

Ravengill Energy Park

Other Documents

Community Benefit Statement

May 2026



Ravengill Energy Park

COMMUNITY BENEFIT STATEMENT

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Policy and Guidance.....	4
2.1 Good Practice Principles for Community Benefits from Onshore Renewable Energy Developments (2019) (Good Practice Guidance)	4
2.2 Community Benefits from Net Zero Energy Developments: Consultation	4
2.3 Refreshing the Good Practice Principles for Community Benefits from Onshore Renewable Energy – a Working Paper (‘Working Paper’).....	4
2.4 Onshore Wind: Policy Statement (OWPS)	5
2.5 Onshore Wind Sector Deal (OWSD).....	5
2.6 Draft Energy and Just Transition Plan	6
2.7 South Lanarkshire Local Economic Strategy 2022-2027 (LES)	6
3. Shared Ownership.....	6
3.1 Policy and Guidance on Shared Ownership.....	6
3.2 Ravensgill Energy Park Limited Position.....	7
4. Local Socioeconomic Context.....	7
5. Community Action Plans.....	9
5.1 Crawford, Elvanfoot and Daer Community Action Plan 2025	9
5.2 Leadhills Community Action Plan 2024.....	10
6. Engagement	10
7. Feedback.....	10
7.1 Projects	10
7.2 Fund Management	12
8. Conclusions and Next Steps.....	14

1. Introduction

This Community Benefit Statement (“CBS”) has been prepared in support of an application made under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 by Ravengill Energy Park Limited (“the Applicant”) for the development of the proposed Ravengill Energy Park (“Ravengill”) on a 2,555 hectare (ha) site located approximately 1 km north of Leadhills village and 1.5 km south of Abington village, with the A74(M) motorway located to the east (“Site”). Ravengill Energy Park Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Glasgow based renewable energy developer Renewco Power. Ravengill will include up to twenty-one turbines with maximum blade tip height of 220 m above ground level (agl) and a battery energy storage system (BESS) with approximately 50 MW capacity (“Proposed Development”).

Ravengill has the potential to provide a range of benefits for the local community, including through the future establishment of a community benefit package. The community benefit package for Ravengill would reflect the latest Scottish Government guidance ‘Good Practice Principles for Community Benefits from Onshore Renewable Energy Developments (2019)’ (Good Practice guidance)¹. Based on a notional installed capacity for the wind farm element of the project of 147 MW, Ravengill would provide a minimum of £735,000 of funding annually to community focussed projects in the local area. The final funding package would be confirmed once a turbine type has been selected for the project through a competitive procurement process.

It is important to note that, whilst community benefit packages are not a material consideration in determining an application for development consent under the Electricity or Planning Acts, they are widely recognised as a positive and integral part of renewable energy development in Scotland. The Good Practice guidance outlines good practice principles for communities and developers considering long-term priorities and action plans to create a lasting legacy from onshore renewable energy projects. In structuring community benefit proposals, this guidance recognises that communities and developers may benefit from a strategic approach.

The Applicant has worked with local communities to develop this CBS and would continue to develop the final community benefit package in line with community views and aspirations. This CBS describes the objective and potential projects which have been developed in consultation with local individuals and community organisations.

¹ Scottish Government. (2019). Scottish Government Good Practice Principles for Community Benefits from Onshore Renewable Energy Developments. Accessed 15 August 2024.
<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-government-good-practice-principles-community-benefits-onshore-renewable-energy-developments/>

2. Policy and Guidance

2.1 Good Practice Principles for Community Benefits from Onshore Renewable Energy Developments (2019) (“Good Practice Guidance”)²

The Good Practice Guidance provides the core guidance for renewable energy community benefits in Scotland. It notes that community benefit funds are a voluntary initiative and have no bearing on the planning process. Nevertheless, community benefit funds are identified as having an important role in putting communities front and centre in the development of renewable energy projects.

The Good Practice Guidance establishes six key principles that should guide the development of community benefit funds:

- Lasting legacy
- Trust and transparency
- Flexible approach
- Develop a community action plan
- Decisions best led locally
- Fair process between renewable industry and community

The Good Practice Guidance also provides advice on engagement with communities as part of the development of community benefit funds.

2.2 Community Benefits from Net Zero Energy Developments: Consultation³

In December 2024 the Scottish Government launched a consultation as part of its review of the Good Practice Principles for onshore and offshore renewable energy development. The consultation closed on the 11th of April 2025. The consultation considered various matters, including the funding benchmark set in the Good Practice Guidance (currently £5,000 per MW index linked) and opportunities to improve other aspects of the advice, including in relation to governance and identifying which communities should be eligible to benefit.

2.3 Refreshing the Good Practice Principles for Community Benefits from Onshore Renewable Energy – a Working Paper (“Working Paper”)⁴

In February 2026 the Scottish Government published a further consultation on revisions to the Good Practice Guidance which sought views on the following:

² Scottish Government. (2019). Good Practice Principles for Community Benefits from Onshore Renewable Energy Developments. Accessed 10 November 2025. <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-government-good-practice-principles-community-benefits-onshore-renewable-energy-developments>

³ Scottish Government. (2024). Community Benefits from Net Zero Energy Developments: Consultation. Accessed 10 November 2025. <https://www.gov.scot/publications/community-benefits-net-zero-energy-developments-consultation/>

⁴ Scottish Government. (2026). Refreshing the Good Practice Principles for Community Benefits from Onshore Renewable Energy – a Working Paper. Accessed 17 April 2026. <https://www.gov.scot/publications/refreshing-good-practice-principles-community-benefits-onshore-renewable-energy-working-paper/documents/>

- The technologies in scope of the Good Practice Guidance, and the approach to ‘co-located’ developments.
- The community benefit fund levels recommended by the Good Practice Guidance.
- Principles and guidance for the governance and distribution of community benefit funds.
- Measures to support communities and build their capacity to engage with and fully benefit from community benefit funds.
- Revised fund levels which are as follows:
 - An uprated £6,000 per MW per year for onshore wind;
 - A new specific recommended range of £700-£1000 per MW per year for solar developments;
 - A new recommended level of at least £150 per MW per year for battery energy storage developments.

