

Chapter 9: Surface Water

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
9.1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
9.2. SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT	3
9.3. CONSULTATIONS.....	3
9.4. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY	6
9.5. CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT EIAR BASELINE	7
9.6. SUMMARY OF EFFECTS PREDICTED & MITIGATION MEASURES SUGGESTED FOR THE CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT.....	8
9.7. REVISED ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS FOR THE PROPOSED VARIED DEVELOPMENT	9
9.8. REVISED MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE PROPOSED VARIED DEVELOPMENT	18
9.9. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS.....	32
9.10. CONCLUSION	34
9.11. REFERENCES.....	35

Tables

TABLE 9.1: SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT.....	3
TABLE 9.2: SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION	4
TABLE 9.3: ALTERATIONS TO CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT IN THE PROPOSED VARIED DEVELOPMENT WITH POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON SURFACE WATER	9
TABLE 9.4 SCOPING DECISIONS ON WATERCOURSES WITHIN 1 KM OF WORKS	11
TABLE 9.5 IMPORTANCE OF SURFACE WATER FEATURES	17
TABLE 9.6 WATERCOURSES WITHIN 50M OF ACCESS TRACKS.....	18
TABLE 9.7: IMPACTS AND EFFECTS ON SURFACE WATER QUALITY DURING CONSTRUCTION .	29
TABLE 9.8 IMPACTS AND EFFECTS ON SURFACE WATER QUALITY DURING OPERATION	30

Figures

Figure 9.1: Surface Water Receptors

Figure 9.2: Private Water Supplies

Figure 9.3: Private Water Supplies with SEPA Buffer Zones

Plates

Plate 1: TB16, looking downstream. Photographed 18th March 2026 from NR 67604 27253. Channel has an approximate width of 1.5m.

Plate 2: TB21, looking upstream at confluence with TB16. Photographed 18th March 2026 from NR 67604 27253. Channel has an approximate width of 0.5m.

Plate 3: TB09, looking downstream. Photographed 18th March 2026 from NR 66955 27866. Channel has an approximate width of 0.3m.

Plate 4: TB10, looking upstream. Photographed 18th March 2026 from NR 66926 27847. Channel has an approximate width of 0.2m.

Plate 5: AG04, looking downstream. Photographed 18th March 2026, from NR 67439 28830. Channel has an approximate width of 0.4m.

Technical Appendices

Technical Appendix 9.1: Private Water Supply Assessment

Technical Appendix 9.2: Environmental Authorisation (Scotland) Regulations Licenses

Technical Appendix 9.3: Assessment Methodology

Executive Summary

This chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA') Report assesses the potential effects of the Proposed Varied Development on the surface water environment. It presents the baseline conditions of the water environment and highlights the potential effects and their significance, considering embedded and standard mitigation measures. Additional mitigation measures were deemed unnecessary due to the limited impacts assessed and/or controlled already under the assessment of the Consented Development. This chapter identifies and assesses the potential impacts and effects of the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Varied Development on the surface water environment, including surface water quality, fisheries and recreation, public water supplies and private water supplies ('PWS').

Where there are surface water dependent ecosystems, these are considered in this assessment when determining the importance of water features. This chapter also considers any impacts on the flora and fauna associated with the freshwater aquatic environment, as well as ponds (which are considered as a specific habitat type rather than a water feature). In addition, **Chapter 8: Geology, Soils and Peat** considers the potential for impacts on geology, bedrock, peat and carbon.

Chapter 12: Surface Water¹ of the 2018 EIA Report examined baseline data and identified 14 PWS within the Study Area. One of these was within 250m of proposed works. No surface water features were identified as being at risk of impacts from the Consented Development. This report examined all water features within 1km of the works involved for the Proposed Varied Development and identified 12 surface water features at potential risk of impact. These have been scoped in for assessment. This includes one watercourse partially within a Site of Special Scientific Interest ('SSSI'), which does not have a Water Framework Directive ('WFD') classification.

Effects considered were potential impact of pollution, run-off and spillage due to the construction of new access tracks and watercourse crossings during the construction phase, and site traffic vehicles during both the construction and operation phases. With embedded and standard mitigation, none were found to have a significant effect.

¹ WSP (2018) Tangy IV Wind Farm: Chapter 12 – Surface Water. Environmental Impact Assessment Report. August 2018.
Prepared for the Tangy IV Wind Farm project

9.1. Introduction

- 9.1.1. A surface water assessment was previously undertaken for the consented Tangy IV Wind Farm (the Consented Development) in 2018 in accordance with best practice guidance. This assessed a layout consisting of 16 turbines with a maximum tip height of 149.9m.
- 9.1.2. This chapter considers the potential for the Proposed Varied Development as described in **Chapter 2: Design Iteration and Description of Proposed Varied Development** to result in material changes to the effects identified for the Consented Development.
- 9.1.3. The assessment is supported by **Figure 9.1 – 9.3** in **Volume 3a** and **Technical Appendices 9.1 – 9.3** in **Volume 4** of this EIA Report.

9.2. Scope of Assessment

- 9.2.1. The Proposed Varied Development may impact the water environment, and this chapter will assess potential effects on the quality of surface water features. PWS data is assessed separately in **Technical Appendix 9.1**. Where there are water dependent ecosystems, these are also considered in this assessment when determining the importance of water features. This is summarised in **Table 9.1**. Impacts from contaminated land on surface or groundwater receptors is presented in **Chapter 8**.

Table 9.1: Scope of Assessment

Impact	Relevant Receptors	Development Phase
Surface water quality – Spillage risk	All surface water features that may be directly or indirectly impacted as identified later	Construction, Operation
Surface water quality – Surface water run-off	All surface water features that may be directly or indirectly impacted as identified later	Construction, Operation

9.3. Consultations

- 9.3.1. Consultation was carried out during the EIA scoping phase with relevant stakeholders, and the responses have been addressed in Tangy IV Wind Farm Environmental Impact Assessment Report: Chapter 12 – Surface Water¹. Further consultation took place in September 2025 in relation to the

Proposed Varied Development. **Table 9.2** lists these consultations and summarises the actions taken.

Table 9.2: Summary of Consultation

Consultee	Key Areas of Response	Action Taken
Argyll and Bute Council (18.08.2025)	“For a variation application relating to an EIA development, the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations December 2017 require further assessment to consider the impacts of the variation rather than requiring the whole development to be assessed again. The applicant has advised that in considering the impacts of the variation, in accordance with Regulation 5(4), the EIA Report will consider the results identified in the 2018 EIAR.”	The environmental effects have been assessed with due diligence to current policies and guidance, as laid out in ensuing sections. The results of the 2018 EIAR have been considered.
	The EIAR must include “An estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions (water, air and soil pollution, noise, vibration, light/flicker, heat, radiation, etc.) resulting from the operation of the development”	Residues and emissions in the water environment have been assessed for the operational phase of the development.
	“In terms of Surface Water matters, it is noted from the Scoping Report that “Following the implementation of mitigation measures no significant impacts were identified for surface water for the Consented Development. This is expected to remain unchanged for the Varied Development and therefore the assessment of effects will be scoped out. The Varied Development EIAR will contain a chapter reflecting this and provide evidence in the form of updated figures, as required, to support this.” This general approach is considered acceptable.”	An assessment has been conducted to support the findings of the Consented Development EIA Report or identify where impacts may now occur following alterations made for the Proposed Varied Development.
SEPA (08.08.2025)	“To avoid delay and potential objection the EIA submission must contain a series of scale drawings of sensitivities, for example, proximity to waterbodies, overlain with proposed permanent and temporary development. This is necessary to ensure the EIA process has informed the layout of the	Figure 9.1 provides a scale drawing depicting the proximity of water bodies to works within the Proposed Varied Development.

