CORR CHNOC WIND FARM

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REPORT

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

OCTOBER 2026

Prepared on behalf of

GALILEO EMPOWER

savills

Document title:	Additional Information Report – Non-Technical Summary
Project:	Corr Chnoc Wind Farm
Client:	Galileo 04 Ltd
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Non-Technical Summary

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This document forms the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the Additional Information (AI) Report, submitted in support of an application for Section 36 consent and deemed planning permission for the proposed Corr Chnoc Wind Farm, by Galileo 04 Ltd ('the Applicant'). The AI Report has been prepared to provide further environmental information and updated assessments in respect of the Corr Chnoc Wind Farm following consultation responses, design amendments (the removal of turbine T18 and its associated access track) and changes to relevant guidance since submission of the original application in November 2024.

1.1.2 Through the AI Report and this NTS, the amended Corr Chnoc Wind Farm is referred to as 'the Revised Proposed Development', to reflect the deletion of turbine T18 and its associated access tracks and to distinguish the amended scheme from the original application, which continues to be referred to as 'the Proposed Development'

1.2 Corr Chnoc Wind Farm

1.2.1 In November 2024, the Applicant submitted an application for consent under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 for the Proposed Development. The Applicant is also seeking deemed planning permission under Section 57 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended.

1.2.2 The application was accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA Report) (**the 2024 EIA Report**) and was registered by the Energy Consents Unit (ECU) under reference ECU00006023. The EIA Report was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (the 'EIA Regulations') and presents information on the identification and assessment of the likely significant positive and negative environmental effects of the Proposed Development.

1.2.3 The original application comprised 12 wind turbines with maximum blade tip heights of 200 metres (m) and associated infrastructure including access tracks, borrow pits, construction compounds, an onsite substation and a 25 MegaWatt (MW) Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).

Background to the Additional Information Report

1.2.4 The application remains under consideration, and this AI Report has been prepared on behalf of the Applicant to provide an updated assessment of the Proposed Development to specifically address the following matters:-

- The undertaking of further bird surveys between September 2025 – August 2026, in response to a holding objection from NatureScot initially from May 2025 and subsequently confirmed through a further consultation response from October 2025 following discussions with the Applicant in the interim period;
- The removal of turbine T18 (and associated access track) to address comments from Argyll and Bute Council. Deletion of turbine T18 reduces the total number of turbines from 12 to 11;

- Changes to the status of other wind farm projects within the cumulative baseline, since submission of Additional Information in November 2025 (the 2025 AI Report), which itself was submitted to reflect changes to the cumulative baseline since submission of the Section 36 application in November 2024;
- Changes to operational wind farm noise guidance, with the introduction in July 2026 of new guidance from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero dealing with 'Assessment and rating of noise from wind turbines'1;
- Changes to the Scottish Government carbon calculator spreadsheet for wind farm developments on peatland since submission of the Section 36 application in November 2024; and
- The undertaking of a proportionate assessment based upon information currently available of the potential environmental impacts associated with a possible grid connection between Corr Chnoc Wind Farm and the electricity transmission network, prepared in response to the February 2026 Raeshaw Farms legal judgement2.

1.3 Additional Information Process

1.3.1 The AI Report has been prepared in accordance with the EIA Regulations to provide further baseline data and report on likely significant effects following the aforementioned site design changes and should be read as an addendum to the already submitted EIA Report for the Proposed Development. It allows for comprehensive consideration of environmental matters related to the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Revised Proposed Development.

1.4 AI Report Structure

1.4.1 The AI Report comprises five volumes:

- Volume 1 – Written Statement;
- Volume 2 – Figures;
- Volume 3 – Landscape and Visual Visualisations;
- Volume 4 – Technical Appendices; and
- Volume 5 – Confidential Appendices

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/assessment-and-rating-of-noise-from-wind-turbines-guidance
[2] https://www.scotcourts.gov.uk/media/t4eds4lr/2026csih10-raeshaw-farms-limited-against-scottish-ministers-and-another.pdf

1.4.2 The following updated or new documents are also submitted:-

- Planning Statement Addendum;
- Socio-economic Addendum; and
- A Grid Appraisal Report – providing information about, and an assessment of, a potential grid connection between the Revised Proposed Development and the electricity transmission network and to respond to the February 2026 Raeshaw Farms legal judgement (see Section 3 for further details).