As the Working Paper is a consultation document this CBS proceeds on the basis of the extant 2019 Good Practice Guidance.

2.4 Onshore Wind: Policy Statement (“OWPS”)⁵

The OWPS sets out the Scottish Government’s commitment to ensuring that communities are central to the development of renewable projects in Scotland as part of a just transition to net zero. The OWPS refers to the Scottish Government’s Good Practice Guidance which provides the framework for community benefits across Scotland. As part of community benefits for wind farm projects, the OWPS also highlights the Scottish Government’s support for shared ownership, noting “we are encouraging developers to offer shared ownership opportunities to communities as standard on all new renewable energy projects, including repowering and extension to existing projects” (paragraph 4.2.17).

Alongside community benefits, the OWPS notes wider economic benefits from onshore wind including supply chain opportunities and highlights programmes to support skills in the face of shortages in the sector.

2.5 Onshore Wind Sector Deal (“OWSD”)⁶

Amongst the commitments set out in the OWSD is the establishment of a standard approach to financial management of community benefits. The OWSD also commits the sector to meeting or exceeding the principles set out in the Good Practice guidance, to collaborating with and co-ordinating community benefits with neighbouring developments and to delivering more ambitious projects that will make a long-term strategic impact in support of a just transition to net zero.

⁵ Scottish Government. (2022). Onshore Wind: Policy Statement. Accessed 10 November 2025. <https://www.gov.scot/publications/onshore-wind-policy-statement-2022/documents/>.

⁶ Scottish Government. (2023). Onshore wind sector deal. Accessed 12 August 2024. <https://www.gov.scot/publications/onshore-wind-sector-deal-scotland/>

2.6 Draft Energy and Just Transition Plan⁷

The Draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan sets a vision for Scotland's energy system to 2045. Part of that vision is a recognition that communities must get the maximum benefit from the energy transition with community and shared ownership of renewables, and community benefit packages, being an important tool to help achieve this. The draft Strategy highlights the real and lasting difference that community benefits can make to local communities.

2.7 South Lanarkshire Local Economic Strategy 2022-2027 ("LES")⁸

The vision for South Lanarkshire's LES is "to make South Lanarkshire a flourishing, green, dynamic and equitable place for all." The LES is developed around three high-level ambitions for the area:

- Employment - A well-established, accessible employability pathway enabling all South Lanarkshire residents to fully participate in the labour market.
- Workforce Skills Development- South Lanarkshire's workforce have the qualifications, skills and attributes required by employers to be more productive and prosperous.
- Health and Wellbeing – We reduce health inequalities and improve mental health within our communities.

3. Shared Ownership

3.1 Policy and Guidance on Shared Ownership

Voluntary arrangements for community shared ownership of renewable energy developments, alongside community benefits, is supported by Scottish Government policy. The OWPS notes that "community benefit from, and shared ownership of, renewable energy developments have a key role to play in engaging communities and securing Scotland's just transition to net zero" (paragraph 4.2.1). As noted in section 2 of this CBS, the OWPS also encourages developers to offer shared ownership schemes "as standard." Under the OWSD, the renewable energy industry has committed to offering community benefit packages that will meet or exceed the principles set out in the Scottish Government's Good Practice Principles for Shared Ownership of Onshore Renewable Energy Developments (2019) (the Good Practice Principles for Shared Ownership)⁹. Furthermore, the OWSD commits "the sector, Government, and other relevant stakeholders to develop

⁷ Scottish Government. (2024). Draft Energy and Just Transition Plan. Accessed 5 August 2024. <https://www.gov.scot/publications/draft-energy-strategy-transition-plan/>

⁸ South Lanarkshire Council. (2022). South Lanarkshire Local Economic Strategy 2022-2027. Accessed 5 August 2024. <https://southlanarkshire.cmis.uk.com/southlanarkshire/Document.ashx?czJKcaeAi5tUFL1DTL2UE4zNRBcoShgo=YsdsshoZvxPT3m0NeZuWhqZExYAd2%2bFrIeV31b6RwOfAIYdZKqjzrw%3d%3d&rUzwRPf%2bZ3zd4E7Ikn8Lyw%3d%3d=pwRE6AGJFLDNIh225F5QMaQWctPHwdhUfCZ%2fLUOzgA2uL5jNRG4jdQ%3d%3d>

⁹ Scottish Government. (2019). Good Practice Principles for Shared Ownership of Onshore Renewable Energy Developments. Accessed 5 August 2024. <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-government-good-practice-principles-shared-ownership-onshore-renewable-energy-developments/>

practical approaches to support and encourage community shared ownership models, and to publishing a framework by the end of 2024" (pp9-10).

The Good Practice Principles for Shared Ownership highlights the benefits that shared ownership can provide for local communities and developers, including delivering lasting economic and social benefits, community empowerment and increasing buy-in from local communities. The Good Practice Principles for Shared Ownership provide a high-level framework to guide the development of shared ownership schemes across Scotland.