Consultee	Key Areas of Response	Action Taken
	development to firstly avoid, then reduce and then mitigate significant impacts on the environment.”	
	“Policy 11 of NPF4 requires that the project design and mitigation demonstrate how impacts on hydrology, the water environment and flood risk are addressed. The proposals should demonstrate how impacts on local hydrology have been minimised and the site layout designed to minimise watercourse crossings and avoid other direct impacts on water features. Measures should be put in place to protect any downstream sensitive receptors.”	This chapter assesses the magnitude of potential impacts on the water environment and addresses mitigation. Watercourse crossings required are identified and mitigation measures provided to reduce and/or remove pathways for pollution and run-off into receptors.
	“The minimum buffer around each waterbody, as detailed in Table 1 of Recommended Riparian Corridor Layer for use in Land Use Planning, from all construction activities including working and storage areas, or 50m where subsurface activities are more than 1m in depth. If these minimum buffers cannot be achieved each breach must be numbered on a plan with an associated photograph of the location, dimensions of the waterbody, drawings of what is proposed in terms of any engineering works, and details of why the minimum buffer cannot be achieved and mitigation measures to protect the feature.”	Any distances within SEPA recommendations of 50m between water features and site works are provided in the chapter. Breaches of buffer zones identified in Section 9.7 with photos, dimensions and details provided where able.
	“A map showing the location, size, depths and dimensions of all borrow pits overlain with all waterbodies within 250m and showing a site-specific buffer around each waterbody proportionate to the depth of excavations. The information provided needs to demonstrate that a site-specific proportionate buffer can be achieved.”	Figure 9.1 provides a scale drawing depicting the proximity of water bodies to borrow pits within the Proposed Varied Development.
Marine Directorate (standing advice)	“An outline of the potential impacts on fish populations and water quality within and downstream of the proposed development area.”	Impacts on water quality assessed as part of this chapter. Impacts on fish populations are assessed in Chapter

Consultee	Key Areas of Response	Action Taken
7: Ecology and Nature Conservation.		
NatureScot (formerly Scottish Natural Heritage)	“Our advice dated 22 November 2018 included an objection subject to conditions in relation to Tangy Loch Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). This advice should be fully taken on board in any schedule of mitigation presented for the new proposal.” In 2018, this advice was laid out as follows: “The proposal has a hydrological connection with Tangy Loch SSSI...(that) could potentially be affected by water quality impacts arising from construction or peat slide, particularly around Turbine 5 and borrow pit E. The proposal could be progressed with appropriate mitigation measures. However, because the proposal could adversely affect natural heritage interests of national importance, we object to it unless it is made subject to the measures set out below. • Implementation of site-specific mitigation measures based on the Watercourse and Aquatic Habitat Pollution Prevention Measures outlined in Section 10.6.10 and implementation of a detailed site-specific CEMP as discussed in Section 10.6.7 of the EIA Report.”	It was agreed in principle in 2018 that the mitigation measures proposed can be incorporated, and a detailed site-specific CEMP has been produced and is active. Tangy Loch SSSI has been scoped out for assessment as there is no clear pathway for surface water quality impacts.

9.4. Assessment Methodology

- 9.4.1. There is no specific formal guidance or standards to be applied to the methodology for the water environment impact assessment. The approach and criteria to determine the significance of potential effects follows good practice as used on numerous other assessments of similar infrastructure projects. This is consistent with the approach used to assess the magnitude of surface water impacts of the Consented Development and so no alterations to the conclusions of that assessment are made. Details of the guidance and

standards used to inform the methodology employed here are provided in **Technical Appendix 9.3**.

- 9.4.2. The Applicant intends to develop 16 WTGs at Tangy IV Wind Farm (the Proposed Varied Development). This is a repowering of the existing Tangy I and Tangy II Wind Farms where 22 turbines will be decommissioned. The Proposed Varied Development is located on the Kintyre peninsula, approximately 8km north-west of Campbeltown. The land use of the surrounding area is predominantly rural pasture, arable fields and forest plantations. The Site is accessed from the A83 to the south of the Proposed Varied Development.
- 9.4.3. The assessment of potential significant effects on the water environment during the construction and operation phases uses a qualitative source–pathway–receptor approach, which requires the presence of an impact source, a sensitive water-related receptor, and a viable pathway linking the two. Potential sources of impact are identified from the nature, scale, methodologies and timescales of the Proposed Varied Development. Water environment receptors are identified through desk-based studies with potential impacts then determined and assigned levels of magnitude and significance of effect according to a range of criteria. Details of this process and the criteria used to determine these factors are provided in **Technical Appendix 9.3**.

9.5. Consented Development EIAR Baseline

- 9.5.1. The 2018 EIA Report: **Chapter 12 – Surface Water**¹ provides information on the PWS baseline conditions of the area. It summarises that a total of 14 PWS are identified within 1km of the Consented Development. Most supplies are derived from springs, with others fed by wells, boreholes, groundwater collector systems or dammed streams. The assessment confirmed that 13 of the PWS sources lie outside the 250m groundwater protection buffer described in SEPA's guidance². Only one supply - PWS2 - is located within 244m of proposed infrastructure requiring excavations greater than 1m, and so within SEPA's 250m buffer. Therefore this PWS is the only source potentially at risk of significant effects due to its proximity to excavation activities.
- 9.5.2. The 2018 EIA Report did not describe the baseline conditions of surface water features in respect to the Consented Development, though it did review the

² Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) (2014) LUPS GU31: Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development Proposals on Groundwater Abstractions and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems. Version 1, issued 07 October 2014. Available at: https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/143868/lupsgu31_planning_guidance_on_groundwater_abstractions.pdf (Accessed: 20 February 2026)

baseline conditions described in the earlier Tangy III Environmental Statement³ and noted no material change to the baseline from this time.

9.6. Summary of Effects Predicted & Mitigation Measures suggested for the Consented Development

- 9.6.1. The predicted magnitudes of impact assessed in the Tangy IV Wind Farm Environmental Impact Assessment Report: **Chapter 12 – Surface Water**¹ for the Consented Development identified PWS2 as at potentially significant risk.
- 9.6.2. SEPA initially objected to the Consented Development seeking further information; this was provided and the objection withdrawn. However, it was observed that the location of Borrow Pit C was to be 244m from PWS2 and therefore within the 250m buffer zone recommended by SEPA's 'Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development on Groundwater Abstractions'⁴. Using a Conceptual Site Model, which examined the impacts of up to 8% of PWS2's zone of contribution being impacted by Borrow Pit C, potential significant adverse effects during both construction and operation phases were determined. Mitigation measures proposed to reduce the effect significance were, ongoing monitoring of the PWS2 groundwater supply, in line with the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)⁵ and SEPA guidance⁶. This would ensure the quality and hydrological connectivity of the source. Monitoring is to take place before, during and after the construction phase along timescales agreed with SEPA.
- 9.6.3. To mitigate the potential for significant effects, the Applicant proposed to agree contingency plans that would ensure security of supply to the two properties in the unlikely event that there is a significant effect on the quality or quantity of supply. Security of supply would be provided through the use of either temporary or permanent replacement of water supply.
- 9.6.4. The Proposed Varied Development does not alter the design, location or construction methodology of the borrow pits nor many of the site buildings and access tracks approved under the Consented Development. As these

³ SSE Renewables Developments (UK) Ltd (2017) Modified Tangy III Wind Farm: Environmental Scoping Report. April 2017. Prepared on behalf of SSE Generation Ltd.

⁴ Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) (2024) Guidance on assessing the impacts of developments on groundwater-dependent terrestrial ecosystems. Edinburgh: SEPA. Available at: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/i2cnn03k/guidance-on-assessing-the-impacts-of-developments-on-groundwater-dependent-terrestrial-ecosystems.docx> (accessed 9 March 2026)

⁵ SSE Renewables (n.d.) Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), Tangy IV Wind Farm (R170_1106_TA5-1_CEMP_3). Available at: https://www.sserenewables.com/media/iutjmvor/r170_1106_ta5-1_cemp_3.pdf (Accessed: 20 February 2026)

⁶ Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) (2014) LUPS GU31: Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development Proposals on Groundwater Abstractions and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems. Version 1, issued 07 October 2014. Available at: https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/143868/lupsgu31_planning_guidance_on_groundwater_abstractions.pdf (Accessed: 20 February 2026)

elements are unchanged, the source-pathway-receptor flows are not materially different from those previously assessed, and no new or different likely significant effects on surface water arise in respect of these works. The construction-stage measures to control and mitigate these works are set out in the CEMP⁵, which remains applicable to the Proposed Varied Development.

