



# Clachaig Glen Wind Farm

## Environmental Impact Assessment Report

### Volume 2a

### Main Report

# Chapter 1: Introduction

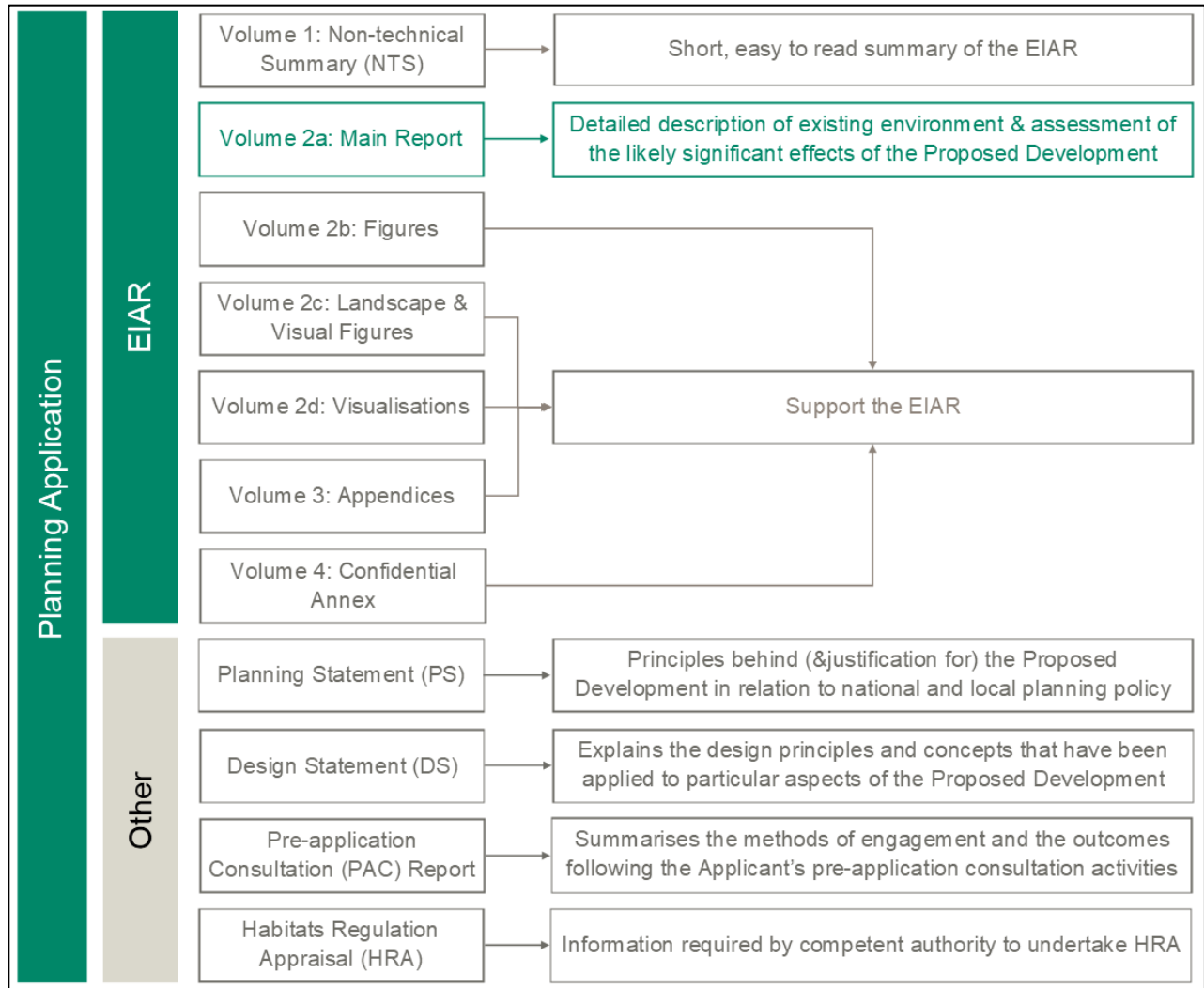
# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) has been prepared by AECOM on behalf of RWE Renewables UK Onshore Wind Ltd (formerly known as E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Developments Ltd) (hereafter referred to as '**the Applicant**'). The Applicant is proposing to develop a wind farm and battery storage site near Muasdale on the Kintyre Peninsula in Argyll and Bute, to be known as Clachaig Glen Wind Farm (hereafter referred to as the '**Proposed Development**'; see Figure 1.1: Site Boundary Plan (EIAR Volume 2b)).
- 1.1.2 The application for consent for the Proposed Development ('**Section 36 Application**') is being submitted to the Energy Consents Unit (ECU) under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989, as amended (hereafter referred to as '**the Act**'), as the generating capacity of the Proposed Development will be in excess of 50 megawatts (MW).
- 1.1.3 This EIAR is one of a wider suite of reports and documents submitted with the Section 36 application for the Proposed Development, as illustrated through Image 1-1 below.
- 1.1.4 The purpose of the EIAR is to provide a detailed description of the existing environment (baseline) and present the assessment conducted of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development (see Section 1.7 below and Chapter 2 of this EIAR: Approach to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for further information). Volume 2a of the EIAR is a technical document, whereas Volume 1 of this EIAR (Non-Technical Summary; see Image 1-1) presents an easy-to-read summary of Volume 2a.

## 1.2 Development History

- 1.2.1 In December 2019, the Applicant gained consent under Section 47 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended) for a 47.6 MW wind farm at the Development Site ('**the Consented Development**'). This was through appeal to Scottish Ministers (reference PPA-130-2064).
- 1.2.2 The Consented Development comprises 14 wind turbines: 13 with a blade tip height of up to 126.5m (and hub height of up to 80m); one with a blade tip height of up to 115.5m (and hub height of up to 69m); and associated infrastructure (see Figure 1.2: Consented Development (EIAR Volume 2b)).
- 1.2.3 Due to the advancement of wind turbine technology, subsequent design modifications (detailed within the Design Statement which separately accompanies this Section 36 application; see Image 1-1) and significant changes to the wider economics of onshore wind farms and other renewable technologies in Scotland, the Applicant is now submitting a new application on the existing site of the Consented Development. The site location (hereafter referred to as the '**Development Site**') is shown on Figure 1.3: Site Location Plan (EIAR Volume 2b).



