



Environmental Appraisal Report

Woolfords Wind Farm - Tip Height Increase

Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan

Woolfords Wind Energy Ltd

wind2

your project our expertise

Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. Project Description	4
2.1 Location	4
2.2 Proposed Development	4
3. Roles and Responsibilities	5
4. Environmental Protection Measures	6
4.1 Overview	6
4.2 Site Induction and Training	6
4.3 Transport and Access	7
4.4 Storage of Potentially Polluting Substances	7
4.5 Surface Water Management	7
4.6 Groundwater Protection	8
4.7 Water Monitoring	8
4.8 Peat	9
4.9 Ecological Protection Measures	9
4.10 Construction Noise	10
4.11 Handling of Excavated Materials	11
4.12 Site Waste Management	11
4.13 Reinstatement and Restoration	12
4.14 Environmental Incident Response	12
5. Reference	14

Document Prepared For

Ewan Eley

Woolfords Wind Energy Ltd

Document Prepared By

Freena Garcia

Project Manager

planning@atmosconsulting.com

Document Approved By

Malcolm Sangster

Technical Director

planning@atmosconsulting.com

Version	Date	Reason
1.0	June 2026	Original Issue
2.0	June 2026	Final Issue



URS is a member of Registrar of Standards (Holdings) Ltd.

Copyright © 2026 Atmos Consulting Ltd

The copyright in this work is vested in Atmos Consulting Ltd, and the information contained herein is confidential. This work, either in whole or in part, may not be reproduced or disclosed to others or used for any purposes, other than for internal Woolfords Wind Energy Ltd evaluation without Atmos Consulting's prior written approval.

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
The Applicant	Woolfords Wind Energy Ltd
Environmental and Planning Consultant	Atmos Consulting Limited
The Consented Development	Woolfords Wind Farm (Planning Reference: P/22/0031 & Date of Consent: 30 May 2025)
The Proposed Development	Woolfords Wind Farm - Tip Height Increase
The Site	The site of the Proposed Development outlined in red. This is also the application boundary.
The Planning Act	The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended)

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
AGL	above ground level
ATC	Air Traffic Control
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CCC	Climate Change Committee
CCUS	carbon capture utilisation and storage
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
GW	gigawatt
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems
EA	Environmental Appraisal
ECow	Ecological Clerk of Works
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
Ha	hectares
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
Hz	Hertz
m	Meter
MW	megawatt
MWh	Megawatt hour
NEED	National Energy Efficiency Data
NGR	National Grid Reference
NPF 4	National Planning Policy Framework 4
LDP	Local Development Plan
OnWPS	Onshore Wind Policy Statement
PAN	Planning Advice Notes
PWS	Private Water Supply
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SLC	South Lanarkshire Council
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

1. Introduction

This document has been prepared to support a new planning application submitted to South Lanarkshire Council (SLC) by Woolfords Wind Energy Ltd ('the Applicant') under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended). The application seeks consent for the construction and operation of a wind farm, referred to as Woolfords Wind Farm – Tip Height Increase (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development').

The Proposed Development represents a revised scheme to the consented Woolfords Wind Farm (Ref: P/22/0031) (the 'Consented Development') which was granted permission in May 2025. The new application seeks to increase the turbine tip height from 180m to up to 200m to allow for the installation of modern, higher-efficiency turbines while maintaining the previously consented layout and infrastructure, subject only to minor dimensional changes to turbine foundations and crane hardstandings.

This report has been prepared by Atmos Consulting Ltd (Atmos) on behalf of the Applicant. It presents an Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which establishes the principles and procedures for managing environmental effects during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

This Outline CEMP is intended as a preliminary framework and will be developed into a Final CEMP in consultation with SLC, Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), NatureScot and other relevant stakeholders. The Final CEMP will comply with all planning conditions, regulatory requirements, and commitments made during the consenting process.

The Outline CEMP is a live document and will be refined following the appointment of a main Contractor. The Final CEMP will form a contractual requirement and will be agreed with the relevant authorities prior to the commencement of construction. It is anticipated that its approval and implementation will be secured through planning condition(s).

