



Scottish & Southern
Electricity Networks

TRANSMISSION

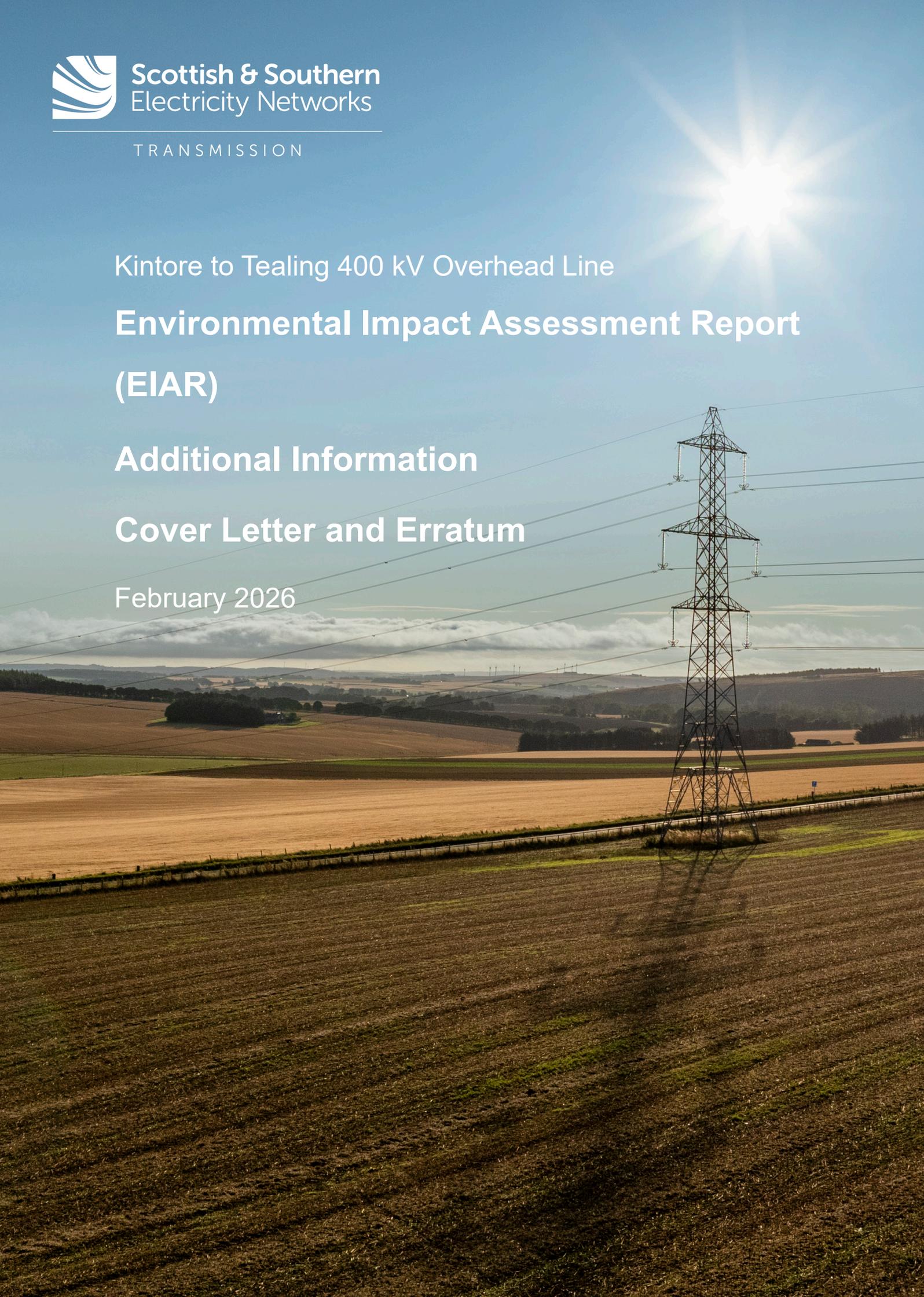
Kintore to Tealing 400 kV Overhead Line

Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)

Additional Information

Cover Letter and Erratum

February 2026



Lee Stirrat
Energy and Climate Change Directorate
Energy Consents Unit
4th Floor, 5 Atlantic Quay
150 Broomielaw
GLasgow
G2 8LU

SSEN Transmission
Grampian House
200 Dunkeld Road
Perth
PH1 3AQ

tkup@sse.com

Your Ref: ECU00005225
Our Ref: LT455/649

26th February 2026

Dear Lee

Application for consent under Section 37 of the Electricity Act 1989 to install, operate and keep installed approximately 105.2 kilometre (km) of new 400 kV Overhead Line (OHL) , supported on steel lattice tower structures including downleads, between a proposed new substation named Emmock (NO 38862 37812), near to Tealing in Angus and an existing substation at Kintore (NJ 77013 14310) via a second proposed new substation named Hurlie (NO 79597 86586), which is to be located within Fetteresso Forest west of Stonehaven in Aberdeenshire. The Proposed Development also includes downleads to the substations, crossing works, temporary diversions, permanent realignment works and reconductoring works to existing 132 kV and 275 kV OHLs, of approximately 13.84 km in total and ancillary development and associated works.

In total, the Proposed Development would comprise approximately 119.04 km of new OHL.

The Proposed Development is known as the Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL Connection.

Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission plc (the Applicant) operating and known as Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Transmission (hereafter referred to as 'SSEN Transmission'), owns operates and develops the high voltage electricity transmission system in the north of Scotland and the islands and holds a license under the Electricity Act 1989 to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical system of electricity transmission.

SSEN Transmission submitted an application for consent under Section 37 of the Electricity Act 1989 for the installation and operation of the proposed Kintore to Tealing 400 kV OHL Connection (the Proposed Development) in August 2025 and the application was subsequently advertised in September 2025.

The Applicant is also seeking a direction under section 57(2) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 that planning permission for the development be deemed to be granted.

Following receipt of your letter of 19th January 2026 confirming request for Additional Information on Private Water Supplies (PWS) pursuant to Regulation 19(2) of the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, SSEN Transmission are now formally submitting the requested PWS information as Additional Information. Details of this are provided in Table 1 below.

We are also taking the opportunity to make voluntary updates, clarifications and corrections to the original 2025 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report. Please see Tables 2 and 3 below.

Please see the Erratum at Annex 1 of this letter which provides further information as to the specific changes and updates that have been made to the text in the original 2025 EIA Report. For amendments to Volume 1 Chapters 2 and 3, Volume 2 Chapter 10 and Volume 5 Appendix 10.10, the amendments are only detailed in the Erratum in Annex 1 as they are limited in nature; for the remaining documents listed in the Erratum, updated versions have been included as part of the package of documents for completeness.

Table 1 – Additional Information requested by Energy Consents Unit

Relevant part of 2025 EIA Report	Update or change being made February 2026
Volume 2 Chapter 13: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils	<p>Updates relating to Private Water Supplies (PWS). Chapter 13 and Appendix 13.2 have been updated to include all PWS sources/groundwater abstractions within a 250 m buffer from the LOD. This information is provided in relation to the response from SEPA to the Section 37 application (dated 20/10/25) where SEPA requested that the PWS assessment be updated to include all PWS sources/groundwater abstractions lying within a 250 m buffer of the LOD (rather than a 250m buffer from the current infrastructure layout).</p> <p>The updates also include some information not requested by the Energy Consents Unit covering data collected during site visits carried out following submission of the EIA Report, in November 2025, which were undertaken to obtain further information pertaining to previously assumed PWS. This additional data on PWS was collected to inform the design/ construction phase of the Proposed Development and is included in the EIA Report updates for completeness. Please see Annex 1 pages 13 – 20 (Chapter 13 updates) and Annex 1 pages 37 – 48 (Appendix 13.2 updates) for further details.</p> <p>Volume 3 Chapter 13 Figure 13.3.1 to 13.3.15 and Volume 5 Appendix 13.2: Private Water Supply and Groundwater Abstractions</p>
Volume 3 Chapter 13 Figure 13.3.1 to 13.3.15 Groundwater Abstractions, Water Supplies and GWDTE	
Volume 5 Appendix 13.2: Private Water Supply and Groundwater Abstractions Assessment	

	<p>Assessment have been updated to reflect the above additional PWS information. Please see Annex 1 pages 36 – 48 for further details.</p> <p>We confirm the conclusions drawn in the original assessment set out in the 2025 EIA Report remain valid.</p>
Volume 2 Chapter 17: Schedule of Mitigation	Volume 2 Chapter 17 has been updated to reflect changes made to proposed additional mitigation in Chapter 13 (for PWS detailed above). Please see Annex 1 page 21 for further details.

Table 2 – Updates being provided voluntarily by the Applicant

Relevant part of 2025 EIA Report	Update or change being made February 2026
Volume 1 Chapter 3: Project Description	Change to proposed Limit of Deviation (LOD) for Cable Sealing End compound close to the Kintore Substation. Please see Annex 1 page 4 for further details. We confirm the conclusions drawn in the original assessment set out in the 2025 EIA Report remain valid with respect to the proposed change to the LOD.
Volume 2 Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage	<p>An additional photomontage is provided in Volume 4 (Figure 10.43 CH41) showing views from the west towards the New Wester Echt Stone Circle (from the access track to New Wester Echt Farm). This is provided in relation to the response from Historic Environment Scotland to the Section 37 application (dated 20/10/25) where it was suggested the Energy Consent Unit may wish to consider whether additional information is needed to assess the impact on the setting of the monument.</p> <p>Additional text covering the assessment of views shown by this additional photomontage is supplied in Annex 1 pages 5 and 25, for Volume 2 Chapter 10 and Volume 5 Appendix 10.10 respectively. We confirm the conclusions drawn in the original assessment set out in the EIA Report (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage, paragraphs 10.7.64-10.7.65 and Volume 5 Appendix 10.10: Detailed Assessment of Designated Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area) remain valid: the predicted effect would be of medium magnitude and of moderate significance (Significant in EIA terms).</p>
Volume 4 Figure 10.43 - Viewpoint CH41 - New Wester Echt Stone Circle	
Volume 5 Appendix 10.10 Detailed Assessment of Designated Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area	

Volume 2 Chapter 11: Ecology	<p>Habitat information has been updated following further survey work to report further on areas that were previously not accessible for surveys. This has resulted in changes to the area (ha) and percentage of different habitat types surveyed and assessed. We confirm the conclusions drawn in the original assessment set out in the 2025 EIA Report remain valid.</p> <p>In addition, some minor spelling and grammatical errors have been corrected. Please see Annex 1 pages 6 – 12 for further details.</p>
Volume 3 Chapter 11 Figures 11.3.1 - 11.3.38 Habitat Survey Results	
Volume 3 Figures 11.4.1 - 11.4.23 National Vegetation Classification Survey Results	
Volume 3 Figures 11.5.1 - 11.5.12 Areas of Guidance- Stated Potential Groundwater Dependency	
Volume 5 Appendix 11.2: Habitat and Vegetation Survey Report	
Volume 5 Appendix 13.1: Watercourse Crossing and Buffer Assessment	<p>Additional detail on some watercourse crossings following supplementary site visits undertaken in November 2025, including updated photographs. Please see Annex 1 pages 31 – 36 for further details.</p> <p>We confirm the conclusions drawn in the original assessment set out in the 2025 EIA Report remain valid.</p>

Table 3 – Clarifications being provided voluntarily by the Applicant

Relevant part of 2025 EIA Report	Update or change being made February 2026
Volume 1 Chapter 2: Established Need for the Proposed Development	Correction of date and figure title relating to the Pathway to 2030 Holistic Network Design document. Please see Annex 1 pages 2 and 3 for further details.
Volume 2 Chapter 13: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils	A clarification has been made regarding the approach to peat depth survey. Please see Annex 1 page 13 for further details.
Volume 4 Chapter 9 Figure 9.32 - Viewpoint 28 - Nether Wyndings	Corrections to Hurlie substation design to reflect the current substation design.
Volume 4 Chapter 10 Figure 10.26 - Viewpoint CH24 - Raedykes, Roman Camp	We confirm the conclusions drawn in the original assessment set out in the 2025 EIA Report remain valid.

<p>Volume 4 Figure 10.38 - Viewpoint CH36 - New Wester Echt Stone Circle</p>	<p>Corrections to vegetation in the photomontage to show vegetation behind, rather than in front of, proposed tower N21.</p> <p>We confirm the conclusions drawn in the original assessment set out in the 2025 EIA Report remain valid.</p>
<p>Volume 4 Figure 10.42 - Viewpoint CH40 - South Leylodge Steading, Stone Circle</p>	<p>Correction to baseline photomontage to show the existing 275 kV overhead line and towers.</p> <p>We confirm the conclusions drawn in the original assessment set out in the 2025 EIA Report remain valid.</p>
<p>Volume 5 Appendix 10.6: Inner Study Area - Predicted Effects</p>	<p>Corrections to text regarding mitigation around scheduled monuments to match the text in Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage and Chapter 17: Schedule of Mitigation.</p> <p>Please see Annex 1 pages 22 – 24 for further details.</p>

The information detailed above will be advertised according to the relevant procedures.

