Community Benefits & Investment

The Dalfad Wind Farm is designed to provide a lasting positive impact for the region:

- **Restoring the Landscape:** We are committed to improving the restoration of the former Dalfad and Duncanniemere opencast mines, revitalising former industrial land.
- **Community Investment:** Reliable annual funding will be managed through the 9CCG to support local projects throughout the wind farm's lifespan.
- **Enhanced Access:** We are creating a network of interactive trails across the site, improving public access and linking directly to wider regional paths.

Brockwell Energy welcomes community input on our development plans to help shape a lasting legacy for the local area.

Case Study: North Kyle Wind Farm:

Built on the site of a former opencast mine in East Ayrshire, North Kyle represents a landmark in community-led regeneration.

By working closely with the 9CCG, Brockwell Energy has helped deliver positive change and support a more sustainable future.

- **Restoration:** Funding the recovery of former mining land and enhancing local biodiversity.
- **Early Impact:** A UK-first initiative, providing community funding during the construction phase.
- **The Legacy:** An estimated £65 million in community benefit over 40 years.

Below are the advertisements placed in the Cumnock Chronicle on 18 and 25 of February 2026.

Wednesday February 18, 2026

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Yew	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00
Privet	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00
Laurel	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00
Box	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00
Yew	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00
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- Staff will be on hand to guide you through the consultation and answer any questions you may have regarding the proposed development. A series of exhibition boards will be displayed to assist understanding of the proposed development and its components.
- Further information can be found regarding the proposed on the BEL website at <https://www.brockwellenergy.com/projects/dalfad-wind-farm> along with a digital copy of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report.
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Cumnock Chronicle, Cumnock, East Ayrshire Council, 19 Minerva Street, Cumnock, KA16 5LJ. No later than Wednesday 18th May 2026.

Wednesday February 25, 2026

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Brockwell Energy Limited ('BEL') invites you to attend a public exhibition for a proposed wind farm on and around the former Dalfad Opencast Mine, Nr Cronberry, East Ayrshire. The central grid reference for the Dalfad site is NS 62970 22797.

- The first consultation event will be on **Wednesday 4th March 2026, from 12 noon until 7pm, at Lugar Bowling Club, 16 Park Terrace, Cumnock, KA18 3LD**. Tea, coffee and refreshments will be available for all.
- Staff will be on hand to guide you through the exhibition and to answer any questions you might have regarding the proposed development. A series of exhibition boards will be displayed to assist understanding of the proposed development and its components.
- Further information can be found regarding the proposal on the BEL website at <https://www.brockwellenergy.com/projects/dalfad-wind-farm> along with a digital copy of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report.
- Persons wishing to comment to BEL relating to the proposals can do so as follows:
 - **In person**, at the public exhibition on 4th March 2026
 - **By email**, to dalfad@brockwellenergy.co.uk
 - **By post**, Brockwell Energy, The Eagle Building – Third Floor, 19 Rose Street, Edinburgh EH2 2PR.
 - **By phone**, for feedback and comments: 0131 370 0000
 - **Via feedback form** at <https://www.brockwellenergy.com/projects/dalfad-wind-farm>
- If you wish to make comments on the proposal, please submit them to BEL by **1st April 2026**, using the above contact details.
- Please note that comments made to BEL are not representations to the Scottish Ministers, and if BEL submits an application, there will be an opportunity for members of the public to make representations on that application to the Scottish Ministers.



Second Round Exhibition Advertising

Public Exhibition

Dalfad Wind Farm

Brockwell Energy invites you to attend a public exhibition for a proposed wind farm, located on and around the site of the former Dalfad and Duncanziemere Opencast Mines.

We would be delighted if you would join us to share our vision for the proposed development, to answer any queries you may have and to provide us with feedback about the proposal.

Tea, Coffee and Refreshments will be available at the event.



