



**Beaufort Wind Limited**

# Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering

Pre-application Consultation (PAC) Report

663547



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Beaufort Wind Limited  
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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Overview

1.1.1 This Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) report has been prepared in support of a Planning Application by Beaufort Wind Limited ('the Applicant') for a wind farm development of up to 7 turbines of up to 149.9 m to tip (the "Proposed Development") and associated infrastructure, replacing the existing 14 operational turbines which comprise Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm.

1.1.2 This PAC report outlines the consultation process undertaken by the Applicant in relation to the submission of a major planning application under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended) ('the Planning Act') for consent of the 'Proposed Development'.

This PAC report identifies the relevant national and local policy as well as the approach that the Applicant has taken to inform and consult with the local community and other stakeholders throughout the project timeline.

1.1.1 The PAC report has been written in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 and in accordance with Circular 3/2022 Development Management Procedures. It covers the consultation required under a Major Application to Argyll and Bute Council (A&BC) and includes details of:

- Those who have been consulted;
- The statutory PAC and A&BC requirements and how these have been complied with;
- Evidence of the PAC process and how it has been undertaken;
- Details of feedback from consultees including how the Applicant has responded to the feedback and incorporated this into the Proposed Development; and
- Evidence of the steps the Applicant has taken to provide the opportunity for comments directly to the Council pre- and post- Application submission.

1.1.2 This report has been prepared by RSK Environment Ltd (RSK), an experienced environmental consultancy, who have also been appointed as lead consultant to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and related assessments to accompany a Town and Country Planning Application to A&BC.

1.1.3 RSK is a fully integrated, environmental, health, safety and engineering consultancy with extensive experience of providing environmental, health, safety and engineering services to the renewable energy onshore sector.

## 1.2 The Proposal

1.2.1 Beaufort Wind Limited ('the Applicant') is proposing to submit an application for consent under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act for a wind farm development of up to 7 turbines of up to 149.9 m to tip (the "Proposed Development") and associated infrastructure,



replacing the existing 14 operational turbines of 54.1 m to tip. The application site is located on the undulating uplands around Carn Gaibhre to the east of Beinn Ghlas summit on the Barguilean Estate near Taynuilt in the A&BC local authority area.

- 1.2.2 The Proposed Development is for a renewable energy development that comprises a generating station incorporating up to 7 onshore wind turbines of up to 149.9 m to tip with associated infrastructure with a generating capacity of between 30 - 40 MW<sup>1</sup>. A number of ecological and ornithological mitigation and enhancement measures are proposed as part of an Outline Biodiversity Enhancement and Habitat Management Plan (OBE-HMP). The OBE-HMP has been submitted as a Technical Appendix to Chapter 6: Ecology and includes provisions for the protection, maintenance, restoration and creation of habitats.
- 1.2.3 The Proposed Development is categorised as a 'Major' application under the Town and Country Planning (Hierarchy of Developments) (Scotland) Regulations 2009 as the Proposed Development will exceed an installed generating capacity of 20 megawatts (MW).

### 1.3 The Applicant

- 1.3.1 The Applicant is the owner of the existing Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nadara Limited (hereafter referred to as Nadara). Nadara is one of the largest European independent renewable power producers and was formed by the coming together of Ventient Energy and Renantis in January 2024. Nadara designs, builds and manages power plants from renewable energy sources, with an installed capacity of more than 4.2 Gigawatts (GW) across 200 plants globally. Nadara companies have been operating in the UK since 2002 with offices in Inverness, Edinburgh and London and operates 45 onshore wind farms (>1.1 GW) in the UK.

### 1.4 Planning History

- 1.4.1 The relevant applications associated with Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm have been outlined below:
- The main/original application for development of a wind farm consisting of 14 turbines and associated infrastructure at Beinn Ghlas (ref. 97/00719/DET) was made to A&BC by National Wind Power Limited in May 1997. The application was granted consent in August 1998 with 37 planning conditions attached to the consent;
  - An application for creation of a borrow pit for the provision of rock aggregate for the Beinn Ghlas wind turbine development access road and subsequent restoration of a borrow pit was submitted to A&BC in July 1998 and approved in October 1998;
  - An application to vary condition 2 relative to planning permission (ref: 97/00719/DET) to allow Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm to operate for an additional 10 years to allow the development to operate to 21 August 2033 was submitted by Beaufort Wind Ltd in April 2021. The life extension application (ref: 21/00870/PP) was granted consent in June 2022;
  - A Section 36 application was progressed in relation to Beinn Ghlas Repowering which resulted in a request for a scoping opinion being submitted to Scottish Ministers in July 2022 (scoping opinion received in May 2023). Following further site

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<sup>1</sup> A figure of 33.6 MW which assumes a wind turbine of 4.8 MW has been used for relevant calculations.

design work and consideration of ornithology mitigation, a decision was made to reduce the scale of the proposed Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering project from the 12 turbines presented at public exhibitions held in January 2023 to 7 wind turbines at up to 149.9 m to tip. This change brought the size of the Proposed Development below 50 MW requiring any subsequent planning application to be submitted under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

## **1.5 Repowering Explained**

- 1.5.1 Repowering is the process to replace older first-generation wind turbines with more powerful models that use the latest technology and are capable of producing significantly more electricity, more efficiently.
- 1.5.2 With regards to the Proposed Development, the existing Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm would be repowered through dismantling the current turbines and installing fewer turbines to generate more power. The key benefit of this approach is that taller and more powerful turbines require significantly fewer turbines to generate significantly more power.
- 1.5.3 In addition, repowering existing schemes provides the opportunity to maximise land use through ecosystem enhancement and restoration (e.g. forestry/peatland), re-using existing infrastructure where possible and increasing the economic benefits afforded to local communities.

## 2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

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### 2.1 Primary Legislation

- 2.1.1 The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended by the Planning (Scotland) Act 2006 requires all applicants intending to submit a planning application for a national or major development with a capacity of over 20 MW, to undertake public consultation prior to submitting the planning application.
- 2.1.2 For a Major development, the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 (Part 2, 7(1)) state that consultation should be undertaken with community councils whose area is within or adjoining the land where the Proposed Development would be located.
- 2.1.3 The prospective applicant is required to hold a minimum of two public events where members of the public may make comments to the prospective applicant on the Proposed Development; and details of this event are to be advertised in a local newspaper at least seven days prior to the event.

#### **Best Practice Guidance**

- 2.1.4 Best practice guidance on community engagement is provided in Planning Advice Note 3/2010 Community Engagement, which details 10 National Standards for Community Engagement that can be used to plan, monitor and evaluate the consultation process:
  - Standard 1: Involvement: identify and involve the people and organisations who have an interest in the focus of the engagement;
  - Standard 2: Support: identify and overcome any barriers to involvement;
  - Standard 3: Planning: gather evidence of need and resources to agree purpose, scope and actions;
  - Standard 4: Methods: agree and use methods of engagement that are fit for purpose;
  - Standard 5: Working together: agree and use clear procedures that enable participants to work together effectively and efficiently;
  - Standard 6: Sharing information: ensure necessary information is communicated between the participants;
  - Standard 7: Working with others: work effectively with others with an interest;
  - Standard 8: Improvement: develop the skills, knowledge and confidence of the participants;
  - Standard 9: Feedback: feed results back to the wider community and agencies affected; and
  - Standard 10: Monitoring and evaluation: monitor and evaluate whether engagement achieves its purpose and meets the national standards for community engagement.

## 3 CONSULTATION PROCESS

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### 3.1 Consultation

- 3.1.1 This section of the report outlines the process of consultation undertaken by the Applicant as part of the PAC process while the Proposed Development was progressing as a Section 36 application and more latterly as the Proposed Development changed to a TCPA application.

### 3.2 Aims and Objectives of Consultation

- 3.2.1 The aim of the consultation process is to communicate design proposals directly and enable stakeholders and members of the community, to engage in the planning process prior to the submission of any formal planning application.

### 3.3 Pre-Application Notification

- 3.3.1 A pre-application meeting was held with the Scottish Government's ECU in March 2022, where the Applicant introduced the Proposed Development and discussed the likely project programme and public consultation approach. The ECU were informed via email at key milestones of project progress.

### 3.4 EIA Scoping

- 3.4.1 In July 2022, the Applicant submitted a Scoping Report to the ECU as part of a request for a Scoping Opinion under Regulation 12 of The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017. The Scoping process involved a review of available environmental baseline information, preliminary factor-specific studies and appraisals, the relevant potential impacts and an overview of the proposed method of assessment for each. Where relevant, the technical areas were assessed in the context of industry guidance, best practice, and likely design of the Proposed Development.
- 3.4.2 Following receipt of the Scoping Request, the ECU undertook consultation with statutory and non-statutory agencies and other environmental bodies with knowledge of the Proposed Development site. The following bodies provided responses:
- Aberdeen International Airport
  - Argyll & Bute Council (A&BC)
    - Landscape & Visual
    - Policy Considerations
    - Socio-economics, Land use and Tourism
    - Aviation and Radar
    - Telecommunications and electronic interference
    - Shadow Flicker
    - Climate Change
    - Population and Human Health

- Major Accidents and/or Disaster
- Arqiva
- British Telecommunications plc
- Defence Infrastructure Organisation
- Edinburgh Airport
- Fisheries Management Scotland
- Glasgow Airport
- Glasgow Prestwick Airport
- Highlands and Islands Airports Limited
- Historic Environment Scotland (HES)
- Joint Radio Company
- Marine Scotland Science Mountaineering Scotland
- NATS Safeguarding
- NatureScot
- Office for Nuclear Regulation
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency
- ScotWays
- Telefonica
- Transport Scotland
- Vodafone

3.4.3 No responses were received from the following consultees:

- Argyll DSFB
- Argyll & Bute Council (A&BC)
  - Ecology and Ornithology (A&BC Local Biodiversity Officer)
  - Hydrology, Geology and Hydrogeology (Flood Prevention Officer)
  - Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
  - Traffic and Transport
  - Noise and Vibration
  - Dust & Air Quality (Environmental Health Officer)
- Argyll Fisheries Trust
- Atkins
- British Horse Society
- Civil Aviation Authority – Airspace
- Crown Estate Scotland
- John Muir Trust
- MBNL
- Oban Airport
- RSPB Scotland
- Scottish Forestry
- Scottish Wild Land Group

- Scottish Wildlife Trust
- Visit Scotland
- West of Scotland Archaeology Service

3.4.4 A Scoping Opinion was issued by the ECU on 07 October 2022 with an addendum containing the scoping response from Argyll and Bute Council on 31 May 2023.

### 3.5 Stakeholder Liaison

3.5.1 Consultation with statutory consultees and other organisations has been undertaken throughout the project (**between 2022 to 2025**) to obtain environmental information, to discuss design development, agree the scope of individual environmental assessments and the adopted methods of assessment, and to develop appropriate environmental mitigation measures. In addition to the formal Scoping process, discussion was undertaken with relevant consultees, interested parties and landowners during the design development of the Proposed Development and the EIA process. EIA topic-specific consultations are summarised in each chapter of the EIA Report where relevant.

### 3.6 Gatecheck

3.6.1 The scope of the individual assessments has been reviewed regularly throughout the EIA process to take account of new published guidance and/or assessment methodologies, stakeholder feedback, new environmental information and ongoing scheme design changes.

3.6.2 As part of the S36 process, RSK prepared and submitted a Gatecheck Report for the Proposed Development to the ECU on the 29<sup>th</sup> January 2024.

3.6.3 The Gatecheck Report described the design evolution of the Proposed Development since the Scoping stage including, where relevant, changes that have been made in response to consultation and community engagement. The document also set out the scope of the EIA.

3.6.4 The Gatecheck Report was issued to the same consultees as EIA Scoping. Responses to the Gatecheck Report were received from the following stakeholders:

- Historic Environment Scotland (HES)
- Naturescot
- Scottish Environment Protection agency (SEPA)

3.6.5 The feedback received has been addressed and incorporated in the EIA Report where relevant.

### 3.7 Proposal of Application Notice

3.7.1 When the application changed from a Section 36 Application to a TCPA application, a Proposal of Application Notice (PAN) was submitted to A&BC on 25 March 2025, providing notification of the intention to submit a planning application for the Proposed Development and outlining the pre-application consultation to be undertaken. A copy of the PAN is provided in **Appendix A**.

3.7.2 The PAN detailed:

- Public exhibitions (four in-person events);
- Implementation of a dedicated project webpage;
- Local newspaper adverts advertising the application and inviting the public to the exhibitions;
- Postcard mailed to local residents within 10 km radius of the Proposed Development two weeks prior to the public exhibition and providing details of how to find out further information, including project contact details and an invitation to the public exhibitions;
- Plans to keep the landowner, agricultural tenants, properties within 2 km of the Proposed Development, individuals who completed comment forms at the January 2023 public events and parties who have previously been in touch with the Project team to raise queries / provide comments informed about the project and be provided with contact details which can be used to raise queries.
- Consultation with Community Councils, Ward Councillors and key stakeholders.

3.7.3 The scope of consultation promoted early and open discussions between the Applicant and the local communities to allow them to be informed about the Proposed Development and to be given an opportunity to contribute their views before the formal submission of the planning application.

## 4 PUBLIC CONSULTATION APPROACH

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### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The Applicant has undertaken a multifaceted public consultation approach to introduce the project and encourage engagement with the wider public, local councillors, MSPs, MPs and other interested parties.
- 4.1.2 The aims of the consultation and engagement process were:
- Notification – Establish and engage with key stakeholders throughout the process;
  - Information – To raise awareness of the Proposed Development and ensure all materials relating to the proposal were readily available and accessible;
  - Consultation – To provide opportunities for local communities, stakeholders and other interested parties to engage with the project team, seek further information, and to provide their own inputs relating to the Proposed Development; and
  - Inclusivity – To ensure consultation and engagement process is inclusive and accessible.
- 4.1.3 Public consultation was held at key stages in the development process to inform the general public and other interested parties of emerging and final proposals and baseline environmental conditions and potential impacts, and to elicit comment and feedback on the Proposed Development.
- 4.1.4 Overall, the Applicant undertook the following consultation activities:
- Issued Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) document to local community councils, ward councillors, MPs, MSP and to residents within 2 km in July 2022;
  - Hosted first round of public consultation events in January 2023;
  - Hosted second round of public consultation events in April 2025;
  - Hosted third round of public consultation events in June 2025;
  - The events were publicised in various ways including:
    - Adverts in the Oban Times and Argyllshire Advertiser during the 2 weeks prior to the exhibitions taking place to give advance notice and advise that all the information would be available on the website.
    - Invitations sent out by Royal Mail to homes and businesses within approximately 5 km (2023 exhibitions) and 10 km (2025 exhibitions) of the Proposed Development.
    - E-mails to community councils, ward councillors, MP, MSP and other parties who had previously contacted the Applicant regarding the Proposed Development.
  - Provided feedback in response to queries from members of the local community raised at the public exhibitions;
  - In May 2023, the Applicant provided a summary of the feedback from the January 2023 exhibitions to Community Councils, interested residents and elected representatives and all members of the public that submitted comments and a copy of the summary was also uploaded to Nadara's (project developers) website;



- Provided project updates to relevant landowners and tenant farmers as the project progressed;
- Provided open access to information about the project and feedback channels through a dedicated project website<sup>[1]</sup> alongside contact details for the Repowering Project Manager and since June 2024, the Nadara Community Relations Manager; and
- Issued project update to local community councils, ward councillors, MP, MSP and residents within 2 km and parties having previously registered an interest in the project in February 2025

## 4.2 Public consultation events

- 4.2.1 To address consultation aims, the Applicant determined that in-person public exhibition events should be held as the most appropriate method of informing local residents of the Proposed Development and inviting feedback from as many people as possible as part of the pre-application process. The Applicant also ensured that all of the information presented at the in-person public exhibitions was made available on the project website which is freely and publicly accessible and enabled viewers to read through information at their own pace.
- 4.2.2 Public consultation events were held in easily accessible venues nearby to the Proposed Development site and local residential areas. Additionally, public events were held across seven days and at different daily times, in order to maximise inclusivity for people planning to attend around personal circumstances.
- 4.2.3 The Applicant hosted three rounds of public consultation events. The first round of events were held in January 2023, the second round of events in April 2025 and the third round of events in June 2025.
- 4.2.4 In all cases the events were advertised in the following ways:
- Adverts in the local press (both physical and digital), namely the Oban Times and Argyllshire advertiser, with the notice appearing between 1 and 2 weeks prior to the event;
  - Posters displayed in local community amenities (e.g., local shops) and at public exhibition venues where possible;
  - A postcard/Leaflet invitation distributed to all households and businesses within a 5 km radius for 2023 events and 10 km for 2025 events; and
  - An email invitation and information about the project was sent to local MSP's, MP's, ward councillors, and community councils to invite them, to public exhibitions. The Applicant sent these invitations on the 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2022 for the first round of exhibitions; on the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2025 for the second round of public events and on 27<sup>th</sup> May 2025 for the third round of public events.

### Round 1 – January 2023

Two in-person consultation events were held in January 2023. The location of each event was selected to give residents in the areas surrounding the Site an opportunity to find out more about the Proposed Development and provide feedback to the Project team.

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[1] Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm website: <https://www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk/>

The events took place in:

- Taynuilt Village Hall, Taynuilt: 25th January 2023, 2pm – 7:30pm.
- North Connel Hall, Oban: 26th January 2023, 2pm – 7:30pm.

The consultation events included a number of A1 information boards which outlined the project location, the development and EIA process and the environmental surveys being conducted. The information boards also included a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), several key viewpoints, and outlined the next steps of the development process. In total, the exhibition comprised 21 information boards comprising text and figures, which were also made available on the 25<sup>th</sup> of January 2023 via the project website.

The public consultation events also provided interactive software to allow interested parties to look at wirelines from selected viewpoints as well as a number of A1 print outs of photomontages and comparative wirelines. Attendees at the events could leave comments directly with the exhibition team or via a feedback form, which was also made available online. A deadline of 28<sup>th</sup> of February 2023 was set to provide feedback and comments on the consultations, allowing residents and organisations time to respond following the exhibition events.

The Applicant provided a summary of the feedback from the 1<sup>st</sup> round of exhibitions to the Community Councils, interested residents and elected representatives in May 2023 as well as uploading a copy to the project website.

Newspaper adverts, consultation materials, feedback forms, frequently asked questions (FAQ) sheets and event photos are provided in **Appendices B to F**.

## **Round 2 – April 2025**

- 4.2.5 The second round of exhibitions was held between the 22 and 24 April 2025. The purpose of these exhibitions was to consult the public on the Proposed Development during preparation of the Town and Country Planning application.
- 4.2.6 The exhibitionss took place in:
- Portsonachan Village Hall, Portsonachan, by Dalmally: 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2025, 4pm – 7pm.
  - North Connel Hall, North Connel: 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2025: 10am – 1pm.
  - Taynuilt Village Hall, Taynuilt: 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2025, 4pm – 7pm.
  - Kilmore Village Hall, Kilmore: 24<sup>th</sup> April 2025, 10am – 1pm.
- 4.2.7 These events provided the local community with an update on changes to the Proposed Development proposals and how the Applicant took account of views raised during the pre-application consultation process. Members of the public were given a chance to comment on changes to proposals, before the application was finalised.
- 4.2.8 Project information was displayed on pop-up boards and online alongside photomontages of the Proposed Development. This included the project location, description of the proposals, viewshed maps, visualisations from several key viewpoints, project background, the EIA and planning process, and the potential benefits of the Proposed Development. The exhibition information boards presented at the second exhibition are shown in **Appendix C**. Attendees were also given the opportunity to observe how the Proposed Development turbines would

appear from any specific point in the surrounding area, through location-specific wireline visualisation created through Resoft software.

- 4.2.9 Staff from the Applicant and RSK's project team were in attendance to enable discussion with members of the public.
- 4.2.10 Newspaper adverts, consultation materials, feedback forms, frequently asked questions (FAQ) sheets and event photos are provided in **Appendices B to E**.

### **Round 3 – June 2025**

- 4.2.11 The third round of exhibitions was held on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> June 2025. The purpose of the exhibitions was to provide a further opportunity to find out about the Proposed Development and receive Nadara's feedback on the points raised at the April 2025 public exhibitions.
- 4.2.12 The events took place in:
  - North Connel Hall, North Connel: 10<sup>th</sup> June 2025, 4pm – 7pm.
  - Taynuilt Village Hall, Taynuilt: 11<sup>th</sup> June 2025 4pm – 7pm.
- 4.2.13 Project information was displayed on A1 boards and online alongside photomontages of the Proposed Development. The content of these boards was identical to that provided at the April 2025 exhibitions, with the exception of 3 boards which were updated to reflect the changes which had been undertaken since the April 2025 exhibition. The exhibition information boards presented at this exhibition are shown in **Appendix C**. Attendees were also given the opportunity to observe how the Proposed Development turbines would appear from any specific point in the surrounding area, through location-specific wireline visualisation created through Resoft software.
- 4.2.14 Staff from the Applicant and RSK's project team were in attendance for discussion with members of the public.
- 4.2.15 Newspaper adverts, consultation materials, example feedback forms, frequently asked questions (FAQ) sheets and event photos are provided in **Appendices B to E**.

## **4.3 Additional engagement**

### **Project website**

- 4.3.1 The dedicated project website<sup>2</sup> went live in January 2022 and project email address<sup>3</sup> went live in December 2022. As well as project information, the website also provides an opportunity for stakeholders or interested parties to leave feedback, questions and comments for the Project team, as well as displaying all application and consultation documents for public view. Following the merger of Renantis and Ventient Energy to form Nadara, the email address was replaced with a Nadara project email address<sup>4</sup> in November 2024. During this time, a suppliers registration form was added to the website to give local businesses the opportunity to register if they would like to be kept informed of any opportunities during the development, construction and operational phases of the repowered Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm or the decommissioning phase of the existing wind farm.

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<sup>2</sup> Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm website. Available at : <https://www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk/>

<sup>3</sup> Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm mailbox: [windfarms@Ventientenergy.com](mailto:windfarms@Ventientenergy.com)

<sup>4</sup> Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm mailbox: [erin.murchie@nadara.com](mailto:erin.murchie@nadara.com)

## 4.4 Consultation Responses – January 2023

- 4.4.1 A total of at least 57 people attended the first round of public consultation events. Feedback could be provided in-person or via email correspondence, online feedback forms, and through the post. Residents of the local community had several questions/comments and provided a mixture of Positive, Negative, and Neutral feedback regarding the Proposed Development.
- 4.4.2 In summary, all returned feedback forms were from the local area and the majority of feedback forms (11/13 forms) confirmed that they were supportive of onshore wind, with one individual remaining neutral, and another attendee not providing an answer.
- 4.4.3 Just over three quarters (10/13) of returned feedback forms stated support for the Proposed Development, with the remaining feedback forms being neutral (2/13 forms) or not answered (1/13 forms).
- 4.4.4 Feedback along with the Applicants response is summarised in **Table 5.1** below and focused on the following themes, in no particular order of significance:
- Community Benefits
  - Ecology and Ornithology.
  - Landscape and Visual Impacts
  - Noise Impacts
  - Recreation Activities
  - Road infrastructure and traffic

**Table 4.1: Summary of Public Consultation Feedback from events held in January 2023**

Feedback Theme	Description	Applicant Response
<b>Community Benefits Distribution</b>	Several attendees made it evident that they thought the community benefits should be distributed more widely across local communities.	Based on the current wind farm layout, it is envisaged the community benefit fund would be distributed across a wider geographical area than is the case with the current operational wind farm.
<b>Ecology and Ornithology</b>	An attendee voiced their concern about the increased size of turbines endangering larger bird species.	The impact of the Proposed Development on birds was addressed through multiple surveys investigating: “•Disturbance and/or displacement from supporting habitats during construction works. •Loss/degradation of habitats through construction works, permanent structures and access tracks. •Displacement from and disturbance to foraging, nesting, roosting habitat from the operational Development. •Mortality from collision with wind turbine blades; and

Feedback Theme	Description	Applicant Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The potential for cumulative effects arising from the combined effects of other existing and proposed developments within the wider area affecting the same bird populations.”</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape and Visual impacts</b>	Attendees concerned that visual impacts would be greater in Bonawe/Ardchattan areas and as such, community benefits distribution should account for this.	<p>Ardchattan Priory s included as a proposed viewpoint location for the Landscape and Visual Impact assessment (see Table 5.1 in the scoping report).</p> <p>Nadara are looking at how the community fund will be distributed but will need to see the outcome of the planning application before any final decisions are made.</p>
<b>Noise Impacts</b>	A resident expressed concern about the potential of increased noise impacts.	<p>Feedback was provided to this resident to allay any concerns.</p> <p>Given that the proposed turbines are over 1.5 km from the nearest noise-sensitive properties, it was advised that levels would be likely to remain below the 35 dB threshold, as is the case with the existing Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm. On this basis, no background noise survey was considered to be required.</p>
<b>Recreational activities</b>	An attendee was interested to understand what potential impacts there would be for dog walkers, runners, cyclists and other people using the area for recreational activities during the construction phase.	<p>During construction, public access to certain areas would be limited and/or prohibited in the interest of public safety.</p> <p>However, wherever possible, any impacts on public access would be minimised and upon project completion, public access would resume, with the added potential benefit of new and upgraded tracks in certain areas. Once the repowered wind farm is operational, impacts relating to traffic and transport would be minimal.</p>
<b>Road infrastructure and traffic</b>	One party expressed concern regarding potential impacts on road infrastructure (A82 and A85).	It is proposed that access to the site for construction traffic and turbine deliveries would be taken directly off the A85 via Fearnoch Forest. There will be a need for upgraded and some new access tracks however the existing network of access tracks would be used where practicable.

Feedback Theme	Description	Applicant Response
		Prior to construction, a Traffic Management Plan would be compiled and agreed with the relevant authorities. This would include specific mitigation measures including for delivery of abnormal loads such as timing of deliveries outside peak flow hours, and police escorts where necessary.

## 4.5 Consultation Responses – April 2025

- 4.5.1 A total of at least 67 people attended the second round of public consultation events. Feedback could be provided in-person or via email correspondence, online feedback forms, and through the post. Residents of the local community had several questions/comments and provided a mixture of Positive, Negative, and Neutral feedback regarding the Proposed Development.
- 4.5.2 In summary, the majority of returned feedback forms were from individuals who lived close to Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm or had business interests/work near Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm (21/24), and conveyed their support of onshore wind (16/24), whilst two feedback forms were not supportive of onshore wind. In addition, four feedback forms recorded a neutral stance, one feedback form recorded don't know, and another not providing an answer.
- 4.5.3 Overall, just over half (13/24) of returned feedback forms received conveyed their support for the Proposed Development, with 4 feedback forms not supportive of the Proposed Development. The remaining contributions were either neutral (5/24 forms), don't know (1/24 forms) or not answered (1/24 forms).
- 4.5.4 The Applicant provided a response to the feedback received on an exhibition board at the June 2025 public exhibitions. The response was also shared on the project website. The Applicant's response is set out under the headings below:

### Further changes to site layout

- 4.5.5 Significant changes have already been made to the proposed site layout including a reduction in the number of proposed turbines from 12 as presented at the public exhibitions in January 2023 to the final proposed layout of 7 turbines. In order to avoid various site constraints and ensure an economically viable project, it is not possible to make further changes to the site layout.

### Visual impact

- 4.5.6 The site design work has included careful consideration of visual impacts and the proposed site layout, which has in part contributed to the reduction from 18 turbines at up to 180 m to tip to 7 turbines at up to 149.9 m to tip. Whilst the proposed turbines are taller than the current operational turbines, the overall number of proposed turbines would reduce from 14 to 7 whilst the estimated total power output of the wind farm would increase from 8.4 MW to around 33.6 MW.

### **Viewpoint selection, wirelines and photomontages**

- 4.5.7 The viewpoints selected for assessment in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) have been selected, in line with guidance, to represent a range of views and viewer types and were agreed with consultees during EIA Scoping.
- 4.5.8 Some of the viewpoints are intended to be representative of the visual experience in a general location whereas others illustrate the view from a specific or important vantage point. Whether visualisations will be presented as wirelines or photomontages changes depending on the viewpoint and what has been agreed in order to provide a proportionate and robust assessment for consultees and the planning authority to consider and reach an informed decision. A selection of these viewpoints have been presented as photomontages at the public exhibitions and the full set of viewpoints will be included in the EIA submitted with the repowering planning application.
- 4.5.9 At each of the public exhibitions including today, software has been available to generate a wireline from locations of specific interest to exhibition visitors.
- 4.5.10 The visualisations presented at the public exhibitions are technically accurate. The accompanying text includes a caveat noting that the EIA will include visualisations produced in line with relevant guidance and this simply refers to the printed size and scale of the display sheets, which is different to those of the exhibition boards. This reflects the different nature of displaying information on public exhibition boards, which are designed to be viewed in a consultation event, rather than in application submission documents, which are designed to be viewed printed on the table in front of the viewer, or on a computer screen.

### **Impact of construction on road network and public access**

- 4.5.11 Access to the site for abnormal loads is expected to be from Corpach Harbour near Fort William, with traffic using the A830 Caol-Malaig road, A82(T) to Tyndrum and then A85(T) to the site via a forestry track through Fearnoch Forest. Post-consent, the Applicant will provide an Abnormal Load Transport Management Plan, which will include measures and a schedule for abnormal load movements so as to minimise disruption to the local community, which could include night-time movements. The Applicant will provide construction updates to residents within an agreed distance of the site.
- 4.5.12 During construction, public access to certain areas would be limited and/or prohibited in the interest of public safety. However, wherever possible, any impacts on public access would be minimized and upon project completion, public access would resume. Once the repowered wind farm is operational, impacts relating to traffic and transport would be minimal.