We look forward to receiving formal confirmation of receipt of this information. In the meantime, should you have any queries or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely

REDACTED

Sarah Cane-Ritchie CEnv MCIEEM MAPM
Senior Consents and Environment Manager

Enclosure: Annex 1 - Erratum

Annex 1 - Erratum

CONTENTS

VOLUME 1, CHAPTER 2: ESTABLISHED NEED FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	2
VOLUME 1, CHAPTER 3: PROJECT DESCRIPTION	4
VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 10: CULTURAL HERITAGE	5
VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 11: ECOLOGY	6
VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 13: HYDROLOGY, HYDROGEOLOGY AND SOILS	13
VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 17: SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION	21
VOLUME 5, APPENDIX 10.6: INNER STUDY AREA PREDICTED EFFECTS	22
VOLUME 5, APPENDIX 10.10: DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE OUTER STUDY AREA	25
VOLUME 5, APPENDIX 11.2: HABITAT AND VEGETATION SURVEY REPORT	26
VOLUME 5, APPENDIX 13.1: WATERCOURSE CROSSING AND BUFFER ASSESSMENT	31
VOLUME 5, APPENDIX 13.2: PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY AND GROUNDWATER ABSTRUCTIONS ASSESSMENT	37

VOLUME 1, CHAPTER 2: ESTABLISHED NEED FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Table 1: Volume 1, Chapter 2: Established Need for the Proposed Development Erratum

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Paragraph 2.3.3	In July 2022, National Grid ESO (as of 1 October 2024 now known as the National Energy System Operator (NESO)) published the Pathway to 2030 Holistic Network Design (Pathway to 2023 HND), setting out the electricity transmission network infrastructure required to enable the forecasted growth in renewable electricity across Great Britain, in light of the UK and Scottish Government's 2030 offshore wind allocations of 50 gigawatt (GW) and 11 GW (through the Crown Estate and ScotWind leasing rounds) which are the main driver for these upgrades. This study confirmed the need for a significant and strategic increase in the capacity of onshore and offshore electricity transmission infrastructure to support the UK and Scottish Governments' commitments to meet legally binding net zero targets. The Pathway to 2023 HND supplemented the Network Options Assessment (NOA) Refresh, published in July 2022, which confirmed the requirement for the delivery of the onshore infrastructure to support 11 GW allocated by ScotWind by 2030 (in conjunction with the identified offshore infrastructure identified in the Pathway to 2023 HND).	In July 2022, National Grid ESO (as of 1 October 2024 now known as the National Energy System Operator (NESO)) published the Pathway to 2030 Holistic Network Design (Pathway to 2030 HND), setting out the electricity transmission network infrastructure required to enable the forecasted growth in renewable electricity across Great Britain, in light of the UK and Scottish Government's 2030 offshore wind allocations of 50 gigawatt (GW) and 11 GW (through the Crown Estate and ScotWind leasing rounds) which are the main driver for these upgrades. This study confirmed the need for a significant and strategic increase in the capacity of onshore and offshore electricity transmission infrastructure to support the UK and Scottish Governments' commitments to meet legally binding net zero targets. The Pathway to 2030 HND supplemented the Network Options Assessment (NOA) Refresh, published in July 2022, which confirmed the requirement for the delivery of the onshore infrastructure to support 11 GW allocated by ScotWind by 2030 (in conjunction with the identified offshore infrastructure identified in the Pathway to 2030 HND).
Paragraph 2.3.5	<i>Pathway to 2023 HND Follow Up Exercise (2024): 'Beyond 2030'</i>	<i>Pathway to 2030 HND Follow Up Exercise (2024): 'Beyond 2030'</i>
Paragraph 2.3.5	In 2024, the NESO further reviewed the onshore and offshore network reinforcements as part of their Pathway to 2023 HND follow up exercise (Pathway to 2023 HND FUE), called "Beyond 2030", to facilitate the connection of an additional 21 GW of offshore wind from the ScotWind leasing round (beyond the 11 GW previously set out in the Pathway to 2023 HND and NOA Refresh). This confirmed the onshore and offshore reinforcements identified as part of the 2022 Pathway to 2023 HND and NOA Refresh were required with the scopes developed to date at that point, as set out in the Map at Figure 1 of the Beyond 2030 Report:	In 2024, the NESO further reviewed the onshore and offshore network reinforcements as part of their Pathway to 2030 HND follow up exercise (Pathway to 2030 HND FUE), called "Beyond 2030", to facilitate the connection of an additional 21 GW of offshore wind from the ScotWind leasing round (beyond the 11 GW previously set out in the Pathway to 2030 HND and NOA Refresh). This confirmed the onshore and offshore reinforcements identified as part of the 2022 Pathway to 2030 HND and NOA Refresh were required with the scopes developed to date at that point, as set out in the Map at Figure 1 of the Beyond 2030 Report:
Figure 1	Map of 2030 network infrastructure including Pathway to 2023 HND offshore coordinated system	Map of network infrastructure to be delivered beyond 2030
Paragraph 2.3.6	In summary, the NESO's Pathway to 2023 HND, NOA Refresh and associated Pathway to 2023 HND FUE set out the required onshore and offshore transmission works (including the Proposed Development as new onshore transmission works) that support the large-scale delivery of	In summary, the NESO's Pathway to 2030 HND, NOA Refresh and associated Pathway to 2030 HND FUE set out the required onshore and offshore transmission works (including the Proposed Development as new onshore transmission works) that support the large-scale delivery of electricity generated from offshore wind,

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
	electricity generated from offshore wind, taking electricity from where it is generated to where it is needed across Great Britain.	taking electricity from where it is generated to where it is needed across Great Britain.
Paragraph 2.3.7	To enable the delivery of the required transmission infrastructure for 2030 (as identified within the Pathway to 2023 HND exercise), Ofgem established a new regulatory framework for the Transmission Operators, including SSEN Transmission, to obtain regulatory approval of the economic case for delivery (and funding) of qualifying infrastructure projects identified as part of the 'Pathway to 2030' exercise (discussed above). This process is known as the Accelerated Strategic Transmission Investment (ASTI) framework.	To enable the delivery of the required transmission infrastructure for 2030 (as identified within the Pathway to 2030 HND exercise), Ofgem established a new regulatory framework for the Transmission Operators, including SSEN Transmission, to obtain regulatory approval of the economic case for delivery (and funding) of qualifying infrastructure projects identified as part of the 'Pathway to 2030' exercise (discussed above). This process is known as the Accelerated Strategic Transmission Investment (ASTI) framework.
Paragraph .3.11	Separately, Ofgem and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), now the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), through the establishment of the Offshore Transmission Network Review (OTNR) and Central Design Group (CDG), have supported and endorsed the <i>Pathway to 2030 HND</i> exercise, with their roles set out in NESO's <i>Pathway to 2023 HND</i> Publication ¹⁰ .	Separately, Ofgem and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), now the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), through the establishment of the Offshore Transmission Network Review (OTNR) and Central Design Group (CDG), have supported and endorsed the <i>Pathway to 2030 HND</i> exercise, with their roles set out in NESO's <i>Pathway to 2030 HND</i> Publication ¹⁰ .
Paragraph 2.3.12	The OTNR ¹¹ set out the support to deliver a Holistic Network Design for a coordinated onshore and offshore network to 2030 through NESO's Holistic Network Design methodology ¹² . This methodology was delivered by NESO in consultation with the CDG (consisting of NESO and the UK's Transmission Operators with Ofgem and BEIS as observers) to support the <i>Pathway to 2023 HND</i> with the objective to deliver an economic, efficient, operable, sustainable and coordinated National Electricity Transmission System (NETS), which includes onshore and offshore assets required to connect offshore wind. This includes connections and associated strategic onshore infrastructure necessary to connect offshore generation to facilitate the 2030 offshore wind targets and the 2045 and 2050 net zero targets.	The OTNR ¹¹ set out the support to deliver a Holistic Network Design for a coordinated onshore and offshore network to 2030 through NESO's Holistic Network Design methodology ¹² . This methodology was delivered by NESO in consultation with the CDG (consisting of NESO and the UK's Transmission Operators with Ofgem and BEIS as observers) to support the <i>Pathway to 2030 HND</i> with the objective to deliver an economic, efficient, operable, sustainable and coordinated National Electricity Transmission System (NETS), which includes onshore and offshore assets required to connect offshore wind. This includes connections and associated strategic onshore infrastructure necessary to connect offshore generation to facilitate the 2030 offshore wind targets and the 2045 and 2050 net zero targets.

VOLUME 1, CHAPTER 3: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Table 2: Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description Erratum

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Paragraph 3.5.4	For the cable sealing end compound, an LOD of 50 m north and 50 m west is being sought.	For the cable sealing end compound, an LOD of 50 m north and west, and 20 m south and east, is being sought.

VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 10: CULTURAL HERITAGE

Table 3: Volume 2, Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage Erratum

Paragraph in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
<i>Additional text between paragraph 10.7.63-10.7.64</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<p>Figure 10.43e shows that in this view the stone circle would be seen beyond and at a higher elevation than the Proposed Development and backclothed by mature woodland. The proposed towers would be offset from the monument and would not affect the line of sight to the monument as one approaches the monument. The conductor cables would be visible crossing the view towards the stone circle, however these would be at a greater height than the monument and would not obstruct views to the monument.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would introduce modern structures into this view looking towards the stone circle and the character of the landscape within which the stone circle stands would be discernibly altered, however, it would remain possible to appreciate, understand, and experience the stone circle's topographical position and its immediate farmland setting whilst approaching the monument.</p>

VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 11: ECOLOGY

Table 4: Volume 2, Chapter 11: Ecology Erratum

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Table 11.2: Aberdeenshire Council, 17 July 2013	Species Protected Plans (SPPs)	Species Protection Plans (SPPs)
Table 11.2: Aberdeenshire Council, 24 May 2024	Species Protected Plans (SPPs)	Species Protection Plans (SPPs)
Table 11.2: Glamis and Area Community Council, 21 June 2013	Species Protected Plans (SPPs)	Species Protection Plans (SPPs)
Table 11.2: Aberlemno and District Community Council, 22 June 2023	Species Protected Plans (SPPs)	Species Protection Plans (SPPs)
Table 11.2: Scottish Water, 30 May 2023	Species Protected Plans (SPPs)	Species Protection Plans (SPPs)
Paragraph 11.4.15	A total of 39 UK Hab classifications have been recorded within the ESA for area-based habitats.	A total of 40 UK Hab classifications have been recorded within the ESA for area-based habitats.
Paragraph 11.4.16	Cropland habitats together accounted for 4443.8 ha (52.2%) of the total ESA. Grassland - Modified Grassland accounted for a further 1,157.9 ha (13.6%) of the total ESA. The exception to this pattern of land management was in Section E, where Cropland habitats comprised only 81.5 ha (7.3% of the Section E ESA), while Modified Grassland comprised 109.9 ha (9.8% of the Section E ESA).	Cropland habitats together accounted for 4,481.7 ha (52.1%) of the total ESA. Grassland - Modified Grassland accounted for a further 1,193.3 ha (13.9%) of the total ESA. The exception to this pattern of land management was in Section E, where Cropland habitats comprised only 81.5 ha (7.0% of the Section E ESA), while Modified Grassland comprised 109.9 ha (9.4% of the Section E ESA).
Paragraph 11.4.17	This habitat types were recorded at:	This habitat type was recorded at:
Paragraph 11.4.18	Extents of semi-natural grasslands were relatively limited across the ESA. Excluding Modified Grassland, Grassland habitats comprised 333.8 ha (3.9% of the total ESA).	Extents of semi-natural grasslands were relatively limited across the ESA. Excluding Modified Grassland, Grassland habitats comprised 359.1 ha (4.2% of the total ESA).
Paragraph 11.4.19	Thus, woodland in Section E comprised 644.5 ha (7.6% of the total ESA / 57.3% of the Section E ESA); this was dominated by forms of plantation woodland, notably those associated with non-native conifer species such as Sitka spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>).	Thus, woodland in Section E comprised 645.5 ha (7.5% of the total ESA / 55.4% of the Section E ESA); this was dominated by forms of plantation woodland, notably those associated with non-native conifer species such as Sitka spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>).
Paragraph 11.4.20	Overall, Woodland and Forest - Other Coniferous Woodland and Woodland and Forest - Felled accounted for 904.8 ha (10.6%) of the total ESA.	Overall, Woodland and Forest - Other Coniferous Woodland and Woodland and Forest - Felled accounted for 918.3 ha (10.7%) of the total ESA.

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Paragraph 11.4.21	Some areas of plantation woodland were planted with Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), and this habitat accounted for 84.8 ha (1.0% of the total ESA), with the greatest extent noted in Section F (55.0 ha, 2.9% of the Section F ESA).	Some areas of plantation woodland were planted with Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), and this habitat accounted for 85.0 ha (1.0% of the total ESA), with the greatest extent noted in Section F (55.0 ha, 2.9% of the Section F ESA).
Paragraph 11.4.22	Within Section F, the total extent of woodland (258.0 ha, 13.8% of the Section F ESA) was greater than Sections A-D, as the land use tended towards relatively smaller fields with a greater woodland cover; that said, Sections C and D had woodland cover of 170.1 ha (12.1% of the Section C ESA) and 162.8 ha (11.8% of the Section D ESA) respectively. Sections A and B had the lowest extent of woodland cover, comprising 34.4 ha (3.0% of the Section A ESA) and 136.0 ha (8.7% of the Section B ESA) respectively.	Within Section F, the total extent of woodland (299.6 ha, 15.7% of the Section F ESA) was greater than Sections A-D, as the land use tended towards relatively smaller fields with a greater woodland cover; that said, Sections C and D had woodland cover of 170.7 ha (12.1% of the Section C ESA) and 163.5 ha (11.8% of the Section D ESA) respectively. Sections A and B had the lowest extent of woodland cover, comprising 34.6 ha (3.0% of the Section A ESA) and 149.8 ha (9.6% of the Section B ESA) respectively.
Paragraph 11.4.23	These habitat types collectively comprised 122.0 ha (1.4% of the total ESA). Notable examples include:	These habitat types collectively comprised 128.0 ha (1.5% of the total ESA). Notable examples include:
Paragraph 11.4.24	The remaining non-SBL woodlands (Other Woodland; Broadleaved and Other Woodland; Mixed) comprised 294.1 ha (3.5% of the total ESA).	The remaining non-SBL woodlands (Other Woodland; Broadleaved and Other Woodland; Mixed) comprised 332.4 ha (3.9% of the total ESA).
Paragraph 11.4.25	Notable areas of heathland habitat were present in Section A (145.6 ha, 12.5% of the Section A ESA; associated with Ironside Hill and Finlarg Hill) and Section E (143.8 ha, 12.8% of the Section E ESA; associated with Craigneil, north of Slug Road).	Notable areas of heathland habitat were present in Section A (167.7 ha, 14.4% of the Section A ESA; associated with Ironside Hill and Finlarg Hill) and Section E (143.8 ha, 12.3% of the Section E ESA; associated with Craigneil, north of Slug Road), with some limited extents scattered in Section F.
Paragraph 11.4.27	<p>Wetland habitats were recorded occasionally scattered within lowland areas across all Sections of the ESA, and included Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures, and Lowland Fens. These habitats generally comprised relatively limited areas within a landscape otherwise dominated by farmland, and comprised 32.8 ha (0.4%) and 5.2 ha (<0.1%) of the total ESA respectively. These habitats were recorded at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Section B: near Nether Bow farm north of Padanaram (NO 43320 53131; within the LOD), and in Lochty Wood near the Weiris Burn (NO 53097 61836; outwith the LOD). – Section D: East of the Nursery Burn in two small pockets of woodland (NO 74872 78724 and NO 75054 78912; within and outwith the LOD respectively), and to the south and 	<p>Wetland habitats were recorded occasionally scattered within lowland areas across all Sections of the ESA, and included Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures, Lowland Fens, and Reedbeds. These habitats generally comprised relatively limited areas within a landscape otherwise dominated by farmland, and comprised 33.0 ha (0.4%), 5.2 ha (0.1%) and 0.5 ha (<0.1%) of the total ESA respectively. These habitats were recorded at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Section A: scattered within heath associated with Ironside Hill (NO 40634 40716; within and adjacent to the LOD). – Section B: near Nether Bow farm north of Padanaram (NO 43320 53131; within the LOD), and in Lochty