3.2 Ravengill Energy Park Limited Position

The Applicant notes the policy support from the Scottish Government for community shared ownership of new renewable energy developments and the commitments set out in OWSD. The Applicant has considered the potential for shared ownership of Ravengill in light of this and is not currently offering shared ownership as part of its community benefit offer. The Applicant is keeping its position under review pending the publication of a framework for delivering practical approaches to shared ownership.

The Applicant is committed to maximising the benefits communities can derive from renewable energy developments and is not opposed to the principle of shared ownership. However, it is the view of The Applicant that, while there are recent examples of good practice, establishing shared ownership schemes remains a complex process that can place a substantial burden on the community members and organisations involved. This includes a number of substantive risks that do not apply to community benefit fund arrangements.

The Applicant remains committed to best practice on community benefits and delivering on the wider commitments set out in the Onshore Wind Sector Deal for Scotland.

4. Local Socioeconomic Context

The population of South Lanarkshire was 330,280 in 2023 (6% of the Scottish total and 0.48% of the UK total), which is the fifth highest population out of the thirty-two authorities in Scotland. Between 2018 and 2028, the total population is projected to increase by 2%, compared to a 1.8% and 6% increase in Scotland and the UK, respectively¹⁰.

The proportion of the population that is economically active is slightly lower in South Lanarkshire (75.2%), compared to Scotland (76.9%) and the UK (78.8%), however, the proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits is 2.7% compared to 3.0% in Scotland and 4.0% in the UK as a whole¹¹. Average wages are also higher - £798.30 per week for full-time workers compared to £775.60 in Scotland and £766.60 in the UK¹². However, life expectancy in South Lanarkshire is slightly lower

¹⁰ National Records of Scotland. (2025). South Lanarkshire Council Area Profile. Accessed 15 October 2025. <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/council-area-profiles/south-lanarkshire/>

¹¹ Office for National Statistics. (2025). Labour Market Profile - South Lanarkshire. Accessed 7 November 2025. <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157433/report.aspx#tabrespop>

¹² Office for National Statistics. (2024). Labour Market Profile - South Lanarkshire. Accessed 7 November 2025. <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157433/report.aspx#tabrespop>

that Scotland as a whole – in 2021-2023 life expectancy at birth was 80.32 years old compared to 80.77 in Scotland, while male life expectancy was 76.33 compared to 76.77 in Scotland¹³.

The main sectors of employment are human health and social work activities (14% of employment in South Lanarkshire compared to 15% in Scotland) and wholesale and retail trade (12% of employment compared to 11% in Scotland)¹⁴. The share of employment in construction in South Lanarkshire is 9%, higher than the Scottish average of 7%¹⁵.

A smaller proportion of households in South Lanarkshire are considered fuel poor (22%) compared to Scotland as a whole (24%)¹⁶. These figures are expected to have increased due to rises in energy prices since the Scottish House Condition Survey was carried out between 2017 and 2019.

The Ravensgill site lies within the Crawford - Elvanfoot and Leadhills – Crawfordjohn data zones. These data zones are characterised by an older than average population – 53.4% of the population are 50 or over compared to 43% of South Lanarkshire and 41.6% of Scotland, although the percentage of the population aged 75 and over is comparable to South Lanarkshire and Scotland - 8.8% of the population are 75 or over compared to 9% and 9.1% in South Lanarkshire and Scotland respectively¹⁷. Crime rates are higher than the Scottish average, primarily due to the very high rate of vehicle offences (698.4 per 10,000 population compared to 205.1 across Scotland), though rates of crimes of dishonesty (285.7 per 10,000 population compared to 202.7 across Scotland) and non-sexual crimes of violence (222.2 compared to 130.4 across Scotland) are also higher than the national average¹⁸. Given the rural nature of the area, travel times to services are generally much higher than the Scottish average – for example travel to retail facilities by public transport takes on average 41 minutes compared to 13.5 minutes across Scotland¹⁹. Travel distances to work are also greater than the Scottish average²⁰.

¹³ National Records of Scotland. (2025). South Lanarkshire Council Area Profile. Accessed 15 October 2025. <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/council-area-profiles/south-lanarkshire>

¹⁴ Scotland's Census. (2022). Area Overviews. Accessed 7 November 2025 <https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/search-the-census#/explore/snapshot>

¹⁵ Scotland's Census. (2022). Area Overviews. Accessed 7 November 2025 <https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/search-the-census#/explore/snapshot>

¹⁶ Scottish Government. (2022). Scottish House Condition Survey. Accessed 7 November 2025 <https://statistics.gov.scot/data/fuel-poverty-shcs>

¹⁷ South Lanarkshire Council. (2024). Facts and Figures about South Lanarkshire – Area Profiles. Accessed 17 April 2026. https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/info/200176/sharing_information_with_you/1895/facts_and_figures_about_south_lanarkshire/2

¹⁸ South Lanarkshire Council. (2024). Facts and Figures about South Lanarkshire – Area Profiles. Accessed 17 April 2026. https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/info/200176/sharing_information_with_you/1895/facts_and_figures_about_south_lanarkshire/2

¹⁹ South Lanarkshire Council. (2024). Facts and Figures about South Lanarkshire – Area Profiles. Accessed 17 April 2026. https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/info/200176/sharing_information_with_you/1895/facts_and_figures_about_south_lanarkshire/2

²⁰ South Lanarkshire Council. (2024). Facts and Figures about South Lanarkshire – Area Profiles. Accessed 17 April 2026.

