

Longmuir Renewable Energy and Biodiversity Project

Welcome to Galileo Empower's second round of community engagement on the proposed Longmuir Renewable Energy and Biodiversity Project.

The exhibition boards and accompanying materials explain our latest plans. The materials on display today are also available on our dedicated Project website. Today's event displays our revised design layout on which we wish to get community feedback prior to our submission of a Section 36 application to the Scottish Government's Energy Consents Unit ('ECU') in Summer 2026.

Please take as much time as you need to review the information presented. Members of the Project team are on hand to provide you with answers to any questions or to discuss any comments on the Project.

Leave your Feedback

We would very much value your feedback as we seek to review and refine our plans and would be grateful if you could take a few minutes to share your views and any comments on our proposals by completing a feedback form before you leave the exhibition.

Alternatively, you can return these by:



Using the envelopes provided



or email your comments to **longmuir@galileoempower.uk**



Deadline for feedback
Friday 24 April 2026

Keeping in Touch

If you have any questions, want more information on our plans or would like to meet with us to discuss the Project in more detail, please get in touch at any time by:



longmuir@galileoempower.uk



0131 210 0415



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Greenside House, Greenside Place
Edinburgh EH1 3AA

All information displayed today will be uploaded to the Project website for viewing.



Thank you for taking the time to visit today's event.

About Galileo Empower UK

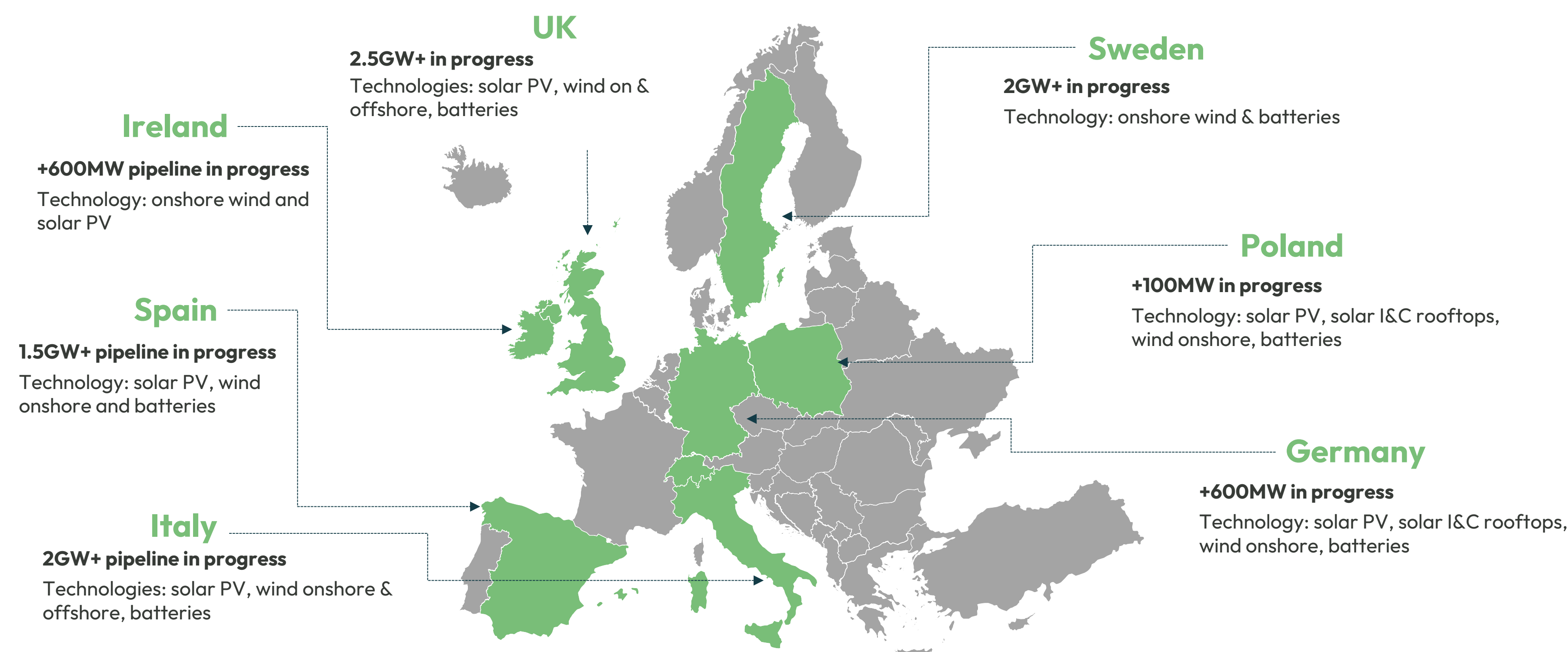


At Galileo Empower, we exist to drive and expedite the clean electrification of our planet.

Galileo Empower is a fast-growing European, multi-technology, renewable energy developer, owner and operator with a mission to drive and expedite building a sustainable energy system for the next generation.

We aim to do this by developing smart, efficient, high-quality and integrated green energy projects to support the global transition to low carbon renewable energy.

Galileo Empower has a number of projects in development in both Scotland and Wales. Our Edinburgh-based Project team is committed to developing projects which deliver substantial and tangible benefits locally and foster strong community relations. We are funded by long-term international infrastructure and pension funds.



Infratil is an owner and operator of businesses in the energy (mainly renewables), transport, data centres and social infrastructure sectors. Infratil is listed on both the New Zealand and Australian Stock Exchanges (IFT.NZ, IFZ.AX) and currently owns assets in excess of NZ\$6.5 billion.



Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation looks after superfunds designed specifically for Australian Government and Defence Force employees. Over A\$44 billion invested in high-quality private and public assets including wind farms, waste management infrastructure projects, and renewable energy initiatives that add to the net new supply of facilities.



The New Zealand Super Fund is a NZ\$45 billion sovereign wealth fund established by the New Zealand Government to partially pre-fund the future cost of universal pension payments. A long-term, growth-oriented investor, the Fund has returned 9.7% p.a. since inception in 2003. The Fund is managed by the Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation, a Crown entity.



The Morrison & Co Growth Infrastructure Fund ('MGIF') MGIF was established in 2018 to provide institutional and sophisticated investors with access to attractive risk-adjusted returns through investments in unlisted infrastructure assets. The primary focus of MGIF will be on growth infrastructure and investments utilising a sustainability approach.



More information about
Galileo Empower is available at
galileoempower.com



The proposal for Longmuir Renewable Energy Project will help to transition to renewable energy sources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The onshore wind sector deal is a commitment between the Scottish Government and the onshore wind industry to deliver a collection ambition of 20GW of by 2030.¹

In 2019 the UK Government, Scottish Government and the Scottish Borders Council declared a climate emergency. The Project would contribute to local and national aspirations to reduce emissions and grow the renewable energy sector:





UK Government

UK Government

The UK Government has set a target to deliver a Clean Power system by 2030, through its Clean Power Action Plan. Decarbonising the grid, it recognises that electricity generated by renewables will form the backbone of this.