You will be able to respond in the following ways:

- **At the event**, in person or using the comments cards
- **By email** to dalfad@brockwellenergy.co.uk
- **By post** to Brockwell Energy, The Eagle Building – Third Floor, 19 Rose Street, Edinburgh EH2 2PR
- **By phone**, for feedback and comments: 0131 370 0000
- **Via feedback form** at: www.brockwellenergy.com/projects/dalfad-wind-farm

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Where & When



4th June 2026
12:00pm - 7:00pm



Lugar Bowling and Social Club
16A Park Terrace
KA18 3LG

Scan QR Codes



Brockwell Energy
Website



Energy Consents
Unit Website



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 - By post**, Brockwell Energy, The Eagle Building – Third Floor, 19 Rose Street, Edinburgh EH2 2PR.
 - By phone**, for feedback and comments: 0808 281 5551
 - Via feedback form** at <https://www.brockwellenergy.com/projects/dalfad-wind-farm>
- If you wish to make comments on the proposal, please submit them to BEL by **2nd July 2026**, using the above contact details.
- Please note that comments made to BEL are not representations to the Scottish Ministers, and if BEL submits an application, there will be an opportunity for members of the public to make representations on that application to the Scottish Ministers.

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Public Notice Portal

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You'd want to know if someone was planning to build a **POWER STATION** near you, right?

The Public Notice Portal is a free to use, online service that will tell you who is applying for what and for where.

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Stay informed...
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Join over 150,000 users to find out who's applying for permits in your community.

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Appendix E Feedback from Consultation Events



Table E.1: Summary of Written Feedback from First Consultation Event

Written Feedback
Well done! Get on and get it built! Love the environmental considerations and please keep them in mind
Keep me updated about progress. I'm interested in your environmental impact statement.
Questions about access affecting their land.
Very opposed to the scheme and feel more consultation should have been given to the significant impact this will have on local residents.

Table E.2: Summary of Written Feedback from Second Consultation Event

Written Feedback
Contact information for visual impact photos for/ from their property.
Someone advertising that there are 4 local workers who are looking for small electrical works.
Looking forward to investment in the area, hopefully contributing to employment for our young people.
Clear information provided to allow for further discussion.
Good presentation and happy someone talked them through it. Thinks it will help the area, there will be some good walking trails and hopefully will bring jobs into the area.
Ex windfarm employee impressed by explanation of the works in the surroundings area.
Hopeful it will generate jobs and benefit the area. Hopefully all the promises of the local area benefits will be adhered to.
Positive way forward.
Good to see ex-mining land being usefully regenerated.
Likes the plans, the good community benefit and little visual impact.
For the wind farm and hoping that Lugar Bowling Club will receive funds to help with some refurbishing projects.
Supports core costs for community development organisations. Supports the design connectivity between routes in south-east Ayrshire.
Well thought out presentation being prepared to look after the environment. Likes the idea of the walking trails, ponds and shelters looking after the wildlife.
Overindustrialisation of rural landscape. Turbines too close to large areas of population, e.g. Cumnock, Lugar, Logan. Cumulative effect of encircling local communities. Overloaded with turbines locally already, visible for miles around, including in long sightlines on roads etc. Landscape has been destroyed by opencasts in the past – we've had our share of this and don't need it again for next 30 years. Offshore, nuclear or gas is answer.
Interesting development with potential to improve biodiversity of area damaged by surface mining and poor restoration. Sympathetic route for over headlines would be appreciated.
Great to see a company willing to invest and improve the local area. An abandoned opencast mine turned into an accessible public amenity sounds wonderful. Improved wildlife habitat has my full support.



Written Feedback

Very informative and helpful visuals, good to see the different facets involved with the planning, especially the environmental considerations.





Appendix F First Round Exhibition Materials





Dalfad Wind Farm Public Exhibition

Welcome to our Dalfad Wind Farm Project exhibition.

Please come and meet the Brockwell team, see our plans so far and ask us questions on the development.