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
	<p>east of Droop Hill (NO 75427 81209, NO 75682 81271 and NO 75970 81538; within the LOD).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section E: Fetteresso Forest (NO 79400 87811; outwith the LOD), south of Slug Road (NO 79255 89262 and NO 79373 89136; outwith the LOD), along the existing track into Fetteresso Forest (NO 79013 89290; within the LOD) and west of Craigneil Hill (NO 78888 90461; within the LOD). - Section F: Loch of Park (NO 77395 98831; within the LOD), Quartains Moss (NJ 77303 02031 within the LOD), north of the Gormack Burn (NJ 77326 02340; within the LOD), Little Finnercy (NJ 76318 03660; within the LOD), near Westerton (NJ 76032 03386; outwith the LOD), Braigies Moss (NJ 75501 04649; within the LOD), Bogendinnie (NJ 74905 10887; within the LOD), adjacent to the Bogendinnie Burn (NJ 75066 10731 and NJ 75141 10745; outwith the LOD), Firley Moss (NJ 75799 12821; outwith the LOD), and east of Drum Hill (NJ 76463 12621; within the LOD). • Lowland Fens: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section B: West of Boggie Wood (NO 50008 61664; within the LOD). - Section C: A farm pond at Haughhead (NO 68390 72682; within the LOD). - Section D: Near the Bervie Water (NO 75163 81120; outwith the LOD) . - Section F: Loch of Park (NO 77260 98915; outwith the LOD), Braigies Moss (NJ 75386 04955 and NJ 75489 04730; within the LOD), and to the west of Kintore Substation (NJ 76489 14247; outwith the LOD). 	<p>Wood near the Weiris Burn (NO 53097 61836; outwith the LOD).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section D: east of the Nursery Burn in two small pockets of woodland (NO 74872 78724 and NO 75054 78912; within and outwith the LOD respectively), and to the south and east of Droop Hill (NO 75427 81209, NO 75682 81271 and NO 75970 81538; within the LOD). - Section E: Fetteresso Forest (NO 79400 87811; outwith the LOD), south of Slug Road (NO 79255 89262 and NO 79373 89136; outwith the LOD), along the existing track into Fetteresso Forest (NO 79013 89290; within the LOD) and west of Craigneil Hill (NO 78888 90461; within the LOD). - Section F: Loch of Park (NO 77395 98831; within the LOD), Quartains Moss (NJ 77303 02031 within the LOD), north of the Gormack Burn (NJ 77326 02340; within the LOD), Little Finnercy (NJ 76318 03660; within the LOD), near Westerton (NJ 76032 03386; outwith the LOD), Braigies Moss (NJ 75501 04649; within the LOD), Bogendinnie (NJ 74905 10887; within the LOD), adjacent to the Bogendinnie Burn (NJ 75066 10731 and NJ 75141 10745; outwith the LOD), Firley Moss (NJ 75799 12821; outwith the LOD), east of Drum Hill (NJ 76463 12621; within the LOD), Kintore Substation (NJ 76678 13996; within the LOD). • Lowland Fens: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section B: west of Boggie Wood (NO 50008 61664; within the LOD). - Section C: a farm pond at Haughhead (NO 68390 72682; within the LOD). - Section D: near the Bervie Water (NO 75163 81120; outwith the LOD) . - Section F: Loch of Park (NO 77260 98915; outwith the LOD), Braigies Moss (NJ 75386 04955 and NJ 75489 04730; within the LOD), and to the west of Kintore Substation (NJ 76489 14247; outwith the LOD). • Reedbeds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section D: south of Hill of Quithel (NO 77147 84230; adjacent to the LOD).

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Table 11.8: UK Habitat Classification and Proportions	<i>Data as per EIAR 2025 Table 11.8.</i>	<i>Data throughout table updated.</i>
Paragraph 11.4.33	Within the UK Hab habitats recorded, a total of 34 NVC communities were identified.	Within the UK Hab habitats recorded, a total of 35 NVC communities were identified.
Table 11.9: NVC Plant Communities and Corresponding UK Habitat Classification	<i>Data as per EIAR 2025 Table 11.8.</i>	<i>Data throughout table updated.</i>
Table 11.9	Not applicable	<i>Additional NVC Community included in Table 11.9: NVC Plant Communities and Corresponding UK Habitat Classification</i> <i>S26 Phragmites australis-Urtica dioica tall-herb fen, Reedbeds, SBL: Reedbeds, 0.5 Absolute (ha) and 0.01 Relative (%)</i>
Table 11.11: Non-Statutory Designated Sites	Angus: This LNCS is located entirely within Angus. An existing access track passes through the birch woodland. Given the habitats present within the LNCS, the ESA is considered to be of Local importance in relation to Auchleuchrie LNCS.	Angus: This LNCS is located entirely within Angus. An existing access track passes through woodland which is dominated by non-native beech, with occasional oak, Scots pine, and silver and downy birch. Rhododendron is extensive in the understorey. Given the designation of the LNCS, and despite the dominance of non-native beech and presence of invasive rhododendron, the ESA is considered to be of Local importance in relation to Auchleuchrie LNCS.
Table 11.11: Habitats of conservation concern, Annex I, European dry heaths (H4030)	Angus: Areas of NVC communities H9 and H12 were noted in Section A (120.4 ha; between Ironside Hill and Kincaldrum Hill). The quality of the habitat was affected by management of the land for livestock and grouse.	Angus: Areas of NVC communities H9, H10 and H12 were noted in Section A (159.5 ha; between Ironside Hill and Kincaldrum Hill). The quality of the habitat was affected by management of the land for livestock and grouse.
Table 11.11: Habitats of conservation concern, Annex I, Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (H91E0)	Aberdeenshire: This habitat type was recorded in Section C (in Aberdeenshire), Section D and Section F, comprising NVC communities W6 and W7 (totalling 15.5 ha).	Aberdeenshire: This habitat type was recorded in Section C (in Aberdeenshire), Section D and Section F, comprising NVC communities W6 and W7 (totalling 15.8 ha).
Table 11.11: Habitats of conservation concern, SBL, Arable Field Margins	Angus: Arable field margins comprise herbaceous vegetation managed for wildlife, forming strips up to 12 m wide around the edges of arable fields, on deep, fertile, well-drained soils in the enclosed agricultural lowlands. This habitat type (4.7 ha) was recorded in Section A (south of the Dean Water) and Section B (adjacent to the Kings Burn). It is likely to be present in other locations and Sections, and in different growing seasons, but may not be recorded due to its short cultivation rotation.	Angus: Arable field margins comprise herbaceous vegetation managed for wildlife, forming strips up to 12 m wide around the edges of arable fields, on deep, fertile, well-drained soils in the enclosed agricultural lowlands. This habitat type (4.3 ha) was recorded in Section A (south of the Dean Water) and Section B (adjacent to the Kings Burn). It is likely to be present in other locations and Sections, and in different growing seasons, but may not be recorded due to its short cultivation rotation.

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Table 11.11: Habitats of conservation concern, SBL, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	Angus: NVC community U4 was noted as a component of the vegetation within Woodside LNCS in Section B (3.6 ha). The acid grassland component of the LNCS is retained as no infrastructure is proposed within the grassland area.	Angus: NVC community U4 was noted as a component of the vegetation within Woodside LNCS in Section B (2.5 ha). The acid grassland component of the LNCS is retained as no infrastructure is proposed within the grassland area.
Table 11.11: Habitats of conservation concern, SBL, Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures	Angus: NVC community M23 was noted at two locations in Section B (0.9 ha), including in a low-lying area in a field north of Padanaram, and near the Weiris Burn in Lochty Wood. The example near Padanaram occurred in mosaic with W6 (Wet Woodland) and the S28 community (Lowland Fens). Aberdeenshire: The M23 community was recorded in Section D (east of the Nursery Burn, and at Droop Hill), Section E (in Fetteresso Forest, and north and south of Slug Road), and Section F (various locations, including Loch of Park, Quartains Moss, Gormack Burn, Little Finnercy, Braigies Moss and Firley Moss). NVC community M25 was also noted in Section E in association with M23. These communities totalled approximately 25.4 ha in Aberdeenshire.	Angus: NVC community M23 was noted in Section A and at two locations in Section B (1.0 ha), including near Ironside Hill, in a low-lying area in a field north of Padanaram, and near the Weiris Burn in Lochty Wood. The example near Padanaram occurred in mosaic with W6 (Wet Woodland) and the S28 community (Lowland Fens). Aberdeenshire: The M23 community was recorded in Section D (east of the Nursery Burn, and at Droop Hill), Section E (in Fetteresso Forest, and north and south of Slug Road), and Section F (various locations, including Loch of Park, Quartains Moss, Gormack Burn, Little Finnercy, Braigies Moss and Firley Moss). NVC community M25 was also noted in Section E in association with M23. These communities totalled approximately 27.8 ha in Aberdeenshire.
Table 11.11	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Additional Ecological Feature included in Table 11.11, under Habitats of conservation concern, SBL</i> Reedbeds; Local; Angus: This habitat type was not recorded in Angus. Aberdeenshire: NVC community S26 was recorded at a single location south of the Hill of Quithel (0.5 ha), comprising a damp area adjacent to an existing track. This habitat type is relatively uncommon in the lowland landscape. It largely occurs as isolated features within the wider mosaic of farmland, and can provide important habitat patches for wildlife. It provides diversity to the lowland landscape, and therefore the ESA is considered to be of Local importance for this habitat type.
Table 11.11: Habitats of conservation concern, SBL, Upland Birchwoods	Aberdeenshire: NVC community W11 (27.6 ha) was recorded in Section D (Cammackmuir Plantation), Section E (south of Slug Road, along the Burn of Sheeoch, and Kirkton Wood), and Section F (Loch of Park, Braigies Moss, Backstrip Wood, and Skene Moss).	Aberdeenshire: NVC community W11 (32.2 ha) was recorded in Section D (Cammackmuir Plantation), Section E (south of Slug Road, along the Burn of Sheeoch, and Kirkton Wood), and Section F (Loch of Park, Braigies Moss, Backstrip Wood, and Skene Moss).
Paragraph 11.7.4	– Auchleuchrie LNCS: upgrade of an existing track bound on either side by birch woodland of the LNCS;	– Auchleuchrie LNCS: upgrade of an existing track bound on either side by woodland dominated by non-native beech;

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Paragraph 11.7.21	Species Protected Plans (SPPs)	Species Protection Plans (SPPs)
Paragraph 11.7.22	Species Protected Plans (SPPs)	Species Protection Plans (SPPs)
Paragraph 11.7.23	Table 11.4: Monitoring	Table 11.4: Ecological Monitoring
Paragraph 11.8.4	Species Protected Plans (SPPs)	Species Protection Plans (SPPs)
Paragraph 11.8.12	An existing access track passes through the woodland in the east of the LNCS, although the track itself is not within the footprint of the LNCS which is split into separate blocks either side of the track. This track will be upgraded, and this may require removal of a narrow extent of woodland or limited number of trees alongside to facilitate movement of construction vehicles. Removal of trees will be limited wherever possible.	An existing access track passes through woodland in the east of the LNCS, although this woodland was noted to be dominated by non-native beech, and affected by the presence of invasive rhododendron. The track itself is not within the footprint of the LNCS which is split into separate blocks either side of the track. This track will be upgraded, and this may require removal of a narrow extent of beech woodland or limited number of trees alongside to facilitate movement of construction vehicles. Removal of trees will be limited wherever possible.
Paragraph 11.8.22	<p>Notable habitat losses occur where infrastructure is proposed at the following locations⁸³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Upland heathland at Ironside Hill and Finlarg Hill (9.97 ha, 6.85% of the Angus ESA resource; also Annex I). • Aberdeenshire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Upland birchwoods at Cammackmuir Plantation, and along the Burn of Sheeoch (0.03 ha, 0.10% of the Aberdeenshire ESA resource). 	<p>Notable habitat losses occur where infrastructure is proposed at the following locations⁸³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Upland heathland at Ironside Hill and Finlarg Hill (10.36 ha, 7.10% of the Angus ESA resource; also Annex I). • Aberdeenshire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Upland birchwoods at Cammackmuir Plantation, along the Burn of Sheeoch, and adjacent to Kintore Substation (0.80 ha, 2.59% of the Aberdeenshire ESA resource).
Table 11.18, Column title	% of Resource within Angus ESA (<i>final column title</i>)	% of Resource within Aberdeenshire ESA
Table 11.18: Habitat Losses by Local Planning Authority	<i>Data as per EIAR 2025 Table 11.18.</i>	<i>Data throughout table updated.</i>
Table 11.18	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Additional habitat added to Table 11.18: Wetland Reedbeds. Refer to Additional Information, Part 1, Chapter 11: Ecology</i>
Table 11.19: Extent, Habitat Loss	Habitat loss is limited to a small proportion of the habitats of conservation interest within the ESA, many of which are in localised areas. However of note is the following:	Habitat loss is limited to a small proportion of the habitats of conservation interest within the ESA, many of which are in localised areas. However of note is the following:

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
	<p>Angus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland heathland: 9.97 ha, 6.85% of the Angus ESA resource (also Annex I). • Lowland mixed deciduous woodland: 0.06 ha, 4.13% of the Angus ESA resource. • Upland birchwoods: 1.29 ha, 2.43 % of the Angus ESA resource. • Upland mixed ashwood: 0.48 ha, 34.5% of the Angus ESA resource (also Annex I). • Wet woodland: 0.16 ha, 1.24% of the Angus ESA resource. <p>Aberdeenshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland heathland: 6.06 ha, 4.22% of the Aberdeenshire ESA resource (also Annex I). • Purple moor grass and rush pasture: 0.88 ha, 2.77% of the Aberdeenshire ESA resource. • Upland birchwoods: 0.03 ha, 0.10% of the Aberdeenshire ESA resource. • Wet woodland: 0.18 ha, 0.80% of the Aberdeenshire ESA resource. 	<p>Angus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland heathland: 10.36 ha, 6.18% of the Angus ESA resource (also Annex I). • Lowland mixed deciduous woodland: 0.06 ha, 4.13% of the Angus ESA resource. • Upland birchwoods: 1.29 ha, 2.43 % of the Angus ESA resource. • Upland mixed ashwood: 0.48 ha, 34.5% of the Angus ESA resource (also Annex I). • Wet woodland: 0.16 ha, 1.24% of the Angus ESA resource. <p>Aberdeenshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland heathland: 6.06 ha, 4.22% of the Aberdeenshire ESA resource (also Annex I). • Purple moor grass and rush pasture: 0.88 ha, 2.76% of the Aberdeenshire ESA resource. • Upland birchwoods: 0.80 ha, 2.37% of the Aberdeenshire ESA resource. • Wet woodland: 0.18 ha, 0.78% of the Aberdeenshire ESA resource.
Paragraph 11.8.101	Species Protected Plans (SPPs)	Species Protection Plans (SPPs)

VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 13: HYDROLOGY, HYDROGEOLOGY AND SOILS

Table 5: Volume 2, Chapter 13: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils Erratum