**Image 1-1 Key Documents for Section 36 Application**

### 1.3 RWE Renewables UK Onshore Wind Ltd

- 1.3.1 The Applicant is the same legal entity that sought and holds the benefit of the planning permission for the Consented Development, however the company name has changed from E.ON Climate & Renewables UK Developments Ltd, further to the acquisition of the E.ON renewables business by RWE on 30 September 2019, which resulted in the original applicants name changing to RWE Renewables UK Onshore Wind Ltd.
- 1.3.2 The Applicant produces electricity from renewable energy sources and has become a “super player” in the field of renewables, being the global number two in offshore wind. It has a goal to become climate-neutral by 2040. In order to achieve this goal, it is reducing its carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions as quickly and drastically as possible by phasing out or converting conventional power plants (RWE, 2019, 2021a, 2021b).
- 1.3.3 The Applicant will also be looking to source match funding to any investment it makes into renewables projects which help to meet its carbon goals, thereby allowing a quicker path to its CO<sub>2</sub> targets.

Therefore, for the Proposed Development, in this instance, there is an ability for the FLS landowner and the local community to invest in this scheme, as was the case with the Consented Development. This is one of the key arrangements agreed with FLS when developing both proposals with them.

## 1.4 Brief Description of Development Site and Setting

### *Development Site*

- 1.4.1 The Development Site is shown on Figure 1.1: Site Boundary Plan (EIAR Volume 2b) and covers an area of 12.47 square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>) or 1,247 hectares (ha). A detailed description of the Development Site is set out in Chapter 3 of this EIAR: Project Description.
- 1.4.2 The Proposed Development is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) (172190, 641550) and is located approximately 20 kilometres (km) to the North of Campbeltown, 1.8km north east of the small hamlet of Muasdale and 3.7km south east of Tayinloan on the western coast of the Kintyre Peninsula.
- 1.4.3 The A83 from Tarbert to Campbeltown runs in a north-south direction to the west of the Development Site boundary, following the shoreline. There are no public roads within the Development Site; however, there are a number of private forestry roads (please refer to Figure 1.1: Site Boundary Plan (EIAR Volume 2b)).

### *Setting*

- 1.4.4 The majority of the Development Site is currently forested and managed by Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) for timber production, with the exception areas of open ground to the northwest and east of the Development Site. The summits of Cruach na Naich, Cruach Mhic an t-Saoir and an unnamed summit are located in this eastern area. There is also a forested ridge to the south of the Development Site. Clachaig Water and a number of its tributaries traverse the Development Site, draining westward. The higher ground located at the east of the Development Site includes some open ground that has not been planted.
- 1.4.5 There are no residential properties located within the Development Site; however, several isolated properties are located to the west of the A83 associated with the small settlements of Muasdale, Beacharr and Glenbarr.

### *Site Access*

- 1.4.6 Permanent access to the Proposed Development will be taken from the Killean Estate junction with the A83. This access point will be permanently widened and there will be a turning circle and turbine laydown area to the west of the A83 on open farmland, to facilitate access for abnormal loads. The turning circle will be reinstated when not in use to allow livestock farming. From here, the route will follow the existing Cross-Kintyre Timber Haul Route travelling east, before heading south towards the main part of the Development Site as illustrated on Figure 1.4: Site Access Leading to Main Development Site, and Figure 1.5: Site Access and Turning Circle (EIAR Volume 2b).

## 1.5 Proposed Development

- 1.5.1 A detailed description of the Proposed Development is set out in Chapter 3 of this EIAR: Project Description, and it is illustrated through Figure 1.3: Site Location Plan (EIAR Volume 2b).
- 1.5.2 The design of the Proposed Development has been derived through a series of detailed assessments which are detailed in the separate Design Statement (see Image 1-1). The range of factors considered includes:
- Wind resource,
  - Environmental constraints and opportunities,
  - Engineering constraints,
  - Consultation with the public and key stakeholders, and
  - Commercial considerations.
- 1.5.3 The Proposed Development would comprise the construction and operation of up to 12 wind turbines, the coordinates for which are shown in Table 1-1. These turbines are all largely in a similar location to 12 of the 14 turbines of the Consented Development, with small alterations made to account for turbine size, wind yield and the findings of the EIA. In order to provide consistency when discussing and comparing variations to the differing turbine layouts, the turbine numbering established for the Consented Development has been retained for the Proposed Development, with turbines T9 and T12 being the two turbines removed.
- 1.5.4 Table 1-2 and Figure 1.6 (EIAR Volume 2b) provide a comparison of the Consented and Proposed Developments.

**Table 1-1 Turbine Location Coordinates and Maximum Size**

Turbine Number	Co-ordinates		Maximum Turbine Height (m)	
	X	Y	Blade Tip	Hub
T1	172042	643025	185	112
T2	173055	642867	185	112
T3	171741	642693	185	112
T4	171316	642438	185	112
T5	172701	642602	185	112
T6	171789	642110	185	112
T7	172417	642250	200	132
T8	171178	642039	185	112
T10	170883	641708	200	132
T11	171426	641475	200	132
T13	172149	641498	200	132
T14	171113	641187	200	132