- 9.6.5. The 2018 EIA Report also concluded that there would be no potentially significant effects on the surface water environment because of this scheme, and all surface water features were scoped out for assessment on this basis by the earlier Tangy III Wind Farm: Environmental Scoping Report³.

9.7. Revised Assessment of Effects for the Proposed Varied Development

- 9.7.1. The Proposed Varied Development seeks to increase the height of the turbines to a maximum tip height of 200m, alongside associated changes to ancillary infrastructure, including an increase in the size of hard standings. More information on the proposed changes and the rationale underpinning design decisions can be found in **Volume 2, Chapter 2 - Design Iteration and Description of Proposed Varied Development**.
- 9.7.2. **Table 9.3** outlines the variations in design that now have the potential to impact surface water features that were not assessed in the Tangy IV Wind Farm Environmental Impact Assessment Report¹ but are now potentially within range of surface water features and are included in the scoping decisions outlined in **Table 9.4**.

Table 9.3: Alterations to Consented Development in the Proposed Varied Development with Potential Impacts on Surface Water

Design element	NGR	Variation on Consented Development design
Access Track 20	NR 66893 27962	Much of the length of the preceding access track, and the watercourse crossing required, have already been approved as part of the Consented Development, but the course of this section of track (access track 20) running from NR 66893 27962 to its end at permanent met mast 1 has altered to a north-western course.
Access Track 21	NR 67449 28149	A new access track that will cross the existing track to access hardstanding 14 and turbine 1.
Hardstanding 14	NR 67386 28128	Hardstanding for turbine 1, now located slightly further east and at a shallower south-west to north-east angle than in the Consented Development design.
Access Track 12	NR 67063 28571	Most of this access track exists already and has received approval for widening as part of the Consented Development. However, there is a small variation from NR 67063 28571 to the end of the track at

Design element	NGR	Variation on Consented Development design
		permanent met mast 2 where the track turns south-east that has now been included as part of the Proposed Varied Development.
Access Track 17	NR 67603 28244	Known as Access Track 30 in the Consented Development, this access track has now been relocated further west, exiting the existing access track (access track 13) at NR 67603 28244 to access hardstanding 12 and turbine 7.
Hardstanding 12	NR 67649 28231	As with access track 12, this hardstanding (for turbine 7) has been relocated slightly to the west of its consented position.
Access Track 13	NR 68647 28335	The first approximate 100m of this access track to permanent met mast 3 has been approved as part of the Consented Development, but from NR 68647 28335 the course of the track alters and continues in a south-east direction for another 140m, before then turning south for a further 40m.
Access Track 25	NR 67383 28880	The connecting stretch of track between the existing access track 9 and the consented access track 24, which now takes a more direct course between the two and is a variation on its previous position.
Access Track 26	NR 67469 28822	A small stretch of track which emanates from a more easterly point at the end of the existing access track (access track 9) than in the Consented Development, at NR 67469 28822 to access hardstanding 9 at a shallower south-east to north-west angle.
Access Track 10	NR 67451 28947	Continuing from access track 26 and passing through hardstanding 9 and then arcing further west than previously consented to reach hardstanding 10 and turbine 14 before coursing north to connect with access track 31 at its previously consented position.
Hardstanding 10	NR 67408 29439	Hardstanding for turbine 14, now located further west and repositioned to a shallower south-west to north-east angle.

9.7.3. It has been determined by the PWS Assessment, presented in **Technical Appendix 9.1**, that two PWS are at potential risk of impact by the Proposed Varied Development: PWS-2 and PWS-13. The scoping reasoning as well as the potential impacts on quality and quantity and mitigation measures are detailed in that appendix.

9.7.4. Whilst flood risk has been scoped out as a consideration for this chapter due to the low probability of flooding impacts, a brief desk study was conducted

using SEPA flood map data⁷. This confirmed that no Proposed Varied Development works are in areas of more than 0.5% chance per year of surface water flooding and so flood risk is still considered negligible to these works.

- 9.7.5. There are 52 surface water features within a 1km proximity to the Proposed Varied Development which have been assessed for scoping in or out of consideration here. Those not considered at risk of contamination from surface run-off, pollution or other means are scoped out. All water features identified within the study area, including those considered to be at potential risk and therefore scoped into this assessment, are described in **Table 9.4**.

Table 9.4 Scoping Decisions on Watercourses within 1 km of Works

Water feature ID	NGR (source)	Distance between works and receptor (m)	Scoping decision	Justification
TB01 (Tangy Burn)	NR 69100 28032	223	In	Receptor for scoped in water features TB02 and TB07.
TB02 (Allt Trasda)	NR 69305 29111	50	In	53m and downgradient of access track 13 - whilst beyond the recommended 50m buffer, this is still a potential source of run-off due to downgradient drainage into water feature.
TB03 (Allt Trasda)	NR 69039 28688	354	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 354m distance from access track 13.
TB04 (unnamed tributary of TB01)	NR 68363 28695	425	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 425m distance from nearest works (access track 12).
TB05 (unnamed tributary of TB04)	NR 67960 28592	620	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 620m distance from nearest works (access track 12).

⁷ SEPA Flood Maps (2026) (online). Available at: https://scottishsepa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=3098bbef089c4dd79e5344a0e1e7c91c&showLayers=FloodMapsBasic_2743;FloodMapsBasic_2743_1;FloodMapsBasic_2743_2;FloodMapsBasic_2743_3;FloodMapsBasic_2743_4;FloodMapsBasic_2743_5;FloodMapsBasic_2743_6;FloodMapsBasic_2743_7;FloodMapsBasic_2743_9;FloodMapsBasic_2743_10;FloodMapsBasic_2743_11&marker=293927;678755;27700;:::Search%20location&scale=16000 (Accessed 26 May 2026)

Water feature ID	NGR (source)	Distance between works and receptor (m)	Scoping decision	Justification
TB06 (unnamed tributary of TB05)	NR 68057 28550	628	Out	Within red line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 628m distance from nearest works (access track 12).
TB07 (unnamed tributary of TB01)	NR 67739909	40	In	40m and downgradient from access track 17 and hardstanding 12.
TB08 (unnamed tributary of TB07)	NR 67389 28220	50	Out	50m and upgradient from access track 17.
TB09 (unnamed drainage channel)	NR 67449 28117	31	In	31m and downgradient from access track 21. Also, 64m and downgradient of hardstanding 14 – whilst beyond the recommended 50m buffer, this is still a potential source of run-off due to downgradient drainage into water feature.
TB10 (unnamed tributary of TB01)	NR 66971 28041	33	In	33m and downgradient from variation in access track 20 layout on approach to permanent met mast 1.
TB11 (unnamed drainage channel)	NR 67300 27933	109	Out	109m and upgradient from variation in access track 20 layout on approach to permanent met mast 1.
TB12 (unnamed tributary of TB01)	NR 66589 27801	363	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 363m distance from nearest works (access track 9).
TB13 (unnamed tributary of TB01)	NR 66595 28492	604	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 604m distance from nearest works (access track 12).
TB14 (unnamed tributary of TB13)	NR 66938 28252	290	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 290m distance from nearest works (hardstanding 14).
TB15 (unnamed tributary of TB14)	NR 66715 27960	165	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 165m distance from nearest works (access track 20).

