

Glensalloch Wind Farm

Welcome

Thank you for attending our second public exhibition for Glensalloch Wind Farm.

Our first consultation events took place in September 2025.

Since then we have:

- Reviewed environmental and technical studies
- Considered feedback from the first exhibition
- Updated the design

This exhibition presents the revised proposal ahead of a Section 36 application to the Scottish Government's Energy Consents Unit (ECU) later this year.



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The proposed site is located approximately 4.6 km northeast of Sanquhar and around 3.2 km west of Wanlockhead.

The information today will help you to:

- See how the proposal has changed since our first exhibition
- Explore the current design and what is now being proposed
- View visualisations from local viewpoints
- Learn about the studies carried out to date
- Understand the potential community benefits
- Find out what happens next and how to share your views

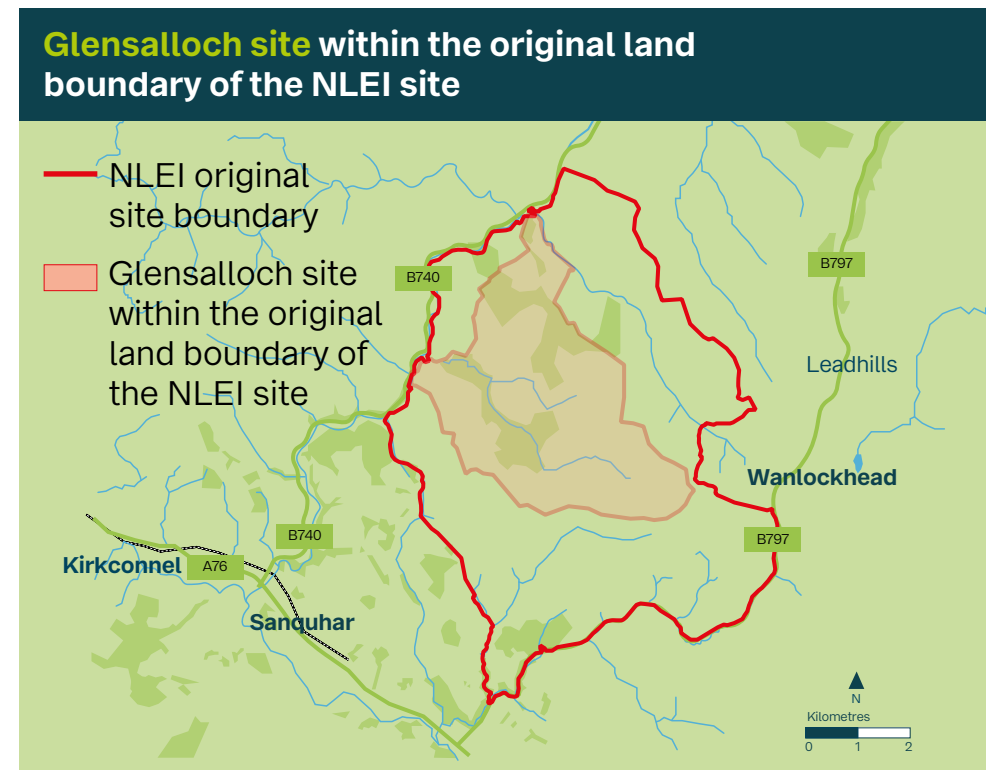
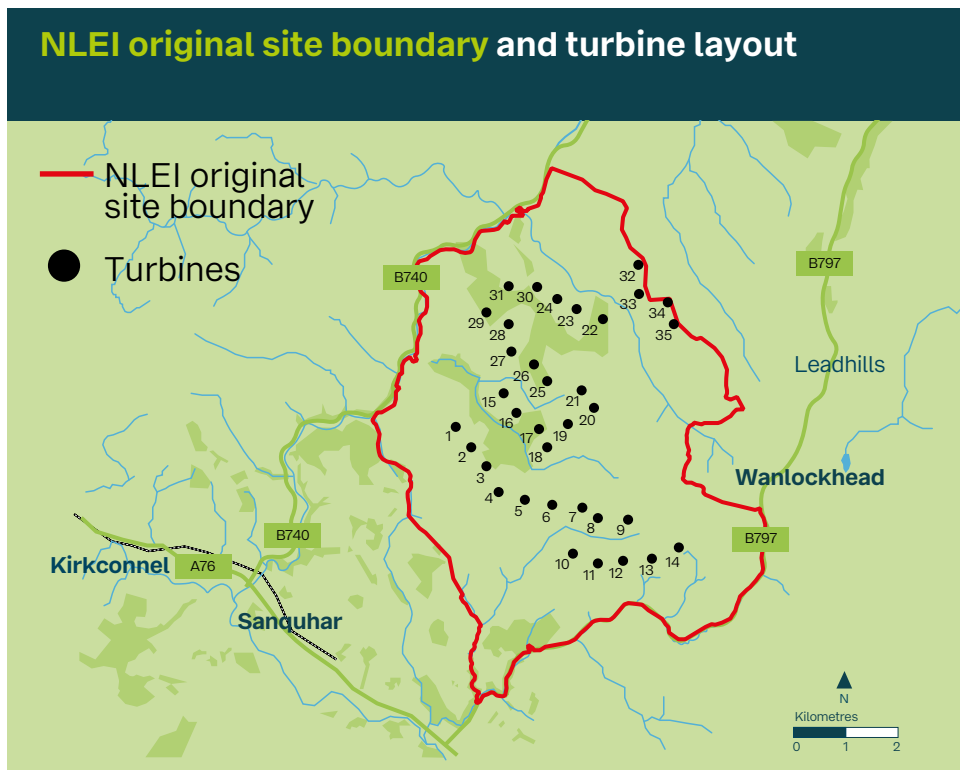


