



# Design and Access Statement

## Cairnoch Hill Wind Farm

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## 1.0 Introduction

Eurowind Energy Limited (“the Applicant”) is seeking planning permission under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended) (“the Planning Act”) to install and operate up to four wind turbines (up to 180m to blade tip) and associated infrastructure (collectively referred to as “the Proposed Development”) on land owned by the Scottish Ministers and managed by Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) at Cairnoch Hill within the administrative boundary of Stirling Council. The location of the Proposed Development (“the Site”) is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) NS 69768 85606. The Proposed Development would be known as Cairnoch Hill Wind Farm.

The Site includes for all land required for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development. This comprises:

- Wind energy infrastructure - including wind turbines, crane hardstandings, and underground cabling;
- Electrical infrastructure – including onsite substation, control building and grid connection infrastructure within the Site boundary;
- Temporary construction compounds;
- A borrow pit search area;
- A permanent anemometer mast; and
- Ancillary works including drainage features in support of surface water management systems.

This **Design and Access Statement** has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 13(4) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 (as amended) (“the DMP Regulations”) which sets out the detailed requirements of the content of a Design and Access Statement in relation to planning permission.

Regulation 13 of the DMP Regulations states that a design and access statement is a written statement which:

*“(a) explains the policy or approach adopted as to design and how any policies relating to design in the development plan have been taken into account;*

*(b) describes the steps taken to appraise the context of the development and demonstrates how the design of the development takes that context into account in relation to its proposed use; and*

*(c) states what, if any, consultation has been undertaken on issues relating to the design principles and concepts that have been applied to the development and what account has been taken of the outcome of any such consultation.”*

This **Design and Access Statement** is being submitted as part of the planning application for the Proposed Development. The **Design and Access Statement** does not form part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report. However, the **Design and Access Statement** should be read in the context of the EIA Report.

## 2.0 Site Location

In order to understand the design of the Proposed Development it is important to relate this to the Site and its context. A Site location plan is shown on **Figure 1**. An aerial photograph of the Site and its surroundings is shown on **Figure 2**. A plan (OS mapping not aerial photography) showing the Site boundary is shown on **Figure 3**.



## 2.1 Site Description

A detailed Site description is included within the **Chapter 2: Design Evolution and Alternatives** of the EIA Report. The following paragraphs provide a general description of the Site.

The Site, which encompasses approximately 573ha, is located on Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) managed land at Cairnoch Hill, within the Lennox Hills, just north of the Carron Valley Reservoir (within 30m). The centre of the Site is at National Grid Reference NS 69768 85606. It lies entirely within the Stirling Council administrative boundary, although is only approximately 420m from the North Lanarkshire Council boundary to the south. The Site is situated south west of Stirling, west of Denny, east of Fintry, and north of Kilsyth.

The land within the Site is predominantly covered by conifer plantation (with some areas recently felled). There is limited peat or peatland habitat within the Site due to its topography and recent history of forestry plantation, though there are isolated areas of deeper peat across the Site, and an area of degraded blanket bog at the summit of Cairnoch Hill.

Elevations across the Site range from approximately 227m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the south western edge of the Site, to approximately 413m AOD in the centre of the Site (summit of Cairnoch Hill).

There are no statutory environmental designations within the Site boundary.

The entirety of the Site boundary is located within the Southern Hills Local Landscape Area, but no part of the Site or the immediate surrounding area is designated as a nationally important landscape.

Access to and throughout the Site is provided via the B818 and an existing network of forestry tracks.

## 2.2 Surrounding Area

The nearest settlement is the hamlet at Carron Valley reservoir dam, approximately 1.25km east of the Site. Fintry is located approximately 6km to the west. Other nearby towns include Kilsyth, Denny, and Stirling, located approximately 5.3km to 8.3km from the Site. There are various scattered residential properties which are closer to the Site, such as Easter Cringate and Cairnoch Lodge to the north, and Cairnoch Bothy and Cairnoch Farm to the south (these four properties are financially involved in the Proposed Development).

The B818 runs east to west between the southern boundary of the Site and the northern shoreline of Carron Valley Reservoir, connecting Denny in the east and Fintry in the west.

The Carron Valley Reservoir is located immediately south of the Site, on the southern side of the B818. The Endrick Water runs north-south approximately 450m west of the Site. The Earl's Burn is located immediately north east of the Site at its closest point.

The Kilsyth Hills Special Landscape Area (SLA) is located about 550m south of the Site, on the southern side of Carron Valley Reservoir. **Figure 4** shows the nearby landscape designations.

A Scheduled Monument, Sir John de Graham's Castle (SM4278), is situated approximately 100m west of the Site. Further scheduled monuments lie to the east and west of the Site, with Todholes cairns (SM4491 and SM2492) located within 2km of the Site. **Figure 5** shows the nearby cultural heritage designations.

**Table 1** sets out the other wind farms (from planning application stage through to operational wind farms) within 5km of the Site (these are also shown on **Figure 6**):



**Table 1: Cumulative Wind Farm Development**

| Wind Farm                             | Status      | Distance (m/km)  | Specification                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Craigannet Turbine                    | Operational | 190m east        | 1 turbine, 102m to blade tip                    |
| Craigengelt Wind Farm                 | Operational | 450m north east  | 8 turbines, 125m to blade tip                   |
| Earlsburn Wind Farm                   | Operational | 520m north       | 15 turbines, 110m to blade tip                  |
| Shelloch Wind Farm                    | Consented   | 1.6km north west | 5 turbines, between 149.9m to 180m to blade tip |
| Earlsburn North (Kingsburn) Wind Farm | Operational | 2.5km north      | 9 turbines, 115m to blade tip                   |
| Earlsburn Extension Wind Farm         | Consented   | 2.7km north      | 7 turbines, 149.9m to blade tip                 |
| Drummarnock Wind Farm                 | In Planning | 1km north east   | 4 turbines, 180m to blade tip                   |

There are a number of statutory ecological designations within 10km of the Site boundary, shown in **Table 2** and on **Figure 7**:

**Table 2: Statutory Ecological Designations within 10km of the Site**

| Designation Name                   | Distance from Site |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Endrick Water SAC/SSSI             | 2km west           |
| Carron Glen SSSI                   | 3.8km east         |
| Denny Muir SSSI                    | 3.9km south east   |
| Double Craigs SSSI                 | 4.2km west         |
| Corrie Burn SSSI                   | 4.8km south        |
| Sauchie Craig Wood SSSI            | 5.9km north east   |
| Dullatur Marsh SSSI                | 7.5km south east   |
| Sculliongour Limestone Quarry SSSI | 7.8km south west   |
| Balglass Corries SSSI              | 8.6km west         |
| Wester Balgair Meadow SSSI         | 9.5km north west   |

## 2.3 Site Selection Rationale

A number of factors were taken into account when considering if the Site may be suitable for wind farm development, including:

- The proximity and primary orientation of nearby residential receptors and potential residential visual amenity and noise issues;
- Local landscape designations and the sensitivity of the landscape to tall turbines;



- The proximity to National Parks and National Scenic Areas (the Site is not located within or in close proximity to either designation);
- The proximity to, and visibility from, key cultural heritage assets;
- Local bird populations and species type (and how wind turbine size and configuration might affect these);
- The ability to get wind turbine components to the Site;
- Radar (weather / climate);
- The scale of the topography of the Site itself, as well as surrounding hills and landscapes (local topography limits the clear visibility of wind turbines on the Site to a relatively local area);
- The landscape character of the Site and its context, informed by the Stirling Council landscape character types (LCTs); and
- The availability of a viable grid connection.

## 3.0 Design Policies

The preparation of this **Design and Access Statement** has regard to the National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) and the Stirling Local Development Plan (LDP) (2018), including supplementary guidance.

The Proposed Development was designed with careful consideration of the national advice with regards to design, and the Development Plan (including supplementary guidance relevant to the Proposed Development).

EIA Report **Chapter 4: Renewable Energy and Planning Policy** sets out the context of the relevant national and Development Plan policies (noting that NPF4 also forms part of the Development Plan). The Cairnoch Hill Wind Farm **Planning Statement** provides an assessment of the Proposed Development against the Development Plan (including NPF4) and material considerations relevant to the decision-making process.

### 3.1 National Guidance

The most important national policy documents relating to the siting and design of the Proposed Development are NPF4, and the Onshore Wind Turbines: Planning Advice (Scottish Government, 2014)<sup>1</sup>.

NPF4 sets out significant and increased emphasis on the climate change and net zero agenda to bring together separate priorities and achieve sustainable development through three key themes: sustainable places, liveable places and productive places.

Part 1 of NPF4 will be supported by the planning and delivery of sustainable places; “where we reduce emissions, restore and better connect biodiversity”. It sets out that:

*“Scotland’s future places will be net zero, nature-positive places that are designed to reduce emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change, whilst protecting, recovering and restoring our environment.”*

In terms of renewable energy generation, NPF4 states that:

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<sup>1</sup> This Planning Advice document has been withdrawn, however was applicable and relevant during the majority of the site selection and iterative design process for the Proposed Development.



*“A large and rapid increase in electricity generation from renewable sources will be essential for Scotland to meet its net zero emissions targets”;*

and:

*“Additional electricity generation from renewables and electricity transmission capacity of scale is fundamental to achieving a net zero economy and supports improved network resilience in rural and island areas”.*

It is clear within NPF4 that the generation of renewable energy is recognised as being of national importance as:

*“significant weight will be placed on the contribution of the proposal to renewable energy generation targets and on greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.”.*

NPF4 recognises that renewable energy generation through onshore wind farm development is a key part of the way in which the emissions reduction statutory outcome and the attainment of the legally binding net zero will be fulfilled. This can be afforded significant weight.

In relation to the siting of a wind farm, Policy 11: Energy, of NPF4, makes clear that wind farm development within National Parks and National Scenic Areas will not be supported. However, outside of these designations the policy states that all forms of renewable, low-carbon and zero emissions technologies will be supported.

NPF4 Policy 11 also highlights that development proposals should show how various potential impacts have been addressed through design and mitigation. These potential impacts are as follows:

*“i. impacts on communities and individual dwellings, including, residential amenity, visual impact, noise and shadow flicker;*

*ii. significant landscape and visual impacts, recognising that such impacts are to be expected for some forms of renewable energy. Where impacts are localised and/or appropriate design mitigation has been applied, they will generally be considered to be acceptable;*

*iii. public access, including impact on long distance walking and cycling routes and scenic routes;*

*iv. impacts on aviation and defence interests including seismological recording;*

*v. impacts on telecommunications and broadcasting installations, particularly ensuring that transmission links are not compromised;*

*vi. impacts on road traffic and on adjacent trunk roads, including during construction;*

*vii. impacts on historic environment;*

*viii. effects on hydrology, the water environment and flood risk;*

*ix. biodiversity including impacts on birds;*

*x. impacts on trees, woods and forests;*

*xi. proposals for the decommissioning of developments, including ancillary infrastructure, and site restoration;*

*xii. the quality of site restoration plans including the measures in place to safeguard or guarantee availability of finances to effectively implement those plans; and*

*xiii. cumulative impacts.*





*In considering these impacts, significant weight will be placed on the contribution of the proposal to renewable energy generation targets and on greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.”*

Other NPF4 policies are also engaged with respect to the above mentioned criteria, and have been considered during the design of the Proposed Development.

