

## LeslielA

---

**From:** Claire.Herbert@aberdeenshire.gov.uk  
**Sent:** 29 January 2014 14:12  
**To:** PLNProcessing  
**Cc:** KellyR  
**Subject:** Planning application 14/00049/FULL - Archaeology Comments

**Plan App No:** 14/00049/FULL

**Planning Officer:** Ruari Kelly

**Proposal:** Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development

**Address:** Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie

**Post Code:**

**Grid Reference:** NO 5724 4449

Having considered the above application, which occupies an area in proximity to previously recorded archaeological sites dating to the prehistoric period (including NO54SE0024 & NO54NE0012, the remains of souterrains dating to the Iron Age), I can advise that in this instance the following Condition should be applied over **all** groundbreaking works (including foundation bases, access tracks and cabling trenches) due to the potential for previously unrecorded archaeology to survive in this area:

### **“Watching-brief Condition (PAN 2/2011, SPP, SHEP)**

The developer shall secure the implementation of an archaeological watching brief, to be carried out by an archaeological organisation acceptable to the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service on behalf of the planning authority, during any groundbreaking and development work. The retained archaeological organisation shall be afforded access at all reasonable times and allowed to record and recover items of interest and finds. Terms of Reference for the watching brief will be supplied by the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.

The name of the archaeological organization retained by the developer shall be given to the planning authority and to the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service in writing not less than 14 days before development commences.

### **Reason: to record items of archaeological interest.”**

Should you have any comments or queries regarding the above then please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,  
Claire

Claire Herbert MA(Hons) MA PIFA

Archaeologist  
Archaeology Service  
Infrastructure Services  
Aberdeenshire Council  
Woodhill House  
Westburn Road  
Aberdeen

29/01/2014

AB16 5GB

01224 665185  
07825356913

claire.herbert@aberdeenshire.gov.uk

Archaeology Service for Aberdeenshire, Moray & Angus Councils

<http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/archaeology>

<http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub>

This e-mail may contain privileged information intended solely for the use of the individual to whom it is addressed. If you have received this e-mail in error, please accept our apologies and notify the sender, deleting the e-mail afterwards. Any views or opinions presented are solely those of the e-mail's author and do not necessarily represent those of Aberdeenshire Council.  
[www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk](http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk)

## LeslielA

---

**From:** Claire.Herbert@aberdeenshire.gov.uk  
**Sent:** 14 February 2014 17:40  
**To:** PLNProcessing  
**Subject:** Planning application 14/00049/FULL - Archaeology response

---

**Plan App No:** 14/00049/FULL

**Planning Officer:** Ruari Kelly

**Proposal:** Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development

**Address:** Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie

**Post Code:**

**Grid Reference:** NO 5724 4449

Thank you for consulting us on the above application, which occupies an area in proximity to previously recorded archaeological sites dating to the prehistoric period (including NO54SE0024 & NO54NE0012, the remains of souterrains dating to the Iron Age).

I can advise that in this instance the following Condition should be applied over **all** groundbreaking works (including foundation bases, access tracks and cabling trenches) due to the potential for previously unrecorded archaeology to survive in this area:

### **“Watching-brief Condition (PAN 2/2011, SPP, SHEP)**

The developer shall secure the implementation of an archaeological watching brief, to be carried out by an archaeological organisation acceptable to the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service on behalf of the planning authority, during any groundbreaking and development work. The retained archaeological organisation shall be afforded access at all reasonable times and allowed to record and recover items of interest and finds. Terms of Reference for the watching brief will be supplied by the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.

The name of the archaeological organization retained by the developer shall be given to the planning authority and to the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service in writing not less than 14 days before development commences.

### **Reason: to record items of archaeological interest.”**

Should you have any comments or queries regarding the above then please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,  
Claire

Claire Herbert MA(Hons) MA PIFA

Archaeologist  
Archaeology Service  
Infrastructure Services

17/02/2014

Aberdeenshire Council  
Woodhill House  
Westburn Road  
Aberdeen  
AB16 5GB

01224 665185  
07825356913

claire.herbert@aberdeenshire.gov.uk

Archaeology Service for Aberdeenshire, Moray & Angus Councils

<http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/archaeology>

<http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub>

This e-mail may contain privileged information intended solely for the use of the individual to whom it is addressed. If you have received this e-mail in error, please accept our apologies and notify the sender, deleting the e-mail afterwards. Any views or opinions presented are solely those of the e-mail's author and do not necessarily represent those of Aberdeenshire Council.