The Final CEMP will incorporate both general and site-specific mitigation measures identified within the Environmental Appraisal (EA) and associated technical appendices.

The Outline CEMP has been structured to address the key environmental considerations associated with construction, including:

- Site Induction and Training;
- Transport and Access;
- Storage of Potentially Polluting Substances;
- Drainage Management;
- Watercourse Crossings;
- Water Monitoring and Remedial Actions;
- Peat Stability and Management;
- Ecological Protection Measures;
- Cultural Heritage Protection Measures;
- Construction Noise;
- Handling of Excavated Materials;
- Resource Management and Site Waste;
- Borrow pits;

Woolfords Wind Farm - Tip Height Increase

- Reinstatement and Restoration; and
- Environmental Incident Response and Reporting.

2. Project Description

2.1 Location

The Proposed Development is located approximately 4km northeast of Forth in South Lanarkshire and 940m northwest of Woolfords Farm, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 299380, 657570. The site occupies an area of approximately 290 hectares (ha); however, the physical footprint of the Proposed Development is substantially less, with a redline application boundary area of 27.5ha.

The Site is located within a landscape influenced by a number of existing and consented wind farm developments. Since the previous baseline studies were produced, the cumulative wind energy context surrounding the Site has evolved, with a number of wind farm developments now operational and/or consented in the surrounding area. These include Longhill Burn, Pearie Law extension and Heathland resubmission etc (see Figure 5-13).

The Outline CEMP is designed to manage construction activities in relation to the following nearby sensitive receptors:

- **Ecological Designations:** While the Site is not within a statutory designation, several sites are within the 10km study area. These include Braehead Moss SAC (4.7km southwest), Cobbinshaw Reservoir SSSI (400m east), Cobbinshaw Moss SSSI (1.4km east), and Hermand Birchwood SSSI (3.9km northeast).
- **Cultural Heritage:** There are no statutory heritage designations within the Site boundary. The nearest Scheduled Monument is the West Harwood burial mound (1.6km northeast). Other nearby assets include the Haywood deserted mining village (1.9km southwest) and the Category B listed Auchengray Church (2.1km south).
- **Access and Recreation:** There are no Core Paths or National Trails within the Site. An aspirational core path (CL/5667/1) lies approximately 260m to the southeast of the Site boundary. The nearest National Cycle Network route is located around 7.4km to the north from the site boundary.

2.2 Proposed Development

The Proposed Development will comprise:

- Transport and Access;
- Three wind turbines with blade tip heights of up to 200m (an increase of 20m from the consented 180m);
- Associated infrastructure including access tracks (unchanged), turbine foundations, crane hardstandings, substation building, temporary construction compound, and borrow pits (generally unchanged in extent from the consented scheme).

The layout and infrastructure locations remain unchanged from the Consented Development, with only minor increases in footprint required to accommodate the larger turbines.

Construction is anticipated to take approximately 9 months. The operational life of the wind farm is expected to be 40 years, after which decommissioning and site restoration will be undertaken or a further application may be submitted to extend operational life.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

The Applicant will establish roles, responsibilities, authorities and accountabilities in advance of the construction phase and these will be embedded within the construction contract performance requirements. All works will be carried out in accordance with the conditions attached to the planning permission and the general law. Following a rigorous selection process, the Applicant will appoint a Contractor to build the works.

The successful Contractor will appoint a suitably qualified and experienced Site Manager who will monitor the day-to-day management of the site, including legal and environmental responsibilities, site health and safety, and ensure adherence to the CEMP and all approved method statements and the consent. All contractors and subcontractors will be required to adhere to the CEMP in its finally approved form.

The Applicant will nominate a Project Manager for the site whose responsibilities will include overall environmental management of the site on behalf of the Applicant and the land-owners.

The Applicant or Contractor will appoint an appropriately qualified Environmental Clerk of Works (EnvCoW) who will be a named individual and whose role will be approved by the planning authority and NatureScot.