### **Ornithology**

- 4.5.13 A comprehensive programme of ornithology surveys has been completed, the results of which have influenced the final proposed site design and mitigation measures. The EIA will include a collision risk assessment for those bird species which are potentially vulnerable to collision with turbines.

#### **Direct source of electricity/discounted electricity/community ownership**

- 4.5.14 Nadara are not an electricity supplier and do not have the ability to sell electricity therefore it would not be possible to provide a direct source of electricity to local communities.
- 4.5.15 Nadara will explore the potential to provide local residents with electricity payment support through the Community Benefit Fund. Ultimately, the decision will need to be made through further engagement and discussion with community councils and other relevant stakeholders.
- 4.5.16 A shared/community ownership scheme has not been proposed as such a scheme is not currently considered to be a feasible option due to the scale of the Proposed Development. However, should planning consent be granted, Nadara will review the feasibility of shared/community ownership.

#### **Grid connection**

- 4.5.17 The proposed point of connection to the grid is Taynuilt substation. There are no current plans to install overhead lines as part of the grid connection for the Proposed Development however this is subject to the final route design which is undertaken by the Distribution Network Operator (DNO).

#### **Community benefit fund**

- 4.5.18 Nadara acknowledges the requests for the fund to be available over a wider geographical area and are looking at how the fund will be distributed noting the feedback which has been provided to date.
- 4.5.19 Nadara will need to see the outcome of the planning application before any final decisions are made however in the meantime, welcome further feedback from local communities and stakeholders on the fund, its distribution and projects which could potentially benefit.

#### **Why is a battery energy storage scheme not included in the Proposed Development?**

- 4.5.20 A battery energy storage system has not been proposed as part of the Proposed Development for project programme related reasons.

#### **Additional Feedback**

- 4.5.21 In addition to this response, the Applicant also provided feedback directly to individual parties in respect of matters raised on the April 2025 feedback forms including regarding potential impacts on a private water supply, ornithological mortality risk associated with power lines and the reason why turbine locations cannot be change further.

## **4.6 Consultation Responses – June 2025**

- 4.6.1 A total of at least 24 people attended the third round of public consultation events. Feedback could be provided in-person or via email correspondence, online feedback forms, and through the post. Residents of the local community had several questions/comments and



provided a mixture of Positive, Negative, and Neutral feedback regarding the Proposed Development.

- 4.6.2 In summary, three quarters of returned feedback forms were from individuals who lived close to Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm or had business interests/work near Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm and all feedback forms (4/4 forms) conveyed their support of onshore wind.
- 4.6.3 Overall, all (4/4 forms) of the returned feedback forms conveyed their support for the Proposed Development.
- 4.6.4 Feedback along with the Applicants response is summarised in **Table 5.3** below and focused on the following themes, in no particular order of significance:
- Appropriate siting of onshore wind developments;
  - Recreation and public access
  - Repowering wind farms; and
  - Community benefit funding.
- 4.6.5 The feedback received from the exhibition held in June 2025 is summarised in **Table 4.3** below and will be acknowledged in a response from the Applicant to be issued in parallel with the submission of the planning application.

**Table 4.2 Summary of Public Consultation Feedback from events held in June 2025**

Feedback Theme	Description
Appropriate Siting of Onshore Wind developments	Support onshore wind providing they are suitably sited with regard to wildlife and visual impact, including any other pylons, which this development appears to have been researched fully.
Recreation and Public Access	Concerned about access to Fearnoch Forest (for dog walking) during construction phase.
Repowering Wind Farms	The present structures are in need of modernisation as the technology has advanced, and they need replacing.
Community Benefit Funding	Request to continue providing community benefit funding to Taynuilt Community Council during the development.

### **Overall engagement**

- 4.6.6 Over the four public consultation events, at least 148 members of the public attended and raised a number of issues and comments to the exhibition teams, in the form of direct conversation and via written feedback forms. The Project team received positive, neutral, and negative comments on the plans.

- 4.6.7 Across all public exhibitions, 41 feedback forms were received. When asked 'Do you support the proposed Beinn Ghlas Wind Farms Proposal', approximately 66 % outlined support. 27 were positive, 4 were opposed, 7 were neutral, 1 didn't know and 2 not providing a response.

**Applicant response**

- 4.6.8 The Applicant has responded to all email/feedback queries raised throughout the Public Exhibition process (in line with GDPR requirements) and all comments made have been considered as part of the proposed application.

## 5 CONCLUSION

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### 5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 This report demonstrates the scope of consultation undertaken with the community.
- 5.1.2 Throughout the consultation process, the Applicant has proactively sought to engage and consult fully with the local community and stakeholders prior to the submission of a Town and Country Planning application for the Proposed Development.
- 5.1.3 As part of the Outline Circular Decommissioning Strategy (Nadara and Reblade, 2025) developed in partnership with Reblade in alignment with the Scottish Government's Circular Economy, Just Transition and Net Zero ambitions, the Applicant is committed to supporting the creation of circular jobs, skills and educational opportunities that will allow for long term sustainable employment within the local area as well as the wider region.
- 5.1.4 Public consultation events have been hosted at three stages and at four separate venues and at varying times of day to ensure that the maximum number of local stakeholders would be able to attend. The events have been well publicised to ensure awareness they were taking place.
- 5.1.5 Comments raised through consultation have assisted in the progression of the final project design and amendments have been made to the proposals and the assessment where necessary.
- 5.1.6 It can be concluded that the vast majority of attendees who attended the exhibitions are in support the Beinn Ghlas Repowering project.
- 5.1.7 The Applicant would like to take this opportunity to thank all stakeholders and members of the public who took part in the consultation process and helped to shape the Proposed Development.

### 5.2 Next steps

- 5.2.1 The Applicant has submitted its application for consent to repower the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm to the Local Planning Authority in Summer 2025. All stakeholders will be informed of the submission by newspaper advertisements and will have the opportunity to read all documentation either online on or the project website<sup>5</sup>. Physical copies will also be made available at the following locations:

<b>Oban Customer Service Point</b>	<b>Taynuilt Post Office</b>
Municipal Building	Main Street
Albany Street	Taynuilt
Oban	PA35 1JE
PA34 4AW	

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<sup>5</sup> Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm website. Available at : <https://www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk/>

- 5.2.2 Stakeholders will also be provided with information on how representations to the formal application can be made to A&BC.
- 5.2.3 The Applicant will continue to respond to all questions and queries that are received in regard to the Proposed Development and look to continue to build on the constructive dialogue with all stakeholders, with a particular focus on community benefits should the Proposed Development receive consent from A&BC.

## 6 REFERENCES

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Scottish Government (2022), Planning circular 3/2022: development management procedures. Available at : <https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-circular-3-2022-development-management-procedures/>

Scottish Government (2022), Good practice guidance for applications under section 36 and 37 of the Electricity act. Available at : <https://www.gov.scot/publications/good-practice-guidance-applications-under-sections-36-37-electricity-act-1989/>

Scottish Government (2010), Planning Advice Note 3/2010: community engagement. Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-advice-note-3-2010-community-engagement/>

Scottish Government (2021), Coronavirus (COVID-19) : planning guidance on pre-application consultations for public events. Available at : [https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-planning-guidance-on-pre-application-consultations-for-public-events/#:~:text=So%20that%20the%20development%20management,%2DApplication%20Consultation%20\(PAC\).](https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-planning-guidance-on-pre-application-consultations-for-public-events/#:~:text=So%20that%20the%20development%20management,%2DApplication%20Consultation%20(PAC).)

Scottish Government (2017), The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017. Available at : <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/101/contents/made>

# **APPENDIX A – PROPOSAL OF APPLICATION NOTICE**

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This form should be used by prospective applicants to serve notice to both the Planning Authority and other relevant persons/community groups/agencies that 'PAC' is to be undertaken in respect of a prospective planning application.

For Official Use Only

Date Received:

Ref:

## Pre-Application Consultation ('PAC') - Proposal of Application Notice

### Requisite Notice under Section 35B(2) & (5) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997

#### TAKE NOTICE:

- 1) **That pre-application consultation is to be undertaken by:** (insert name and contact details of prospective applicant – see note 1)

Name: Beaufort Wind Limited

Address: Third Floor, 10 Lower Grosvenor Place, London, SW1W 0EN

Telephone: 0131 2431380, E-mail: karl.parker@nadara.com

- 2) **represented in this matter by:** (if applicable, insert name and contact details of agent – see note 2)

Name: Joanna Thornton Project Development and Management Services Ltd

Address: c/o Nadara Ltd, 4th Floor, 12 Blenheim Place, Edinburgh, EH7 5JH

Telephone: 07714 215271, E-mail: joanna@joannathornton.com

- 3) **for a prospective planning application for:** (insert general description of development – see note 3)

Development of up to 7 wind turbines of up to 149.9 m to tip and associated infrastructure on land to the east of Beinn Ghlas summit to the south-west of Taynuilt in Argyll and Bute. The Proposed Development will include works to decommission and restore the existing operational Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm and it is intended that the Proposed Development will make use of some of the existing infrastructure on site.

- 4) **at:** (insert address of prospective development – see note 4)

Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm (grid reference: NM 97835 25895), approximately 5.5 km south-west of Taynuilt and 12 km south-east of Oban)

**as identified on the accompanying scale location plan.** (see note 5)

**Additional Page No. ...1 (copy/delete as required)**

Community Council	Address	Date Notified
Ardchattan	Convenor: John MacTavish (john@jands.scot) Secretary: Michelle Mcewan (ardchattancssec@gmail.com)	25 March 2025
Avich and Kilchrenan	Convenor: Chris Cowley (chriscowley2015@gmail.com) Secretary: Position vacant	25 March 2025
Glenorchy and Innishail	Convenor: Position vacant Secretary: Caroline Sharp (gandiccouncil@gmail.com)	25 March 2025

[illegible]



## SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS TO PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION:

- 5) If you wish to make comments about the prospective development these should be submitted to the prospective applicant at: (insert postal/e-mail address/telephone to which consultation comments should be submitted to the prospective applicant or their representative in this matter – see note 6):

Name: Erin Murchie, Community Relations Manager.....

Address: c/o Nadara Ltd, 4th Floor, Blenheim Place, Edinburgh, EH7 5JH.....

Telephone: 07841 423007....., E-mail: erin.murchie@nadara.com.....

- 6) **no later than:** (insert closing date for receipt of comments to 'PAC' – see note 7)

24th May 2025.....

***Note: PAC is undertaken by prospective applicants in advance of the submission of a formal planning application to Argyll and Bute Council. Comments in respect of a PAC exercise must be submitted to the PROSPECTIVE APPLICANT and should not be submitted to the planning authority at this time. Any correspondence received by Argyll and Bute Council's Planning Services in respect of a PAC exercise will be returned to the sender. Comments submitted to a prospective applicant at this time are not representations to the Planning Authority; in the event that the prospective applicant submits an application for planning permission then there would be an opportunity to make representations on that application following its submission to the Planning Authority.***

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## SUMMARY OF PRE-APPLICATION CONSULTATION TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE PROSPECTIVE APPLICANT:

- 7) Having regard to the requirements of Section 35B(2) of the Act, this notice has been served upon Argyll and Bute Council, Development Management, Major Applications Team, 1A Manse Brae, Lochgilphead, Argyll, PA31 8RD on: (enter date notice served upon planning authority – see note 8)

25 March 2025.....,

from which a minimum of 12 weeks must elapse prior to the submission of a formal application for planning permission.

- 8) Those notified in terms of Regulation 7(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 are: (insert details of relevant Community Council consultation – see note 9 – continue on a separate sheet if necessary)

Community Council	Address	Date Notified
Taynuilt	Convenor: David Sloss (davidsloss10@outlook.com) Secretary: Donna Bannatyne (donnabannatyne@gmail.com)	25 March 2025
Connel	Convenor: Peter S Sinclair (shaun@sinclairplant.co.uk) Secretary: Sara Stephenson (ssteeph13@icloud.com)	25 March 2025

Kilmore & Kilbride	Convenor: Fiona Dickie (musdale@btinternet.com) Secretary: Vivien Barlow (KilmorekilbrideCC@aol.com)	25 March 2025
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- 9) **In addition to the requirements of Regulation 7(1), the following community stakeholders and other community interests have also been served notice:** (insert details of other relevant individuals/property/community organisations/consultees to be notified during 'PAC' – continue on a separate sheet if necessary – see note 10)

Other Community Interests	Address	Date Notified
Councillor Kieron Green	kieron.green@argyll-bute.gov.uk	25 March 2025
Councillor Luna Martin	luna.martin@argyll-bute.gov.uk	25 March 2025
Councillor Julie McKenzie	julie.mckenzie@argyll-bute.gov.uk	25 March 2025
Councillor Andrew Vennard	andrew.vennard@argyll-bute.gov.uk	25 March 2025
Jenni Minto (Constituency MSP)	jenni.minto.msp@parliament.scot	25 March 2025
Brendan O'Hara (Constituency MP)	brendan.ohara.mp@parliament.uk	25 March 2025

- 10) **Having regard to the requirements of Regulation 7(2) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 public events where members of the public may make comments to the prospective applicant/agent as regards the proposed development will be held at:**(insert details of public event location(s)/venue(s) – see note 11)

Public Event	Venue	Time(s) & Date(s)
Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm	Portsonachan Village Hall North Connel Hall	22/04/25 4-7pm 23/04/25 10am-1pm
Repowering Public	Taynuilt Village Hall Kilmore Village Hall	23/04/25 4-7pm 24/04/25 10am-1pm
Exhibitions		

- 11) **the full details of which shall be published a minimum of 7 days in advance in:**  
(insert name of publication local to development site/location of public event(s) – see note 12)

Publication	Date Published
Oban Times	10 April 2025
Argyllshire Advertiser	11 April 2025

- 12) **In addition to the above it is also proposed to undertake the following additional forms and types of consultations:** (insert details of who is to be consulted, form of consultation, date and time consultation will be undertaken – continue on another sheet if necessary - see note 13)

The proposed forthcoming consultation follows the first round of public events in January 2023 where public exhibitions were held at Taynuilt Village Hall and North Connel Hall. The information presented at the April 2025 public exhibitions will also be made published online from 4pm on Tuesday 22nd April at: [www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk](http://www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk)

In addition to the public events in April 2025, the following will be undertaken:

- 1) Postcard with details of the public events will be posted to properties within 10 km radius of the proposed wind turbines two weeks prior to the public exhibitions. The postcard will include contact details which interested parties can use to contact the Project team.
- 2) The landowner, agricultural tenants, properties within 2 km of the Proposed Development, individuals who completed comment forms at the January 2023 public events and parties who have previously been in touch with the Project team to raise queries / provide comments will continue to be kept informed about the project and provided with contact details which can be used to raise queries.
- 3) The ward councillors, MP and MSP will continue to be kept informed about the project.

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### 13) DECLARATION

I hereby certify that I, the prospective applicant/agent, have given correct and complete information and given the requisite notice to all parties listed above in respect of the requirements of S35B of the Act.

**SIGNATURE OF PROSPECTIVE APPLICANT/AGENT:** Joanna Thornton

**PRINT NAME:** Joanna Thornton

**DATED:** 25 March 2025

## Guidance Notes for the Prospective Applicant/Agent:

1. Prospective Applicant: The applicant name as stated on the 'Proposal of Application Notice' must be the same as that which will be stated on any subsequent formal application for planning permission.
2. Agent: If an agent is being used (e.g. a Solicitor or an Architect) all correspondence regarding the submission will be sent to the agent by the Council.
3. Description of the proposed development: Sufficient detail should be provided to enable the Planning Authority to determine the class of the development in respect of the Town and Country Planning (Hierarchy of Developments) (Scotland) Regulations 2009. Such details should also include the proposed use(s) which will comprise, and the scale of the development, e.g. number of residential units proposed; the range or maximum gross floor area of buildings expressed in square metres; the capacity of the facility; and the length of infrastructure projects.
4. Address of the prospective development site: Where available, this should be the full postal address, including postcode; where this is unavailable then a descriptive site address should be provided.
5. The Proposal of Application Notice requires to be accompanied by an OS base plan scaled 1:10000/1:2500/1:1250 (as appropriate to show the site within its locality) identifying the outline of the site at which the development is to be carried out.
6. Contact details for submission of comments to the prospective applicant: the regulations do not prescribe the form which comments must be submitted to 'PAC'; however in completing this notice prospective applicants are advised that the arrangements provided for the submission of comments should be inclusive rather than exclusive of any section of the community. It is also advised that where possible the submission of written/e-mail comments is encouraged as this will not only be of assistance in providing evidence that 'PAC' has been undertaken, but will also restrict the scope for any unintentional misinterpretation of comments.
7. Closing date for submission of 'PAC' comments: The regulations do not prescribe the minimum period which should be allowed from service of the proposal of application notice for submission of comments. Prospective applicants are advised that consultees and the community should be afforded a reasonable time period for the submission of comments to 'PAC', in this respect Argyll and Bute Council would suggest that such a period comprises a minimum of 21 days following the holding of a public event.
8. Date notification served upon the Planning Authority: This is the date that the proposal of application notice is issued to the Planning Authority; the provisions of Section 35B(3) of the Act specify that a minimum period of 12 weeks must elapse between this date and a formal planning application for the development being submitted.
9. Community Councils: The provisions of Regulation 7(1) require the proposal of application notice to be served upon the community council(s) within whose area the proposed development is situated or, which adjoin the development site.

10. Additional Notifications: Prospective applicants should have a meaningful, proportionate engagement with those who can represent communities' views, in order to achieve this they should also seek to identify and serve the proposal of application notice upon other persons, community groups/stakeholders who may be affected by the proposed development – further guidance in this respect is provided in the PAC Process Pack produced by Argyll and Bute Council.
11. Public Event: The provisions of Regulation 7(2) require the prospective applicant to hold at least two public events where members of the public may make comments. It is advised that the location/venue of any such event and the date(s) and time(s) at which it is held is given careful consideration in order to include as large a cross-section of the community as possible; in some cases where the proposed development will affect a number of communities separated by significant distances then it may be necessary to hold a public event in more than one location. The provisions of Regulation 7(3) specify that the public event shall not be held earlier than 7 days after notification of the date and place of the event is published in a notice in a local newspaper.
12. Publication of notice: The provisions of Regulation 7(2) also require the prospective applicant to advertise the proposed development in a local newspaper which circulates in the locality of the proposed development, this notice must contain:
- i) A description of, and location of, the proposed development;
  - ii) Details as to where further information may be obtained concerning the proposed development;
  - iii) The date and place of the public event;
  - iv) A statement explaining how, and by when, persons wishing to make comments to the prospective applicant relating to the proposal may do so; and
  - v) A statement that comments made to the prospective applicant are not representations to the Planning Authority and if the prospective applicant submits an application there will be an opportunity to make representations on that application to the Planning Authority.
- Argyll and Bute Council have provided an advert template within the PAC Process Pack which may be used for this purpose.
13. Additional Consultation: Prospective applicants should use a range of methods and techniques to ensure that they access all sections of the community in question. Ultimately this process will benefit prospective applicants, as without a proper understanding of the context, communities will not be able to provide the sort of informed input that is of most use to prospective applicants when developing proposals. Advice on effective community engagement is contained within the Government's Planning Advice Note 81; the Council's PAC Process Guidance contains other references which may be of use in identifying good practice in community consultation.

### **What happens next**

Within 21 days from receipt of the proposal of application notice the Planning Authority may require that the prospective applicant undertake additional consultation/public events/newspaper advertisement if, having due regard to the scale, nature and likely impact of the proposed development, it considers this necessary. If there is no response to a proposal of application notice by the Planning Authority within 21 days then only the statutory minimum 'PAC' activities will be required although prospective applicants will also be required to fulfil any additional activities specified in the proposal of application notice.

## **APPENDIX B – NEWSPAPER ADVERTS**

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**COURIER**  
PUBLIC NOTICES  
**ADVERTISER**



Thank you and we hope you can take part in our consultation events.



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**Proposed Assignment of a Grazing Share**  
Ewan Neilson is applying to the Crofting Commission for consent to assign the tenancy of the grazing share pertaining to the croft at Brochroy (shares) to Christina Emsley in the Bonawe, Glenorchy and Innishail common grazing of 35 Aldersyde, Taynuilt, Argyll. Written comments from those with a relevant interest (which may be made public) to: Crofting Commission, Leachkin Road, Inverness IV3 8NW, info@crofting.gov.scot within 28 days from the date of this advert.

**Proposed Assignment of a Croft**  
William Neilson is applying to assign the tenancy of the Croft and pertaining grazing share at 2 Bonawe, Glenorchy and Innishail to Christina Emsley of 35 Aldersyde, Taynuilt, Argyll. Written comments from those with a relevant interest (which may be made public) to: Crofting Commission, Great Glen House, Leachkin Road, Inverness IV3 8NW. info@crofting.gov.scot within 28 days of the advert.

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**Argyll and Bute Council**

**PLANNING**

The applications listed below together with the plans and other documents submitted with them may be viewed electronically through Argyll and Bute Council website at [www.argyll-bute.gov.uk](http://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk). Having regard to Schedule 6, Part 3, s10 of the Coronavirus (Scotland) Act 2020, documents are only available to inspect electronically at this time. Customers requiring assistance can contact us by email: [planning.hq@argyll-bute.gov.uk](mailto:planning.hq@argyll-bute.gov.uk) or tel. 01546 605518.

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2013 REGULATION 20(1) ADVERT STATEMENT TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (SCOTLAND) ACT 1997 (AS AMENDED), RELATED PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) (SCOTLAND) ACT 1997**

Ref. No.	Proposal	Site Address
22/02459/PP	Installation of medivac helipad and associated access, gate and windsock	Land 70M North West Of Mull And Iona Community Hospital, Java Road, Craignure, Isle Of Mull
22/02461/PP	Change of use from stables/store to ancillary holiday accommodation (retrospective)	Stables, Rowantree Cottage, Oban, Argyll And Bute, PA34 4QA
22/02118/PP	Change of use of land to form extended residential curtilage	Laurel Bank, North Connell, Oban, Argyll And Bute, PA37 1RW
22/02099/LIB	Alterations to both properties to combine derelict property with existing house to form one dwellinghouse	8 And 9 Port Ramsay, Isle Of Lismore, Oban, PA34 5UN
22/02361/PP	Erection of dwellinghouse and workshop and installation of sewage treatment plant	Land North West Of Creag A Croman, Salen, Isle Of Mull, Argyll And Bute
22/02374/PP	Alterations to form new bi-fold door opening and enlarged bedroom window	4 Charlotte Street, Port Ellen, Isle Of Islay, Argyll And Bute, PA42 7DF
22/01694/PP	Alterations and extension to dwellinghouse to form additional accommodation, installation of air source heat pump, formation of patio, gravel parking area and associated works	36 School Street, Port Ellen, Isle Of Islay, Argyll And Bute, PA42 7DP

Written comments can be submitted online <http://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/find-and-comment-planning-applications> or to Argyll and Bute Council, Development Management, Kilmory Castle, Lochgilphead, Argyll, PA31 8RT within 21 days of this advert. Please quote the reference number in any correspondence. Any letter of representation the Council receives is considered a public document and will be published on our website. Anonymous or marked confidential correspondence will not be considered. A weekly list of all applications can be viewed on the Council's website. Customers are requested to use electronic communication where possible during the coronavirus pandemic as our ability to process postal mail is restricted.

To find out more about living and working in Argyll & Bute visit us at:  
[www.argyll-bute.gov.uk](http://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk)  
Comhairle Earra – Ghàidheal agus Bhòid

**Argyll Bute COUNCIL**

**INVITATION TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON BEINN GHLAS WIND FARM REPOWERING**

**Ventient Energy invite you to face-to-face public exhibitions for the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering Project**

Ventient Energy are bringing forward proposals to repower the existing onshore wind farm of Beinn Ghlas. Situated amongst the hills of the Barguilean estate, near Taynuilt in Argyll, Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm comprises 14 wind turbines with an overall installed capacity of 8.4 Megawatts. Once the current turbines have reached the end of their operational life, Ventient would like to replace the existing wind turbines with modern turbines in order to continue operating a wind farm in this location.

If consented, the project will contribute to helping Argyll and Bute and Scotland achieve Scotland's climate change target of net zero emissions by 2045.


**EXHIBITIONS**  
Taynuilt Village Hall, Taynuilt, PA35 1JH · **Wednesday 25 January 2023, 2pm – 7:30pm**  
North Connell Hall, North Connell, PA37 1QX · **Thursday 26 January 2023, 2pm – 7:30pm**

**ONLINE INFORMATION**  
Comprehensive information about the proposals and a feedback form will also be available via the project website from Wednesday 25 January 2023.  
[www.ventientenergy.com/our-portfolio/beinn-ghlas/](http://www.ventientenergy.com/our-portfolio/beinn-ghlas/)  
The consultation will run until Tuesday 28 February 2023.

For further information please contact Ventient Energy at:  
[windfarms@ventientenergy.com](mailto:windfarms@ventientenergy.com)

Comments should be made to Ventient Energy at this stage. Representations may also be submitted to the planning authority once a full planning application has been submitted.

Thank you and we hope you can take part in our consultation events.



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**2023 MINI CALENDAR**

**www.scottishcalendars.co.uk**



**APPOINTMENT OF GRAZINGS COMMITTEE**  
**NAME OF COMMON GRAZING: Kilchoan**  
A public meeting for the above common grazings will be held for the purpose of appointing a new Grazings Committee.  
Venue: Kilchoan Community Centre  
Date: 30/01/2023  
Time: 7pm  
Signed: R Curtis (Grazings Clerk)  
Date: 09/01/2023

Oban Times  
PUBLIC NOTICES

**SOUTH KILCHATTAN COMMON GRAZING**  
Colonsay  
A meeting of shareholders for the above common grazing will be held for the purpose of electing a new grazings committee at 11am on 17/1/23 at 1 Kilchattan Croft.

[www.highland.gov.uk](http://www.highland.gov.uk)

**The Highland Council**  
Comhairle na Gàidhealtachd

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (SCOTLAND) ACT 1997**  
**PLANNING (LISTED BUILDING AND CONSERVATION AREAS) (SCOTLAND) ACT 1997**

The applications listed below, along with plans and other documents submitted with them, may be examined online at <http://wam.highland.gov.uk>

Written comments should be made to the EPC at the contact details below within the time period indicated from the date of this notice. Anyone making a representation about this proposal should note that their letter or email will be disclosed to any individual or body who requests sight of representations in respect of this proposal.

Reference Number	Development Address	Proposal Description
22/05832/FUL	4 Marine Place, Mallaig, PH41 4RD	Erection of two staff accommodation units
22/05159/FUL	Land 70M South East Of Oransay, Back Of Keppoch, Arisaig	Erection of house

**Time Period for comments is 14 days from the date of this notice**  
ePlanning Centre, The Highland Council, Glenurquhart Road, INVERNESS IV3 5NX  
Email: [eplanning@highland.gov.uk](mailto:eplanning@highland.gov.uk)

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# PUBLIC NOTICES

## nadara

### INVITATION TO PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS FOR BEINN GHLAS WIND FARM REPOWERING

Nadara (formerly Ventient Energy and Renantis) invite you to public exhibitions for the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering Project.

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#### EXHIBITIONS

Portsonachan Village Hall, Portsonachan, by Dalmally, Argyll, PA33 1BJ: Tuesday 22 April 2025, 4pm–7pm

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Taynuilt Village Hall, Taynuilt, Argyll, PA35 1JH: Wednesday 23 April 2025, 4pm–7pm

Kilmore Village Hall, Kilmore, Oban, Argyll, PA34 4XT: Thursday 24 April 2025, 10am–1pm

#### ONLINE INFORMATION

Comprehensive information about the proposals and a feedback form will also be made available via the project website from 4pm on Tuesday 22 April 2025. The consultation period will run until Saturday 24 May 2025.

[www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk](http://www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk)

For further information please contact Nadara at: [erin.murchie@nadara.com](mailto:erin.murchie@nadara.com)

Comments should be made to Nadara at this stage. Representations may also be submitted to the planning authority once a full planning application has been submitted. Thank you and we hope you can attend one of the exhibitions.



#### Argyll and Bute Council

##### PLANNING

The applications listed below together with the plans and other documents submitted with them may be viewed electronically through Argyll and Bute Council website at [www.argyll-bute.gov.uk](http://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk). Documents are available to inspect electronically at this time. Customers requiring assistance can contact us by e-mail: [planning.hq@argyll-bute.gov.uk](mailto:planning.hq@argyll-bute.gov.uk) or tel. 01546 605518.

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2013 REGULATION 20(1) ADVERT STATEMENT TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (SCOTLAND) ACT 1997 (AS AMENDED), RELATED PLANNING (LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS) (SCOTLAND) ACT 1997**

Ref. No.	Proposal	Site Address
25/00499/PP	Change of use of retail shop to form hot food takeaway and installation of flue	1 Church Lane, Church Square, Inveraray, Argyll And Bute PA32 8TX
25/00417/PP	Renewal of planning permission reference 22/00235/PP (Demolition of farmhouse, outbuildings and industrial buildings and erection of eleven dwellings and means of access	Bellfield Farm, High Askomil, Campbeltown, Argyll And Bute PA28 6EN

Written comments can be submitted online <http://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/find-and-comment/planning-applications> or to Argyll and Bute Council, Development Management, Kilmory Castle, Lochgilphead, Argyll, PA31 8RT within 21 days of this advert. Please quote the reference number in any correspondence. Any letter of representation the Council receives is considered a public document and will be published on our website. Anonymous or marked confidential correspondence will not be considered. A weekly list of all applications can be viewed on the Councils website.