Where specific potential impacts listed under NPF4 Policy 11 are not relevant to the Proposed Development due to the nature of the site, design parameters or absence of sensitive receptors, this is also addressed within the supporting assessment to ensure a proportionate appraisal of effects. In this case, the key topic areas considered relevant to the proposal include topography and ground conditions (including peat), landscape and visual sensitivities (including nearby residential receptors), ecology (including birds, protected habitats and species), hydrology (including watercourses and private water supplies), cultural heritage features, noise, and aviation and radar constraints. Each of these matters has been assessed through the project design and environmental appraisal process, with appropriate mitigation incorporated where necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of NPF4 Policy 11 and to demonstrate that any potential effects are considered and addressed where feasible in the design of the Proposed Development.

### **3.2 Stirling Council Local Development Plan (LDP)**

The LDP was adopted by Stirling Council in October 2018, and details in terms of planning policies, what is required of new developments in order for them to be considered acceptable and receive approval. The policy considered most relevant to the Proposed Development is ‘Primary Policy 12: Renewable Energy’.

LDP Policy 12 sets out the criteria under which proposals for wind energy development will be supported. The policy states that proposals will be supported where the proposal is in line with:

- The spatial framework map (within the LDP);
- National planning policy and guidance current at the time of determination of applications;
- Current locational and design guidance of Scottish Natural Heritage / NatureScot;
- Stirling Council’s Supplementary Guidance: Wind Energy Developments;
- Relevant landscape capacity and design advice in the updated Stirling Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study for Wind Energy Development; and
- A scale, layout and nature such that adverse environmental impacts, including cumulative impacts, are avoided or minimised to the satisfaction of the planning authority.

In addition to Policy 12, the LDP includes a number of other policies relating to environmental and design considerations including:

- Primary Policy 1: Placemaking;
- Primary Policy 3: Provision of Infrastructure;
- Primary Policy 4: Greenhouse Gas Reduction;
- Primary Policy 5: Flood Risk Management;
- Primary Policy 7: Historic Environment;
- Primary Policy 8: Conservation and Enhancement Biodiversity;
- Primary Policy 9: Managing Landscape Change;





- Primary Policy 10: Forests, Woodland and Trees;
- Primary Policy 13: The Water Environment;
- Primary Policy 14: Soil Conservation and Agricultural Land; and
- Primary Policy 15: Tourism and Recreational Development.

### 3.3 Stirling Council Wind Energy Developments Supplementary Guidance (SG) (2019)

The Stirling Council Wind Energy Developments Supplementary Guidance was produced in February 2019 and contains a spatial framework, which identifies the areas within Stirling with potential opportunities for wind energy – split into 3 groups as follows:

- *“Group 1: Areas where wind farms will not be acceptable – National Parks and National Scenic Areas*
- *Group 2: Areas of Significant Protection – Includes Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites (also known as European sites); Inventory Battlefields and Designed Landscapes; Sites of Specific Scientific Interest; Wild Land; Peat and Carbon Rich Soils, Community Separation for Consideration of Visual Impact (2.0km maximum subject to local topography) and World Heritage Sites.*
- *Scottish Planning Policy Group 3: Areas with potential for wind farm development – Beyond groups 1 & 2, wind farms are likely to be acceptable, subject to detailed consideration against identified policy criteria.”*

Although NPF4 now supersedes the Scottish Planning Policy document from which spatial framework mapping was derived, the Site of the Proposed Development is located within ‘Group 3: Areas with potential for wind farm development’.

The Proposed Development has been designed with consideration to this supplementary guidance. The landscape character of the Site and surrounding area has been reviewed to understand its capacity to accommodate wind turbines. This has helped inform the layout and positioning of the proposed infrastructure, including consideration of nearby homes, landscape sensitivities, and other wind farms in the wider area. Where potential effects were identified, the design has been adjusted where possible to reduce these impacts through appropriate siting and spacing.

### 3.4 Siting and Designing Wind Farms in the Landscape (2017)

NatureScot has produced guidance ‘Siting and Designing Wind Farms in the Landscape’ (NatureScot, 2017) that focuses on the assessment of landscape and visual impacts of wind farms, and informs wind turbine design, layout, and siting.

The guidance reflects an improved understanding of the main landscape and visual issues related to wind farm development and provides guidance on the appropriate turbine design parameters and siting wind farms in relation to landscape character and value.

Whilst it does not address technical design considerations or other natural heritage issues, which are also significant for siting and design, it has been used alongside national and local policies to inform and support decision-making elements of turbine siting and design evolution.



## 4.0 Design Principles

The layout and design of the Proposed Development was considered as part of an iterative design process aimed at reducing the potential environmental effects of the wind farm whilst taking into account Site constraints and commercial requirements.

In accordance Regulation 5(d) of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, reasonable alternatives (in terms of project design, technology, location, size and scale and characteristics) for the Proposed Development were considered.

As part of the development process the Applicant has reviewed and discounted alternative infrastructure siting (wind turbines and access) and tip heights due to a variety of factors including environmental, planning, technical and commercial constraints.

In line with the DMP Regulations, all consultation responses pertaining to the design principles and concepts that have been applied to the Proposed Development – including further actions undertaken by the Applicant in response, are set out within **Chapter 6: Scoping and Consultation**, within **Technical Appendix 6.1**, and within each EIA Report technical topic chapter (chapter 7 to 15) where applicable.

### 4.1 Constraints, Policy and Design Objectives

The design of any wind farm is driven by the key objective of positioning wind turbines so that they can capture the maximum energy as far as practical within a suitable area, further informed by environmental and technical constraints. The main constraints which were considered during the design process included:

- Topography and ground conditions (including peat);
- Identified landscape and visual sensitivities (including nearby residential receptors);
- Presence of birds, protected habitats and species;
- Presence of watercourses, private water supplies and related infrastructure;
- Presence of cultural heritage features;
- Noise;
- Aviation and radar (including Met Office) constraints; and
- Forestry.

Trying to avoid or minimise any adverse effects relating to the above constraints as a result of the Proposed Development, while ensuring the energy potential of the Site was maximised, was the main focus of the design process. It was considered that aiming to minimise potential negative effects on the above areas was also beneficial in aligning with the policy requirements of NPF4 and the wider Development Plan outlined in Section 3 of this **Design and Access Statement**. This also allowed early design objectives to be set which had principles rooted in clearly defined constraints and policy requirements.

**Table 3** matches the relevant Site constraints and relevant Development Plan policy requirements, with the resulting design objectives for the Proposed Development.



**Table 3: Constraints, Policy Requirements and Design Objectives**

| Site Constraint                                                                         | Relevant Development Plan Policy Considerations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Resulting Design Objective                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Topography and ground conditions (including peat).                                      | <p>NPF4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 5(d): Soils.</li> </ul> <p>LDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 4 (4.2): Protection of Carbon Rich Soils.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>Avoid siting proposed infrastructure in deep peat &gt;1.5m.</p> <p>Avoid siting proposed infrastructure on gradients of 14% or more, where possible and practical.</p>                                                                                                                                  |
| Identified landscape and visual sensitivities (including nearby residential receptors). | <p>NPF4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 11 ii: significant landscape and visual impacts, recognising that such impacts are to be expected for some forms of renewable energy. Where impacts are localised and/or appropriate design mitigation has been applied, they will generally be considered to be acceptable.</li> </ul> <p>LDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 9 (9.1): Protecting Special Landscapes</li> </ul> | <p>Reduce visibility of proposed infrastructure, from the surrounding area, as far as is possible whilst ensuring a viable scheme.</p> <p>Try to have any significant landscape and visual effects be contained within a localised area.</p> <p>Reduce nighttime aviation lighting impacts.</p>            |
| Presence of birds, protected habitats and species.                                      | <p>NPF4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 11 ix: biodiversity including impacts on birds.</li> <li>Policy 3: Biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p>LDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 8 (8.1): Biodiversity Duty.</li> <li>Policy 8 (8.2): Proposals Affecting Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS).</li> </ul>                                                                                                                   | <p>Avoid a wind turbine layout that results in collision risk for bird species that is assessed as being a significant effect (once mitigation applied).</p> <p>Avoid siting proposed infrastructure on areas identified as having a high potential for Ground Water Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems.</p> |
| Presence of watercourses, private water supplies and related infrastructure.            | <p>NPF4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 11 viii: effects on hydrology, the water environment and flood risk.</li> </ul> <p>LDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 8 (8.1): Biodiversity Duty.</li> <li>Policy 5: Flood Risk Management.</li> <li>Policy 13: The Water Environment.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                               | <p>Try to ensure that no proposed infrastructure is located within 50m of a watercourse or waterbody where possible.</p> <p>Keep the number of new watercourse crossings to a minimum.</p>                                                                                                                 |



| Site Constraint                                        | Relevant Development Plan Policy Considerations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Resulting Design Objective                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Presence of cultural heritage features.                | <p>NPF4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 11 vii: impacts on historic environment.</li> <li>Policy 7: Historic Assets and Places.</li> </ul> <p>LDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 7 (7.1): Archaeology and Historic Building Recording.</li> <li>Policy 7 (7.2): Development within and outwith Conservation Areas.</li> <li>Policy 7 (7.3): Development affecting Listed Buildings.</li> <li>Policy 7 (7.8): Development affecting Battlefields, Gardens and Designed Landscapes.</li> </ul> | Minimise visibility of proposed infrastructure, from nearby cultural heritage assets, as far as is possible whilst ensuring a viable scheme. |
| Noise.                                                 | <p>NPF4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 11 i: impacts on communities and individual dwellings, including, residential amenity, visual impact, noise and shadow flicker.</li> </ul> <p>LDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 12 (12.1): Wind Energy Developments.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Ensure that no nearby residential receptors would experience noise levels over the allowable limits.                                         |
| Aviation and radar (including Met Office) constraints. | <p>NPF4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 11 iv: impacts on aviation and defence interests including seismological recording.</li> </ul> <p>LDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 12 (12.1): Wind Energy Developments.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Ensure that there is not an unacceptable impact on aviation receptors or radar assets (including the Met Office radar at Holehead).          |
| Forestry                                               | <p>NPF4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 6c: Forestry, Woodland and Trees.</li> </ul> <p>LDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 10 (10.1): Development Impact on Trees and Hedgerows.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Minimise the amount of permanent forest loss as a result of the footprint of the Proposed Development.                                       |



## 4.2 Embedded Mitigation

The findings of the technical and environmental studies undertaken for the EIA were used to inform the design of the Proposed Development and hence achieve a 'best fit' within the environment of the Site. Where potentially significant effects were identified during the design evolution, efforts were made to avoid these through evolving the design of the Proposed Development, 'embedding' mitigation into the design. 'Embedded mitigation' includes but is not limited to:

- Considering the size and scale of the Proposed Development appropriate to the location;
- Sensitive siting of the proposed infrastructure incorporating appropriate buffer distances from environmental receptors (including peat depth, watercourses and nearby residential properties) to avoid or reduce effects;
- Re-using / upgrading as much of the existing onsite access tracks as possible (to reduce the amount of new access track required); and
- Avoidance of siting wind turbines on slopes greater than 14%.