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www.brockwellenergy.com/projects/dalfad-wind-farm/



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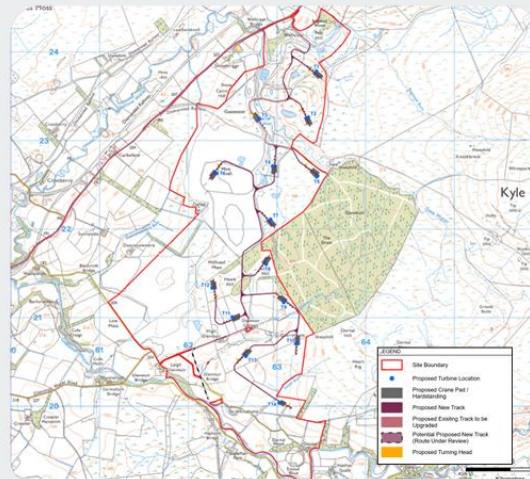
Where We Are

Our Dalfad Wind project is located approximately 6km north-east of Cumnock, and 28km east of Ayr on and around the sites of the former Dalfad and Duncanziemere Opencast Mines.

The site is a mix of former open cast coal mining, commercial forestry and agricultural land.

Why We Are Here

Our feasibility assessment of the area, including a consideration of wind resource, grid connection availability, planning policy and environmental issues, shows Dalfad has great potential as a wind energy site.



The preliminary turbine locations and main access roads are shown on this map. The key components of the proposals are:

- Up to 14 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 200 metres, delivering up to 80MW of renewable energy to the grid.
- Turbine foundations.
- Crane hardstandings.
- A site entrance for each section of the proposed development.
- Internal and private access road network.
- Watercourse crossings.
- On-site battery grid (depending on the suitability of other nearby sites to provide appropriate for the construction of the development).
- Transformers and underground cables.
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- One or more temporary construction compounds.
- The locations of these components are still being developed.

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Dalfad Wind Farm Public Exhibition

Caring for the environment...

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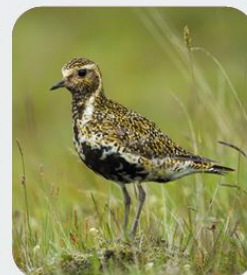
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- Quantify the environmental impacts of the development.
- Identify methods to avoid, minimise or manage any potential effects.
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The EIA Report will assess the potential effects on:

- Landscapes and visual.
- Cultural heritage and archaeology.
- Noise.
- Ecology.
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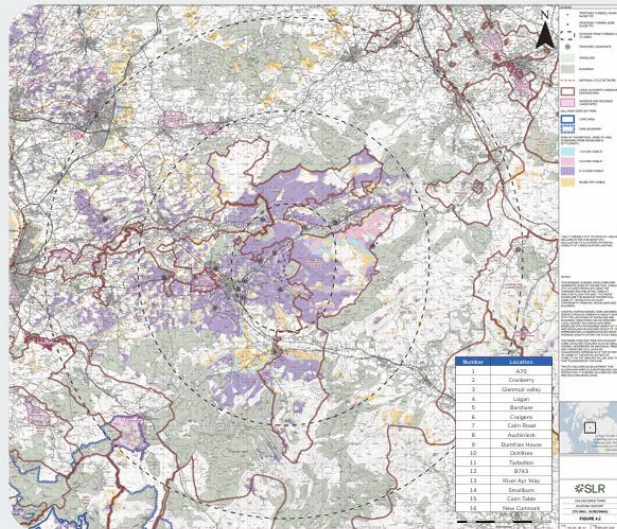


Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) plan on the right shows the locations, within 25 km of the site boundary, where wind turbines would theoretically be visible.

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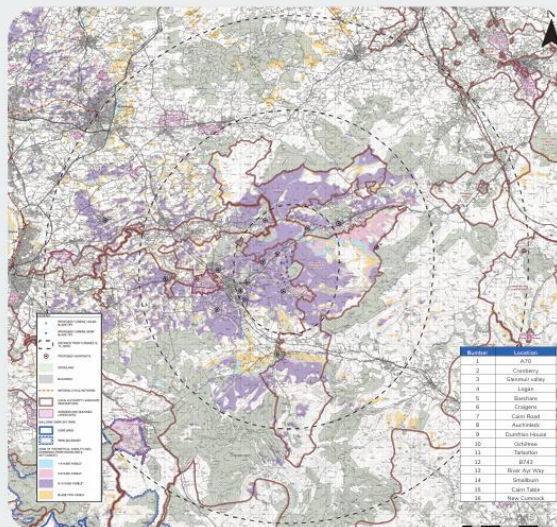