EnvCoW tasks will include:

- Advising and assisting in avoiding, minimising and mitigating adverse effects of environmental and ecological aspects associated with construction;
- Attending environmental meetings to:
 - review the construction progress on site in the context of environmental mitigation; and
 - review the effectiveness of the environmental mitigation;
- On-site communication and stakeholder liaison (e.g. with NatureScot, SLC and SEPA);
- Participation in the preparation of the environmental aspects of the site induction package;
- Reporting as agreed with the Applicant;
- Review of method statements; and
- Environmental monitoring as required.

Method Statements for individual works will be prepared prior to the commencement of specific construction activities. The Contractor's Method Statements (CMS) will be reviewed by the Project Manager, the Site Manager and the EnvCoW to monitor that all operations comply with the good environmental practice and the provisions set out within the Final CEMP. Once the specific construction activity commences the Contractor will adhere to these Method Statements.

The Applicant will ensure that a suitably qualified and competent Geotechnical Engineer and EnvCoW are in place within the Contractor's team by having such requirements written into the Construction Contract. They will be required to be available as required during sensitive earthworks and environmentally sensitive operations and when geotechnical approvals are required, supporting and reviewing drainage design and operation, reviews of construction methods, and required mitigations and baseline and control monitoring reviews.

All roles will be identified precisely in a schedule in the Final CEMP, with names, roles, responsibilities, access numbers and delegates. This schedule will be regularly updated and kept current.

Should unexpected environmental issues arise during construction; the Contractor will be briefed to immediately report them to the Site Management Team so that suitable measures can be implemented consistent with the CEMP.

4. Environmental Protection Measures

4.1 Overview

The mitigation measures set out in this Outline CEMP are consistent with those identified in the Environmental Appraisal. As confirmed within the hydrology, ecology and related technical assessments, the nature and significance of environmental effects remain broadly unchanged from the Consented Development. Accordingly, the established mitigation framework remains appropriate and proportionate. Mitigation will be refined and implemented through the Final CEMP, supporting method statements, and associated plans including:

- Management Plan (TMP)
- Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP)
- Transport Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP)
- Water Quality Monitoring Plan (WQMP)
- Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)
- Habitat Management Plan (HMP)

Key principles include:

- Avoidance of sensitive receptors through micro-siting where required;
- Implementation of best practice pollution prevention measures;
- Maintenance of hydrological connectivity and protection of water quality;
- Minimisation of disturbance to peat and carbon-rich soils;
- Restoration and enhancement of habitats in accordance with the HMP;
- Adoption of good construction practice to control noise, dust, waste and traffic effects.

The CEMP will remain a live document, updated throughout the construction process in response to monitoring outcomes and any unforeseen environmental issues.

4.2 Site Induction and Training

Prior to construction commencement, all site staff will be given a site induction. The site induction will include the following:

- On-site traffic management;
- Ecological and environmental protection;
- Incident protocol; and
- Health and safety for site workers and visitors.

In addition to the above, all site workers will comply with the applicable regulations and legislation including:

- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974;
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999;
- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015;
- The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998;

- The Work at Height Regulations 2005; and
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002.
- Prior to the commencement of works, all site workers will have obtained the relevant permits and licences for plant and machinery.

4.3 Transport and Access

A Transport Management Plan (TMP) will be produced prior to the commencement of the works which will detail access procedure and mitigation for transport of components and materials and will be subject to approval by SLC. The route for abnormal loads and construction traffic will be agreed with SLC.

Transport vehicles have the potential to disperse dust and debris and cause hazardous road conditions by depositing soil and debris from the construction site onto road networks. In order to mitigate this, wheel wash facilities will be implemented at the proposed development site entrance and a road sweeping team engaged when required.

All site vehicles will adhere to strict speed limits through the delivery route with escort vehicles employed for abnormal load delivery to reduce disruption to road users. Signage will be erected providing routing information and diversions where required as part of a routing strategy.

Abnormal load delivery will be restricted to times outside rush hour or school movements in order to minimise disruption to road users.

4.4 Storage of Potentially Polluting Substances

The final CEMP shall include a location map of all potential chemical contamination sources, including all fuel, oil and chemical storage areas, vehicle compounds, refuelling sites, waste depots and on-site sewage systems.