Your feedback is important to us
and will help inform the next stages of the project.



A site within a previously considered area

A previous, larger wind farm proposal by North Lowther Energy Initiative (NLEI) was not taken forward following a Public Inquiry due to landscape and visual concerns, including turbine numbers. Glensalloch Wind Farm is a new and separate proposal within the same broad area, but covering a much smaller site with fewer turbines and a redesigned layout.



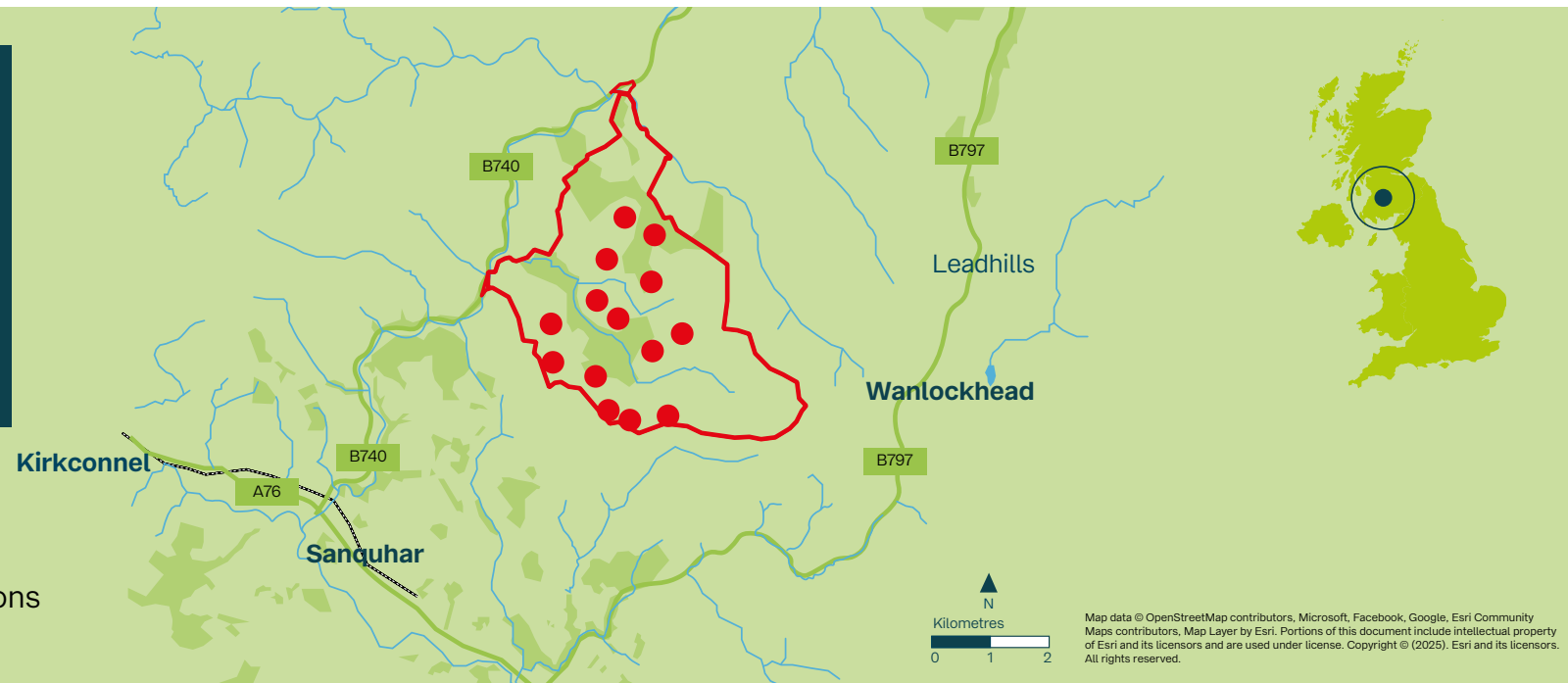
The proposal today

The current proposal for Glensalloch Wind Farm includes:

