

TECHNICAL APPENDIX 6.1: SCOPING RESPONSE TABLE

Arecleoch Windfarm Extension
Prepared for: ScottishPower Renewables

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Table 1: Scoping Responses

Consultee	Summary of Key Issues	Where Addressed in EIA Report
Bardrochat and Knockdolian Estates	Proposed development should be assessed primarily through consideration of the Development Plan. Material considerations should be taken into account as well as the Electricity Act tests. Consultee is of the opinion that the proposed Development will fail to meet Development Plan policy, material considerations are unlikely to trump Development Plan policy and the Electricity Act test will be failed. As such the consultee is of the opinion that the application for consent should be refused.	Chapter 4: Renewable Energy and Planning Policy; and Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment.
British Horse Society	Highlighted the presence of paths and tracks in forestry within and surrounding the Site. Request that public access is not obstructed. Under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003, horse-riders and carriage drivers enjoy a right of access to most land in Scotland, provided that they behave responsibly. Land managers in turn are obliged to respect equestrian access rights and take proper account of the right of responsible access in managing their land. The Scottish Outdoor Access Code gives guidance on how the requirements to behave responsibly can be met. Please refer to: www.outdooraccess-scotland.com . This access legislation, which is over a decade old now gives horse riders the same rights of responsible access as walkers and cyclists. It is vital that any off road tracks or non-motorised users tracks or paths are multi-use catering for all including horse riders and carriage drivers. Infrastructure such as gates, bridges, cattle grids and slippery surfaces should all be installed with equestrians in mind, to enable access and not restriction.	Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Land Use
British Telecom (BT)	Windfarm proposal has been studied with respect to EMC and related problems to BT point-to-point microwave radio links. The conclusion is that, the Project indicated should not cause interference to BT's current and presently planned radio network.	Chapter 15: Other Issues
Colmonell & Lendalfoot Community Council	Colmonell & Lendalfoot Community Council object strongly to the proposed extension of Arecleoch Windfarm for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the proposed extension compounds the existing problem of the cumulative impact of windfarms in South Ayrshire which has reached saturation point with a disproportionately high number of existing windfarms compared with other areas of Scotland. we have been working on a number of initiatives to preserve and promote the Stinchar Valley and the Coast between Girvan and Ballantrae (including the Lendalfoot Hills). Both areas have unique characteristics and are of a high amenity value on which our local economy depends. The proximity and scale of the proposed extension risks material and detrimental impact. the scale of the proposed extension and the height of the turbines creates an unacceptable visual impact across a wide area industrialising a unique rural landscape. the proposed extension exacerbates the existing problems associated with Arecleoch Windfarm of noise, shadow and flicker ;and the proposed extension will have a material and adverse impact on flora and fauna damaging conservation work in the Stinchar Valley to preserve red squirrels and other native species under threat. 	Chapter 7: Landscape & Visual Amenity; Chapter 8: Ecology; Chapter 13: Noise; and Chapter 15: Other Issues
Dumfries and Galloway Council	Roads Officer: no objections in principle to the proposal and have no issues with the proposed assessment scope or methodology outlined in the Scoping Report, I would offer the following observations that should be considered and addressed by any submission/ES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would be appropriate that Transport Scotland be consulted with regard to access utilising the Trunk Road network; The estimated duration of the construction period has not been identified; It would be appropriate that any proposed access route be assessed in full and that a swept path analysis for the route to the site access be supplied. It would be appropriate that this form the basis for identifying the extent of any proposed accommodation works including passing place provision, carriageway strengthening/widening, and alterations to road boundaries required in order to accommodate component delivery vehicles and cranes; It would be appropriate that there should be consultation with nearby forest managers and timber hauliers through the office of the South of Scotland Timber Transport Officer to co-ordinate timber haulage operations that may use the access route during the construction period to minimise the cumulative impact on communities and road users; Where public road boundaries are altered either for the formation of temporary accesses or for accommodation works, these should be reinstated in their original position at the conclusion of construction works (unless prior agreements have been secured with the Planning and Road Authorities); 	Chapter 7: Landscape & Visual Amenity; Chapter 12: Access, Traffic and Transport