To find out more about living and working in Argyll & Bute visit us at: [www.argyll-bute.gov.uk](http://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk)  
Comhairle Earra - Ghàidheal agus Bhòid



#### Goods Vehicle Operator's Licence

BEAR Scotland of Bear House, Inverlmond Road, Inverlmond Ind. Est., Perth, PH1 3TW is applying to change an existing licence as follows: to add an operating centre to keep 3 goods vehicles and 0 trailers at Unit 158, MACC Business Park, Campbeltown, PA28 6NU. Owners or occupiers of land (including buildings) near the operating centres who believe that their use or enjoyment of that land would be affected, should make written representations to the Traffic Commissioner at Quarry House, Quarry Hill, Leeds, LS2 7UE stating their reasons, within 21 days of this notice. Representors must at the same time send a copy of their representations to the applicant at the address given at the top of this notice. A Guide to Making Representations is available from the Traffic Commissioner's office.

To advertise in our Public Notices section, please call  
**01631 568000**



#### Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub Limited ELECTRICITY ACT 1989

#### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (SCOTLAND) ACT 1997 THE ELECTRICITY WORKS (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2017

Notice is hereby given that Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub Limited, company registration number 13325515, with its Registered Office at 10 Victoria St, Redcliffe, Bristol, BS1 6BN, has applied to the Scottish Ministers for consent under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 to construct and operate Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub ("the proposed Development"), on land located on Lussa Forest, approximately 2.5km east of Bellochantuy and approximately 10 km northwest of Campbeltown on the Kintyre Peninsula (Central Grid Reference NR 69201 32170), within the planning authority area of Argyll and Bute Council. The installed capacity of the proposed Development will be over 50MW comprising up to 29 turbines, with 14 turbines having a maximum ground to blade tip height of 180 metres and 15 turbines with maximum ground to blade tip height of up to 200 metres. The proposed Development also includes a battery storage facility of up to 108.6 MW and has been subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). An EIA Report has been produced to accompany the application for consent.

The Company has also applied for a direction under Section 57(2) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 that planning permission for the development be deemed to be granted.

A copy of the application, with a plan showing the land to which it relates, together with a copy of the EIA Report discussing the Company's proposals in more detail and presenting an analysis of the environmental implications, is available for public inspection, free of charge on the application website <https://cnocbuidhewindenergyhub.com/> or on the Scottish Government Energy Consents website at [www.energyconsents.scot](http://www.energyconsents.scot) under application reference ECU00004767.

The EIA Report is also available for public inspection in person, free of charge at:

Location	Opening hours	Address
Argyll and Bute Council, Campbeltown Customer Service Point	Mon-Fri: 9am-12pm	Burnett Building St John St Campbeltown Pa28-6BJ
Argyll and Bute Council, Lochgilphead Customer Service Point	Mon-Fri: 9am-12pm	1A Manse Brae Lochgilphead PA31 8RD United Kingdom

Copies of the EIA Report may be obtained from Cnoc Buidhe Wind Energy Hub Limited (telephone: 0117 303 5217 or email: [cnocbuidhe@belltownpower.com](mailto:cnocbuidhe@belltownpower.com)) for a fee of £2,500 in hard copy and free of charge on a USB stick. Copies of a Non-Technical Summary are available free of charge.

Any representations to the application may be submitted to Scottish Ministers via the Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit, by email to [representations@gov.scot](mailto:representations@gov.scot); or by post to Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit, 4th Floor, 5 Atlantic Quay, 150 Broomielaw, Glasgow, G2 8LU, identifying the proposal and specifying the grounds for representation. Written or emailed representations should be dated, clearly stating the name (in block capitals) and full return email and postal address of those making representations. Only representations sent by email to [representations@gov.scot](mailto:representations@gov.scot) will receive acknowledgement.

All representations should be received not later than the 19th May 2025 although the Scottish Ministers may consider representations received after this date.

Any subsequent additional information which is submitted by the Company will be subject to further public notice in this manner, and representations on such information will be accepted as per this notice.

As a result of a statutory objection from the relevant Planning Authority, or where it is decided to exercise their discretion to do so, the Scottish Ministers can also cause a public inquiry to be held.

Following examination of the environmental information, the Scottish Ministers will determine the application for consent in one of two ways:


- Grant consent to the proposed Development with or without conditions attached; or
- Reject the application.

#### General Data Protection Regulations

The Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit processes consent applications and consultation representations under the Electricity Act 1989. During the process, to support transparency in decision making, the Scottish Government publishes online at [www.energyconsents.scot](http://www.energyconsents.scot). A privacy notice is published on the help page at [www.energyconsents.scot](http://www.energyconsents.scot). This explains how the Energy Consents Unit processes your personal information. If you have any concerns about how your personal data is handled, please email [Econsents\\_admin@gov.scot](mailto:Econsents_admin@gov.scot) or write to Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit, 4th Floor, 5 Atlantic Quay, 150 Broomielaw, Glasgow, G2 8LU.



# PUBLIC NOTICES



## INVITATION TO PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS FOR BEINN GHLAS WIND FARM REPOWERING

Nadara (formerly Ventient Energy and Renantis) invite you to public exhibitions for the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering Project.

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If consented, the project will contribute to helping Argyll and Bute and Scotland's climate change targets of net zero emissions by 2045.

### EXHIBITIONS

Portsonachan Village Hall, Portsonachan, by Dalmally, Argyll, PA33 1BJ: Tuesday 22 April 2025, 4pm–7pm

North Connel Hall, North Connel, Argyll, PA37 1QX: Wednesday 23 April 2025, 10am–1pm

Taynuilt Village Hall, Taynuilt, Argyll, PA35 1JH: Wednesday 23 April 2025, 4pm–7pm

Kilmore Village Hall, Kilmore, Oban, Argyll, PA34 4XT: Thursday 24 April 2025, 10am–1pm


### ONLINE INFORMATION

Comprehensive information about the proposals and a feedback form will also be made available via the project website from 4pm on Tuesday 22 April 2025. The consultation period will run until Saturday 24 May 2025.

[www.beinghglasrepowering.co.uk](http://www.beinghglasrepowering.co.uk)

For further information please contact Nadara at: [erin.murchie@nadara.com](mailto:erin.murchie@nadara.com)

Comments should be made to Nadara at this stage. Representations may also be submitted to the planning authority once a full planning application has been submitted. Thank you and we hope you can attend one of the exhibitions.



### THE HIGHLAND COUNCIL

#### (C1150 North Loch Morar, Morar – Global Energy Dam Refurbishment 2025)

#### (TEMPORARY ROAD CLOSURE) ORDER 2025

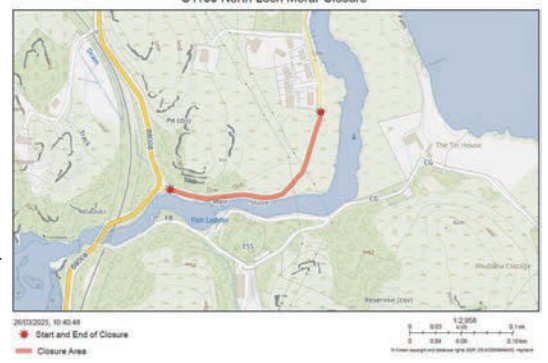
Notice is hereby given that on 3rd April 2025 The Highland Council made an Order in terms of Section 14(1)(a) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, as amended and titled as above. The Order has been requested by Global Energy to carry out essential refurbishment of the Morar Dam which will require the closure of the C1150 North Loch Morar Road for the storage of related works materials and vehicles.

This order shall come into force from 5th May 2025 and will remain in force until 5th September 2025, throughout that period, the use by vehicles of the length of the road specified in the schedule hereto is prohibited.


A copy of the Order can be inspected at the Service Point, Charles Kennedy Building, Achintore Road, Fort William on weekdays during normal office hours 09:30-12:30.

### SCHEDULE

Road Affected:  
C1150 North Loch Morar, Morar  
Commencing at its junction with B8008 Morar Loop and continuing for a distance of 3km or thereby in a north-westerly direction.  
A signed diversion will be in place throughout the closure Via U1118 & B8008.



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### CROFTING COMMISSION

### COIMISEAN NA CROITEARACHD

#### DECROFTING DIRECTION(S) ISSUED

1. F K Malcolm, 8 Kilkenneth, 0.067ha, Additional ground for an already exiting house site which has previously been decrofted, with fencing and use conditions. (135677)

Full details at [www.crofting.scotland.gov.uk](http://www.crofting.scotland.gov.uk)

[www.highland.gov.uk](http://www.highland.gov.uk)



### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (SCOTLAND) ACT 1997

### PLANNING (LISTED BUILDING AND CONSERVATION AREAS) (SCOTLAND) ACT 1997

The applications listed below, along with plans and other documents submitted with them, may be examined online at <http://wam.highland.gov.uk>

Written comments should be made to the EPC at the contact details below within the time period indicated from the date of this notice. Anyone making a representation about this proposal should note that their letter or email will be disclosed to any individual or body who requests sight of representations in respect of this proposal.

Reference Number	Development	Address	Proposal Description
25/00620/FUL	Land 330M NW Of Station House,	Tulloch, Roy Bridge	Erect house, outbuilding and associated services
25/00779/PIP	Land 85M NW Of Kilfinnan Farm,	North Laggan	Erection of dwelling
25/00810/PIP	Land 460M SW Of Self Catering Units,	Balmaglaister, North Laggan	Erection of house

Time period for comments is 14 days from the date of this notice

ePlanning Centre, The Highland Council, Glenurquhart Road, INVERNESS IV3 5NX

Email: [eplanning@highland.gov.uk](mailto:eplanning@highland.gov.uk)

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# PUBLIC NOTICES

## Water Environment And Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003.

### Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011

#### Application For The Variation Of Authorisation Of Marine Pen Fish Farm, Port Na Mine (Etive 3).

An application has been made to the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) by Mowi Scotland Limited to vary an existing water use licence authorising the carrying on of controlled activities at, near or in connection with Port Na Mine (Etive 3), as follows

Description of change to Controlled Activities	Waters affected	National Grid Reference (NGR)
Change to the discharge to the water environment of fish excreta, uneaten food and other substances resulting from the operation of an existing marine pen fish farm.	Loch Etive	NN 0336 3320

SEPA considers that the proposals contained in the application may have an impact on the water environment and/or on the interests of other users of the water environment. The application may be viewed on SEPA's website at:

<https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/permits/car-regulations-aquaculture-applications> (please note that you must use this address as written. Please do not use www. at the start)  
If you are unable to access the website you can email SEPA at [registry@sepa.org.uk](mailto:registry@sepa.org.uk) or call 03000 99 66 99 to request a copy of the application.

Any person affected or likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the application may make representations to SEPA in writing within 28 days beginning with the date of this advertisement, either by email to [registry@sepa.org.uk](mailto:registry@sepa.org.uk), online at <https://consultation.sepa.org.uk/permits/car-regulations-aquaculture-applications> or by sending a letter to FAO: Registry, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Angus Smith Building, 6 Parklands Avenue, Eurocentral, Holytown, North Lanarkshire, ML1 4WQ, quoting reference number: CAR/L/1010366. Written representations received by SEPA within 28 days of this advertisement will be taken into consideration in determining the application.

Any such representations will be placed in a public register unless the person making them requests that they should not be. Where such a request is made SEPA will include a statement in the register indicating that representations have been made which have been the subject of such a request.

Before determining the application, SEPA will:

- assess the risk to the water environment posed by the carrying on of the activities;
- assess the indirect effects of that impact on any other aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected;
- consider any likely adverse social and economic effects of that impact and of any indirect environmental effects that have been identified;
- consider the likely environmental, social and economic benefits of the activity;
- assess the impact of the controlled activity or activities on the interests of other users of the water environment;
- assess what steps may be taken to ensure 'efficient and sustainable water use'; and
- apply and have regard to relevant legislation.

SEPA will then either grant or refuse to grant the application.

## nadara

### INVITATION TO FURTHER PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS FOR BEINN GHLAS WIND FARM REPOWERING

Nadara (formerly Ventient Energy and Renantis) are holding two further public exhibitions for the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering Project. The purpose of the exhibitions is to provide a further opportunity to find out about the final Proposed Development and receive Nadara's feedback on the points raised at the previous exhibitions.

Nadara are bringing forward proposals to repower the existing Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm. Situated amongst the hills of the Barguilean Estate near Taynuilt, Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm currently comprises 14 wind turbines and has a total installed capacity of 8.4 MW. Once the current turbines have reached the end of their operational life, Nadara would like to repower the development by replacing the existing turbines with a smaller number of modern turbines to allow the continued operation of a wind farm in this location. The proposed number and height of turbines and wind farm layout remains the same as presented at the April 2025 public exhibitions and shown on the project website.

If consented, the project will contribute to helping Argyll and Bute and Scotland's climate change targets of net zero emissions by 2045.

#### EXHIBITIONS

North Connel Hall, North Connel, Argyll, PA37 1QX. Tuesday 10 June 2025, 4–7pm.

Taynuilt Village Hall, Taynuilt, Argyll, PA35 1JH. Wednesday 11 June 2025, 4–7pm.

#### ONLINE INFORMATION

The information presented at the public exhibitions and a feedback form will be made available via the project website from 4pm on Tuesday 10 June 2025. The consultation period will continue until Friday 27 June 2025.

For further information please contact Nadara at [erin.murchie@nadara.com](mailto:erin.murchie@nadara.com)

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# PUBLIC NOTICES

## nadara

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**Templar Arts & Leisure Centre  
A.G.M.**

Tuesday 17 June  
7 p.m.

Templar's Hall,  
Tarbert

All welcome

#### FIRST REGISTRATION OF A CROFT

Niall Donald Andrew MacAllister Hall has registered the crofts known as and forming Shore Cottage, Saddell & Skipness on the Crofting Register held by the Registers of Scotland. Any person who wishes to challenge the registration may apply to the Scottish Land Court 28 January 2026. Details of the registration can be found at [www.crofts.ros.gov.uk/register/home](http://www.crofts.ros.gov.uk/register/home). The croft registration number is C10688.



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Live within driving distance of Oban or willing to relocate - we can assist with this.

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## **APPENDIX C – CONSULTATION MATERIALS**

# INVITATION TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON BEINN GHLAS WIND FARM REPOWERING



# Ventient Energy invite you to face-to-face public exhibitions for the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering Project

Ventient Energy are bringing forward proposals to repower the existing onshore wind farm of Beinn Ghlas. Situated amongst the hills of the Barguilean estate, near Taynuilt in Argyll, Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm comprises 14 wind turbines with an overall installed capacity of 8.4 Megawatts. Once the current turbines have reached the end of their operational life, Ventient would like to replace the existing wind turbines with modern turbines in order to continue operating a wind farm in this location.

If consented, the project will contribute to helping Argyll and Bute and Scotland achieve Scotland's climate change target of net zero emissions by 2045.

## EXHIBITIONS

Taynuilt Village Hall, Taynuilt, PA35 1JH

**Wednesday 25 January 2023**, 2pm – 7:30pm

North Connell Hall, North Connell, PA37 1QX

**Thursday 26 January 2023**, 2pm – 7:30pm

## ONLINE INFORMATION

Comprehensive information about the proposals and a feedback form will also be available via the project website from Wednesday 25 January 2023.

[www.ventientenergy.com/our-portfolio/beinn-ghlas/](http://www.ventientenergy.com/our-portfolio/beinn-ghlas/)

The consultation will run until Tuesday 28 February 2023.

For further information please contact Ventient Energy at:

[windfarms@ventientenergy.com](mailto:windfarms@ventientenergy.com)

Comments should be made to Ventient Energy at this stage. Representations may also be submitted to the planning authority once a full planning application has been submitted.

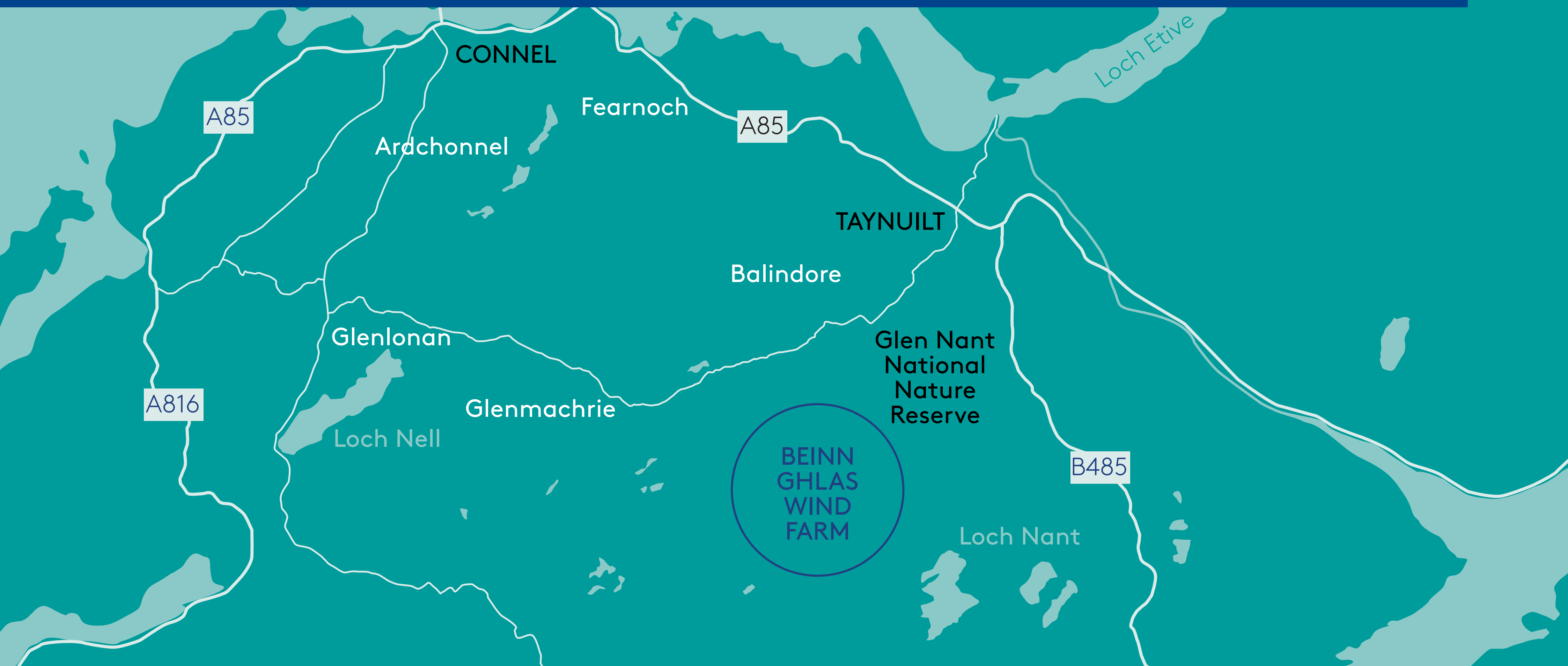
Thank you and we hope you can take part in our consultation events.

VISIT WEBSITE





# WELCOME TO THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION EVENT FOR THE **BEINN GHLAS WIND FARM** **REPOWERING PROJECT**



Key members of the project team are available today to answer any questions that you may have about the Proposed Development.

## BACKGROUND

Ventient Energy is proposing to submit an application for consent to replace the existing wind turbines with more modern, higher producing machines. This may comprise 12 turbines of up to 149.5 m to tip (the 'Proposed Development'). The site is located on the undulating uplands around Carn Gaibhre to the east of Beinn Ghlas summit on the Barguilean Estate near Taynuilt in the Argyll and Bute Council (A&BC) local authority area.

Ventient Energy has a strong track record in operating wind farms. They own and operate 145 onshore wind farms in Europe with a total installed capacity of over 2.8 Gigawatts (GW), of which 13 are located in Scotland with an installed capacity of 422.5 Megawatts (MW).

Each new turbine is likely to have an installed capacity of approximately 5 MW. The total installed capacity of the Proposed Development is expected to be greater than 50 MW. These new turbines would replace the 14 existing turbines, which are 600 kilowatts (kW) each.

**The site was originally selected for a wind farm for a range of reasons, which included high average wind speed and access to grid infrastructure. The site is not located within any environmental designation.**

The site comprises rugged hills, scattered with small

outcrops of rocks and scoured with steep sided streams. There is open moorland, predominantly upland heath and mires including bog pools, on the higher ground and a mixture of rough grassland and woodland on the lower slopes. There is a combination of native deciduous woodland and commercial coniferous forestry to the southeast of the site. A habitat management area was established to the west of the existing wind turbines as part of the current operational Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm.

The existing Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm comprises 14 Bonus (B44/600) wind turbines with a tip height of approximately 54.1 m, blade length of 19.1 m and a capacity of 600 kW providing an overall capacity of 8.4 MW. Each turbine is supported on a tapered cylindrical tower approximately 35 m high and has a three bladed rotor approximately 40 m in diameter. The existing turbines currently at the site of the Proposed Development would be removed, and the site would be reinstated except where infrastructure can be used for the repowering project.

The site asset manager visits the control building on the site approximately once a week depending on requirements and weather conditions. The site is also attended by operational and maintenance technicians when required.





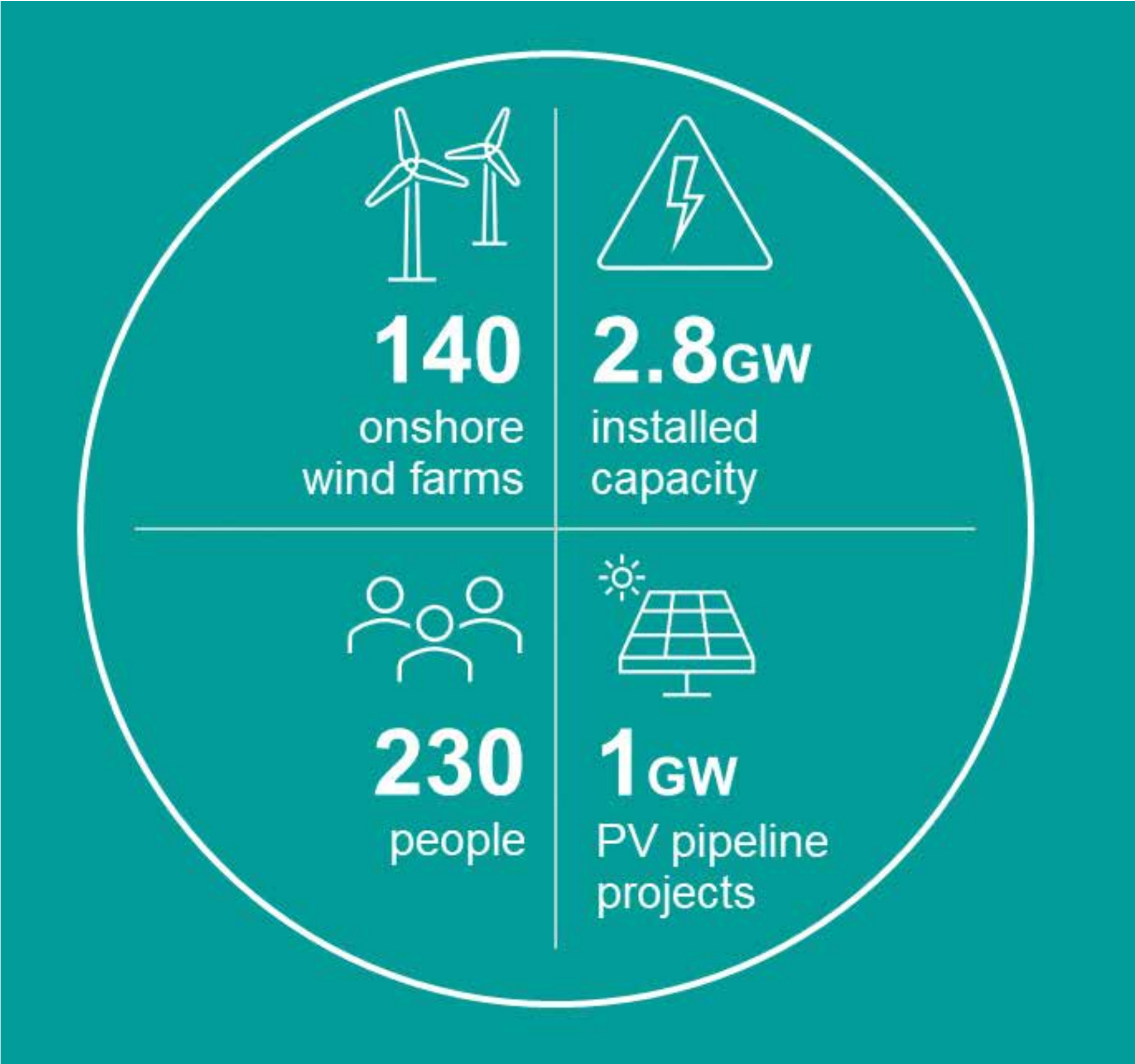
# ABOUT VENTIENT



## Ventient Energy is one of the leading independent generators of renewable energy in Europe.

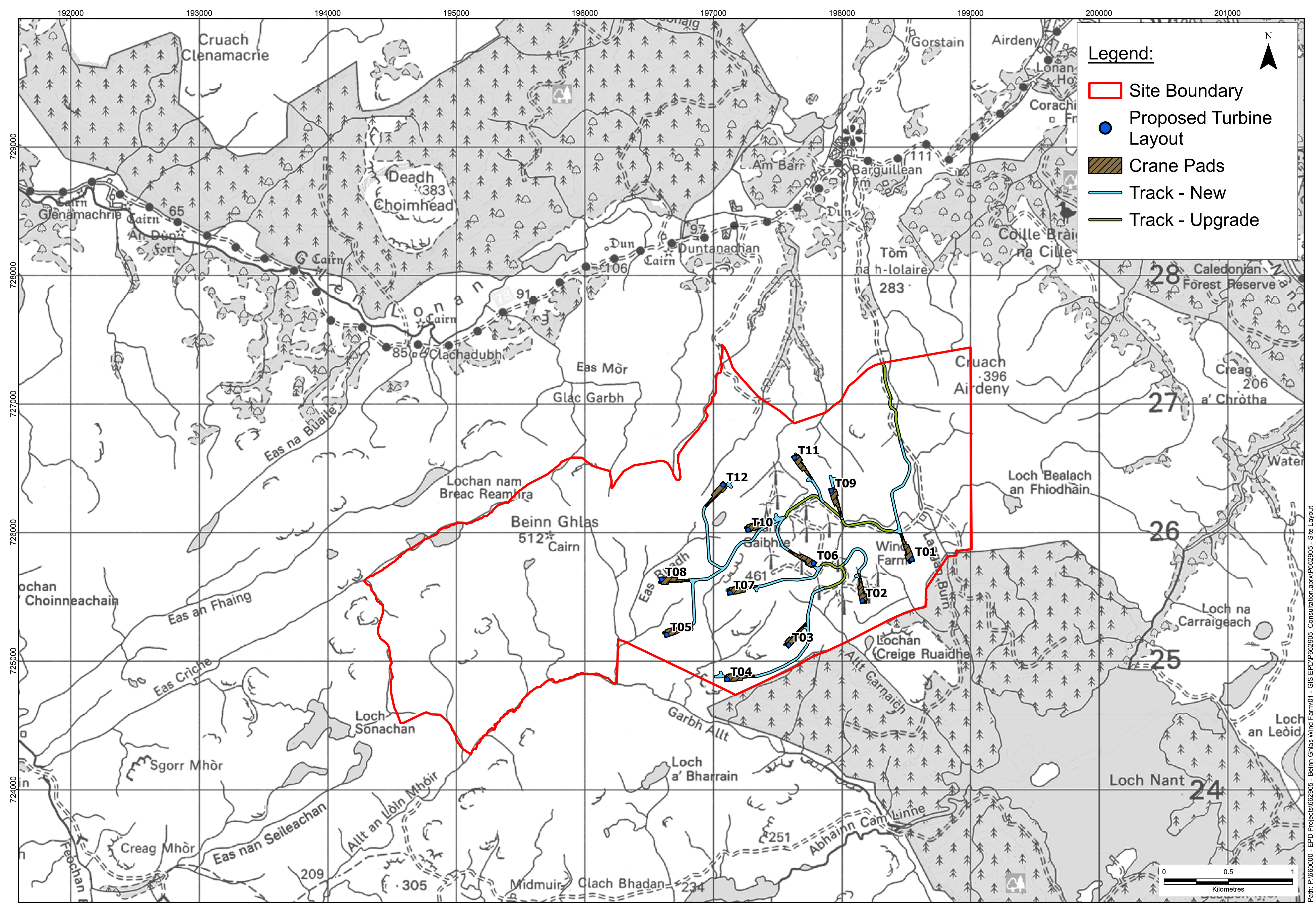
Our success is recognised by the strong support of the pension funds that choose to invest in us. Their backing means we can provide renewable energy to even more households while ensuring a long-term financial return for the millions of people who trust us as a source of stable retirement income.

We value teamwork and innovation and place safety above all. We're experts in asset management and we operate to the highest Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) standards. Our commitment to ESG has seen us recognised as sector leaders and awarded a five-star rating by GRESB, the world's leading ESG benchmark for real estate and infrastructure investments.





# THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT



## BACKGROUND

The Proposed Development infrastructure will likely include:

- Wind turbines and associated infrastructure
- Permanent meteorological mast
- Internal access road network
- Transformers and underground cables
- Onsite sub-station/control building
- Energy storage equipment
- One or more temporary construction compounds.

## PROPOSED NEW WIND TURBINES

Based upon current information, it is anticipated the Proposed Development will have a maximum of 12 wind turbines, each of a maximum blade tip height of 149.5 m. The current layout for the Proposed Development is shown above. Each new turbine is likely to have a capacity of approx. 5 MW providing a total installed capacity of over 50 MW. The final design including turbine dimensions and associated infrastructure will continue to be informed by environmental, technical, and commercial constraints, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the consultation process, and is therefore subject to change.