Reflecting this and the rural character of the area, the proportion of households with access to a car is greater than average – 89.7% have access to a car compared to 77% of households in South Lanarkshire and 73.6% of Scotland²¹. The percentage of households with access to multiple cars and/or vans is also slightly higher than in both South Lanarkshire and Scotland as a whole²².

5. Community Action Plans

The most relevant Community Actions Plans within the local area are the Crawford, Elvanfoot and Daer Community Action Plan 2025 and the Leadhills Community Action Plan 2024. These documents are summarised below.

5.1 Crawford, Elvanfoot and Daer Community Action Plan 2025 (“Crawford, Elvanfoot and Daer Action Plan”)

The Crawford, Elvanfoot and Daer Community Action Plan 2025 sets out the priorities and initiatives the community would like to see delivered in the local area between 2024 and 2029. Based on feedback from residents, the Community Action Plan establishes the following overarching goal for the local area:

We want to build a connected, resilient, and eco-friendly place where people love to live, work, raise families, and grow old. Our aim is to become a community that others in Scotland admire.

To inform the delivery of this goal, the Crawford, Elvanfoot and Daer Action Plan identifies the following opportunities and challenges in the area:

Opportunities:

- Community spirit and friendliness
- Natural environment and green spaces
- Peace and tranquillity
- Access to outdoor activities and the play park
- You feel safe

Challenges:

- Lack of public transport that suits your needs
- Lack of amenities such as a shop, café or pub
- Lack of employment and business opportunities
- Lack of socialising opportunities and increased social isolation

Moving forward, the Crawford, Elvanfoot and Daer Action Plan identifies a series of community actions across three key themes: an asset rich community; an economically flourishing community, and; a connected community. These actions

https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/info/200176/sharing_information_with_you/1895/facts_and_figures_about_south_lanarkshire/2

²¹ South Lanarkshire Council. (2024). Facts and Figures about South Lanarkshire – Area Profiles. Accessed 17 April 2026.

https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/info/200176/sharing_information_with_you/1895/facts_and_figures_about_south_lanarkshire/2

²² South Lanarkshire Council. (2024). Facts and Figures about South Lanarkshire – Area Profiles. Accessed 17 April 2026.

https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/info/200176/sharing_information_with_you/1895/facts_and_figures_about_south_lanarkshire/2

include establishing the viability of a community café and shop, investigating opportunities for delivering a pump track, developing a tourism strategy and delivering a heritage trail.

5.2 Leadhills Community Action Plan 2024 (“Leadhills Action Plan”)

The Leadhills Community Action Plan 2024 highlights a number of challenges facing the village and its residents, including issues with advocacy and representation via community organisations, diminishing services and rural deprivation. Nevertheless, Leadhills is valued by residents for, *inter alia*, its community spirit, landscape and peace and quiet. The recommendations of the Leadhills Action Plan include the implementation of reforms to the Leadhills Community Council and Leadhills Community Company Ltd, as well as the delivery of measures which would enhance the community by supporting activities associated with key local resources – Leadhills Primary School, The Hopetoun Arms Hotel, the village hall, local shop and doctors surgery.

6. Engagement

Between May 2025 and February 2026, two rounds of in-person public consultation, which involved a total of four community engagement events, were held for the Proposed Development. All events included specific information on community benefits and invited members of the public to contribute to the development of the CBS. Community Benefits were also discussed with local community bodies via the Renewco Power Community Liaison Group and in meetings with Duneaton Community Development Trust and local community group *Crawford, Elvanfoot and Dear Action Resource* (“CEDAR”). Formed to take forward a Community Asset Transfer of Crawford Community Hall, CEDAR has broad purposes relating to rural regeneration, preservation and community development in the Crawford, Elvanfoot and Daer area. A focus group was also held with pupils at Biggar High School.

Alongside in-person engagement, virtual consultation took place via BizGive's recently launched AssetFace engagement platform. AssetFace is intended to make engagement on community benefits quicker, easier, more collaborative and transparent. BizGive have partnered with the Offshore Wind Growth Partnership to develop its AssetFace engagement platform for offshore wind projects, and Renewco Power is working with BizGive to help develop it for the onshore wind market. A Small Projects community benefit fund of £5,000 was launched to support the pilot of the AssetFace platform both to engage the community with the platform and support improvements. Grants of up to £500 were available to support a range of local initiatives in the area. The £5,000 of funding supported ten projects and eight community bodies, including Leadhills Primary School, Biggar and District Men's Shed and Nithsdale Wanderers FC.

7. Feedback

7.1 Projects

The feedback form (see Appendix A) invited comment on potential projects that could be delivered by the community benefit fund. The form sought feedback on the below five potential projects and provided an opportunity to suggest other