Consultee	Summary of Key Issues	Where Addressed in EIA Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should suitable and sufficient aggregate not be available from on-site Borrow Pits, any future submission/ES should include details of tonnages and vehicle movements so that the potential impact of importing aggregate from elsewhere via the public road network be assessed; A Traffic Management Plan (TMP) for the construction phase detailing transportation of components and materials to the site should include a programme, delivery types/numbers by month, details of all proposed mitigation measures, agreed and excluded access routes and details of measures that will be implemented to ensure that no stacking of delivery vehicles occur on any part of the public road network and is to be agreed in writing with the Police and the Roads Authorities prior to any works commencing on site; Whilst it is accepted that the intention is that normal and abnormal loads will take access and egress via an 'agreed' route, there is likely to be some increase in traffic using other minor roads. There is also the possibility of other unrelated windfarm projects being constructed in the vicinity concurrently with this project. Therefore it would be appropriate that the TMP acknowledge that co-ordination phasing may be required to mitigate against the cumulative traffic impact; The developer will be held responsible for the immediate execution of any repairs and will be required to meet the cost of above average maintenance to the public road network arising from the concentration of heavy traffic associated with this development; The installation of the grid connection will have an impact upon public roads where the route follows a road, crosses a road or crosses a bridge on the road; Where an access route crosses bridges and culverts, the applicant will require to get approvals (in respect of those structures) from the Council's Engineering Services Bridges and Structures Unit. <p>Landscape Architect:</p> <p>From the elevated views from the Galloway Hills Regional Scenic Area, particularly the Merrick Wild Land Area, and the Galloway Dark Sky Park, both the extension to the Wigtownshire Moorlands cluster of development, and the lighting that would be associated with 200m turbines may give rise to indirect landscape and visual effects. These must be tested against DGC policy.</p> <p>The following should be assessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct effects of the site entrance on the Glentrool Plateau Moorland with Forest (LCT 17a) Any indirect effects of the turbines on surrounding LCTs / LCUs within 15km, as covered by the DGWLCS (2017): Balker Plateau Moorland (LCT 17) and Glentrool Plateau Moorland with Forest (LCT 17a). The setting, value and experience of designated landscapes within 15km, notably the Galloway Hills Regional Scenic Areas (RSAs) and any designed landscapes (IDLs and NIDLs). The setting, value and experience of recognised landscape value within 15km, notably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Galloway Hills Forest Park. The Galloway Dark Sky Park. The Merrick Wild Land Area. <p>The 200m height of the turbines, and anticipated requirement for aviation lighting may extend inappropriate visibility in to some highly sensitive valued landscape areas in D&G, even where they lie at some distance.</p> <p>The following should be assessed:</p> <p>Hill walkers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Galloway Hills, including the Merrick and other summits and slopes with western outlook, particularly around Glen Trool. Beneraird, and core path / historic route from Lagafater Lodge. <p>Travelers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A714 between Bargrennan and Barrhill. Minor road crossing Braid Fell. <p>Visitors:</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At short range and sequentially the railway between Barrhill and Stranraer. • Galloway Forest Dark Sky Park, viewpoints west. • Galloway Forest Park, particularly way marked routes around the Glentrool • Visitor Centre, and any outlook from Glen Trool and Loch Trool. • Merrick Wild Land Area, viewpoints west. <p>Visualisations to be produced for viewpoints agreed with SNH and SAC. To include cumulative wirelines and photomontages.</p> <p>The Wigtownshire Moors is an area with a dynamic baseline in terms of wind farm development, and the ES will need to address the range of existing, consented, in-planning, and where absolutely necessary scoping schemes.</p> <p>To ensure that mitigation by design is optimized through the design process it is recommended that the alternative iterations of turbine design, wind farm layout, and set back from key sensitive receptors, as well as from other wind farms, are tested through the LVIA process.</p>	
<p>Fisheries Management Scotland</p>	<p>Due to the potential for such developments to impact on migratory fish species and the fisheries they support, FMS have developed, in conjunction with Marine Scotland Science, advice for DSFBs and Trusts in dealing with planning applications. We would strongly recommend that these guidelines are fully considered throughout the planning, construction and monitoring phases of the proposed development.</p>	<p>Chapter 8: Ecology; and Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils</p>
<p>Forestry Commission Scotland</p>	<p>There is a strong presumption in favour of protecting Scotland’s woodland resources. For this reason the Scottish Government published a policy on control of woodland removal. The policy aims protect the existing forest resource in Scotland and supports woodland removal only where it would achieve significant and clearly defined additional public benefits. In some cases, including those associated with development, a proposal for compensatory planting may form part of this balance. These should be taken into account when preparing the development plans for a wind farm proposal.</p> <p>Beyond this, applicants should refer to guidance documents issued by Forestry Commission in relation to good forestry practice, sustainable forest management and associated environmental issues.</p> <p>The first consideration for the developer should be whether the underlying purpose of the proposals can reasonably be met without resorting to woodland removal.</p> <p>Where a developer intends to construct a windfarm within a forest, partially within a forest, or that will affect the forest environment, it is important that pre-application discussions takes place with Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS), the planning authority and other relevant key agencies, at the earliest possible stage.</p> <p>The developer should consider the potential cumulative impact of the proposed development in respect to the local and regional context. This should include consideration of potential cumulative impact of proposed woodland removal, when considering existing development in the surrounding woodland. In particular consideration needs to be given to the implication of felling operations on such things as habitat connectivity, landscape impact, impact on timber transport network and forestry policies included in the local and regional Forestry and Woodland Strategies and local development plans.</p> <p>The EIA Report should include a stand-alone chapter on ‘Woodland management and tree felling’ that describes and recognises the social, economic and environmental values of the forest and the woodland habitat.</p> <p>Trees cleared for turbine bases, access roads and any other wind farm related infrastructure must be replaced by replanted on-site or on an alternative site (compensatory planting). The restocking plan should show which areas are to be replanted and when during the life of the windfarm.</p> <p>Applicants are therefore advised to prepare a Long Term Forest Plan, alongside their EIA Report, that provides a strategic vision to deliver environmental benefits through sustainable forest management and describes the major forest operations over a 20 years period. Such a plan should be presented to the planning authority, as a technical appendix as part of the EIA Report, for context.</p> <p>It should be made clear that both felling operations and compensatory planting (if relevant) must be carried out in accordance to good forestry practice as defined in the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS).</p>	<p>Chapter 2: Site Description and Design Evolution; and Chapter 3: Description of the Development; and Technical Appendix 3.2.</p>
<p>Historic Environment Scotland</p>	<p>There are a number of heritage assets within our remit in the vicinity of the development whose settings have the potential to be adversely impacted by it.</p>	<p>Chapter 7: Landscape & Visual Amenity; and Chapter 11: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage</p>