The scoping layout has already undergone design iteration as a result of a greater understanding of the baseline conditions resulting from desk-based studies and field surveys. This is described further within the landscape and visual impact exhibition boards.

The design specification for each foundation would depend on the type of turbine procured, and the specific ground conditions at the location of each turbine.

The habitat management area established to the west of the existing Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm would be retained.

The provision of battery storage capacity to maximise the use of the grid connection and help balance the national electricity transmission grid is also being considered as part of the Proposed Development.



# SUMMARY OF KEY COMPONENTS

## DECOMMISSIONING OF THE EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

Decommissioning of the existing 14 operational turbines is required by the planning permission for the operational wind farm. It is Ventient Energy's view that the existing wind turbines are able to operate safely for many years to come and, therefore, could continue to provide renewable energy until the repowering turbines are ready to begin operation. Ventient Energy is exploring potential options to re-use and recycle the decommissioned wind turbines.

## PERMANENT METEOROLOGICAL MAST

The Proposed Development is likely to include one permanent meteorological mast to provide ongoing monitoring of the wind conditions. An application for temporary anemometry is likely to be submitted in the near future in order to provide further information in relation to wind conditions onsite and inform the final wind turbine selection.

## ACCESS TO SITE AND INTERNAL TRACKS

It is proposed that access to the site would be taken off the A85(T). There will be a need for new access tracks however the existing network of access tracks would be used for the Proposed Development where practicable.

Tracks used by construction vehicles would be retained throughout the lifetime of the wind farm for use by maintenance vehicles. The width of the tracks would be approximately 6 m, although may be wider for short sections, such as passing places, laydown areas and sharp bends. The surface of the tracks would have a cross fall in order to drain run-off into ditches on the downhill side of the track where necessary, and lateral and cross drains would also be installed where required. Drain outlets would be suitably located with erosion protection as required.

## GRID CONNECTION, ENERGY STORAGE AND OPERATIONS CONTROL BUILDING

Cables from the Proposed Development would be connected to a substation building, which would incorporate the switchgear and metering equipment, a control and metering room, telecommunications equipment, office and welfare facilities for visiting staff. All power and cabling on site from and between the wind turbines would be buried in trenches located adjacent to the tracks where possible.

The connection of the substation to the wider grid network would fall under a separate consenting process and would be subject to a separate environmental investigation and application. Therefore, this will not be considered as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Proposed Development.

In addition to wind farm operation control and connection for export to the grid network, the potential use of equipment and facilities for the storage of electricity is being considered during the design process. Storage may take the form of housed or containerised arrays of lithium or other batteries.

## STONE AND AGGREGATE

The Proposed Development would require crushed stone to construct new tracks, create hard standing areas for the cranes and lay the turbine foundations. Stone and aggregate is likely to be sourced from an existing on-site borrow pit. This will be confirmed during the ongoing design and EIA process.

## TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION COMPOUNDS

During the construction period, one or more construction compounds would be required that would include temporary laydown areas for unloading delivery vehicles and abnormal loads. The construction site office and compound would likely comprise site office cabins welfare facilities for staff, parking and secure storage for tools, components and materials.



# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



**As part of the development process, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be undertaken to assess the effects of the Proposed Development on the natural, physical and human environment.**

Ventient Energy has appointed RSK Environment Ltd (RSK), an experienced environmental consultancy based in Scotland, as lead consultant together with a wider team of technical specialists to carry out the EIA and related assessments to accompany a Section 36 Application\* to Scottish Ministers.

The EIA process includes:

- Consultation with the local authority, stakeholder organisations and the public to identify specific concerns and issues
- Determining the existing conditions at and around the site by reviewing the available data and undertaking specialist field surveys
- Assessing the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the existing environment
- Developing proposals for mitigation measures to alleviate any significant impacts identified.

RSK has conducted a detailed scoping exercise to identify the environmental aspects to address in the EIA for the Proposed Development. This included a review of available environmental information and desk and site-based surveys.

A Scoping Report was submitted, as part of a request for a scoping opinion, to the Energy Consents Unit in July 2022. This report identified the environmental aspects to be addressed within the EIA Report. Statutory and non-statutory organisations were consulted at the scoping stage and their responses were included in the scoping opinion issued by the Scottish Government on 7 October 2022.

The Scoping Report concluded that the following detailed studies should form part of the environmental impact assessment:

- Landscape and visual impact
- Archaeology and cultural heritage impact
- Ecological and ornithological impact
- Geology, hydrogeology, hydrology, peat and geotechnical conditions
- Hydrology and flood risk
- Noise and vibration impact
- Traffic and transportation impact
- Electromagnetic interference, shadow flicker and aviation risks
- Socioeconomics, land use and tourism.

Should other studies be deemed to be required as the project progresses these will be discussed with relevant consultees and scoped into the EIA as appropriate.

\*In Scotland, any proposal to construct, extend, or operate an onshore electricity generating station with a capacity of over 50 megawatts (MW), or to install and keep installed an overhead electric line, requires the consent of Scottish Ministers under sections 36 and 37 of the Electricity Act respectively.

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/good-practice-guidance-applications-under-sections-36-37-electricity-act-1989/pages/1/>



# LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT

## LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (LVIA) DESIGN EVOLUTION ITERATION

The appearance of the wind farm will continue to be given a high priority in the design process, in parallel with other technical parameters which need to be considered.

The scoping layout contained 18 turbines with a maximum blade tip height of up to 180 m. These turbines were distributed across the site and represented a slightly reduced number of turbines from the maximum of 20 turbines that could fit onto the site within the parameters of on-site constraints, such as watercourses, environmental designations and steep slopes. The omission of two turbines was recommended following early consideration of landscape and visual matters in order to reduce potential effects upon nearby residents and landscape and visual effects in locations to the north and west.

Subsequent to the submission of the scoping layout, further consideration of landscape and visual matters has been made. This has included the preparation of wirelines from the proposed viewpoint locations and visits to the local area.

When the appearance of the scoping layout was reviewed, it became apparent that the distribution of the turbines across the site was leading to a development that extended widely across some views, with notable variations in the ground levels of the turbine bases and with some turbines appearing as outliers from some locations. In some instances, the arrangement of turbines also led to clustering and overlapping of turbines.

In the time following the submission of the scoping layout, further technical appraisal (including consideration of ornithological constraints) of the arrangement and appearance of the proposed turbines has been undertaken. This recommended that the wind farm is focussed in the southern parts of the site, with turbines removed from the northern and western areas. In addition, it was recommended that, if feasible, the height of proposed turbines be kept below the 150 m threshold at which aviation lighting is required.

This has the following benefits:

- An increase in the distance of turbines from more sensitive locations to the north and west of the site
- A reduction of the areas from where the turbines could be seen and the reduction in the number and extent and prominence of turbines visible when seen
- Effects would be limited to daylight visibility only
- A reduction in the extent of the wind farm across views
- A reduction in the clustering and overlapping of turbines
- The creation of a more compact array of turbines
- A reduction in the variation between the ground level of turbine bases.

The implementation of these actions led to the current layout, which consists of 12 turbines. A comparison of the two layouts is presented here which shows the extent of the removal of turbines from the north and west of the site.

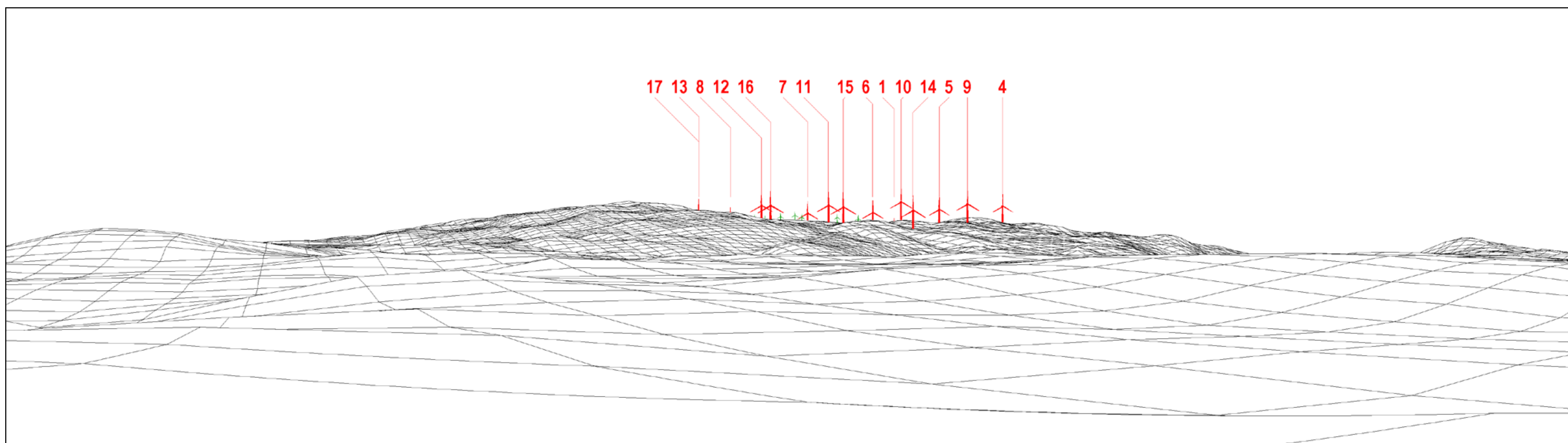
The benefits of the revisions to the layout can be seen on the nine comparative 'wireline views' produced for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The locations of the viewpoints are shown on the Zone of Theoretical Visibility board.

**Wireline views are computer-generated models that show the proposed turbines in their landform setting. They do not show any features that appear in views, such as trees, houses, forestry or roads and are, therefore, theoretical rather than realistic, but they do provide an impression of the turbine arrangement.**

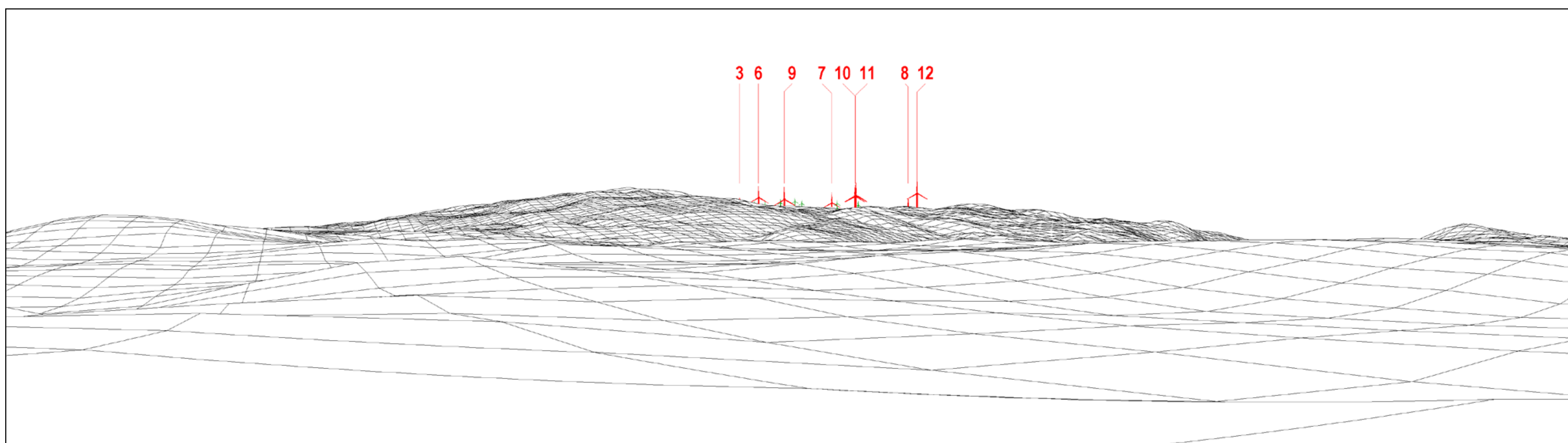
These wireline views show the scoping layout and the current layout. Comparative wirelines are shown for six viewpoints and are presented alongside photomontages on the following exhibition boards.



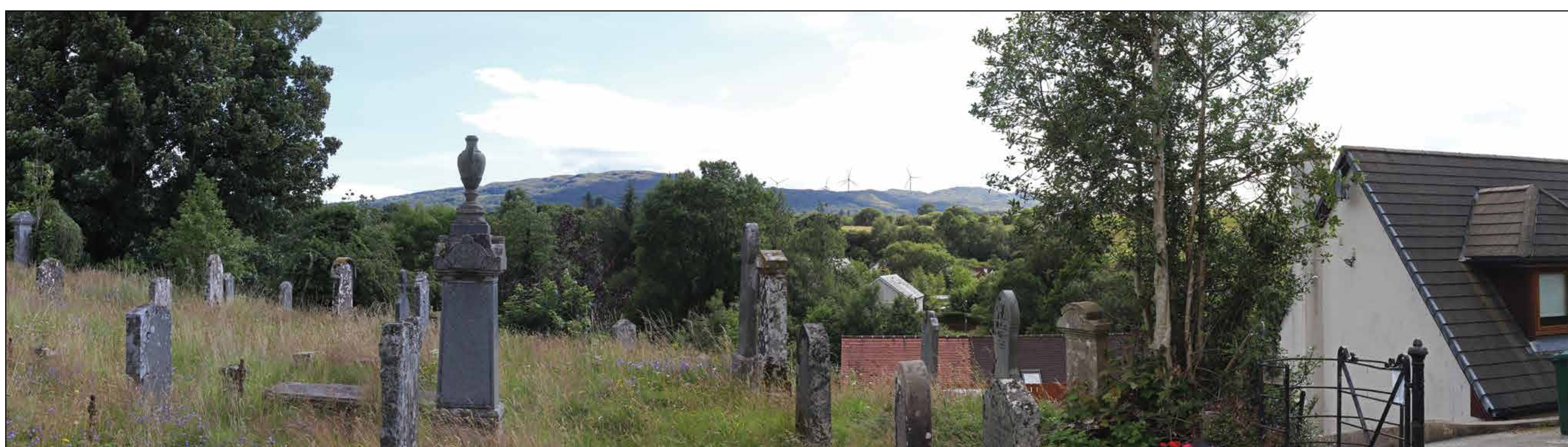
# COMPARISON OF SCOPING LAYOUT WITH CURRENT LAYOUT



**Viewpoint 3:** Taynuilt Church (scoping layout)



**Viewpoint 3:** Taynuilt Church (current layout)

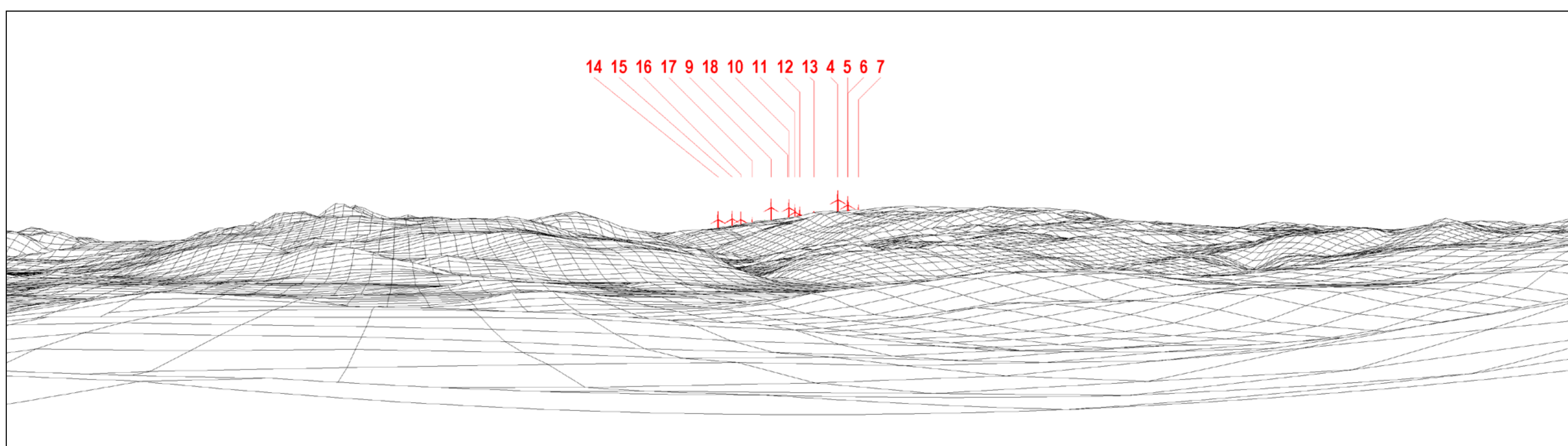


**Viewpoint 3:** Taynuilt Church (current layout photomontage)

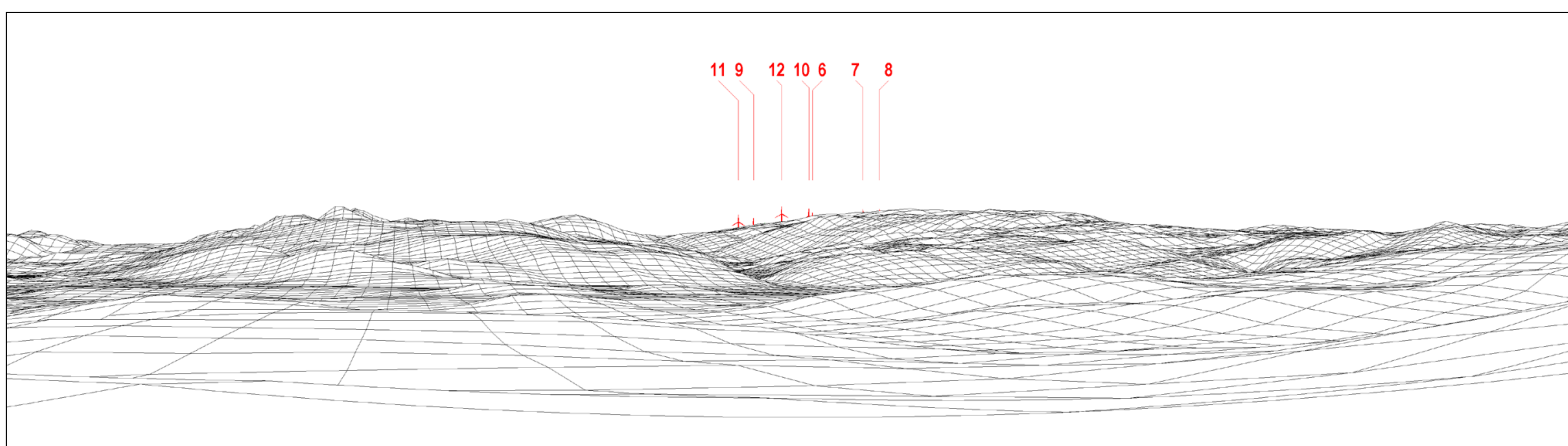
These wirelines and photomontages are for exhibition purposes only and have not been presented to conform fully to NatureScot standards. Final visualisations included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report that would accompany any application for consent will meet appropriate standards and guidance.



# COMPARISON OF SCOPING LAYOUT WITH CURRENT LAYOUT



**Viewpoint 5:** Minor road near Barran an Fhraoich, east of Oban (scoping layout)



**Viewpoint 5:** Minor road near Barran an Fhraoich, east of Oban (current layout)



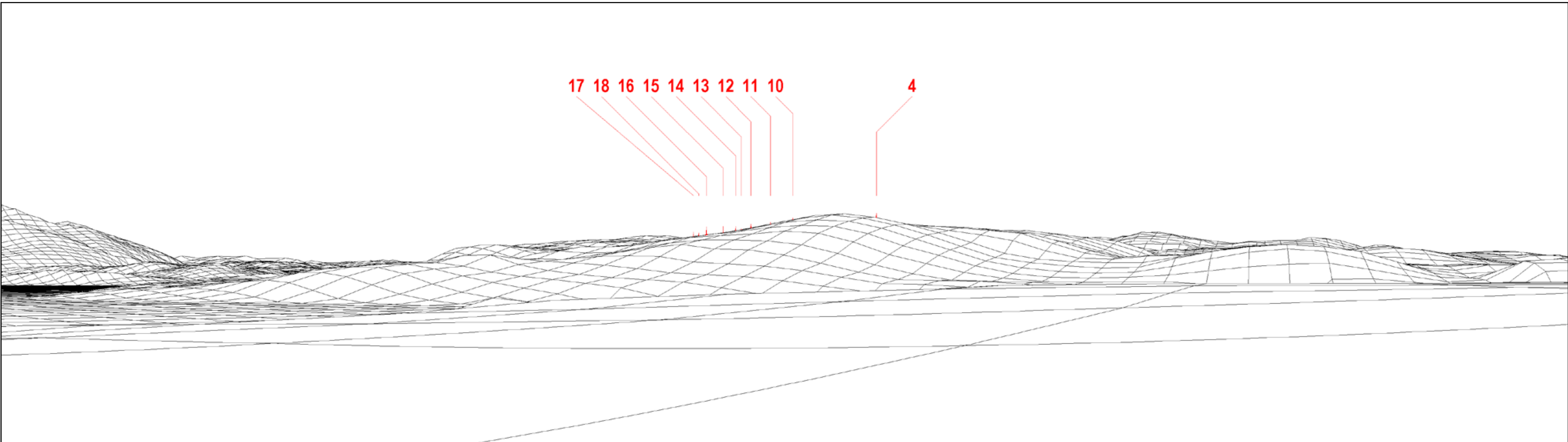
**Viewpoint 5:** Minor road near Barran an Fhraoich, east of Oban (current layout photomontage)

These wirelines and photomontages are for exhibition purposes only and have not been presented to conform fully to NatureScot standards. Final visualisations included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report that would accompany any application for consent will meet appropriate standards and guidance.

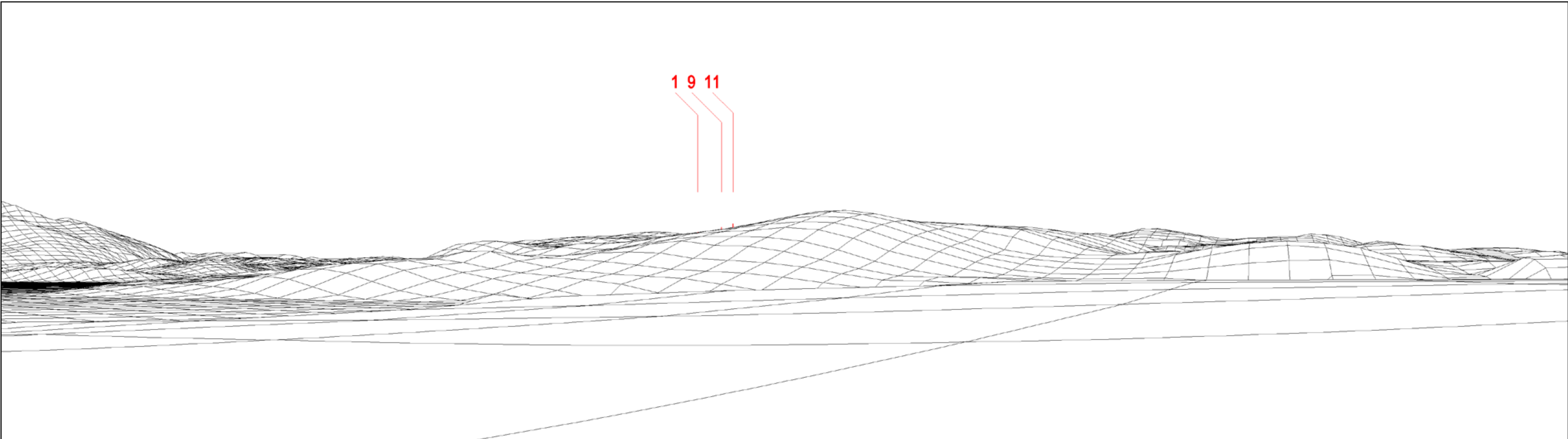




# COMPARISON OF SCOPING LAYOUT WITH CURRENT LAYOUT



Viewpoint 6: Achnacairn (scoping layout)



Viewpoint 6: Achnacairn (current layout)



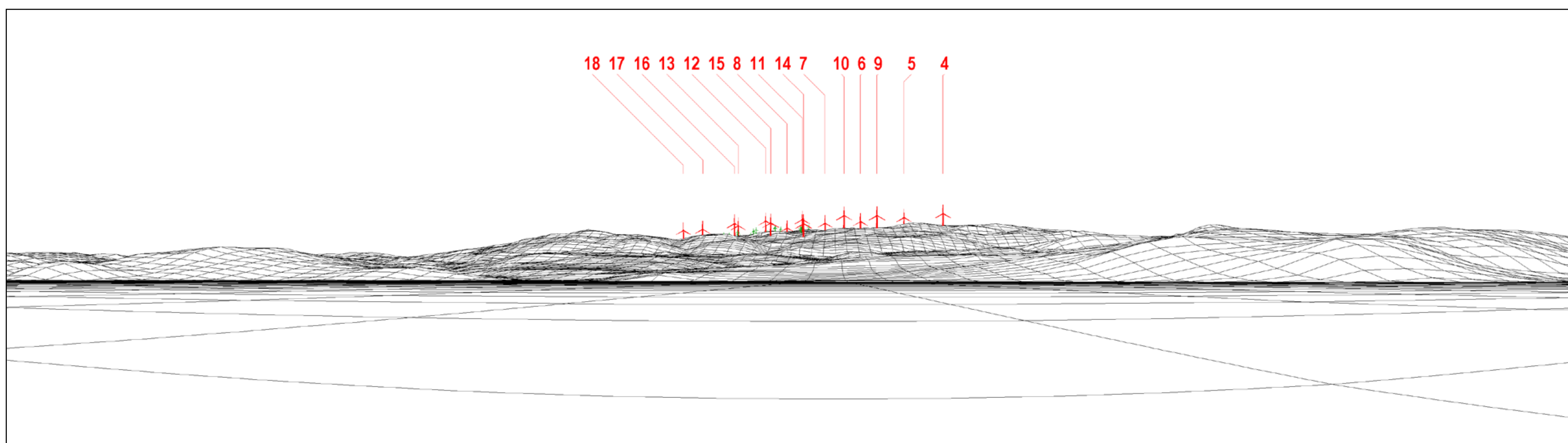
Viewpoint 6: Achnacairn (current layout photomontage)

These wirelines and photomontages are for exhibition purposes only and have not been presented to conform fully to NatureScot standards. Final visualisations included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report that would accompany any application for consent will meet appropriate standards and guidance.