Considerable effort was made to produce a Site layout which balances environmental, technical and economic considerations. During the EIA process, the multi-disciplinary team met to discuss the various issues which were identified as part of the constraints mapping process. The team identified the optimal locations for the proposed wind turbines and associated infrastructure.

In addition to the above standard embedded mitigation, there are several Site specific design principles which have been incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development, and function as embedded mitigation. These are:

- Having a single row of wind turbines in order to allow a 'clean' and balanced view from all directions;
- Wind turbines pushed north away from reservoir and associated LCT; and
- Keeping the AOD of wind turbine tips at broadly similar heights to each other (as a result of topography), so as to avoid some wind turbines appearing to sit much higher on the landscape than others.

Where possible, proposed excavation for access tracks and other infrastructure has also been minimised. The location of the substation compound and temporary construction compounds have also been given consideration in relation to reducing potential landscape and visual effects. These have been located in areas where natural screening occurs via landform, helping to reduce their potential prominence

## 5.0 Design Evolution

The evolution of the design and layout of the Proposed Development was an iterative constraint-led process driven by the technical and environmental studies undertaken for the EIA. It involved review of multiple potential Site layouts and the balance of environmental, technical and economic considerations.

Two of the key design iterations are shown on **Figure 8** and comprise the Scoping layout (Layout A), and the Design Freeze Layout (Layout B: the Proposed Development). These two iterations represent key stages of the layout evolution, however several further 'interim' layouts were considered throughout the refinement process.

The factors that were considered as part of the design evolution process to achieve the final layout are described in the following paragraphs.



## 5.1 Wind Turbine Layouts

### 5.1.1 Layout A (Scoping Layout): 4 Wind Turbines at 200m tip height

During the EIA Scoping stage, an initial layout (“Layout A”) was developed and submitted to Stirling Council in September 2024. This layout comprised four wind turbines, each with a blade tip height of up to 200m.

At this stage, only relatively limited design refinement and environmental assessment had been undertaken.

Following responses from the planning authority, consultees, and feedback received during the first two rounds of public exhibitions, as well as further environmental and landscape feasibility assessment, it was determined that the scale of the wind turbines should be reduced. The subsequent reduction in tip height is section 5.1.2 below.

In line with the DMP Regulations, all consultation responses pertaining to the design principles and concepts that have been applied to the Proposed Development – including further actions undertaken by the Applicant in response, are summarised in Section 4 Design Principles of this DAS, set out in **Chapter 6: Scoping and Consultation**, and further detailed in **Technical Appendix 6.1**.

### 5.1.2 Layout B (Design Freeze – The Proposed Development): 4 Wind Turbines at 180m tip height

As a result of the various inputs (e.g. surveys, consultations etc.) detailed in section 5.1.1 above, the tip heights of the proposed wind turbines were reduced from 200m to 180m. The reduced wind turbine tip height was deemed beneficial in a number of ways, including with regards landscape and visual considerations e.g. visibility from key viewpoints surrounding the Site, and also impacts on the nearby Met Office Holehead radar.

In addition, the wind turbine layout was moved northwards, away from the southern slopes of Cairnoch Hill facing Carron Valley Reservoir, in response to landscape and visual considerations identified through the iterative design process. This refinement was facilitated through the involvement of the Easter Cringate and Cairnoch Lodge properties in the Proposed Development.

The Design Freeze layout (“Layout B”) represents the refined and finalised configuration of the Proposed Development following the Scoping stage, consultation with stakeholders, public consultations, and completion of detailed environmental and technical assessments. This layout comprises four wind turbines, each with a maximum blade tip height of up to 180m (reduced from 200m in the scoping layout).

This layout includes for and incorporates the necessary rotor spacing requirements (ensuring longevity and efficiency of the wind turbines), based on a prevailing south westerly wind. In addition to this, the wind turbines are positioned to minimise interaction with onsite constraints, including deeper peat, steep topography and watercourses.

The layout incorporates ancillary infrastructure elements including internal access tracks, substation compound, two temporary construction compounds, proposed crane hardstandings, an anemometry mast, and a borrow pit.

This Design Freeze layout represents the optimum fit of the Proposed Development within the environmental, technical, and commercial parameters of the Site.





## 5.2 Other Site Infrastructure

### 5.2.1 Site Access

Access to the Site would be from the B818, via an upgraded existing junction to the south of the Proposed Development.

The proposed abnormal load route required to transport wind turbine components to the Site would be; from the port of Grangemouth, via Central Dock Road, passing through Timber basin roundabout to gain access to the A904, joining the M9 northbound, exiting at Junction 9 and turning left onto the A872, traveling southbound on the A872 through Dunipace, before turning right at the mini roundabout formed between the A872 Stirling Steet, A872 Nethermain Road, and the A883 Stirling Street, then south westwards on the A872 Nethermain Road before turning right onto the B818 and passing under the M80, and then travelling westwards along the B818, before turning right into the Site.

### 5.2.2 Site Tracks

The onsite access tracks largely utilise the existing forestry tracks. Where new sections of access tracks are required, these have been designed to be as direct / short as possible, whilst attempting to avoid crossing watercourses, avoid deep peat and also taking slope into account to ensure tracks are viable for construction and use.

Access tracks have been designed to follow routes which do not exceed gradients of 14%. This gradient is specified by a number of wind turbine manufacturers in their technical specifications to permit safe delivery of turbine components and associated parts. In addition to this, initial infrastructure design has confirmed that using an appropriate and proportional amount of cut and fill should allow access tracks to be constructed on gradients in line with manufacturers specifications.

Access tracks that would be utilised during the construction and operation of the wind farm would be 6m wide (with an additional 3m on either side of the tracks for drainage and cabling).

The track layout has also been informed by the need to avoid steep slopes, sensitive habitats, and deep peat, as confirmed through constraints mapping and geotechnical assessment. Tracks have been positioned to follow routes where peat is shallow and stable, helping to reduce excavation volumes and associated environmental impacts.

### 5.2.3 Borrow Pits

One borrow pit within the Site has been identified. This borrow pit is an expansion of an existing FLS manged borrow pit.

### 5.2.4 Temporary Construction Compound

Two temporary construction compounds are proposed, one adjacent to the substation compound, and one towards the south east of the Site. Their locations have been selected because they lie on suitable ground, in areas of shallow peat, and avoid sensitive habitats. The compounds would have a footprint of 80m x 50m and 100m x 120m respectively and would accommodate site offices, welfare facilities, parking, storage areas, and laydown space. An indicative arrangement is shown in **Figure 3.9** of the EIA Report. These compounds would be removed following completion of construction.

### 5.2.5 Crane Pads

Each wind turbine would require a crane hardstanding to facilitate turbine assembly. These hardstandings would be located directly adjacent to each turbine and would have an



estimated permanent footprint of approximately 99m × 35m, with additional space required for boom supports and blade storage during construction. An indicative crane hardstanding layout is shown in **Figure 3.5** of the EIA Report.

## 5.2.6 Substation Compound

A substation compound is proposed in the north east of the Site, positioned in an area with suitable gradient, shallow peat, and away from sensitive habitats. The compound would accommodate the control building, and associated high-voltage equipment. It would be located more than 500m from the nearest residential property and set at least topple distance (180m) from the proposed wind turbines. The internal Site grid connection cables would be undergrounded within the Site from each wind turbine, to the control building. An indicative layout of the substation compound is shown in **Figure 3.7** of the EIA Report.

## 5.2.7 Anemometry Mast

An anemometry mast is proposed to be located approximately 400m west of Turbine no.3, at National Grid Reference NS 69814 85468. This is the same location as a temporary anemometry mast which is currently in operation. The anemometry mast would be up to 122.5m in height. An indicative layout of the anemometry mast is shown in **Figure 3.10** and **Figure 3.11** of the EIA Report.

## 5.3 The Proposed Development Considered Against Design Objectives

The iterative design process has tried to ensure a balance between environmental and technical constraints, landscape and visual considerations and economic viability. Whilst giving due consideration to these various competing elements, the final layout forming the Proposed Development is considered to largely meet the design objectives detailed in **Table 3**. How the Proposed Development meets these design objectives is considered below in **Table 4**.

**Table 4: Design Objectives, Design Evolution and Design Outcomes**

| Design Objective                                                                                                                                            | Design Evolution                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Outcome                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Avoid siting proposed infrastructure in deep peat >1.5m.<br>Avoid siting proposed infrastructure on gradients of 14% or more, where possible and practical. | Wind turbines have been relocated throughout the design process to ensure that they are located on peat less than 1.5m thick, and on gradients less than 14%.<br>Throughout the design process the amount of other infrastructure (tracks, crane pads, construction compounds, substation, met mast) located on peat over 1.5m deep, or slopes greater than 14% has been reduced. | All proposed wind turbines (and their crane pads) are located on peat with an average depth of 1m or less (see <b>Figure 9</b> ).<br>All other proposed infrastructure is located in areas with less than 1.5m of peat.<br>All proposed infrastructure is located on ground where gradients do not exceed 14%, or where they are, the gradient in excess of 14% is localised. |
| Reduce visibility of proposed infrastructure, from the surrounding area, as far as is possible whilst ensuring a viable scheme.                             | The proposed wind turbines have been reduced in height from 200m to 180m.<br>The proposed wind turbines have been moved as far north within the Site as possible                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | The nature of the Site and its surroundings means that the visibility of the proposed wind turbines is quite contained within a localised area as is shown on <b>Figure 10</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                              |