Reference in 2025 EIA	2025 EIA Text	Updated Text
Paragraph 13.2.1	within 250 m of the Proposed Development	within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD
Paragraph 13.2.7	from the Proposed Development	from the Proposed Development LOD
Paragraph 13.3.15	Despite considerable efforts there remains some uncertainties on the exact location of several assumed PWS supplies along the alignment. For the purpose of the PWS assessment, in these cases the PWS locations have been assumed to be at the properties or nearby well/springs and ongoing discussions and site visits will be undertaken in advance of construction to confirm if these properties do have a PWS and, if so, to ascertain the source location and undertake suitable level of assessment to inform any required mitigation to monitor, protect and/or replace the supplies. Any assumed PWS within 250 m of the Proposed Development have been assessed in detail in Volume 5, Appendix 13.2: Private Water Supply and Groundwater Abstraction Assessment and the Applicant has committed to monitoring all PWS (known and assumed) within a 250 m buffer of the Proposed Development.	Despite considerable efforts there remains uncertainty on the exact location of one assumed PWS supply along the alignment. For the purpose of the PWS assessment, in this cases the PWS location has been assumed to be at the property and ongoing discussions and site visits will be undertaken in advance of construction to confirm if this property does have a PWS and, if so, to ascertain the source location and undertake suitable level of assessment to inform any required mitigation to monitor, protect and/or replace the supply. Any assumed PWS within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD have been assessed in detail in Volume 5, Appendix 13.2: Private Water Supply and Groundwater Abstraction Assessment and the Applicant has committed to monitoring all PWS (known and assumed) within a 250 m buffer of the Proposed Development LOD.
Paragraph 13.4.14	It is noted that some PWS source locations have had to be assumed using the best available information at the time of writing. These are listed as assumed PWS and ongoing investigations and discussions with landowners are being conducted by the Applicant to establish the location and type of PWS sources at these properties or if they are connected to a mains supply.	It is noted that one PWS source location has had to be assumed using the best available information at the time of writing. This is listed as assumed PWS and ongoing investigations and discussions with landowners are being conducted by the Applicant to establish the location and type of PWS source at this property or if they are connected to a mains supply.
Paragraph 13.4.29	Peat depth surveys and coring were undertaken where peat was shown to be likely based on a review of the Carbon and Peatland map, BGS superficial geology mapping and aerial imagery at proposed tower locations and along proposed permanent access tracks (in peat areas).	Peat depth surveys and coring were undertaken where peat was shown to be likely based on a review of the Carbon and Peatland map and aerial imagery at proposed tower locations and along proposed permanent access tracks (in peat areas).
Table 13.7 title	Table 13.1: Details of PWS and abstractions within 250 m of the proposed infrastructure	Table 13.2: Details of PWS and abstractions within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD
Table 13.7 content	<i>As per Chapter 13, Table 13.7.</i>	<i>Removed the following assumed PWS from the table, as these have now been confirmed as not PWS:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mains of Drumhendry</i> • <i>Whins Farm</i> • <i>Hairyholm</i>

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coldstream Farm • Coldstream Cottage • Parkhouse • Meikledams • Collonach Cottage • Wardes Farm and Cottage <p>Updated PWS data for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cairnton Properties • Cotbank • Park Estate • Templefold • Lauchintilly <p>Added the following PWS to the table due to extension of buffer from LOD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalulu House • Cuttiesoutar • Barnyards of Drumnaheath • Osborne Leylodge • Dewsford
Table 13.13: Section A PWS and abstractions	There are four PWS/abstractions within 250 m of the Proposed Development.	There are four PWS/abstractions within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD.
Table 13.13: Section B PWS and abstractions	There are two PWS (surface water fed) within 250 m of the Proposed Development.	There are three PWS within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD.
Table 13.13: Section C PWS and abstractions	There are three known and six assumed PWS/abstractions and a well within 250 m of the Proposed Development	There are two PWS/abstractions and a well within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD
Table 13.13: Section D PWS and abstractions	There are nine known and two assumed PWS/abstractions within 250 m of the Proposed Development.	There are 12 PWS/abstractions within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD.
Table 13.13: Section E PWS and abstractions	There are four known and one assumed PWS (two are supplied by watercourses) within 500 m of the Proposed Development.	There are four PWS (two are supplied by watercourses) within 500 m of the Proposed Development LOD.
Table 13.13: Section F	There are seven known and seven assumed PWS within 250 m of the Proposed Development.	There are 12 PWS within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD.

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
PWS and abstractions		
Paragraph 13.5.8	Given the proximity of the Proposed Development to the 42 PWS sources identified within 250 m, SSEN Transmission will commit to monitoring all the 42 water supplies before, during and after construction. The monitoring plan will be developed in consultation with SEPA and will follow SEPA (2024)) guidance on monitoring. Baseline monitoring at the 42 PWS sources will commence....	Given the proximity of the Proposed Development to the 38 PWS sources identified within 250 m of the LOD, SSEN Transmission will commit to monitoring all the 38 water supplies before, during and after construction. The monitoring plan will be developed in consultation with SEPA and will follow SEPA (2024) guidance on monitoring. Baseline monitoring at the 38 PWS sources will commence...
Table 13.15: Monitoring Measure	HG17 - Monitoring of all 42 PWS/ abstractions	HG17 - Monitoring of all 38 PWS/ abstractions
Paragraph 13.6.31	There are four PWS within 250 m of the Proposed Development in Section A.	There are four PWS within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD in Section A.
Paragraph 13.6.34	Nether Arniefoul/ Ironharrow Well (assumed PWS) – The PWS is a spring called Ironharrow Well and serves Nether Arniefoul. The property is also likely to have a Scottish Water mains connection. The assumed location of Nether Arniefoul PWS...	Nether Arniefoul/ Ironharrow Well – The PWS is a spring called Ironharrow Well and serves Nether Arniefoul. The property is also likely to have a Scottish Water mains connection. The location of Nether Arniefoul PWS...
Paragraph 13.6.55	There are two PWS/ abstractions within 250 m of the Proposed Development in Section B	There are three PWS/ abstractions within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD in Section B
Paragraph 13.6.55	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>New bullet added:</i> Kalulu House PWS – This is a groundwater spring abstraction, which is used for livestock and general farm use. The property also has a Scottish Water mains connection for domestic use. The effect on the abstraction is assessed to be Negligible (Not Significant)
Paragraph 13.6.77	There are nine PWS within 250 m of the Proposed Development in Section C.	There are three PWS within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD in Section C.
Paragraph 13.6.79-85	<i>As per Chapter 13, Sections 13.6.79-13.6-85.</i>	<i>Removed six paragraphs which contained summary text regarding assumed PWS, which have now been confirmed as having a mains supply and not PWS.</i>
Paragraph 13.6.106	... The PWS/ abstractions within 250 m of the Proposed Development in Section D are described below:	13.6.101 ... The PWS/ abstractions within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD in Section D are described below:
Paragraph 13.6.109	Cairnton Properties (assumed PWS) – The four properties at Cairnton are likely to be supplied by a mains connection however this cannot be confirmed at the time of writing, therefore it is assumed that a PWS supplies Cairnton Farm and the three other properties. An existing access track proposed for upgrade runs through Cairnton Farm. The	13.6.104 Cairnton Farm – The properties at Cairnton are supplied by a Scottish Water mains connection, however there is a SEPA licensed surface water abstraction from a 1.5 km section of the Luther Water, which also serves Cairnton Farm as a PWS for agricultural use. The effect on the PWS before additional mitigation is considered to be of Minor significance (Not Significant).

Reference in 2025 EIA	2025 EIA Text	Updated Text
	effect on the assumed PWS, if present, before additional mitigation is considered to be of Negligible to Minor significance (Not Significant).	
Paragraph 13.6.114	Cotbank – This PWS is a subsurface spring which is one of three sources which supplies the PWS, which serves nine houses, two farms and three steadings in the surrounding area. The spring is located at the top of the hill, ~10 m from the working area around Tower S15 and 62 m from tower itself. Owing to the proximity of the tower and associated access track to the PWS, there is the potential for excavations to affect groundwater supply at the spring and the significance of effect was considered to be Moderate (Significant) before additional mitigation.	13.6.109 Cotbank – This PWS is a subsurface spring and well which supplies the PWS, which serves nine houses, two farms and three steadings in the surrounding area. The spring is located at the top of the hill, ~10 m from the working area around Tower S15 and 62 m from tower itself. Owing to the proximity of the tower and associated access track to the PWS, there is the potential for excavations to affect groundwater supply at the spring and the significance of effect was considered to be Moderate (Significant) before additional mitigation. The well is downslope of the nearest proposed infrastructure; at its closest point the well abstraction is approximately 210 m northwest of the LOD. The significance of the effect on the well before additional mitigation is considered to be Minor (Not Significant).
<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>New paragraph added:</i> 13.6.112 Cuttiesoutar - This PWS is a groundwater well located adjacent to the property and is used as a domestic supply for the property. The PWS is located approximately 175 m southeast of the LOD around tower S6 at its nearest point and is on the other side of the Burn of Annamuick watercourse. The effect on the PWS was assessed to be Negligible (Not Significance).
Paragraph 13.6.137	... There are four known and one assumed PWS within 250 m of the Proposed Development in Section E.	13.6.133 ... There are four PWS within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD in Section E.
Paragraph 13.6.141	Meikledams (assumed PWS) – It is likely that this property is served by a PWS but this cannot be confirmed at the time of writing. The PWS is assumed to be at the property. The assumed PWS at Meikledams is ~245 m south of an existing track to be used during construction, close to Tower N67. The significance of the effect on the assumed PWS, if present, is considered to be Negligible (Not Significant).	<i>Removed 1 paragraph which contained summary text regarding assumed PWS</i>
Paragraph 13.6.171	... The PWS within 250 m of the Proposed Development in Section F are:	13.6.166 ... The PWS within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD in Section F are:
Paragraph 13.6.173	Park Estate - This PWS is comprised of both a well and a spring serving three properties for domestic use. The well is used as a back-up PWS for Lochwood Cottage. There is also water distribution pipework in this area. The spring at the Park Estate is located upslope of Tower N53....	13.6.168 Park Estate - This PWS is comprised of both a well and a spring/surface water collection system serving three properties for domestic use. The well is used as a back-up PWS for Lochwood Cottage. There is also water distribution pipework in this area. The

Reference in 2025 EIAI	2025 EIAI Text	Updated Text
		spring/surface water collection system at the Park Estate is located upslope of Tower N53...
Paragraph 13.6.175 Paragraph 13.6.180	<p>Collonach Cottage (assumed PWS) – The PWS is assumed to be at the property and is located 105 m west of a proposed new permanent track leading to Tower N52. The significance of effect on the assumed PWS, if present, without additional mitigation is assessed to be Minor (Not Significant).</p> <p>Wardes Farm and Cottages (assumed PWS) – It is likely that Wardes Farm and the surrounding cottages are served by a PWS however this not confirmed at the time of writing. For the purposes of this assessment, the PWS is assumed to be at the property. An existing access track to be used for construction passes through Wardes Farm and will connect to a new permanent access track to Towers N7 and N8. The significance of effect on the assumed PWS, if present, without additional mitigation is considered to be Moderate (Significant).</p>	<i>Removed 2 paragraphs which contained summary text regarding assumed PWS.</i>
Paragraph 13.6.176	<p>Templefold (assumed PWS) –The PWS is assumed to be at the property. The assumed PWS at Templefold is situated 230 m north of the working area around Tower N42 and 240 m from the new temporary track leading to the tower. The significance of effect on the assumed PWS, if present, without additional mitigation is assessed to be Minor (Not Significant).</p>	<p>13.6.170 Templefold –This PWS is a well at the property, which is used for general farm use and livestock. The property also has a Scottish Water mains connection for domestic use. The PWS at Templefold is situated 215 m north of the working area around Tower N42 and 210 m from the new temporary track leading to the tower. The significance of effect on the PWS without additional mitigation is assessed to be Minor (Not Significant).</p>
Paragraph 13.6.179	<p>Lauchintilly Cottage (assumed PWS) – It is likely that this property is served by a PWS (potentially the nearby Barnyards of Heath supply) but in the absence of certainty, the PWS is assumed to be at the property. The assumed PWS is located ~195 m west of the proposed existing access track to be used during construction of Towers N9-N12. The significance of effect at the assumed PWS is assessed to be of Negligible significance (Not Significant).</p>	<p>13.6.173 Lauchintilly – This PWS is a borehole which is generally utilised for general farm use and livestock but has the option for domestic use. The borehole is approximately 35 m deep and is located approximately 60 m west of an existing track proposed to be used during construction of towers N9-N12. The significance of effect at the PWS is assessed to be Negligible (Not Significant).</p>
<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<p><i>New paragraph added:</i></p> <p>13.6.174 Barnyards of Drumnaheath – This PWS is a PWS borehole and potentially a well abstraction, which are both at least 25 m deep, and supply the properties at Barnyards of Drumnaheath. Both abstraction sources are located on the north side of a small hill over 200 m north of the LOD. The significance of effect at the PWS is assessed to be Negligible (Not Significant).</p>

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>New paragraph added:</i> 13.6.175 Osborne Leylodge – This PWS is a groundwater well abstraction serving one property for domestic purposes. The well is located approximately 350 m northwest of the proposed location of tower N7 and around 150 m northwest of the LOD at its nearest point. The significance of effect at the PWS is assessed to be Negligible (Not Significant).
Paragraph 13.6.178	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>New paragraph added:</i> Dewsford – This PWS is a groundwater well serving two properties for domestic purposes. The well abstraction is located 236 m northwest of the nearest point of the LOD. The significance of effect at the PWS is assessed to be Negligible (Not Significant).
Table 13.22: HG32	HG32 – Ballindarg Burn PWS	HG32 – Ballindarg Burn and Kalulu House PWS
Table 13.22: HG40	HG40 - Mains of Drumhendry PWS (assumed); Whins Farm PWS (assumed); Hairyholm PWS (assumed); Coldstream Farm PWS (assumed); Coldstream Cottage PWS (assumed); Parkhouse PWS (assumed) - Further investigation to establish whether there is a PWS at the assumed localities. Monitoring before, during and after construction, if required. Provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers.	Mitigation no longer required. <i>[All other text removed]</i>
Table 13.22: HG44	HG44 - Black Burn PWS, Ducat Water PWS, Burnhead of Monboddo, Cotbank PWS, Jacksbank PWS	HG44 - Black Burn PWS, Ducat Water PWS, Cairnton Farm PWS, Burnhead of Monboddo, Cotbank PWS, Jacksbank PWS
Table 13.22: HG46	HG46 – Cairnton Properties PWS (assumed); Wattieston House PWS (assumed)	HG46 – Wattieston House PWS (assumed)
Table 13.22: HG47	HG47 - Cushnie Farm PWS, Blererno PWS - ...	HG47 - Cushnie Farm PWS, Blererno PWS, Cuttiesoutar PWS - ...
Table 13.22: HG52	HG52 – Meikledams PWS (assumed) - Further investigation to establish whether there is a PWS at the assumed locality. Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative, suitable, water supply if required, eg portable bowsers, new PWS or new mains connection	Mitigation measure no longer required. <i>[All other text removed]</i>
Table 13.22: HG62	HG62 – Collonach Cottage PWS (assumed); Templefold PWS (assumed); Wardes Farm and Cottage PWS (assumed) - Further investigation to establish whether there is a PWS at the assumed locality. Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative	Mitigation measure no longer required. <i>[All other text removed]</i>