2 The Revised Proposed Development

2.1.1 The Revised Proposed Development comprises 11 wind turbines, each with maximum blade tip heights of 200 m, together with associated infrastructure including access tracks, borrow pits, construction compounds, an onsite substation and a 25 MW BESS.

2.1.2 The Revised Proposed Development reflects the removal of turbine T18 and its associated access track from the original 12-turbine scheme submitted in November 2024. No other turbine positions have changed and there are no changes to turbine dimensions or the locations and number of construction compounds and borrow pits.

2.1.3 A minor amendment has been made to the indicative layout of the substation and BESS compound to reflect updated National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) guidance regarding grid scale energy storage schemes, published in December 2025. The revised indicative layout includes two separate vehicular access points to improve emergency access arrangements. The location and overall footprint of the BESS facility remains unchanged.

2.1.4 The removal of turbine T18 has also resulted in a revised aviation lighting strategy. Following consultation with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), visible aviation warning lights are now proposed on six turbines (T2, T6, T8, T10, T13 and T16) instead of seven turbines on the Proposed Development layout. Infrared aviation lighting would continue to be provided on all turbines.

3 Consideration of Possible Grid Connection Route

3.1.1 Since submission of the application for the Proposed Development in November 2024, the Court of Session judgment in *Raeshaw Farms Limited v Scottish Ministers and Energiekontor UK Ltd* has been issued (February 2026) and which highlights the need to consider whether grid connection infrastructure should be assessed as part of the overall EIA project.

3.1.2 In considering this judgement, the Applicant responded to a request from the Energy Consents Unit (ECU) in May 2026 noting the following key points with regards to Corr Chnoc Wind Farm and a potential grid connection:-

- as part of the ongoing grid reform process, Corr Chnoc Wind Farm would transition to a Gate 1 contract in the near future (since May 2026 Corr Chnoc Wind Farm has transitioned to a Gate 1 contract);
- The grid connection point and route connecting Corr Chnoc Wind Farm to the grid network cannot be known for certain at this time, unless and until Corr Chnoc Wind Farm receives consent, the Applicant has re-applied during one of the future National Energy Systems Operator (NESO) application windows, and subsequently receives and signs a Gate 2 offer;
- The Raeshaw Farms judgement makes it clear that it is for the decision maker to determine what constitutes the 'EIA project'; and
- Having regard to the specifics of this case, there is the potential for the Corr Chnoc Wind Farm and the grid connection to be treated as a single 'project' in EIA terms, but that is a matter for the decision maker to conclude upon.

3.1.3 In light of these factors and to enable Scottish Ministers to reach a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the project (taking account of both Corr Chnoc Wind Farm and the potential grid connection) the Applicant has undertaken a proportionate, but high level, appraisal of the potential environmental effects of the grid connection, based on currently available information.

3.1.4 The Applicant's assessment of the environmental effects of a possible grid connection is set out in the accompanying '**Corr Chnoc Wind Farm Grid Connection Appraisal'** and accompanying **Grid Connection Appraisal Figures 1 – 5**. The Grid Connection Appraisal establishes a Study Area which is likely to capture a connection route between the Revised Proposed Development and the Taynuilt electricity substation, provides information on assumptions about overhead line and underground cables and the design parameters that will likely apply to the future design of the grid connection when Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN) applies for consent.

3.1.5 The Grid Connection Appraisal does not form part of the consent application for Corr Chnoc Wind Farm and permission for any future grid connection would be sought separately by SSEN. As the final grid connection location and route are currently unknown, the Grid Connection Appraisal has been based on an indicative connection, with a defined Study Area, between the Corr Chnoc and the existing Taynuilt substation.

3.1.6 The Grid Connection Appraisal considers the potential effects on cultural heritage, ecology, hydrology, hydrogeology, peat and soils, landscape and visual amenity, noise, and traffic and access during both construction and operation, across a Study Area extending up to 4 kilometres (km) at its widest point. The assessment concluded that, subject to standard design development and mitigation measures, the indicative grid connection would not be likely to result in significant environmental effects. It also concluded that the grid connection would not materially alter the nature or extent of environmental effects as identified through the **2024 EIA Report** and the **2025 AI Report**.

4 Additional Information Summary

4.1.1 Based on the detailed assessments presented in AI Report Chapters 4-7, this section outlines the predicted environmental effects of the Revised Proposed Development.