The British Energy Security Strategy (2022) builds on this commitment to reduce the UK’s dependence on volatile fossil fuel markets by improving domestic energy production and make the UK more self-sufficient when it comes to the energy it uses.

“Working people will benefit from a new era of clean electricity, as the government today unveils the most ambitious reforms to the country’s energy system in a generation, to make Britain energy secure, protect households from energy price spikes, reindustrialise the country with thousands of skilled jobs, and tackle the climate crisis.”²

Ed Miliband MP, Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

Scottish Government

In 2019 the Scottish Government adopted the ambitious target of net zero emissions of all greenhouse gases by 2045.³

Ministers recently announced that they recognised that Scotland can no longer meet its 2030 climate change targets, following a critical report by the Climate Change Committee, stating that they would develop a new set of five-yearly carbon budgets with annual reporting on progress. One of the Climate Change Committee’s.

“...the race to net zero is one that we must all win and I want to begin by affirming this Government’s unwavering commitment to ending our contribution to global emissions by 2045 at the latest, as agreed by Parliament on a cross-party basis.”⁴

Màiri McAllan, Cabinet Secretary for Wellbeing Economy, Net Zero and Energy



Scottish Borders
COUNCIL

Scottish Borders Council

The Scottish Borders Council declared a climate emergency in September 2020. Following this, they developed a Climate Change Route Map⁵, which set out priority actions for the coming years and was formally approved in March 2022. The Council has also acknowledged the interconnection between the climate and nature emergencies, having signed the Edinburgh Declaration in December 2021 - a commitment by Scottish Government and other partners to support and enhance biodiversity and nature recovery.

¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/onshore-wind-sector-deal-scotland/>

² Government sets out plan for new era of clean electricity - <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-sets-out-plan-for-new-era-of-clean-electricity>

³ <https://www.gov.scot/policies/climate-change/reducing-emissions/>

⁴ Climate Change Committee Scotland report - next steps: Net Zero Secretary statement - 18 April 2024, accessible at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/climate-change-committee-scotland-report-next-steps/>

⁵ <https://www.scotborders.gov.uk/environment/net-zero-climate-change>

The Project Proposals

Site Location

Longmuir Renewable Energy Project is located within the Scottish Borders Council administrative area, approximately 2km east of Fountainhall, 6.5km northwest of Lauder and 5km northeast of Stow.

The Site lies within an area of rolling hills, predominantly in agricultural use and with woodland blocks irregularly dispersed across pastoral fields. This agricultural area is populated by farms and associated housing, and there are small settlements nearby. The Site is south of the operational Toddleburn Wind Farm.

The Updated Proposals



Wind

- Our proposals are for 9 turbines with a maximum tip height of 200m.
- The proposed wind generation will have an installed capacity of approximately 63 megawatts (MW), subject to turbine availability.
- This is the equivalent of powering over 40,000 homes a year¹.
- Additionally, it will offset approximately 60,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions a year².



Solar

- Ground-mounted solar photovoltaic ('PV') is also proposed, with an anticipated generating capacity of 40MW
- Solar panels are composed of PV cells and are designed to maximise the absorbance of incident solar radiation whilst minimising reflection.
- Each string (row) of solar panels is intended to be mounted on a rack, comprised of piles, with gaps left between each string to avoid inter-panel shading.
- Solar panels will be mounted at a typical height of 0.8 m, rising to approximately 3.2 m, depending on the exact angle from horizontal required.



Battery Energy Storage Systems

- The proposals include an on-site battery energy storage system (BESS) to maximise and regulate the electricity supply from the Project to the grid.
- The BESS will be located in the same compound as the on-site substation with each storage container expected to have a footprint of approximately 12 m in length, 2.6 m in width, and 3 m in height.
- The BESS will have a capacity of 40MW and store the excess energy produced during high winds or sunny days and export it back to the grid when generation is low and energy is needed.

Associated infrastructure including transformers, an on-site substation, access tracks, crane pads and cabling would also be required.



Application for Consent

As Longmuir Renewable Energy Project is anticipated to have a installed capacity exceeding 50 Megawatts (MW) an application for consent will be made to the Scottish Government's Energy Consents Unit (ECU) to be determined by Scottish Ministers under Section 36 (S36) of the Electricity Act 1989, as well as under section 57(2) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997.

The Scottish Borders Council would be consulted on the application, along with other statutory consultees, such as NatureScot, Scottish Environmental Protection Agency and Historic Environment Scotland.



Construction

Construction of Longmuir Renewable Energy Project is likely to take two years to complete. The start date of construction would depend on the Project's approval and the grid connection date.

Construction works would be managed to minimise disruption and to avoid or mitigate environmental impacts. A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) and the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), along with any other relevant planning conditions, would require approval from the local planning authorities and must be adhered to both prior to and throughout the construction phase.



Operation

The anticipated lifespan of the Project is 50 years. The infrastructure will be regularly inspected and maintained, with parts replaced if necessary.



Decommissioning

It is proposed that a decommissioning plan will be agreed with the Scottish Borders and relevant consultees in line with planning conditions. The decommissioning of the Site will likely involve the removal of any infrastructure assets and waste materials, which will be recycled or disposed of in accordance with good practice at the time of decommissioning.