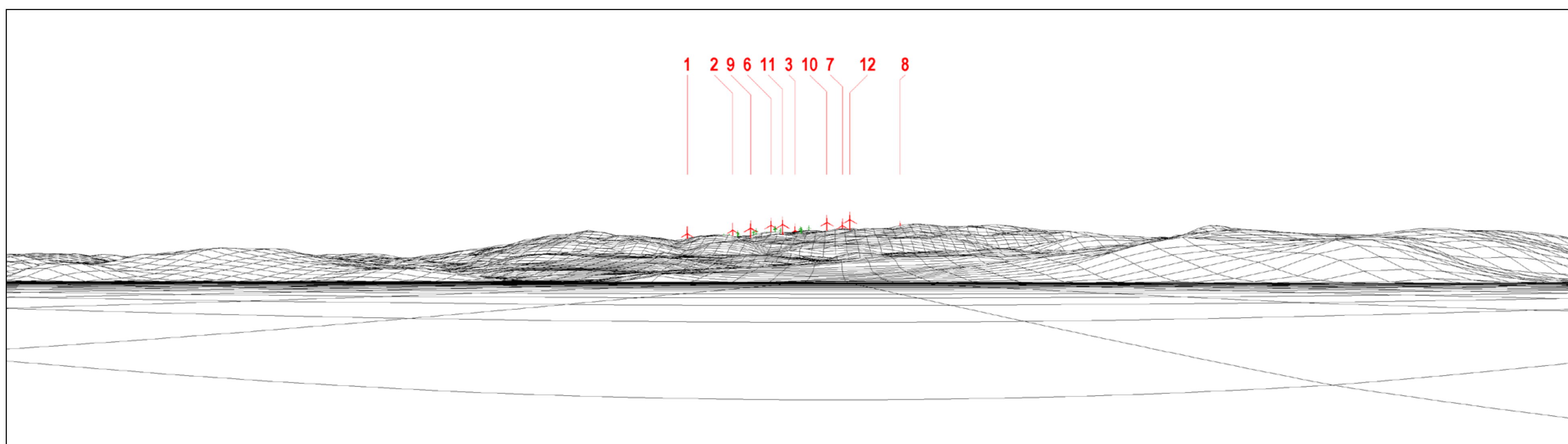




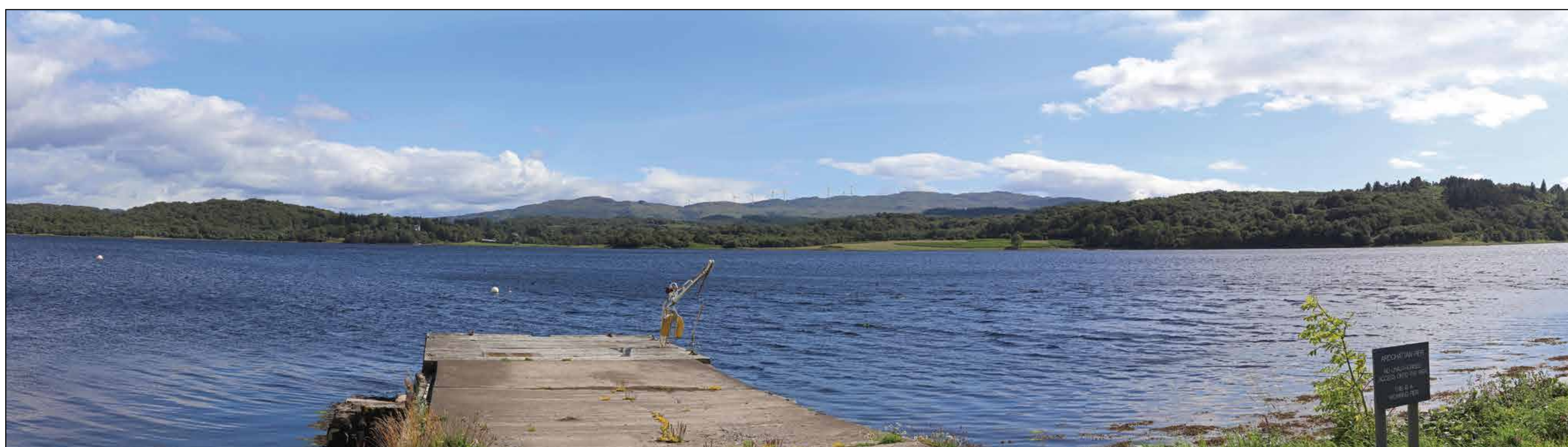
# COMPARISON OF SCOPING LAYOUT WITH CURRENT LAYOUT



**Viewpoint 7:** Ardchattan Priory (scoping layout)



**Viewpoint 7:** Ardchattan Priory (current layout)



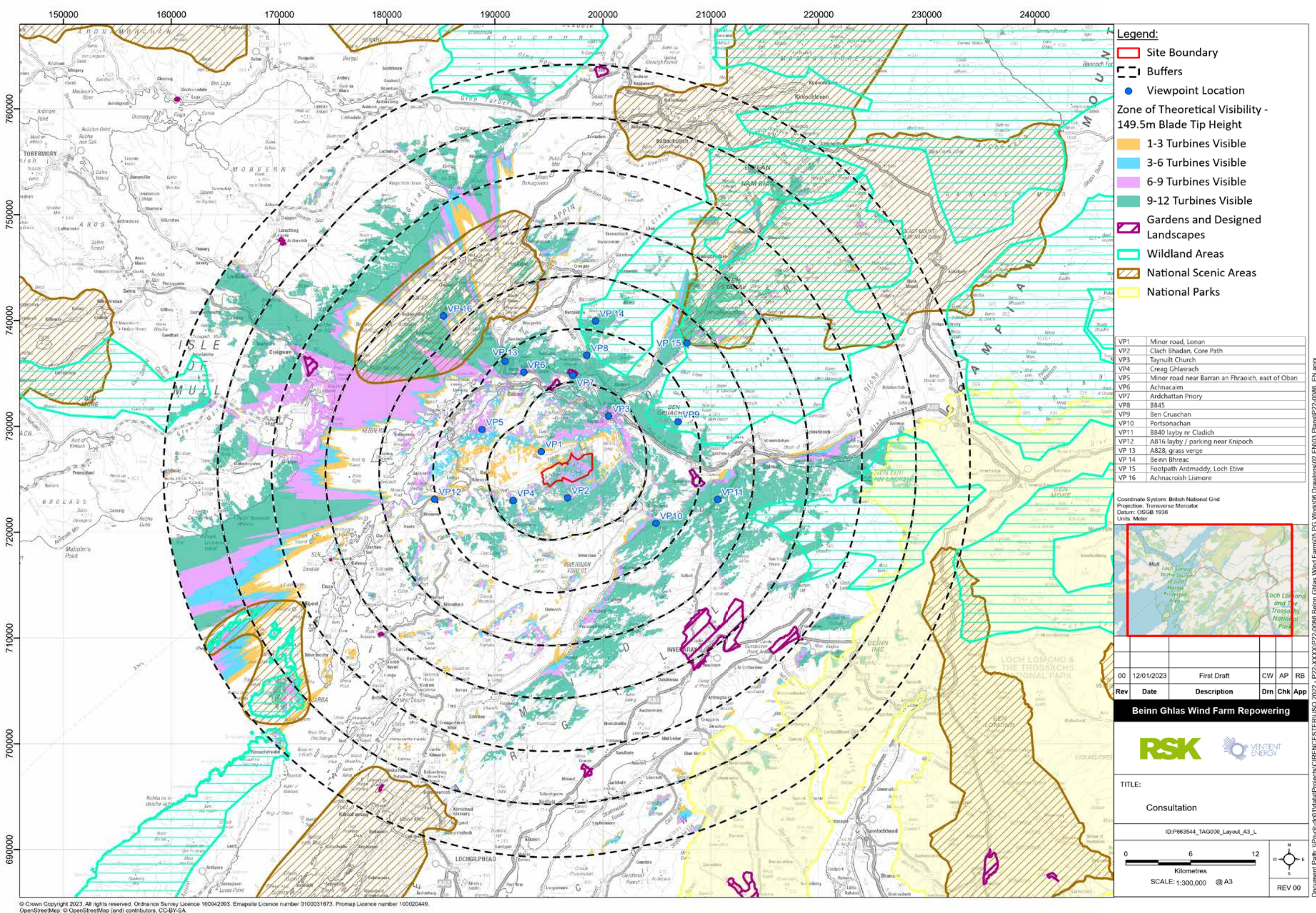
**Viewpoint 7:** Ardchattan Priory (current layout photomontage)

These wirelines and photomontages are for exhibition purposes only and have not been presented to conform fully to NatureScot standards. Final visualisations included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report that would accompany any application for consent will meet appropriate standards and guidance.





# ZONE OF THEORETICAL VISIBILITY



The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (to blade tip)

## LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) will be undertaken to analyse and identify the potential effects that the wind farm will have on views from the surrounding area and the landscape character of areas around the wind farm. This assessment will include consideration of effects on views from settlements, walking routes, roads, visitor destinations, hilltops and other relevant locations. Specific assessments will be carried out for the effects of the wind farm on views seen by local residents and on the 'Special Qualities' of National Scenic Areas (NSAs) and wildland qualities of Wild Lane Areas (WLAs).

The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) is a computer-generated diagram that illustrates areas from where the proposed wind farm may be seen. The different colours shown on the diagram indicate the number of turbines that may be seen, as shown on the legend. The areas from where the wind farm will not be visible – because it is hidden by hills and other landforms – have no coloured shading.

**This diagram is based on landform only, and does not take account of the forestry, woodland and buildings that can also screen views of the wind farm. This means that many of the areas that are shown on the ZTV to have theoretical views of the wind farm will not in fact have any visibility.**

The ZTV diagram shown here extends to a radius of 35 km from the wind farm. This covers the Study Area that will be considered in the LVIA for the wind farm, in accordance with guidance published by NatureScot.

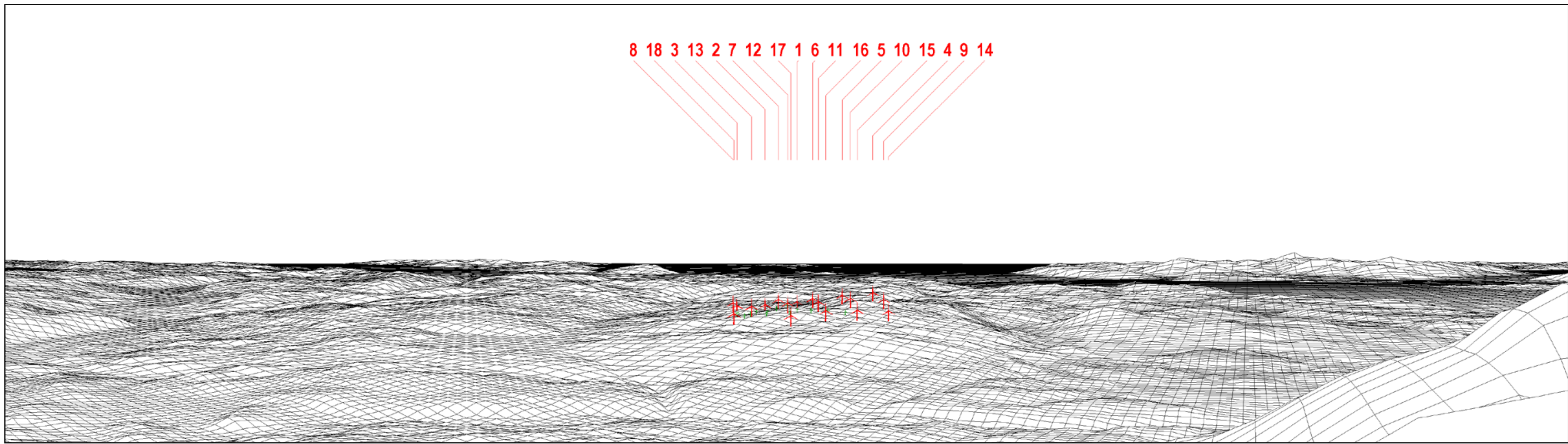
The ZTV shows the locations of 16 viewpoints that will be used to analyse the visibility of the wind farm. These viewpoints have been selected through site visits made by the project team. Views from six of these viewpoint locations are shown on the exhibition boards.

The photomontage views on the exhibition boards are created using photographs taken at the viewpoint locations specifically for the purpose of creating these visualisations. The wind farm is then superimposed onto the photographs using a computer-generated model. The photography and modelling of the wind farm as shown in the photomontages has been carried out in accordance with guidance produced by NatureScot, however these visual presentations are for exhibition purposes only.

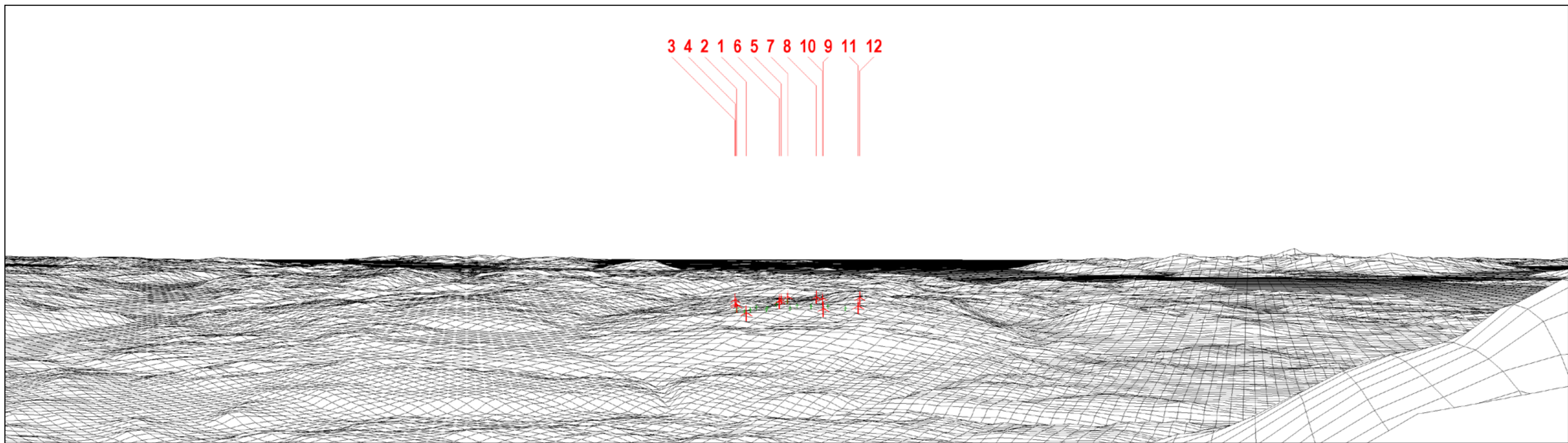




# VISUALISATIONS



Viewpoint 9: Ben Cruachan (scoping layout)



Viewpoint 9: Ben Cruachan (current layout)



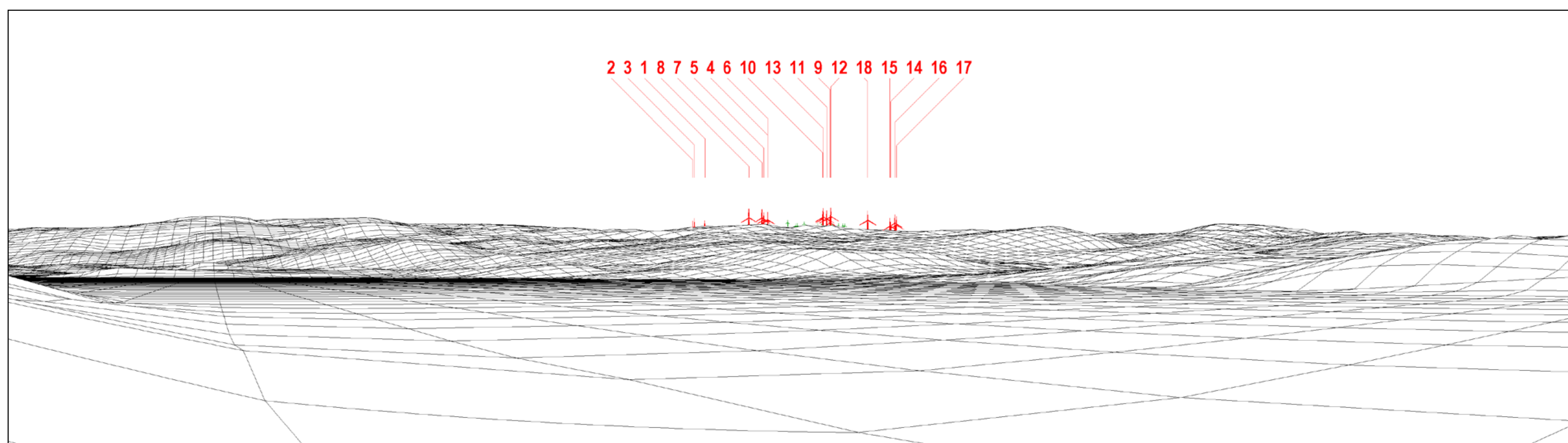
Viewpoint 9: Ben Cruachan (current layout photomontage)

These wirelines and photomontages are for exhibition purposes only and have not been presented to conform fully to NatureScot standards. Final visualisations included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report that would accompany any application for consent will meet appropriate standards and guidance.

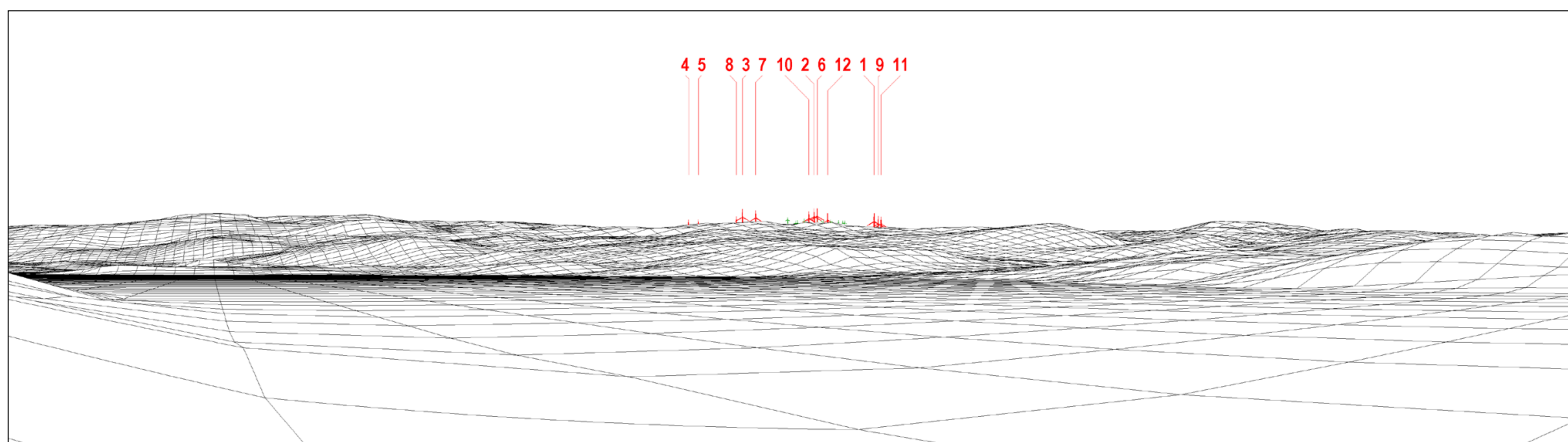




# VISUALISATIONS



**Viewpoint 10:** Portsonachan (scoping layout)



**Viewpoint 10:** Portsonachan (current layout)

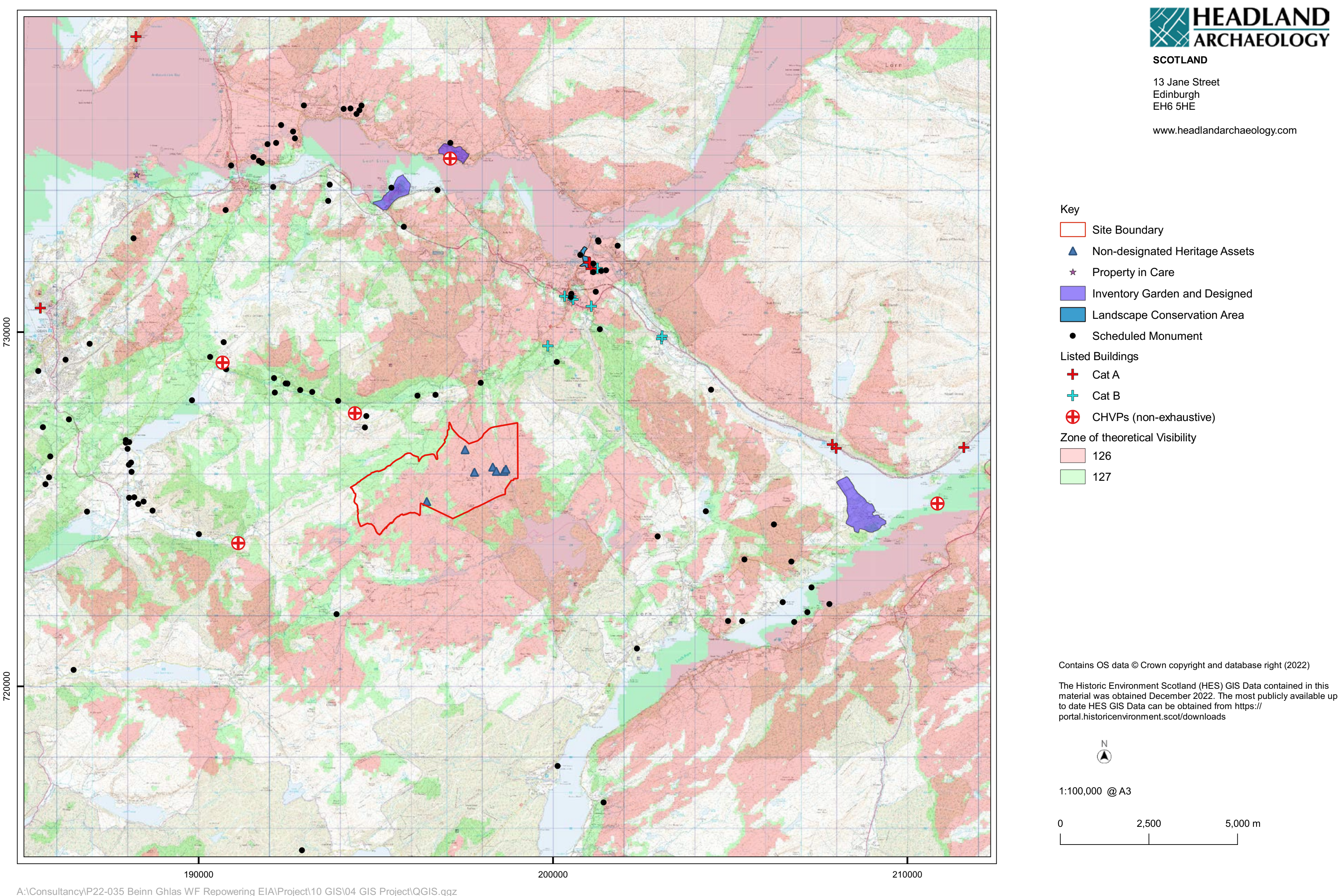


**Viewpoint 10:** Portsonachan (current layout photomontage)

These wirelines and photomontages are for exhibition purposes only and have not been presented to conform fully to NatureScot standards. Final visualisations included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report that would accompany any application for consent will meet appropriate standards and guidance.



# CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY



## The effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment, including cultural heritage and archaeology, will be assessed.

A desk-based study of the site and surrounding areas has been undertaken to identify all known heritage assets recorded on national and regional archaeological registers to investigate the potential for archaeological remains within and close to the Proposed Development site. The effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment (cultural heritage and archaeology) will be assessed and the findings will be presented in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report.

There is one designated heritage asset within the site boundary: a scheduled monument SM3930, which is a dun located 250 m SSW of Barguilean Farm. The dun will be protected throughout any works stages with a suitable buffer to prevent any physical damage to the remains.

There are few known non-designated heritage assets within the site boundary. Four dykes and a shieling are recorded on the Argyll and Bute Historic Environment Record (HER), maintained by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). In addition, analysis of the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (1875) has identified one further shieling, and there is also a newly created memorial shieling within the site boundary.

Key heritage assets in the surrounding area have been considered to assess potential impacts on their settings. Those proposed for further detailed assessment in the EIA, pending further consultation with Historic Environment Scotland and relevant stakeholders, are presented on the above figure. The layout of the Proposed Development will be designed to minimise adverse effects upon heritage assets and their settings located within and outwith the site boundary.

For any identified impacts, mitigation measures will be proposed in the EIA Report to be implemented during construction to record and, where appropriate, protect any remains that are discovered. Known heritage assets within the developable area will also be protected with visible barriers to minimise the risk of accidental disturbance during construction.





# ECOLOGY AND ORNITHOLOGY

A programme of ecological and ornithological surveys have been carried out on the site. The results will be used to assess potential impacts and identify suitable mitigation as required.

In addition, opportunities for biodiversity enhancements that the development could deliver will be explored in consultation with specialist interest groups and as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

## ORNITHOLOGY SURVEYS

There are no statutory designations with ornithological features within the site.

The Glen Etive and Glen Fyne Special Protection Area (SPA) is located within 20 km of the Proposed Development and the qualifying feature designated is golden eagle. After considering the distance between this designated site and the Proposed Development, the foraging distance for the relevant qualifying feature provided by NatureScot and following consultation with NatureScot, there is considered to be no connectivity between the Proposed Development and this designated site.

A comprehensive survey programme has been undertaken to identify the use of the site and its wider surroundings by sensitive bird populations. The data gathered between 2020 and 2022 will form part of the baseline assessment.

The following ornithology surveys will form the baseline for the assessment:

- Flight activity surveys
- Black grouse surveys
- Scarce breeding bird surveys
- Moorland bird surveys
- Winter walkover surveys.

Results of these baseline surveys have been used to inform the layout and design of the Proposed Development as well as mitigation measures to minimise or negate effects such as habitat loss. Mitigation measures will be provided in the form of a Habitat Management Plan for the site.

## ECOLOGY SURVEYS

The site has undergone a suite of ecological surveys, including a desk study for historic records, habitat surveys and protected species surveys, to gain an understanding of the area's ecological context to inform the EIA and to ensure adherence with relevant legislation. All surveys were carried out in accordance with the best practice guidance.

The closest designated site is the Glen Nant section of the Loch Etive Woods Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which is designated for upland oak woodlands and associated invertebrates and bryophytes. It is more than 1.5km from the site.



A variety of habitats characteristic of upland sites were recorded across the site. The terrain comprised a complex of steep-sided hills and valleys. The habitats comprised mostly of a mosaic of wet heath and blanket bogs, interspersed with areas of acid and marshy grassland. The very steep and rocky slopes supported a mosaic of dry heath and acid grassland. Several watercourses were present across the site, a few of which were flanked by small remnants of deciduous woodland and willow scrub.

As peatland habitats are of particular interest and importance due to their potential carbon sequestration capabilities a Peatland Condition Assessment has been carried out across the site. The condition of peatland habitats, along with other habitat sensitivities have been used to inform the project design layout.

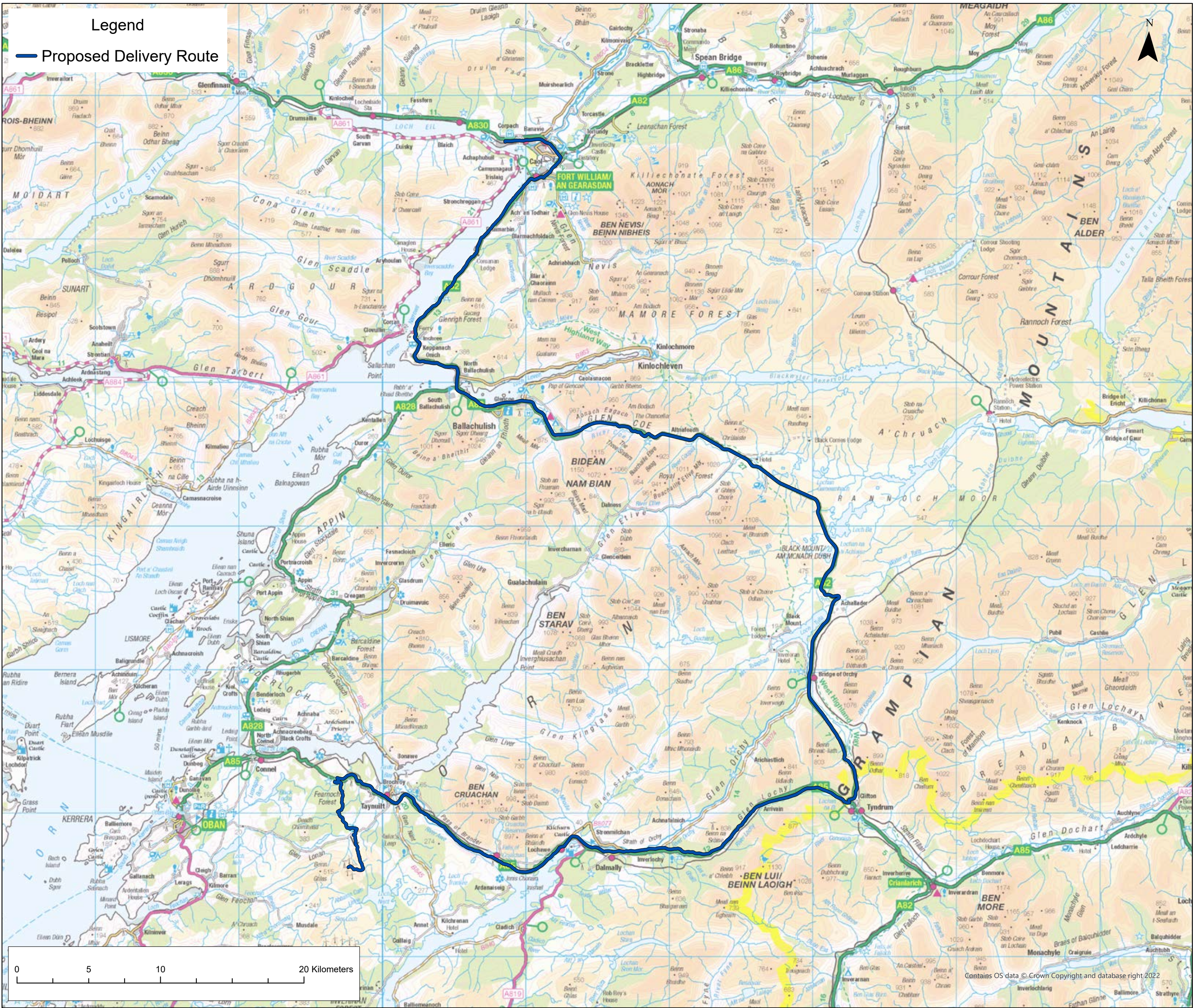
There are a number of watercourses on site which would potentially offer suitable habitat for otter and water vole; evidence of occasional otter use of the site was recorded on one of these watercourses.

Bat activity surveys were carried out using bat detectors across the site. Early analysis of this data has shown low levels of use of the site by species such as common and soprano pipistrelle.

Habitat enhancement measures will form an integral part of the project and will include large-scale peatland restoration and riparian woodland creation. This will not only support the local biodiversity but will support Scotland's commitment of reaching net zero emissions by 2045 and thereby tackling the climate change emergency.



# TRANSPORT AND ACCESS



Abnormal load route to site

An Abnormal Loads Route Assessment (ALRA) will be undertaken to identify the appropriate work required to accommodate the delivery of abnormal loads from the anticipated port of entry to the site. The ALRA will be included as a technical appendix to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report.

A number of areas along the proposed route may require oversail or overrun to accommodate the delivery of turbine components. However, the selection of delivery vehicle technology has been used to minimise this, and work is ongoing to identify and agree these requirements.

Access to the site for abnormal loads is expected to be from Corpach Harbour in Fort William, with traffic using the A830 Caol-Malaig road, A82(T) to Tyndrum and then A85(T) to the site. All abnormal loads will be escorted by the Police at the developer's expense.