The layout shown reflects the current stage of design

- Up to 14 turbines
- A maximum height of up to 200 metres to blade tip

- Site boundary
- Proposed turbine locations



The proposals will include:

- Turbine foundations and hardstanding areas
- An onsite substation



- Underground cabling to connect turbines to the substation – (grid connection will be a separate planning application)
- Onsite access tracks

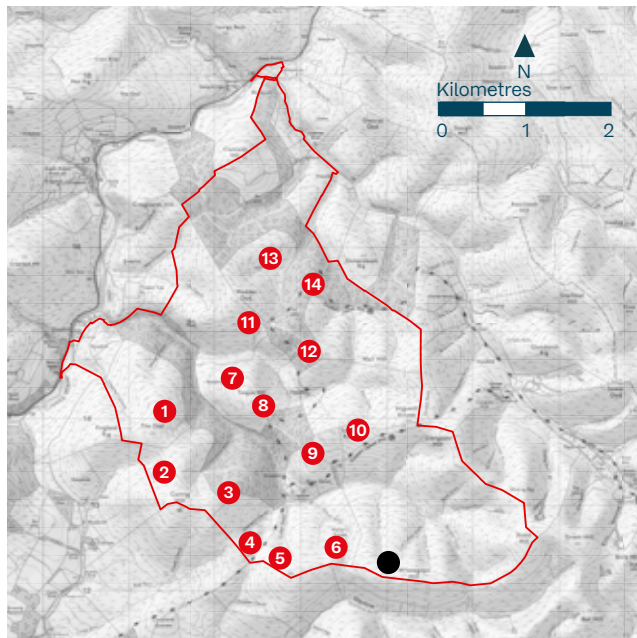
- Access from the B74 (subject to final access review)
- Construction compound, laydown areas, and borrow pits



- Temporary storage and construction compounds

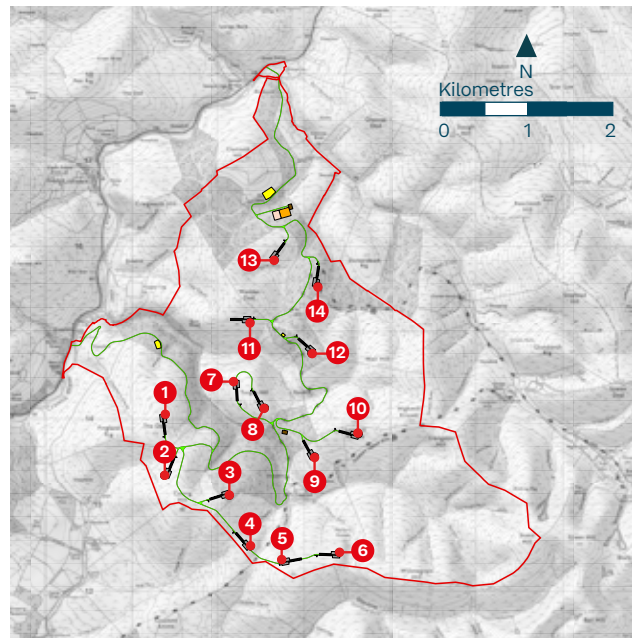
How the design has evolved

The design has been updated following consultation in autumn 2025, informed by feedback from consultees, the Scoping Opinion, and environmental and technical studies.



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- Site boundary
- Proposed turbine locations
- Removed turbine from previous layout



- Proposed turbine hardstanding
- Proposed Borrow Pit
- Proposed Substation location
- Proposed Substation construction compound
- Proposed temporary compound
- Proposed track
- Proposed turning head

Key changes:

- Reduction from 15 to 14 turbines
- Height reduced from up to 220 m to 200 m
- Turbine positions adjusted to improve layout, reduce visibility and avoid environmental constraints

Overall, this creates a smaller, more balanced design within the landscape.

Understanding the site

The design of the wind farm has been shaped by the characteristics of the site and its surroundings. These constraints have influenced in the main where turbines and infrastructure are located, helping to guide the layout shown in the proposal.