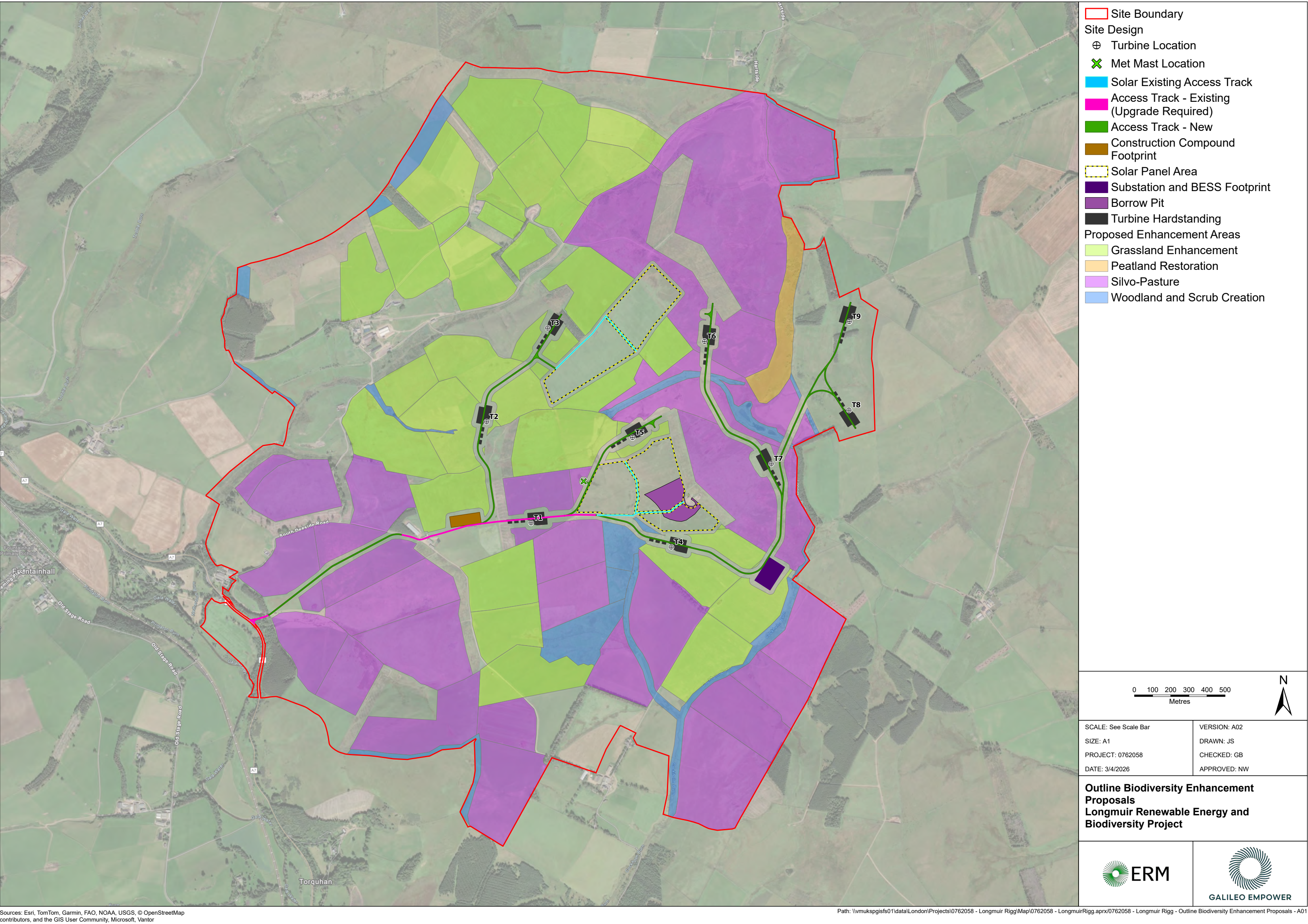
The effects during the decommissioning phase are expected to be similar to those experienced during the construction period, or of lesser magnitude.

¹ Assumes Average household consumption of 3,323 kWh. Based on Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) (2025), Subnational electricity and gas consumption summary report 2024, available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/subnational-electricity-and-gas-consumption-summary-report-2024> and wind capacity factor of 25%. Based on Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES)(2025), Load factors for renewable energy generation available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/renewable-sources-of-energy-chapter-6-digest-of-united-kingdom-energy-statistics-dukes>

² Based on DESNZ's "all non-renewable fuels" emissions statistic of 448 tonnes of carbon dioxide per GWh of electricity Table 5.14 available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/electricity-chapter-5-digest-of-united-kingdom-energy-statistics-dukes>

Biodiversity Enhancement Plan

The project will include Biodiversity Enhancement Measures which will improve biodiversity across the project area while supporting sustainable land use. These proposals will be reviewed and refined as the project progresses and new environmental data is gathered.



Key Enhancement Measures:

Grassland Management and Enhancement

- Targeted areas within silage fields will be left uncut to allow plants to flower, boosting pollination.
- A more diverse mix of grasses will be sown to improve biodiversity.
- Grassland enhancement measures will help provide food and shelter for various species while enhancing soil health and structure.

Woodland and Scrub Creation

- **Field boundaries:** Planting a mix of native deciduous and conifer trees to enhance biodiversity and screen the development.
- **Rough grazing areas:** Introducing low-density tree and shrub planting to create diverse habitats.
- **Watercourse planting:** Planting native trees and shrubs along Longmuir Burn and Cockholm Burn to benefit wildlife (such as trout and otters) and reduce bank erosion, flooding and sedimentation.

Silvopasture (Integrated Tree and Livestock Farming)

- Trees will be planted in grazing areas to support biodiversity while maintaining productive farmland.
- Tailored planting patterns (rows, clusters, field boundaries) will be used to maximise benefits.
- Fast-growing native species will be prioritised to provide shade, shelter, and additional habitat.

Peatland Restoration

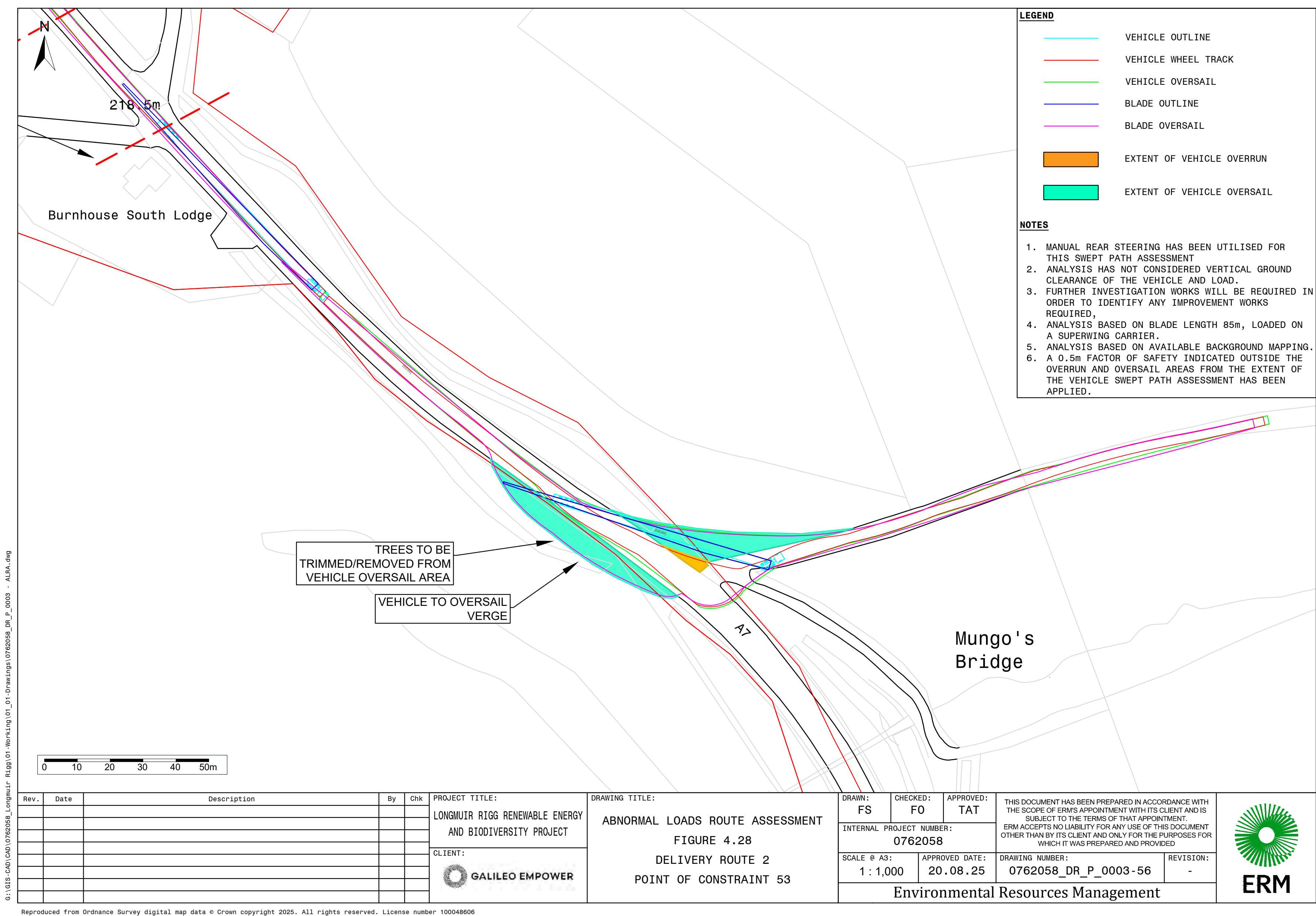
- Areas of peatland along the eastern boundary of the site will undergo restoration and enhancement where required to improve biodiversity and carbon storage
- Scrubs and trees will be removed to restore natural bog conditions.
- Hydrology improvements will help re-wet the area, enhancing its ecological value.