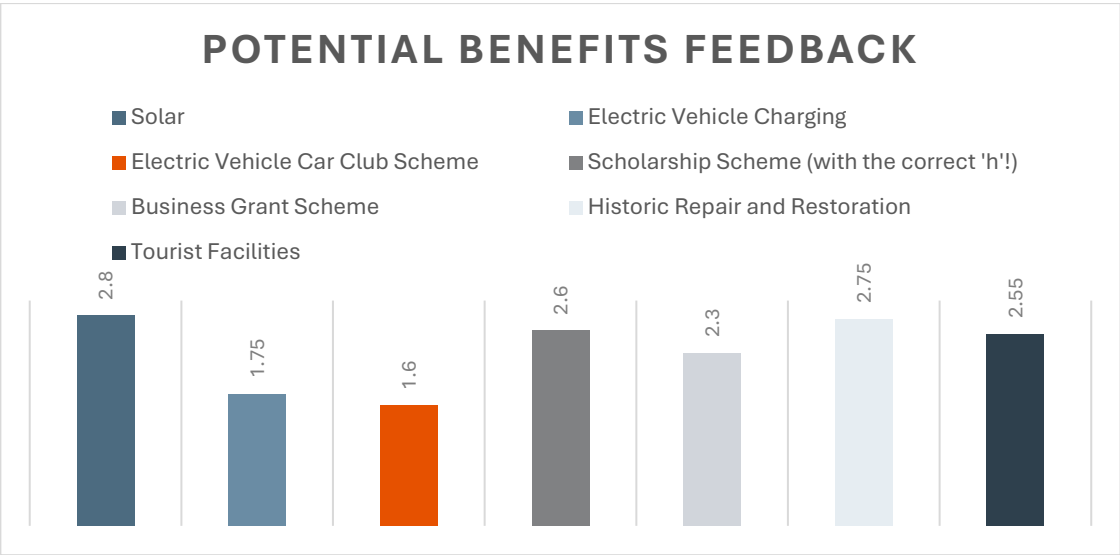
project ideas. In addition to free form fields, the online AssetFace portal included a feature which helped respondents come up with ideas through a series of prompts.

To ensure that the benefits of the Community Benefit Fund are felt most broadly, the Applicant was aware of a need to consider alternatives to the prevailing focus on funding the capital cost of community projects such as upgrades to community halls and play parks. This view was reinforced through engagement with local communities which highlighted a scepticism around the extent to which renewable energy projects have a positive impact on communities at the individual household level.

The need to “do things differently” to ensure that the Ravengill Community Benefit Fund would deliver positive change for the local community, along with an analysis of the local policy and socioeconomic context, informed the initial identification of seven potential projects that the community benefit fund could deliver. These projects have been consulted upon with the local community at the public events, meetings and online. The projects are noted below:

- 1. The installation of solar PV/thermal and battery storage in homes
- 2. Electric vehicle charging infrastructure
- 3. Electric vehicle car club scheme
- 4. Scholarship scheme
- 5. Business grant scheme
- 6. Repair and restoration of historic buildings
- 7. Development of tourist facilities

The feedback form invited respondents to score the potential projects from poor (1) to excellent (7). The outcomes of this are shown in the below graph:



As illustrated above, feedback on the projects was relatively negative with none of the projects being rated above 3 out of 7. However, the low ratings are likely at least partially due to negative perceptions about the Proposed Development among respondents, with a number of respondents expressing either criticism of

the extent to which the benefits would compensate for perceived impacts, or suspicions about the intentions behind offering a community benefit fund package despite community benefits being independent of the planning process. Of the projects proposed, the potential installation of solar and battery storage in homes, a scholarship scheme, the repair and restoration of historic buildings and the development of new and improved tourist facilities were the most popular.

The Biggar High pupils that took part in the workshop (see detailed outcomes in Appendix B) were supportive of the use of community benefit funding to help householders reduce their carbon footprint, as well as the proposed scholarship scheme.

In addition to providing feedback on the above potential projects, the community also had the opportunity to propose other project ideas. The ideas proposed via the community feedback form and via the engagement with Biggar High are listed below:

1. Resurfacing private road in Leadhills
2. Cheaper electric for the community
3. Free electric for the community
4. Mental health projects, as currently, I maintain my mental health by walking in unspoiled surroundings.
5. Better public or community transport so especially our young people can access training, education and employment as well as fun!
6. Village hall improvements
7. Discounted electricity for homes proportionate to the extent to which they are impacted by the Proposed Development
8. Converting the former GP surgery in Crawford into a community café
9. Heritage projects
10. A response group to assist vulnerable individuals during power cuts
11. The area would benefit from a 25m swimming pool given the distance to the nearest pool in Dumfries
12. Funding should be used to improve access to transport, including school trips
13. Improvements to availability and access to driving lessons
14. Funding for more school trips and to broaden access
15. Improvements to the Broughton to Biggar railway path including better maintenance.

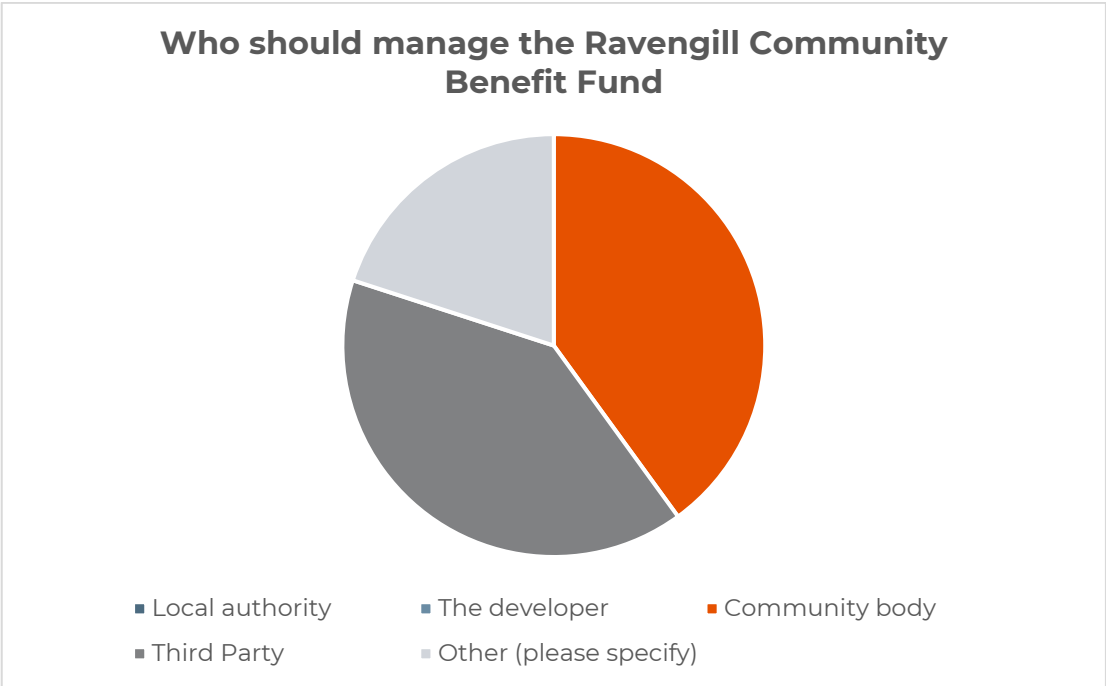
The desire for discounts to energy bills also came out strongly in verbal feedback at the consultation events and in discussions at the CLG. Given the strength of feeling on this issue, it is likely that some form of energy discount scheme would form part of the finalised Community Benefit Fund for Ravengill Energy Park.