Water feature ID	NGR (source)	Distance between works and receptor (m)	Scoping decision	Justification
TB16 (unnamed tributary of TB01)	NR 69386 26720	0	In	Crossed by access track with new watercourse crossing PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal at approximately NR 67533 27250.
TB17 (unnamed tributary of TB16)	NR 68645 27062	920	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 920m distance from nearest works (PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal).
TB18 (unnamed tributary of TB16)	NR 67842 26745	540	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 540m distance from nearest works (PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal).
TB19 (unnamed tributary of TB16)	NR 67426 27089	68	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 68m distance and upgradient from nearest works (PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal).
TB20 (unnamed tributary of TB16)	NR 68804 27269	130	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 130m distance and upgradient from nearest works (PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal).
TB21 (unnamed tributary of TB16)	NR 67099 26809	0	In	Crossed by access track with new watercourse crossing PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal at approximately NR 67538 27206.
TB22 (unnamed tributary of TB16)	NR 67083 26765	3	In	3m from access track with new watercourse crossing PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal.
TB23 (unnamed tributary of TB24)	NR 66923 26769	777	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 777m distance from nearest works (PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal).
TB24 (unnamed watercourse)	NR 66537 26855	973	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 777m distance from nearest works (PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal).
TL01 (Tangy Loch)	NR 69251 28160	384	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 384m

Water feature ID	NGR (source)	Distance between works and receptor (m)	Scoping decision	Justification
				distance from nearest works (access track 13).
TL02 (unnamed tributary of TL01)	NR 69846 28736	600	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 600m distance from nearest works (access track 13).
TL03 (unnamed tributary of TL01)	NR 69917 28517	822	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 822m distance from nearest works (access track 13).
AG01 (Allt a' Ghoirtein)	NR 67163 28366	102	In	Receptor for scoped in water features AG02, AG03 and AG04.
AG02 (unnamed tributary of AG01)	NR 67485 28789	28	In	28m from access track 26.
AG03 (unnamed tributary of AG01)	NR 66971 28563	50	In	52m and downgradient of variation to access track 12 ending at NR 67019 28569 (52m from source of this water feature) - whilst beyond the recommended 50m buffer, this is still a potential source of run-off due to downgradient drainage into water feature.
AG04 (unnamed tributary of AG01)	NR 67366 28875	4	In	4m from access track 25.
AG05 (unnamed tributary of AG01)	NR 67028 28358	174	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 174m distance from nearest works (access track 12).
AG06 (unnamed tributary of AG01)	NR 66511 28715	526	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 526m distance from nearest works (access track 12).
AG07 (unnamed drainage channel)	NR 66809 28716	228	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 228m distance from nearest works (access track 12).

Water feature ID	NGR (source)	Distance between works and receptor (m)	Scoping decision	Justification
ACe01 (Allt na Ceardaich)	NR 66567 29178	508	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 508m distance from nearest works (access track 24).
ACe02 (unnamed tributary of ACe01)	NR 66729 29224	376	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 376m distance from nearest works (access track 24).
ACe03 (unnamed tributary of ACe01)	NR 66564 29036	475	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 475m distance from nearest works (access track 24).
ACr01 (Allt nan Creamh)	NR 69691 30374	110	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 110m distance from access track 10 and 115m distance from access track 23 layout on approach to hardstanding 1.
ACr02 (unnamed tributary of ACr01)	NR 69591 30510	957	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 957m distance from nearest works (access track 23 on approach to hardstanding 1).
ACr03 (unnamed tributary of ACr01)	NR 69737 30164	512	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 512m distance from nearest works (access track 23 on approach to hardstanding 1).
ACr04 (unnamed tributary of ACr01)	NR 68809 30352	509	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 509m distance from nearest works (access track 23 layout on approach to hardstanding 1).
ACr05 (unnamed tributary of ACr01)	NR 69674 30060	116	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 116m distance from nearest works (access track 23 on approach to hardstanding 1).
ACr06 (unnamed tributary of ACr01)	NR 68660 29658	248	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 248m distance from nearest works (access track 23 on approach to hardstanding 1).

Water feature ID	NGR (source)	Distance between works and receptor (m)	Scoping decision	Justification
ACr07 (unnamed tributary of ACr01)	NR 68406 29492	517	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 517m distance from access track 23 on approach to hardstanding 1.
ACr08 (unnamed tributary of ACr01)	NR 67748 30252	162	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 162m distance from nearest works (access track 10).
ACr09 (unnamed tributary of ACr01)	NR 69359 30823	620	Out	Within Red Line Boundary briefly at end but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 620m distance from nearest works (access track 10).
ACr10 (unnamed tributary of ACr09)	NR 67832 30788	645	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 645m distance from nearest works (access track 10).
ACr11 (unnamed tributary of ACr09)	NR 67526 30242	469	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 469m distance from nearest works (access track 10).
ACr12 (unnamed tributary of ACr01)	NR 66588 29918	838	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 838m distance from nearest works (access track 10 and hardstanding 10).
ACr13 (unnamed tributary of ACr12)	NR 66865 30062	756	Out	Within Red Line Boundary but highly unlikely to be impacted due to 756m distance from nearest works (hardstanding 10).
ACr14 (unnamed drainage channel)	NR 66446 29919	959	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 959m distance from nearest works (hardstanding 10).
ACr15 (unnamed tributary of ACr01)	NR 66720 29679	597	Out	Outside Red Line Boundary and highly unlikely to be impacted due to 597m distance from nearest works (access track 10 and hardstanding 10).

- 9.7.6. There are no surface water bodies with a direct WFD status within the Red Line Boundary. The nearest are Lussa Loch (WFD ID. 100306), which is approximately 877m east of the Proposed Varied Development; Glenlussa Water (downstream of Lussa Loch, WFD ID. 10234), approximately 900m east of the Proposed Varied Development; and Machrihanish Water / Back Water (WFD ID. 10896), approximately 1.4km south of the Proposed Varied Development main site and approximately 243m east of the access entrance. Both Lussa Loch and Machrihanish Water / Back Water have been designated an overall condition of good ecological potential in 2024, whilst Glenlussa Water was assigned a moderate ecological potential in the same year.
- 9.7.7. One of the water bodies scoped in for assessment in this report is Tangy Loch. This is classified as a SSSI. This is due to the loch being oligotrophic and providing habitat for Slender Naiad (*Najas flexilis*) and Greenland White-fronted Geese (non-breeding). The area around the loch included in the SSSI designation includes TB03 and the first 90m of TB01 (Tangy Burn), and the boundary of the SSSI runs alongside but does not include TB02.

Importance of Water Features

- 9.7.8. The importance of each scoped in surface water feature has been assessed based on the baseline information described above and is presented in **Table 9.5**. The criteria used to determine this importance is shown in **Technical Appendix 9.3**.

Table 9.5 Importance of Surface Water Features

Water Feature	Water Quality Importance
TB01	Medium Importance Not classified as a WFD water body. Medium watercourse with an estimated Q95 under 0.001m ³ /s. Upper 90m stretch located within the boundaries of a SSSI. Likely agricultural drainage but no other known socio-economic uses or ecological potential.
TB02, TB07, TB09, TB10, TB16, TB21, TB22, AG01, AG02, AG03, AG04	Low Importance Not classified as a WFD water body. Small water feature with an estimated Q95 under 0.001m ³ /s. Likely agricultural drainage but no other known socio-economic uses or ecological potential.

9.8. Revised Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Varied Development

Avoidance

- 9.8.1. Where possible, the design has avoided locating works within a 50m buffer of watercourses to minimise impacts as a first measure. This includes the layout of much of the access track and locating the Operations Building to the northern end of the Proposed Development away from watercourses.
- 9.8.2. New access track construction is largely taking place over 50m away from water features. However, several new access tracks added to the Proposed Varied Development are within this recommended buffer zone, with two identified as requiring watercourse crossings. Eight of the twelve water features scoped in for assessment are done so on account of these breaches of buffer zones. The affected watercourses and the reasoning for why avoidance was not possible in these instances is shown in **Table 9.6**. The locations can be viewed in **Figure 9.1**. The remaining four scoped in water features are either receptors for some of those listed here (TB01 is a receptor for TB02 and TB07, and AG01 is a receptor for AG02, AG03 and AG04), or are still potentially impacted as they are downgradient of works that are just beyond the buffer zone (TB02 and AG03)

Table 9.6 Watercourses within 50m of Access Tracks

Watercourse	Access track ID	Distance to watercourse (m)	Reasoning for lack of avoidance
TB07	17 (cut access to Turbine 02 and Hardstanding 12)	40	Cannot be constructing without connecting to existing access track, which runs alongside TB07 within 50m buffer.
TB09	21 (cut access to Turbine 01 and Hardstanding 14)	31	Locating any further away would place it within 50m buffer of TB08 instead. This is the furthest point it can be located from one watercourse without placing it within the buffer of two watercourses.
TB10	20 (cut access to Permanent Met Mast 1)	33	Permanent Met Mast 1 cannot be accessed without crossing TB10, and variation in design must therefore be within 50m buffer zone due to length of the access track.