| Design Objective                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Design Evolution                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Outcome                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Try to have any significant landscape and visual effects be contained within a localised area.</p> <p>Reduce nighttime aviation lighting impacts.</p>                                                                                                                                                   | <p>(while considering other constraints), which has reduced their prominence when viewed from within the Carron Valley itself (e.g. from the B818, from Carron Valley reservoir, and from walking routes to the south and east of the reservoir). Proposals have been submitted to the Civil Aviation Authority (see <b>Chapter 14: Aviation</b> of the EIA Report) to allow for reduced intensity aviation lighting to be used on the proposed wind turbines when the weather conditions are appropriate.</p> | <p>All wind turbines are located within the Stirling Council LCT 7d: 'Lowland Hills - Fintry, Gargunnoch and Touch Hills', which is the same LCT as the other nearby wind farms are located on (rather than the Stirling Council LCT 3: 'Forested River Basin - Carron Valley' associated with Carron Valley reservoir).</p> <p>Significant landscape and visual effects are predicted for the Proposed Development, as detailed in <b>Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual</b> of the EIA Report. This is to be expected for a scheme with wind turbines of up to 180m tip height.</p> |
| <p>Avoid a wind turbine layout that results in collision risk for bird species that is assessed as being a significant effect (once mitigation applied).</p> <p>Avoid siting proposed infrastructure on areas identified as having a high potential for Ground Water Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems.</p> | <p>The Site layout has evolved to see the proposed wind turbines reduced in height from 200m to 180m, and moved north within the Site. Both of these refinements are beneficial for birds and reducing collision risk.</p> <p>The location of proposed infrastructure has been refined in order to avoid areas mapped as potential GWDTE habitats as far as possible.</p>                                                                                                                                      | <p>EIA Report <b>Chapter 9: Ornithology</b> concludes that, once mitigation is employed, there are no bird species that are predicted to experience collision risk at rates that would result in significant effects.</p> <p>The Proposed Development largely avoids impacting areas mapped as potential GWDTE habitats.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <p>Try to ensure that no proposed infrastructure is located within 50m of a watercourse or waterbody where possible.</p> <p>Keep the number of new watercourse crossings to a minimum.</p>                                                                                                                 | <p>The location of proposed infrastructure has been refined in order to avoid siting infrastructure within 50m of watercourses and minimising watercourse crossings.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>Of the new proposed infrastructure only watercourse crossings come within 50m of mapped watercourses.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <p>Minimise visibility of proposed infrastructure, from nearby cultural heritage assets, as far as is possible whilst ensuring a viable scheme.</p>                                                                                                                                                        | <p>The proposed wind turbines have been reduced in height from 200m to 180m.</p> <p>Turbine No.1 has moved in excess of 700m north east, away from Sir John de Graham's Castle (Scheduled Monument), in order to reduce visibility from this asset.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <p>The reduction in tip heights proposed, and the moving of Turbine No.1 away from Sir John de Graham's Castle has been a positive outcome with regard to archaeology and cultural heritage.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <p>Ensure that no nearby residential receptors would</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <p>Proposed Site infrastructure has been located so as to ensure no nearby residential</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <p>No nearby residential receptors experience noise levels over the allowable limits.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |



| Design Objective                                                                                                                    | Design Evolution                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Outcome                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| experience noise levels over the allowable limits.                                                                                  | receptors experience noise levels over the allowable limits.<br>In addition to this, the nearest residential properties to the north and the south of the Site have been financially involved in the Proposed Development, so as to increase allowable noise limits at these properties. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ensure that there is not an unacceptable impact on aviation receptors or radar assets (including the Met Office radar at Holehead). | The proposed wind turbines had their tip heights reduced from 200m to 180m, and their locations reduced to a lower AOD where possible, in order to ensure there were no negative impacts on the Met Office Holehead radar.                                                               | Consultation with aviation consultees has confirmed that there should be no unacceptable impact on aviation radar assets.<br>Consultation with the Met Office has confirmed that the Proposed Development does not negatively impact on their Holehead radar asset. |
| Minimise the amount of permanent forest loss as a result of the footprint of the Proposed Development.                              | The extent of new access track proposed was kept to a minimum, with existing forest tracks used where possible.                                                                                                                                                                          | The amount of permanent forest loss as a result of the footprint of the Proposed Development has been kept to a minimum.                                                                                                                                            |

## 6.0 Proposed Development

The proposed development is described in **Chapter 3: Description of the Development** of the EIA Report. An outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is contained within the EIA Report as **Technical Appendix 3.1**. The layout of the Proposed Development is shown on **Figure 11** (and **Figure 3.1** of the EIA Report). In summary, the key component parts of the Proposed Development include the following as detailed in **Table 5**.

**Table 5: Proposed Development Key Components**

| Key Component                                    | Detail                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Wind Turbines                                    | Four wind turbines including internal transformers, with blade tip heights of up to 180m.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Wind Turbine Foundations and Crane Hardstandings | Four wind turbine foundations (approximately 27m diameter) and associated crane hardstandings (approximately 99m x 35m and 1m in depth).                                                                                                                             |
| Access Tracks                                    | Approximately 7.4km of upgraded access tracks, and approximately 2.3km of new access tracks.<br>Both new and upgraded access track with running width widened to 6m (wider at bends), and a further 3m allowance on either side of the track for drainage / cabling. |
| Underground Cabling                              | Approximately 10km of underground cabling along access tracks to connect the wind turbine locations, and the onsite electrical substation.                                                                                                                           |



| Key Component                    | Detail                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Substation Compound              | One onsite substation which would accommodate 33kV Switchgear to collect electricity from different parts of the Site. The substation compound would have an area of 75m x 100m and would include a control and metering building (approximately 16m x 11m and 5m high). |
| Borrow Pit                       | Use of one existing onsite borrow pit (working the borrow to a total area of approximately 1.82ha).                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Anemometry Mast                  | One permanent anemometry mast up to 122.5m in height. The mast would have a main foundation area of approximately 3m x 3m, as well as four anchor points for supporting guy wires.                                                                                       |
| Temporary Construction Compounds | Two temporary construction compounds (12,000m <sup>2</sup> and 4,000m <sup>2</sup> respectively).                                                                                                                                                                        |

## 7.0 Public Access

### 7.1 Public Access – Pedestrian

Public access to the Site would be restricted during the construction of the Proposed Development for obvious health and safety reasons due to construction activities, the movement of heavy plant and the erection of wind turbines. When operational, however, there would be no formal access restrictions other than the substation compound, and members of the public would be able to access the Site on foot and make use of the access tracks in accordance with the provisions of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003.

During periods of maintenance, access by the public could be restricted depending on the nature of the maintenance activity.

### 7.2 Public Access – Vehicular

Once the Proposed Development is operational (if consent is granted) vehicular access would be limited to individuals directly involved in the maintenance of the Proposed Development or Forestry related operations. Emergency vehicles would also have access to the Site should it be necessary.

## 8.0 Conclusion

The layout of the Proposed Development has evolved through an iterative EIA and design process, taking account of feedback from consultees and the local community. Constraints identified throughout the EIA process were avoided (so far as possible), and potential impacts of the Proposed Development avoided or reduced by the iterative design process. EIA studies were used to achieve a ‘best fit’ within the environment of the Site and its surroundings.

The final layout of the Proposed Development comprises four wind turbines with tip heights of 180m. This is considered to be an appropriate number and size of wind turbines, which can be accommodated by the Site, balancing both energy yield and contribution towards renewable energy generation targets, with key planning, technical and environmental constraints.



## 9.0 References

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NatureScot (2017) Siting and Designing Wind Farms in the Landscape Version 3a. Available at: <https://www.nature.scot/sites/default/files/2017-11/Siting%20and%20designing%20windfarms%20in%20the%20landscape%20-%20version%203a.pdf>

Stirling Council (2018). Stirling Local Development Plan. Available at: <https://www.stirling.gov.uk/media/0zpdfkjl/stirling-council-local-development-plan-2018.pdf>







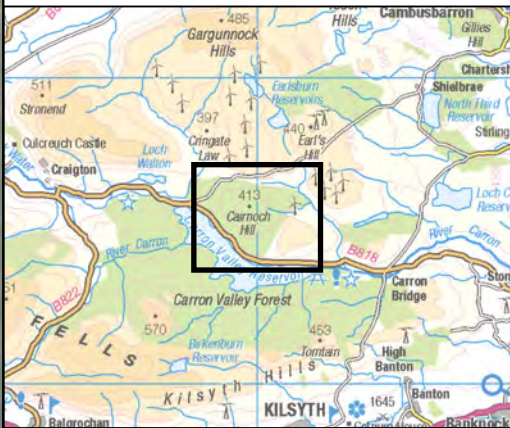




LEGEND

-  Site Boundary
-  Proposed Turbine Location
-  Proposed Permanent Met Mast Location
-  Proposed Infrastructure

**Note:** Point features are not drawn to scale in this figure.







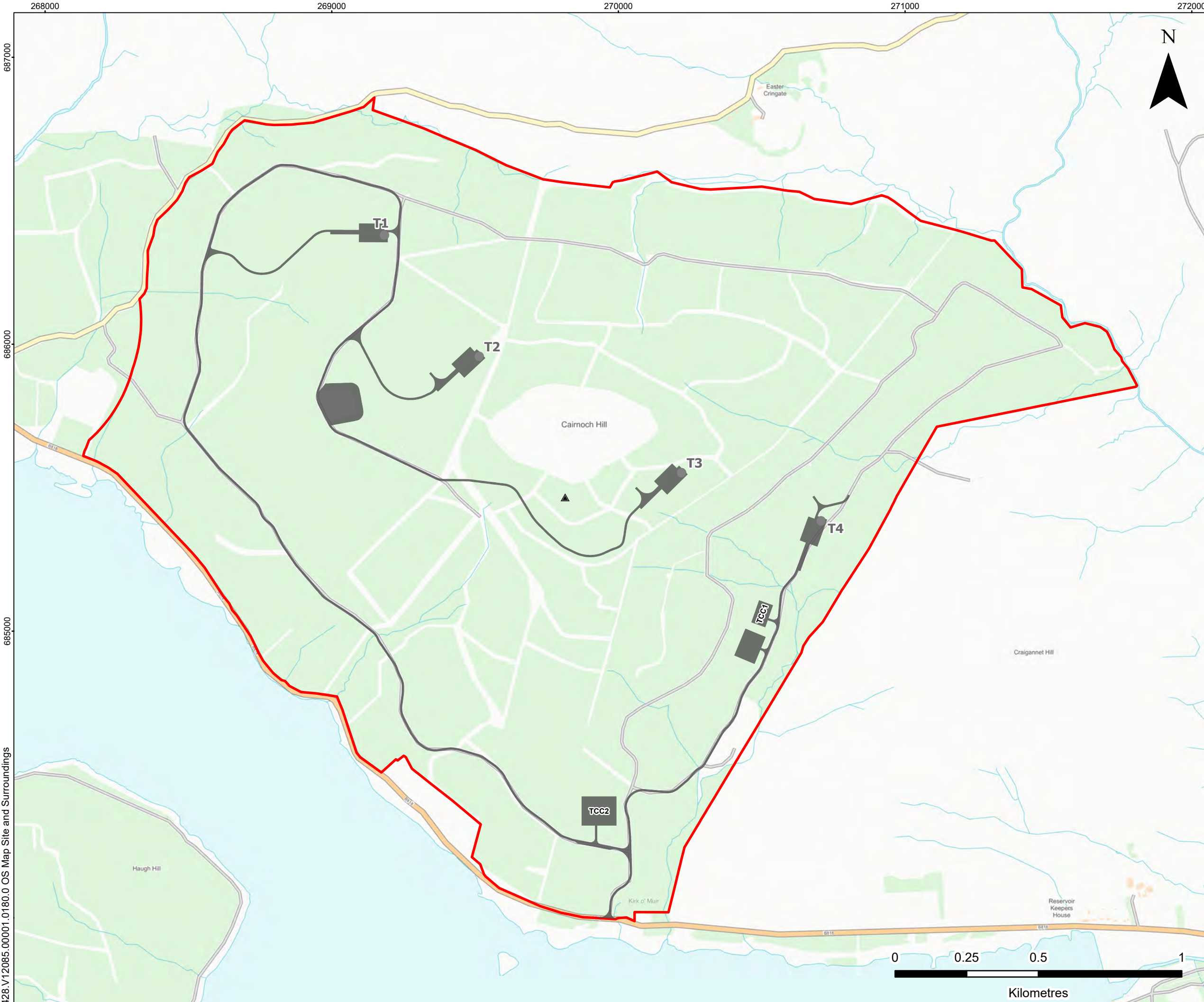
CAIRNOCH HILL WIND FARM  
DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE  
SITE AND SURROUNDINGS