[www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk](http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk)



KellyR

---

**From:** MooreDJ  
**Sent:** 11 February 2014 11:48  
**To:** KellyR  
**Subject:** FW: E Consultation

**From:** Windfarms [mailto:Windfarms.Windfarms@caa.co.uk]  
**Sent:** 11 February 2014 11:37  
**To:** MooreDJ  
**Cc:** PLNProcessing  
**Subject:** RE: E Consultation

Dear Sir/Madam

**Request for Comment under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997**

There is currently a high demand for CAA comment on wind turbine applications which exceeds the capacity of the available resource to respond to requests within the timescales required by Local Planning Authorities. The CAA has no responsibilities for safeguarding sites other than its own property, and a consultation by a Council is taken as a request for clarification of procedural matters. Councils are reminded of their obligations to consult in accordance with ODPM/DfT Circular 1/2003 or Scottish Government Circular 2/2003, and in particular to consult with NATS and the Ministry of Defence as well as any aerodromes listed in Annex 3 of the above documents, taking note of appropriate guidance and policy documentation. Should the Council be minded to grant consent to an application despite an objection from one of the bodies listed in the circular, then the requisite notifications should be made.

Whilst the CAA recommends all aerodrome operators/license holders develop associated safeguarding maps and lodge such maps with local planning authorities, the CAA additionally encourages councils/planning authorities to undertake relevant consultation with known local aerodromes regardless of status or the existence of any aerodrome/council safeguarding agreement, including local emergency service Air Support Units (e.g. Police Helicopter or Air Ambulance).

There is an international civil aviation requirement for all structures of 300 feet (91.4 metres)\* or more to be charted on aeronautical charts. However, on behalf of other non-regulatory aviation stakeholders, in the interest of Aviation Safety, the CAA requests that any feature/structure 70 feet in height, or greater, above ground level is notified to the Defence Geographic Centre [ICGDGC-ProdAISAFDb@mod.uk](mailto:ICGDGC-ProdAISAFDb@mod.uk), including the location(s), height(s)\* and lighting status of the feature/structure, the estimated and actual dates of construction and the maximum height of any construction equipment to be used, at least 6 weeks prior to the start of construction, to allow for the appropriate notification to the relevant aviation communities.

Any structure of 150 metres\* or more must be lit in accordance with the Air Navigation Order and should be appropriately marked. Although if an aviation stakeholder (including the MOD) made a request for lighting it is highly likely that the CAA would support such a request, particularly if the request falls under Section 47 of the Aviation Act.

Cumulative effects of turbines may lead to unacceptable impacts in certain geographic areas.

The Ministry of Defence will advise on all matters affecting military aviation.

Should the Council still have a specific query about a particular aspect of this application the CAA will help in the clarification of aviation matters and regulatory requirements. Site operators remain responsible for providing expert testimony as to any impact on their operations and the lack of a statement of objection or support from the CAA should not be taken to mean that there are no aviation issues, or that a comment from an operator lacks weight.

Guidance relating to the impact of wind turbines upon aviation can be found at <http://www.caa.co.uk/docs/33/Cap764.pdf>. More generic comment relating to the CAA involvement in the planning process is described at [http://www.caa.co.uk/docs/33/DAP\\_GuidanceOnCAAPanningConsultationRequirements.pdf](http://www.caa.co.uk/docs/33/DAP_GuidanceOnCAAPanningConsultationRequirements.pdf).

Yours Faithfully

*Kelly Lightowler*

K LIGHTOWLER

Squadron Leader (RAF)

Surveillance and Spectrum Management

Directorate of Airspace Policy

Civil Aviation Authority

45-59 Kingsway London WC2B 6TE

Tel: 020 7453 6534 Fax: 020 7453 6565

[windfarms@caa.co.uk](mailto:windfarms@caa.co.uk)

\*The effective height of a wind turbine is the maximum height to blade tip.

## McWilliamIA

---

**From:** Windfarms [windfarms@atkinsglobal.com]  
**Sent:** 13 February 2014 04:41  
**To:** PLNProcessing  
**Subject:** WF 26745 - 14/00049/FULL - 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm - NO 57258 44485

Dear Sirs,

I am responding to an email of 11-Feb-14, regarding the above named proposed development.