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
	water supply if required, e.g. portable bowsers. Cognisance of the distribution network before, and during construction.	
Table 13.22: HG63	HG63 –Lauchintilly Cottage PWS (assumed) - Further investigation to establish whether there is a PWS at the assumed locality. Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, e.g. portable bowsers.	Mitigation measure no longer required. <i>[All other text removed]</i>
Table 13.22: HG65	HG65 - Stepsbrae Steading/ Backhill of Glack PWS, Leylodge Schoolhouse PWS	HG65 - Stepsbrae Steading/ Backhill of Glack PWS; Templefold PWS, Lauchintilly PWS; Baynards of Drumnaheath PWS; Osborne Leylodge PWS, Leylodge Schoolhouse PWS; Dewsford PWS
Table 13.23	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>New row added:</i> Kalulu House PWS summary of effects
Table 13.23: Mains of Drumhendry Whins Farm Hairyholm Coldstream Farm Coldstream Cottage Parkhouse	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Removed rows for the following assumed PWS:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mains of Drumhendry</i> • <i>Whins Farm</i> • <i>Hairyholm</i> • <i>Coldstream Farm</i> • <i>Coldstream Cottage</i> • <i>Parkhouse</i>
Table 13.23: Cairnton Farm	<i>Not applicable</i>	Updated row for Cairnton Farm
Table 13.23: Cotbank	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Updated row for Cotbank</i>
Table 13.23	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Additional row added:</i> Cuttiesoutar
Table 13.23: Meikledams	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Removed rows for the following assumed PWS:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Meikledams</i>
Table 13.23: Rows: Collonach Cottage Wardes Farm and Cottage	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Removed rows for the following assumed PWS</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Collonach Cottage</i> • <i>Wardes Farm and Cottage</i>
Table 13.23:	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Updated row for Templeford</i>

Reference in 2025 EIAI	2025 EIAI Text	Updated Text
Templeford		
Table 13.23: Lauchintilly	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Updated row for Lauchintilly</i>
Table 13.23	<i>Not applicable</i>	<p><i>Additional rows added:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barnyards of Drumnaheath • Osborne Leylodge • Dewsford
Paragraph 13.6.190	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Bullet point summary of residual effects added following Table 13.23: Summary of Assessment of Effects – Section A to F.</i>
Bullet 2	The residual effects on PWS and abstractions is Negligible for both Ballindarg Burn and Balmadity PWS.	The residual effects on PWS and abstractions are Negligible for the PWS in Section B
Bullet 3	The residual effects on PWS and abstractions is Negligible or Minor for the PWS in Section C	The residual effects on PWS and abstractions are Negligible for the PWS in Section C
Table 13.26: Effect on PWS quality and quantity	Not applicable	<p><i>Removed the following PWS from row two of the table, as these now confirmed to not have a PWS.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mains of Drumhendry • Whins Farm • Wardes Farm and Cottage

VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 17: SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION

Table 6: Volume 2, Chapter 17: Schedule of Mitigation

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Table 17.2: Additional Mitigation HG32	HG32 – Ballindarg Burn PWS	HG32 – Ballindarg Burn and Kalulu House PWS
Table 17.2: Additional Mitigation HG40	Text as per 2025 EIAR	Mitigation measure no longer required. <i>[All other text removed]</i>
Table 17.2: HG43, Type of Mitigation	<i>Not applicable</i>	Additional Mitigation
Table 17.2: Additional Mitigation HG44	HG44 - Black Burn PWS, Ducat Water PWS, Burnhead of Monboddo, Cotbank PWS, Jacksbank PWS	HG44 - Black Burn PWS, Ducat Water PWS, Cairnton Farm PWS, Burnhead of Monboddo, Cotbank PWS, Jacksbank PWS
Table 17.2: Additional Mitigation HG46	HG46 – Cairnton Properties PWS (assumed); Wattieston House PWS (assumed)	HG46 –Wattieston House PWS (assumed)
Table 17.2: Additional Mitigation HG47	HG47 - Cushnie Farm PWS, Blererno PWS	HG47 - Cushnie Farm PWS, Blererno PWS, Cuttiesoutar PWS
Table 17.2: Additional Mitigation HG52	Text as per 2025 EIAR	Mitigation measure no longer required. <i>[All other text removed]</i>
Table 17.2: Additional Mitigation HG62	Text as per 2025 EIAR	Mitigation measure no longer required. <i>[All other text removed]</i>
Table 17.2: Additional Mitigation HG63	Text as per 2025 EIAR	Mitigation measure no longer required. <i>[All other text removed]</i>
Table 17.2: Additional Mitigation HG65	HG65 - Stepsbrae Steading/ Backhill of Glack PWS, Leylodge Schoolhouse PWS	HG65 - Stepsbrae Steading/ Backhill of Glack PWS; Templefold PWS, Lauchintilly PWS; Baynards of Drumnaheath PWS; Osborne Leylodge PWS, Leylodge Schoolhouse PWS; Dewsford PWS

VOLUME 5, APPENDIX 10.6: INNER STUDY AREA PREDICTED EFFECTS

Table 7: Volume 5, Appendix 10.6: Inner Study Area Predicted Effects - Erratum

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Table 10.6.1: SM 2868, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during any groundbreaking for construction of Tower S134 and S135, and proposed access track between Towers S134 and S135.	CH10: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during any groundbreaking for construction of Tower S202.
Table 10.6.1: 354030, Applied Mitigation	CH6: Mark off during construction works.	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction works.
Table 10.6.1: HA003, Applied Mitigation	CH6: Mark off during construction works.	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction works.
Table 10.6.1: NO33NE0116, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Keep disturbance to a minimum.	CH12: Keep disturbance to surviving upstanding remains of former camp to a minimum.
Table 10.6.1: HA014, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Keep disturbance to a minimum.	CH12: Keep disturbance to field bank to a minimum.
Table 10.6.1: HA015, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Keep disturbance to a minimum.	CH12: Keep disturbance to field bank to a minimum.
Table 10.6.1: HA017, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Keep disturbance to a minimum.	CH12: Keep disturbance to rig and furrow remains to a minimum.
Table 10.6.1: HA019a-c, Applied Mitigation	CH6: Mark off and avoid during development works.	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction works.
Table 10.6.1: HA020a-d, Applied Mitigation	CH6: Mark off and avoid during development works.	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction works.
Table 10.6.1: HA024, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Keep disturbance to a minimum.	CH12: Keep disturbance to field bank to a minimum.
Table 10.6.1: HA026, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Keep disturbance to a minimum.	CH12: Keep disturbance to rig and furrow remains to a minimum.
Table 10.6.1: HA028, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Keep disturbance to a minimum.	CH12: Keep disturbance to field boundary to a minimum.
Table 10.6.1: SM 6314, Embedded Mitigation	CH1: The Scheduled Monument would be marked out with a suitable stand-off buffer to be agreed in advance with Historic Environment Scotland (HES).	CH1: The Scheduled Monument would be marked out with a suitable stand-off buffer to be agreed in advance with HES.
Table 10.6.1: SM 6314, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during any groundbreaking for construction of Tower S134 and S135, and proposed access track between Towers S134 and S135.	CH10: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during any groundbreaking for construction of Tower S134 and S135, and proposed access track between Towers S134 and S135.
Table 10.6.1: SM 6315, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during any groundbreaking for construction of Tower S134 and S135, and proposed access track between Towers S134 and S135.	CH10: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during any groundbreaking for construction of Tower S134 and S135, and proposed access track between Towers S134 and S135.

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Table 10.6.1: NO56SE0070, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during any groundbreaking works for construction of Tower S107 if it is moved east, and during any groundbreaking works relating to construction of new access track bellmouths.	CH10: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during any groundbreaking works for construction of Tower S107 if it is moved east, and during any groundbreaking works relating to construction of new access track bellmouths.
Table 10.6.1: NO56SE0010, Additional Mitigation	CH10: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during groundbreaking works if tower moved to southeast.	CH10: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during groundbreaking works if tower moved to southeast.
Table 10.6.1: NO56SE0002, Additional Mitigation	CH10: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during groundbreaking works if tower moved to southwest.	CH10: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during groundbreaking works if tower moved to southwest.
Table 10.6.1: HA052, Additional Mitigation	CH10: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during groundbreaking works if tower moved to south.	CH10: Archaeological watching brief to be carried out during groundbreaking works if tower moved to south.
Table 10.6.1: NO66NW0116, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Keep disturbance to a minimum.	CH12: Keep disturbance to earthwork to a minimum.
Table 10.6.1: HA080, Applied Mitigation	CH6: Mark of and avoid during construction works.	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction works.
Table 10.6.1: HA087, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Keep disturbance to millpond a minimum.	CH12: Keep disturbance to millpond to a minimum.
Table 10.6.1: HA088, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Keep disturbance to a minimum	CH12: Keep disturbance to field bank to a minimum
Table 10.6.1: HA091, Additional Mitigation	CH10: Keep disturbance to a minimum.	CH12: Keep disturbance to field boundary to a minimum.
Table 10.6.1: NO78SE0019, Applied Mitigation	CH6: Mark of and avoid during construction works.	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction works.
Table 10.6.1: NO78NE0011, Applied Mitigation	CH6: Mark out and avoid during construction works.	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction works.
Table 10.6.1: SM 6437, Embedded Mitigation	CH1: No upgrading works will be carried out on the existing track that would directly encroach upon the Scheduled Monument.	CH3: No upgrading works will be carried out on the existing track that would directly encroach upon the Scheduled Monument.
Table 10.6.1: NJ70SE0012, Applied Mitigation	CH6: adjacent to field wall, visual remains would be avoided.	CH6: adjacent to field wall, visual remains would be marked off and avoided during construction works.
Table 10.6.1: NJ70SE0011, Applied Mitigation	CH6: Mark of and avoid rig and furrow remains.	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction works.
Table 10.6.1: NJ70SE0052, Applied Mitigation	CH6: Mark of and avoid during construction works.	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction works.
Table 10.6.1: NJ70SE0056, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Keep disturbance to rig and furrow to a minimum.	CH12: Keep disturbance to rig and furrow remains to a minimum.

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Table 10.6.1: NJ70SE0010, Additional Mitigation	CH12: Keep disturbance to rig and furrow to a minimum.	CH12: Keep disturbance to rig and furrow remains to a minimum.
Table 10.6.1: 112796, Additional Mitigation	None required.	-
Table 10.6.1: NJ71SE0035, Applied Mitigation	CH6: Mark-off and avoid during construction works.	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction works.
Table 10.6.1: HA128, Applied Mitigation	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction.	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction works.
Table 10.6.1: HA129, Applied Mitigation	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction.	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction works.
Table 10.6.1: NJ71SE0023, Applied Mitigation	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction.	CH6: Mark off and avoid during construction works.

VOLUME 5, APENDIX 10.10: DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE OUTER STUDY AREA

Table 8: Volume 5, Appendix 10.10: Detailed Assessment of Designated Heritage Assets in the Outer Study Area Erratum

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Table 10.10.1, Asset No SM6074, Setting Summary	<i>Not applicable</i>	Figure 10.43e shows that in this view the stone circle would be seen beyond and at a higher elevation than the Proposed Development and backclothed by mature woodland. The proposed towers would be offset from the monument and would not affect the line of sight to the monument as one approaches the monument. The conductor cables would be visible crossing the view towards the stone circle, however these would be at a greater height than the monument and would not obstruct views to the monument.
Table 10.10.1, Asset No SM6074, Magnitude of Impact	<i>Not applicable</i>	The Proposed Development would introduce modern structures into this view looking towards the stone circle and the character of the landscape within which the stone circle stands would be discernibly altered, however, it would remain possible to appreciate, understand, and experience the stone circle's topographical position and its immediate farmland setting whilst approaching the monument.

VOLUME 5, APPENDIX 11.2: HABITAT AND VEGETATION SURVEY REPORT

Table 9: Volume 5, Appendix 11.2: Habitat and Vegetation Survey Report

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Paragraph 3.2.4	<p>1.1.1 A total of 39 UK Hab classifications and within these a total of 34 NVC communities have been recorded within the ESA as illustrated in Figure 11.3: Habitat Survey Results...</p> <p>1.1.2 The ESA covered approximately 8513 ha.</p>	<p>1.1.3 A total of 40 UK Hab classifications and within these a total of 35 NVC communities have been recorded within the ESA as illustrated in Figure 11.3: Habitat Survey Results...</p> <p>1.1.4 The ESA covered approximately 8603 ha.</p>
Table 11.2.2: Heathland and shrub – Mixed scrub, Relevant Sections	A, D, E, F	A, C, D, E, F
Table 11.2.2: Heathland and shrub – Upland heathland, Relevant Sections	A, D, E	A, E
Table 11.2.2: Wetland – Purple moor-grass and rush pastures, Relevant Sections	B, D, E, F	A, B, D, E, F
Table 11.2.2	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>New row added:</i> Wetland – Reedbeds; f2e; D
Table 11.2.2: Woodland and forest – Lowland mixed deciduous woodland, Relevant Sections	B, D, E, F	B, E, F
Table 11.2.2: Rivers and Lakes - Natural lake or pond, Relevant Sections	A, B, C, D, E, F	All Sections
Table 11.2.2: Urban – Sand pit quarry or open cast mine, Relevant Sections	A, C, E	C, E
Table 11.2.2: Urban – Suburban/mosaic of developed/natural surface, Relevant Sections	D (present in all Sections)	D, F (present in all Sections)
Table 11.2.2: Urban – Vegetated garden	C, D (present in all Sections)	C, D, F (present in all Sections)
Paragraph 3.2.6	Section A extends from Tealing to Nether Drumgley, passing through Ironside Hill, Upper Hayston and Jericho. A total of 22	Section A extends from Tealing to Nether Drumgley, passing through Ironside Hill, Upper Hayston and Jericho. A total of 23

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
	habitat types were recorded within this Section, and within these a total of seven NVC communities were recorded.	habitat types were recorded within this Section, and within these a total of eight NVC communities were recorded.
Paragraph 3.2.7	This Section was dominated by forms of cropland (44.0% of the ESA). Modified grassland made up 15.4% of the ESA within this Section. Notably, Upland Heathland made up 12.5% of the ESA, as the Proposed Development crosses the upland areas of Ironside Hill and Finlarg Hill. Woodland habitats made up only 3.0% of the ESA.	This Section was dominated by forms of cropland (45.1% of the ESA). Modified grassland made up 16.1% of the ESA within this Section. Notably, Upland Heathland made up 14.4% of the ESA, as the Proposed Development crosses the upland areas of Ironside Hill and Finlarg Hill. Woodland habitats made up only 3.0% of the ESA.
Paragraph 3.2.9	SBL habitats recorded within Section A are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable field margins (4.3 ha, 0.4% of the ESA); • Upland heathland (145.6 ha, 12.5% of the ESA); and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland birchwoods (5.8 ha, 0.5% of the ESA). 	SBL habitats recorded within Section A are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable field margins (4.3 ha, 0.4% of the ESA); • Upland heathland (167.7 ha, 14.4% of the ESA); • Wetland – Purple moor-grass and rush pastures (0.1ha, <0.1% of the ESA); and • Upland birchwoods (5.8 ha, 0.5% of the ESA).
Table 11.2.3	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Additional row added:</i> Wetland – Purple moor-grass and rush pastures
Paragraph 3.2.11	This Section was dominated by forms of cropland (70.0% of the ESA) and modified grassland (13.4% of the ESA). Woodland habitats made up 8.7% of the ESA, the majority of which (5.1% were non-SBL woodland habitat types).	This Section was dominated by forms of cropland (70.1% of the ESA) and modified grassland (13.5% of the ESA). Woodland habitats made up 9.6% of the ESA, the majority of which (6.0% were non-SBL woodland habitat types).
Paragraph 3.2.12	Several habitats were recorded in Section B which were not present in Section A, including: Upland mixed ashwoods, Wet woodland, Felled woodland, Lowland fens, Purple moor-grass and rush pastures, and Hawthorn scrub.	Several habitats were recorded in Section B which were not present in Section A, including: Upland mixed ashwoods, Wet woodland, Felled woodland, Lowland fens, and Hawthorn scrub.
Paragraph 3.2.14	SBL habitats recorded within Section B are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland mixed ashwoods (0.2 ha, <0.1% of the ESA); and 	SBL habitats recorded within Section B are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upland mixed ashwoods (0.3 ha, <0.1% of the ESA); and
Table 11.2.4: Wetland – Purple moor-grass and rush pastures, Habitat Description	Purple moor-grass and rush pasture habitats are typically found on mineral or shallow peaty soils within enclosed agricultural lowlands. Peaty soils in these habitats are less than 50 cm in depth and are influenced by groundwater flow, distinguishing them from blanket bogs and	See Section A for habitat description.