7.2 Fund Management

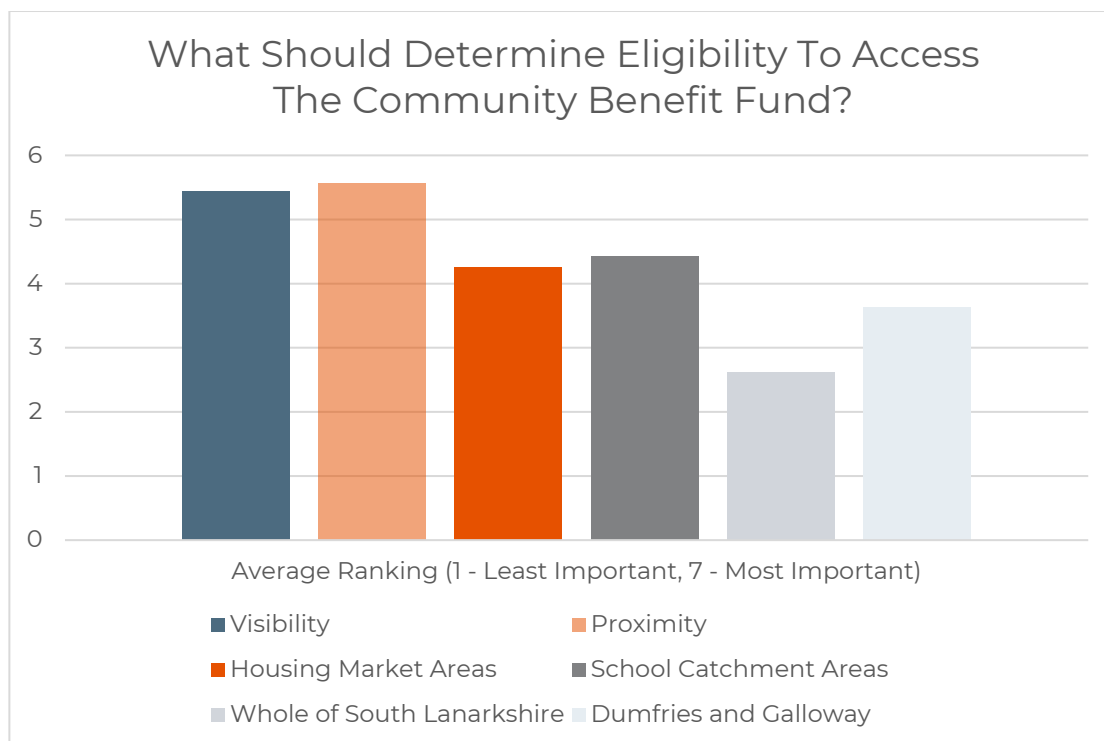
Making the right decisions about fund management, including who should manage the fund and which areas and groups should be eligible to benefit, is critical to the successful establishment of the Ravengill Energy Park Community Benefit Fund. Community feedback on this issue was therefore sought, including through the feedback form.

Verbal feedback at meetings with community bodies and events identified support for the Community Benefit Fund being managed by the community or potentially a third party body. Community members were also generally sceptical of any potential Council involvement with a perception among some that existing Council managed funds are difficult to access and that in some cases decisions reflected Council priorities, rather than necessarily those of communities. However, it is noted that the Council has reviewed its Renewable Energy Fund with amendments implemented to broaden eligibility, including by reducing match funding requirements, and to enable more strategic scale projects to be funded. The ability to fund strategic scale projects is also an inherent advantage of wider Council operated funds given their ability to pool funding from multiple projects.

Reflecting this, feedback via the form indicated support for the fund being managed by a community group or a third party organisation such as Foundation Scotland, though there was also some support for alternative approaches:



In terms of eligibility for funding, most respondents considered proximity to, and visibility of, the Proposed Development to be the most important factors in determining who should be eligible to access the Community Benefit Fund. Two respondents indicated that other factors were important in determining eligibility, however then went on to discuss points not relevant to the question.