**Table 1-2 Proposed Development's Key Changes from Consented Development**

Feature	Consented Development	Proposed Development	Reasoning for Proposed Development Changes
Consenting Route	Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011.	Section 36 Application of the Act - Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.	Generating capacity will exceed 50 MW.
Total generating capacity	47.6 MW.	In excess of 50 MW.	Larger and more efficient turbines (model to be confirmed) and a battery storage site.
Number and size of turbines	14 turbines: 13 x blade tip height up to 126.5m, 1 x blade tip height up to 115.5m.	12 turbines: 5 x blade tip height up to 200m, 7 x blade tip height up to 185m.	Advancement of wind turbine technology, design modifications and significant changes to the wider economics of onshore wind farms and other renewable technologies.
Operational period	25 years.	35 years.	Longer period regularly secured as standard in wind farm consents due to the advancements of turbine technology
Development Site	12.59km <sup>2</sup>	12.47km <sup>2</sup>	Changes due mainly to an alteration to the eastern boundary, although access has been widened for larger turbine components and the turning circle and a laydown area to the west of the A83 has been enlarged.
Nearest turbine to residential properties	Turbine T12 located 850m from High Clachaig.	Turbine T14 located 1.2km from High Clachaig.	Turbine T12 has been removed, increasing distance.
Turbine foundations	14 with 21m diameter	12 with 22m diameter	To accommodate larger turbines.
Battery storage	Not proposed.	Up to 30 MW storage facility proposed.	To accommodate advancing technology and store electricity generated by the wind farm when demand for electricity is low, but conditions suit wind farm. Electricity then available when demand higher.
Access tracks	Length: 17.4km (8.4km new track; 9km upgraded existing track), Running Width: typically 5m	Length: 17km (8.9km new track; 8.1km upgraded existing track), Running width: typically 5m	Tracks have been realigned to accommodate wind farm design and EIA results (such as further peat probing).
Small temporary quarries	6	6	Further assessment conducted for EIA.
Aviation lighting	Not required.	9 turbines will require aviation lighting	Due to the increased height of turbines. A lighting strategy has been developed with an aviation specialist in order to reduce any potential effects (see Chapter 16 of this EIAR: Aviation).

## Grid Connection

- 1.5.6 The Proposed Development will require a new grid connection. The Applicant has accepted the grid offer for the Consented Development, with a grid connection at Carradale Substation. It is anticipated that the Proposed Development will therefore use the same connection point.
- 1.5.7 The grid connection infrastructure will be constructed and maintained by the network operator and does not form part of the Proposed Development. It is therefore not the subject of the current Section 36 application to which this EIAR relates. The route of the grid connection has not yet been confirmed; however, the offer accepted by the Developer is for an underground connection and as it will not travel through any designated sites, as there are none between the Development Site and the connection point at Carradale (see Chapters 9: Ecology and 10: Ornithology of this EIAR), it is therefore unlikely to need consent. If, in the unlikely event that this were to change, the grid connection would be subject to consideration under a separate consenting process and would be the responsibility of the Distribution Network Operator.

## 1.6 Strategic Policy Context

- 1.6.1 The commitment to the development of renewable energy, including onshore wind, is evident through climate and energy policy at international and domestic levels, which is covered in more detail in Chapter 6 of this EIAR: Planning Policy Context, as well as the separate Planning Statement accompanying this Section 36 application (see Image 1-1).
- 1.6.2 To summarise the commitment at a domestic level, in April 2019 Scotland became one of the first nations in the world to declare a state of climate emergency, a step which seeks to place climate change at the heart of all policy decisions and recognises that a system-wide approach is required to address the actions needed to transition to a low carbon economy. Following the First Minister's declaration of a climate emergency, the Scottish Government made amendments to the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 in the form of the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 to set a net zero emissions target for 2045.
- 1.6.3 The UK Government shortly later declared a climate emergency in May 2019. The following month this commitment drove the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019, which amended the central greenhouse gas emissions reduction target to net zero emissions by 2050 for the UK as a whole.
- 1.6.4 In November 2021, the Scottish Government published its draft Fourth National Planning Framework (NPF4). The draft identifies that the central purpose of NPF4 is to align with and ensure planning policy is oriented towards the delivery of Scotland's national emissions targets: "*our fourth National Planning Framework, sets out how our approach to planning and development will help to achieve a net zero, sustainable Scotland by 2045*" (Scottish Government, 2021, p.2). The draft NPF4 expresses continued support for renewable energy developments, identifies their role in meeting emissions targets, and in contributing to the delivery of a "*green, fair and resilient economic recovery*" (p.90). Onshore wind is



placed in a unique position in terms of delivering these benefits: *“it is likely that the onshore wind sector will play the greatest role in the coming years”* (p.90). The draft establishes renewable energy developments which exceed 50 MW capacity will be considered to hold ‘national development’ status, highlighting the significance of their role in the delivery of the wider NPF4 strategy. The re-powering and extension of existing wind farms is given support in the draft, with those sites holding extant wind farm consents considered *“suitable for use in perpetuity”* (p.90).

- 1.6.5 The Scottish Energy Strategy: The Future of Energy in Scotland (Scottish Government, 2017) recognises onshore wind as a key opportunity: *“Onshore wind is now amongst the lowest cost forms of power generation of any kind, and is a vital component of the huge industrial opportunity that renewables create for Scotland”*.

## 1.7 Environmental Impact Assessment

- 1.7.1 As consent is sought under Section 36 of the Act, the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, as amended (hereafter referred to as the ‘**EIA Regulations**’) apply to the Proposed Development.
- 1.7.2 By virtue of its size, nature and location, the Proposed Development constitutes an ‘EIA development’ under Schedule 2 of the EIA Regulations and an EIA has therefore been undertaken. More details on the EIA process and the approach to EIA for the Proposed Development are set out in Chapter 2 of this EIAR: Approach to EIA.
- 1.7.3 In compliance with Regulation 5(1) of the EIA Regulations, this EIAR has been prepared to accompany the application for Section 36 consent.

## 1.8 Technical Competence

- 1.8.1 Regulation 5(5) of the EIA Regulations states that *“in order to ensure the completeness and quality of the EIA report – (a) the developer must ensure that the EIA report is prepared by competent experts; and, (b) the EIA report must be accompanied by a statement from the developer outlining the relevant expertise or qualifications of such experts.”*
- 1.8.2 The EIA process has been managed by AECOM on behalf of the Applicant and this EIAR presents the results of the assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts undertaken by a number of specialist consultants. These specialists, along with the external consultancies that have contributed to the EIA, are listed in Table 1-3.
- 1.8.3 In line with Regulation 5(5) of the EIA Regulations, Appendix 1.1: Technical Competence of Project Team (EIAR Volume 3) provides an overview of the expertise and qualifications of the members of the project team responsible for undertaking the component assessments of the EIA.