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
	<p>lowland raised bogs, which develop under different hydrological and soil conditions¹.</p> <p>The vegetation found within the ESA was characterized by species such as sharp-flowered rush (<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>), soft rush, oval sedge (<i>Carex leporina</i>), meadow vetchling (<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>), with occasional occurrences of angelica (<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>), purple orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza</i> spp.), and marsh valerian (<i>Valeriana dioica</i>).</p> <p>The NVC community M23 was recorded for all habitats within this category, which comes from woodland and scrub that are kept in check by factors such as grazing Error! Bookmark not defined.</p> <p>Purple moor-grass and rush pastures were also recorded in Sections D, E and F.</p>	
Table 11.2.4: Woodland and forest - Other woodland; broadleaved, Key Areas	This was a common habitat in this Section, notable examples were recorded east of Forestmuir Wood (LEPO; NO 44359 55049) and Duns Wood (LEPO; NO 52893 61951).	This was a common habitat in this Section, notable examples were recorded east of Forestmuir Wood (LEPO; NO 44359 55049), Duns Wood (LEPO; NO 52893 61951) and Auchleuchrie LNCS (NO 44415 57698).
Paragraph 3.2.15	Section C extends from Hoodston to Newton, passing through Northgate and Lady Jane's Plantation and ending in Haughhead. A total of 21 UK Hab communities were recorded within this Section, and within these a total of five NVC communities were recorded.	Section C extends from Hoodston to Newton, passing through Northgate and Lady Jane's Plantation and ending in Haughhead. A total of 22 UK Hab communities were recorded within this Section, and within these a total of five NVC communities were recorded.
Paragraph 3.2.16	The most common habitat in this Section was cropland, comprising 76.3% of the ESA, with more limited extents of Modified grassland recorded (2.4% of the ESA). Woodland habitats made up 12.1% of the ESA, the majority of which (11.4% were non-SBL woodland habitat types).	The most common habitat in this Section was cropland, comprising 76.6% of the ESA, with more limited extents of Modified grassland recorded (2.4% of the ESA). Woodland habitats made up 12.1% of the ESA, the majority of which (11.4% were non-SBL woodland habitat types).
Table 11.2.5	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Additional row added:</i> Heathland and shrub - Mixed scrub
Paragraph 3.2.20	Section D extends from Haughhead to Auchenzeoch, passing through Mid Blairs and Tannachie and stopping at Hurlie. A total of 25 UK Hab communities were recorded within this Section, and within these a total of 12 NVC communities were recorded.	Section D extends from Haughhead to Auchenzeoch, passing through Mid Blairs and Tannachie and stopping at Hurlie. A total of 26 UK Hab communities were recorded within this Section, and within these a total of 13 NVC communities were recorded.

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Paragraph 3.2.21	Cropland and modified grassland make up 76.5% of the ESA in this Section. Woodland habitats made up 11.8% of the ESA, the majority of which (11.2% were non-SBL woodland habitat types).	Cropland and modified grassland make up 75.8% of the ESA in this Section. Woodland habitats made up 11.8% of the ESA, the majority of which (11.2% were non-SBL woodland habitat types).
Paragraph 3.2.24	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Bullet added:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reedbeds (0.5 ha, <0.1% of the ESA);
Table 11.2.6	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Additional row added:</i> Wetland - Reedbeds
Paragraph 3.2.26	Unlike Sections A to D, croplands were not as dominant, comprising 7.3% of the ESA. Instead, the ESA extends from Fetteresso Forest over Craigneil north of Slug Road, and through Durris Forest down onto the farmland south of the River Dee. Woodland habitats therefore dominate the ESA (57.3%), with areas of heathland recorded as Upland heathland and Lowland heathland depending on whether the area is enclosed (12.8% of the ESA).	Unlike Sections A to D, croplands were not as dominant, comprising 7.0% of the ESA. Instead, the ESA extends from Fetteresso Forest over Craigneil north of Slug Road, and through Durris Forest down onto the farmland south of the River Dee. Woodland habitats therefore dominate the ESA (55.4%), with areas of heathland recorded as Upland heathland and Lowland heathland depending on whether the area is enclosed (12.3% of the ESA).
Paragraph 3.2.29	SBL habitats recorded within Section E are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upland heathland (143.4 ha, 12.8% of the ESA); Wet woodland (2.5 ha, 0.2% of the ESA). 	SBL habitats recorded within Section E are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upland heathland (143.4 ha, 12.3% of the ESA); Wet woodland (3.1 ha, 0.3% of the ESA).
Paragraph 3.2.31	Cropland and modified grassland accounted for 66.8% of the habitats recorded within the ESA. Woodland habitats comprised 13.7% of the ESA, the majority of which were non-SBL woodland habitat types (12.0%).	Cropland and modified grassland accounted for 67.9% of the habitats recorded within the ESA. Woodland habitats comprised 15.7% of the ESA, the majority of which were non-SBL woodland habitat types (13.7%).
Paragraph 3.2.33	SBL habitats recorded within Section F are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowland heathland (0.4 ha, <0.1% of the ESA); Purple moor-grass and rush pastures (22.4 ha, 1.2% of the ESA); Upland birchwoods (16.5 ha, 0.9% of the ESA); and	SBL habitats recorded within Section F are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowland heathland (7.8 ha, 0.4% of the ESA); Purple moor-grass and rush pastures (22.5 ha, 1.2% of the ESA); Upland birchwoods (21.9 ha, 1.1% of the ESA); and
Table 11.2.11: Summary of Area-Based Habitats Recorded in each Section within the ESA	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Data throughout table update.</i>
Table 11.2.11	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Additional row added:</i>

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
		Wetland - Reedbeds
Paragraph 4.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirteen SBL habitats⁶: – Eleven area-based habitats (see table below) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifteen SBL habitats⁶: – Thirteen area-based habitats (see table below)
Table 11.2.13: Habitats of Conservation Concern Identified across the ESA	<i>Data within Table 11.2.13.</i>	<i>Data throughout table updated.</i>
Table 11.2.13	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Additional row added:</i> Wetland - Reedbeds
Paragraph 4.2.5	<p>1.1.5 The most common Annex 1 habitat type within the ESA was H4030 European dry heaths comprising approximately 194.2 ha (2.3% of the ESA). H91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> was the second most common Annex 1 habitat type (68.3 ha, 0.8% of the ESA), followed by H4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> (66.6 ha, 0.8% of the ESA) and H9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines (0.74 ha, <0.1% of the ESA). H7130 Blanket bog was the least common, comprising 0.5 ha (<0.1% of the ESA).</p>	<p>1.1.6 The most common Annex 1 habitat type within the ESA was H4030 European dry heaths comprising approximately 240.7 ha (2.8% of the ESA). H91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> was the second most common Annex 1 habitat type (69.2 ha, 0.8% of the ESA), followed by H4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> (66.6 ha, 0.8% of the ESA) and H9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines (0.74 ha, <0.1% of the ESA). H7130 Blanket bog was the least common, comprising 0.5 ha (<0.1% of the ESA).</p>

VOLUME 5, APPENDIX 13.1: WATERCOURSE CROSSING AND BUFFER ASSESSMENT

Table 10: Volume 5, Appendix 13.1: Watercourse Crossing and Buffer Assessment

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<p><i>New paragraph added:</i></p> <p>1.1.5 Supplementary site visits were undertaken in November 2025 to secure further detail and photography, and these are included in this appendix.</p> <p><i>Note – subsequent paragraph numbers have been incremented accordingly.</i></p>
Annex 13.1.1 Details of Watercourse Crossings		
ID – 39 (Proposed track crossing - temporary) Unnamed Drain [column 2, row 3]	ESRI aerial imagery of the drainage ditch at proposed crossing point	Photo – Drainage channel further upstream
ID – 39 (Proposed track crossing - temporary) Unnamed Drain [column 1, row 4]	<i>Image</i>	<i>Image replaced</i>
ID – 39 (Proposed track crossing - temporary) Unnamed Drain [column 2, row 4]	<i>Image</i>	<i>Image replaced</i>
ID – 40 (Proposed track crossing - temporary) Drainage tributary to Sauchie Burn [row 1]	Watercourse Description: Large field drain tributary to the Sauchie Burn flows to the southeast in a straightened drainage channel.	Watercourse Description: Large field drain tributary to the Sauchie Burn flows to the southeast in a straightened drainage channel. The channel has since been covered over and culverted within the field.
ID – 40 (Proposed track crossing - temporary) Drainage tributary to Sauchie Burn [column 1, row 3]	Photo – Drainage channel looking upstream	Photo – drainage channel has been culverted within field along line of trees any shown in photo

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
ID – 40 (Proposed track crossing - temporary) Drainage tributary to Sauchie Burn [column 1, row 4]	<i>Image</i>	<i>Image replaced</i>
ID – 40 (Proposed track crossing - temporary) Drainage tributary to Sauchie Burn [column 2, row 3]	Photo – Drainage channel looking downstream	<i>Text deleted</i>
ID – 40 (Proposed track crossing - temporary) Drainage tributary to Sauchie Burn [column 2, row 4]	<i>Image</i>	<i>Image deleted</i>
ID – 43 (Proposed track crossing - permanent) Large Drainage ditch tributary to Luther Water [column 1, row 3]	ESRI aerial imagery shows proposed crossing location of drainage ditch	Photo- shows location of proposed crossing, looking downstream, southeast
ID – 43 (Proposed track crossing - permanent) Large Drainage ditch tributary to Luther Water [column 1, row 4]	<i>Image</i>	<i>Image replaced</i>
ID – 54 (Proposed track crossing - temporary) Unnamed Drain [column 1, row 3]	Photo – View of watercourse from further upstream looking to the east at field drain outlet	Photo – View of watercourse crossing looking upstream
ID – 54 (Proposed track crossing - temporary) Unnamed Drain [column 1, row 4]	<i>Image</i>	<i>Image replaced</i>

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
ID – 54 (Proposed track crossing – temporary) Unnamed Drain [column 2, row 9]	<i>Not applicable</i>	Informal, not a functional existing crossing
ID – 55 (Existing track crossing) Unnamed Drain [column 1, row 3]	ESRI aerial imagery of drain	View of drain looking upstream, culvert outlet flow visible at bottom of photo
ID – 55 (Existing track crossing) Unnamed Drain [column 2, row 3]	<i>Not applicable</i>	Drainage ditch tributary confluence and existing crossing visible, viewed looking north, downstream
ID – 55 (Existing track crossing) Unnamed Drain [column 1, row 4]	<i>Image</i>	<i>Image replaced</i>
ID – 55 (Existing track crossing) Unnamed Drain [column 2, row 4]	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Image added</i>
ID – 66 (Existing track crossing) East Dumer Burn [column 1, row 4]	<i>Image</i>	<i>Image replaced</i>
ID – 77 (Proposed track crossing – temporary) Unnamed Drain [column 2, row 3]	<i>Not applicable</i>	Heavily vegetated channel at crossing point <i>Image added</i>
ID – 78a and 78b (Proposed track crossing – temporary – 78a) (Proposed track crossing – permanent – 78b) Mony Burn [row 1]	<u>Description:</u> The upstream extent of Mony Burn drains adjacent farmland and flows to the east in a straightened drainage channel. A 250 mm pipe culvert passes under the road to the south and flows into the drain just west (upstream) of the proposed temporary crossing (ID – 78a). The same drain will be crossed again (ID – 78b), approximately 60 m further east (downstream) for a permanent track crossing. There are a number of culverts, field access tracks and farm entrance tracks which already cross the burn close to the proposed new crossing locations.	<u>Description:</u> The upstream extent of Mony Burn drains adjacent farmland and flows to the east in a straightened drainage channel. There is a proposed temporary crossing (ID – 78a) of the drainage channel. The same channel will be crossed again (ID – 78b), approximately 60 m further east (downstream) for a permanent track crossing. There are a number of culverts, field access tracks and farm entrance tracks which already cross the burn close to the proposed new crossing locations.