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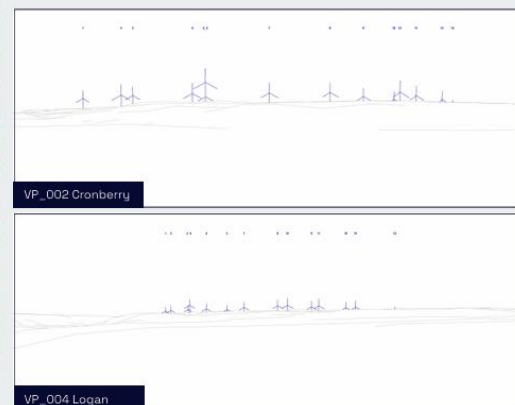
Wireline Viewpoints



After key viewpoints are identified within the ZTV, wireline point of view images are generated to understand how the turbines will appear on the horizon once built.

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Within the presented wirelines, Dalfad turbines are shown in Blue



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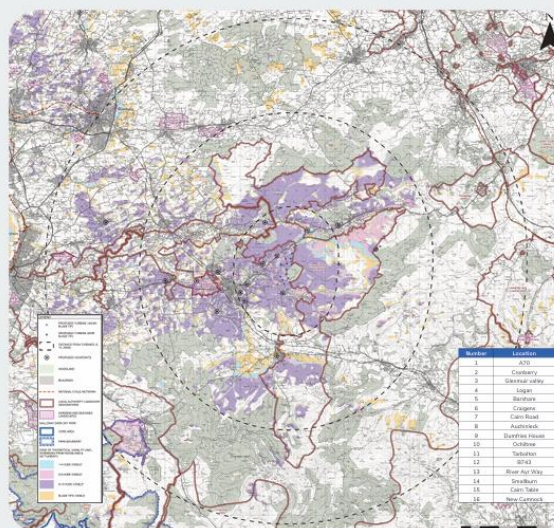
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VP 006 Craigens



VP 014 Smallburn



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The Dalfad Wind Farm will provide further restoration to the former Dalfad and Duncanziemere Opencast Mines, building on the positive regeneration works of Brockwell Energy's successful North Kyle project where significant restoration improvement has been delivered to mine sites in the former Chalmersston surface coal mining complex.



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Dalfad Wind Farm
Public Exhibition

Community Benefits

Supporting Local and Wider Communities.

In 2023 Brockwell was instrumental in helping create the 9CCG, a group representing the nine communities local to wind development in and around the Cumnock & Doon Valley Area.

The group was formed to coordinate the distribution of community benefit funds allocated from newly consented and future wind farm developments.

In its short history the 9CCG has already funded multiple projects in the local community, including local football club refurbishments, solar panel installation, community gardens, and has even provided a shed for the Cumnock and District Men's Shed (an organization which advances the social needs, health and wellbeing of men of all ages).

Over its 40 year lifespan, the Dalfad Wind Farm Project will contribute over £16million to the 9CCG, helping to ensure long term support for the communities the group represents.

We are also interested in your ideas for how the Dalfad Wind Farm can benefit and enhance your area - **PLEASE LET US KNOW!**



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Future Concept for Dalfad Site

Dalfad Wind Farm
Public Exhibition



Transforming a Former Opencast Site into a Landmark for Nature, Renewable Energy and Community Connection.

Immediately adjacent to the A70, the site forms the gateway to an ambitious regeneration and rewilding project. Driven by significant investment in the development of a wind farm, the initiative will deliver environmental benefits and enhanced energy security while restoring a former opencast coal site and transforming it into a diverse, sustainable habitat for wildlife.



5 Different Habitats

Naturally Compliant

The aim is to ensure that the wind farm is not only a source of renewable energy but also a focal point for environmental awareness, learning, and community involvement.

A comprehensive programme of regeneration and restoration will establish new habitats and support the reintroduction of native species.

Alongside this, a network of walking and cycling routes with shelters, viewpoints and interpretive elements will provide an engaging visitor experience that celebrates the site's natural and industrial heritage. Built from durable, natural materials suited to the exposed setting, these structures will integrate seamlessly into the landscape.

These enhancements will establish the site as a destination for walkers and cyclists, with potential to contribute to a wider driving route and a connected regional experience linking local communities.