Watercourse	Access track ID	Distance to watercourse (m)	Reasoning for lack of avoidance
TB16	PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal	0 (watercourse crossing required)	Bend at road here is too sharp an angle for transport of turbine blades and a wider angled access track is necessary.
TB21	PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal	0 (watercourse crossing required)	Bend at road here is too sharp an angle for transport of turbine blades and a wider angled access track is necessary.
TB22	PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal	3	Bend at road here is too sharp an angle for transport of turbine blades and a wider angled access track is necessary.
AG02	26 (floating access to Turbine 6 and Hardstanding 9)	28	Cannot be constructing without connecting to existing access track, which crosses and so is already within 50m buffer zone of AG02.
AG04	25 (floating access to Borrow Pit C)	4	Current access track layout minimises disruption to shallow underlying peat. To avoid the buffer around AG04 would require extending the track through much more peatland of potentially greater depth and would likely create greater environmental impacts.

Embedded Mitigation

- 9.8.3. Mitigation measures that have been designed into the Proposed Varied Development are considered 'embedded mitigation'. As these measures are secured through the actual design they are considered in the initial effects prediction, alongside standard mitigation (but not additional mitigation). Embedded mitigation measures relevant to this assessment are described in this section.
- 9.8.4. Upgrading and extending of existing access tracks and watercourse crossings will be required to enable works to take place. New watercourse crossings will also be required on access track 8 over ACr07 and on access track 20 over TB10, but these have already received approval as part of the Consented Development. The only new watercourse crossings will be to enable the

access track alterations at PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal, which will require crossings over TB16 and TB21 as discussed above.

- 9.8.5. A proportion of the Proposed Varied Development access tracks utilise existing tracks associated with the Operational Development, which will be widened or extended. These works, along with a number of new cut and floating track sections, were consented as part of the Consented Development. Therefore, no additional impacts are predicted from these elements of the design. Approximately 1.1km of additional track infrastructure deviates from the consented layout and is therefore newly introduced as part of the Proposed Varied Development. The alignment of these sections has been designed, where possible, to avoid interaction with surface water features, thereby reducing potential impact. Where interactions cannot be avoided, these are identified in **Table 9.3**, and any encroachment within SEPA's recommended 50m buffer is presented in **Table 9.6**.
- 9.8.6. The physical and material design of the trackways themselves is yet to be confirmed but it is assumed they will be of a compacted granular material with appropriate drainage and/or bunds alongside the pavement to prevent run-off into nearby watercourses during the construction and operation phases. Further details are shown in **Figure 2.3: Indicative Access Track Details**. The Standard Mitigation section below details the approach that will need to be followed during the construction of these access tracks to fully mitigate potential impacts to surface water.
- 9.8.7. Two new watercourse crossings are also required for the construction of a new small stretch of access track along the existing access to the Site at Dalnaspidal to reduce the angle of bend in the track at that point. The proposed crossings are over TB16 at approximately NR 67533 27250 and TB21 at approximately NR 67512 27191. Design details are only indicative for this watercourse crossing at the time of writing but will be developed during the detailed design phase. Currently an open water crossing structure over TB16 and a closed culvert on TB21 are proposed to maintain water flow in each watercourse. Localised track build-up would be required to achieve appropriate gradients across both crossing points. Standard mitigation methods will be required to ensure the magnitudes of all potential impacts on TB16 and TB21 are reduced or removed, and these are described in the Standard Mitigation section below. **Plate 1** and **Plate 2** show TB16 and TB21

respectively at the point at which the crossings are expected to be constructed.



Plate 1: TB16, looking downstream. Photographed 18th March 2026 from NR 67604 27253. Channel has an approximate width of 1.5m.

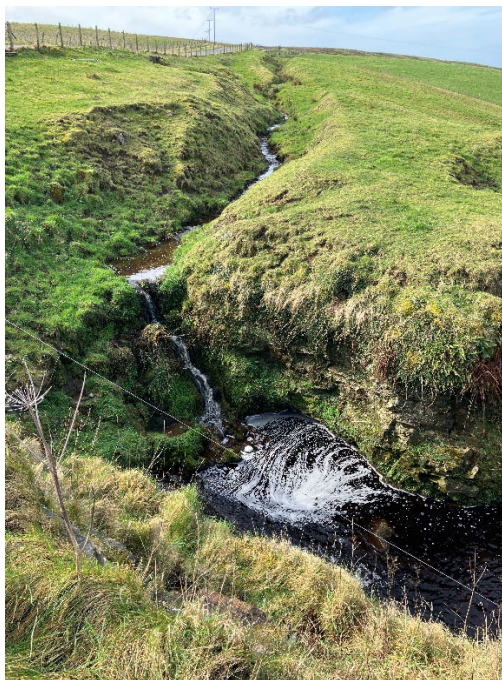


Plate 2: TB21, looking upstream at confluence with TB16. Photographed 18th March 2026 from NR 67604 27253. Channel has an approximate width of 0.5m.

- 9.8.8. Riparian riverbank corridors are key components of nature networks and blue-green infrastructure, supporting biodiversity, water quality, and ecological

connectivity. SEPA provides guidance on recommended buffer widths for riparian corridors based on channel size.

- For watercourses with a channel width of 2m or less, a 10m buffer is recommended.
- For channels between 2m and 15m wide, the recommended buffer is 15m.
- For channels 15m wide or greater, a 30-m buffer should be maintained.
- A 50m buffer is recommended for all water features from any excavations.

9.8.9. Whilst channel widths vary along the path of a watercourse, all ten water features within 50m of works within the Proposed Varied Development all have average channel widths below 2m. TB16 is larger than the others though its width is still approximately 1.5m on average. Only TB16, TB21, TB22 and AG04 are within the 10m recommended buffer for channels of their size, reducing the potential impact magnitudes on the hydromorphology and riparian features of the remaining assessed water features. **Plate 3** and **Plate 4** show two examples of these – TB09 and TB10, both under 2m in width and 31m and 33m away from Proposed Varied Development works respectively.



Plate 3: TB09, looking downstream. Photographed 18th March 2026 from NR 66955 27866. Channel has an approximate width of 0.3m.



Plate 4: TB10, looking upstream. Photographed 18th March 2026 from NR 66926 27847. Channel has an approximate width of 0.2m.

- 9.8.10. TB16 and TB21 breach these recommended buffers due to the requirement of the new watercourse crossing at PC/18 Bend at Dalnaspidal, described above, with the works therefore coming into contact with the watercourses themselves. TB22 runs alongside the existing access track at this point but on the east side of the road, so is within 10m of works but does not require any crossings constructed.
- 9.8.11. The only other water feature within 10m of Proposed Varied works is AG04, which has its source at approximately NR 67337 28851. This is about 4m from the proposed path of access track 25 at its closest point, connecting the existing access track 9 and the consented access track 24 to provide access to borrow pit C. This water feature is shown in **Plate 5**. The positioning of the access track minimises disruption to underlying peat, which is approximately 0.5 m beneath the surface through much of the surrounding area. To construct the access track outside the 50 m buffer of AG04 would entail much greater excavations of peat in the surrounding environment. Therefore, the access track has been located up to 4 m from the source of AG04 to avoid potentially greater environmental impacts. As AG04 appears to be a manmade forestry drainage channel and has been deemed to be of low importance, the potential impacts of the works here are considered not significant with standard mitigation methods, as well as the potential for micro siting of the access track

during construction to position the track further from the water feature if possible.



Plate 5: AG04, looking downstream. Photographed 18th March 2026, from NR 67439 28830. Channel has an approximate width of 0.4m.

- 9.8.12. Most hardstanding areas and turbines remain in the same locations as those approved as part of the Consented Development. Of the few variations, only two are identified that may impact the surface water environment: hardstanding 12 and turbine 2, which are 40m and upgradient from TB07; and hardstanding 14 and turbine 1, which are beyond the 50m recommended buffer at 64m away from TB09, but are upgradient of this water feature and still may pose a risk of surface water run-off into this nearby drainage channel. All other variations are located a sufficient distance away and are not upgradient of any nearby water features.
- 9.8.13. The locations of other features within recommended buffer zones of watercourses, including borrow pits, underground cabling, temporary meteorological masts and construction compounds, have received permission as part of the Consented Development and so no further mitigation measures are proposed here. Additional newly added features of the Proposed Varied Development, such as the proposed substation relocation, are not located within the recommended buffer zone around water features and so do not require mitigation beyond their location.