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	<p>There are a large number of other existing, consented and proposed wind farms in both the immediate vicinity of the proposals and in the surrounding area. We would recommend that the potential cumulative impacts of the proposed development in combination with other developments in the vicinity be assessed, particularly in light of the differing turbine heights between the existing and consented schemes and the proposed development. This should assess the incremental impact or change when the proposed development is combined with other present and reasonably foreseeable developments.</p> <p>We strongly recommend that our Managing Change Guidance Note on Setting is used to inform setting assessments.</p>	
Joint Radio Company	This proposal cleared with respect to radio link infrastructure operated by: Scottish Power and Scotia Gas Networks	Chapter 15: Other Issues
Marine Scotland	<p>MSS suggests that the developer considers water quality within the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), particularly as the proposed development area suffers from acidification problems and modified drainage related to forestry practices. Furthermore the potential impact on water quality and aquatic biota associated with the proposed felling should also be assessed. MSS recommends that the developer establishes an integrated water quality (hydrochemical and macroinvertebrate) and fish population monitoring programme before, during and after construction to monitor watercourses which could potentially be impacted and control sites. Additional sampling may also be required one to two years prior to decommissioning.</p> <p>MSS suggests that the developer consults our generic scoping and monitoring guidelines when drawing up appropriate site specific mitigation measures and a monitoring programme (https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/marine/Salmon-Trout-Coarse/Freshwater/Research/onshoreren). Details regarding proposed mitigation and survey/monitoring work should be outlined in the EIA report.</p> <p>MSS recommends that the developer discusses the potential cumulative impact of adjacent wind farms on water quality and fish populations.</p>	Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils; and Chapter 8: Ecology
Ministry of Defence (Defence Infrastructure Organisation)	<p>MOD has no objection to the proposal.</p> <p>In the interests of air safety, the MOD will request that the development should be fitted aviation lighting in accordance with the Civil Aviation Authority.</p> <p>The principal safeguarding concern of the MOD with respect to the development of wind turbines relates to their potential to create a physical obstruction to air traffic movements and cause interference to Air Traffic Control and Air Defence radar installations.</p>	Chapter 3: Description of the Development; Chapter 15: Other Issues
National Air Traffic Services (NATS) Safeguarding	The proposed development has been examined from a technical safeguarding aspect and does not conflict with our safeguarding criteria. Accordingly, NATS (En Route) Public Limited Company ("NERL") has no safeguarding objection to the proposal.	Chapter 15: Other Issues
Network Rail	<p>Strongly suggest that reference to the issues below are included in the Scoping Opinion to ensure that potential impacts of both the construction and completed development on the current and future safe and efficient operation of the railway are assessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Traffic Assessment should be included to assess the effects of construction traffic on existing traffic flows and the public road network. Preferred construction traffic routes should be indicated. This will enable Network Rail to assess the possible impacts where/if the traffic crosses over/under our infrastructure and the suitability of these crossings. Details of proposed construction, including drainage and other engineering works in the vicinity of the railway line. 	Chapter 12: Access, Traffic and Transport Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils
New Luce Community Council	<p>Concerned by the size of turbines and the impact on the Barrhill and upper Duisk valley area, which are comparatively well-populated.</p> <p>Concerned about the cumulative impact of the proposed Development, siting Clutter and visual confusion from cumulative effects which feature strongly as themes in the SNH Guidelines.</p> <p>Wild Land Areas need at least to be set in a neutral background landscape context, which might often be traditional farmed landscapes. If large numbers of large industrial structures occupy large areas of that landscape context, then the sense and purpose of that WLA is compromised.</p>	Chapter 7: Landscape & Visual Amenity
RSPB Scotland	<p>Note that topics and methodologies put forward for the EIA are as they would expect, however also make the following comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red kites are known to be present in the area and ornithological surveys should take into account this species; Should there be a need for any compensatory woodland planting as a result of the proposal, the biodiversity impacts of this must be assessed, ideally as part of the EIA process. 	Chapter 9: Ornithology; and Chapter 8: Ecology