**Table 1-3 EIA and Design Team**

<b>Organisation / Specialist</b>	<b>Content</b>
RWE	The Applicant
AECOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EIA Project Managers,</li> <li>• Conceptual design,</li> <li>• Authoring of introductory chapters, concluding chapters and glossary,</li> <li>• Authoring of Non-Technical Summary, and</li> <li>• Authors of all but two technical chapters and associated Appendices, as well as a Technical Appendix for a further chapter (see exceptions below).</li> </ul>
Alan Fielding	Collision Risk Assessment (Appendix 10.2, EIAR Volume 3; related to Chapter 10 of this EIAR: Ornithology)
Wind Power Aviation Consultants (WPAC)	Air Safeguarding (Chapter 16 of this EIAR)
Wood	Forestry (Chapter 17 of this EIAR)

1.8.4 AECOM is also committed to the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) EIA Quality Mark, which is based around a set of EIA commitments that organisations registered to the scheme agree to comply with. IEMA operates the EIA Quality Mark and undertakes an independent review of an organisation's compliance with its EIA commitments both during the application process and through an annual review process. As such, the IEMA EIA Quality Mark provides registrants with a benchmark for their EIA activities and allows them to demonstrate their commitment to effective practice.

## 1.9 Environmental Impact Assessment Report Structure

1.9.1 The EIAR comprises seven parts across four volumes, as listed in Table 1-4 and illustrated in Image 1-1.

**Table 1-4 Structure of EIAR Volumes**

<b>Volume Ref.</b>	<b>Content</b>
Volume 1	Non-Technical Summary
Volume 2a	Main Report
Volume 2b	Figures
Volume 2c	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment: Figures
Volume 2d	Visualisations
Volume 3	Technical Appendices
Volume 4	Confidential Annex

- 1.9.2 The Non-Technical Summary is intended to be readily accessible to the general public. It is concise and written in non-technical language. It provides a description of the proposal, a summary of the potential significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development and proposed mitigation measures.
- 1.9.3 The Main Report provides a detailed description of the existing environment, an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development and identifies required mitigation. It is structured as per Table 1-5.

**Table 1-5 Structure of EIAR Main Report**

<b>Chapter Ref.</b>	<b>Chapter Title</b>
Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	Approach to Environmental Impact Assessment
Chapter 3	Project Description
Chapter 4	Reasonable Alternatives
Chapter 5	Summary of Consultation
Chapter 6	Planning Policy Context
Chapter 7	Landscape and Visual
Chapter 8	Noise
Chapter 9	Ecology
Chapter 10	Ornithology
Chapter 11	Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology
Chapter 12	Cultural Heritage
Chapter 13	Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism
Chapter 14	Traffic, Transport and Access
Chapter 15	Infrastructure and Telecommunications
Chapter 16	Aviation Safeguarding
Chapter 17	Forestry
Chapter 18	Shadow Flicker
Chapter 19	Summary of Effects and Conclusions

- 1.9.4 The general structure of each technical chapter within the EIAR Main Report (Chapters 7 to 18) is listed in Table 1-6.
- 1.9.5 The Confidential Annex contains sensitive ecological and transport analysis data that is only provided to relevant statutory consultees and is not made available to the general public.

**Table 1-6 General Chapter Structure of EIAR Main Report****Chapter Structure**

Introduction

Legislation, Policy and Guidance

Methodology

Baseline Environment

Embedded Mitigation

Assessment of Effects

Mitigation and Monitoring

Residual Effects

Cumulative Effects

Summary of Assessment

## 1.10 Other Application Documents

1.10.1 In addition to the EIAR and as illustrated in Image 1-1, there are other supporting documents which have been submitted to the ECU as part of the application. These are summarised through Table 1-7.

**Table 1-7 Other Supporting Documentation**

<b>Document</b>	<b>Description of Contents</b>
Planning Statement	Provides an explanation of the principles behind (and justification for) the Proposed Development and how it responds to with the national, regional and local planning policies.
Design Statement	Explains the design principles and concepts that have been applied to particular aspects of the Proposed Development; including the amount, layout, scale, landscaping and appearance of the Proposed Development.
Pre-application Consultation Report	Summarises the methods of pre-application consultation activities and the outcomes following this that have been undertaken by the Applicant.
Habitats Regulation Appraisal	Provision of information that the competent authority requires to undertake a Habitats Regulation Appraisal.

## 1.11 Availability of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report

- 1.11.1 The Electricity Works (Miscellaneous Temporary Modifications) (Coronavirus) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 (and associated updates) came into effect on 24 April 2020. With respect to applications made under Section 36 or Section 37 of the Act, these regulations make temporary modifications to the usual requirements placed on applicants to make physically available application and EIA documentation for public inspection in named places within the locality of proposed developments until 31 March 2022.
- 1.11.2 On this basis applicants are not required to ensure that Scottish Ministers have hard copies of the application documents at the point of an application and instead applicants must make such documentation electronically available during this time.
- 1.11.3 This EIAR and the other documents prepared to support the Section 36 application are available to view at the following website: [www.rwe.com/clachaig-glen](http://www.rwe.com/clachaig-glen).
- 1.11.4 The EIAR and associated documentation will also be available electronically from the Scottish Government Energy Consents website at [www.energyconsents.scot](http://www.energyconsents.scot).
- 1.11.5 Hard copies of the full application can be made available at a fee of £300 per application copy (with the exception of the Confidential Annex; EIAR Volume 4). Electronic copies of the application documents (with the exception of Volume 4) can be made available free on DVD or pen drive. A paper copy of the Non-Technical Summary can be made available free of charge.
- 1.11.6 To request copies of any documents, please contact Nicholas Taylor (RWE) on 0191 376 0893 or [nicholas.taylor@rwe.com](mailto:nicholas.taylor@rwe.com).