The above application has now been examined in relation to UHF Radio Scanning Telemetry communications used by our Client in that region and we are happy to inform you that we have **NO OBJECTION** to your proposal.

Please note that this is not in relation to any Microwave Links operated by Scottish Water

*Atkins Limited is responsible for providing Wind Farm/Turbine support services to the Telecommunications Association of the UK Water Industry (TAUWI).*

*Atkins Limited is responsible for providing Wind Farm/Turbine support services to the Telecommunications Association of the UK Water Industry. Web: [www.tauwi.co.uk](http://www.tauwi.co.uk)*

### **Windfarm Support**

#### **ATKINS**

The official engineering design services provider  
for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games  
Web: [www.atkinsglobal.com/communications](http://www.atkinsglobal.com/communications)

**MooreDJ**

**From:** Spectrum Licensing [Spectrum.Licensing@ofcom.org.uk]  
**Sent:** 14 February 2014 20:20  
**To:** MooreDJ  
**Cc:** 'windfarms@jrc.co.uk'; 'windfarms@atkinsglobal.com'  
**Subject:** RE: E Consultation  
**Attachments:** 1400049 E CONSULTATION SPECTRUM.rtf

**FIXED LINK REPORT FOR WINDFARM CO-ORDINATION AREA:**

Dear Sir/Madam

***Search Radius 0m at Centre NGR NO5725844485. Search includes an additional 500m of requests***

<i>Links</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Contact</i>	<i>Teleph</i>
--------------	----------------	----------------	---------------

No Links found

These details are provided to Ofcom by Fixed Link operators at the time of their licence application and cannot be verified by Ofcom for accuracy or currency and Ofcom makes no guarantees for the currency or accuracy of information or that they are error free. As such, Ofcom cannot accept liability for any inaccuracies or omissions in the data provided, or its currency however so arising. The information is provided without any representation or endorsement made and without warranty of any kind, whether express or implied, including but not limited to the implied warranties of satisfactory quality, fitness for a particular purpose, non-infringement, compatibility, security and accuracy.

Our response to your co-ordination request is only in respect of microwave fixed links managed and assigned by Ofcom within the bands and frequency ranges specified in the table below. The analysis identifies all fixed links with either one link leg in the coordination range or those which intercept with the coordination range. The coordination range is a circle centred on your provided national grid reference. We add an additional 500 metres to the coordination range that you request. Therefore if you have specified 500 metres the coordination range will be 1km.

If you should need further information regarding link deployments and their operation then you will need to contact the fixed link operator(s) identified in the table above directly.

Additional coordination is also necessary with the band managers for the water, electricity and utilities industries which operate in the frequency ranges 457-458 MHz paired with 463-464 MHz band. You should contact both the following:

- Atkins Ltd at [windfarms@atkinsglobal.com](mailto:windfarms@atkinsglobal.com).
- Joint Radio Company (JRC) at [windfarms@jrc.co.uk](mailto:windfarms@jrc.co.uk). Additionally, you can call the JRC Wind Farm Team on 020 7706 5197.

For self coordinated links operating in the 64-66GHz, 71-76GHz and 81-86GHz bands a list of current links can be found at: <http://www.ofcom.org.uk/radiocomms/ifi/licensing/classes/fixed/>

Regarding assessment with respect to TV reception, the BBC has an online tool available on their website: [http://www.bbc.co.uk/reception/info/windfarm\\_tool.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/reception/info/windfarm_tool.shtml). Ofcom do not forward enquiries to the BBC.

Please note other organisations may require coordination with regard to your request. More information regarding windfarm planning is available on the British Wind Energy Association website [www.bwea.com](http://www.bwea.com).

**Table of assessed fixed links bands and frequency ranges**

Band (GHz)	Frequency Range (MHz)
1.4/1.5	1350 -1375 1450 -1452 1492 -1530
1.6	1672 – 1690
1.7	1764 – 1900
2	1900 – 2690
4	3600 – 4200
6	5925 – 7110
7.5	7425 – 7900
11	10700 – 11700
13	12750 – 13250
14	14250 – 14620
15	14650 – 15350
18	17300 – 19700
22	22000 – 23600
25	24500 – 26500
28	27500 – 29500
38	37000 – 39500
50	49200 – 50200
55	55780 – 57000