On-site storage will include the provision of secure facilities for the storage of potentially hazardous solutions and materials. Appropriately secure containment arrangements will be put in place for the storage of potentially polluting substances such as fuel and oil for the plant and machinery on site. Temporary storage within these facilities should limit the risk associated with leakage and run off. No hazardous materials shall be stored within 50m of any watercourse.

Along with secure storage, bunding will be used to further prevent run off into water supplies and seepage into the ground. Normal site safety procedures will be strictly enforced including displaying the appropriate signage concerning restricted areas.

Guidance and procedures recommended in the Water Environment (Oil Storage) (Scotland) Regulations 2006 will be followed along with that contained within the Construction and demolition sites, Pollution Prevention Guidance (PPG6): prevent pollution.

An appropriate Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) (part of the Drainage Management Plan) will be implemented. The PPP will detail method statements on all aspects of the construction process that have the potential to adversely affect the environment (e.g. fuel storage, spill kit procedure, storage of materials etc.).

4.5 Surface Water Management

Prior to works commencing, a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) will be produced detailing all proposed drainage measures to treat surface water run off from site. The SWMP will include a

map detailing the locations of various recommended mitigation measures for dealing with silt laden run off, in line with CIRIA guidance documents.

Surface water drainage design will be developed in response to a risk appraisal undertaken by the contractor and will take a proactive and flexible approach.

Silt-laden surface water generated from the construction works will be treated to allow silt particles to settle prior to discharge from site. Treatment will be via a combination of measures to prevent further erosion and mitigation measures such as silt traps, gravel, sand bags and silt fencing. Where possible, water will then be dispersed across a wide vegetated area to prevent potential scour and remobilisation of silt. Depending on the type of soil and level of precipitation, additional mitigation measures, such as settlement ponds, should be implemented in the first instance if unacceptable impacts from silt discharge into watercourses are experienced. Where practicable, the contractor should avoid the use of chemical additives, such as flocculants, to treat water run-off. The use of flocculants may be considered if deemed necessary and will be discussed with the EnvCoW, with a method statement prepared in consultation with SEPA.

The design of drainage systems will ensure that waters are kept within their original drainage catchments and the tracks will be constructed to be as permeable as practicable, to prevent the build-up of large volumes of water and prevent any direct discharge to surface watercourses. All drainage systems will be designed to withstand a 1 in 200 year rainfall event (including an allowance for climate change).

Design and implementation of all drainage processes will comply with General Binding Rules (GBRs) for track drainage (GBR10, GBR11 and GBR21) under the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 and follow guidance set out in NetRegs, Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP5): 'Works and maintenance in or near water' for all other drainage-related processes on site not affiliated with access track construction.

4.6 Groundwater Protection

Materials used in turbine foundation construction will be of a concrete grade in accordance with the turbine manufacturer's requirements. Prior to bunding and concrete pouring of turbine excavations, the degree of weathering of bedrock will be assessed. It may be necessary to use a protective geotextile liner within the excavation to ensure liquid concrete does not come into contact with underlying strata and potential groundwater.

Pollution prevention measures to protect groundwater will be in accordance with best practice guidance.

Areas of GWDTE will be avoided by the contractor where practicable. Where areas of GWDTE are unavoidable, the affected habitats should be re-instated in line with the HMP.

4.7 Water Monitoring

Details of monitoring proposals including a Water Quality Monitoring Plan (WQMP) will be produced prior to works commencing and implemented by a designated appointed person on-site.

Water quality monitoring will be undertaken prior to construction works to establish a baseline condition, during construction to monitor any effects of construction activities, and post-construction to confirm conditions remain similar to the original baseline. Surface water locations close to the Proposed Development area are to be monitored (close to the potential source of pollution). Additionally, watercourses near water abstractions (sensitive receptors) are to be monitored where accessible so that potential pathways of pollutants can be identified.

Visual and basic field water quality monitoring (such as pH, turbidity, total dissolved solids and electrical conductivity) should be undertaken by the EnvCoW on site on an ad hoc basis. These records should be available to the Regulator if required.

Regular inspections will be made of sediment management systems to monitor their effectiveness and allow swift corrective action where required.