Habitat	Species
Bog	Skylark, Short-eared owl, Curlew, Purple moor-grass, Cottongrass
Wetland & Scraps	Lapwing, Snipe, Common sandpiper, Greylag geese, Grasshopper warbler, Reed bunting, Marsh wren
Grassland & Scrub	Willow warbler, Song thrush, Lesser white-throat, Swift, Stork
Rivers & Ponds	Dipper, Otter, Gossamer, Kingfisher
Broad-leaved Woodland	Jay, Red fox, Great-spotted woodpecker, Buzzard, Treecreeper, Tawny owl, Spotted flycatcher, Badger

Share your thoughts with us at: www.brockwellenergy.com

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Dalfad Wind Farm
Public Exhibition

Thank You!

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We hope this exhibition has given you a deeper insight into our project and its possible benefits. We're here to answer your questions and listen to your feedback, and we value your views and opinions.

Please feel free to share your thoughts using the notes or comments cards available, or via our website.

What's Next?

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Contact Us

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Dalfad Wind Farm contact number for feedback and comments: 0131 370 0000

Energy Consents Unit: You can follow our consenting process by following the link below and performing a 'simple search' for Dalfad Wind Farm:
www.energyconsents.scot/ApplicationDetails.aspx?cr=ECU000006322



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Appendix G Second Round Exhibition Materials





Dalfad Wind Farm Public Exhibition

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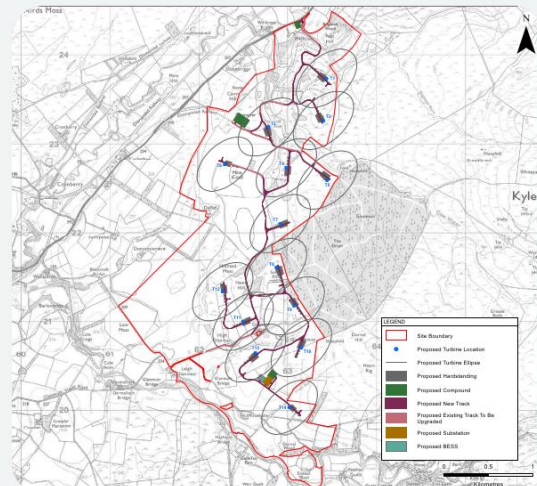
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The preliminary turbine locations and main access tracks are shown on this map. The key components of the proposals are:

- Up to 14 wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 200 metres, delivering up to 50MW of renewable energy to the grid;
- 40MW of Co-located Battery Storage (BESS)
- Turbine foundations;
- Cross hardstandings;
- A site entrance for each section of the proposed development;
- Internal and private access road network;
- Watercourse crossings;
- On-site borrow pits (if) depending on the suitability of off-site materials to provide aggregate for the construction of the development;
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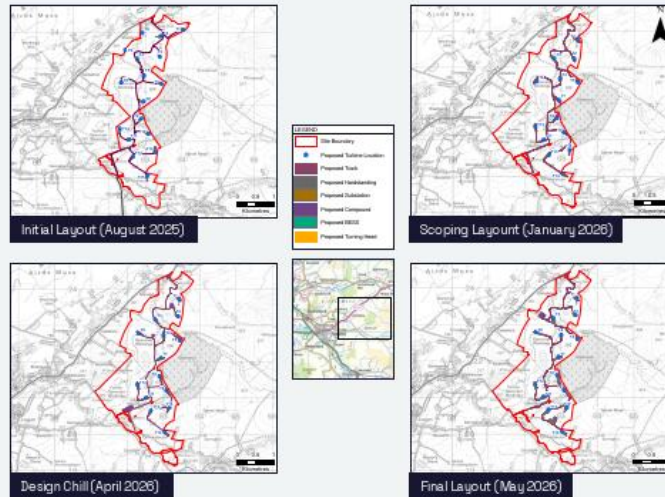




Updates and Improvements

Following our first public exhibition and scoping consultation, the following alterations have been made to the Dalfad Wind Farm application:

- Turbine heights have been reduced in areas identified as visually sensitive, minimising the impact of the development on the surrounding landscape
- The southern access route has been removed following a review of site access requirements, reducing the overall footprint of the development and limiting impacts on the local road network and landscape.
- A battery storage compound and associated infrastructure have been incorporated into the project, allowing electricity generated by the wind farm to be stored and released in a controlled manner, providing the grid with greater flexibility for export and helping to deliver a more reliable and responsive energy supply.
- A dedicated forestry chapter has been incorporated into the Environmental Impact Assessment, ensuring any potential impacts on existing woodland and forestry in the surrounding area are fully assessed as part of the consenting process.