Regards

Duty Engineering Officer  
Spectrum Management Centre  
Spectrum Operations

---

**From:** MooreDJ [mailto:MooreDJ@angus.gov.uk]  
**Sent:** 11 February 2014 10:50  
**To:** Spectrum Licensing  
**Subject:** E Consultation

14/00049/FULL  
Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And  
Ancillary Development  
Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm  
Carmyllie

David Moore Clerical Officer Planning And Transport County Buildings Market Street Forfar DD8 3LG  
TEL 01307 473308 E Mail [mooredj@angus.gov.uk](mailto:mooredj@angus.gov.uk)

This message is strictly confidential. If you have received this in error, please inform the sender and remove it from your system. If received in error you may not copy, print, forward or use it or any attachment in any way. This message is not capable of creating a legal contract or a binding representation and does not represent the views of Angus Council. Emails may be monitored for security and network management reasons. Messages containing inappropriate content may be intercepted. Angus Council does not accept any liability for any harm that may be caused to the recipient system or data on it by this message or any attachment.

\*\*\*\*\*

For more information visit [www.ofcom.org.uk](http://www.ofcom.org.uk)

This email (and any attachments) is confidential and intended for the use of the addressee only.

If you have received this email in error please notify the originator of the message and delete it from your system.

This email has been scanned for viruses. However, you open any attachments at your own risk.

Any views expressed in this message are those of the individual sender and do not represent the views or opinions of Ofcom unless expressly stated otherwise.

\*\*\*\*\*



# Memorandum

**Communities  
(Roads)**

TO: HEAD OF PLANNING & PLACE

FROM: HEAD OF TECHNICAL & PROPERTY SERVICES

YOUR REF:

OUR REF: GH/AG/SC TD1.3

DATE: 18 February 2014

**SUBJECT: PLANNING APPLICATION REF. NO.14/00049/FULL – PROPOSED  
ERECTION OF TWO WIND TURBINES ON LAND TO THE NORTH OF CROFTS  
FARM, REDFORD, FOR CROFT FARM RENEWABLES LTD**

---

I refer to the above planning application.

The site is located on the north side of the unnumbered classified, Crofts – Redford – Cockhill road on land 625 metres north of Crofts Farm.

An Environmental Statement and Non-Technical Summary have been submitted as supporting documents. The stated intention of the developer is to transport the turbines from the Port of Montrose to Arbroath, along the A92, from where they would head north-west on the A933 before accessing the site on the unnumbered classified road that skirts the southern edge of the site.

The construction period is expected to last for 4 months during which a minimum of 336 HGV trips are expected to take place. A Route Access Report is expected to be required through planning conditions.

I have considered the application in terms of the traffic likely to be generated by it, and its impact on the public road network. As a result, I do not object to the application but would recommend that any consent granted shall be subject to the following conditions:

- 1 That, prior to the commissioning of the turbines for use the verge crossing at the proposed access shall be improved to form a new bellmouth junction in accordance with Angus Council Road Standards.  
*Reason: to provide a safe and satisfactory access in a timely manner.*
- 2 That, the access shall be designed so as to prevent the discharge of surface water onto the public road.

*Reason: in the interests of road safety.*

- 3 That, prior to the commencement of development, a Construction Traffic Management and Routing Plan shall be submitted for the written approval of the Planning Authority. Thereafter, the development shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved details of the plan. The Construction Traffic Management and Routing Plan shall consider arrangements for the following:
- (i) agreement with the Roads Authority on the routing for abnormal loads;
  - (ii) the type and volume of vehicles to be utilised in the delivery to the site of construction materials and turbine components associated with the construction and erection of the wind turbines;
  - (iii) assessment of the suitability of the proposed routes, including bridge capacities, to accommodate the type and volume of traffic to be generated by the development. The assessment shall include details of swept path analyses and include DVD video route condition surveys;
  - (iv) any proposed accommodation works / mitigating measures affecting the public roads in order to allow for delivery loads, including carriageway widening, junction alterations, associated drainage works, protection to public utilities, temporary or permanent traffic management signing, and temporary relocation or removal of other items of street furniture;
  - (v) the restriction of delivery traffic to agreed routes;
  - (vi) the timing of construction traffic to minimise impacts on local communities, particularly at school start and finish times, during refuse collection, at weekends and during community events;
  - (vii) a code of conduct for HGV drivers to allow for queuing traffic to pass;
  - (viii) liaison with the roads authority regarding winter maintenance;
  - (ix) contingency procedures, including names and telephone numbers of persons responsible, for dealing with vehicle breakdowns;
  - (x) a dust and dirt management strategy, including sheeting and wheel cleaning, prior to departure from the site;
  - (xi) the location, design, erection and maintenance of warning/information signs for the duration of the works, at site accesses and crossovers on private haul roads or tracks used by construction traffic and pedestrians, cyclists or equestrians;
  - (xii) contingencies for unobstructed access for emergency services;
  - (xiii) co-ordination with other major commercial users of the public roads on the agreed routes in the vicinity of the site;
  - (xiv) traffic management, in the vicinity of temporary construction compounds;