4.8 Peat

There are extensive peat deposits within the Proposed Development site. The peat bodies on site are in good condition and are considered to be of high sensitivity.

Due to the extensive peat deposits, a number of design iterations were made to turbine, access track and construction compound locations to avoid and minimise the disturbance of deep peat. A small amount of peat will still require to be excavated, however the excavated peat can be used beneficially in site restoration (see Figure 6-4: Peatland Restoration).

Mitigation of disturbance and degradation of peat will include:

- A detailed survey involving peat probing on a grid up to 10m will be carried out in advance of excavation in those areas where there is likely to be residual shallow peat to allow for micro siting within a 50m tolerance;
- Where peat is < 1m deep the tracks will be of conventional 'cut' road design;
- In areas where the track crosses peat >1m deep, the method of track construction will be a floating road. Floating roads have fewer impacts on peat and release less carbon than excavating peat soils. NatureScot (2010) guidance will be followed for the design of track sections requiring floating roads;
- Regular maintenance of floating tracks will be required to assess the stability of the peat;
- Restoration proposals will be developed for the beneficial reuse of excavated peat to be used alongside floating tracks for reinstatement and landscaping of verges;
- Excavated peat should be extracted and stored as individual peat turves, vegetative side up. Peat turves should be monitored and kept wet, as necessary, until reuse to prevent drying out;
- Any residual peat will be used in the borrow pit areas and emplaced such as to raise peat wetness and groundwater levels within the peat body returning it to a more natural state;
- Peat restoration should be carried out in accordance with the HMP; and
- The work will be supervised by the EnvCoW.

4.9 Ecological Protection Measures

No earlier than 12 months, and preferably within 6 weeks prior to commencement of works, an EnvCoW will be commissioned by the Applicant to carry out a walkover survey of the Proposed Development Site in order to update the baseline ecological surveys carried out in August 2021.

Any micro-siting required to minimise the effects of the Proposed Development on any sensitive ecological features will be agreed between the EnvCoW and the Project Manager.

Working areas will be kept to a practical minimum and clearly defined by pegging out the footprint of the Proposed Development prior to the commencement of works. Existing habitats to be retained will be securely fenced prior to the commencement of site clearance. Fencing will be fit for purpose ("Netlon" or similar is not generally considered suitable) and be clearly visible to drivers of large construction vehicles. No materials storage or fires will be permitted within the fenced areas. The

fences will be maintained to ensure their continued function throughout construction, but removed from site on completion of the works.

Where vegetation has to be cleared to facilitate the installation of access track and/or a culvert in a watercourse, this will be undertaken using a strimmer first to avoid disturbing ground prior to excavation. All vegetation clearance works will be undertaken under the supervision of an EnvCoW who will adopt a surveillance programme for burrows prior to any vegetation stripping or construction works.

Habitats

The Proposed Development is located on agricultural land dominated by blanket bog, rush pasture and grassland.

An outline Habitat Management Plan (HMP) has been produced to support the planning application (See Technical Appendix 6-1, Annex A) and will be finalised following completion of the planning process in collaboration with SLC. The primary objective of the HMP is to minimise effects on bog habitats by aiding recovery, enhancement and compensation of areas affected by the Proposed Development.

4.10 Construction Noise

The following legislation and guidance exist to control and minimise the effect of noise from construction sites:

- European Commission (EC) Directives and United Kingdom (UK) Statutory Instruments in place to control noise emissions from construction plant;
- The guidance within BS5228:1997^[1] on the control of noise from construction sites; and
- Section 60 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974, which gives Local Authorities the power to control noise from construction sites.

Although it is not anticipated that construction noise levels will exceed the guideline noise level limits of BS5228, the general principles of construction site noise control as described in BS5228:1997 will be implemented prior to any construction management plans or schedules being finalised.