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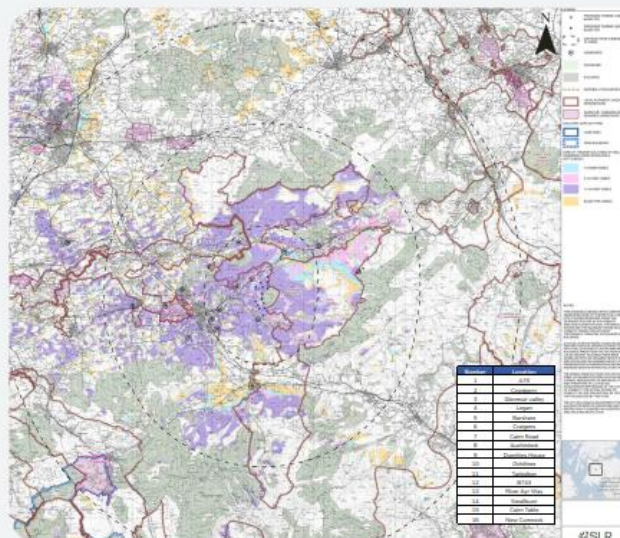


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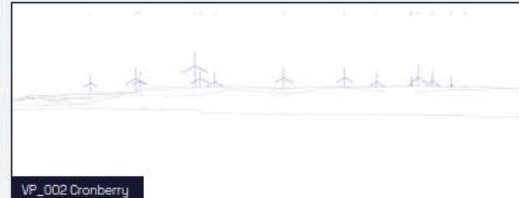
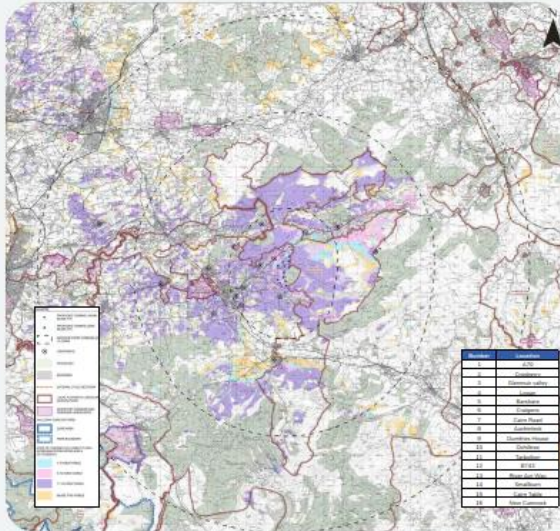


Wireline Viewpoints

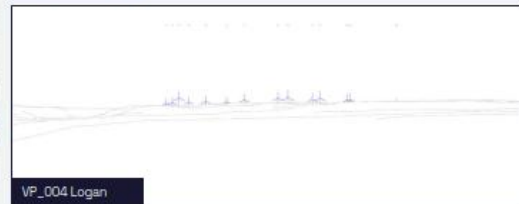
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VP_002 Cranberry