Access to the Site

Turbine components are expected to be delivered to the Port of Rosyth. From Rosyth, transport vehicles will join the trunk road network, travelling via the M90, M9, M8, and the A720 Edinburgh City Bypass to reach the northern end of the A68.

From there, they will head south on the A68, passing through Pathhead, before turning right onto the B6458. The route then follows the B6458 to Tynehead, where it joins the B6367, continuing onward until meeting the A7.

Vehicles will then proceed south along the A7 to the proposed new access junction at Mungo’s Bridge, located approximately 400 metres south of Burnhouse.



Transport and Safety

To ensure the transport of turbine components is safe and efficient, Galileo Empower will carry out a detailed route assessment for abnormal loads, which will include Swept Path Assessments of the pinch points identified long the route to site.

Managing Construction Traffic

Galileo Empower is committed to minimising disruption to local roads and communities during construction. A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) will be developed in consultation with Transport Scotland, the Scottish Borders Council, and the emergency services. The CTMP will set out clear measures for:

- The safe movement of large and abnormal loads
- Managing construction vehicles and staff traffic
- Reducing impacts on local residents and road users

Our aim is to keep the community informed and ensure that construction traffic is managed responsibly and with care.

Project Updates

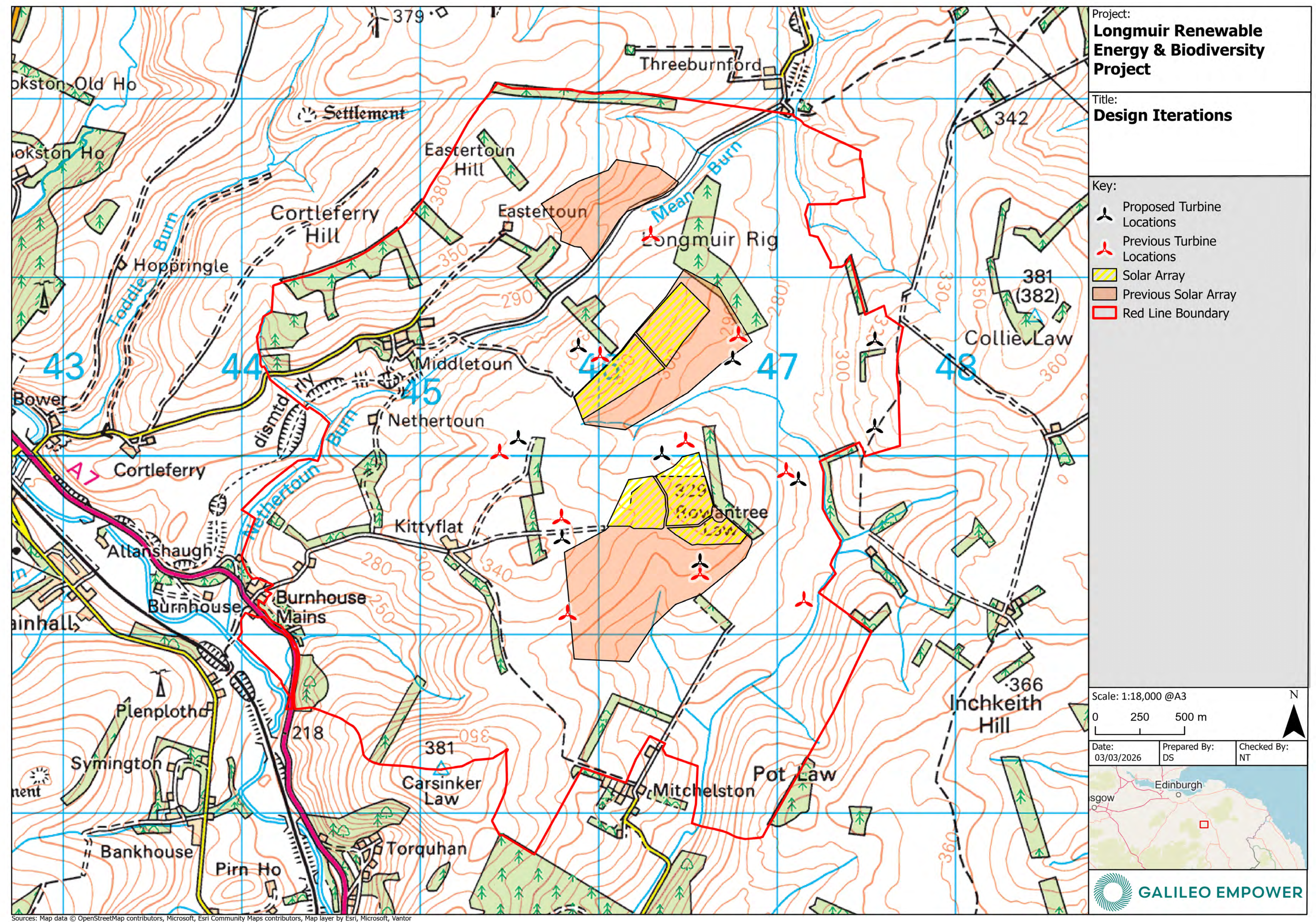
Our site design has been further updated in response to feedback and further survey and assessment work.