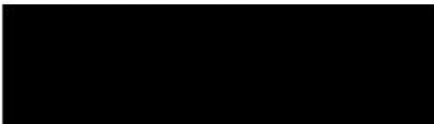
- (xv) the provision of data from traffic counters, installed at locations and at intervals to be agreed with the Roads Authority, at the applicant's expense;
- (xvi) arrangements for the monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the implementation of the approved plan; and
- (xvii) procedures for dealing with non-compliance with the approved plan.

*Reason: in the interests of road safety and to ensure the free flow of traffic for the convenience of road users and to ensure that any works required to the local road network to facilitate the development are undertaken.*

- 4 That, prior to the commencement of development, the applicant shall enter into a written maintenance agreement with Angus Council as Roads Authority with respect to the agreed haul routes. The agreement shall formalise an inspection, maintenance and reparation strategy for the public road on the haul routes.

*Reason: to ensure the integrity of the public road network is protected.*

I trust the above comments are of assistance but should you have any further queries, please contact Adrian Gwynne on extension 3393.





**By E-mail**

Planning & Transport Division  
Angus Council  
County Buildings  
Market Street  
Forfar  
DD8 3LG  
PLNProcessing@angus.gov.uk

Longmore House  
Salisbury Place  
Edinburgh  
EH9 1SH

Direct Line: 0131 668 8729  
Direct Fax: 0131 668 8722  
Switchboard: 0131 668 8600  
Catherine.Middleton@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Our ref: HGP/D/TA/4  
Our Case ID: 201306824  
Your ref: 14/00049/FULL

24 February 2014

Dear Sirs

**Town And Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013  
Land 625m To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie**

Thank you for your consultation dated 11 February which we received on 11 February.

We have considered your consultation for the erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development and comment as follows:

The proposed development is located approx. 2.3 km north of The Guynd designed landscape which is included in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in recognition of its national importance. The Guynd is an attractive 19th century parkland and woodland landscape providing the setting for a classical mansion house and other interesting architectural features. The principal views from the mansion house are S and SW across the parkland and any views to the north in the direction of the turbines would be heavily screened by mature woodland, as illustrated in viewpoint 1. The low-lying nature of the landscape and the surrounding policy woodlands serve to restrict views out of the estate. We have also considered the impact of this development on views towards the designed landscape. Again, the low-lying nature of the surrounding landscape and the mature policy woodlands restrict views into the designed landscape from the south. We are therefore satisfied that this development will not have a significant impact on the Inventory designed landscape and we are therefore not minded to object.

Notwithstanding our comments above, we confirm that your Council should proceed to determine the application without further reference to us.



Yours faithfully

**Catherine Middleton**  
Senior Heritage Management Officer, Strategic Casework

## LeslielA

---

**From:** Windfarms Team [windfarms@jrc.co.uk]  
**Sent:** 21 February 2014 16:20  
**To:** PLNProcessing  
**Subject:** Planning Ref: 14/00049/FULL - Crofts Farm, Redford, Arbroath, Angus

Dear Sir/Madam,

Planning Ref: 14/00049/FULL

Name/Location: Crofts Farm

Total 2 turbines at NGR:

T1 357190 744555

T2 357325 744415

Hub Height: 56m Rotor Radius: 24m

(defaults used if not specified on application)

Cleared with respect to radio link infrastructure operated by:-

Local Electricity Utility and Scotia Gas Networks

JRC analyses proposals for wind farms etc. on behalf of the UK Fuel & Power Industry and the Water Industry in north-west England. This is to assess their potential to interfere with radio systems operated by utility companies in support of their regulatory operational requirements.

In the case of this proposed wind energy development, JRC does not foresee any potential problems based on known interference scenarios and the data you have provided. However, if any details of the wind farm change, particularly the disposition or scale of any turbine(s), it will be necessary to re-evaluate the proposal.