**FIGURE 2**

|       |               |      |           |
|-------|---------------|------|-----------|
| Scale | 1:12,500 @ A3 | Date | JULY 2026 |
|-------|---------------|------|-----------|

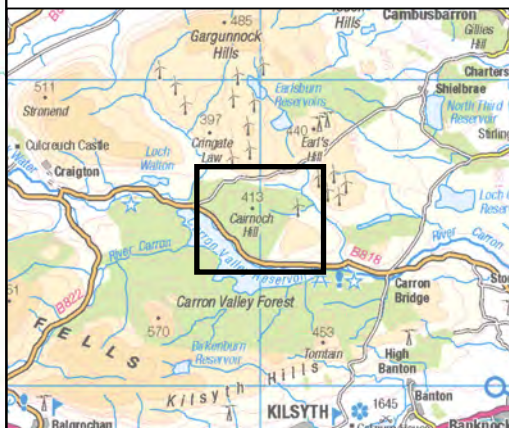




LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Permanent Met Mast Location
- Proposed Infrastructure

**Note:** Point features are not drawn to scale in this figure.



CAIRNOCH HILL WIND FARM  
DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT

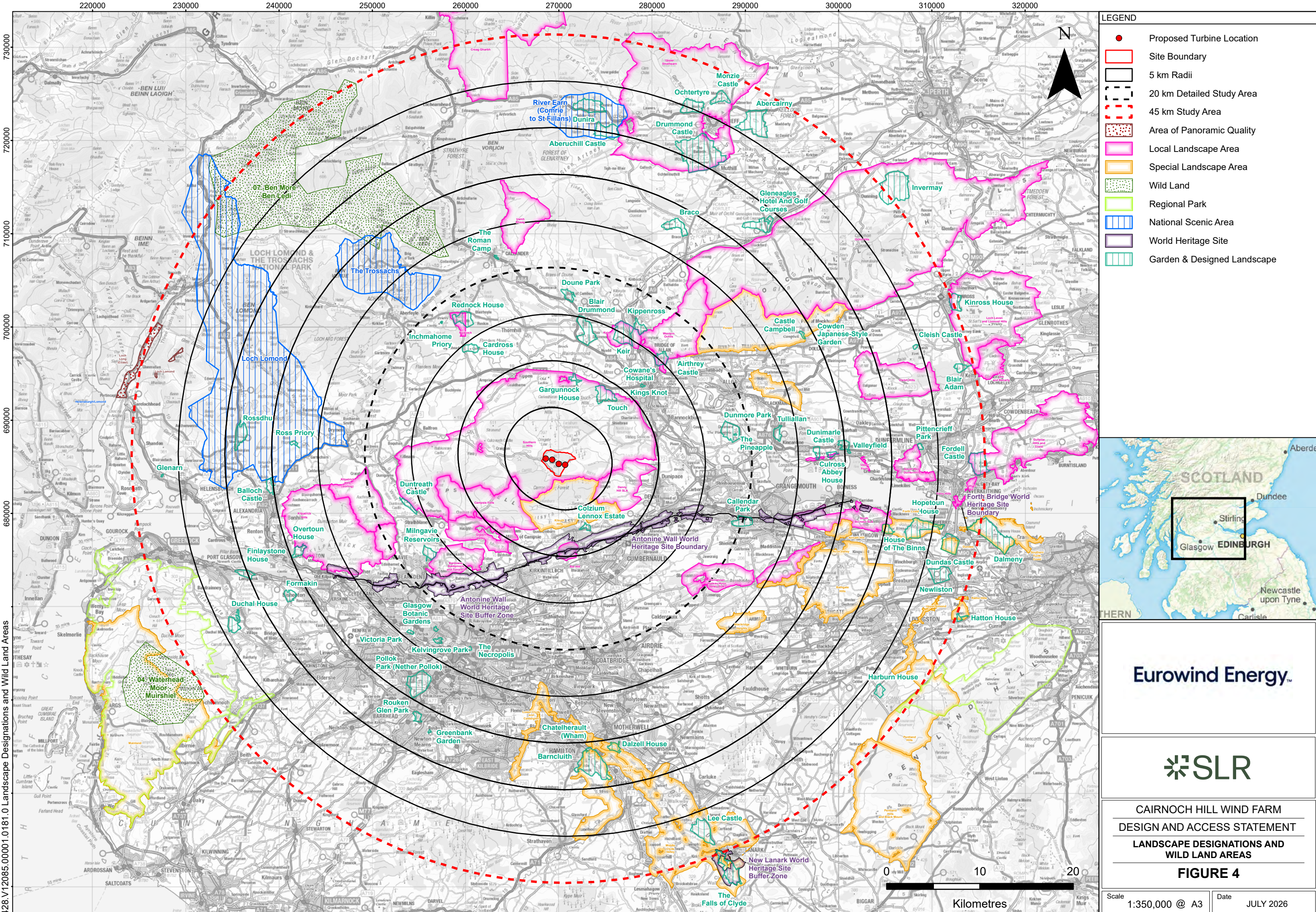
OS MAPPING SHOWING  
SITE BOUNDARY

**FIGURE 3**

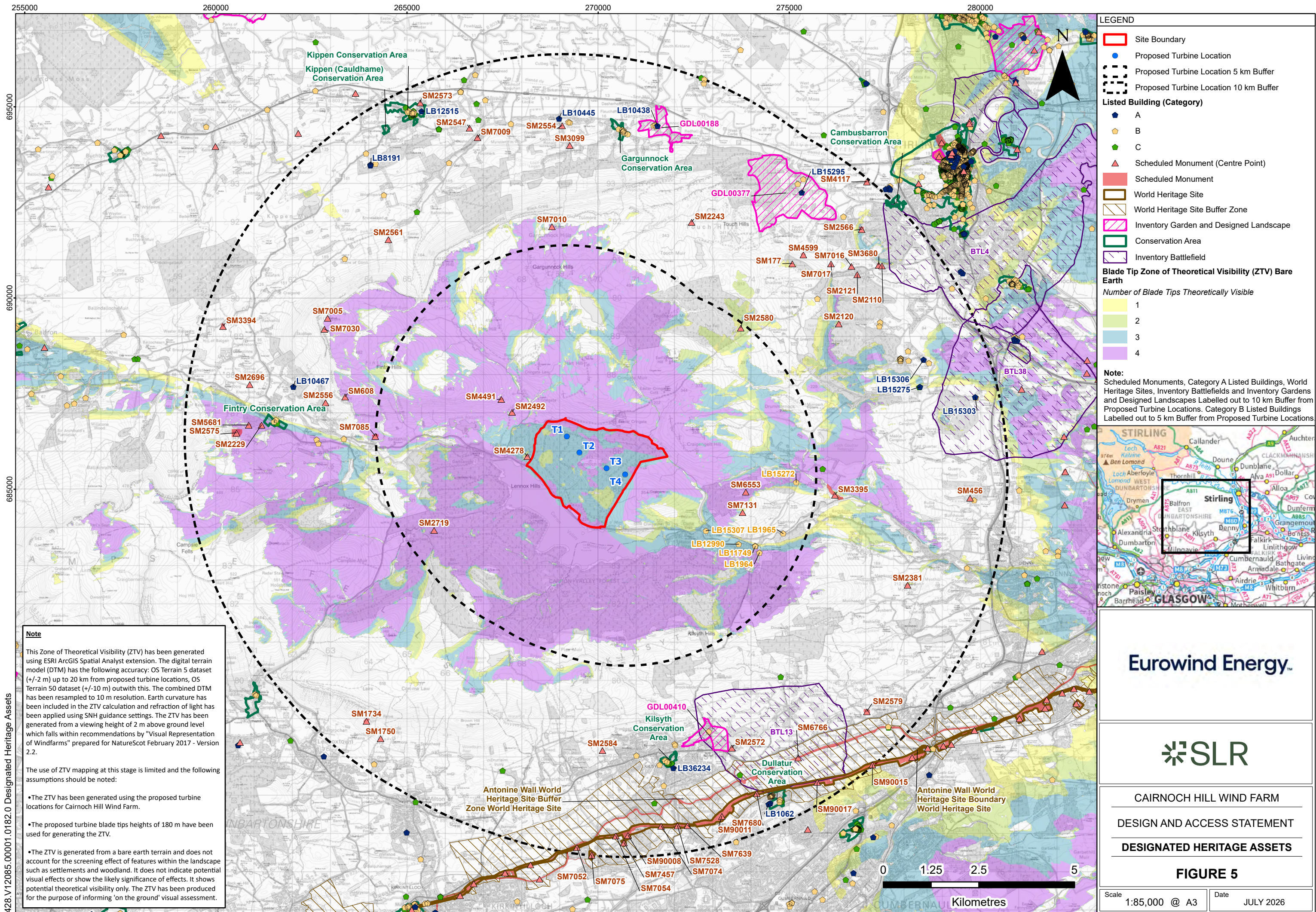
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Date  
JULY 2026