Standard Mitigation

- 9.8.14. Standard mitigation describes commonplace methods of limiting impact magnitudes of construction on the surface water environment, and which is expected to be included as 'standard' on any infrastructure project in Scotland

that is not embedded into the design elsewhere. Standard mitigation is therefore considered in the initial determination of effects alongside mitigation embedded in the design. This has already been identified and implemented as part of the Consented Development and, as this remains appropriate to the additional or altered works proposed for the Proposed Varied Development, no revised or additional standard mitigation practices are proposed. This includes all mitigation procedures established for managing surface water run-off and pollution risk during the construction and operation of new access tracks and the new watercourse crossing, which will be mitigated in the same way as those already consented. Although considered standard, these measures will still need to be secured through the adoption of suitable planning conditions.

- 9.8.15. There are many ways in which construction pollution risks to the water environment can be dealt with and the standard mitigation methods employed do not specify the absolute approach that any contractor should undertake but rather sets out the principles of the mitigation required, minimum expectations, and provides details of a range of measures that can be implemented to have the desired reduction in pollution risk. During the construction phase, the contractor will need to maintain but also adapt measures to manage pollution risks in response to changing weather conditions or tasks on Site. Thus, it is important to retain this flexibility.

Construction Environmental Management Plan and Water Management Plan

- 9.8.16. All works on Site are to be undertaken in accordance with a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)⁵. A CEMP was prepared as part of the condition discharge programme for the Consented Development. The CEMP was reviewed by Argyll and Bute Council, NatureScot, and SEPA, and was accepted as satisfying the relevant condition discharge requirements in 2024. An updated CEMP will be prepared for the Proposed Varied Development if the project receives consent and submitted to consultees prior to commencement of works.
- Mitigation measures will accord with legal compliance and be in keeping with good practice. Measures relevant to this assessment include those that:
 - Control and minimise the risk of pollution to surface waters and groundwater by managing construction site run-off and the risk of chemical spillages.
 - Control rates of discharge if required to ensure no unacceptable increase in flood risk.
 - Manage water removed from excavations to protect nearby water features from any pollution risk but also to support flows if there is a risk of reductions to baseflow.

- Avoid and minimise the risk of damage to physical form and processes of water features.

9.8.17. A summary of the key measures that may need to be implemented by the contractor(s) to manage the risk of pollution or physical damage to the water environment during construction works is summarised in the **Chapter 12** of the 2018 EIA Report and specific details on aspects such as the management of construction site run-off and spillage risk are given in the CEMP⁵.

Good Practice Guidance

9.8.18. The contractor(s) will undertake all works in accordance with good practice methods and measures as set out in this chapter and in **Chapter 12** of the 2018 EIA Report. The guidance listed below are the most current and will be incorporated into the CEMP and working practices as construction progresses.

9.8.19. The 'Guidance for Pollution Prevention' (GPP) series provides good practice advice in Scotland for how to manage the risk from pollution risks during construction works. The following GPPs are relevant.

- GPP 1: Understanding Your Environmental Responsibilities – Good Environmental Practices⁸.
- GPP 2: Above ground oil storage⁹.
- GPP 3: Use and Design of Oil Separators in Surface Water Drainage Systems¹⁰.
- GPP 5: Works and maintenance in or near water for construction or maintenance works near, in, or over water¹¹.
- GPP 6: Working at Construction and Demolition Sites¹².

⁸ NetRegs (2020) GPP 1 Understanding your environmental responsibilities – good environmental practices (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland (accessed 9 March 2026)

⁹ NetRegs (2018) GPP 2 Above ground oil storage (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland (accessed 9 March 2026)

¹⁰ NetRegs (2022) GPP 3 Use and design of oil separators in surface water drainage systems (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland (accessed 9 March 2026)

¹¹ NetRegs (2018) GPP 5: Works and maintenance in or near water (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland (accessed 9 March 2026)

¹² NetRegs (2023) GPP 6: Working on construction and demolition sites (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland (accessed 9 March 2026)

- GPP 8: Safe storage and disposal of used oils¹³.
- GPP 13: Vehicle washing and cleaning¹⁴.
- GPP 19: Vehicles: Service and Repair¹⁵.
- GPP 21: Pollution Incident Response Plans¹⁶.
- GPP 22: Dealing with Spills¹⁷.
- GPP 26: Safe Storage – Drums and Intermediate Bulk Containers¹⁸.

9.8.20. Additional good practice guidance for mitigation to protect the water environment can be found in the following key Construction Industry Research and Information Association ('CIRIA') documents.

- C811 (2023) Environmental good practice on site guide¹⁹.
- C609 (2004) Sustainable Drainage Systems, hydraulic, structural and water quality advice²⁰.
- C624 (2004) Development and flood risk – Guidance for the construction industry²¹.
- C753 (2015) Publication C753 SuDS manual²².

¹³ NetRegs (2017) GPP 8: Safe storage and disposal of used oils (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland (accessed 9 March 2026)

¹⁴ NetRegs (2017) GPP 13 Vehicle washing and cleaning (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland (accessed 9 March 2026)

¹⁵ NetRegs (2017) GPP 19: Vehicles: Service and Repair (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland (accessed 9 March 2026)

¹⁶ NetRegs (2021) GPP 21: Pollution incident response planning (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland (accessed 9 March 2026)

¹⁷ NetRegs (2018) GPP 22: Dealing with spills (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland (accessed 9 March 2026)

¹⁸ NetRegs (2019) GPP 26 Safe storage - drums and intermediate bulk containers (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland (accessed 9 March 2026)

¹⁹ Ciria (2023) Environmental good practice on site guide (fifth edition) (online). Available at: https://www.ciria.org/ci/iCore/Store/StoreLayouts/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C811&Category=BOOK (accessed 9 March 2026)

²⁰ Ciria (2004) Sustainable drainage systems. Hydraulic, structural and water quality advice (C609B) (online). Available at: https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/CIRIA/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C609B (accessed 9 March 2026)

²¹ Ciria (2004) Development and flood risk - guidance for the construction industry (C624) (online). Available at: https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/CIRIA/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C624 (accessed 9 March 2026)

²² NBS (2015) Publication C753 SuDS manual (online). Available at: <https://www.thenbs.com/PublicationIndex/documents/details?Pub=CIRIA&DocId=314088> (accessed 9 March 2026)

- C523 (2001) Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems – Best practice manual for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland²³.
- C648 (2006) Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction²⁴.
- C649 (2006) Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects²⁵.
- C532 (2001) Control of water pollution from construction sites – Guidance for consultants and contractors²⁶.

9.8.21. SEPA has published the following documents to support the implementation of the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011²⁷ and the subsequent Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018²⁸, which supersedes much of the previous WAT legacy guidance:

- Construction Regulatory Guide (Water), Version 1.1 (2021)²⁹; and
- WAT-SG-93: Guidance for Transport Infrastructure Projects v3.0 (2018)³⁰.

²³ NBS (2001) Publication C523 Sustainable urban drainage systems - best practice manual for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (online). Available at: <https://www.thenbs.com/publicationindex/documents/details?Pub=CIRIA&DocId=261384> (accessed 9 March 2026)

²⁴ Ciria (2006) Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Technical guidance (C648) (online). Available at: https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/CIRIA/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C648&Category=BOOK (accessed 9 March 2026)

²⁵ Ciria (2006) Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Site guide (C649) (online). Available at: https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/CIRIA/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C649&Category= (accessed 9 March 2026)

²⁶ Ciria (2001) Control of water pollution from construction sites. Guidance for consultants and contractors (C532) (online). Available at: https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/CIRIA/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C532 (accessed 9 March 2026)

²⁷ Scottish Government (2011) The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (SSI 2011/209). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2011/209/contents> (Accessed: 4 March 2026)

²⁸ Scottish Parliament (2018). Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations (2018) (online). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2018/9780111039014/contents>

²⁹ Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) (2021) Construction Regulatory Guide (Water). Version 1.1. Available at: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/535245/construction-regulatory-guide-ver-11-sept-2021-final.pdf> SEPA (2021) Supporting Guidance (WAT-SG-75) Sector Specific Guidance: Water Run-Off from Construction Sites (online). Available at: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/340359/wat-sg-75.pdf> (accessed 14 March 2026)

³⁰ Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) (2018) Guidance for Transport Infrastructure Projects (WAT-SG-93) v.3.0. Available at: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/library> SEPA (2011) Guidance for Transport Infrastructure Projects (WAT-SG-93) (online). Available at: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/399167/wat-sg-93.pdf> (accessed 14 March 2026)

Assessment of Likely Significant Effects

Construction Phase

9.8.22. **Table 9.7** lists the magnitude of impact and significance of the effects on each surface water feature during the construction phase.