4.1 Landscape and Visual Assessment

4.1.2 AI Report Chapter 4 'Landscape and Visual' presents an update to the EIA Report Chapter 6 'Landscape and Visual Assessment' (the **2024 LVIA)** and the **2025 AI** and has evaluated the likely changes to previous findings as a result of an update to the cumulative wind farm baseline and the changes to the Proposed Development, specifically the removal of turbine T18 and associated changes to the aviation lighting scheme, which results in a reduction in the number of turbines to be installed with visible aviation lighting from seven to six. The updated assessment in AI Report Chapter 4 also takes account of more recent NatureScot Guidance on Aviation Lighting[3].

4.1.3 The updated assessment is supported by a range of updated and new graphics and visualisations.

Conclusions on Cumulative Effects

4.1.4 The key change to the cumulative baseline between the 2025 AI and the assessment presented in AI Report Chapter 4 is the changed status of the Beinn Ghlas Repowering project, which has progressed from application stage to 'consented', having been granted planning permission by Argyll and Bute Council in September 2026. The **2025 AI Report** provided an update to the **2024 LVIA** following the submission of the application for the proposed Cruch Clenamacrie Wind Farm, which remains at application stage.

4.1.5 The update to the cumulative assessment confirms that there would be material changes to the findings of the cumulative assessment in the **2024 LVIA** and the **2025 AI** for a few receptors in the consented and application-stage cumulative scenarios, due to the consenting of the Beinn Ghlas Repowering proposal and the introduction of the Cruach Clenamacrie application-stage proposal. These cumulative effects are considered to be localised in extent in the context of the 20 kilometre (km) Study Area.

4.1.6 In summary, the following receptors are predicted to experience significant cumulative effects during the daytime:

Consented cumulative scenario:

- Landscape Character Types:
    - 7 Craggy Upland LCT / NW Loch Awe unit.

Application-stage cumulative scenario:

- Landscape Character Types:
    - 7 Craggy Upland LCT / NW Loch Awe unit;
    - 7a Craggy Upland with Settled Glens LCT / Glen Lonan unit;
    - 7b Craggy Coast & Islands LCT / Oban-Melfort unit;

[3] https://www.nature.scot/doc/guidance-aviation-lighting-impact-assessment

- 18 Lowland Ridges & Moss LCT / Moss of Achnacree unit; and
- 20 Rocky Mosaic LCT / Ardchatten unit.

- Landscape Designations:
  - Likely Special Quality (LSQ) 2 of the North West Argyll (Coast) Local Landscape Area (LLA) comprising *"…the diversity of form and islands, sea and coast"*[6]
- Viewpoints:
  - Viewpoint 3: C32 Road, near Dun-neil;
  - Viewpoint 8: Blackcrofts, by North Connell Hall;
  - Viewpoint 11: Tralee Beach, Ardmucknish Bay;
  - Viewpoint 14: Kilcheran, Lismore; and
  - Viewpoint 15: Oban-Mull Ferry.

4.1.7 Importantly, of all the above significant effects, the only significant effect that is 'new' and not previously identified as part of the 2024 LVIA or 2025 AI Report is in relation to the consented cumulative scenario for LCT 7 Craggy Upland LCT / NW Loch Awe unit. The cumulative effect on this LCT in this scenario would increase relative to the level reported in the 2024 LVIA due to the changed status of the Beinn Ghlas Repowering project and the consequent level of cumulative effects across some localised areas, in the context of the broader LCT unit. The effect would be up to major-moderate and significant.

4.1.8 In relation to the significant cumulative effects predicted on LSQ 2 of the North West Argyll (Coast) LLA comprising "…the diversity of form and islands, sea and coast" in the hypothetical application-stage cumulative scenario, it is considered that these effects would not be sufficient to result in significant cumulative effects on the integrity of the designation. This is due to the localised geographical extent (in the context of the broader designated area) of these significant cumulative effects, which are found primarily in the south-eastern part of the LLA.

4.1.9 In addition to those landscape and visual receptors listed above, as per the cumulative assessment provided in the 2025 AI Report, significant cumulative visual effects are still predicted to also arise in the hypothetical application-stage cumulative scenario (due to the cumulative interaction between the Revised Proposed Development and the Cruach Clenamacrie proposal) at the following residential properties:

- 2. Clachadubh; and
- 3. Glenamachrie Farmhouse and Bungalows.