This plan shows some of the environmental and technical constraints that have been considered, including:

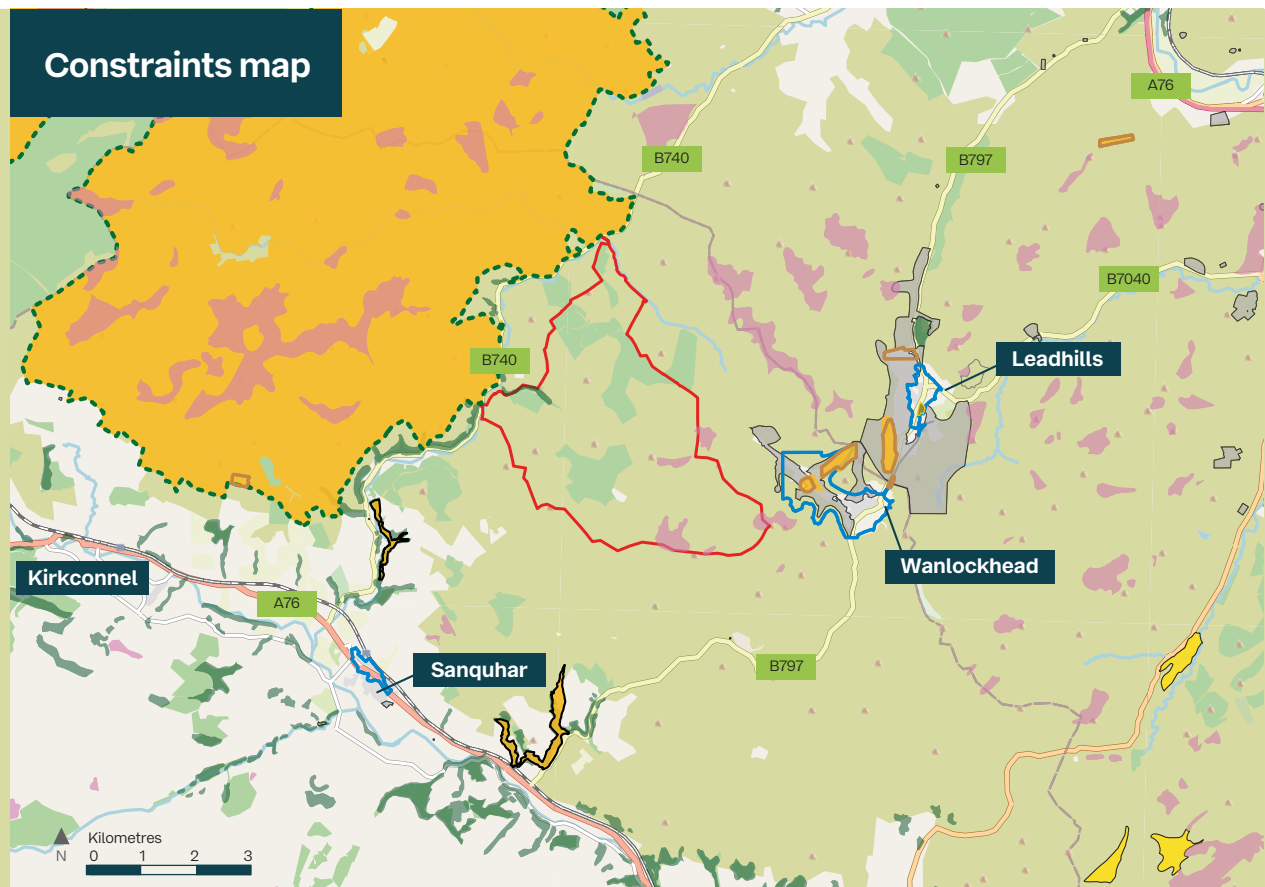
- Landscape and visual factors
- Habitats and wildlife
- Peatland and ground conditions
- Cultural heritage features

Key

- Site boundary
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Scheduled monuments
- Ancient woodland
- Geological conservation review
- Heritage conservation area
- Gardens and designed landscapes
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)

Peat classification

- Class 1
- Class 2



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What has been assessed

Environmental and technical studies have been carried out to understand the site and inform the design of the wind farm. These assessments are ongoing and will form part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) submitted with the application.

How this has influenced the design

Findings from these assessments have:

- Informed the layout of turbines and infrastructure
- Helped identify areas to avoid
- Guided the development of mitigation measures



Landscape and visual

Assessment of how the wind farm may be seen from surrounding areas, including key viewpoints. This has informed turbine height, layout and positioning.



Ornithology

Assessment of bird species and flight activity across the site. Survey work is ongoing.



Ecology

Assessment of habitats and protected species within the site. This has helped identify areas to avoid and inform mitigation.



Access, traffic, and transport

Assessment of access routes and vehicle movements during construction. This will inform traffic management measures.



Historic environment

Assessment of archaeological features and cultural heritage assets. This has helped guide the layout to avoid sensitive features where possible.



Peat

Assessment of peat depth and condition across the site. This has informed turbine siting and infrastructure design.



Hydrology and flood risk

Assessment of watercourses, drainage and flood risk. This will inform drainage design and site management.



Noise

Assessment of predicted noise levels during operation. This will ensure levels remain within recognised limits.



Shadow flicker

Assessment of potential shadow flicker effects at nearby properties. This will inform appropriate mitigation where required.



Geology

Assessment of ground conditions and geotechnical constraints. This informs foundation design and construction methods.



Aviation

Assessment of potential effects on aviation and radar systems. Consultation with relevant stakeholders is ongoing.