8. Conclusions & Next Steps

This CBS has summarised engagement to-date on the proposed Ravengill Community Benefit Fund. Much work remains to be done, however, this CBS highlights the efforts that have been taken to ensure that the Ravengill Community Benefit Fund can meet local needs and have a substantial positive impact on the local community. The Applicant will continue to engage with the community, including through the developing AssetFace portal, in the coming months and years on the lead up to the establishment of the fund (assuming Section 36 consent and deemed planning permission is granted). Alongside ongoing engagement, the community action plans in the area will provide a useful basis for developing projects and initiatives that will utilise the community benefit funding.

The Applicant also wishes to develop a legally binding Community Benefit Agreement with local community bodies and, if applicable, South Lanarkshire Council which will set out the key principles governing the Ravengill Community Benefit Fund. Subject to the agreement of the other parties, it is intended that this agreement could be concluded prior to the determination of the Section 36 application for the Proposed Development to allow its implementation prior to construction.

Feedback Form



FEEDBACK FORM

PRIVACY STATEMENT

By filling in this form, you are agreeing that Cavendish Consulting Limited (Cavendish) can hold and process your personal data in relation to this public consultation exercise.

- Cavendish will share your personal data with the project team companies for planning evaluation purposes only.
- Your identifiable, personal data will not be used for any other purposes without your consent.

Cavendish and the project team will use your data to:

- Send you updates about the project (where you provide us with your contact details).

- Develop a Pre-Application Consultation Report (or similar document) about this public consultation that will be submitted to the planning authority or similar body; this will be a publicly available document.

Your comments will be anonymous, and we will only identify you in these reports with your express permission.

If you provide us with your contact details, we might also contact you to ask more about the comments you've made.

Cavendish acts on behalf of Renewco Power to run public consultation activities.

YOUR DETAILS

Title (Miss/Mrs/Ms/Mr/Other):

First Name or Initial:

Surname:

Postcode:

Age Group (please circle):

Under 13 13-17 18-24 25-34 35-44
45-54 55-64 65-74 75-84 85+

YOUR CONTACT DETAILS

Address:

Telephone:

Email:

I do not wish to provide personal details but can confirm that I am over the age of 13 ☐

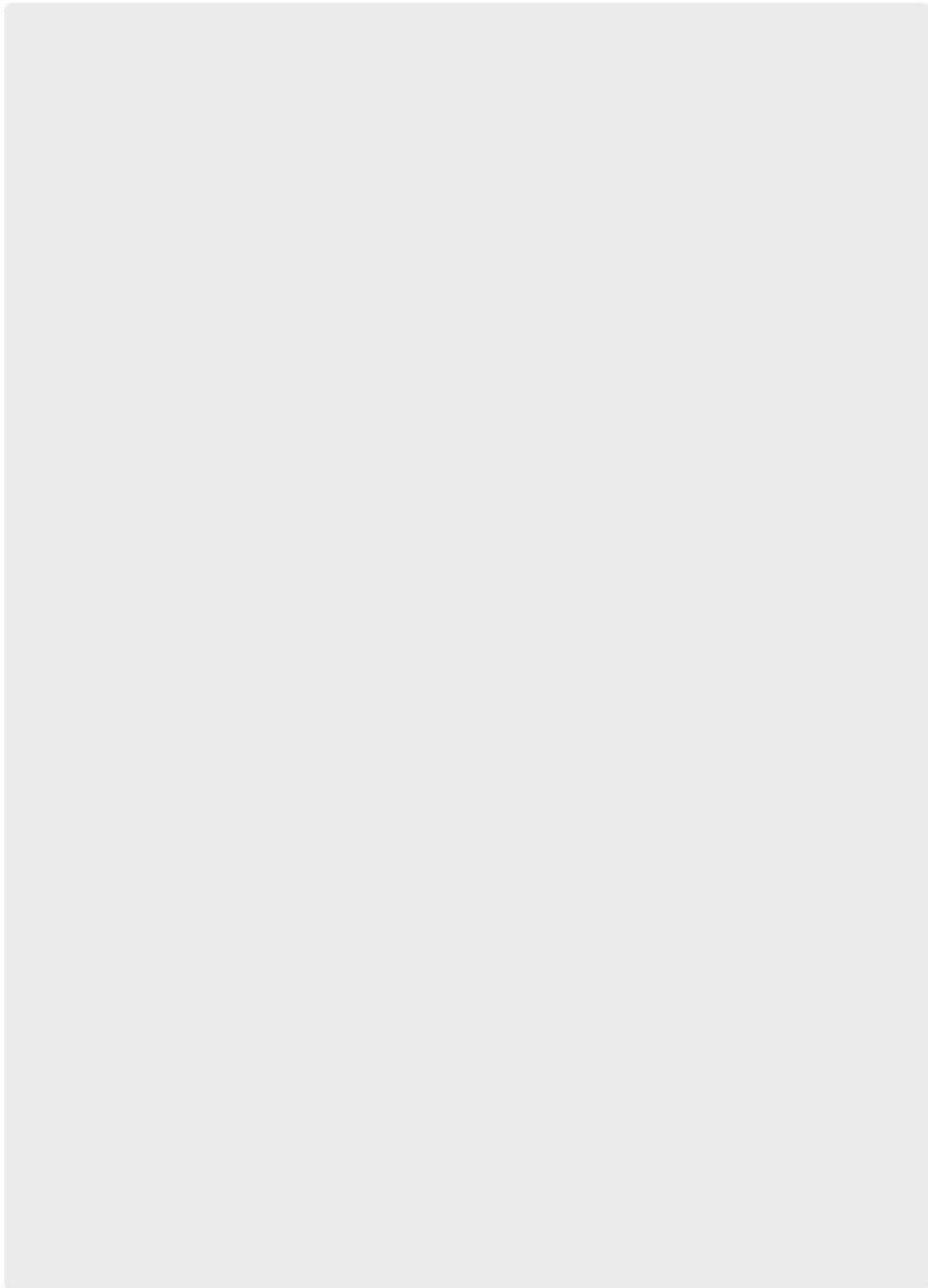
We will use these details to contact you and update you on the proposals. If you would like to be kept up to date with these proposals, please tick this box ☐