4.1.10 As per the assessment in the 2025 AI Report, effects upon the visual amenity of residents at both of the above properties would not reach the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.

4.1.11 The significant cumulative effects summarised above relate to the additional landscape and visual effects of the Revised Proposed Development in the context of a hypothetical consented or application-stage cumulative scenario that makes assumptions about existing and proposed wind farms, rather than the combined effects of all of the relevant wind farms on the landscape and/ or visual receptors.

4.1.12 In relation to potential combined effects, it is considered that the Revised Proposed Development in itself would not alter the current perception of the surrounding landscape possessing a 'landscape with wind farms' characteristic. There are no operational or consented wind farm developments within close enough proximity to alter this perception, and whilst the

cumulative application-stage scenario would further intensify this characteristic (as a result of the introduction of the Cruach Clenamacrie), the perception of a 'landscape with wind farms' would be maintained. This is primarily as a result of the relatively modest scale of the Revised Proposed Development and cumulative wind farms in relation to the surrounding large-scale landscape, the separation between wind farms due to the local topography, but also the appearance of the Revised Proposed Development which is often perceived to be embedded in the local landscape.

Conclusions on Night-time Effects

4.1.13 The update to the night-time assessment contains some additional findings of significance in relation to the potential effects of visible aviation lighting, which are considered to be localised in extent in the context of the Study Area. These significant effects have been identified as a result of the broader scope of the night-time assessment (compared to that undertaken for the 2024 LVIA) that is now advocated by NatureScot's 'Guidance on Aviation Lighting Impact Assessment' (2024), and not as a consequence of any increase to the magnitude of the lighting effects assessed in the 2024 LVIA. On the contrary, the updated night-time assessment has found that there would be a slight reduction in the lighting effects as a consequence of the reduction in the number of aviation lights (most notably at Viewpoint 4, where visibility of lighting has been removed entirely).

4.1.14 Receptors at the following locations are predicted to experience significant visual effects during night-time:

- Viewpoint 1: Dun Ladain, Glen Feochan;
- Viewpoint 2: Glen Lonan, near Clachadubh;
- Viewpoint 3: C32 Road, near Dun-neil; and
- Viewpoint 6: A816, near Knipoch Hotel.

4.1.15 The updated cumulative assessment also identifies that significant cumulative effects would arise in the hypothetical application-stage cumulative scenario at Viewpoint 3 during night-time due to the interaction between the lighting of the Revised Proposed Development and the lighting of the Cruach Clenamacrie proposal. No other significant cumulative effects are predicted to arise during night-time as a result of aviation lighting.

4.2 Ornithology

4.2.1 Chapter 5 of the AI Report evaluates the effects of the Revised Proposed Development on ornithology.

4.2.2 The AI chapter specifically addresses points of concern related to ornithological matters raised by NatureScot during consultation on the EIA Report for the Proposed Development, submitted in 2024. The AI assessment has been limited to three Important Ornithological Features (IOFs): golden eagle, white-tailed eagle and red-throated diver. For all other species, the current and future baseline with respect to ornithology is unchanged from the 2024 EIA Report, and the conclusions therein are unchanged.

4.2.3 Following consultation with NatureScot, additional ornithology field surveys were undertaken in June and July 2025 and from September 2025 to August 2026.

4.2.4 On further consideration, based on supplementary baseline survey results and consultation with NatureScot, it was concluded that red-throated diver could be scoped out of further assessment

in the AI Report. The baseline conditions and conclusions with regard to red-throated diver presented in the 2024 EIA Report are unchanged.

4.2.5 The assessment of potential effects relating to the Revised Proposed Development in the AI Report are therefore restricted to NatureScot's remaining two points of concern, which are:

- Collision mortality for white-tailed eagle, due to the Revised Proposed Development alone, and cumulatively; and
- Operational disturbance/displacement for territorial golden eagles, due to the Revised Proposed Development alone, and cumulatively.

4.2.6 With regard to collision mortality for white-tailed eagle, using the 2025-2026 supplementary survey data, the predicted annual collision rate was less than half that predicted for the 2024 EIA Report. Evidence was also presented to demonstrate that the NatureScot collision modelling process significantly overestimates the potential risk of mortality to the species, partly due to the highly precautionary recommended avoidance rate of 95%.