Environmental and technical assessments

Some assessments are still in progress. Where work has been completed, the key findings are summarised below:

Access and traffic

A suitable delivery route has been identified via the **M74 (Junction 13)** and local roads including the B7078 and **B740**. Traffic surveys confirm the route is workable and have assessed existing conditions. A **Traffic Management Plan** will be developed to manage deliveries, reduce disruption, and maintain road safety.



Cultural Heritage

Historic and landscape features have informed the wind farm design to help it fit sensitively within its surroundings. Further assessment work will be included in the application.



Noise

Noise assessments are being carried out to understand impacts on nearby homes, including combined effects with other wind farms. They follow national **ETSU guidance** from the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, which **sets limits** to ensure noise stays at **acceptable levels**, including during evenings and at night.



Ornithology

Specialist bird surveys have been undertaken throughout the year to understand how the site is used by birds, including raptors, black grouse and upland waders. Survey findings have informed the design to avoid sensitive areas. Where necessary, habitat management measures are proposed to help reduce potential impacts and support bird populations.



Ecology

Ecological surveys have been carried out to understand the wildlife and habitats present, including protected species such as bats, otters and water voles. The wind farm layout has been informed by these surveys and avoids sensitive areas where possible, with rivers, streams and wildlife movement routes protected.



Measures are proposed during construction and operation to reduce disturbance. The project also includes habitat management and enhancement measures intended to support improved biodiversity across the site over time.

Visualisations

We have prepared visualisations showing how the wind farm may appear from key viewpoints, including photomontages and a 3D fly-through.

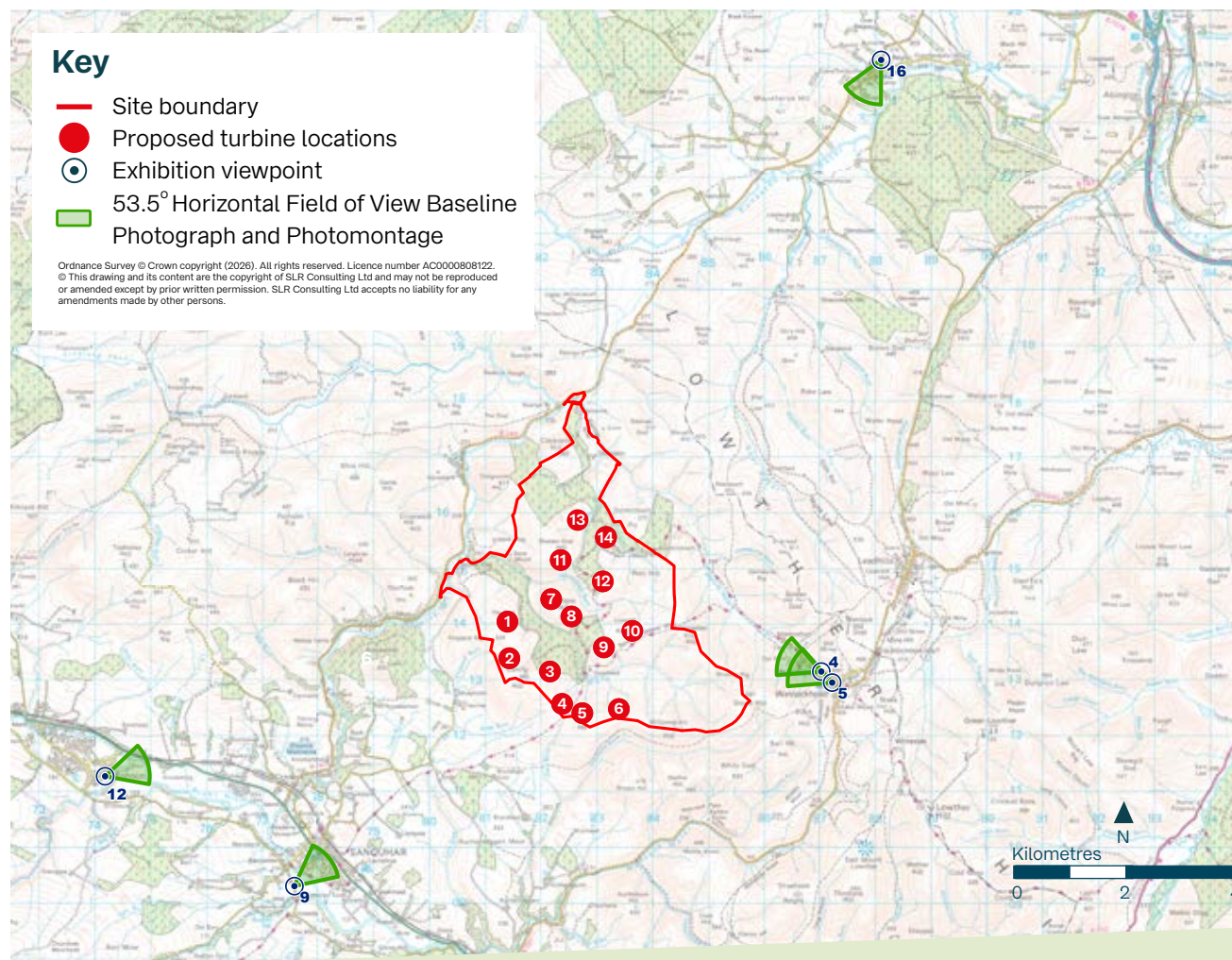
A 3D visualisation is available at the project desk, where you can explore the layout from different perspectives. A member of the team can guide you through this and answer any questions.