Data Protection

We process all Personal Data in accordance with the UK General Data Protection Regulation, the EU General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 (together the "GDPR") and the Data Protection Act 2018. Your Personal Data will not be transferred outside the UK or European Economic Area (the EU member states plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein). To see our full Privacy Notice and find out how to exercise your data subject rights, please visit cavendishconsulting.com/dp or contact us by phone on 01962 893 893, or email at dataprotection@cavendishconsulting.com.

21729/0226

**WE WELCOME YOUR FEEDBACK, PLEASE PROVIDE
ANY COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSALS OVERALL:**



COMMUNITY BENEFIT QUESTIONNAIRE

The below questions relate to the community benefit banner presented at the community engagement events on the 10th and 11th February 2026 and available on the Ravengill Energy Park website. (www.renewcopower.com/portfolio/united-kingdom/uk-projects/ravengill-energy-park/). Please take the time to review the banner before answering the questions.

1. We have identified some potential benefits that could be delivered as part of the future Community Benefit Fund we would like your view on. How would you rate the following benefits? (1- poor to 7- excellent).

- ☐ The installation of solar PV/ thermal and battery storage in homes
- ☐ New electric vehicle charging infrastructure in your community
- ☐ Electric vehicle car club scheme
- ☐ Scholarship scheme
- ☐ Business grant scheme
- ☐ Repair and restoration of historic buildings
- ☐ Development of tourist facilities

2. Are there any other projects or activities that should benefit from the Ravengill Community Benefit Fund?

3. What organisation(s) should manage the distribution of community benefit funds?

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Local authority | ☐ A community body, either existing or setup for the purpose |
| ☐ The developer | ☐ A third-party specialist organisation (e.g. Foundation Scotland) |
| ☐ Other (please specify) | |

4. What are the most important factors that should be taken into account when deciding which communities can access Ravengill community benefit funding (please rank from 1- least important to 7- most important)?

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Proximity to proposed site | ☐ Visibility of Ravengill Energy Park |
| ☐ School catchment areas | ☐ Housing market areas |
| ☐ The funding should be available to the whole of South Lanarkshire | |
| ☐ The funding should be available to areas in Dumfries and Galloway | ☐ Other (please specify): |

5. Renewco Power is keen to work with local suppliers as part of the development of Ravengill. Please tell us about any potential suppliers that we should be made aware of.

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TODAY AND COMPLETING THE FORM

If you would like more time to consider the questions, please print off a copy of the form and return it by **25th February 2026** to:

C/O, Cavendish Consulting, 220 Saint Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5SG

Email: ravengill@renewcopower.com

Please note that any comments provided to the Applicant as part of this consultation are not representations to the Scottish Ministers. Should an application be submitted, there will be a separate opportunity for individuals and organisations to make representations directly to the Scottish Ministers as part of the formal application process.

Further information on the proposals can also be obtained by contacting Salma Mahmud at the address above or by telephone on **0141 674 8680**.

More information regarding the project can be found at:

www.renewcopower.com/portfolio/united-kingdom/uk-projects/ravengill-energy-park/



Appendix B

Biggar High School Workshop Outcomes

OVERVIEW

A workshop was held at Biggar High School on the 24th of June 2024 considering community benefits that could be delivered by the M74 West Renewable Energy Park, though the outcomes are equally relevant to Renewco Power's other projects within the M74 infrastructure corridor which all lie within the catchment area for the school. Twelve pupils from across years 2-5 at the school took part in the workshop. This note provides a summary of the issues raised by pupils and some of the ways in which these could be addressed by the M74 West community benefit funding package.

ISSUES

ISSUE	ACTION
Limitations in the availability of public transport for those living in outlying areas which makes it difficult to access facilities and services, including after school and sports clubs, concentrated in Biggar and Lanark. As a result, many pupils are reliant on lifts from friends and families which are not available in all cases.	Community benefit funding could be targeted at providing extra school buses and/or taxis to enable pupils from outlying areas to access after school/sports clubs.
Difficulties in learning to drive due to cost, a lack of examiners and distance to travel for theory tests. This also has an impact on accessing jobs, as does poor public transport provision as noted above. Also noted that travel to and from driving lessons was an issue in some remoter rural areas.	Community benefit package could include provision for funding driving lessons. If possible this should be targeted at people on lower incomes. Funding should give consideration to individual circumstances, including costs associated with travelling for driving lessons. Consideration should also be given as to whether funding could help deliver more local examiners and theory tests.
Fewer school trips are being planned and there are difficulties accessing these in some case due to cost.	Community benefit funding could be used to help deliver more school trips and provide additional support for young people who would not otherwise be able to access them due to cost.
There is scope to improve the Broughton to Biggar railway path and improve maintenance.	Funding towards capital works and maintenance could be provided from the M74 West community benefit fund.
There was support for use of community benefit funding to help householders reduce their carbon footprint and to reduce risks associated with some of the symptoms of climate change, such as increased flooding	Support noted.
Participants also supported a scholarship scheme to support access to further education and training.	Support noted.