In making this judgement, JRC has used its best endeavours with the available data, although we recognise that there may be effects which are as yet unknown or inadequately predicted. JRC cannot therefore be held liable if subsequently problems arise that we have not predicted.

It should be noted that this clearance pertains only to the date of its issue. As the use of the spectrum is dynamic, the use of the band is changing on an ongoing basis and consequently, developers are advised to seek re-coordination prior to considering any design changes.

Regards

Keith Brogden

Wind Farm Team

The Joint Radio Company Limited  
Dean Bradley House,  
52 Horseferry Road,  
LONDON SW1P 2AF  
United Kingdom

DDI: +44 20 7706 5197

TEL: +44 20 7706 5199

Skype: keithb\_jrc

<windfarms@jrc.co.uk>

NOTICE:

This e-mail is strictly confidential and is intended for the use of the addressee only. The contents shall not be disclosed to any third party without permission of the JRC.

JRC Ltd. is a Joint Venture between the Energy Networks Association (on behalf of the UK Energy Industries) and National Grid.

Registered in England & Wales: 2990041

<<http://www.jrc.co.uk/about>>

## LeslielA

---

**From:** Lennon, Jenny [Jenny.Lennon@rspb.org.uk]  
**Sent:** 25 February 2014 14:15  
**To:** PLNProcessing; KellyR  
**Subject:** Crofts Farm Carmyllie, Arbroath 14/00049/FULL  
FAO Ruari Kelly

Thank you for consulting RSPB Scotland on the proposal below.

We have no specific comments on this application, but wish to highlight the increasing number of turbine proposals in this general area. These are all within 30km of Montrose Basin SPA which is designated for its importance for many thousands of pink-footed geese. These geese use surrounding agricultural land to feed on during the winter.

In isolation, many of these proposals may have limited impact on birds such as geese, however collectively the potential impact is more difficult to determine. RSPB Scotland advise the council that post constructive monitoring and some form of cumulative impact assessment should be carried out within this area. This would assist our understanding of potential issues in relation to an increasing density of turbines, and our responses to such proposals. SNH have produced guidance on this: <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A675503.pdf>.

Regards

**Jenny Lennon**

**Conservation Officer**  
RSPB Scotland

RSPB Scotland is part of the RSPB which speaks out for birds and wildlife, tackling the problems that threaten our environment. Nature is amazing - help us keep it that way.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) is a registered charity: England and Wales no. 207076, Scotland no. SC037654.

This email and any attachments may contain material that is confidential, subject to copyright and intended for the addressee only. If you are not the named recipient you must not use, disclose, reproduce, copy or distribute the contents of this communication. If you have received this in error, please contact the sender and then delete this email from your system. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) is a registered charity in England and Wales no. 207076 and in Scotland no. SC037654.

## LeslielA

---

**From:** Anne Phillips [APhillips@hial.co.uk]  
**Sent:** 27 February 2014 10:11  
**To:** PLNProcessing  
**Subject:** Plan App 14/00049/FULL - Erect 2 Wind Turbines (max height 80m to blade tip) & Ancillary Development North of Crofts Farm Carmyllie  
**Your Ref:** 14/00049/FULL  
**HIAL Ref:** 2014/0027/DND

Dear Sir/Madam,

**PROPOSAL: Erect Two Wind Turbines (max height 80m to blade tip) & Ancillary Development**  
**LOCATION: Land 625m North of Crofts Farm Carmyllie**

---

With reference to the above proposed development, it is confirmed that our calculations show that, at the given position and height, this development would not infringe the safeguarding surfaces for **Dundee Airport**.

Therefore, Dundee Airport Limited has no objections to the proposal.

**Anne Phillips**  
**Operations Manager**  
**on behalf of Dundee Airport Limited**  
**c/o Highlands and Islands Airports Limited**  
Head Office, Inverness Airport, Inverness IV2 7JB  
☎ 01667 464244 (DIRECT DIAL)  
✉ [safeguarding@hial.co.uk](mailto:safeguarding@hial.co.uk) 🌐 [www.hial.co.uk](http://www.hial.co.uk)

**KellyR**

---

**From:** HendersonA  
**Sent:** 27 February 2014 15:41  
**To:** KellyR  
**Cc:** ThomsonSD  
**Subject:** 14/00049/Full: Croft Turbines

Ruari,

Regarding the above application I would offer the following.