Specific mitigation measures which will be considered are:

- Location of equipment, taking account of local topography and natural screening;
- Working methods, including phasing of the works, location and gradient of access tracks, equipment to be employed and working hours;
- Selection of plant, taking account of the characteristics of noise imissions from each item of plant and their cumulative effect;
- Deployment of plant, in particular the timing of movement of plant within the site, and reducing the duration of nosier operations near occupied properties;
- Working hours, where restrictions are applied to any operations where emissions of noise may have an adverse effect on residential properties; and

^[1] Although BS5228 was revised in 2009 (and again in 2014), the 1997 version of the standard is the approved code of practice under The Control of Noise (Codes of Practice for Construction and Open Sites) (Scotland) Order 2002, and as such provides a definitive guide to the control of noise from construction sites under the Control of Pollution Act 1974.

- Operation of plant, including fitting and proper maintenance of silencers and/or enclosures, avoiding excessive and unnecessary revving of engines and parking of equipment in locations which avoid possible effects on residential properties.

The proposed normal hours of operation for construction activity are between 07:00 and 19:00, totalling 72 hours over a Monday-to-Saturday week, with deliveries on Saturdays restricted to between 07:00 and 12:00. During the installation phase, there may be a requirement for extended working, as some critical elements of installation cannot be stopped once started, such as concrete pouring and turbine erection. This will be agreed in advance with SLC.

4.11 Handling of Excavated Materials

Materials, where possible, will be sourced on site, and materials excavated from works such as turbine foundations will be reused on site for the reinstatement or reduction of access tracks and other above-ground construction areas. This process will reduce transport activity, spoil storage/removal and the need for imported materials.

The ground excavation methods will vary depending on the local ground conditions and the nature of the surface vegetation. The general process is as follows:

- Soils removed from the excavated area will be stored separately in piles on suitable dry, flat ground no greater than 3m in height a minimum of 50m from any watercourse;
- Surplus excavated material will be removed from the site, or used for track maintenance during construction, as appropriate;
- After the foundation has been poured the area will be backfilled as soon as practicable with spoil, pending turbine installation;
- Once the turbines have been installed, the immediate construction area around the turbine bases will be restored using the retained topsoil or turf to within approximately 1m of the tower bases;
- Surplus topsoil will be used to restore track edges after construction or removed from the site;
- Excavated peat should be extracted and stored as individual peat turves, vegetative side up. Peat turves should be monitored and kept wet, as necessary, until reuse to prevent drying out;
- Excavated peat will be used alongside floating tracks for restoration and landscaping of verges and for remediation should settlement and ponding occur on infrastructure restoration;
- Any residual peat will be used in the borrow pit areas and emplaced such as to raise peat wetness and groundwater levels within the peat body returning it to a more natural state; and
- Material won from foundation excavations will, if suitable, be used in the landscaping of access tracks and other site infrastructure as stated above. If not suitable, it will be disposed of off-site to a suitably licensed facility.

All excavation, handling and storage of materials will follow guidance set out in SEPA PPG6: Working at construction and demolition sites.

4.12 Site Waste Management

Water for the construction facilities will be provided by a licensed abstraction from a local water course or will be imported to site. Should abstraction be used this will be subject to CAR licencing with SEPA. No connections with the mains water systems or sewers are proposed.

During construction and operation, any materials to be removed from site will be separated into recyclable types (where possible) to be disposed of by suitably licensed waste management

companies, in accordance with the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (SI 1994) and best practice at the time.

Wherever possible, excavated stone or soils will be re-used on site, primarily for the restoration of disturbed ground. The Proposed Development will follow the '*Good Practice During Wind Farm Construction*' guidance as set out by Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH, 2019) (now NatureScot).

Due to the size and scale of the Proposed Development and through maximising the re-use of material wherever possible, the volumes of construction waste are anticipated to be low. Domestic waste during construction will be of a low volume and will include the provision for sealed waste storage and removal.

Good construction site management will be implemented to avoid or minimise the generation of litter, dust, noise and vibration. Any requirement for waste storage shall be detailed and implemented through a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP).

4.13 Reinstatement and Restoration

Reinstatement will be carried out as soon as possible after each part of the Proposed Development is completed and will involve the restoration of disturbed ground caused by the construction of and dismantling of the construction compound. This will be undertaken to restore a natural profile as much as possible.

Areas of the site will be reinstated as per planning condition requirements.

All materials and other temporary infrastructure will be removed off-site and the temporary storage areas will be reinstated.