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Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	<p>Consider that the following key issues must be addressed in the Environmental Impact Assessment process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map and assessment of all engineering activities in or impacting on the water environment including proposed buffers, details of any flood risk assessment and details of any related CAR applications; • Map and assessment of impacts upon Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE) and buffers; • Map and assessment of impacts upon groundwater abstractions and buffers; • Peat depth survey and table detailing re-use proposals; • Map and table detailing forest removal; • Map and site layout of borrow pits; • Schedule of mitigation including pollution prevention measures; • Borrow Pit Site Management Plan of pollution prevention measures; • Map of proposed waste water drainage layout; • Map of proposed surface water drainage layout; • Map of proposed water abstractions including details of the proposed operating regime; and • Decommissioning statement. 	<p>Chapter 8: Ecology; and Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils</p>
Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)	<p>Ornithology surveys to take into account Glen App and Galloway Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Glen App and Galloway Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest.</p> <p>A number of protected species may be present and impacted by the development proposals. We advise that species surveys should have been completed no more than 18 months prior to submission of the application, to ensure that the survey results are a contemporary reflection of species activity at and around the site.</p> <p>The ES should also report the survey results including figures showing the survey areas/results with infrastructure/turbine layout overlapping, evaluate impacts predicted to arise as a result of the development proposals, assess the significance of these impacts and recommend mitigation and/or compensation measures as is necessary and appropriate.</p> <p>we recommend that further work is undertaken to determine whether otter will be affected by the proposals. An otter protection plan should also be prepared and if the implementation of mitigation measures is not sufficient to avoid offences under protected species legislation, a licence will be required from SNH before works can proceed.</p> <p>Bat surveys to be carried out.</p> <p>If the development site contains suitable habitat for great crested newts (GCN), we recommend that GCN surveys should be undertaken and reported in the EIA. If the development site does not contain suitable breeding ponds for great crested newt and the habitat quality within the development site for this species is poor this should be explained within the ES.</p> <p>If water vole and their habitat could be affected by the proposal a water vole protection plan should be prepared. If the implementation of mitigation measures is not sufficient to avoid offences under protected species legislation, a licence will be required from SNH before the works can proceed.</p> <p>As badgers are a mobile species and their use of an area can change over time, we recommend the applicant should undertake a pre-construction update badger survey prior to commencement of construction. We recommend this survey should be undertaken as close to commencement of construction as possible, but no greater than eight months preceding commencement of construction.</p> <p>If changes in the use of the development site by badger are identified, an updated assessment of the impacts on the development on badger must be completed and appropriate mitigation measures identified (if required).</p> <p>As tree felling is proposed as part of the development, we recommend that a preconstruction update red squirrel survey and pine marten survey should be carried out as close to commencement of construction as possible, but no greater than eight months preceding commencement of construction.</p>	<p>Chapter 2: Site Description and Design Evolution; Chapter 3: Description of the Development; Chapter 7: Landscape & Visual Amenity; Chapter 8: Ecology; Chapter 9: Ornithology; Chapter 10: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Geology and Soils; and Chapter 15: Other Issues.</p>