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
<p>ID – 78a and 78b (Proposed track crossing – temporary – 78a) (Proposed track crossing – permanent – 78b) Mony Burn [column 2, row 9]</p>	<p>Pipe culvert or single span crossing (temporary) - ID78a The temporary crossing will be sized to the 1 in 30 flow or to maintain the existing capacity of the channel and will be no smaller than the crossing of the access track into Newhall Farm downstream. The catchment of the drain upstream of the proposed crossing location is small (0.5 km²). Under high flow conditions it is likely that the upstream culvert (250 mm diameter) will constrain flows in the burn reaching the proposed crossing location. A new temporary crossing that maintains the existing burn capacity and is no smaller than the exiting culverts and crossings would not increase flood risk to other receptors (ie the public road to the south). There is considered to be no increased flood risk to others. Pipe culvert or single span crossing (permanent) - ID78b The permanent crossing will be designed to accommodate the 0.5% annual exceedance probability (1 in 200 year) flow (with an appropriate allowance for climate change) if practicable and will not increase flood risk to other receptors.</p>	<p>Pipe culvert or single span crossing (temporary) - ID78a The temporary crossing will be sized to maintain the existing capacity of the channel and will be no smaller than the existing crossing (stone rectangular culvert (0.7m x 0.75m) downstream. The catchment of the drain upstream of the proposed crossing location is small (0.66 km²). A new temporary crossing that maintains the existing burn capacity and is no smaller than the exiting culverts and crossings would not increase flood risk to other receptors (ie the public road to the south). There is considered to be no increased flood risk to others. Pipe culvert or single span crossing (permanent) - ID78b The permanent crossing will be designed to accommodate the 0.5% annual exceedance probability (1 in 200 year) flow (with an appropriate allowance for climate change) if practicable. However, designing to this extreme event may be excessive as some of the flood flow would already be within the floodplain to the north and on the road to the south. Sizing to maintain the existing capacity of the channel and to be no smaller than the existing crossing would be more suitable at this location. There is not anticipated to be an increase in flood risk to others assuming that the proposed crossings (ID78a and 78b) are designed to maintain the existing capacity of the channel and to be no smaller than the existing crossings. The overtopping levels of the proposed crossings will be kept below levels on the local road to the south.</p>
<p>ID – 78a and 78b (Proposed track crossing – temporary – 78a) (Proposed track crossing – permanent – 78b) Mony Burn [column 2, row 11]</p>	<p>0.5 km²</p>	<p>0.66 km²</p>
<p>Annex 13.1.2: Details of Buffer Encroachments</p>		
<p>ID – D Unnamed tributary of Fithie Burn/ Tealing Burn [row 1]</p>	<p><u>Description:</u> The unnamed tributary has been heavily modified in this locality and straightened. The existing access track (shown as a brown track in the image below) runs adjacent to watercourse and is within the 10 m recommended riparian buffer (shown in light blue).</p>	<p><u>Description:</u> The unnamed tributary has been heavily modified in this locality and straightened. The existing access track (shown as a green track in the image below) runs adjacent to watercourse and is within the 10 m recommended riparian buffer (shown in light blue).</p>

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
ID – D Unnamed tributary of Fithie Burn/ Tealing Burn [column 1, row 3]	ESRI Aerial Imagery shows existing track (highlighted in brown) which runs parallel to the watercourse and is within the recommended buffer. Image	Photo shows existing track (highlighted in green) which runs parallel to the watercourse and is within the recommended buffer. Viewed looking west <i>Image replaced</i>
ID – D Unnamed tributary of Fithie Burn/ Tealing Burn [column 2, row 3]	<i>Not applicable</i>	Photo shows existing track (highlighted in green) which runs parallel to the watercourse and is within the recommended buffer. Viewed looking east <i>Image added</i>
ID – N Unnamed Drain [column 1, row 3]	Photo – Shows existing track (green line) running adjacent to drain on its north side, drain not marked in recommended riparian corridor shapefile Image	Photo – Shows existing drain running adjacent to drain on its northeast side, drain not marked in recommended riparian corridor shapefile <i>Image replaced</i>
ID – N Unnamed Drain [column 2, row 3]	<i>Not applicable</i>	Photo – Shows existing drain running adjacent to drain on its northeast side, looking southeast, drain not marked in recommended riparian corridor shapefile <i>Image added</i>
ID – X Unnamed drain tributary to Sauchie Burn [row 2]	Watercourse Description: Drain flows southeast towards the Sauchie Burn. Tower S68 indicative working area encroaches within the 10 m buffer of the drain. The drain is shown on Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 mapping, but is not included in SEPA's riparian buffer shapefile.	Watercourse Description: Drain flows southeast towards the Sauchie Burn. Tower S68 indicative working area encroaches within the 10 m buffer of the drain. The drain is shown on Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 mapping, but is not included in SEPA's riparian buffer shapefile. Drain has since been culverted and covered.
ID – X Unnamed drain tributary to Sauchie Burn [column 1, row 3]	Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 mapping with the ditch upstream close to proposed tower S68. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright 2025. All rights reserved. Licence number AC0000813836.	Photo- Previous mapping and satellite imagery indicates open drain present here, but this has since been culverted as shown in photo below detailing culvert outlet
ID – X Unnamed drain tributary to Sauchie Burn [column 1, row 3]	<i>Not applicable</i>	Photo- line of drain has now been covered as can be seen along treeline
ID – X Unnamed drain tributary to Sauchie Burn [column 1, row 4]	<i>Image</i>	<i>Image replaced</i>

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
ID – X Unnamed drain tributary to Sauchie Burn [column 2, row 4]	<i>Not applicable</i>	Photo- line of drain has now been covered as can be seen along treeline
ID – X Unnamed drain tributary to Sauchie Burn [column 2, row 4]	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Image added</i>
ID – Y Unnamed Drain [column 2, row 3]	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Image added</i>
ID – AE Unnamed [row 1]	<u>Description:</u> Unnamed watercourse/drain flows to the east to the Bervie Water.	<u>Description:</u> Unnamed watercourse/drain flows to the east to the Bervie Water. The watercourse is wide and well defined, with significant vegetation density just upstream of buffer encroachment.
ID – AE Unnamed [column 1, row 3]	ESRI aerial imagery of drainage channel Image	Photo- shows watercourse/drain flowing east, viewed looking east just upstream of buffer encroachment <i>Image replaced</i>
ID – AE Unnamed [column 2, row 4]	0.5 m	0.9 m

VOLUME 5, APPENDIX 13.2: PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY AND GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS ASSESSMENT

Table 11: Volume 5, Appendix 13.2: Private Water Supply Assessment

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	<i>Not applicable</i>	LOD – Limit of Deviation
1.1.5.	<i>Not applicable</i>	<p><i>Additional text added:</i></p> <p>1.1.5 SEPA provided a consultation response to the Section 37 Application (SEPA Letter, PCS-20006787, 20 October 2025), which requested that the PWS assessment be updated to include all PWS sources/groundwater abstractions lying within a 250 m buffer of the Limit of Deviation (LOD), as it is possible that excavations for the Proposed Development may occur up to the LOD boundary. This appendix has been updated in January 2026 to include all PWS sources/groundwater abstractions within a 250 m buffer from the LOD (as requested by SEPA). It also includes data collected during site visits carried out post submission, in November 2025, which were undertaken to obtain further information pertaining to previously assumed PWS. This additional data on PWS was collected to inform the design/ construction phase of the Proposed Development and is included herein for completeness.</p> <p><i>Note - subsequent paragraph numbers have been incremented accordingly.</i></p>
Paragraph 1.1.9	This appendix is supported by Volume 3, Figures 13.3.1 – 13.3.15: Groundwater Abstractions, Water Supplies and GWDTE in the EIAR.	This appendix is supported by Volume 3, Figures 13.3.1 – 13.3.15: Groundwater Abstractions, Water Supplies and GWDTE in the EIAR. The figures have been updated in January 2026 to include the 250 m buffer from the LOD and to include the findings of the November 2025 PWS surveys.
Paragraph 2.1.3	SEPA was consulted in September 2023 and again in October 2024. SEPA provided a list of licensed groundwater abstractions within the search area.	SEPA was consulted in September 2023, October 2024 and November 2025. SEPA provided a list of licensed groundwater abstractions within the search area.
Paragraph 2.1.5	Several questionnaires that were either not returned or were returned unanswered due to incomplete address information or other inabilities to be delivered were reissued in early September 2024. SSEN Transmission, hereby referred to “The Applicant” also collected PWS information at public consultation events in September and October 2024, providing residents with questionnaires if they had not received them in the post.	Several questionnaires that were either not returned or were returned unanswered due to incomplete address information or other inabilities to be delivered were reissued in early September 2024. Four additional questionnaires were issued in June 2025 to cover a slightly wider area to account for layout changes. SSEN Transmission, hereby referred to “The Applicant” also collected PWS information at public consultation events in September and October 2024, providing residents with questionnaires if they had not received them in the post.

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Paragraph 2.1.6	A door-knocking exercise to visit properties where information was still lacking was carried out in November 2024 to collect and verify the data.	A door-knocking exercise to visit properties where information was still lacking was carried out in November 2024 and November 2025 to collect and verify the data.
Paragraph 2.1.8	A total of 104 PWS sources were identified from the questionnaire responses, Council data, consultation events and property visits. ... Of the 104 total confirmed PWS sources identified, only 42 PWS sources (13 of which are assumed) are within 250m of any proposed infrastructure.	A total of 97 PWS sources were identified from the questionnaire responses, Council data, consultation events and property visits.... Of the 97 total confirmed PWS sources identified, 38 PWS (including 43 individual PWS abstraction sources, as some PWS have more than one abstraction source) are within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD. Of the 38 PWS, only one is assumed at Wattieston House (due to a lack of engagement from residents and nearby questionnaire/Scottish Water data to confirm a Mains connection).
Paragraph 2.1.10	Ongoing investigations and discussions with landowners are being conducted by the Applicant to establish the potential PWS sources at assumed PWS properties. This may confirm abstraction source locations, reveal separate supply abstraction sources, or eliminate assumed PWS sources from consideration in future.	Ongoing investigations and discussions with landowners are being conducted by the Applicant to establish the potential PWS source at the assumed PWS property at Wattieston House. This may confirm abstraction source location, reveal separate supply abstraction sources, or eliminate the assumed PWS source from consideration in future.
Paragraph 3.1.1	There are 42 PWS/ groundwater abstractions located within 250 m of the Proposed Development infrastructure, 29 of these are confirmed and 13 of these are assumed (due to a lack of questionnaire response from residents and/or the inability to reach the residents during site surveys at properties where there is insufficient Scottish Water data or nearby questionnaire data to confirm a Mains connection). One surface water abstraction PWS, which is located ~500 m downstream of the Proposed Development, was included in the assessment as it draws water from a watercourse downstream of the infrastructure. Each PWS source/ abstraction and the potential effects from the Proposed Development are described below. Nine confirmed PWS sources are located within 100 m of proposed infrastructure.	There are 38 total PWS, served by 43 PWS abstraction sources located within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD. One surface water abstraction PWS, which is located ~500 m downstream of the Proposed Development, was included in the assessment as it draws water from a watercourse downstream of the infrastructure. Each PWS source/ abstraction and the potential effects from the Proposed Development are described below. Ten confirmed PWS sources are located within 100 m of proposed infrastructure.
Paragraph 3.1.2	Plates 13.2.1 to 13.2.42 in this report show the surface water indicative flow paths, topography and a 250 m buffer from proposed infrastructure for each PWS.	Plates 13.2.1 to 13.2.38 in this report show the surface water indicative flow paths, topography and a 250 m buffer from the LOD for each PWS.
Paragraph 3.1.4	For PWS and abstractions that are sourced from groundwater (wells and/or springs) this assumes that groundwater flows paths are similar to surface water flows paths (a reasonable inference in the absence of groundwater levels and groundwater flow data).	For PWS and abstractions that are sourced from groundwater (wells, boreholes and/or springs) this assumes that groundwater flows paths are similar to surface water flows paths (a reasonable inference in the absence of groundwater levels and groundwater flow data).

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Paragraph 3.1.7	The following section describes the detailed assessments of all PWS sources within 250 m of the Proposed Development (Table 13.2.1: PWS sources and abstractions within 250 m of the Proposed Development) and is structured from Section A in the south to Section F in the north. This includes the 13 assumed PWS sources.	The following section describes the detailed assessments of all PWS sources within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD (Table 13.2.1: PWS sources and abstractions within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD) and is structured from Section A in the south to Section F in the north. This includes the one assumed PWS source.
Paragraph 3.1.8	Given the proximity of the Proposed Development to the 42 PWS sources identified, SSEN Transmission will commit to monitoring all the 42 water supplies before, during and after construction.	Given the proximity of the Proposed Development to the 38 PWS identified, SSEN Transmission will commit to monitoring all 38 PWS before, during and after construction.
Table 13.2.1, Table Title	Table 13.2.1: PWS sources and abstractions within 250 m of the Proposed Development	Table 13.2.1: PWS sources and abstractions within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD ⁹ <i>Footnote added:</i> ⁹ The updated table includes PWS sources which are within 250 m buffer of Proposed Development Limit of Deviation (LOD), following a request from SEPA in October 2025 (SEPA Letter, PCS-20006787, 20 October 2025) to include all PWS sources within 250 m of the LOD. The updated table also includes the findings of data collected during PWS site visits in November 2025 (which was undertaken post EIAR submission to find out further details on assumed PWS). It is noted that several of the assumed PWS in the original Appendix submitted with the EIAR were either confirmed as PWS (with source locations now provided) or confirmed to be supplied by Scottish Water mains and removed from this table and subsequent assessment.
Table 13.2.1, Row 1 (header row)	Distance from infrastructure	Distance from infrastructure/LOD
Table 13.2.1, 1 Balkemback Farm, Distance from infrastructure/LOD	The property is ~375m east of tower S205 and 100m north of proposed access to this tower. The spring supply is located ~25 m east of existing track to tower S199	The property is ~375m east of tower S205 and 100 m north of proposed access to this tower. The spring supply is located ~25 m east of existing track to tower S199
Table 13.2.1	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Additional row added:</i> 6 Kalulu House <i>Note - subsequent row numbers (IDs) have been incremented accordingly.</i>
Table 13.2.1, 8 Mains of Drumhendry	8 Mains of Drumhendry	<i>Row deleted.</i> <i>Note - subsequent row numbers (IDs) have been incremented accordingly.</i>
Table 13.2.1, 9 Whins Farm	9 Whins Farm	<i>Row deleted.</i>

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
		<i>Note - subsequent row numbers (IDs) have been incremented accordingly.</i>
Table 13.2.1, 11 Hairyholm	11 Hairyholm	<i>Row deleted. Note - subsequent row numbers (IDs) have been incremented accordingly.</i>
Table 13.2.1, 12 Coldstream Farm (Laurencekirk)	12 Coldstream Farm (Laurencekirk)	<i>Row deleted. Note - subsequent row numbers (IDs) have been incremented accordingly.</i>
Table 13.2.1, 13 Coldstream Cottage	13 Coldstream Cottage	<i>Row deleted. Note - subsequent row numbers (IDs) have been incremented accordingly.</i>
Table 13.2.1, 14 Parkhouse	14 Parkhouse	<i>Row deleted. Note - subsequent row numbers (IDs) have been incremented accordingly.</i>
Table 13.2.1, 18 Cairnton Properties, Source Name	18 Cairnton Properties	13 Cairnton Farm
Table 13.2.1, 18 Cairnton Properties	<i>Data across the Cairnton Properties source</i>	<i>Data across the Cairnton Farm source updated</i>
Table 13.2.1, 21 Wattieston House, Distance from infrastructure/LOD	Unknown, assume ~ 220 m proposed new temporary access track	Unknown, assumed to be at the property, ~220 m from proposed new temporary access track
Table 13.2.1, 23 Cotbank, Source type	Well or Spring	Spring
Table 13.2.1, 23 Cotbank, Additional information	One of three sources supplying properties in the surrounding area. Resident did not narrow down the source type	Two of three sources supplying properties in the surrounding area.
Table 13.2.1, 23 Cotbank, Distance from infrastructure/LOD	27 m southeast of new temporary track between S16 and S15. 65 m south of tower S15	Spring is ~10 m from the working area for tower S15 and 62 m from the tower. The second source (well abstraction) is ~210 m northwest of the LOD.
Table 13.2.1, 23 Cotbank, Source type	<i>Not applicable</i>	Well
Table 13.2.1, 23 Cotbank, Source Easting and Northing	<i>Not applicable</i>	376460, 782931