## 1.12 Representations

- 1.12.1 Any representations regarding the application should be made by completing the online representation form on the Energy Consents Unit website at:
- [www.energyconsents.scot/Register.aspx](http://www.energyconsents.scot/Register.aspx)
- 1.12.2 Or by email to The Scottish Government, Energy Consents Unit mailbox at:
- [representations@gov.scot](mailto:representations@gov.scot)
- 1.12.3 Or by post to:
- The Scottish Government, Energy Consents Unit, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, 5 Atlantic Quay, 150 Broomielaw Glasgow, G2 8LU.
- 1.12.4 Representations should be dated and should clearly state the name (in block capitals) and full return email and postal address of those making representation. All representations to the Scottish

Government will be copied in full to Argyll and Bute Council as planning authority, and made available to the public on request, unless individuals request otherwise.

## 1.13 References

- Electricity Act 1989, as amended.
- Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, as amended.
- Electricity Works (Miscellaneous Temporary Modifications) (Coronavirus) (Scotland) Regulations 2020, as amended.
- European Parliament (2009) Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources.
- Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources.
- RWE (2019) Press Release: The new RWE: carbon neutral by 2040 and one of the world's leading renewable energy companies.
- RWE (2021a) Press Release: 50 billion euros, 50 gigawatts of capacity by 2030: RWE launches investment and growth offensive. (Accessed 17 December 2021).
- RWE (2021b) Press Release: RWE Wins a 2021 S&P Platts Global Energy Award. (Accessed 17 December 2021).
- Scottish Government (2017) Scottish Energy Strategy: The Future of Energy in Scotland.
- Scottish Government (2021) Scotland's Fourth National Planning Framework (Draft). [Online]. Available: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotland-2045-fourth-national-planning-framework-draft/documents/>
- Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.
- Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended.