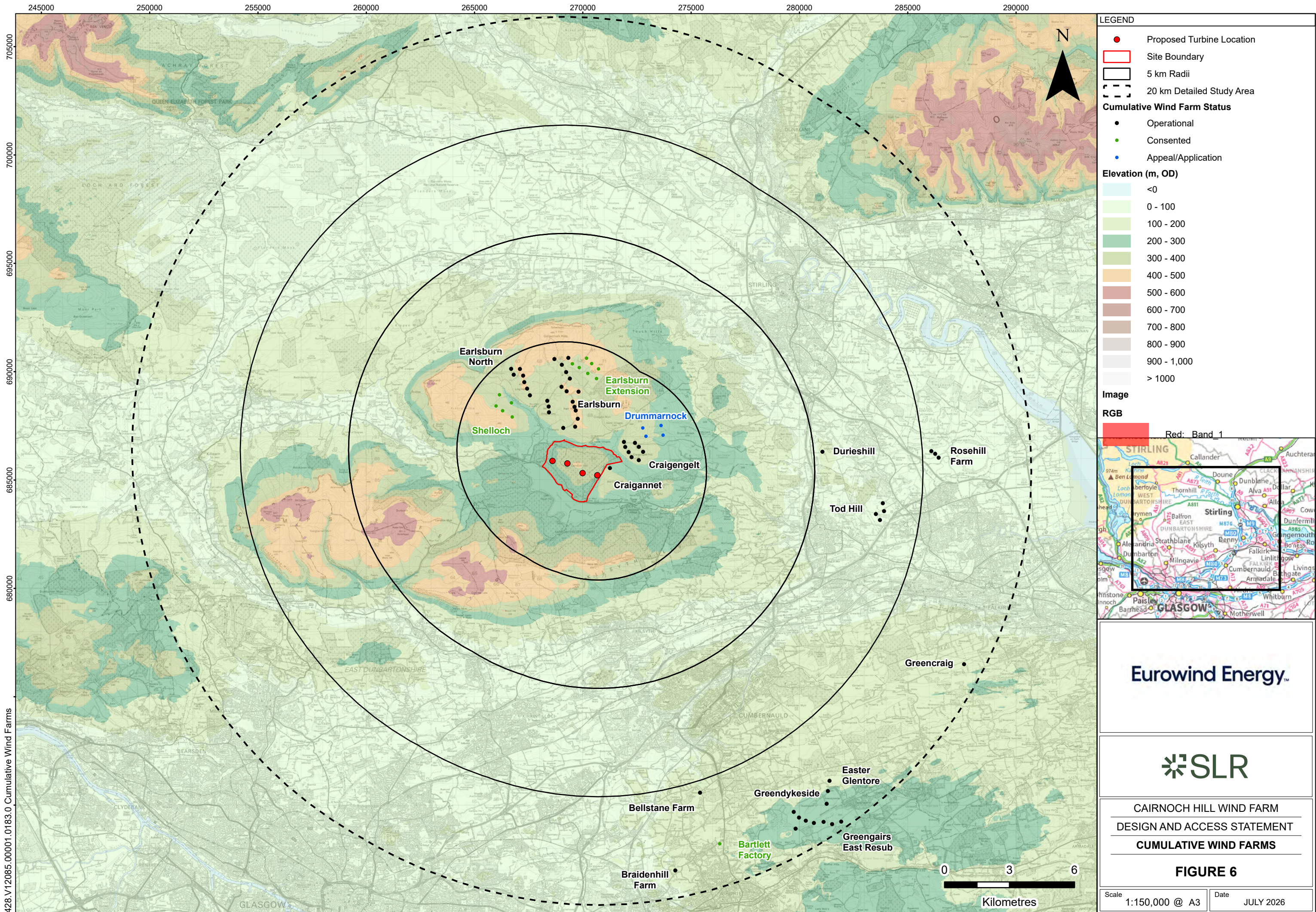












**LEGEND**

- Proposed Turbine Location
- Site Boundary
- 5 km Radii
- 20 km Detailed Study Area

**Cumulative Wind Farm Status**

- Operational
- Consented
- Appeal/Application

**Elevation (m, OD)**

- <0
- 0 - 100
- 100 - 200
- 200 - 300
- 300 - 400
- 400 - 500
- 500 - 600
- 600 - 700
- 700 - 800
- 800 - 900
- 900 - 1,000
- > 1000

**Image**

**RGB**

Red: Band\_1

**Eurowind Energy™**

**SLR**

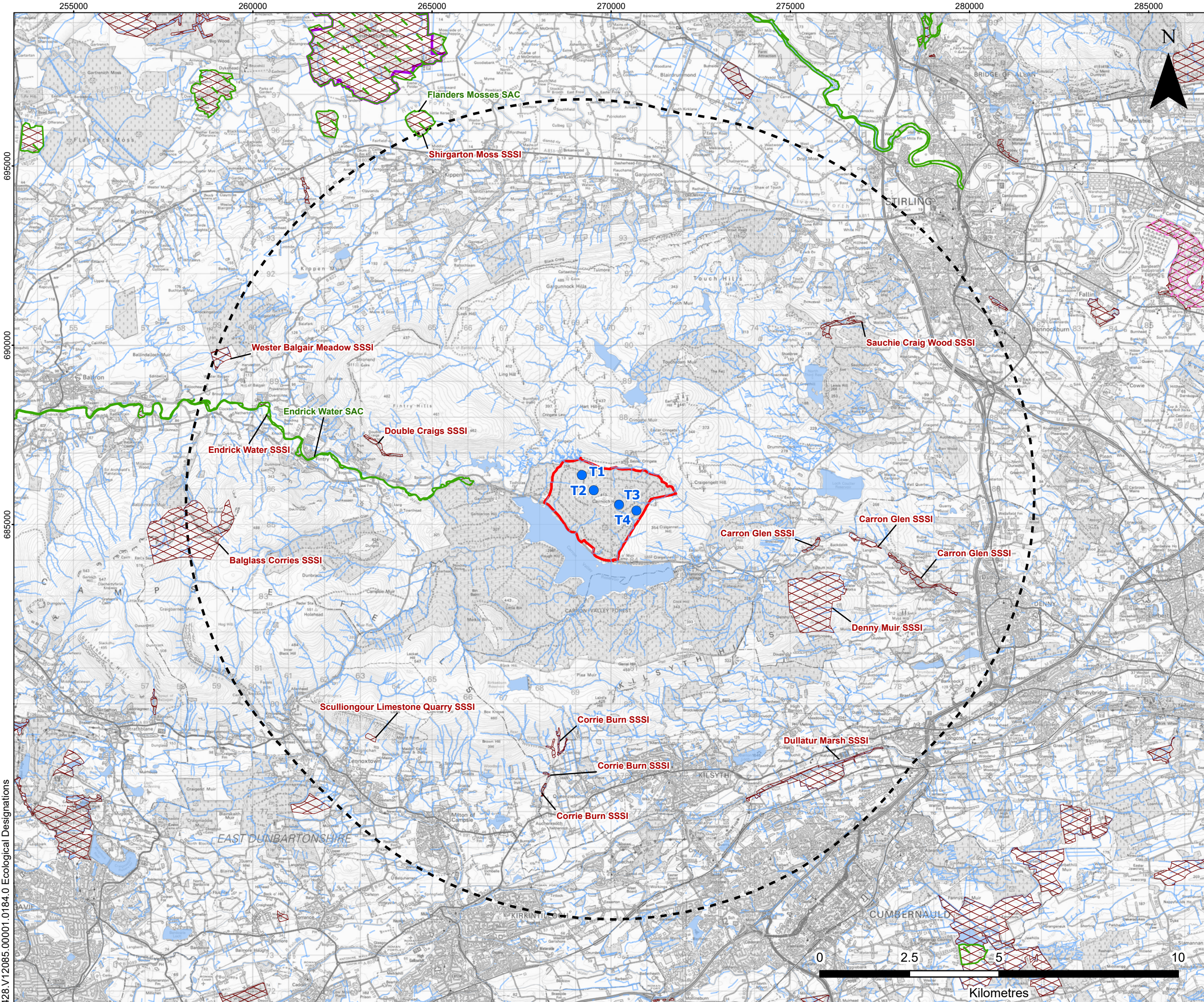
CAIRNOCH HILL WIND FARM  
DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT  
CUMULATIVE WIND FARMS

**FIGURE 6**

Scale 1:150,000 @ A3

Date JULY 2026

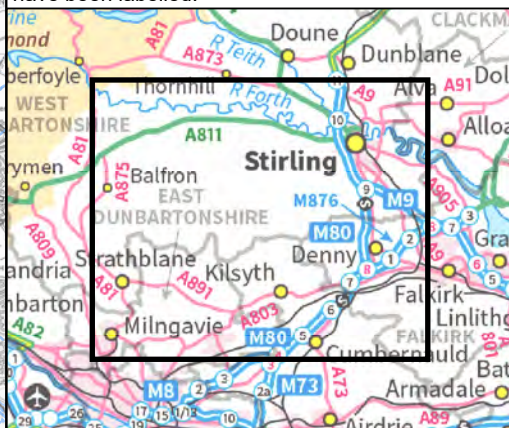




**LEGEND**

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Watercourse (OS OpenMap Local)
- Waterbody (OS OpenMap Local)
- Site Boundary 10 km Buffer
- Statutory Designated Sites**
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Ramsar
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- National Nature Reserve (LNR)

Note: Only sites within 10 km of the site boundary have been labelled.



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CAIRNOCH HILL WIND FARM  
DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT  
ECOLOGICAL DESIGNATIONS  
WITHIN 10 KM