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	<p>If this survey work finds that red squirrel could be affected by the proposal a red squirrel protection plan should be prepared. If the implementation of the identified mitigation measures within this plan is not sufficient to avoid offences under protected species legislation, a licence will be required from SNH before the works can proceed.</p> <p>Ground or vegetation clearance works are undertaken out-with the main bird nesting season (March-August inclusive).</p> <p>The electrofishing surveys recorded salmon, trout, eel and lamprey. Therefore we support the proposals to consult with the Stinchar River Salmon Fisheries Board and Ayrshire Rivers Trust prior to EIA submission. We would be happy to advise further on suitable fisheries mitigation measures if required.</p> <p>All works should be carried out in accordance with SEPA's Pollution Prevention Guidelines to prevent negative impacts from the discharge of surface water into any watercourses within the site.</p> <p>The ES should include a map of the 2015 and 2018 NVC habitat survey results with the wind farm boundary, proposed turbines, tracks and infrastructure layout overlapping.</p> <p>As key hole felling/large scale felling is proposed as part of this development we recommend that that applicant should consult with FCS regarding the proposal and requirements for compensatory planting according to the Scottish Government's policy on the control of woodland removal https://www.forestry.gov.uk/PDF/fcfc125.pdf/\$FILE/fcfc125.pdf.</p> <p>We advise that detailed peat surveys of the site, measuring the peat deposit to full depth, should be undertaken in accordance with Scottish Government guidance (see http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0051/00517174.pdf). The results should also be used to inform a peat slide assessment.</p> <p>We recommend that peat survey results should be used to inform the design and layout process, so that the development avoids, where possible, fragile and priority habitats and other sensitive areas (e.g. blanket bog and peat).</p> <p>An assessment of impacts of hydrological changes (particularly related to groundwater) on habitats should also be included. In addition to turbine foundations access tracks are the elements that will result in the greatest land-take, habitat fragmentation and hydrological disruption. It is important that the track construction methods for any new track to be constructed are clearly described in the ES, along with the rationale for their type and location, and all direct and indirect impacts assessed.</p> <p>The requirement for lighting should be clarified. Wind turbines of greater than 150m in height require 2000 candela aviation lights to comply with safety requirements set out by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). Aviation lights have the potential to introduce significant landscape and visual effects. 2000 candela lights are visible at distances over 30km.</p>	
Scottish Water	<p>Scottish Water has no objection to this planning application.</p> <p>A review of our records indicates that there are no Scottish Water drinking water catchments or water abstraction sources, which are designated as Drinking Water Protected Areas under the Water Framework Directive, in the area that may be affected by the proposed development.</p>	-
South Ayrshire Council	<p>Take cognisance of the South Ayrshire Landscape Wind Capacity Study with an updated version dated August 2018.</p> <p>South Ayrshire Council are in agreement with a study area of 45km from the wind farm being set for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA).</p> <p>The design of the Proposal should also be considered in relation to the nearby consented wind farms of Stranoch and Chirmorrie and the proposed Stranoch 2 wind farm which could replace the consented Stranoch wind farm.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on this WLA should be undertaken in accordance with SNH Guidance on Assessing Impacts on Wild Land consultative draft 2017. The potential effects of proposed night time lighting should be specifically addressed.</p> <p>A comprehensive review of local landscape designations was undertaken in 2018. Potential effects on the reasons for designation and special qualities of the Glen App Coast and Hills, The Stinchar Valley, Girvan to Ballantrae Coast and Hills, High Carrick Hills and Ailsa Craig Local Landscape Areas should be considered in the LVIA.</p> <p>Require copies of wireline visualisations from the agreed viewpoints within South Ayrshire.</p> <p>We require information on the nature of lighting proposed (and particularly whether radar activated proximity lighting or reduced intensity lighting may be used). We would also comment that as the four viewpoints identified on page 32 of the Scoping Report to illustrate night time lighting are not located either in the core or buffer zones of the Dark Sky Park, additional viewpoints should be selected which do lie within the Park. We would additionally recommend that night time lighting is illustrated from Viewpoint 5 to represent the full range of potential effects on views from this nearby area which currently has low levels of lighting.</p>	All Chapters