With respect to the issue of Wind Shear, whilst it has been discussed in Chapter 8 (Noise) of the Environmental Statement, it is unclear how the correction was applied, whether by shifting the background levels or the predicted levels (the latter being a requirement contained within the IOA's Good Practice Guide). It is also not known what the correction value was.

Whilst the assessment takes account of the cumulative impact from the turbine at North Mains of Cononsyth, no mention is given to the turbine (application No: 12/00706/Full) to the north east of the development site. The cumulative impact of this turbine also requires to be considered.

Regards  
Alex.

Alex. Henderson. Environmental Health Officer (Part Time)  
Angus Council, Communities Department, Dewar House, 12 Hill Terrace, Arbroath,  
DD11 1AH. 01241 435600



**KellyR**

---

**From:** HendersonA  
**Sent:** 15 April 2014 16:25  
**To:** KellyR  
**Cc:** ThomsonSD  
**Subject:** Croft turbines

Ruari,

Further to the above and the points raised in my e-mail of 27<sup>th</sup> February 2014, I would offer the following on the subsequent response (e-mail dated 25/3/14) from the agents in respect of the clarification of the cumulative impact of turbines in the area.

There is no methodology or detail shown as to how the prediction levels were achieved and that furthermore, not all properties appear to have been taken into account. This requires to be demonstrated.

Properties numbered 24 to 28 in the table on page 1 of the submitted spreadsheet, as well as South Mains of Cononsyth Farmhouse, appear not to have been considered in the cumulative impact for the Croft and Parkconon turbines. For completeness, this should be addressed for both day and night time periods.

Cheers  
Alex.

Alex. Henderson. Environmental Health Officer (Part Time)  
Angus Council, Communities Department, Dewar House, 12 Hill Terrace, Arbroath,  
DD11 1AH. 01241 435600

1. The rating level of noise immissions from the combined effects of the wind turbines (including the application of any tonal penalty) when determined in accordance with the attached Guidance Notes (to this condition), shall not exceed at any property lawfully existing at the date of this planning permission
  - (a) the  $L_{A90}$  dB (A) 10min levels, shown in tables A & B, during the respective periods described in these tables; where there is more than one property at a location the noise limits apply to all properties at that location or
  - (b)  $L_{A90}$  35dB (A) 10min at wind speeds up to 10 m/s at 10m height at any other location.
2. Prior to the commencement of development the make and model of the turbine selected for use in the development shall be submitted for the written approval of the Planning Authority.
3. In the event that any turbine other than the candidate turbine is selected for use a detailed noise assessment demonstrating that the proposed wind turbine(s) can comply with the noise limits specified by this permission shall be submitted for the written approval of the Planning Authority.
4. In the event that any wind turbine is required to operate in a reduced power mode in order to comply with the noise limits specified by this permission a scheme for the mitigation of noise shall be submitted for the written approval of the Planning Authority.
5. The wind farm operator shall continuously log power production, wind speed and wind direction, all in accordance with Guidance Note 1(d). This data shall be retained for a period of not less than 24 months. The wind farm operator shall provide this information in the format set out in Guidance Note 1(e) to the Local Planning Authority on its request, within 14 days of receipt in writing of such a request.
6. No electricity shall be exported until the wind farm operator has submitted to the Local Planning Authority for written approval a list of proposed independent consultants who may undertake noise compliance measurements in accordance with this permission. Amendments to the list of approved consultants shall be made only with the prior written approval of the Local Planning Authority.
7. Within 21 days from receipt of a written request from the Local Planning Authority following a complaint to it from an occupant of a dwelling alleging noise disturbance at that dwelling, the wind farm operator shall, at its expense, employ a consultant approved by the Local Planning Authority to assess the level of noise immissions from the wind farm at the complainant's property in accordance with the procedures described in the attached Guidance Notes. The written request from the Local Planning Authority shall set out at least the date, time and location that the complaint relates to and any identified atmospheric conditions, including wind direction, and include a statement as to whether, in the opinion of the Local Planning Authority, the noise giving rise to the complaint contains or is likely to contain a tonal component.