We have changed our design to:

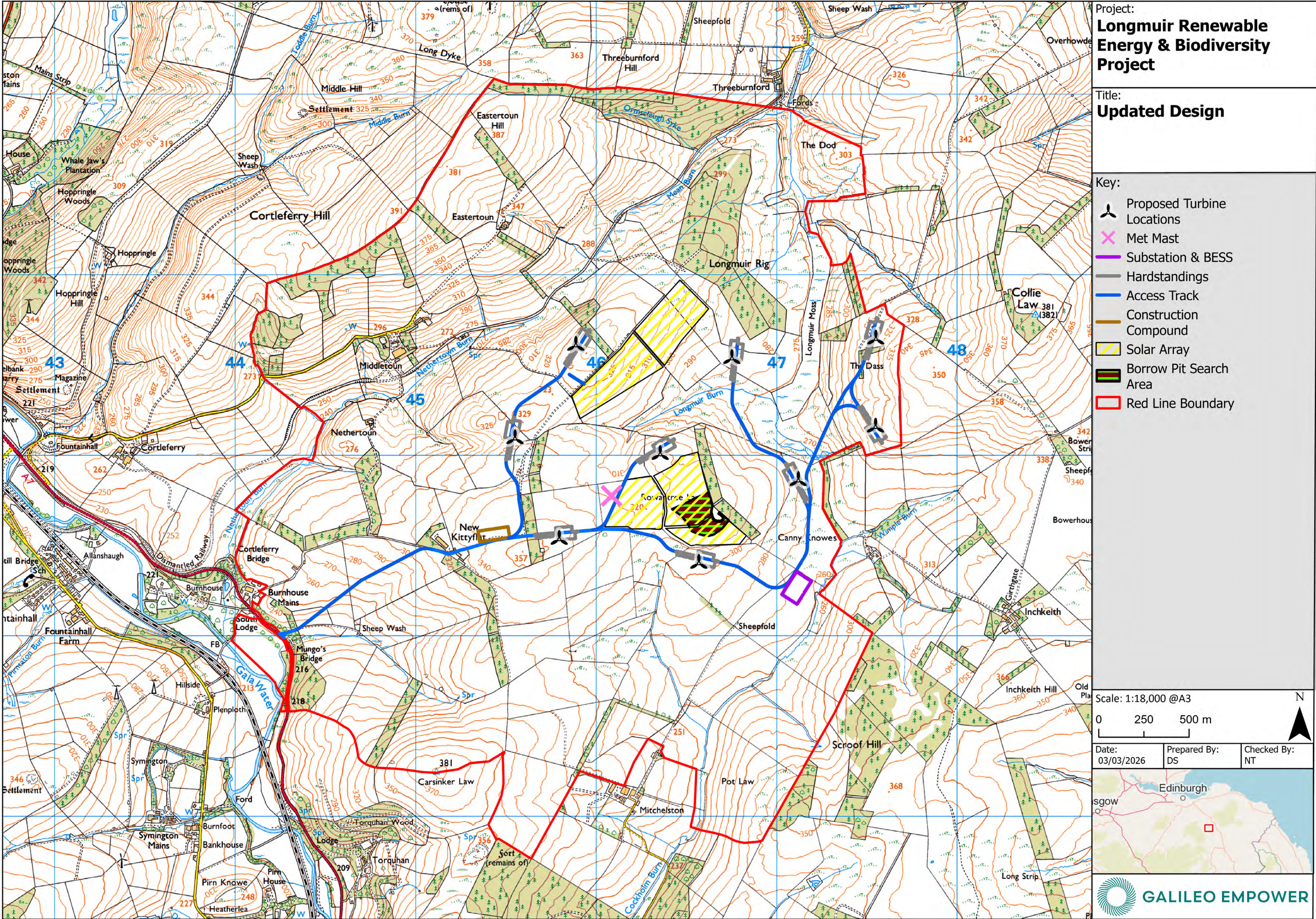
Reduced the number of turbines from 10 to 9, reducing the visual impact on Fountainhall.

Removal of the northern solar array following community feedback.

Increased the setback of wind turbines from residential properties.



Site Map



Sources: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri, Microsoft, Vantor

Northern Solar Layout



Sources: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri, Microsoft, Vantor

Southern Solar Layout



Sources: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Esri Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri, Microsoft, Vantor

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)



As part of the planning application, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be undertaken to assess the potential environmental effects of the project.

The EIA Report is being drafted by Environmental Resources Management Ltd (ERM), supported by specialist consultancies covering planning, landscape and visual impact, geology and peat, noise, forestry, aviation and telecommunications.

The EIA process ensures that potential environmental effects are identified, assessed and appropriately managed before a development is consented and constructed. For renewable energy projects in particular, it is essential to understand and carefully consider potential impacts on Scotland's natural environment, wildlife and cultural heritage.

Extensive environmental surveys were undertaken throughout 2025, including ecology, ornithology, peat, hydrology, transport, forestry and noise surveys, and these findings are informing the ongoing assessment.

What do we assess?

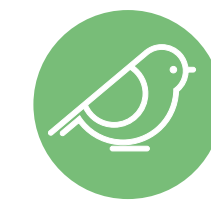


Ecology

Specialist habitat and species surveys were undertaken to assess the proposal's potential effects on local wildlife and habitats, including bird species. These surveys are informing the assessment and helping to identify opportunities for biodiversity enhancement. This ensures the project aligns with the Scottish National Planning Framework (NPF4) which requires biodiversity to be conserved, restored and enhanced to a demonstrably better state than currently exists on site.

Potential effects on nearby statutory sites designated for nature conservation have also been considered through survey, design and assessment, including:

- River Tweed Special Area of Conservation (SAC), designated for otter, Atlantic salmon, river, brook and sea lamprey, and freshwater habitats.



Ornithology

A range of ornithological surveys were completed as part of the EIA process. Key species recorded within the Site included breeding waders, such as lapwing, curlew and snipe; wintering golden plover; and breeding barn owl. Records for other species, such as Golden Eagle, have also been acquired from local groups and the RSPB to further inform assessments.

The ornithological data gathered is informing turbine collision risk modelling, as well as the assessment of potential impacts on breeding, foraging and roosting birds using habitats associated with the solar arrays and ancillary infrastructure.



Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage assessment considers both designated and non-designated historic assets within the Site. This includes the Category C Listed Mitchelston Farm (LB17395), a post-medieval farmstead with ancillary buildings and garden walls, along with a range of non-designated assets, primarily medieval and post-medieval farmsteads and associated agricultural and pastoral features.

Within the wider surrounding area, potential effects on the setting and intervisibility of listed buildings and scheduled monuments such as hill forts have also been assessed and taken into account through the design process.



Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)



Peat, Geology and Soils

The assessment of potential effects on peat, geology, soils, hydrology and hydrogeology has been undertaken in line with relevant statutory, national and best-practice guidance.

Surveys of surface water and groundwater systems were completed to identify and reduce risks to water flow and quality. This included consideration of private water supplies, with survey information used to avoid potential impacts on supply sources, catchments and abstraction points. Where required, drainage management measures are being incorporated to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion.

Peat depth surveys and ground investigations have informed the design to minimise carbon release, habitat loss and ground instability. Two phases of peat probing were undertaken across the Site, and the project layout has been developed to avoid areas of deeper peat, with appropriate buffers incorporated to protect water features and sensitive hydrological pathways.



Noise

Baseline noise monitoring was carried out at six nearby residential properties, with monitoring locations agreed in advance with Scottish Borders Council. The survey data has informed our detailed noise assessment, undertaken in accordance with ETSU-R-97: The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms and its accompanying Good Practice Guidance.