How to use these visuals

Photomontages are prepared to industry standards and show how the wind farm may appear from specific locations. Each image represents a fixed viewpoint, and should be viewed flat at a comfortable arms length.

Viewpoint locations

The map shows all viewpoints considered in the assessment. The boards that follow present selected viewpoints as photomontages. Each image is numbered and linked to the map. These viewpoints represent a range of local views.

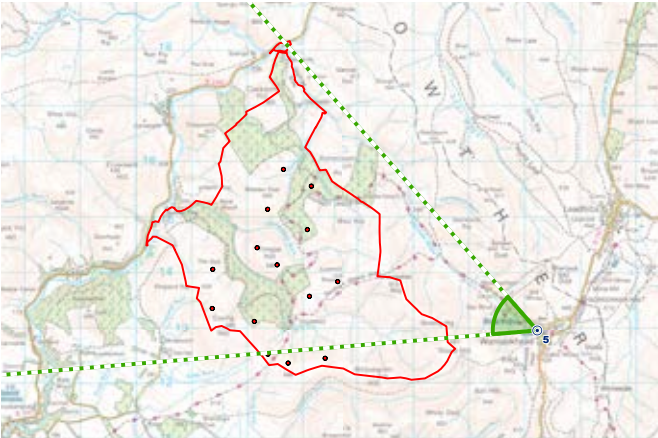


Maps of viewpoints

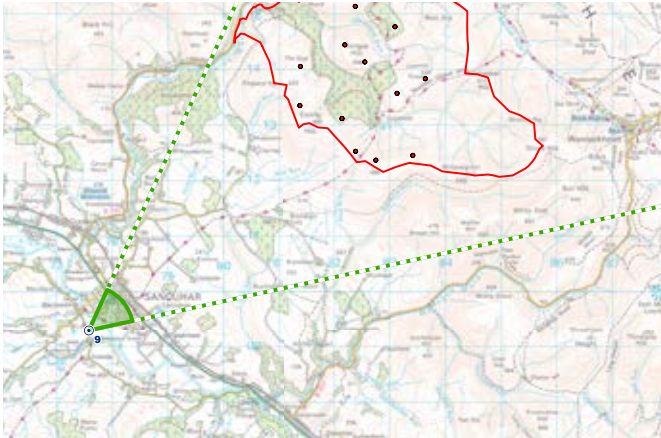
Viewpoint 4: Wanlockhead Beam Engine



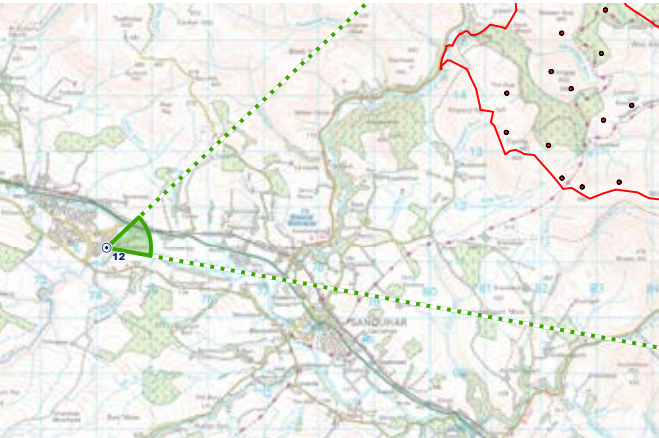
Viewpoint 5: Wanlockhead Museum



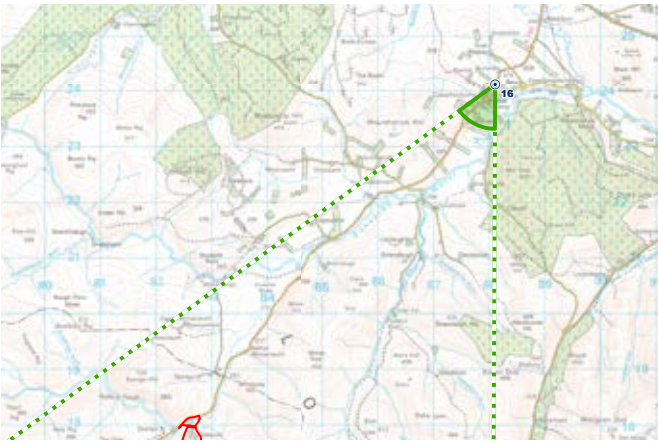
Viewpoint 9: Sanquhar Golf Course



Viewpoint 12: Kelloholm



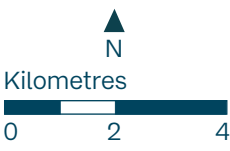
Viewpoint 16: Crawfordjohn



Key

- Site boundary
- Proposed Turbine location
- ⊙ Exhibition viewpoint
- ⋯ 53.5° HFOV* Photomontage
- ▭ 53.5° HFOV*

*Horizontal Field of View



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Viewpoint 4: Wanlockhead Beam Engine

OS reference: 287032 E 613138 N

Eye level: 383.3 mAOD

Direction of view: 292°

Nearest turbine: 3.46 km

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)

Principal distance: 812.5 mm

Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)

Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mark II

Lens: EF50mm f/1.4 USM

Camera height: 1.5 m

Date and time: 16.07.2025 12:12



Baseline photograph



Photomontage: Proposed development

Photomontage – view flat at a comfortable arm's length

Viewpoint 5: Wanlockhead Museum

OS reference:

Eye level:

Direction of view:

Nearest turbine:

287228 E 612940 N

392.5 mAOD

292°

3.70 km

Horizontal field of view:

Principal distance:

Paper size:

Correct printed image size:

53.5° (planar projection)

812.5 mm

841 x 297 mm (half A1)

820 x 260 mm

Camera:

Lens:

Camera height:

Date and time:

Canon EOS 6D Mark II

EF50mm f/1.4 USM

1.5 m

16.07.2025 12:39



Photomontage – view flat at a comfortable arm's length

Viewpoint 9: Sanquhar Golf Course

OS reference: 277583 E 609289 N
Eye level: 133.0 mAOD
Direction of view: 51°
Nearest turbine: 5.55 km

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)
Principal distance: 812.5 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mark II
Lens: EF50mm f/1.4 USM
Camera height: 1.5 m