# RWE

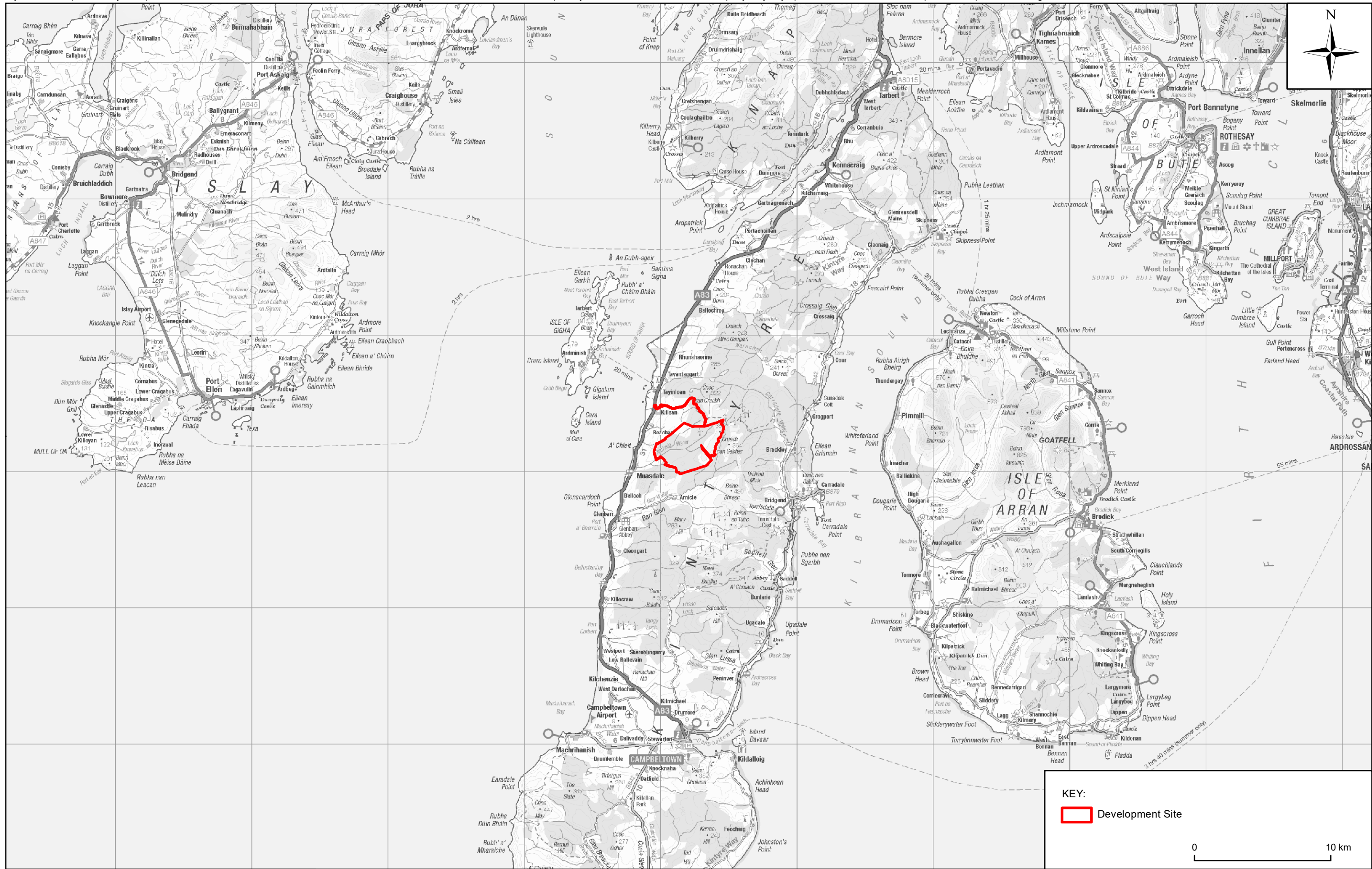
## Clachaig Glen Wind Farm

Environmental Impact Assessment Report

Volume 2b

EIAR Figures

**Figures: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 1.5;  
1.6**



**KEY:**  
 Development Site

0 10 km

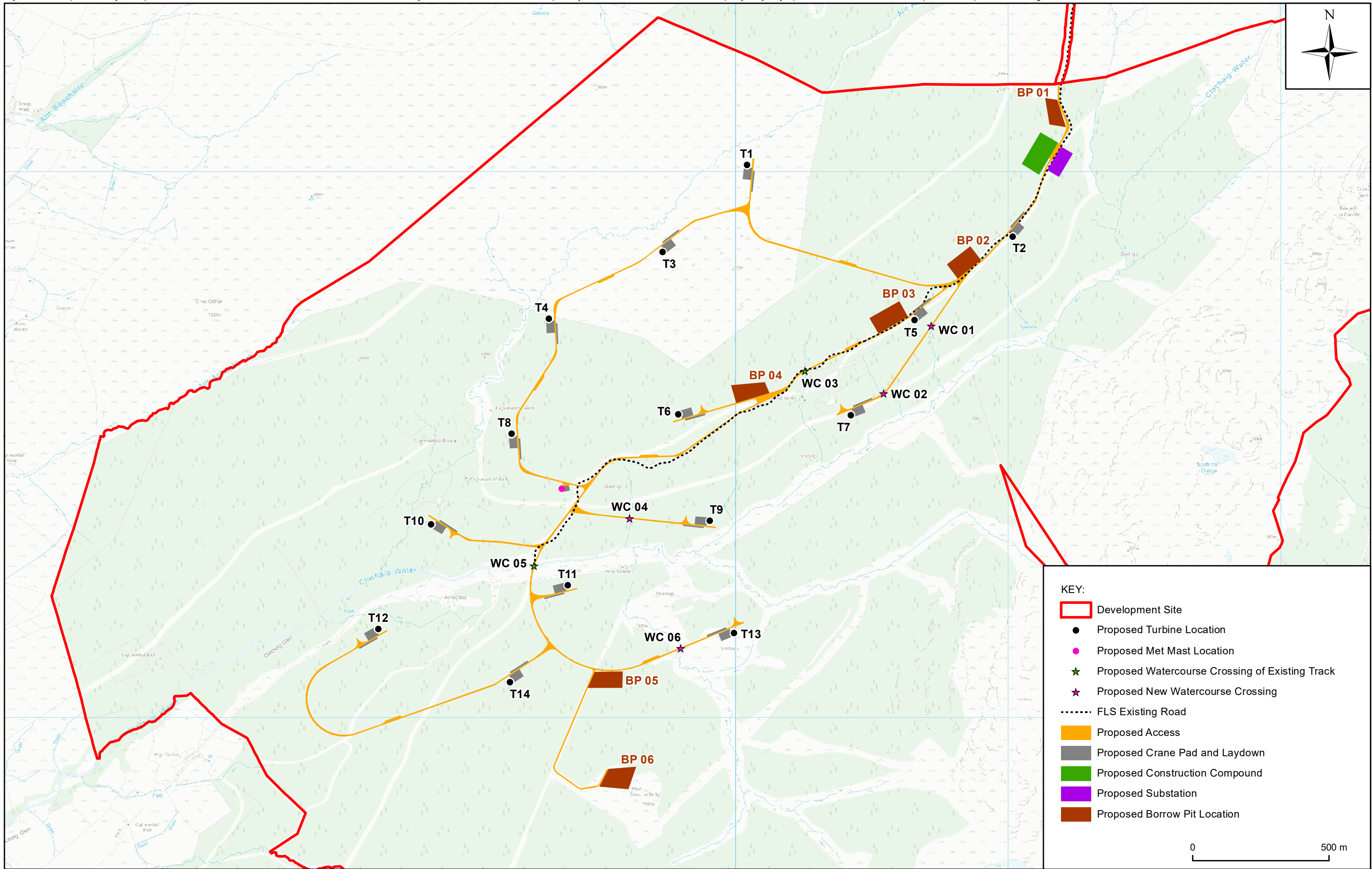
Client:	<b>RWE</b>
Project:	CLACHAIG GLEN WIND FARM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Title:	FIGURE 1.1 SITE BOUNDARY PLAN
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<b>AECOM</b>	Tel +44 (0) 191 224 6500 Fax +44 (0) 191 224 6599 www.aecom.com
One Trinity Gardens Quayside Newcastle, NE1 2HF	

Drawn:	LC	Checked:	LC
Verified:	AR	Approved:	SW
Date:	JANUARY 2022	Scale at A3:	1:250,000
Drawing Number:	CG_220105_EIA1.1_v1		A3





**KEY:**

- Development Site
- Proposed Turbine Location
- Proposed Met Mast Location
- Proposed Watercourse Crossing of Existing Track
- Proposed New Watercourse Crossing
- FLS Existing Road
- Proposed Access
- Proposed Crane Pad and Laydown
- Proposed Construction Compound
- Proposed Substation
- Proposed Borrow Pit Location

0 500 m

Client: **RWE**

Project: **CLACHAIG GLEN WIND FARM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