Under ETSU-R-97, site-specific background noise levels are used to establish appropriate operational noise limits for both daytime and night-time periods. These limits have been agreed with the Scottish Borders Council Environmental Health Officer (EHO) and form the benchmarks against which turbine noise predictions are assessed. The assessment will demonstrate that the proposed development is capable of operating within these agreed noise limits at all nearby residential receptors.



Aviation and Radar

Potential impacts on aviation and radar will be assessed, and consultation will be carried out with the Ministry of Defence, NATS En Route plc (NERL) and nearby mast operators to ensure that we address any potential issues to signals, radars and/or visuals.

Turbines with a tip height greater than 150m are required to incorporate aviation lighting. An assessment of aviation lighting will be included in the EIA and we will be applying to the Civil Aviation Authority for a reduced lighting scheme which will allow for a reduction in the number of lights spread across the turbine layout.



Forestry

A forestry assessment has been undertaken to identify existing woodland and assess potential effects from the proposed development. The design has been refined to minimise woodland loss and avoid sensitive areas, including any identified on the Ancient Woodland Inventory. Only limited felling is anticipated, and compensatory planting will be provided in line with UK Forestry Standards and NPF4 policy to ensure no net loss of woodland. In addition, opportunities for native woodland creation and enhancement have been identified, including targeted riparian planting to support biodiversity, improve habitat connectivity and strengthen watercourse resilience.



Shadow Flicker

Shadow flicker occurs under very specific circumstances (time of day and geographical position). If the rotor is in motion, and conditions align, this may cause a flickering effect at a residential property as the sun's rays are obstructed by a turbine blade. The duration and likelihood of shadow flicker relies upon:

- The aspect of the property relative to the Project
- The distance between the Project and property

Shadow flicker impacts will be modelled as part of the EIA, and if required, appropriate mitigation proposed to ensure levels of shadow flicker are in line with the guidance.

Why is it important?

The EIA plays a crucial role in ensuring responsible development by:



Protection of Natural Resources: Scotland is home to a rich and diverse environment, including protected areas, rare species, and important habitats. An EIA helps to protect these resources while facilitating the transition to sustainable energy. It also supports consideration for enhancement opportunities of the natural environment.



Informed Decision-Making: By assessing the potential environmental and social impacts upfront, an EIA enables decision-makers, including regulators, local authorities and government bodies, to make well-informed choices about whether a renewable energy project should proceed, and under what conditions.



Improving Project Design: The desk-based and on-site study process identifies potential issues early, allowing adjustments to minimise environmental and social impacts, helping safeguard local natural and cultural heritage through careful planning and mitigation.

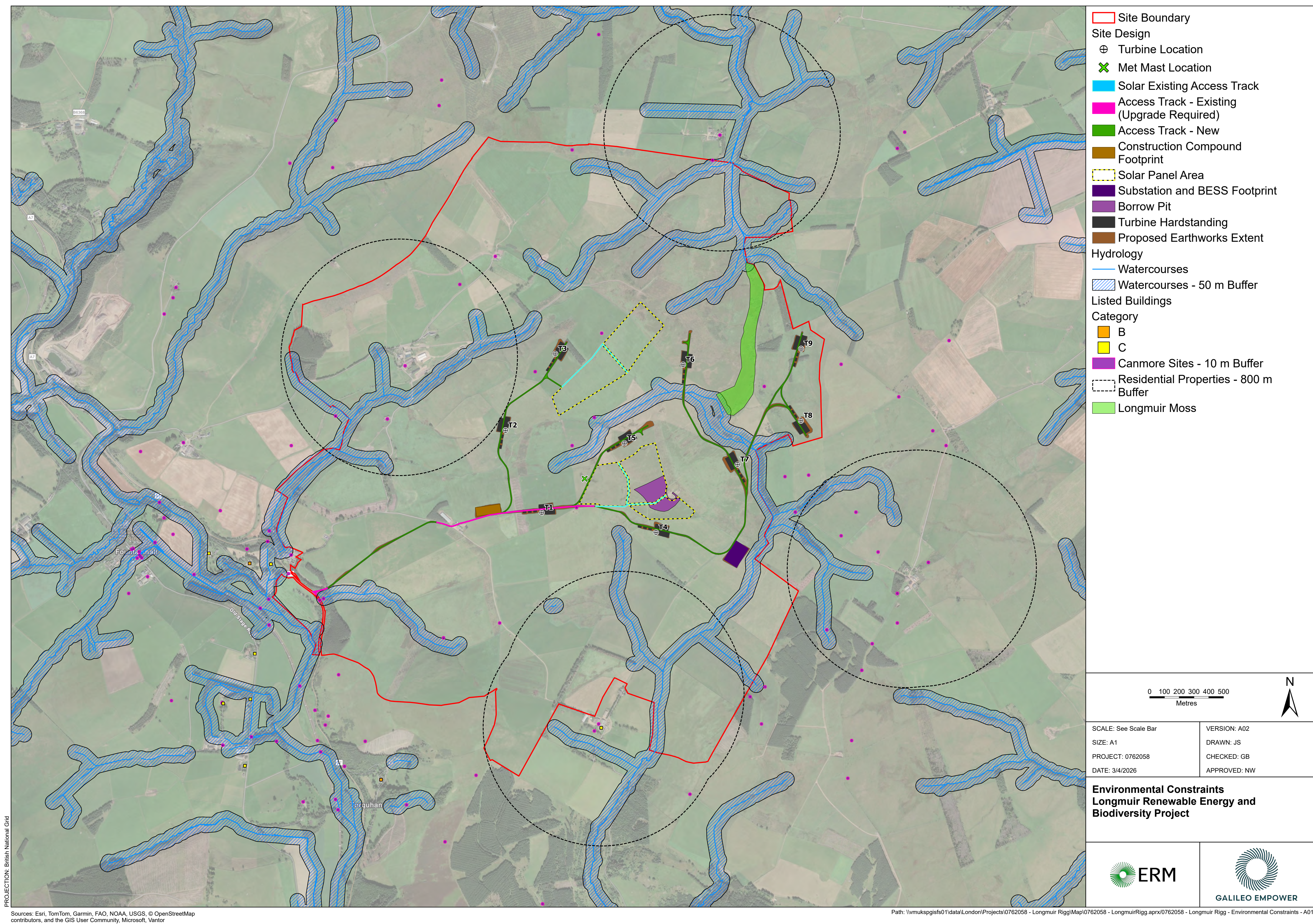


Public Participation: The planning process ensures that communities, stakeholders, and the general public have opportunities to engage and provide feedback, allowing for consideration of local concerns.



Ensuring Legal Compliance: The EIA demonstrates how the proposal meets national and international environmental regulations, reducing the risk of legal or planning issues. It also supports commitments to sustainability and conscientious development of turbines to be lit.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)



Landscape and Visual (LVIA)

A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is being undertaken to assess how the proposed development may affect the character of the landscape and views experienced by people in the surrounding area.