Date and time: 16.07.2025 14:55



Photomontage – view flat at a comfortable arm's length

Viewpoint 12: Kelloholm

OS reference: 274188 E 611259 N

Eye level: 158.6 mAOD

Direction of view: 73.5°

Nearest turbine: 7.48 km

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)

Principal distance: 812.5 mm

Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)

Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mark II

Lens: EF50mm f/1.4 USM

Camera height: 1.5 m

Date and time: 16.07.2025 15:19



Baseline photograph



Photomontage: Proposed development

Photomontage – view flat at a comfortable arm's length

Viewpoint 16: Crawfordjohn

OS reference: 288106 E 624109 N

Eye level: 282.0 mAOD

Direction of view: 207°

Nearest turbine: 9.90 km

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)

Principal distance: 812.5 mm

Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)

Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mark II

Lens: EF50mm f/1.4 USM

Camera height: 1.5 m

Date and time: 16.07.2025 11:33



Baseline photograph



Photomontage: Proposed development

Photomontage – view flat at a comfortable arm's length

Working with the community – we need your help

Glensalloch Wind Farm is designed to deliver lasting benefits for the local area through two types of funding: long-term annual support and a one-off investment in tourism.

Community Benefit Fund

As part of our commitment to the local area, the wind farm could provide a community benefit fund of **£5,000 per MW each year**, generating up to **£434,000 annually** over the project lifetime based on the current design. The final amount will depend on turbine numbers and type, and would be index-linked for inflation.

This funding would be community-led and flexible, supporting local priorities such as:

- Community facilities and services
- Education, skills and training
- Local businesses and jobs
- Community projects and events
- Climate and environmental initiatives



Tourism Fund

We are also proposing a £1 million pre-construction tourism fund, a one-off investment to support projects that strengthen the local tourism offer and deliver long-term economic benefits.

This could include:

- New or improved walking and cycling routes
- Visitor facilities such as car parks, public toilets, signage and viewpoints
- Improvements to local attractions
- Heritage or nature projects to attract more visitors to the area.