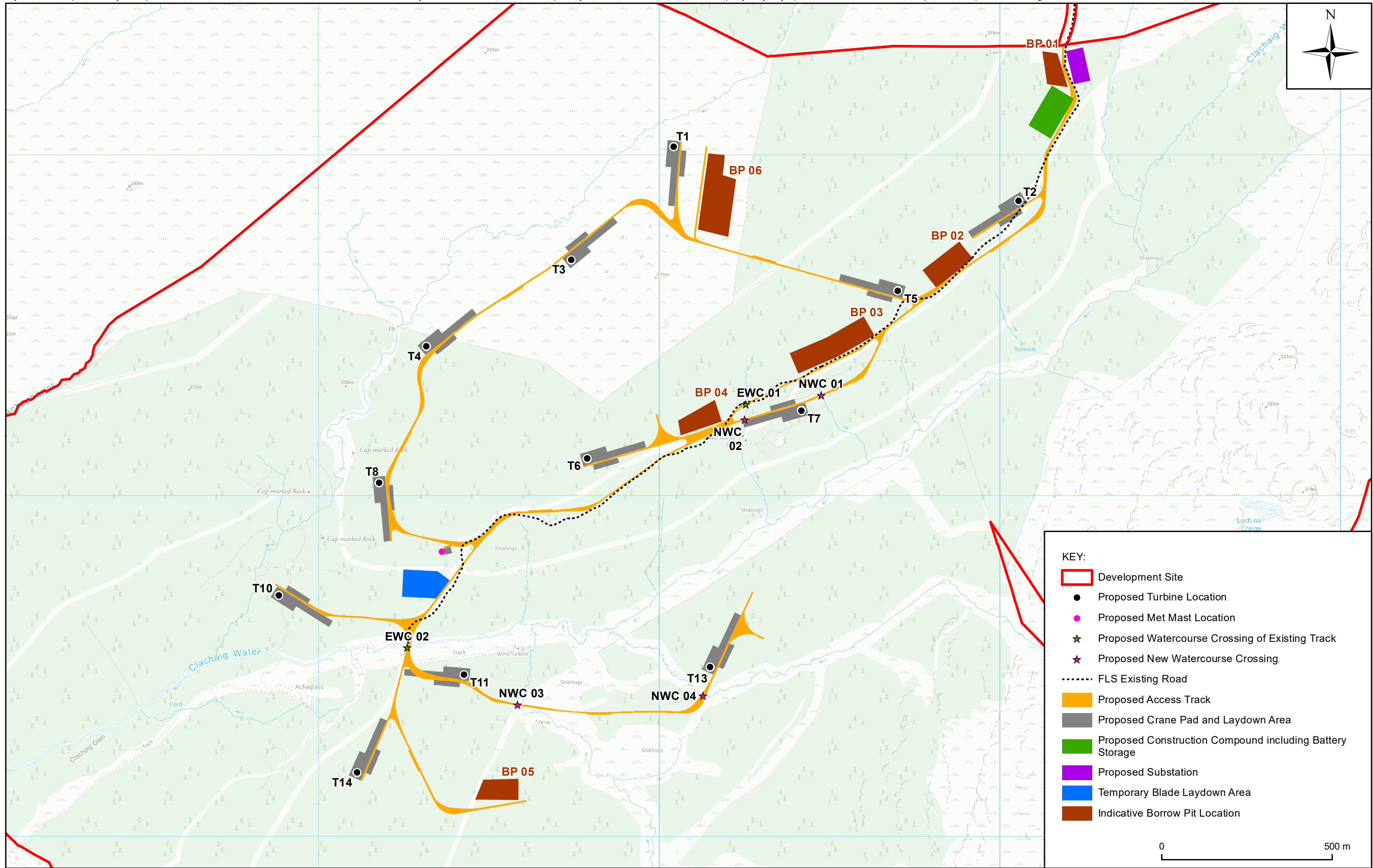
Title: **FIGURE 1.2 CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT**

**AECOM**

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Drawn: LC	Checked: AR
Verified: RB	Approved: SW
Date: JANUARY 2022	Scale at A3: 1:12,500
Drawing Number: CG_220105_EIA1.2_v1	A3



Client: **RWE**

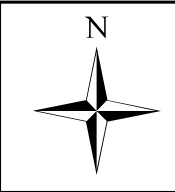
Project: **CLACHAIG GLEN WIND FARM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Title: **FIGURE 1.3 SITE LOCATION PLAN**

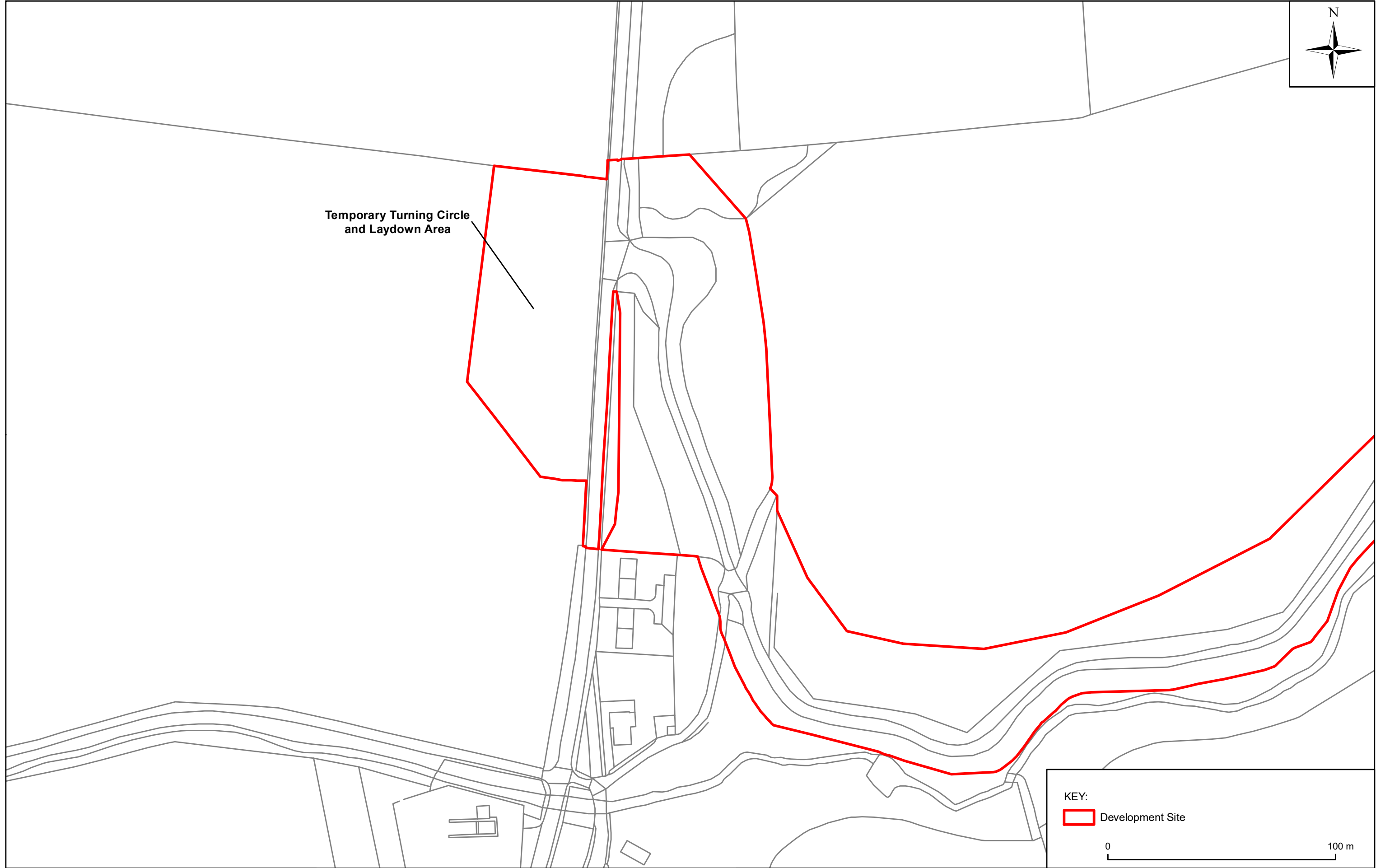
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Verified: RB	Approved: SW
Date: JANUARY 2022	Scale at A3: 1:10,000
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Temporary Turning Circle  
and Laydown Area