The LVIA is being carried out in line with relevant national guidance, including NatureScot's standards for visual representation and landscape assessment. As a key driver of the site design, the ongoing LVIA has informed the layout, turbine and solar siting as well as the identification of opportunities to reduce potential visual effects through iterative design refinement.

The following technical assessments will also be included as part of the LVIA scope:

- Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA)
- Night-time LVIA of the effects of visible aviation warning lights



For the purposes of this exhibition, we have the following materials on display:

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

As part of the LVIA, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has been produced. The ZTV is a computer-generated map that illustrates areas from which the turbine components may be visible, assuming a bare-earth landscape with no screening from vegetation or buildings.

Visualisations

To support understanding of potential visual effects, a series of photomontages and wirelines have been prepared from agreed viewpoints. These visualisations follow NatureScot's Visual Representation Guidance and will be included within the final LVIA chapter of the EIA Report.

We have multiple visualisations on display from the surrounding area including communities of Fountainhall, Stow, Lauder and Oxtan.

Public Engagement

Public consultation is also an important element of the EIA and planning process.

Guidance provided by the Energy Consents Unit identifies the expectation that applicants undertake public exhibitions.

Feedback provided through public consultation will be considered at all stages of the design and EIA process. The ways in which community consultation influences the design of the Proposed Development will be summarised in a Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) Report which will be included as part of the Section 36 Application Submission.

Galileo Empower has consulted with the communities surrounding the Proposed Development on multiple occasions during the past 11 months, including the first round of public exhibitions:

Tuesday 1st April 2025
Fountainhall Village Hall

Wednesday 2nd April 2025
Lauder Scout Hall

Thursday 3rd April 2025
Stow Town Hall

Wednesday 23rd April 2025
Fountainhall Village Hall

Thursday 24th April 2025
Lauder Scout Hall

A total of **135** people attended across the 5 events. **55** feedback forms were completed. **83%** of respondents indicated that they found the information displayed to be useful. **Two thirds** stated that they are supportive of national plans to grow renewable energy. **60%** were supportive of our plans for community benefit funds and **48%** for shared ownership.

The Project Team attended the following local Community Council meetings:

- **Heriot Community Council**
2 April 2025
- **Stow and Fountainhall Community Council**
19 May 2025
- **Oxton Community Council**
26 August 2025
- **Lauder Community Council**
9 March 2026

The Project Team also conducted door to door surveying in September 2025. A total of 135 survey responses were received. 82% of people surveyed were aware of the project and 55% were supportive of part of the Community Wealth Fund going towards local energy discounts.



GALILEO EMPOWER

Community

Galileo Empower is committed to developing projects that deliver substantial and tangible benefits locally and foster strong community relations.

Our responsible approach towards project development will ensure that Project name Renewable Energy Project is delivered in a way that is good for our neighbours, the surrounding environment, and the local community.



Community Wealth Fund

We adhere to best practice guidance in relation to community benefit and are committed to delivering substantial and tangible long-term benefits locally. If consented, the Project will provide a significant community wealth fund of £5,000 per MW, per year, for the lifetime of the Project.

Based on an anticipated generating capacity of 63MW, the community wealth fund will be in the region of £325,000 per year – more than £16million over the 50-year lifespan of the Project.

We would very much welcome your input on the area which the community wealth fund should cover and the types of projects you would like to see supported, which you can provide by completing a feedback form or through engagement with the team at the exhibition.



£5,000 per MW, per year,
for the lifetime of the project
(index link)



Local Contractor Portal

At Galileo Empower, we recognise the vital role that local businesses play in the success of our projects. That's why we have established our Local Contractor Portal, a dedicated platform designed to connect local suppliers with opportunities arising from our developments.

By registering your business with us, you will be included in our supply chain database, ensuring that you are considered for relevant contracts as the Project progresses. This early engagement allows us to identify skilled local suppliers and service providers, helping to maximise economic benefits within the community.

Potential opportunities include:

- Construction, fencing, drainage and forestry contractors
- Electrical contractors
- Materials suppliers, such as building merchants
- Plant hire and security
- Waste management and fuel providers
- Local hospitality providers, such as B&Bs



Shared Ownership

In addition to the Community Wealth Fund, the local community will have the opportunity to take an ownership stake of up to 10% in the wind farm, which would generate further revenues to invest in the local area.

The Galileo Empower team has been directly involved in the successful delivery of community shared ownership schemes elsewhere in Scotland. We also have a long-term working relationship with Local Energy Scotland (www.localenergy.scot), the Scottish Government's adviser on shared ownership, who can assist in providing professional advice and support to the local community.

Renewable Electricity Discount Scheme (REDS)