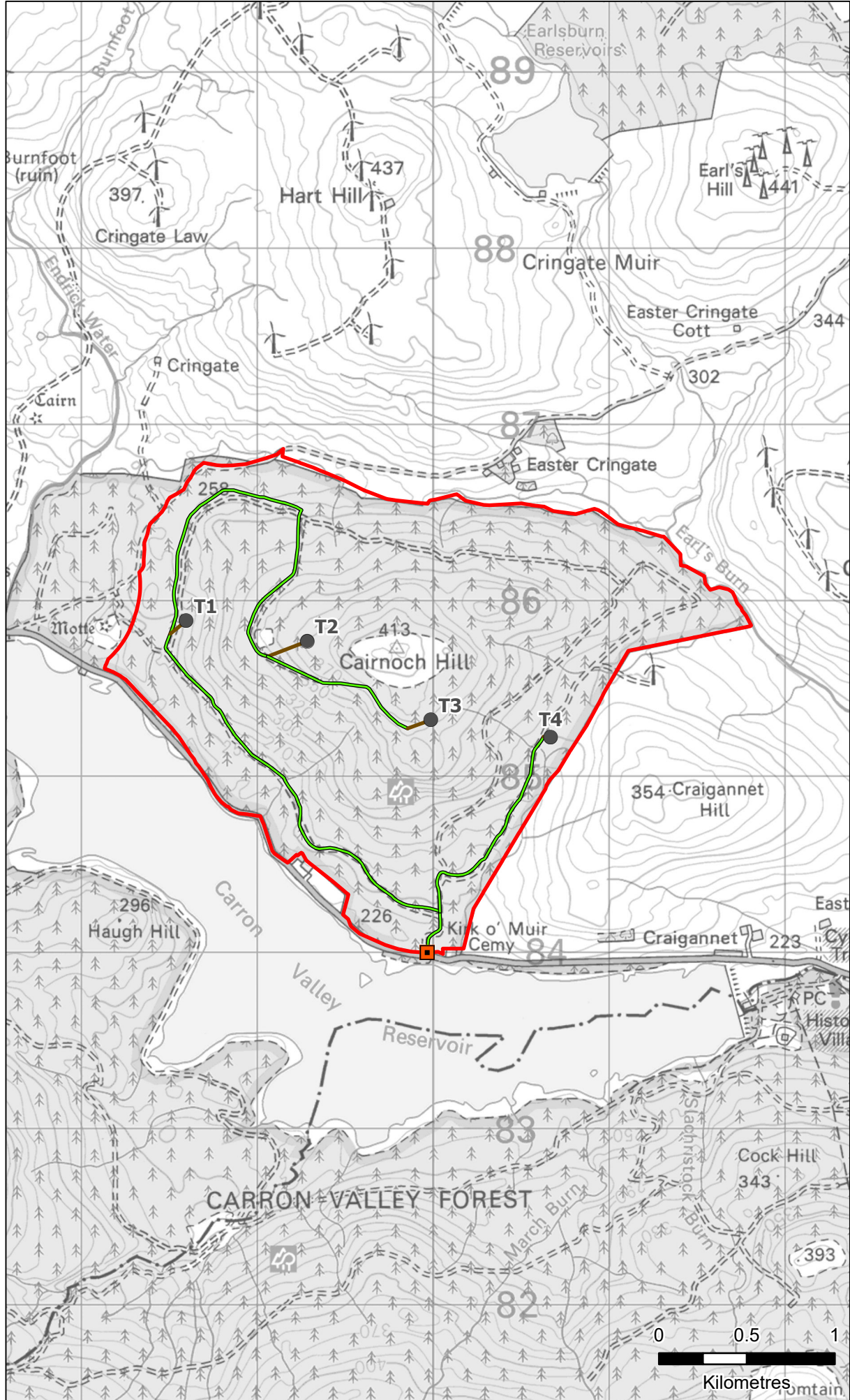
**FIGURE 7**

Scale 1:100,000 @ A3 Date JULY 2026

428.V12085.00001.0184.0 Ecological Designations

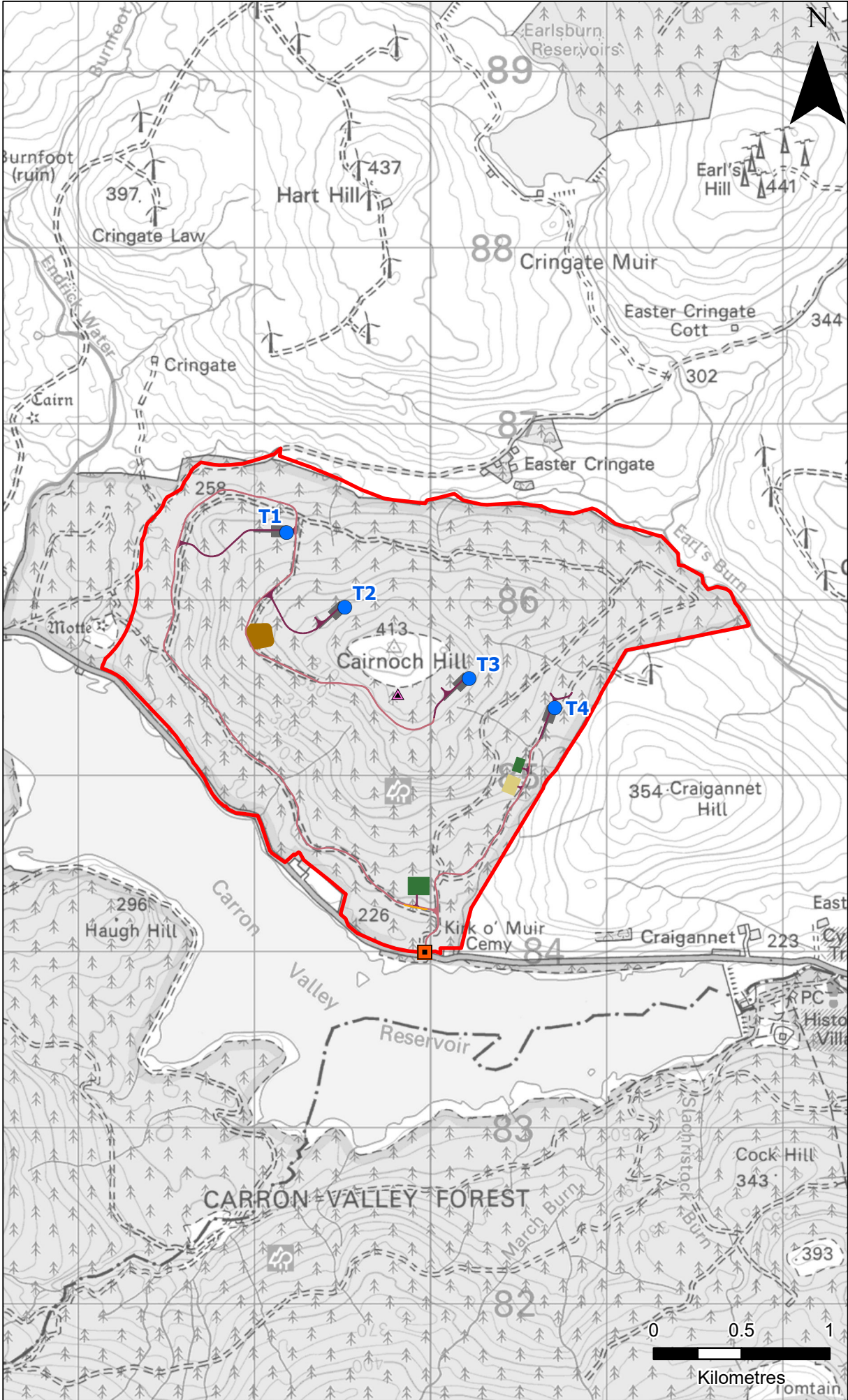


428.V12085.00001.0185.0 Design Iterations



SCOPING LAYOUT (JUNE 2024)

Scale - 1:30,000 @ A3



DESIGN FREEZE - THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (MAY 2026)

Scale - 1:30,000 @ A3

LEGEND

Scoping Layout

- Site Boundary Scoping
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Access Point
- Indicative Proposed Track
- Indicative Track to be Upgraded

Final Layout

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Permanent Met Mast Location
- Proposed Access Point Location
- Proposed Blade Laydown Area
- Proposed New Track
- Proposed Existing Track To be Upgraded
- Proposed Temporary Construction Compound
- Proposed Substation Compound
- Proposed Crane Pad / Hardstanding
- Proposed Borrow Pit

Note:  
Point Features not to Scale.



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SLR

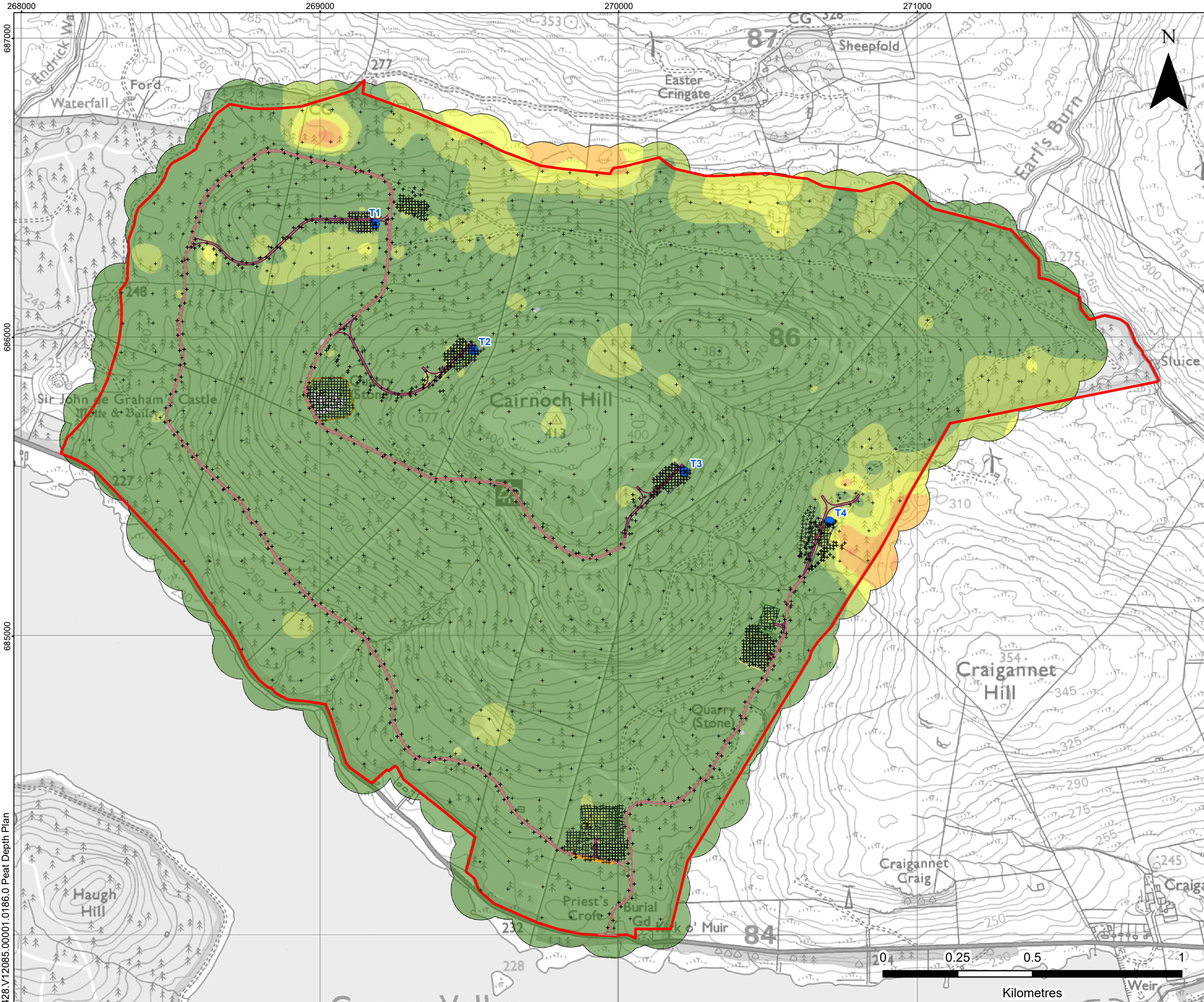
CAIRNOCH HILL WIND FARM  
DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT  
DESIGN ITERATIONS SIDE BY SIDE