KEY:

Development Site

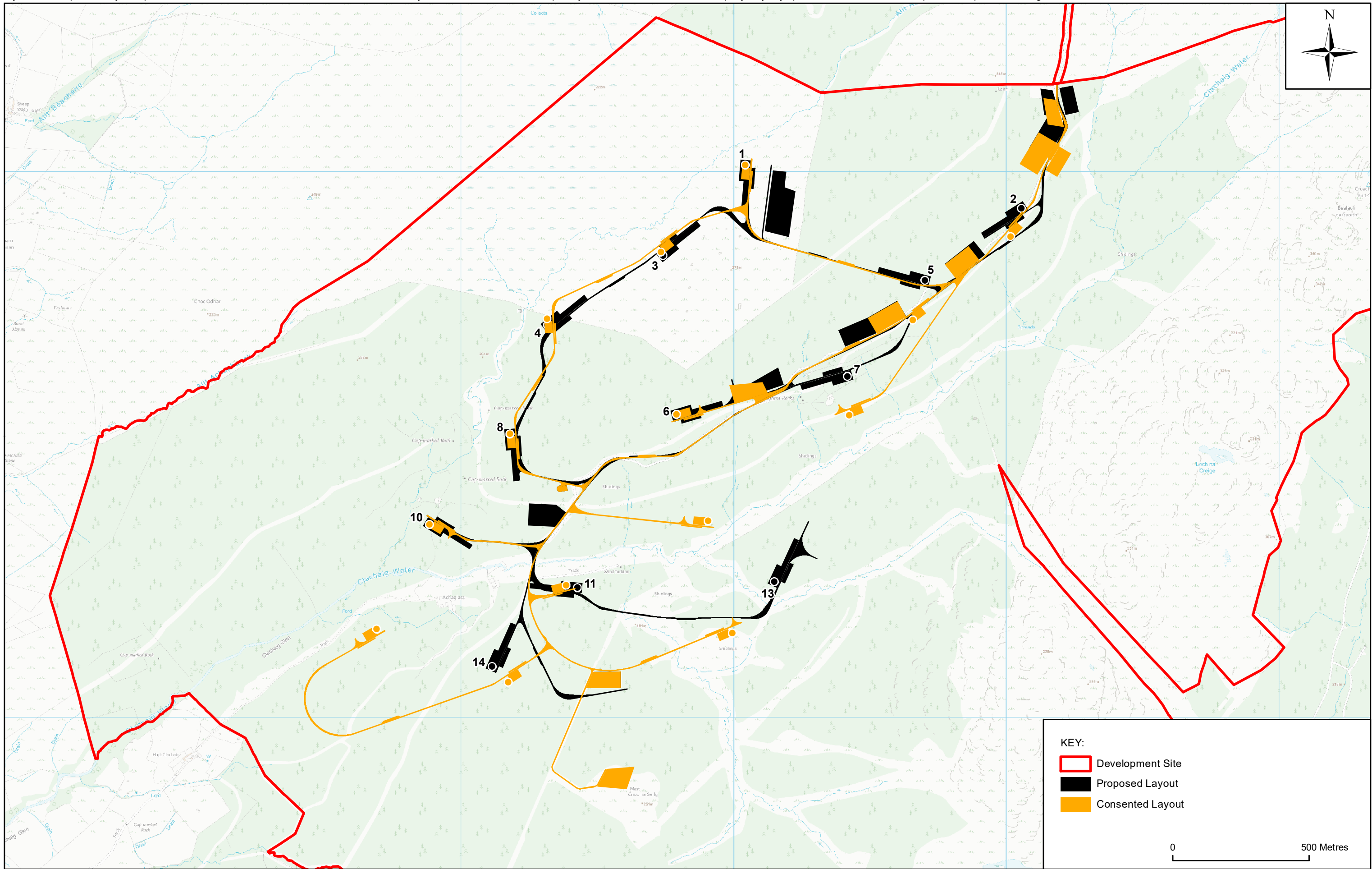


Client:	<b>RWE</b>
Project:	CLACHAIG GLEN WIND FARM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Title:	FIGURE 1.5 SITE ACCESS AND TURNING CIRCLE
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Verified:	AR	Approved:	SW
Date:	JANUARY 2022	Scale at A3:	1:1,500
Drawing Number:	CG_220105_EIA1.5_v1		A3



**KEY:**

- Development Site
- Proposed Layout
- Consented Layout

0 500 Metres

Client: **RWE**

Project: **CLACHAIG GLEN WIND FARM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Title: **FIGURE 1.6 LAYOUT COMPARISON PLAN OF PROPOSED AND CONSENTED DEVELOPMENTS**

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Drawn: LC	Checked: LC
Verified: AR	Approved: SW
Date: JANUARY 2022	Scale at A3: 1:12,500
Drawing Number: CG_220106_EIA1.6_v1	A3

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