Table 9.7: Impacts and Effects on Surface Water Quality during Construction

Water Feature	Importance	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
TB01	Medium	Minor Adverse. Short-term, temporary and indirect via TB02 and TB07 due to access track and hardstanding construction. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
TB02	Low	Minor Adverse. Short-term, temporary and direct due to proximity to access track 13. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
TB07	Low	Minor Adverse. Short-term, temporary and direct due to proximity of access track 17 and hardstanding 12. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
TB09	Low	Minor Adverse. Short-term, temporary and direct due to proximity of access track 21 and position of hardstanding 14. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
TB10	Low	Minor Adverse. Short-term, temporary and direct due to proximity of variation in access track 20. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
TB16	Low	Moderate Adverse. Short-term, temporary and direct due to new watercourse crossing and new access track section. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
TB21	Low	Moderate Adverse. Short-term, temporary and direct due to new watercourse crossing and new access track section. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
TB22	Low	Minor Adverse. Short-term, temporary and direct due to access track upgrade and works traffic on existing access	Slight (not significant)

Water Feature	Importance	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
		track running alongside. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	
AG01	Low	Minor Adverse. Short-term, temporary and indirect via AG02, AG03 and AG04 due to construction of new access tracks. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
AG02	Low	Minor Adverse. Short-term, temporary and direct due to proximity of access track 26. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
AG03	Low	Minor Adverse. Short-term, temporary and direct due to proximity of variation in access track 12. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
AG04	Low	Minor Adverse. Short-term, temporary and direct due to proximity of access track 25. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)

9.8.23. All watercourses assessed are deemed to have a slight (not significant) effect during the construction phase, and so do not present any potential concerns for surface water quality with the use of the embedded and standard mitigation measures described above. This is consistent with the Consented Development in which no significant effects were predicted for surface water features.

Operation Phase

9.8.24. **Table 9.8** lists the magnitude of impact and significance of the effects on each surface water feature during the operation phase.

Table 9.8 Impacts and Effects on Surface Water Quality during Operation

Water Feature	Importance	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
TB01	Medium	Minor Adverse. Long-term, temporary and indirect via TB02 and TB07 due to maintenance works traffic along new access tracks. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)

Water Feature	Importance	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
TB02	Low	Minor Adverse. Long-term, temporary and direct due to maintenance works traffic along new access track. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
TB07	Low	Minor Adverse. Long-term, temporary and direct due to maintenance works traffic along new access track. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
TB09	Low	Minor Adverse. Long-term, temporary and direct due to maintenance works traffic along new access track. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
TB10	Low	Minor Adverse. Long-term, temporary and direct due to maintenance works traffic along new access track. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
TB16	Low	Minor Adverse. Long-term, temporary and direct due to maintenance works traffic along new access track and over new watercourse crossing. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
TB21	Low	Minor Adverse. Long-term, temporary and direct due to maintenance works traffic along new access track and over new watercourse crossing. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
TB22	Low	Minor Adverse. Long-term, temporary and direct due to maintenance works traffic along new access track. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
AG01	Low	Minor Adverse. Long-term, temporary and indirect via AG02, AG03 and AG04 due to maintenance works traffic along new watercourse crossings. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)

Water Feature	Importance	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
AG02	Low	Minor Adverse. Long-term, temporary and direct due to maintenance works traffic along new access track. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
AG03	Low	Minor Adverse. Long-term, temporary and direct due to maintenance works traffic along new access track. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)
AG04	Low	Minor Adverse. Long-term, temporary and direct due to maintenance works traffic along new access track. This is considering the implementation of good practice mitigation measures.	Slight (not significant)

9.8.25. All watercourses assessed are deemed to have a **slight (not significant)** effect during the operation phase, and so do not present any potential concerns for surface water quality with the use of the embedded and standard mitigation measures described above. This is consistent with the Consented Development in which no significant effects were predicted for surface water features.

9.9. Cumulative Effects

- 9.9.1. Recent case law has highlighted a requirement to consider the cumulative and/or in combination effects of a proposed wind farm's grid connection. The case indicated that the competent authority is required to undertake a fact-specific evaluation of whether a wind farm and its grid connection constitute a single project requiring cumulative assessment before any consent is granted.
- 9.9.2. Scottish and Southern Energy Networks ('SSEN') Transmission is in the course of applying to Scottish Ministers for consent under Section 37 of the 1989 Act for the construction of a transmission line (the "Shared Use Grid Connection") connecting the Proposed Varied Development and Cnoc Buidhe Energy Hub to Carradale Substation in Argyll and Bute. The Section 37 application is anticipated to be submitted to Scottish Ministers at the end of June 2026.
- 9.9.3. The Applicant recognises, however, that this is ultimately a matter for determination by the competent authority and not for the Applicant itself. A precautionary approach has therefore been adopted, and this chapter assesses the potential effects of the grid connection alongside those of the

Proposed Varied Development, to the extent that information on the Shared Use Grid Connection is reasonably available.

- 9.9.4. The Proposed Varied Development is to be connected to the existing Carradale Grid Supply Point ('Carradale substation') via new underground cables and overhead lines ('OHL'), which is to be assessed in an EIA Report as part of a separate application by SSEN Transmission, as detailed in Tangy IV Wind Farm and Cnoc Buidhe Wind Farm 132 kV OHL Shared Use Connection. Environmental Impact Assessment: Scoping Report³¹. Both the Proposed Varied Development and this grid connection may be viewed as being functionally interdependent. Whilst detailed design plans are currently unavailable for the exact placement and construction of the various components of the connection, it is discussed here as a precautionary consideration. The likely cumulative effects of this construction in association with the works required for the Proposed Varied Development are therefore assessed here to the extent that the information available enables an assessment.
- 9.9.5. The Carradale substation itself is approximately 13.5km away from the Proposed Varied Development and the proposed OHL extends from here to a point 3.7km north-east of the Site. From here, underground cables will run to the northern end of the Site to connect the Proposed Varied Development to the grid. Due to the distances from the Site, no effects are predicted for the Carradale substation nor the OHL.
- 9.9.6. The underground cable component of the Shared Use Grid Connection is anticipated to interact with ACr03, ACr05, ACr06 and ACr01. These four watercourses – ACr03, ACr05, ACr06 and ACr01 – are 488m, 57m, 64m and 62m respectively from the nearest element of the Consented Development. The nearest works of the Proposed Varied Development lie at the distances set out in Table 9.4, with no pathway by which those works could affect these features. The Proposed Varied Development therefore makes no contribution to any effect on these watercourses, and so a cumulative effect at these receptors between the Proposed Varied Development works assessed in this chapter and the connection is highly unlikely; however there may be cumulative effects between the grid connection and the development works that will require identification and potential mitigation as part of the grid connection EIA Report. All other surface water features with which the cable

³¹ Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission plc (SSEN Transmission) (2025) Tangy IV Wind Farm and Cnoc Buidhe Wind Farm 132 kV OHL Shared Use Connection: alignment report on consultation. August 2025. Available at: <https://www.ssen-transmission.co.uk/globalassets/projects/tangy-iv-downloads/tangy-iv-and-cnoc-buidhe-joint-wind-farm-connection-alignment-report-on-consultationaugust-2025.pdf> (Accessed: 26 May 2026)

will interact are beyond the Red Line Boundary and are not in the catchments of any assessed surface water features considered in this report.