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	<p>The Planning Authority the applicant will appoint a suitably qualified person to the satisfaction of the Local Authority, who will undertake an investigation into the incidence of shadow flicker at the compliant location. Where shadow flicker is confirmed to result in loss of amenity, then mitigation measures require to be implemented, to the satisfaction of the Local Authority.</p> <p>Prior to the commencement of works on site, the company shall submit to the planning authority a management plan for minimising the emission of dust from the construction and operation of the development hereby authorised. The dust management plan shall specify the following matters and, after its approval shall be implemented in full by the Company:</p> <p>Construction works require to be carried out in accordance the approved Code of Practice BS 5228-1 and 2:2009 Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites or any subsequent code amending consolidating or replacing it as approved by the Secretary of State pursuant to Sections 71(2) and 104 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974.</p> <p>As the development is in an area of existing low ambient noise levels and the construction activities continue for more than 1 month the following minimum criteria are applicable:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment category and threshold value period (LAeq) Threshold value in decibels (dB), • Category A • Night time (23.00-07.00) 45 • Evenings and Weekends* 55 • Daytime (07.00-19.00) and Saturdays (07.00-13.00) 65 • *19.00-2300 weekdays, 1300-23.00 Saturdays and 07.00-23.00 Sundays. 5228-1 Annex E <p>Prior to any works being undertaken a detailed method statement for the construction project will require to be undertaken for approval by South Ayrshire Council Planning Department. This shall include an assessment of potentially noisy operations and outline the noise mitigation measures proposed. This will also include a programme and phases for each stage of work.</p> <p>No Blasting shall take place until a monitoring scheme to address borrow pit blasting has been submitted to South Ayrshire Council and received the written approval of, the planning authority.</p> <p>In relation to the noise-sensitive locations likely to require assessment the following point regarding the dwelling at Chirmorie should be considered. Consent has been granted for a wind farm at Chirmorie (SAC planning ref 15/01385/DEEM). As part of this consent, Chirmorie farmhouse would no longer serve as a dwelling. However, should this consent not be implemented, the farmhouse would remain as a residential dwelling and I therefore advise this that this property should be considered as a noise-sensitive receptor for Arecleoch Extension. Clearly, if it becomes apparent that the Chirmorie wind farm is to be constructed, then the Chirmorie farmhouse would not need to be considered.</p>	
Transport Scotland	<p>request a full Abnormal Loads Assessment report be provided with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that identifies potential key pinch points on the trunk road network. Swept path analysis should be undertaken and details provided with regard to any required changes to street furniture or structures along the route.</p> <p>Transport Scotland would ask that potential impacts on the trunk road network also be considered, using the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic (Institute of Environmental Assessment, 1993).</p>	Chapter 12: Access, Traffic and Transport
Visit Scotland	<p>The character and visual amenity value of Scotland's landscapes is a key driver of tourism. The VisitScotland Visitor Experience Survey (2015/16) confirms this with over half of visitors rating scenery and the natural environment as the main reason for visiting Scotland.</p> <p>Reference to Scottish Govt 2008 research on the impact of wind farms on tourism; which specifies recommendations to minimise negative effects of wind farms on the tourism industry. In line with this report, it is requested that an independent tourism impact statement is provided as part of the Environmental Impact Analysis. Planning authorities should also consider the following factors to ensure that any adverse local impacts on tourism are minimised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of tourists travelling past en route elsewhere • The views from accommodation in the area • The relative scale of tourism impact i.e. local and national 	Chapter 7: Landscape & Visual Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use

Consultee	Summary of Key Issues	Where Addressed in EIA Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential positives associated with the development • The views of tourist organisations, i.e. local tourist businesses or VisitScotland <p>Given the aforementioned importance of Scottish tourism to the economy, and of Scotland’s landscape in attracting visitors to Scotland, Visit Scotland would strongly recommend any potential detrimental impact of the proposed development on tourism - whether visually, environmentally and economically - be identified and considered in full. This includes when taking decisions over turbine height and number.</p>	
<p>West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WOSAS)</p>	<p>5km zone from application boundary to assess setting impacts is a concern. Suggest 10km would be more appropriate.</p> <p>Inner study area proposed to be extended to 1 km and to properly understand and assess assets.</p> <p>Non-designated sites which may be of national or regional importance are to be considered.</p> <p>A broader field search for unrecorded sites is suggested.</p>	<p>Chapter 11: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage</p>

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