FIGURE 8

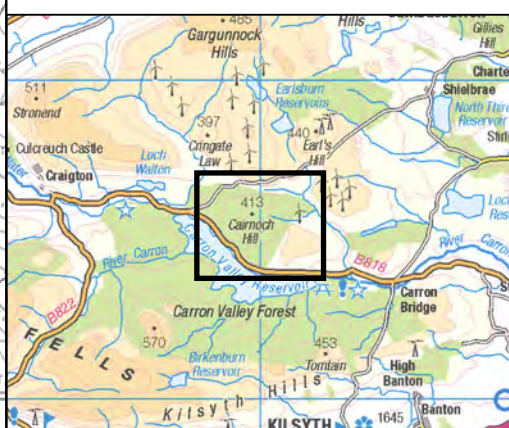
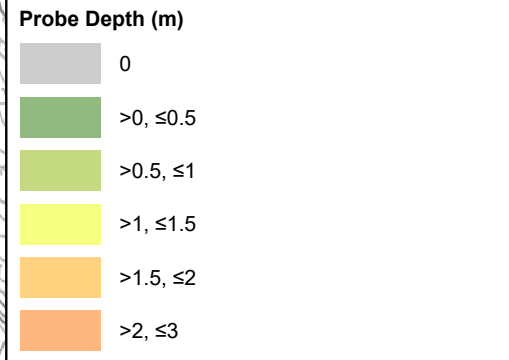
Scale AS SHOWN

Date JULY 2026





- LEGEND**
- Site Boundary
  - Proposed Turbine Location
  - Proposed New Track
  - Proposed Existing Track to be Upgraded
  - Proposed Crane Pad / Hardstanding
  - Proposed Substation Compound
  - Proposed Temporary Construction Compound
  - Proposed Borrow Pit
  - Proposed Blade Laydown Area
  - Probe Location



**Eurowind Energy**



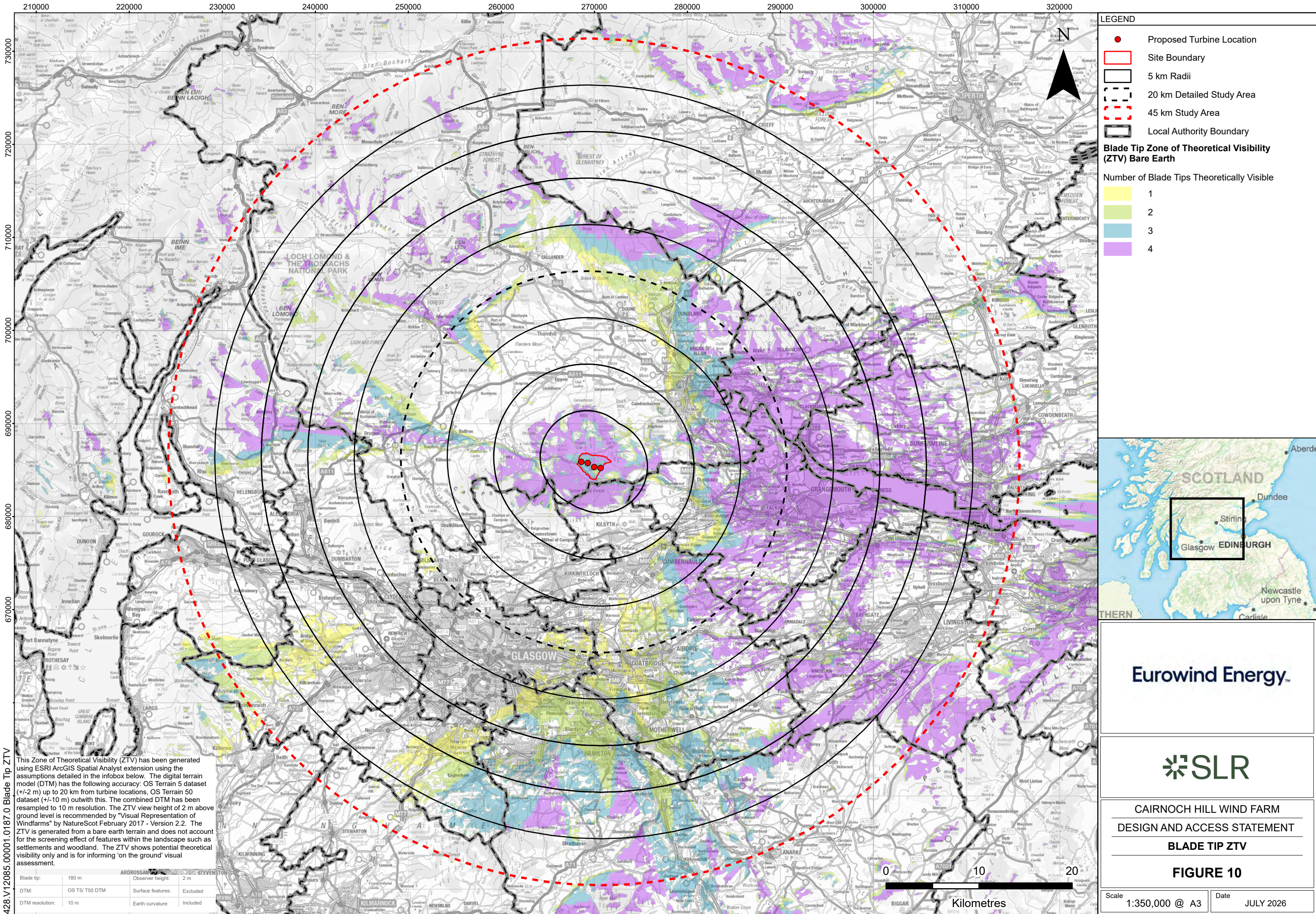
CAIRNOCH HILL WIND FARM  
DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT  
PROBE DEPTH PLAN

**FIGURE 9**

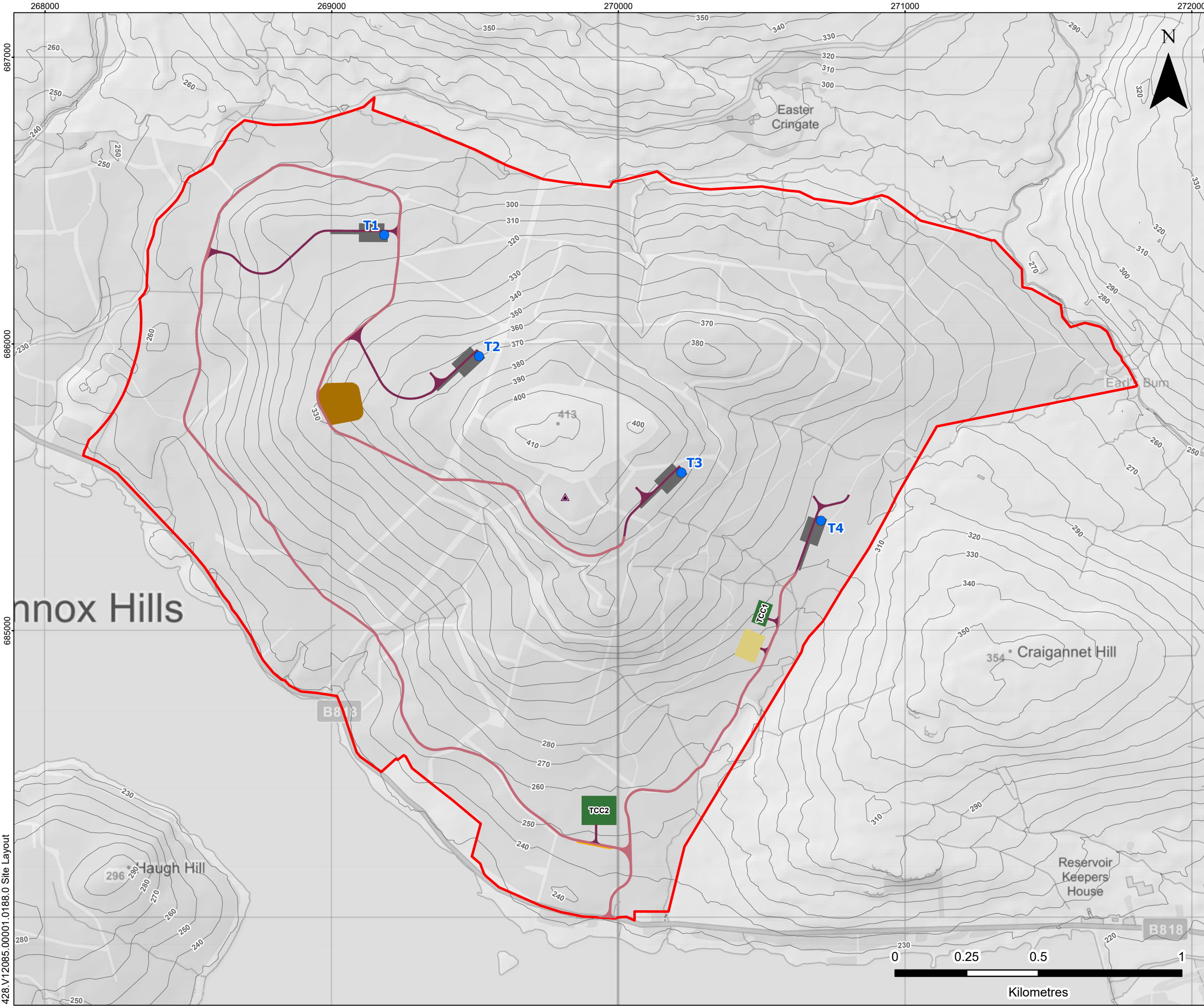
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| Scale | 1:12,000 @ A3 | Date | JULY 2026 |
|-------|---------------|------|-----------|

428.V12085.00001.0186.0 Peat Depth Plan



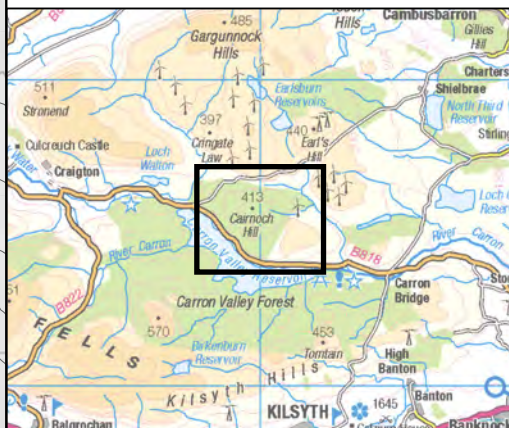






- LEGEND**
- Site Boundary
  - Proposed Turbine Location
  - Proposed Permanent Met Mast Location
  - Proposed New Track
  - Proposed Existing Track to be Upgraded
  - Proposed Crane Pad / Hardstanding
  - Proposed Substation Compound
  - Proposed Temporary Construction Compound
  - Proposed Borrow Pit
  - Proposed Blade Laydown Area

**Note:** Point features are not drawn to scale in this figure.



CAIRNOCH HILL WIND FARM  
DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT  
**PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT**

**FIGURE 11**

Scale 1:12,500 @ A3      Date JULY 2026