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Table 13.2.1	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Additional row added:</i> 21 Cuttiesoutar <i>Note - subsequent row numbers (IDs) have been incremented accordingly.</i>
Table 13.2.1, 30 Meikledams	30 Meikledams	<i>Row deleted.</i> <i>Note - subsequent row numbers (IDs) have been incremented accordingly</i>
Table 13.2.1, 33 Park Estate, Source type	Spring	Surface Water Collection/Spring
Table 13.2.1, 35 Collonach Cottage	35 Collonach Cottage	<i>Row deleted.</i> <i>Note - subsequent row numbers (IDs) have been incremented accordingly</i>
Table 13.2.1, 36 Templefold, Source type	Assumed PWS- source type unknown	Well
Table 13.2.1, 36 Templefold	<i>Data across the Templefold source.</i>	<i>Data across the Templefold source updated</i>
Table 13.2.1, 37 East Finnercy, Source type	Sping/ Borehole	Spring/ Borehole
Table 13.2.1, 39 Lauchintilly Cottage, Source Name	Lauchintilly Cottage	33 Lauchintilly
Table 13.2.1, 39 Lauchintilly Cottage, <i>(data across the source updated)</i>	<i>Data across the Lauchintilly Cottage source.</i>	<i>Data across the Lauchintilly source updated</i>
Table 13.2.1, 40 Wardes Farm and Cottages, Source type	Wardes Farm and Cottages	Barnyards of Drumnaheath ¹ <i>Footnote inserted:</i> ¹ This abstraction source is based on residents reported data and could not be confirmed as present in the field. There is a known borehole which supplies Barnyards of Drumnaheath just outwith the 250 m LOD buffer at NGR 375323, 812485, which is not included in the detailed assessment.
Table 13.2.1, 40 Wardes Farm and Cottages	<i>Data across Wardes Farm and Cottage source.</i>	<i>Data across Barnyards of Dumnaheath updated.</i>
Table 13.2.1	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Additional row added:</i> 35 Osborne Leylodge

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
		<i>Note - subsequent row numbers (IDs) have been incremented accordingly</i>
Table 13.2.1	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Additional row added: 38 Dewsford Note - subsequent row numbers (IDs) have been incremented accordingly</i>
Balkemback Farm- PWS (SEPA CAR Licensed abstraction from groundwater spring), Plate 13.2.1	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate replaced</i>
Coldstream PWS- PWS from two groundwater springs, Plate 13.3.2	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate replaced</i>
Paragraph 3.2.9	The assumed location of the PWS serving Nether Arniefoul is located 2.2 km southeast of the property, shown on Plate 13.2.3: Nether Arniefoul and assumed PWS location at Ironharrow Well, topography and indicative flow paths (blue arrows).	The location of the PWS serving Nether Arniefoul is located 2.2 km southeast of the property, shown on Plate 13.2.3: Nether Arniefoul and PWS location at Ironharrow Well, topography and indicative flow paths (blue arrows).
Nether Arniefoul - Ironharrow Well Spring, Plate 13.2.3	Nether Arniefoul and assumed PWS location at Ironharrow Well, topography and indicative flow paths (blue arrows).	Nether Arniefoul and PWS location at Ironharrow Well, topography and indicative flow paths (blue arrows).
Nether Arniefoul - Ironharrow Well Spring, Plate 13.2.3	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate replaced</i>
Ballindarg Burn - PWS (SEPA CAR Licensed abstraction from Ballindarg Burn), Plate 13.2.5	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate replaced</i>
<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	Kalulu House – Groundwater Spring <i>Text added to paragraphs 3.3.4-3.3.7 added, and Plate 13.2.6 included.</i>
Paragraph 3.3.4	3.3.4 Balmadity Cottage PWS is a stream abstraction from an unnamed tributary to the Cruick Water which flows to the east	3.3.8 Balmadity Cottage PWS is a stream abstraction from an unnamed tributary to the Cruick Water which flows to the east (Plate 13.2.7:

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
	(Plate 13.2.6: Balmadity PWS, topography and indicative flow paths (blue arrows)) and Photo 3.	Balmadity PWS, topography and indicative flow paths (blue arrows)) and Photo 3.
Plate 13.2.6	13.2.6	13.2.7 and Plate updated. Plate numbers have been updated thereafter.
Mains of Drumhendry – assumed PWS, Paragraphs 3.4.5 – 3.4.8	Paragraphs 3.4.5 - 12	Text deleted
Whins Farm – assumed PWS, Paragraphs 3.4.9 – 3.4.12	Paragraphs 3.4.9 – 3.4.12	Text deleted
Plate 13.2.10	Not applicable	Plate 13.2.9 updated
Hairyholm – assumed PWS, Paragraphs 3.4.17 – 20	Paragraphs 3.4.17 – 20	Text deleted
Coldstream Farm (Laurencekirk) – assumed PWS, Paragraphs 3.4.21 – 3.4.3.4.24	Paragraphs 3.4.21 – 3.4.3.4.24	Text deleted
Coldstream Cottage – assumed PWS, Paragraphs 3.4.25 – 3.4.28	Paragraphs 3.4.25 – 3.4.28	Text deleted
Parkhouse – assumed PWS, Paragraphs 3.4.29 – 3.4.32	Paragraphs 3.4.29 – 3.4.32	Text deleted
Thornton Estate PWS – Groundwater Well, Paragraph 3.4.33	Plate reference	Plate reference updated
Paragraph 3.5.1	Plate reference	Plate reference updated
Paragraph 3.5.4	Plate reference	Plate reference updated
Cairnton Properties – assumed PWS, subheading before paragraph 3.5.7	Cairnton Properties – assumed PWS	Cairnton Farm - SEPA CAR licensed abstraction from the Luther Water
Cairnton Properties – assumed PWS, Paragraphs 3.5.7- 3.5.10	Paragraphs 3.5.7- 3.5.10	Text added and updated across paragraphs 3.5.7- 3.5.10.
Plate 13.2.18	Plate 13.2.18: Cairnton Properties assumed PWS, topography and indicative flow paths (blue arrows)	Plate 13.2.13: Cairnton Farm PWS, topography and indicative flow paths (blue arrows)

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
		<i>Plate replaced.</i>
Paragraph 3.5.11	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Paragraph 3.5.14	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Plate 13.2.20	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate updated</i>
Paragraph 3.5.20	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Paragraph 3.5.24	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Plate 13.2.22	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate 13.2.17 updated</i>
Cotbank PWS- Groundwater spring abstraction, subheading before paragraph 3.5.29	Cotbank PWS- Groundwater spring abstraction	Cotbank PWS- Groundwater spring abstraction and Groundwater Well
Cotbank PWS- Groundwater spring abstraction and Groundwater Well, Paragraphs 3.5.29 – 3.5.31 and Plate 13.2.23	Paragraphs 3.5.29 – 3.5.31 and Plate 13.2.23	<i>Text updated within paragraphs 3.5.29 – 3.5.31 and Plate 13.2.18 updated</i>
Paragraph 3.5.32	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Paragraph 3.5.36	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Plate 13.2.20	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate 13.2.20 updated</i>
<i>Cuttiesoutar PWS – Groundwater Well, new source added</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Paragraphs 3.5.39 – 3.5.41 added, including Plate 13.2.21: Cuttiesoutar PWS, topography and indicative flow paths (blue arrows)</i>
Paragraph 3.5.39	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Plate 13.2.26	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate 13.2.22 updated</i>
Paragraph 3.6.1	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Plate 13.2.27	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate 13.2.23 updated</i>
Paragraph 3.6.4	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Plate 13.2.28	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate 13.2.24 updated</i>
Paragraph 3.6.7	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Plate 13.2.29	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate 13.2.25 updated</i>

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Meikledams – assumed PWS, Paragraphs 3.6.11 – 3.6.14 and Plate 13.2.30	<i>Paragraphs 3.6.11 – 3.6.14 and Plate 13.2.30</i>	<i>Text and plate deleted</i>
Paragraph 3.6.15	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Plate 13.2.31	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate 13.2.26 updated</i>
Paragraph 3.7.1	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Plate 13.2.32	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate 13.2.27 updated</i>
Park Estate PWS, including Lochwood Cottage – Surface Water Collection/Spring/Borehole and Back-up Well, Paragraphs 3.7.4 – 3.7.8 and Plate 13.2.28	Paragraphs 3.7.4 – 3.7.8 and Plate 13.2.28	<i>Text and plate updated</i>
Paragraph 3.7.10	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Collonach Cottage – assumed PWS, subheading before Paragraph 3.7.14	Collonach Cottage – assumed PWS	Templefold PWS- Well
Collonach Cottage – assumed PWS, Paragraphs 3.7.14 - 3.7.21 and Plates 13.2.35 and 13.2.36	Paragraphs 3.7.14 - 3.7.21 and Plates 13.2.35 and 13.2.36	<i>Text and Plate amended to reflect Templefold PWS- Well</i>
Paragraph 3.7.22	<i>Plate reference</i>	<i>Plate reference updated</i>
Paragraph 3.7.25	(Plate 13.2.38: Backhill of Glack PWS, showing topography and indicative flow pathways (blue arrows)).	(Plate 13.2.32:- Stepsbrae Steading/Backhill of Glack PWS, showing topography and indicative flow pathways (blue arrows)).
Plate 13.2.38	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate 13.2.32 updated</i>
Lauchintilly Cottage – assumed PWS, subheading before Paragraph 3.7.28	Lauchintilly Cottage – assumed PWS	Lauchintilly PWS - Borehole
Lauchintilly Cottage – assumed PWS, Paragraphs 3.7.28 – 3.7.31 and Plate 13.2.39	Paragraphs 3.7.28 – 3.7.31 and Plate 13.2.39	<i>Text within paragraphs 3.7.28 – 3.7.31 updated and Plate updated</i>

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Wardes Farm and Cottages – assumed PWS, Paragraphs 3.7.32 -3.7.34	<i>Paragraphs 3.7.32 – 3.7.34</i>	<i>Text deleted</i>
<i>New source added</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	Barnyards of Drumnaheath PWS – Borehole, <i>and accompanying text in paragraphs 3.7.28-3.7.31.</i>
Plate 13.2.40	13.2.40: Wardes Farm and Cottages assumed PWS, showing topography and indicative flow pathways (blue arrows).	13.2.1: Barnyards of Drumnaheath PWS, showing both reported abstraction locations, topography and indicative flow pathways (blue arrows).
<i>New source added</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	Osborne Leylodge PWS – Well, <i>and accompanying text in paragraphs 3.7.32 – 3.7.35 and Plate 13.2.35</i>
Osborne Leylodge PWS – Well, <i>new source added</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Paragraphs 3.7.32 – 3.5.35 added, including Plate 13.2.35</i>
Paragraph 3.7.40	Leylodge PWS is a spring located ~98 m south of the proposed permanent access track leading to tower N6 (Plate 13.2.42: Leylodge Schoolhouse PWS, showing topography and indicative flow pathways (blue arrows), and Photo 11).	Leylodge Schoolhouse PWS is a spring located ~98 m south of the proposed permanent access track leading to tower N6 (Plate 13.2.37: Leylodge Schoolhouse PWS, showing topography and indicative flow pathways (blue arrows), and Photo 11).
Plate 13.2.42	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Plate 13.2.37 updated</i>
Dewsford PWS - Well, <i>new source added</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Paragraphs 3.7.44 – 3.5.47 added, including Plate 13.2.38</i>
Paragraph 4.1.2	Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council, Angus Council and SEPA provided data on PWS and groundwater abstractions within 1a km buffer of the Site boundary.	Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council, Angus Council and SEPA provided data on PWS and groundwater abstractions within a 1 km buffer of the Site boundary.
Paragraph 4.1.4	This assessment provides a detailed assessment of abstractions and PWS sources that are within 250 m of the Proposed infrastructure.	This assessment provides a detailed assessment of abstractions and PWS sources that are within 250 m of the Proposed Development LOD.
Table 13.2.2	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>New row added:</i> Kalulu House
Table 13.2.2	Mains of Drumhendry Whins Farm Hairyholm Coldstream Farm (Laurencekirk) Coldstream Cottage Parkhouse	<i>PWS / Abstraction Sources deleted</i>

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Table 13.2.2: Cairnton Properties, PWS/Abstraction Source Name	Cairnton Properties	Cairnton Farm
Table 13.2.2: Cairnton Properties, Additional Mitigation	Further investigation to establish whether there is a PWS at the assumed locality. Surface water run-off control (eg SuDS, silt fences); monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg via the existing mains connection or portable bowzers.	Surface water run-off control (eg SuDS, silt fences); monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg via the existing mains connection or portable bowzers.
Table 13.2.2: Cotbank, Significance of Effect before Additional Mitigation	Moderate	Spring-Moderate Well- Minor
Table 13.2.2: Cotbank, Residual Effect	Minor	Spring- Minor Well- Negligible
Table 13.2.2	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Additional row added:</i> Cuttiesoutar
Table 13.2.2: Meikledams	Meikledams	<i>Row deleted</i>
Table 13.2.2: Collonach Cottage	Collonach Cottage	<i>Row deleted</i>
Table 13.2.2: Templefold	Further investigation to establish whether there is a PWS at the assumed locality. Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowzers.	Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowzers.
Table 13.2.2: Lauchintilly Cottage, PWS/Abstraction Source Name	Lauchintilly Cottage	Lauchintilly
Table 13.2.2: Lauchintilly Cottage, Additional Mitigation	Further investigation to establish whether there is a PWS at the assumed locality. Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowzers.	Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowzers.
Table 13.2.2: Wardes Farm and Cottage, PWS/Abstraction Source Name	Wardes Farm and Cottage	Barnyards of Drumnaheath
Table 13.2.2: Wardes Farm and Cottage, Significance of	Moderate	Negligible

Reference in 2025 EIAR	2025 EIAR Text	Updated Text
Effect before Additional Mitigation		
Table 13.2.2: Wardes Farm and Cottage, Additional Mitigation	Further investigation to establish whether there is a PWS at the assumed locality. Surface water run-off control (eg SuDS, silt fences); Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers, new PWS or new mains connection.	Monitoring before, during and after construction; provide an alternative water supply if required, eg portable bowsers, new PWS or new mains connection.
Table 13.2.2: Wardes Farm and Cottage, Residual Effect	Negligible to Minor	Negligible
Table 13.2.2	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>New row added:</i> Osborne Leylodge
Table 13.2.2	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>New row added:</i> Dewsford