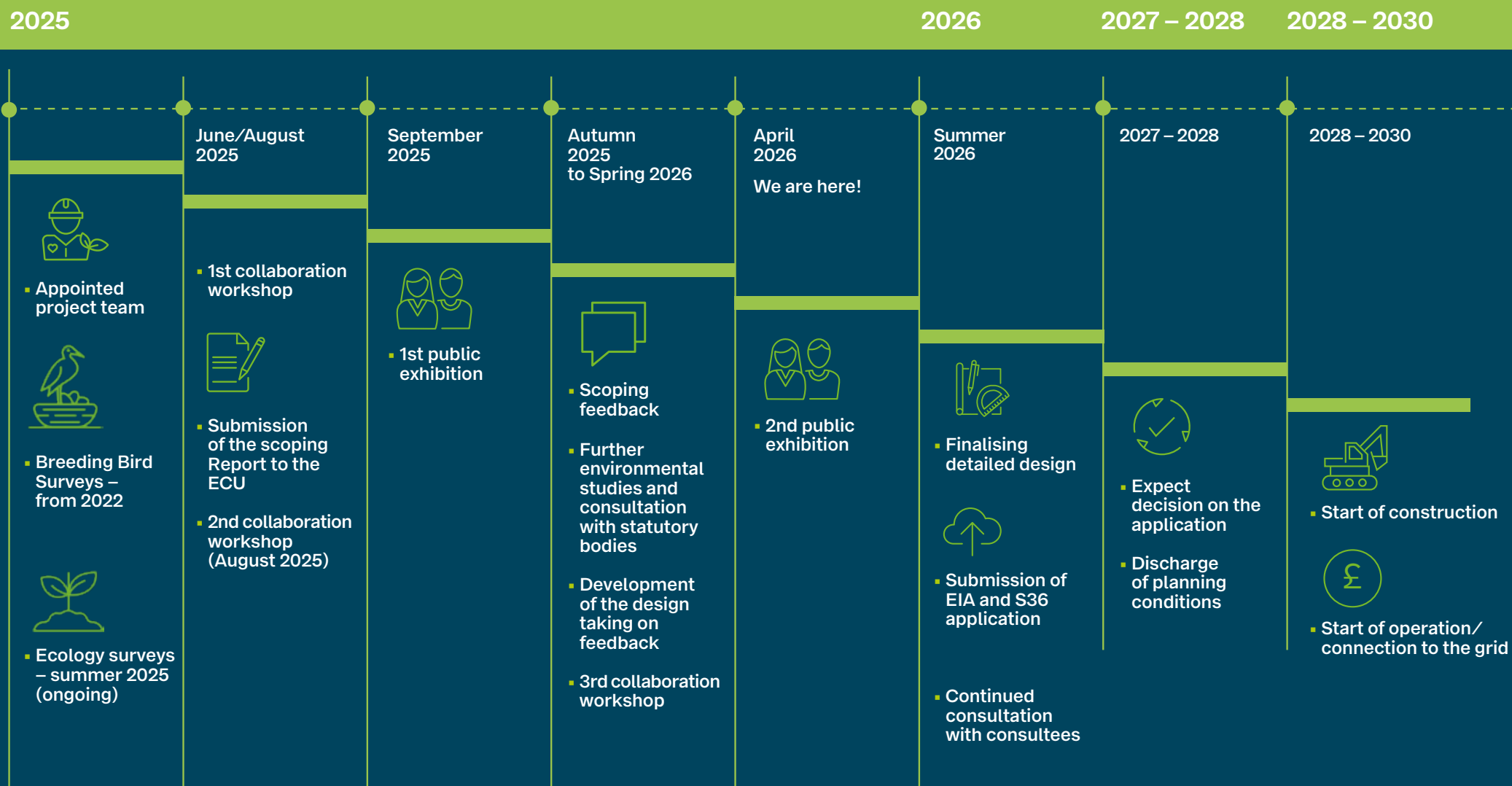


Have your say on both funds

We want these funds to reflect what matters most to you and your community. We would value your views on how they should be used, the types of projects they should support, local priorities, ideas that could make a difference, and ways to boost tourism.

Please fill out the feedback form to share your views.

Indicative timescales



About BayWa r.e.

BayWa r.e. is a leading renewable energy company dedicated to developing, managing, and operating renewable energy projects across the UK.

We bring extensive experience and expertise in renewable energy solutions including wind, solar and BESS.



Track record

We already have a presence in Dumfries and Galloway. We last year secured permission to construct **Cloud Hill Wind Farm**, a 10-turbine development approximately 4.5 km south of Sanquhar and 4 km south-east of Kirkconnel and Kelloholm.

Construction is due to start in 2028. In South Lanarkshire, we have constructed the operational Dalquhandy Wind Farm near Coalburn and Broken Cross Wind Farm near Rigside.

Visualisation of Cloud Hill Wind Farm from Southern Upland Way, **Sanquhar**



Next steps



We want to hear from you

Please share your comments, questions, and suggestions with our team. Your feedback is valuable and will help shape the future design of Glensalloch Wind Farm.

Feedback forms and contact details available at this exhibition.

Looking ahead

Following this round of exhibitions, we will review all feedback alongside ongoing environmental and technical work.

The design may continue to evolve before a planning application is submitted to the Energy Consents Unit (ECU) later this year. At that stage, there will be a further opportunity for the public to comment through the formal planning process.