The site access tracks will be reduced where possible but left in place after completion of the construction phase to provide ongoing access for maintenance, repairs and the eventual decommissioning phase.

Once the turbines have been installed, the immediate construction area around the turbine bases will be restored using the retained topsoil or turf to within approximately 1m of the tower bases. Material won from foundation excavations will, if suitable, be used in the landscaping of access tracks and other site infrastructure. If not suitable, it will be disposed of off-site to a suitably licensed facility.

Hardstanding areas at each turbine location will be retained for on-going maintenance operations, with the edges as far as possible blended to the adjacent contours with natural vegetation being allowed to re-establish.

The turbine foundations and the verges of tracks will be re-graded with topsoil (stored adjacent to each excavation) and then re-seeded or cultivated as appropriate. The temporary site office and compound, laydown, batching areas will be cleared of additionally placed hardcore and restored using peat and turves.

Restoration will be overseen by the EnvCoW and in compliance with all planning conditions, SEPA and NatureScot guidance.

4.14 Environmental Incident Response

An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be provided within the final CEMP. The ERP will detail the procedure to be followed in response to environmental and health and safety incidents and include contact details of relevant site operatives.

During construction an incident response procedure will be adopted. Incident response procedures will adhere to the principles of Stop, Contain, Notify and Clean-up as outlined in GPP 22. This is:

- Stopping or eliminating any ongoing pollution incident, spill or leak at the source;
- Containing any pollution incident, spill or leak using pollution control materials and equipment;
- Informing the Client within a defined reporting window, and SEPA and relevant emergency contacts at the earliest opportunity; and
- Clean-up employing specialist contractors if required.

Stopping and containing a pollution incident is a key priority in the case of an ongoing pollution event. All site operators and visitors will be suitably informed and trained in site pollution incident response procedures.

5. Reference

Climate Change Committee (2024). Progress in reducing emissions in Scotland – 2023 Report to Parliament. Available at: <https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/progress-in-reducing-emissions-in-scotland-2023-report-to-parliament/>. [Accessed on: 01/05/2026].

Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2025). National Energy Efficiency Data-Framework (NEED) report: summary of analysis 2025. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-energy-efficiency-data-framework-need-report-summary-of-analysis-2025>. [Accessed on: 01/05/2026].

DECC (2011), Parsons Brinckerhoff for the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) – Update of UK Shadow Flicker Evidence Base, March 2011. Available at: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/meeting_energy/renewable_ener/ored_news/or ed_news/uk_shad_flick/uk_shad_flick.aspx. [Accessed on: 01/05/2026].

Epilepsy Action, (2011), Photo sensitive epilepsy. Available at: <http://www.epilepsy.org.uk/info/photosensitive-epilepsy>. [Accessed on: 01/05/2026].

Scottish Government (2023). National Planning Framework 4. Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-planning-framework-4/>. [Accessed on: 01/05/2026].

Scottish Government (2022). Onshore wind: policy statement 2022. Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/onshore-wind-policy-statement-2022/>. [Accessed on: 01/05/2026].

Scottish Government (2021). Renewable electricity output and energy conversion calculators. Available at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/renewable-and-conversion-calculators/>. [Accessed on: 01/05/2026].

South Lanarkshire Council (2021). Local Development Plan 2. Available at: https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/info/200305/development_plans/2253/local_development_plan_2_ldp2. [Accessed: 01/05/2026].

South Lanarkshire Council (2019). Tall Wind Turbines: Landscape Capacity, Siting and Design Guidance .

Scottish Renewables (2025).Guidelines on Streamlining Environmental Impact Assessment for Onshore Wind Farms, September 2025. Available at: <https://www.scottishrenewables.com/publications/2096-new-eia-report-guidance>. [[Accessed: 01/05/2026].

UK Government (2017). The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2017/102/contents>. [Accessed: 01/05/2026].

UK Government (2009). Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2009/12/contents>. [Accessed: 01/05/2026].

UK Government (2008). Climate Change Act 2008. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents>. [Accessed: 01/05/2026].

UK Government (1997). Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/8/contents>. [Accessed: 01/05/2026].