4.2.7 In addition, population modelling has demonstrated that even when using highly precautionary additional collision mortality estimates, the regional and national white-tailed eagle populations would continue to show strong growth. It was therefore concluded that this would not result in a significant adverse effect on white-tailed eagle.

4.2.8 With regard to disturbance/ displacement for golden eagle, based on extensive analyses of satellite tag data for one of the adult eagles occupying the range overlapping with the Revised Proposed Development, it was concluded that although some potential foraging habitat and roost sites within the range would be lost for territorial, and to a degree, non-breeding individuals, the presence of the Revised Proposed Development turbines along with the other wind farm developments within the range is unlikely to affect the viability of the territory. It was therefore concluded that this would not result in a significant adverse effect on golden eagle.

4.2.9 Cumulative operational impacts on white-tailed eagle (collisions) and golden eagle (displacement) were assessed at an appropriate regional scale (and in the case of white-tailed eagle, also at a national scale). For these IOFs, the cumulative level of significance was determined to be no more than minor adverse and not significant.

4.3 Noise

4.3.1 The effects of noise resulting from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Revised Proposed Development remain unchanged from those presented in EIA Report Chapter 14, Section 14.9.

4.3.2 The effect of noise due to the Revised Proposed Development remains not significant.

4.4 Climate Change Impact Assessment

4.4.1 This Additional Information assessment in Chapter 7 'Climate Change Impact Assessment' updates only Part A of the original Climate Change Impact Assessment, set out in EIA Report Chapter 18 'Climate Change Impact Assessment', which relates to greenhouse gas (carbon) emissions. Part B of that chapter, which looked at the climate resilience of the Proposed Development, has not changed and requires no updates.

4.4.2 Emissions from the Proposed Development will have changed due to the removal of one of the original turbines (T18) and associated infrastructure, Scottish Government amendments to the Carbon Calculator since the 2024 EIA Report was submitted and which is used to calculate the

emissions, and the refinement of some of the emission factors based on the latest available information.

4.4.3 Most carbon associated with wind turbines is released during their manufacture, transportation and installation on site. The Carbon Calculator follows a strict process to quantify carbon emissions from a wind farm based on its design, any forestry impacts, and any soil and peat disturbance caused by construction works.

4.4.4 The Carbon Calculator is intended to ensure that the emissions from different projects are directly comparable by forcing the same methodology to be used in assessing the carbon emissions produced.

4.4.5 Once a wind farm is constructed, there is generally a very low amount of carbon associated with maintaining it, while it can generate substantial amounts of clean energy. This energy can then be used to displace fossil fuel generation from the grid supply, leading to carbon savings throughout the operational phase.

4.4.6 The assessment takes the lifetime carbon produced by the Revised Proposed Development and compares this to the lifetime emissions that would be produced if the same amount of energy was instead generated by using a mix of fossil fuel generation.

4.4.7 The assessment concludes that the emissions produced over the life of the Revised Proposed Development equate to 207,007 tCO2e, while generating the equivalent energy from fossil fuels would release 5,454,870 tCO2e. The Revised Proposed Development will therefore save the difference which is 5,247,863 tCO2e over its lifetime.

4.4.8 The Carbon Calculator also indicates that the Revised Proposed Development will save more carbon that is emitted in its manufacture, transportation and construction, in less than two years. The remaining 48 years of its operational life are effectively pure carbon savings, which is considered to be a major beneficial and significant benefit.

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Appendix 1
Updated Figure AI 4.1: Proposed Site Plan

Corr Chnoc Wind Farm

Updated Figure AI 4.1 Proposed Site Plan

LEGEND

- Upgraded Track
- New Track
- Secondary Substation Access
- Turbine Layout
- Borrow Pits
- Turbine Hardstanding
- Earthworks Footprint
- Site Boundary