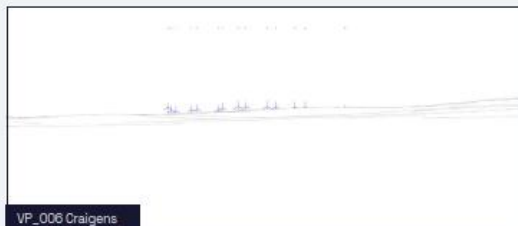


VP_004 Logan

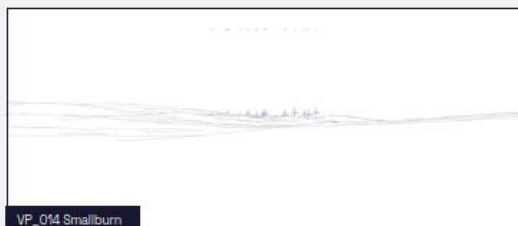
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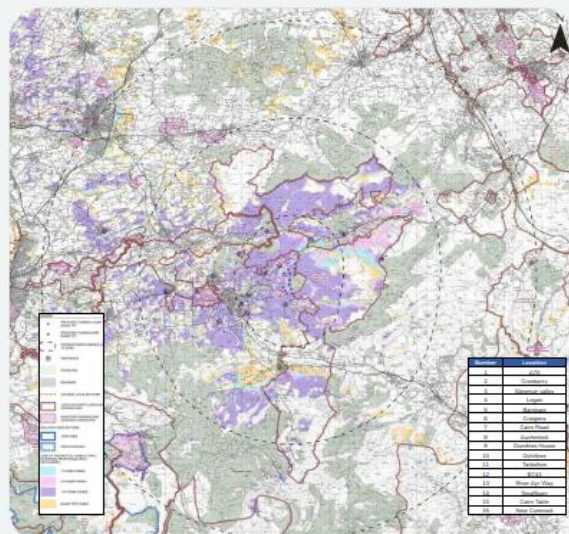
Wireline Viewpoints



VP_006 Craigs



VP_014 Smallburn



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Dalfad Wind Farm Public Exhibition

Site Regeneration

A New Green Vision for an Industrial Past.

Decades of opencast mining in the area, with limited restoration, have left in places a damaged landscape with limited greenery, trees or wildlife.

The Dalfad Wind Farm will provide further restoration to the former Dalfad and Duncanziemere Opencast Mines, building on the positive regeneration works of Brockwell Energy's successful North Kyle project where significant restoration improvement has been delivered to mine sites in the former Chalmers surface coal mining complex.

Community support is key to the success of any development, and we recognise that the Dalfad Wind Farm should bring meaningful, long-lasting benefits to the local area and local communities.

Brockwell and the Dalfad Wind farm project will deliver, in collaboration with the 9 Community Council Group (9CCG):

- Further land regeneration and beautification;
- Further road, walking and cycling access;
- Significant funding for further enhancements.

We are also interested in your ideas for how the Dalfad Wind Farm can benefit and enhance your area - **PLEASE LET US KNOW!**



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Board: 7 of 10



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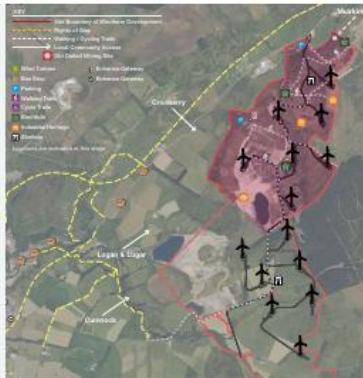
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Future Concepts

Dalfad Wind Farm
Public Exhibition



Transforming a Former
Opencast Site into a
Landmark for Nature,
Renewable Energy and
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Board: 9 of 10



Dalfad Wind Farm
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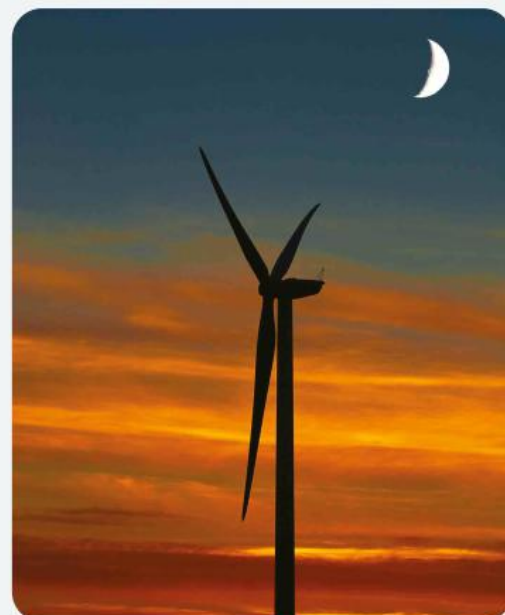
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Making Sustainability Happen