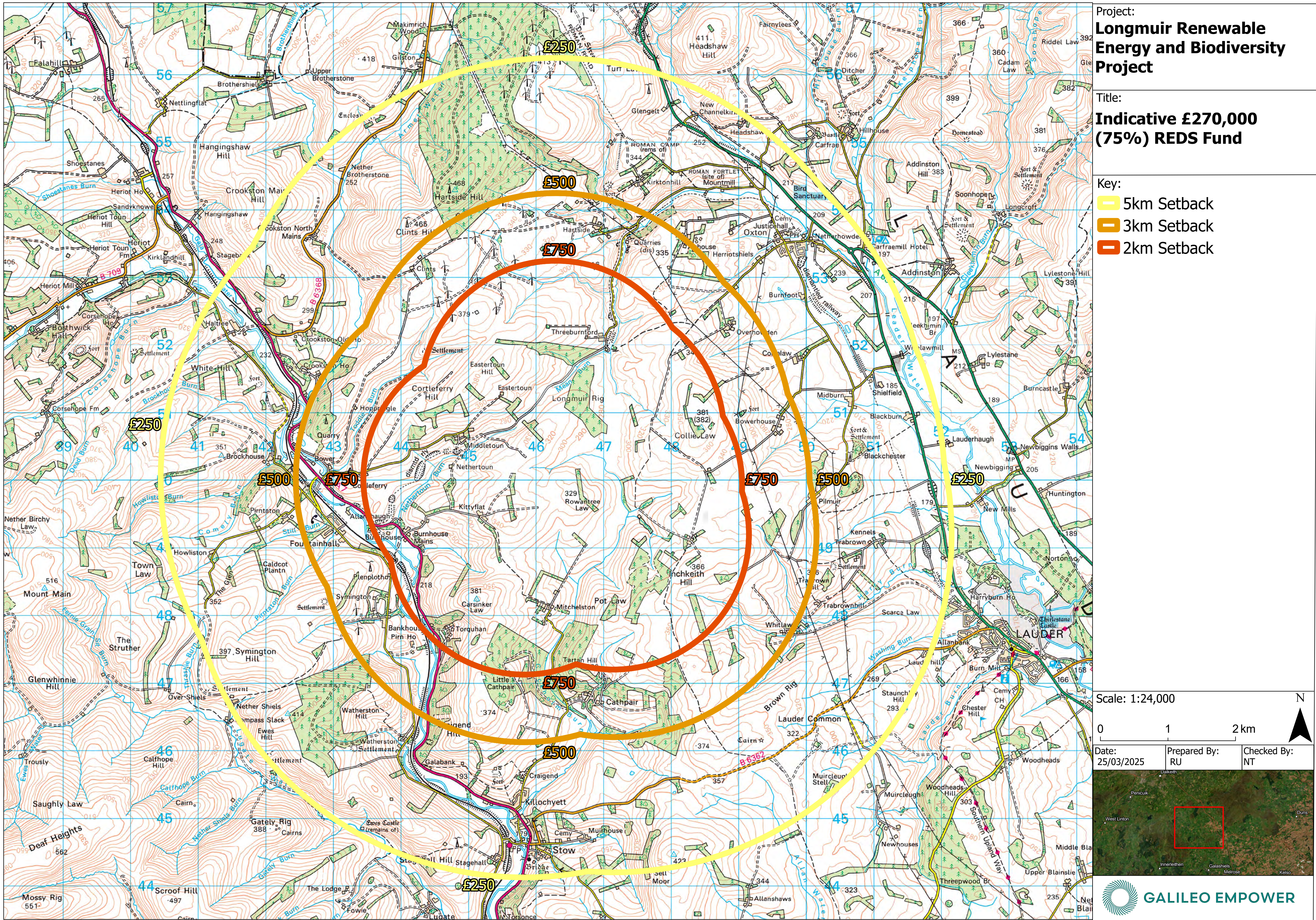


GALILEO EMPOWER

Galileo Empower wants to ensure that the local community share in the success of the Project.

We are currently looking at a range of ways to deliver discounted energy to every household within a set distance of the Project. This will be funded by the community wealth fund.

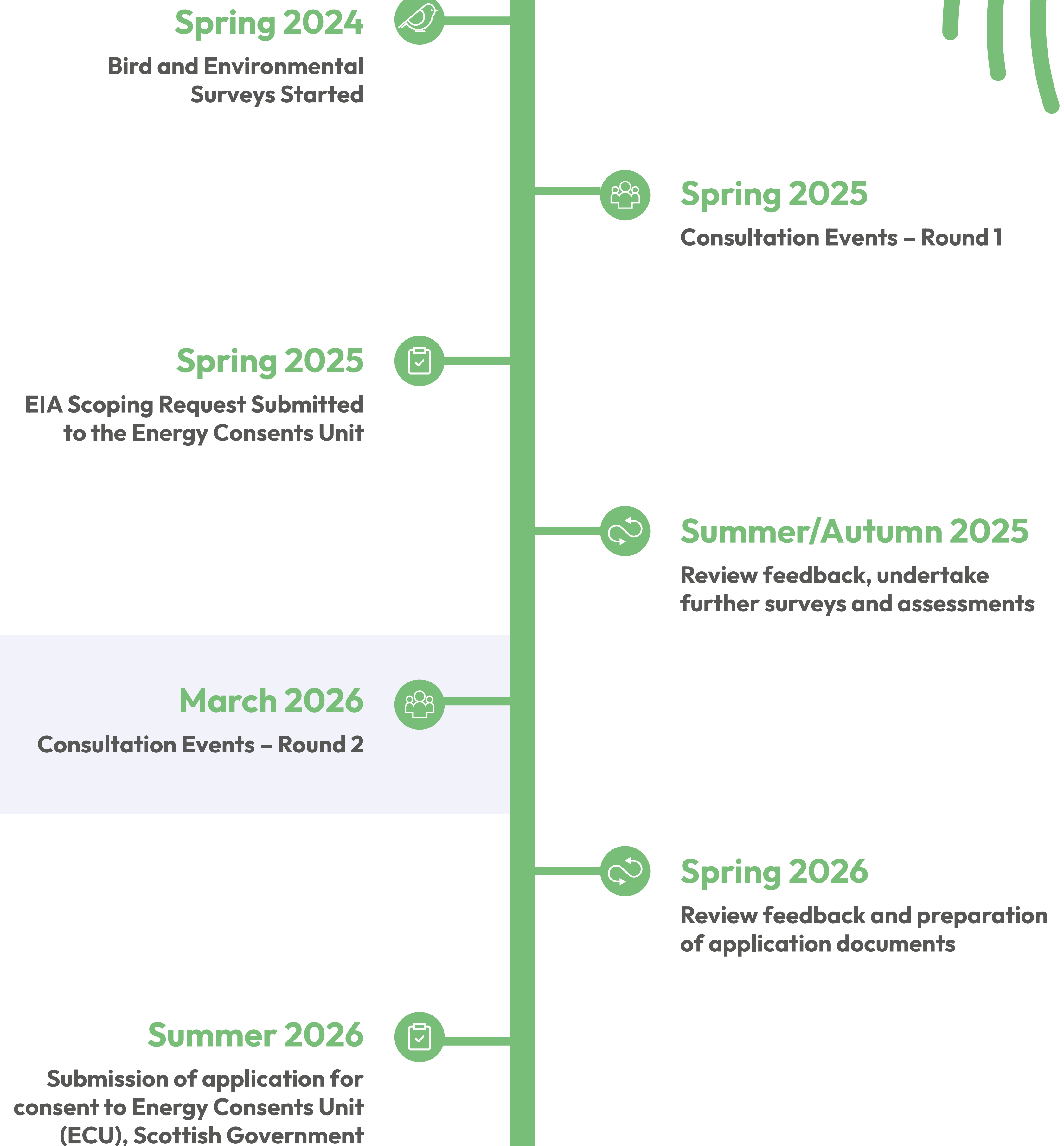
It should be noted that this is subject to further community consultation, and we encourage local feedback to shape the final approach.



Development Process and Timeline

We continue to progress a number of environmental surveys, and the information from these and from the community consultation will inform further refinements to the Project layout and design.

This information will then feed into the development of our final design proposals and our application for consent, which we aim to submit to the Scottish Government's Energy Consents Unit in summer 2026.



GALILEO EMPOWER

Thank you

At Galileo Empower, we strongly believe in the need for ongoing dialogue regarding our projects. We will consult and listen carefully to views on these current proposals for the Project name Renewable Energy Project making changes where possible as we develop our proposals.

As part of this process, we believe in meaningful and effective consultation, aiming to engage early with the local community and key stakeholders. This helps to identify issues and concerns, as well as benefits and opportunities, that we can then consider when developing the design of the proposal.

Please note that comments made to Galileo Empower (the Applicant) are not representations to the Scottish Ministers and if the applicant submits an application there will be an opportunity to make representations on that application to Scottish Ministers at an appropriate point.



Deadline for feedback
Friday 24 April 2026

Keeping in touch

We are committed to developing the Project name Renewable Energy Project alongside the community as a project that delivers substantial and tangible benefits.

If you have any questions, want more information on the plans, or if you would like to discuss the Project with the development team, please get in touch at any time:



longmuirenergy.co.uk



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