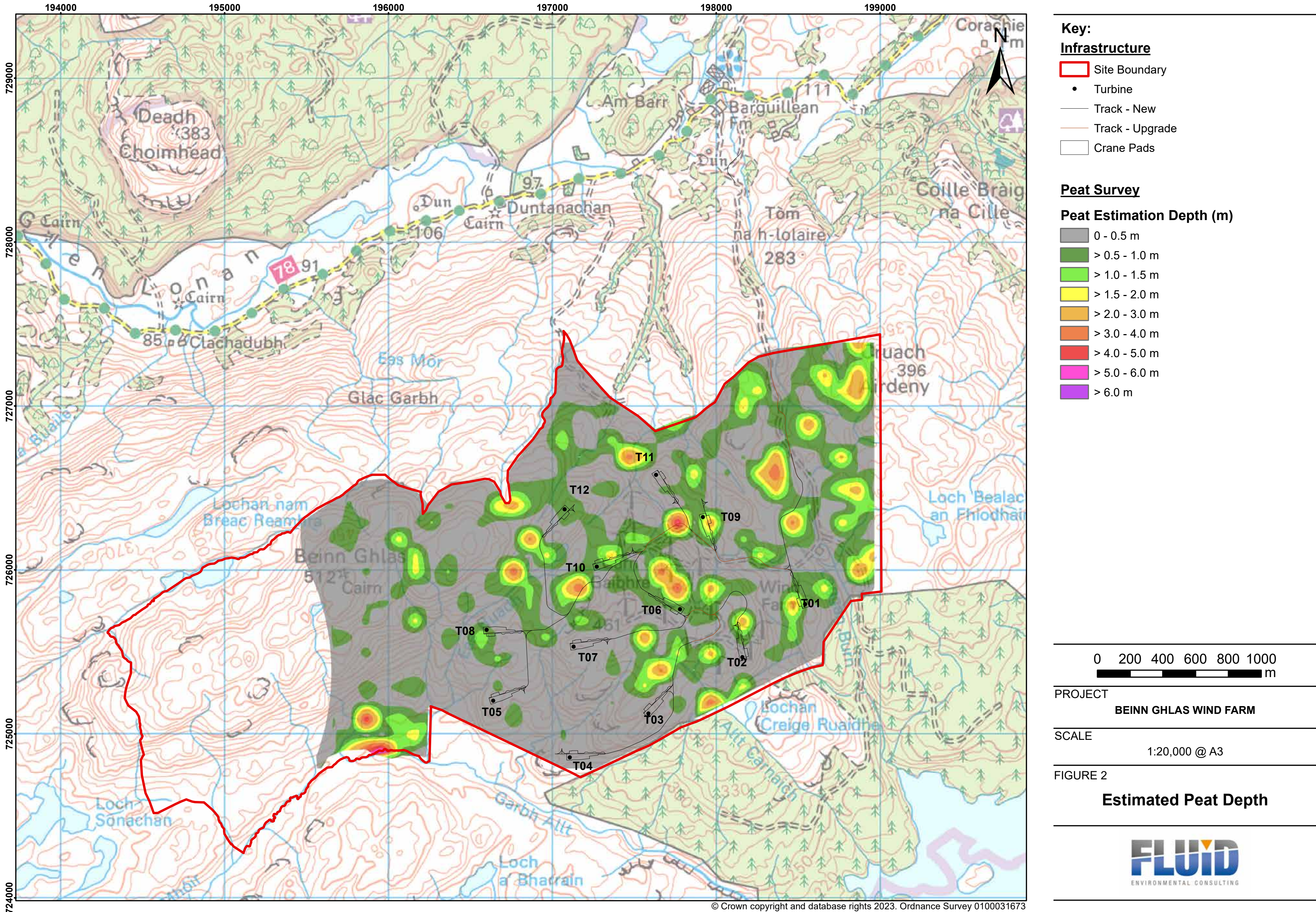
Construction traffic will approach the site via the A85(T). There will be a temporary increase in traffic on some or all of the listed roads depending on the need to import material for the construction works. A detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan will be prepared to help reduce the disruption caused by construction traffic on local roads.

Where possible, construction material excavated from site will be used to help reduce the numbers of HGVs on local roads.

The developer will enter into a legal agreement with the respective Local Road Authorities to ensure that the public road does not deteriorate as a result of the construction traffic.



# GEOLOGY, HYDROGEOLOGY, HYDROLOGY AND PEAT



Peat depth survey

Potential impacts on groundwater quality or quantity, flood risk, water quality and private water supplies, and changes to peat and carbon-rich soils will be considered in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

A peat depth survey has been conducted that has identified peat is present on the site in pockets, some deep, and is not continuous. Where possible these areas have been avoided in the design of the Proposed Development, however where peat is encountered it will be used for peat restoration in areas of eroded peat on site.

There are a number of incised watercourses and erosional gullies that radiate off the site to the River Nant in the south, the Feochan Mhor watercourse in the north and the Allt Nathais watercourse in the north east. The infrastructure design has avoided all of these watercourses that are shown on 1:25,000 and 1:50,000

Ordnance Survey mapping and has minimised the number of significant water crossings.

The site has no risk of river flooding for the majority of the site although a number of watercourses show a medium to high risk of surface water flooding in close proximity to the watercourses. These areas have been identified and avoided. There are a number of private water supplies within surface water catchments connected to the site although these are not considered to be at risk of impact by the development. No impacts to groundwater are anticipated.

These considerations will be fully addressed as part of the EIA.



# OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

## NOISE AND VIBRATION

Modelling of wind turbine noise levels is a key part of the site evaluation process:

- Computer predictions of the noise the new turbines are likely to generate will be compared to stringent noise limits, derived in accordance with relevant planning guidance
- The impact of noise during construction and operation on properties near the site will be carefully assessed
- Modern turbines designs have improved on older ones, as mechanical noise has been minimised through engineering and insulation techniques
- Aerodynamic noise associated with the movement of the blades has been controlled through careful designing the blade profiles
- Any development consent would impose strict noise limits on the operation of the windfarm
- No wind turbines are planned within 1.5 km of privately owned residences.

## AVIATION AND RADAR IMPACTS

The site lies in an area of uncontrolled airspace, approximately 10 km south-east of Oban Airport. There are no airspace routes near the site, i.e., no areas of controlled airspace use for the onward routing of air traffic.

No aviation issues are apparent, and no concerns were raised by relevant stakeholders during the scoping process.

The site has no prospects for impacts to the key radar in the area; specifically, the MOD air defence radar on Benbecula, the NATS En-route radars at Tiree and Lowther Hill or the Glasgow Airport approach radar.

The site lies just beyond the limit of physical safeguarding zone for Oban Airport. It is also beyond the safeguarding limits for the airport's navigational aids.

The site is not in an area designated as of high importance for military low flying training.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC INTERFERENCE

Wind turbines can potentially cause interference to telecommunication system signals, such as terrestrial fixed microwave links, terrestrial radio telemetry links and television broadcasts through reflecting and shadowing telecommunication signals between transmitters and receivers.

Only telecommunication links which travel across the site and close to the wind turbine locations have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development.

Potential effects on communication links were established through early consultation with relevant link operators and two communication links were identified as crossing the site. Further assessment will be undertaken to determine the significance of any potential operational effects and, where appropriate, suitable mitigation measures will be discussed with the link operator.

## CLIMATE AND CARBON BALANCE

Increasing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) are resulting in global heating which will cause catastrophic changes to our climate. A major contributor of GHG emissions is the burning of fossil fuels such as natural gas for electricity generation. The benefit of wind energy is that no GHGs are produced during the generation of renewable electricity. However, there will be emissions resulting from the manufacture and transport of the turbines, as well as the site construction and decommissioning. In addition to these, where a wind farm is located on carbon rich soils such as peat, there are emissions resulting from direct action of excavating peat for construction and the indirect changes to hydrology that can result in losses of soil carbon.

The Scottish Government has set a target through the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 to reduce GHG emissions to net zero by 2045, with an interim target of 75% reduction in emissions by 2030. These targets are supported by Argyll and Bute Council through its Decarbonisation Plan 2022–2025 and through the Argyll & Bute Council Local Development Plan (LDP) where Policy LDP 6 supports the sustainable growth of renewables.

The Scottish Government has supported the development of a Carbon Calculator for wind farms on peat; this tool estimates the time that it will take for the Proposed Development to payback the emissions produced during its construction, through the generation of zero carbon electricity that displaces fossil fuel generated electricity in the grid. The results of this assessment will be reported in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report.

As part of the design process, the wind turbines are being sited to avoid the areas of deepest peat as far as practicable, and measures to minimise peat disturbance, especially during excavation, will be considered. To minimise peat disturbance in construction and decommissioning, best practice measures will be provided as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan.



# THE COMMUNITY

**Ventient Energy will continue to work closely with local communities, businesses and residents in seeking to ensure that they bring real benefits through the repowering development.**

## KEY SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS

The Proposed Development would create an economic opportunity during construction, through the investment of an estimated £15–20 million in civil engineering and construction contracts. Opportunities will benefit a wide range of businesses including construction trades, sub-contracting, suppliers to construction trades, accommodation, security and site services and environmental services.

There will also be ongoing economic opportunities during the operational lifetime of the wind farm, with an estimated annual spend of around £2 million. The main opportunities will include site maintenance and habitat management.

Ventient Energy is committed to maximising the use of local contractors. To ensure this happens, Ventient Energy's policy is to commission local contractors where they can meet the projects health, safety and quality standards and where they are within 10% of the best value quote tendered.

### Development phase

During the project's development, there will be a requirement for surveys and site visits, which provides opportunities for environmental companies, accommodation providers and local shops.

### Construction phase

The construction period tends to last up to two years and is the phase of the development where supply chain decisions have the largest potential to influence the economic benefits from the project.

Significant local investment will be required in areas such as:

- Construction and civil engineering works to deliver road works and foundations work
- Inspection and testing
- Plant hire
- Turbine land transport
- Turbine assembly
- Services associated with works at the site (for example, site security, skip or cabin hire, cleaning services).

Finally, the grid connection of the wind farm is likely to present opportunities for local contractors through the engineering services required for grid connection.

## BUSINESS, EMPLOYMENT AND INVESTMENT

Ventient Energy would like to hear from businesses locally and more widely across Scotland to ensure that it can fully consider the skills and services of local people and suppliers. The opportunities available include those for:

- Engineering, procurement and construction contractors
- Construction material suppliers: concrete, aggregate and building materials
- Electrical contractors: supply and installation of plant, cabling, earthing, etc.
- Plant and equipment hire contractors: excavation earthworks, craneage, welfare units, etc.
- Labour hire companies: engineers, plant operatives and general labourers
- Transport: taxis and minibuses for local labourers.

## COMMUNITY BENEFIT FUND

The fund for the existing wind farm is administered by Taynuilt Community Council. To date, the community benefit fund has supported a wide range of local projects within the area, including:

- Replacing a footbridge on a core path
- Buying equipment for a litter picking group
- Buying fitness equipment for a senior citizen's exercise class
- Providing new village and village hall noticeboards
- Providing a public bench on the main street
- Funding replacement equipment for a public access defibrillator
- Supporting the annual village bonfire and fireworks display
- Funding a village newsletter
- Adopting a phone kiosk to provide a location for a book exchange and possibly another defibrillator.

For the repowering phase of the wind farm, Ventient Energy are committed to setting up a community benefit fund to the value of £5,000 per installed MW. This could equate to about £288,000 per year for 35 years according to the current wind farm design. This would deliver more than £10 million of community benefit funding over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The allocation and distribution of the fund will be related to the final proposed turbine numbers and layout.

Further benefits from the repowering of Beinn Ghlas will include the payment of approximately £400,000 per annum in non-domestic rates to Argyll and Bute Council\*. Ventient Energy is also open to providing wind farm visits for students, local residents and other interested parties.

\*Non Domestic Rates or Business rates are a property based tax. Rates are charged on all business properties. The proceeds of the Non Domestic Rate are paid into a national pool administered by the Scottish Government for redistribution to local authorities in Scotland.



# CLIMATE EMERGENCY



**We are facing a climate crisis that is being caused, in part, by the use of fossil fuels. Although Scotland produces almost 100% of its electricity from renewable sources, we need to electrify transport and heating and move away from fossil fuels.**

This means we require more renewable energy sources to provide renewable electricity and decarbonise our transport and heating by, for example, moving away from petrol and diesel cars, and gas boilers.

The Scottish Government has declared a Climate Emergency and has set out ambitions for 8–12 GW of new onshore wind power to help reach Scotland's 2045 net-zero target. Scotland and the rest of the UK have legally binding targets to reach net zero and new onshore wind development will play a pivotal role in meeting these.

## **Project contribution**

The Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering Project has the potential to make an important contribution to the decarbonisation of our electricity system: the project could produce enough energy to power the equivalent of approx. 44,650\* homes per annum.

## **Energy security**

Onshore wind is the cheapest form of renewable energy and Scotland has some of the best wind resource in Europe.

With the cost of living and energy prices rising, the question is often asked, why are energy bills increasing if onshore wind is the cheapest form of electricity

generation? This is due to the 'merit order' that is used when every generation type is available to meet demand. In this, technologies are ranked to determine which is brought into the grid first. Fossil fuel generation has a high marginal cost (the change in the total cost of producing an additional quantity); however, the marginal cost for renewables is almost zero. Therefore, when they are available, renewables are always chosen for the grid first because they are the cheapest to run, but the electricity price reflects the higher marginal cost of gas when this is needed for the grid.

The Office of National Statistics states that gas is used to fuel about a third of the UK's electricity generation, so rising gas prices have, in turn, led to rising electricity prices.

The design of electricity systems still has to catch up with the role of renewable energy, and this is recognised by the UK Government and Scottish Government, who have plans to make the grid more 'renewable ready' to ensure far more renewables can go into the grid at reduced cost.

\*<https://www.renewableuk.com/page/UKWEDEexplained>





# WHAT NEXT?



**Ventient Energy intends to submit its application for consent for the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering project to Scottish Ministers in Spring 2023. The Scottish Government will undertake its own consultation process when the public will be invited to make formal comment on the proposals.**

In the meantime, we welcome your feedback on our proposals and can provide further information if required. Details of the feedback provided to us via our public consultation will be captured and included in a Statement of Community Consultation provided to the Scottish Government alongside the application for consent.

You can view more detailed information on our website:  
[www.ventientenergy.com/our-portfolio/beinn-ghlas](http://www.ventientenergy.com/our-portfolio/beinn-ghlas)

**Email:** [windfarms@ventientenergy.com](mailto:windfarms@ventientenergy.com)

**Post to:**  
Ventient Energy  
4th Floor  
12 Blenheim Place  
Edinburgh  
EH7 5JH



# INVITATION TO PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS FOR BEINN GHLAS WIND FARM REPOWERING



[www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk](http://www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk)

**nadara**

## Nadara (formerly Ventient Energy and Renantis) invite you to public exhibitions for the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering Project.

Nadara are bringing forward proposals to repower the existing Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm. Situated amongst the hills of the Barguilean Estate near Taynuilt, Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm currently comprises 14 wind turbines and has a total installed capacity of 8.4 MW. Once the current turbines have reached the end of their operational life, Nadara would like to repower the development by replacing the existing turbines with a smaller number of modern turbines to allow the continued operation a wind farm in this location.

If consented, the project will contribute to helping Argyll and Bute and Scotland's climate change target of net zero emissions by 2045.

### EXHIBITIONS

#### **Portsonachan Village Hall, Portsonachan, by Dalmally, Argyll, PA33 1BJ**

Tuesday 22 April 2025, 4pm–7pm

#### **North Connel Hall, North Connell, PA37 1QX**

Wednesday 23 April 2025, 10am–1pm

#### **Taynuilt Village Hall, Taynuilt, PA35 1JH**

Wednesday 23 April 2025, 4pm–7pm

#### **Kilmore Village Hall, Kilmore, Oban, Argyll, PA34 4XT**

Tuesday 24 April 2025, 10am–1pm

### ONLINE INFORMATION

Comprehensive information about the proposals and a feedback form will also be made available via the project website from **Tuesday 22 April 2025**. The consultation period will run until **Saturday 24 May 2025**: [www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk](http://www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk)

For further information please contact Nadara at: [erin.murchie@nadara.com](mailto:erin.murchie@nadara.com)

Comments should be made to Nadara at this stage. Representations may also be submitted to the planning authority once a full planning application has been submitted. Thank you and we hope you can attend one of the exhibitions.



# Welcome



**Welcome to the second stage of public exhibitions for the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering project. Key members of the project team are available today to answer any questions that you may have about the project.**



Site location map

## About Nadara

Nadara is one of the largest European independent renewable power producers and was formed through the coming together of Renantis and Ventient Energy in January 2024. Nadara designs, builds, and manages power plants from renewable energy sources, with an installed capacity of more than 4.2 Gigawatts (GW) across 200 plants globally.

Nadara companies have been operating in the UK since 2002 with offices in Inverness, Edinburgh, Cardiff and London and operates 45 onshore wind farms (>1.1 GW) in the UK.

## The Site

The existing Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm is located on the undulating uplands around Carn Gaibhre to the east of Beinn Ghlas summit on the Barguilean Estate near Taynuilt in the Argyll and Bute Council local authority area. The site is not located within any environmental designation.

The existing operational wind farm comprises 14 wind turbines with a tip height of approximately 54.1 m and a capacity of 600 kilowatts (kW) providing a total installed capacity of 8.4 megawatts (MW).

## Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering (the Proposed Development)

Nadara is proposing to submit an application for consent in the near future to replace the existing wind turbines at Beinn Ghlas with more modern, higher producing machines.

If consented, the existing turbines would be removed, and the site would be reinstated except where infrastructure can be used for the repowering project.

## What has changed since the last public exhibitions?

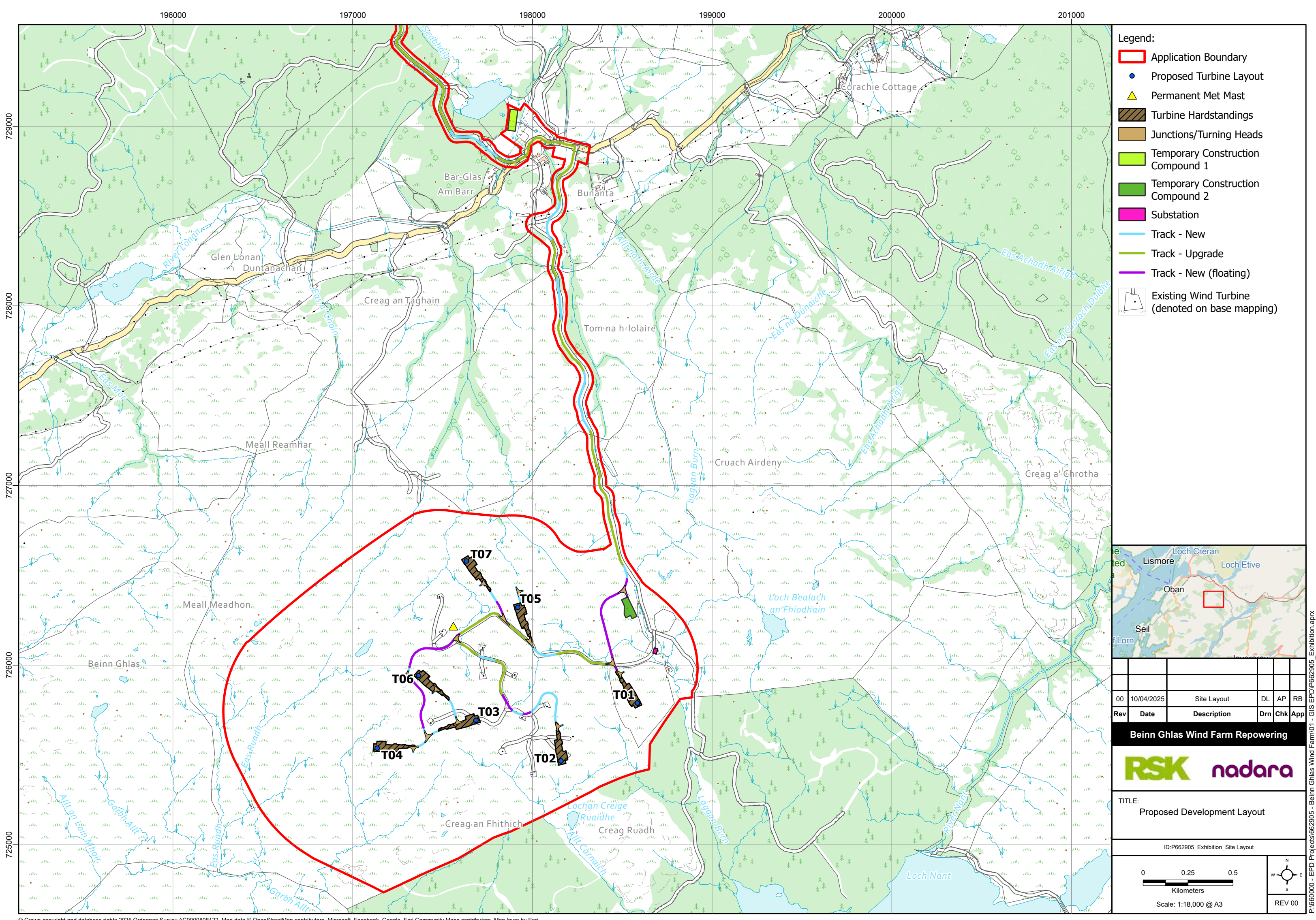
Following further work in relation to mitigation of potential impacts on ornithology, a more compact layout has been designed comprising up to 7 wind turbines (a reduction of 5 turbines from the layout presented in January 2023), with a maximum blade tip height of up to 149.9 m. This reduced scheme would have a generating capacity of approximately 33.6 MW.



# The Proposed Development



Nadara proposes to replace the existing turbines with fewer, larger turbines. If approved, Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering will provide clean, green electricity to help power a more sustainable future.



Proposed development layout

## Wind turbines

The Proposed Development will have up to 7 turbines with tip heights of up to 149.9 m with a total generating capacity of approximately 33.6 MW.

## Construction and access

- The entrance to the Proposed Development site for vehicles delivering both construction materials and turbine components would be from an existing junction with the A85 at Fearnoch Forest to the north of the Site, which would require widening.
- Access to the Site would be taken along the forestry track through Fearnoch Forest and then along Glen Lonan Road (C32) before connecting with the existing Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm site entrance.
- The existing forestry track running through Fearnoch Forest will be upgraded.
- The onsite track network would use the existing wind farm tracks where possible, with new sections of tracks required to access infrastructure locations.
- Two temporary construction compounds and a number of watercourse crossings will also be required to enable wind farm construction.
- Watercourse crossings will be designed in accordance with Scottish Government best practice and Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) guidelines to enable the passage of fish and other wildlife.
- Crushed stone will be used to construct new tracks, lay turbine foundations and create temporary hardstanding areas.

## Community benefits

The existing Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm has delivered significant community benefit funding to date. Nadara is committed to setting up a community benefit fund comprising £5,000 per MW installed per annum which could deliver a minimum £5.9 million of community benefit funding over 35 years (assuming an installed capacity of 33.6 MW). In addition, through direct employment and supply chain opportunities, the project will help strengthen local economies and align with community wealth-building principles.

## Biodiversity enhancement

Repowering an existing wind farm provides the opportunity to make efficient use of land by reusing existing infrastructure and reducing the need for additional ground disturbance; this can help minimise environmental impacts of the new energy development, while simultaneously creating opportunities for biodiversity enhancement and habitat restoration. The biodiversity enhancement management plans for the Proposed Development will support local wildlife, improve ecological connectivity and mitigate potential impacts on sensitive species.

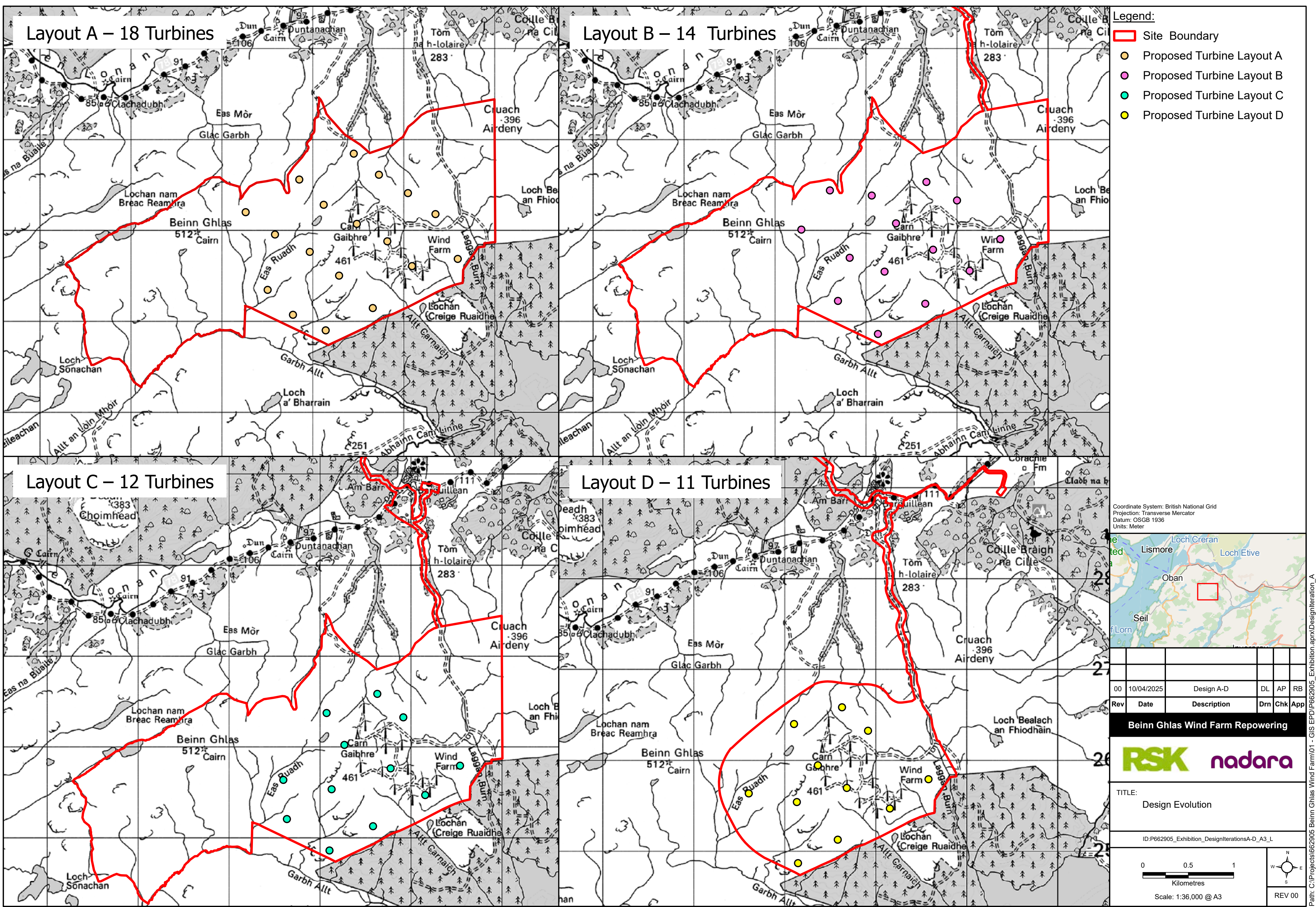




# Design evolution



The site layout has undergone several layout iterations of design as a result of ongoing technical studies, environmental surveys and assessments and stakeholder consultation.



## Site design layout iterations

Four of these layout iterations are shown in the figure above. These include:

- 18 turbine layout, with a maximum blade tip height of up to 180 m
- 14 turbine layout, with a maximum blade tip height of up to 149.5 m
- 12 turbine layout, with a maximum blade tip height of up to 149.5 m
- 11 turbine layout, with a maximum blade tip height of up to 149.5 m.

### Layout iterations

These revisions to the Proposed Development were made for the following reasons:

- To increase the distance of turbines from more sensitive locations to the north and west of the site
- To reduce the areas from where the turbines could be seen and reduce the number and extent and prominence of turbines visible when seen

- To reduce the extent of the wind farm across views
- To reduce the clustering and overlapping of turbines
- To create a more compact array of turbines
- To reduce the variation between the ground level of turbine bases.

### Final proposed layout

The final proposed layout comprises up to 7 turbines with tip heights of up to 149.9 m. The reduction in proposed turbine numbers was due to not being able to find a suitable solution to mitigate the potential loss of ornithology habitat associated with a greater number of turbines.



# Landscape and visual



**A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has continued to be given a high priority in the design process, in parallel with other technical parameters which have needed to be considered. It will establish the potential effects of the Proposed Development on the surrounding landscape and visual amenity.**



Image above shows the current operational wind farm and is not a representation of the Proposed Development.

An LVIA will be undertaken to analyse and identify the potential effects that the Proposed Development will have on views from the surrounding area and the surrounding landscape character of areas. This assessment will include consideration of effects on views from settlements, walking routes, roads, visitor destinations, hilltops and other relevant locations. Assessments will also be made which consider the effects of the wind farm on the 'Special Qualities' of National Scenic Areas (NSAs).

A specific assessment of Residential Visual Amenity has not been required. The design changes also mean that a detailed assessment of effects upon wildland qualities of Wild Land Areas (WLAs) has not been required.

A comparison between the 11 wind turbine layout (Layout D on the Design Evolution board) and the current layout is presented at the exhibitions. The locations of the viewpoints are shown on the Zone of Theoretical Visibility Board.