- 9.9.7. Some elements of the Proposed Varied Development interact with the laying of the underground cable and so there is the potential for a cumulative effect. As described in the Modified Tangy III Wind Farm: Environmental Scoping Report² and the Tangy IV Wind Farm Environmental Impact Assessment Report¹ prepared for the Consented Development, new cabling is likely to be laid in shallow trenches of approximately 1m depth with sand or in-situ peat and backfilled with excavated soils to minimise disruption to the environment. It is expected that existing cables that are no longer required will be left in place to avoid further disturbance. With standard mitigation and the use of appropriate methods to minimise or remove potential surface water run-off or pollution - such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD) to lay cables under water features and/or diverting flow during works and concentrating this at seasonal periods of low flow and the application of a suitable drainage system with treatment measures - the risk can be effectively managed.
- 9.9.8. The cumulative effect of underground cabling alongside the various elements of the Proposed Varied Development would therefore be expected to be the same as that identified in the Tangy IV Wind Farm EIAR assuming that such measures and mitigation methods are used. This conclusion however is based on the limited data and assumptions made to date and so are provisional on further details of the design and layout that will be made available for review upon the publication of the EIA report on the underground cabling of the grid connection.

9.10. Conclusion

- 9.10.1. The baseline used in this chapter was informed from several online sources described in **Section 1.3 in Technical Appendix 9.3**, and a SEPA data request received on 3 February 2026. The importance of each water feature is presented within and was determined using the criteria presented in **Section 1.5 of Technical Appendix 9.3**. The impact assessment is based on a qualitative source-pathway-receptor approach and magnitude of impact was determined using the criteria in **Section 1.5 of Technical Appendix 9.3** and overall significance of effect using the matrix presented in **Section 1.6 of Technical Appendix 9.3**.
- 9.10.2. It was found that with the adoption of embedded mitigation to avoid adverse impacts and standard mitigation and good working practices to manage the

construction and operation of the Proposed Varied Development, all potential effects are **Not Significant**.

9.11. References

1 WSP (2018) Tangy IV Wind Farm: Chapter 12 – Surface Water. Environmental Impact Assessment Report. August 2018. Prepared for the Tangy IV Wind Farm project.

2 SSE Renewables Developments (UK) Ltd (2017) Modified Tangy III Wind Farm: Environmental Scoping Report. April 2017. Prepared on behalf of SSE Generation Ltd.

3 Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) (2014) LUPS GU31: Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development Proposals on Groundwater Abstractions and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems. Version 1 issued 07 October 2014. Available at: https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/143868/lupsgu31_planning_guidance_on_groundwater_abstractions.pdf (Accessed: 20 February 2026).

4 Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) (2024) Guidance on assessing the impacts of developments on groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems. Edinburgh: SEPA. Available at: <https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/i2cnr03k/guidance-on-assessing-the-impacts-of-developments-on-groundwater-dependent-terrestrial-ecosystems.docx> (accessed 9 March 2026)

5 SSE Renewables (n.d.) Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), Tangy IV Wind Farm (R170_1106_TA5-1_CEMP_3). Available at: https://www.sserenewables.com/media/iutjmvor/r170_1106_ta5-1_cemp_3.pdf (Accessed: 20 February 2026)

6 Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) (2014) LUPS GU31: Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development Proposals on Groundwater Abstractions and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems. Version 1, issued 07 October 2014. Available at: https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/143868/lupsgu31_planning_guidance_on_groundwater_abstractions.pdf (Accessed: 20 February 2026).

7 SEPA Flood Maps (2026) (online). Available at: https://scottishsepa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=3098bbef089c4dd79e5344a0e1e7c91c&showLayers=FloodMapsBasic_2743;FloodMapsBasic_2743_1;FloodMapsBasic_2743_2;FloodMapsBasic_2743_3;FloodMapsBasic_2743_4;FloodMapsBasic_2743_5;FloodMapsBasic_2743_6;FloodMapsBasic_2743_7;FloodMapsBasic_2743_9;FloodMapsBasic_2743_10;FloodMapsBasic_2743_11

[dMapsBasic_2743_11&marker=293927;678755;27700;;;Search%20location&scale=16000](#) (Accessed 26 May 2026)

8 NetRegs (2020) GPP 1 Understanding your environmental responsibilities – good environmental practices (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) (accessed 9 March 2026)

9 NetRegs (2018) GPP 2 Above ground oil storage (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) (accessed 9 March 2026)

10 NetRegs (2022) GPP 3 Use and design of oil separators in surface water drainage systems (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) (accessed 9 March 2026)

11 NetRegs (2018) GPP 5: Works and maintenance in or near water (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) (accessed 9 March 2026)

12 NetRegs (2023) GPP 6: Working on construction and demolition sites (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) (accessed 9 March 2026)

13 NetRegs (2017) GPP 8: Safe storage and disposal of used oils (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) (accessed 9 March 2026)

14 NetRegs (2017) GPP 13 Vehicle washing and cleaning (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) (accessed 9 March 2026)

15 NetRegs (2017) GPP 19: Vehicles: Service and Repair (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) (accessed 9 March 2026)

16 NetRegs (2021) GPP 21: Pollution incident response planning (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs |](#)

Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland
(accessed 9 March 2026)

17 NetRegs (2018) GPP 22: Dealing with spills (online). Available at:
[Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#)
(accessed 9 March 2026)

18 NetRegs (2019) GPP 26 Safe storage - drums and intermediate bulk containers (online). Available at: [Guidance for Pollution Prevention \(GPP\) documents | NetRegs | Environmental guidance for your business in Northern Ireland & Scotland](#) (accessed 9 March 2026)

19 Ciria (2023) Environmental good practice on site guide (fifth edition) (online). Available at:
https://www.ciria.org/ci/iCore/Store/StoreLayouts/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C811&Category=BOOK (accessed 9 March 2026)

20 Ciria (2004) Sustainable drainage systems. Hydraulic, structural and water quality advice (C609B) (online). Available at:
https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/CIRIA/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C609B
(accessed 9 March 2026)

21 Ciria (2004) Development and flood risk - guidance for the construction industry (C624) (online). Available at:
https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/CIRIA/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C624
(accessed 9 March 2026)

22 NBS (2015) Publication C753 SuDS manual (online). Available at:
<https://www.thenbs.com/PublicationIndex/documents/details?Pub=CIRIA&DocId=314088> (accessed 9 March 2026)

23 NBS (2001) Publication C523 Sustainable urban drainage systems - best practice manual for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (online). Available at:
<https://www.thenbs.com/publicationindex/documents/details?Pub=CIRIA&DocId=261384> (accessed 9 March 2026)

24 Ciria (2006) Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Technical guidance (C648) (online). Available at:
https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/CIRIA/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C648&Category=BOOK (accessed 9 March 2026)

25 Ciria (2006) Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Site guide (C649) (online). Available at:

https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/CIRIA/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C649&Category= (accessed 9 March 2026)

26 Ciria (2001) Control of water pollution from construction sites. Guidance for consultants and contractors (C532) (online). Available at:
https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/CIRIA/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C532
(accessed 9 March 2026)

27 Scottish Government (2011) The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (SSI 2011/209). Available at:
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2011/209/contents> (accessed: 4 March 2026).

28 Scottish Parliament, 2018. Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations (2018) (online). Available at:
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/sdsi/2018/9780111039014/contents> (accessed: 8th July).

29 Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) (2021) Construction Regulatory Guide (Water). Version 1.1. Available at:
<https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/535245/construction-regulatory-guide-ver-11-sept-2021-final.pdf> (accessed 14 March 2026)

30 Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) (2018) Guidance for Transport Infrastructure Projects (WAT-SG-93) v.3.0. Available at:
<https://www.sepa.org.uk/library> (accessed 14 March 2026)

31 Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission plc (SSEN Transmission) (2025) Tangy IV Wind Farm and Cnoc Buidhe Wind Farm 132 kV OHL Shared Use Connection: alignment report on consultation. August 2025. Available at:
<https://www.ssen-transmission.co.uk/globalassets/projects/tangy-iv-downloads/tangy-iv-and-cnoc-buidhe-joint-wind-farm-connection-alignment-report-on-consultationaugust-2025.pdf> (Accessed: 26 May 2026).