Proposed Compounds

- Perm SS/BESS
- Temp CC

0 500 1,000

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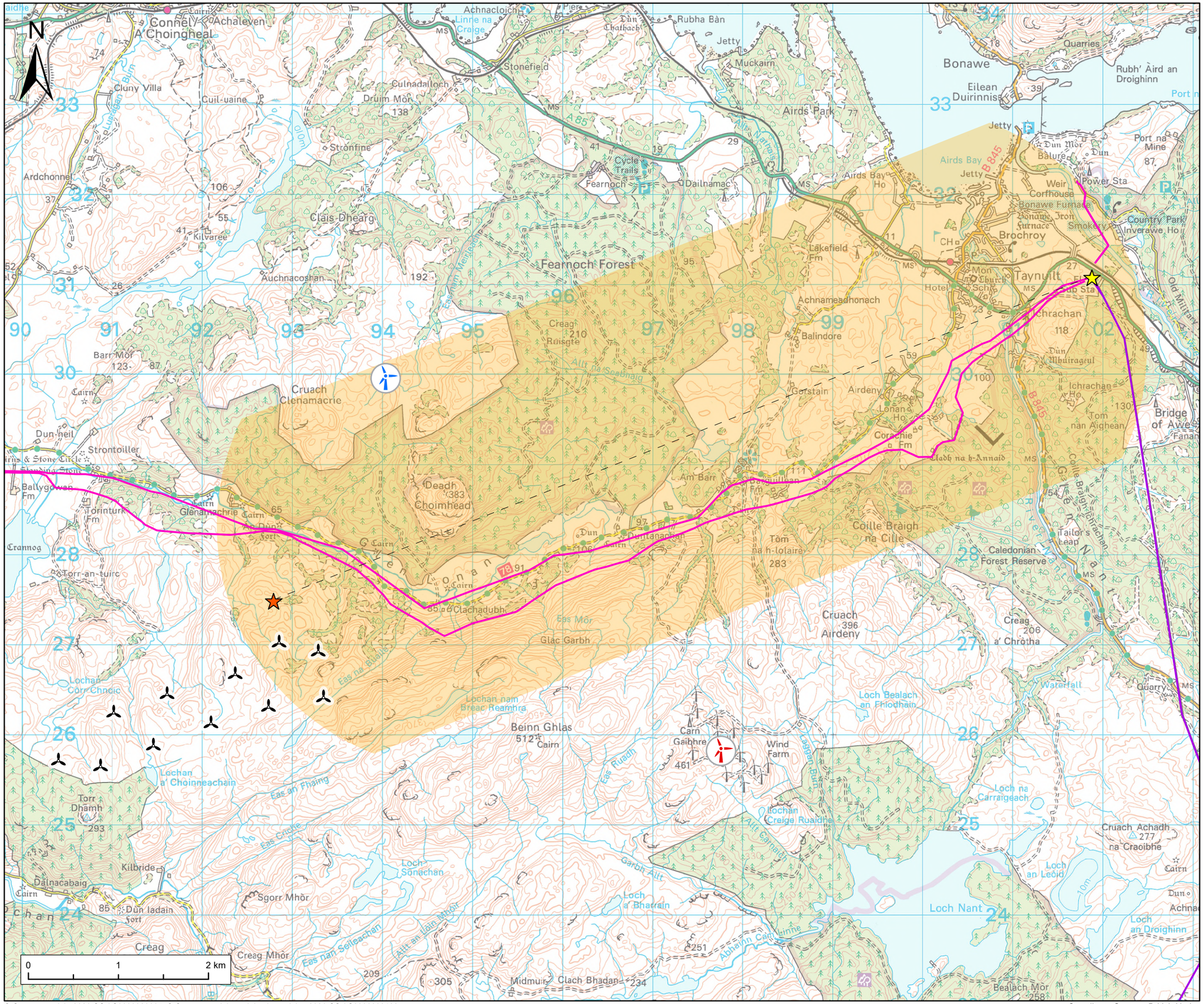
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Appendix 2
Additional Information - Grid Appraisal Report - Figure 1



Legend

- Proposed Turbine Layout
- Corr Chnoc Substation
- Taynuilt Substation
- Study Area
- Indicative Grid Connection Route Based on Shortest Distance
- Existing Distribution Lines (Wooden Poles)
- Existing Transmission Lines (Steel Lattice)

Nearby Projects:

- Beinn Ghlas & Beinn Ghlas Repowering
- Cruach Clenamacrie

Figure Title:
Indicative Grid Route & Study Area

Project Name:
Corr Chnoc Wind Farm

Scale:	Figure No.
1:40,000 @A3	1

Date:	Prepared By:	Checked By:
October 2026	RRK	RJ

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