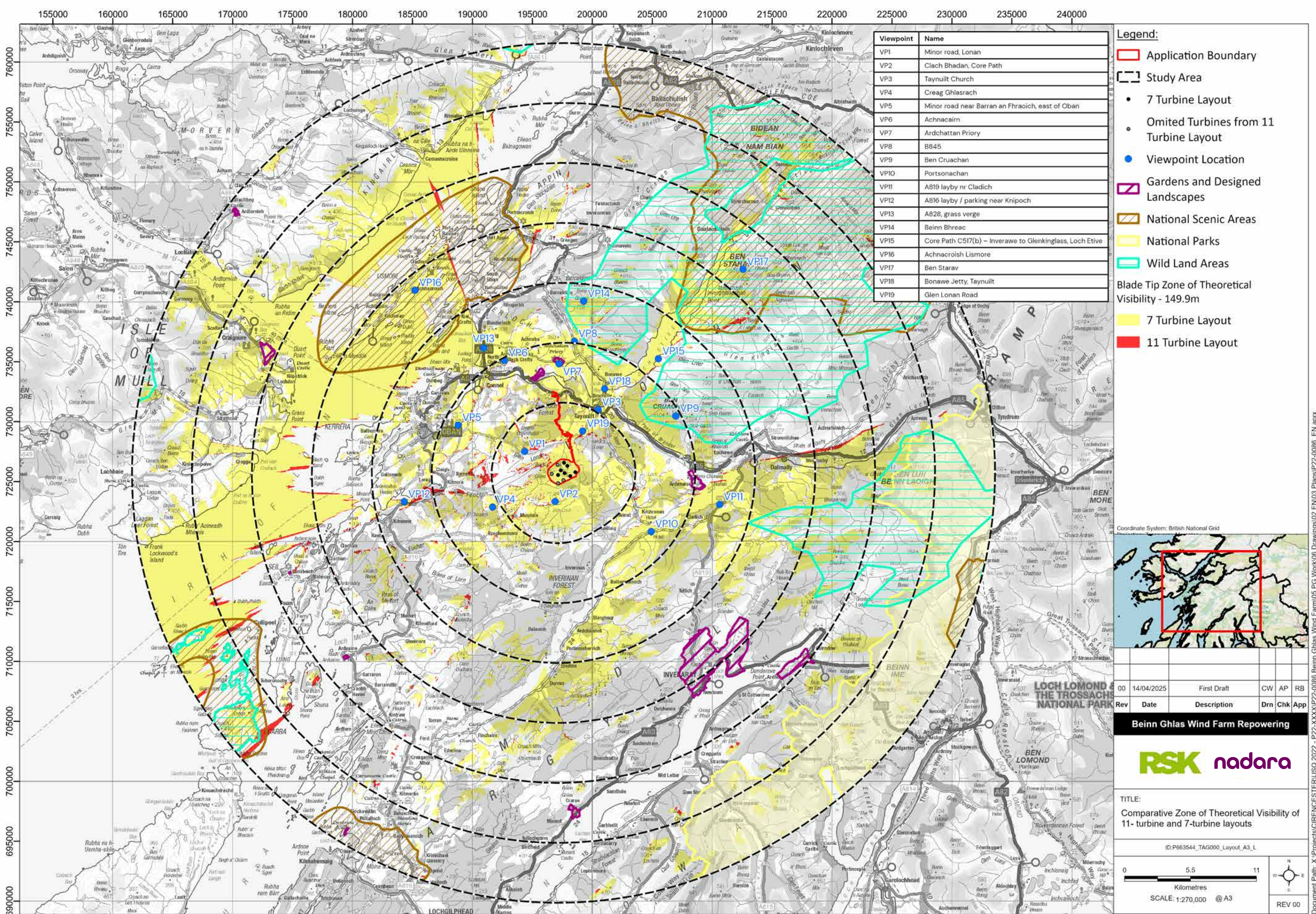
Wireline views are computer-generated models that show the proposed turbines in their landform setting. They do not show any features that appear in views such as trees, houses, forestry or roads. Wirelines are therefore theoretical rather than realistic, but they do provide an impression of the turbine arrangement.



# Zone of theoretical visibility



The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) is a computer-generated diagram that illustrates areas from where the proposed wind turbines may be seen.



## Zone of Theoretical Visibility

The different colours shown on the diagram indicate the number of turbines that may be seen, as shown on the legend. The areas from where the wind turbines will not be visible (because they are hidden by hills and other landforms) have no coloured shading.

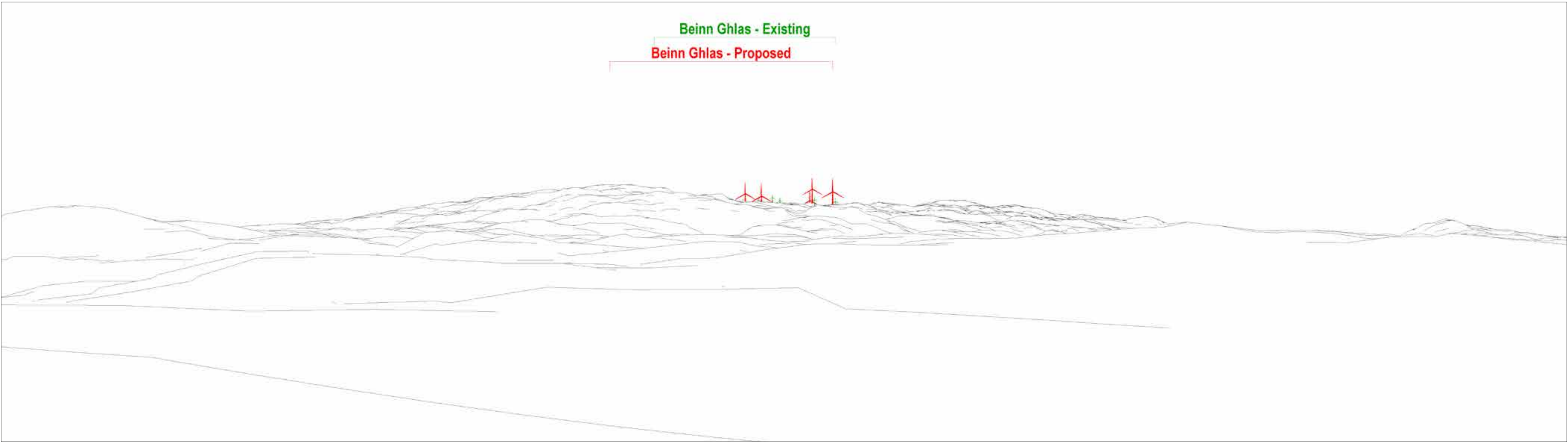
The zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) shown here extends to a radius of 35 km from the wind farm. This covers the study area that will be considered in the LVIA for the wind turbines, in accordance with the guidance published by NatureScot.

The ZTV diagram is based on landform only, and does not take account of the forestry, woodland and buildings which can screen views of the Proposed Development. This means that many areas that are shown on the ZTV to have theoretical visibility of turbines will not in fact have any visibility.

The ZTV shows the locations of viewpoints that have been used to analyse the visibility of the wind turbines. These viewpoints have been selected through site visits made by the project team and following requests from NatureScot and Argyll and Bute Council. Views from some of these viewpoint locations are shown on the exhibition boards.



# Photomontages



Viewpoint 3: Taynuilt Church (Wireline)



Viewpoint 3: Taynuilt Church (Existing)



Viewpoint 3: Taynuilt Church (Photomontage)

**Disclaimer:** Visualisations/Photomontages do not fully conform to NatureScot and the Argyll and Bute Council visualisation standards and are provided for exhibition purposes only. Visualisations included in the EIA Report will be prepared to NatureScot and Argyll and Bute Council standards.



# Photomontages



Beinn Ghlas - Existing  
Beinn Ghlas - Proposed



Viewpoint 5: Minor Road near Barran an Fhraoich, east of Oban (Wireline)



Viewpoint 5: Minor Road near Barran an Fhraoich, east of Oban (Existing)



Viewpoint 5: Minor Road near Barran an Fhraoich, east of Oban (Photomontage)

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# Photomontages



Viewpoint 6: Achnacairn (Wireline)



Viewpoint 6: Achnacairn (Existing)



Viewpoint 6: Achnacairn (Photomontage)

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# Photomontages



Viewpoint 7: Ardchattan Priory (Wireline)



Viewpoint 7: Ardchattan Priory (Existing)

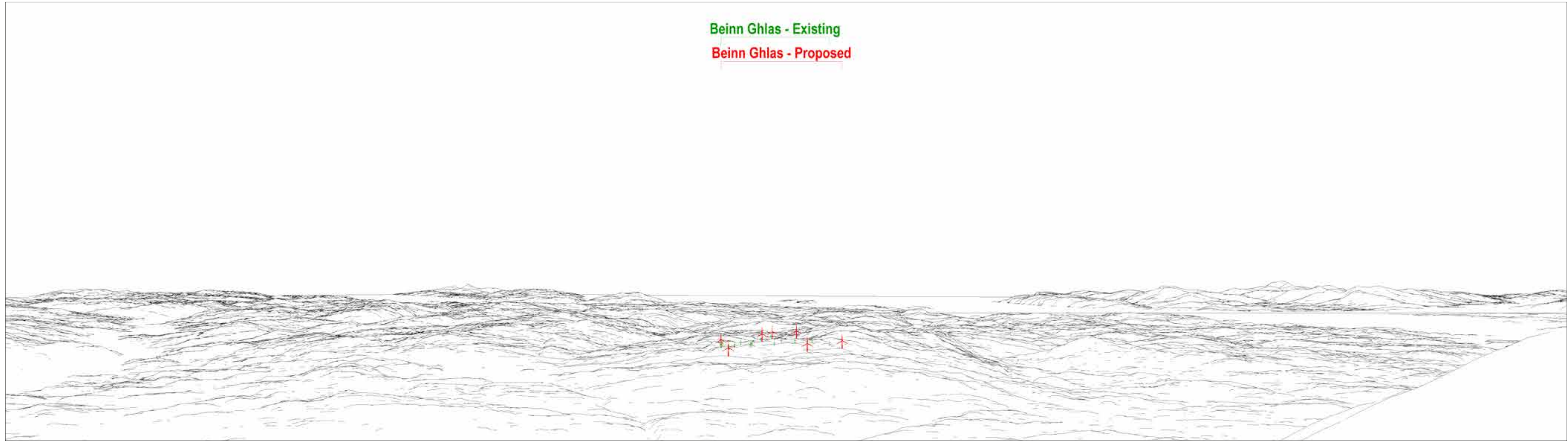


Viewpoint 7: Ardchattan Priory (Photomontage)

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# Photomontages



Viewpoint 9: Ben Cruachan (Wireline)



Viewpoint 9: Ben Cruachan (Existing)



Viewpoint 9: Ben Cruachan (Photomontage)

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# Photomontages



Viewpoint 10: Portsonachan (Wireline)



Viewpoint 10: Portsonachan (Existing)



Viewpoint 10: Portsonachan (Photomontage)

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# Cultural heritage



**The effects of the Proposed Development on the historic environment including archaeology and cultural heritage will be assessed.**



The assessment will consider the physical impacts of the Proposed Development on known and potential receptors, as well as the effects on the setting of heritage assets within the wider area.

There are seven known non-designated heritage assets located within the Application Boundary, mostly stone-built field boundaries, but also including a possible charcoal burning platform, a shieling, and a modern sculpture commissioned by a local resident to memorialise the characters in the story of Deirdre and Naoise. The site is considered to hold negligible archaeological potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains.

No direct or indirect physical impacts as a result of the Proposed Development are anticipated upon known heritage assets within the Application Boundary but impacts on unexpected archaeological remains elsewhere in the site may occur during the construction phase.

Preservation by record through archaeological watching brief is likely to be required over construction groundworks. This mitigation will be outlined in a written scheme of investigation (WSI) and agreed with Argyll and Bute Council in advance of construction.

The assessment has found the potential for effects through changes within their setting on the cultural significance of one Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape, one Category B Listed Building, and six Scheduled Monuments.

These eight heritage assets will be assessed in detail in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), supported with photomontage visualisations.

Of these, residual adverse operational effects which are negligible and not significant are predicted upon one Scheduled Monument: SM3891 'Clachadow, cairn 960m NW of'. Residual adverse operational effects which are minor and not significant are predicted upon two Scheduled Monuments: SM3910 'An Dun, dun 500m ESE of Glenamadrie' and SM3930 'Barguillan Farm, dun 250m SSW of'.

No significant residual effects upon cultural heritage are anticipated through EIA.



# Ecology and ornithology



**A programme of ecological and ornithological surveys have been carried out. The results will be used to assess potential impacts and identify suitable mitigation as required.**

## Ecology surveys

The site has undergone a suite of ecological surveys, including a desk study for historic records, habitat surveys and protected species surveys, to gain an understanding of the area's ecological context to inform the EIA and to ensure adherence with relevant legislation. All surveys were carried out in accordance with the best practice guidance.

The closest designated site is the Glen Nant section of the Loch Etive Woods Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which is designated for upland oak woodlands and associated invertebrates and bryophytes. It is approximately 1.5 km away from the site.

A variety of habitats characteristic of upland sites were recorded across the Site. The terrain comprised a complex of steep-sided hills and valleys. The habitats comprised mostly of a mosaic of wet heath and blanket bogs, interspersed with areas of acid and marshy grassland. The very steep and rocky slopes supported a mosaic of dry heath and acid grassland. Several watercourses were present across the site, a few of which were flanked by small remnants of deciduous woodland and willow scrub.

As peatland habitats are of particular interest and importance due to their potential carbon sequestration capabilities, a Peatland Condition Assessment has been carried out across the Site. The condition of peatland habitats, along with other habitat sensitivities have been used to inform the project design layout.

There are a number of watercourses on site which would potentially offer suitable habitat for otter and water vole; evidence of occasional otter use of the site was recorded on one of these watercourses.

Bat activity surveys were carried out using bat detectors across the site. Analysis of this data has shown low levels of use of the site by species such as common and soprano pipistrelle.

Habitat enhancement will form an integral part of the project and will include peatland restoration where opportunities are available, and riparian woodland creation. This will not only support the local biodiversity but also Scotland's commitment to reaching net zero emissions by 2045 and thereby help tackle the climate change emergency.



## Ornithology surveys

There are no statutory designations with ornithological features within the site.

The Glen Etive and Glen Fyne Special Protection Area (SPA) is located within 20 km of the Proposed Development and the qualifying feature designated is golden eagle. After considering the distance between the designated site and the Proposed Development, there is considered to be no connectivity between the Proposed Development and the SPA. This is based on the foraging distances for the golden eagle qualifying feature of the designated site.

A comprehensive survey programme has been undertaken to identify the use of the Site and its wider surroundings by sensitive bird populations. The data gathered between September 2020 and August 2022 will form part of the baseline assessment, along with annual monitoring of the resident breeding golden eagles and white-tailed eagles in 2023 and 2024.

The following ornithology surveys were undertaken to form the baseline for the assessment:

- Flight activity surveys
- Black grouse surveys
- Scarce breeding bird surveys
- Breeding eagle surveys
- Moorland bird surveys
- Winter walkover surveys.

Results of these baseline surveys have been used to inform the layout and design of the Proposed Development as well as mitigation measures to minimise or negate effects such as habitat loss. Mitigation measures will be provided in the form of an Outline Biodiversity Enhancement and Habitat Management Plan (OBE-HMP) for the Site.



# Biodiversity enhancement



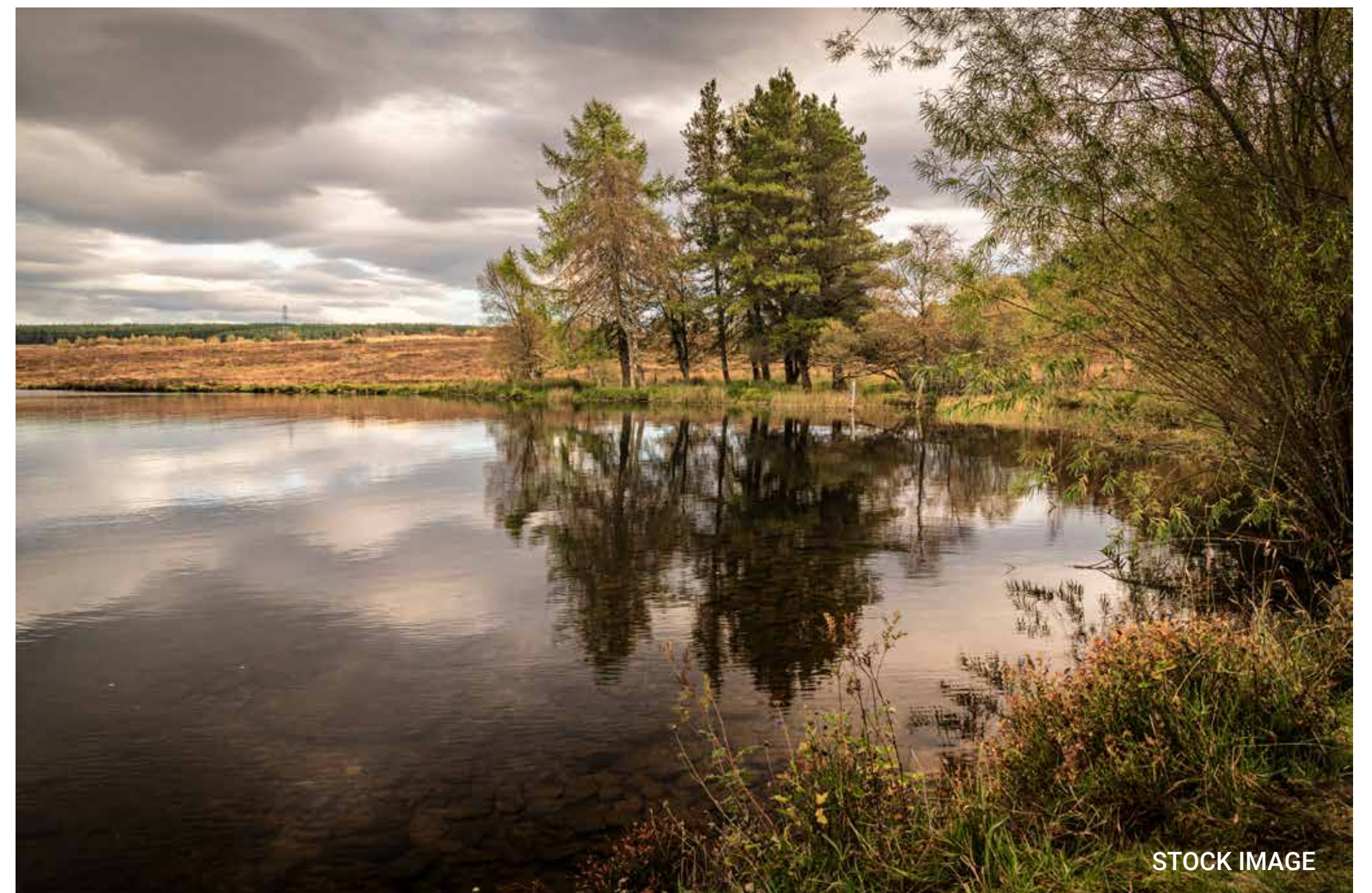
**Opportunities for biodiversity enhancements have been identified across the Site and will be presented in an Outline Biodiversity Enhancement and Habitat Management Plan (OBE-HMP).**

The overall aim will be to conserve, enhance and restore important habitats and associated species. A series of objectives have been outlined, which will likely include:

- Reduced grazing pressure through deer management
- Peatland restoration including drainage ditch blocking
- Creating and strengthening nature networks through native tree planting in riparian and wildlife corridors
- Pond/lochan creation
- Targeted species actions, including installation of bird and bat boxes and fence marking.

Peatland restoration, including drainage ditch blocking and hagg reprofiling, combined with reduced grazing pressure will have wider ecological benefits such as increasing the biodiversity and providing additional habitat for a wide range of species including invertebrates and birds.

Creating and strengthening nature networks, or wildlife corridors through native tree planting along riparian corridors will help provide resilience to biodiversity during the climate crisis.



Tackling the Nature Emergency - Scottish Biodiversity Strategy to 2045 (Scottish Government, 2023) has a commitment to “Ensure that every local authority area has a nature network of locally driven projects improving ecological connectivity across Scotland”. The overarching purpose of the ‘nature network’ commitment is connecting habitats and species at a landscape scale, improving ecological connectivity, creating functioning, healthy and robust ecosystems which mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and provide multiple benefits for society.

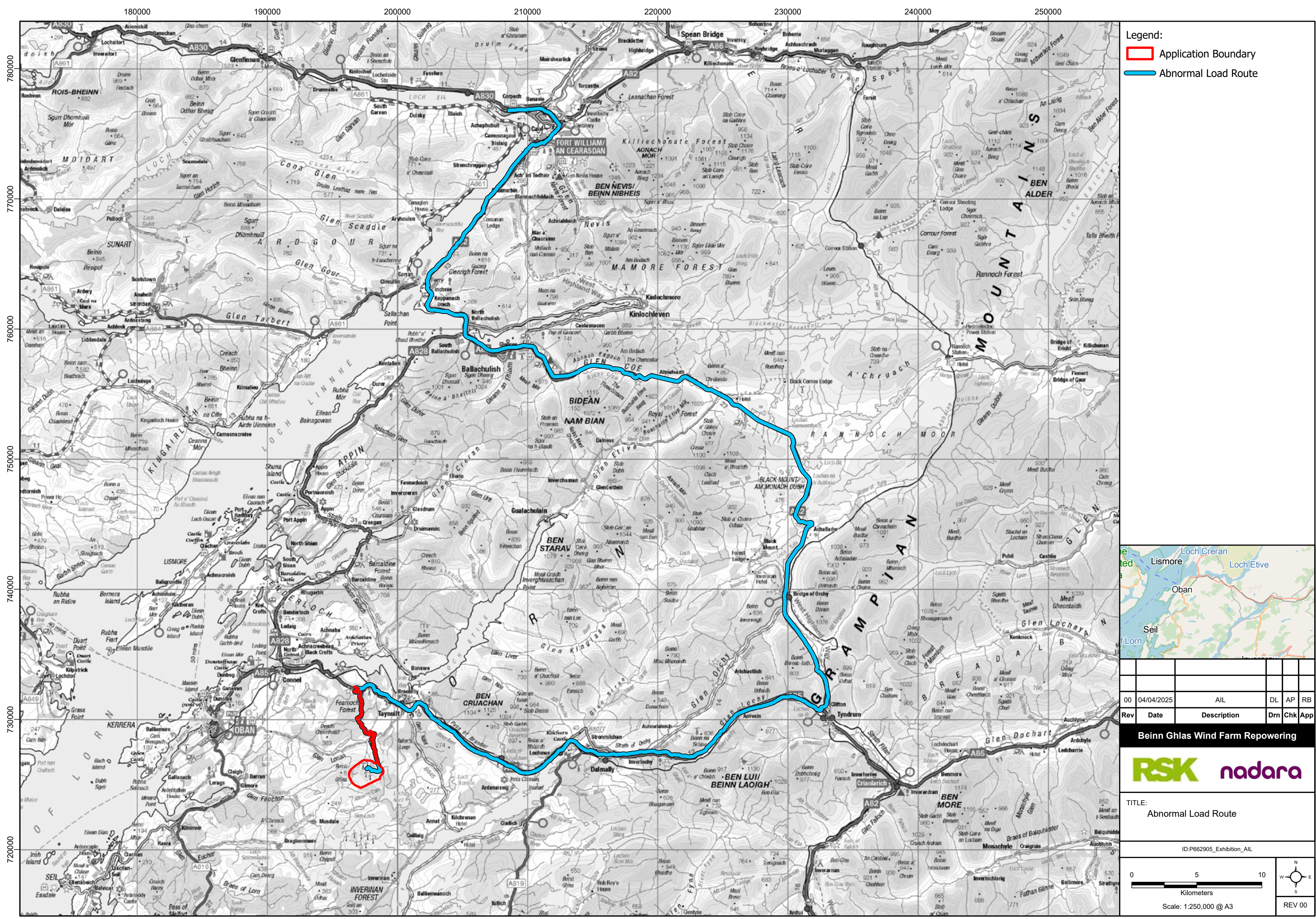




# Transport and access



In relation to traffic and transport, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will consider the construction and operational phase of the Proposed Development and will assess the potential traffic-related environmental effects such as delays, impacts on pedestrian journeys and road safety.



## Abnormal load route to site

The proposed route for abnormal load vehicles to site is shown on the figure above.

Assessments will be undertaken of the potential effects of the Proposed Development, with a focus on the construction phase, on the basis that this will have the greatest impact on the local transport network within the study area.

The study area for the traffic and transport assessments focuses on the routes used for access by construction vehicles and Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AILs) as shown on the above figure.

The assessments will also consider the potential for significant cumulative construction effects of projects that may potentially be under construction concurrently with the Proposed Development.

Temporary minor effects are expected along sections of the A828, A85 and Glen Lonan Road during the construction phase due to the increase in traffic flow.

To mitigate these potential temporary effects a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) would be in place during the construction phase, having been agreed with Argyll and Bute Council prior to construction works commencing. The CTMP outlines the methodology of safely and efficiently managing the flow of vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists and other transport modes directly associated with the construction site as well as the regular road users that operate in the vicinity of the worksite.

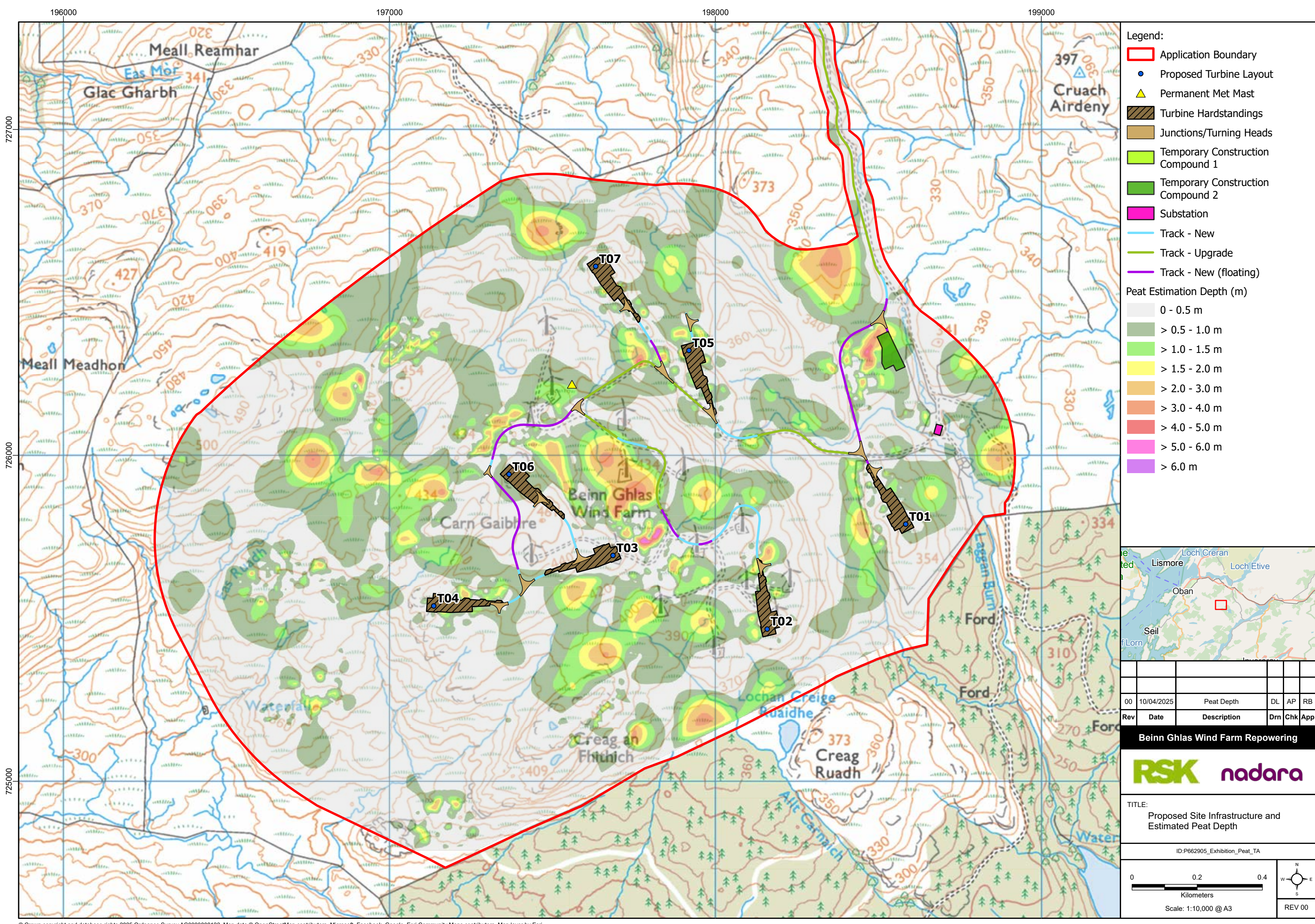
Given the temporary nature of the construction programme and with the implementation of mitigation measures through the CTMP, potential effects expected during the construction phase of the Proposed Development would be effectively managed, and no residual effects are predicted after mitigation measures have been implemented.



# Geology, hydrogeology, hydrology and peat



The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will assess the effects of the Proposed Development on the water and soils environment, including the peatland resources at the Site.



Proposed site infrastructure and estimated peat depth

The proposed site infrastructure and estimated peat depth recorded from the peat surveys are shown on the figure above.

Potential impacts on surface water and groundwater quality and quantity including associated receptors such as Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE), private and public water supplies, aquatic species, and disturbance of peat and carbon rich soils will be considered in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).

Various peat depth surveys have been completed at increasingly higher resolution to define the variation in peat across the Site and in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. Peat is present across the Site in pockets separated by areas of soils and outcropping bedrock. Where possible the Proposed Development has either used existing infrastructure or has avoided peat.

Where excavation of peat cannot be avoided the best quality peat will be translocated directly to areas of peat erosion for restoration.

There are a number of watercourses that radiate off the Site to the River Nant in the south, the Feochan Mhor/River Nell catchment in the west and the Allt Nathais and Allt na h-Airde catchments both in the north. The infrastructure has been designed to avoid watercourses, as shown on 1:50,000, 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey mapping, including a 50 m buffer zone, with exceptions occurring mainly where watercourse crossings are required, or existing tracks are upgraded.

The watercourse crossings have been limited to five new crossings with 22 upgraded existing crossings.

The majority of the Site has no risk of river flooding although some areas located in close proximity to watercourses show a medium to high risk of flooding. These areas have been identified and avoided.

There are two private water supplies in proximity to the upgraded access track that could be affected by the Proposed Development. These supplies will be protected and alternative sources provided during construction if necessary.

The geology of the site is impermeable and therefore groundwater is only present in small quantities, mainly in the upper weathered layer resulting in no extensive areas of GWDTE. In a number of locations this groundwater supports some very small flush habitats that are classified as groundwater dependent. Some impact on a minor number of these features is anticipated however none were observed to feed into larger GWDTEs and therefore impacts will be limited to these features themselves, which are small and of relatively low limited ecological importance individually.



# Other considerations



**The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will also consider the potential effects of the construction and operation of the Proposed Development on other matters, such as noise, aviation and radar, telecommunications and electronic interference, climate and carbon balance and forestry.**

## Noise

Noise levels from operation of the turbines have been predicted for those locations around the Site most likely to be affected by noise. Noise limits have been derived following the simplified assessment method stipulated in national planning guidance. Predicted operational noise levels have been compared to the limit values to demonstrate that turbines of the type and size which would be installed can operate within the limits so derived.

It is considered that operational noise levels from the wind farm will be within levels recommended in national guidance for wind energy schemes.

The potential effects of the Proposed Development on noise and vibration will be addressed fully in the EIA Report.

## Aviation and radar

The potential effects of the Proposed Development on aviation and radar will be addressed fully in the EIA Report, however, no aviation issues are apparent.

## Telecommunications and electronic interference

Wind turbines can potentially cause interference to telecommunication system signals, such as terrestrial fixed microwave links, terrestrial radio telemetry links and television broadcasts through reflecting and shadowing telecommunication signals between transmitters and receivers.

Only telecommunication links which travel across the site and close to the wind turbine locations have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development.

Telecommunications stakeholders have been re-consulted in relation to the proposed layout and following previous consultee feedback in which they either advised that there would not be an impact on any of their assets or mitigation would be possible.

## Climate and carbon balance

Increasing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) are resulting in global heating which will cause catastrophic changes to our climate. A major contributor of GHG emissions is the burning of fossil fuels such as natural gas for electricity generation. The benefit of wind energy is that no GHGs are produced during the generation of renewable electricity. However, there will be emissions resulting from the manufacture and transport of the turbines, as well as the site construction and decommissioning. In addition to these, where a wind farm is located on carbon rich soils such as peat, there are emissions resulting from the direct action of excavating peat for construction and the indirect changes to hydrology that can result in losses of soil carbon.

The Scottish Government has supported the development of a Carbon Calculator for wind farms on peat. This tool estimates the time that it will take for a proposed development to payback the emissions produced during its construction, through the generation of zero carbon electricity that displaces fossil fuel generated electricity in the grid. The results of this assessment will be reported in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR).

As part of the design process, the wind turbines have been sited to avoid the areas of deepest peat as far as practicable, and measures to minimise peat disturbance, especially during excavation, will be implemented. To minimise peat disturbance in construction and decommissioning, best practice measures will be provided at the construction phase as part of a Construction Environmental Management Plan.

## Forestry

It is proposed that access to the site for construction traffic and turbine deliveries would be taken directly off the A85 via Fearnoch Forest. Some limited felling in the forest will be required for track widening to facilitate the delivery of abnormal loads during construction of the Proposed Development.

Commercial forestry is not regarded as a receptor for EIA purposes as they are dynamic and their structure continually undergoes change due to normal felling and restocking by the landowner; natural events, such as windblow, pests or diseases; and external factors, such as a wind farm development. Potential impacts on other factors, such as biodiversity, resulting from changes to the forestry baseline will be assessed in the EIA Report.



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# Investing in the community



**Nadara will continue to work closely with local communities, businesses and residents in seeking to ensure that the socio-economic opportunities associated with the Proposed Development are maximised.**

## Economic impact

The Proposed Development will create an economic opportunity during construction, through the investment of an estimated £41.7 million in civil engineering and construction contracts. Opportunities will potentially benefit a wide range of businesses including construction trades, sub-contracting, suppliers, accommodation, security, site services and environmental services.

There will be ongoing economic opportunities during the operational lifetime of the Proposed Development, with an estimated annual spend of about £2.4 million. The main opportunities will include turbine and site maintenance and habitat management.

An assessment of the economic impacts of the Proposed Development estimated that the expenditure associated with development and construction activity could generate:

- £3.2 million Gross Value Added (GVA) and support 35 job years<sup>1</sup> in Argyll and Bute
- £9.4 million GVA and 116 job years across Scotland.

The expenditure required for the operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development could generate:

- £0.4 million GVA and support 3 jobs in Argyll and Bute annually
- £1.2 million GVA and 9 jobs across Scotland annually.

Further benefits from the repowering of Beinn Ghlas will include the payment of approximately £621,200 per annum in non-domestic rates to Argyll and Bute Council<sup>2</sup>.

## Nadara is committed to maximising the use of local contractors

To ensure this happens, Nadara is committed to supporting the local community and working with local contractors whenever the project requirements and conditions allow. As part of this, in the future Nadara will hold a contractors open day/meet the buyer event.

## Development phase

During the project's development, there will be a requirement for surveys and site visits which provides opportunities for environmental companies, accommodation providers and local shops.

## Construction phase

The construction period is anticipated to last approximately two years and is the phase of the development where supply chain decisions have the largest potential to influence the economic benefits from the project.

Significant investment will be required in areas such as construction and civil engineering works to deliver road works and foundations work; inspection and testing; plant hire; turbine land transport; and, turbine assembly services associated with works at the site (for example site security, skip or cabin hire, cleaning services).

Finally, the grid connection of the wind farm may present opportunities for local contractors through the engineering services required for grid connection.

## Nadara's commitment to sustainable decommissioning

In partnership with Reblade, Nadara has developed a decommissioning strategy that provides a detailed outline designed to inform the sustainable repowering of the operational Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm.

The strategy focuses on achieving maximum reuse, recirculation and recyclability of all of the wind farms components and materials, and marks a milestone in Nadara's commitment to environmental stewardship and circular economy principles.

Further to setting a new standard for sustainable wind farm decommissioning, the repowering of Beinn Ghlas has the potential to positively impact the region of Argyll and Bute through strengthening existing supply chains and creating new business opportunities.

Examples of local businesses that could benefit, include those already working in the renewables sector, as well as others wishing to secure new work such as:

- Craneage
- Consumables
- Groundworks & civils contractors
- Scrap metal
- Site services
- Plant supply
- Storage
- Accommodation, catering and fuel
- Technical engineering services
- Material solutions.

## Business, employment and investment

Nadara would like to hear from businesses locally and more widely across Scotland to ensure that it can fully consider the skills and services of local people and suppliers. The opportunities may include (but will not be limited to):

- Engineering, procurement, and construction contractors
- Construction material suppliers: concrete, aggregate and building materials
- Electrical contractors: supply and installation of plant, cabling, earthing, etc.
- Plant and equipment hire contractors: excavation earthworks, craneage, welfare units, etc.
- Labour hire companies: engineers, plant operatives and general labourers
- Transport: taxis and minibuses for local labourers.

## Supplier Registration form

Please complete the Supplier Registration form on the project website ([www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk/suppliers-registration](http://www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk/suppliers-registration)) if you would like to be kept informed about any opportunities during the development, construction and operational phases of the repowered Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm or the decommissioning phase of the existing wind farm.



<sup>1</sup> A job year is one year of work for one person.

<sup>2</sup> Non-Domestic Rates or Business rates are a property based tax. Rates are charged on all business properties. The proceeds of the Non-Domestic Rate are paid into a national pool administered by the Scottish Government for redistribution to local authorities in Scotland.



# The local community



**Nadara will work closely with local communities, businesses and residents to ensure the repowering of Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm brings real benefits to the local area while helping to meet national climate change and renewable energy targets and goals.**

## Community benefit fund

Nadara are committed to setting up a community benefit fund to the value of £5,000 per installed MW.

Based on an anticipated generating capacity of approximately 33.6 MW, this could equate to approximately £168,000 per year and a minimum of £5.9 million of community benefit funding over the proposed 35-year lifespan of the project. The allocation and distribution of the fund will be decided post planning consent.

The community benefit fund for the existing wind farm is administered by Taynuilt Community Council. To date, the fund has supported a wide range of local projects within the area with funding for the following groups and projects being provided in 2024:

- Venue rental for Qigong Tai Chi group
- Seniors bus trips
- Pavilion hire and safety kit for Taynuilt Viking primary age rugby club
- Funding to support the provision of Gaelic workshops for Taynuilt Gaelic Choir
- A 40 foot container and it's conversion into a costume/set storage space for TADDS (Taynuilt and District Drama Society)
- Funded several small community gardens and planters to enhance Taynuilt
- Pitch drainage upgrade for Taynuilt shinty field
- Provision of a major incident kit comprising first aid kit, volunteer hi vis, lighting, radios etc. for Taynuilt Community Council to support with emergency planning
- Upgraded first aid kits for Taynuilt village hall and sports pavilions
- Set up of a Seniors Art Club, which is proving popular and is now able to attract support from various sources
- Venue rental and instructor partially funded for a weekly falls prevention class using chair pilates
- Public access defibrillator coverage has been expanded through funding which has allowed purchase, installation, maintenance and CPR training.



We welcome your input on the types of projects that could benefit from the community benefit fund.

Scan the QR code (below) to view the Beinn Ghlas Repowering Wind Farm website and submit your feedback online.



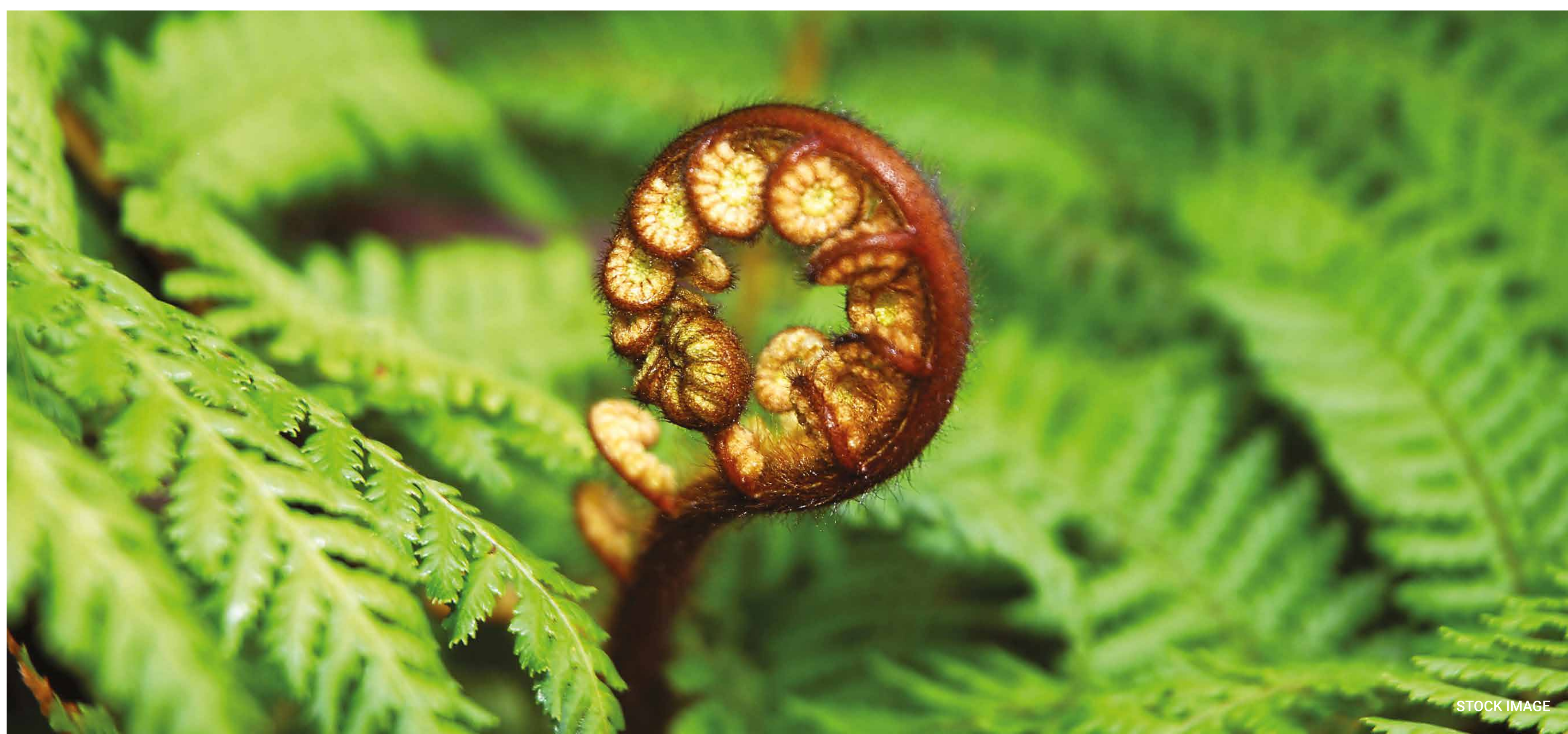
**nadara**



# Climate emergency



**We are currently experiencing significant climate challenges, with fossil fuel use playing a contributing role. While Scotland already generates nearly 100% of its electricity from renewable sources, there remains an important opportunity to further reduce emissions by transitioning transport and heating systems to cleaner, electrified alternatives.**



STOCK IMAGE

This means we require more renewable energy sources to provide renewable electricity and decarbonise our transport and heating by, for example, moving away from petrol and diesel cars, and gas boilers.

The Scottish Government has declared a Climate Emergency and has set out ambitions for 8–12 Gigawatts (GW) of new onshore wind power to help reach Scotland's 2045 net-zero target. Scotland and the rest of the UK have legally binding targets to reach net zero and new onshore wind development will play a pivotal role in meeting these.

## **Project contribution**

The Proposed Development has the potential to make an important contribution to the decarbonisation of our electricity system: the project could produce enough energy to power the equivalent of 28,007<sup>1</sup> homes annually.

## **Energy security**

The UK government launched the British Energy Security Strategy in 2022 and states that renewables will have a key role by reducing our reliance on volatile fossil fuel markets. The technologies already required for the fight against climate change will enable greater security of supply and subsequently lower energy costs and less fuel poverty.

## **Energy prices**

Onshore wind is the cheapest form of renewable energy and Scotland has some of the best wind resource in Europe.

With the cost of living and energy prices rising, the question is often asked, why are energy bills increasing if onshore wind is the cheapest

form of electricity generation? This is due to the 'merit order' that is used when every generation type is available to meet demand. In this, technologies are ranked to determine which is brought into the grid first. Fossil fuel generation has a high marginal cost (the change in the total cost of producing an additional quantity); however, the marginal cost for renewables is almost zero. Therefore, when they are available, renewables are always chosen for the grid first because they are the cheapest to run, but the electricity price reflects the higher marginal cost of gas when this is needed for the grid.

The Office of National Statistics states that gas is used to fuel about a third of the UK's electricity generation, so rising gas prices have, in turn, led to rising electricity prices.

The design of electricity systems still has to catch up with the role of renewable energy, and this is recognised by the UK Government and Scottish Government, who have plans to make the grid more 'renewable ready' to ensure far more renewables can go into the grid at reduced cost. The UK Government is currently undertaking a Review of Electricity Market Arrangements, which will help the transition to a decarbonised, cost effective and secure system.

<sup>1</sup>Source: RenewableUK.

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# What next?



**Nadara intends to submit its application for consent for the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering project to Argyll and Bute Council in the near future.**



Once the application is submitted, the Council will undertake its own consultation process and the public will be invited to make formal comments on the proposals. In the meantime, we welcome your feedback on our final proposals. Please register your comments by completing a feedback form by 24th May 2025.

Feedback forms are available at the exhibition today or can be completed online at: [www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk](http://www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk)



If you would like to contact Nadara, please get in touch:

Email: [erin.murchie@nadara.com](mailto:erin.murchie@nadara.com)

Or by post:

**Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering  
Nadara Limited  
4th Floor  
Blenheim Place  
Edinburgh  
EH7 5JH**

Details of the feedback provided to us via our public consultation will be summarised in a Pre-Application Consultation Report provided to the Council alongside the application for consent. We only collect personal information, such as your name and address, when you provide it to us. We will only use the data collected for specific purposes in relation to the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering. Our Privacy Policy can be found at: [www.nadara.com/privacy-policy](http://www.nadara.com/privacy-policy)

Comments made to Nadara are not representations to the consenting authority. When the application is submitted there will be an opportunity for you to submit a formal response to the Council at that time.

**Thank you for attending today's public exhibition.**

**nadara**



# INVITATION TO FURTHER PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS FOR **BEINN GHLAS WIND FARM REPOWERING**



[www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk](http://www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk)

**nadara**



**Nadara (formerly Ventient Energy and Renantis) are holding two further public exhibitions for the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering Project. The purpose of the exhibitions is to provide a further opportunity to find out about the final Proposed Development and receive Nadara's feedback on the points raised at the previous exhibitions.**

Nadara are bringing forward proposals to repower the existing Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm. Situated amongst the hills of the Barguilean Estate near Taynuilt, Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm currently comprises 14 wind turbines and has a total installed capacity of 8.4 MW. Once the current turbines have reached the end of their operational life, Nadara would like to repower the development by replacing the existing turbines with a smaller number of modern turbines to allow the continued operation of a wind farm in this location. The proposed number and height of turbines and wind farm layout remains the same as presented at the April 2025 public exhibitions and shown on the project website.

If consented, the project will contribute to helping Argyll and Bute and Scotland's climate change targets of net zero emissions by 2045.

## **EXHIBITIONS**

**North Connel Hall, North Connel, Argyll, PA37 1QX.**

Tuesday 10 June 2025, 4–7pm.

**Taynuilt Village Hall, Taynuilt, Argyll, PA35 1JH.**

Wednesday 11 June 2025, 4–7pm.

## **ONLINE INFORMATION**

The information presented at the public exhibitions and a feedback form will be made available via the project website from **4pm on Tuesday 10 June 2025**. The consultation period will continue until **Friday 27 June 2025**.

For further information please contact Nadara at [erin.murchie@nadara.com](mailto:erin.murchie@nadara.com)

Comments should be made to Nadara at this stage. Representations may also be submitted to the planning authority once a full planning application has been submitted. Thank you and we hope you can attend one of the exhibitions.







# INVITATION TO FURTHER PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS FOR BEINN GHLAS WIND FARM REPOWERING

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# Welcome



Welcome to the further public exhibitions for the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering project. Key members of the project team are available today to answer any questions that you may have about the project.



Site location map

## About Nadara

Nadara is one of the largest European independent renewable power producers and was formed through the coming together of Renantis and Ventient Energy in January 2024. Nadara designs, builds, and manages power plants from renewable energy sources, with an installed capacity of more than 4.2 Gigawatts (GW) across 200 plants globally.

Nadara companies have been operating in the UK since 2002 with offices in Inverness, Edinburgh, Cardiff and London and operates 45 onshore wind farms (>1.1 GW) in the UK.

## The Site

The existing Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm is located on the undulating uplands around Carn Gaibhre to the east of Beinn Ghlas summit on the Barguilean Estate near Taynuilt in the Argyll and Bute Council local authority area. The site is not located within any environmental designation.

The existing operational wind farm comprises 14 wind turbines with a tip height of approximately 54.1 m and a capacity of 600 kilowatts (kW) providing a total installed capacity of 8.4 megawatts (MW).

## Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering (the Proposed Development)

Nadara is proposing to submit an application for consent in the near future to replace the existing wind turbines at Beinn Ghlas with more modern, higher producing machines.

If consented, the existing turbines would be removed, and the site would be reinstated except where infrastructure can be used for the repowering project.

## What has changed since the last public exhibitions?

The site layout remains the same as presented at the public exhibitions in April, comprising up to 7 wind turbines (a reduction of 5 turbines from the layout presented in January 2023), with a maximum blade tip height of up to 149.9 m. This reduced scheme would have a generating capacity of approximately 33.6 MW.



# Project update



## Response to points raised at previous public exhibitions

Nadara are grateful to everyone who has taken the time to attend a public exhibition and provide feedback on the Proposed Development and would like to provide the following responses on points which have been raised.

## Further changes to site layout

Significant changes have already been made to the proposed site layout including a reduction in the number of proposed turbines from 12 as presented at the public exhibitions in January 2023 to the final proposed layout of 7 turbines. In order to avoid various site constraints and ensure an economically viable project, it is not possible to make further changes to the site layout.

## Visual impact

The site design work has included careful consideration of visual impacts and the proposed site layout, which has in part contributed to the reduction from 18 turbines at up to 180 m to tip to 7 turbines at up to 149.9 m to tip). Whilst the proposed turbines are taller than the current operational turbines, the overall number of proposed turbines would reduce from 14 to 7 whilst the estimated total power output of the wind farm would increase from 8.4 MW to around 33 MW.

## Viewpoint selection, wirelines and photomontages

The viewpoints selected for assessment in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) have been selected, in line with guidance, to represent a range of views and viewer types and were agreed with consultees during EIA Scoping.

Some of the viewpoints are intended to be representative of the visual experience in a general location whereas others illustrate the view from a specific or important vantage point. Whether visualisations will be presented as wirelines or photomontages changes depending on the viewpoint and what has been agreed in order to provide a proportionate and robust assessment for consultees and the planning authority to consider and reach an informed decision. A selection of these viewpoints have been presented as photomontages at the public exhibitions and the full set of viewpoints will be included in the EIA submitted with the repowering planning application.

At each of the public exhibitions including today, software has been available to generate a wireline from locations of specific interest to exhibition visitors.

The visualisations presented at the public exhibitions are technically accurate. The accompanying text includes a caveat noting that the EIA will include visualisations produced in line with relevant guidance and this simply refers to the printed size and scale of the display sheets, which is different to those of the exhibition boards. This reflects the different nature of displaying information on public exhibition boards, which are designed to be viewed in a consultation event, rather than in application submission documents, which are designed to be viewed printed on the table in front of the viewer, or on a computer screen.

## Impact of construction on road network and public access

Access to the site for abnormal loads is expected to be from Corpach Harbour near Fort William, with traffic using the A830 Caol-Malaig road, A82(T) to Tyndrum and then A85(T) to the site via a forestry track through Fearnoch Forest. The Applicant will provide an Abnormal Load Transport Management Plan, which would include measures and a schedule for abnormal load movements so as to minimise disruption to the local community, which could include night-time movements. The Applicant will provide construction updates to residents within an agreed distance of the site.

During construction, public access to certain areas would be limited and/or prohibited in the interest of public safety. However, wherever possible, any impacts on public access would be minimized and upon project completion, public access would resume. Once the repowered wind farm is operational, impacts relating to traffic and transport would be minimal.

## Ornithology

A comprehensive programme of ornithology surveys has been completed, the results of which have influenced the final proposed site design and mitigation measures. The EIA will include a collision risk assessment for those bird species which are potentially vulnerable to collision with turbines.

## Direct source of electricity/discounted electricity/community ownership

Nadara are not an electricity supplier and do not have the ability to sell electricity and given the nature of the grid network it would not be possible to provide a direct source of electricity to local communities. Nadara will explore the potential to provide local residents with electricity payment support through the Community Benefit Fund. Ultimately, the decision will need to be made through further engagement and discussion with community councils and other relevant stakeholders.

Discounted electricity and/or community ownership schemes have not been proposed due to the scale of the proposed repowering development. Currently, due to the scale of the project it is not considered that shared/community ownership is a feasible option, however, should planning consent be granted, Nadara will review the feasibility of shared/community ownership.

## Grid connection

There are no current plans to install overhead lines as part of the grid connection for the Proposed Development however this is subject to the final route design which is undertaken by the Distribution Network Operator (DNO).

## Community benefit fund

Nadara acknowledge the requests for the fund to be available over a wider geographical area and are looking at how the fund will be distributed taking on board the feedback which has been provided to date.

Nadara will need to see the outcome of the planning application before any final decisions are made however in the meantime, welcome further feedback from local communities and stakeholders on the fund, its distribution and projects which could potentially benefit.

## Why is a battery energy storage scheme not included in the Proposed Development?

A battery energy storage system has not been proposed as part of the Proposed Development for technical and programme related reasons.

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## **APPENDIX D – EXAMPLE FEEDBACK FORMS**



# BEINN GHLAS WIND FARM REPOWERING FEEDBACK FORM



**Thank you for taking the time to review our proposal for Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering.**

We would be grateful if you could contribute to our proposals by completing this questionnaire and letting us know your thoughts. Your feedback is important and will help us to finalise our proposals.

Comments made to the prospective applicant via this feedback form are not representations to Argyll and Bute Council or the Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit. There will be an opportunity to make representations once an application for consent has been submitted by the applicant.

We only collect personal information, such as your name and address, when you provide it to us. We will only use the data collected for specific purposes in relation to the repowering of Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm. Our Privacy Policy can be found at: [www.ventientenergy.com/privacy-policy/](http://www.ventientenergy.com/privacy-policy/)

**You can leave your completed form in the box, post it back to us in the stamped addressed envelope provided or complete one online on the project website. Thank you.**

**1. Name** (optional, leave blank if you prefer your input to remain anonymous)

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**2. Address** (optional, leave blank if you prefer your input to remain anonymous)

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**3. Please tick the option that best describes your location in relation to the proposed Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering:**

- ☐ Taynuilt, Balindore, Barachander, Fearnoch, Balure, Musdale, North Connel or nearby residential areas
- ☐ Elsewhere in Scotland
- ☐ Outside of Scotland

**4. Please tick the option that best describes your interest in the proposal:**

- ☐ I live close to Beinn Ghlas
- ☐ I own a holiday property near Beinn Ghlas
- ☐ I have business interests/work near the proposed wind farm
- ☐ Other (please describe below)

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**5. Do you support onshore wind as a form of renewable energy?**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Neutral ☐ Don't know

**6. Do you support the proposed Beinn Ghlas Repowering?**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Neutral ☐ Don't know

**7. Are there any specific issues about our proposal that you would like to highlight?**

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**8. How did you hear about our public consultation?**

- ☐ Postcard
- ☐ Newspaper advert
- ☐ Word of mouth
- ☐ Other (please describe below)

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**9. Do you have any additional comments/feedback?**

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**Ways to contact us to request a copy of the public consultation information:**

**Post:** Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering, c/o RSK Environment Ltd, 65 Sussex Street, Glasgow G41 1DX

**Website:** <https://www.ventientenergy.com/our-portfolio/beinn-ghlas/>

**Email:** [windfarms@ventientenergy.com](mailto:windfarms@ventientenergy.com)



# BEINN GHLAS WIND FARM REPOWERING

APRIL 2025



## Feedback form

**Thank you for taking the time to review our proposals for Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering.**

We welcome your feedback and would be grateful if you could please complete this questionnaire.

Comments made to the prospective applicant via this feedback form are not representations to Argyll and Bute Council. There will be an opportunity to make representations on that application to Argyll and Bute Council once an application for consent has been submitted by Nadara.

We only collect personal information, such as your name and address, when you provide it to us. We will only use the data collected for specific purposes in relation to the Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering. Our Privacy Policy can be found at: <https://nadara.com/privacy-policy/>. You can leave your completed form in the box, post it back to us or complete one online on the project website.

**Name** (optional, leave blank if you prefer your inputs to remain anonymous)

**Address** (optional, leave blank if you prefer your inputs to remain anonymous)

**How did you hear about our public consultation?**

☐ Postcard    ☐ Newspaper Advert    ☐ Word of mouth    ☐ Other (please describe below)

**Please tick the option that best describes your location in relation to the proposed Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering.**

☐ I live close to Beinn Ghlas    ☐ I own a holiday property near Beinn Ghlas  
☐ I have business interests/work near Beinn Ghlas    ☐ Other (please describe below)

**Do you support onshore wind as a form of renewable energy?**

☐ Yes    ☐ No    ☐ Neutral    ☐ Don't know

Please comment:



### Do you support the proposed Beinn Ghlas Repowering?

☐ Yes    ☐ No    ☐ Neutral    ☐ Don't know

Please comment:

### Having read the information provided at this consultation event, or on our project website, how effective was the supplied information in helping you understand our proposal?

☐ Effective    ☐ Somewhat effective    ☐ Not effective    ☐ Very ineffective

### Are there any specific issues or concerns about Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering that you would like to highlight? (Please continue your response on a separate sheet if required)

Please comment:

### Do you have any additional comments or feedback or is there any other information that you would find helpful?

Please comment:

Nadara encourages the use of local workforces and short supply chains which benefit the local economy and the environment. Please register at [www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk/suppliers-registration](http://www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk/suppliers-registration) if you'd like to be kept informed of any opportunities during the development, construction and operation phases of the repowered Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm or the decommissioning phase of the existing wind farm.

#### Ways to contact us:

Post: Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm Repowering, Erin Murchie, Nadara Limited, 4th Floor, Blenheim Place, Edinburgh, EH7 5JH.

Website: [www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk](http://www.beinnghlasrepowering.co.uk)

Email: [erin.murchie@nadara.com](mailto:erin.murchie@nadara.com)



**nadara**



# APPENDIX E – EVENT PHOTOS

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**Public Exhibition (May 2023) – North Connell Hall**



**Public Exhibition (April 2025) – Kilmore Village Hall**





### Public Exhibition (April 2025) – North Connell Hall



### Public Exhibition (April 2025) – Portsonachan Village Hall





### Public Exhibition (June 2025) – Taynuilt Village Hall



### Public Exhibition (June 2025) – Taynuilt Village Hall





**Public Exhibition (June 2025) – North Connell Hall**