8. The assessment of the rating level of noise immissions shall be undertaken in accordance with an assessment protocol that shall previously have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The protocol shall include the proposed measurement location identified in accordance with the Guidance Notes where measurements for compliance checking purposes shall be undertaken, whether noise giving rise to the complaint contains or is likely to contain a tonal component, and also the range of meteorological and operational conditions (which shall include the range of wind speeds, wind directions, power generation and times of day) to determine the assessment of rating level of noise immissions. The proposed range of conditions shall be those which prevailed during times when the complainant alleges there was disturbance due to noise, having regard to the written request by the Local Planning Authority to investigate a complaint, and such others as the independent consultant considers likely to result in a breach of the noise limits.
9. Where a dwelling to which a complaint is related is not listed in the tables attached to these conditions, the wind farm operator shall submit to the Local Planning Authority for written approval proposed noise limits to be adopted at the complainant's dwelling for compliance checking purposes. The proposed noise limits are to be those limits selected from the Tables specified for a listed location which the independent consultant considers as being likely to experience the most similar background noise environment to that experienced at the complainant's dwelling. The rating level of noise immissions resulting from the combined effects of the wind turbines when determined in accordance with the attached Guidance Notes shall not exceed the noise limits approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority for the complainant's dwelling.
10. The wind farm operator shall provide to the Local Planning Authority the independent consultant's assessment of the rating level of noise immissions undertaken in accordance with the Guidance Notes within 2 months of the date of the written request of the Local Planning Authority for compliance measurements to be undertaken, unless the time limit is extended in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The assessment shall include all data collected for the purposes of undertaking the compliance measurements, such data to be provided in the format set out in Guidance Note 1(e) of the Guidance Notes. The instrumentation used to undertake the measurements shall be calibrated in accordance with Guidance Note 1(a) and certificates of calibration shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority with the independent consultant's assessment of the rating level of noise immissions.
11. Where a further assessment of the rating level of noise immissions from the wind farm is required pursuant to Guidance Note 4(c), the wind farm operator shall submit a copy of the further assessment within 21 days of submission of the independent consultant's assessment pursuant to condition 8 above unless the time limit has been extended in writing by the Local Planning Authority.



Noise Limits Table B: At all other times

Location	Measured 10m Height Wind Speed m/s								
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Crofts Farm	35	35	36	38	38	38	38	38	38
Laverockhall	35	35	36	38	38	38	38	38	38
Station House	35	35	36	38	38	38	38	38	38
Windyedge	35	35	37	38	38	38	38	38	38
West Cairnconon	35	35	37	38	38	38	38	38	38
Scotia House	35	35	37	38	38	38	38	38	38
Cairnconcon	35	35	36	38	38	38	38	38	38
Grange of Conon Cottage	35	35	35	35	36	38	38	38	38
Muirfield	35	35	35	36	36	38	38	38	38
Grange of Conon Farm house	35	35	35	37	38	38	38	38	38
Grange of Conon farm cottages	35	35	35	37	38	38	38	38	38
West Grange of Conon Farmhouse	35	35	36	38	38	38	38	38	38
Bonnycheer	35	35	36	38	38	38	38	38	38
Crofts Cottage	35	35	36	38	38	38	38	38	38
Croftburn/coonawarra/ardalanish	35	35	36	38	38	38	38	38	38

#### Guidance Notes for Noise Conditions

These notes are to be read with and form part of the noise condition. They further explain the condition and specify the methods to be employed in the assessment of complaints about noise immissions from the wind farm. The rating level at each integer wind speed is the arithmetic sum of the wind farm noise level as determined from the best-fit curve described in Guidance Note 2 of these Guidance Notes and any tonal penalty applied in accordance with Guidance Note 3. Reference to ETSU-R-97 refers to the publication entitled "The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms" (1997) published by the Energy Technology Support Unit (ETSU) for the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

#### Guidance Note 1

(a) Values of the LA90,10 minute noise statistic should be measured at the complainant's property, using a sound level meter of EN 60651/BS EN 60804 Type 1, or BS EN 61672 Class 1 quality (or the equivalent UK adopted standard in force at the time of the measurements) set to measure using the fast time weighted response as specified in BS EN 60651/BS EN 60804 or BS EN 61672-1 (or the equivalent UK adopted standard in force at the time of the measurements). This should be calibrated in accordance with the procedure specified in BS 4142: 1997 (or the equivalent UK adopted standard in force at the time of the measurements). Measurements shall be undertaken in such a manner to enable a tonal penalty to be applied in accordance with Guidance Note 3.

(b) The microphone should be mounted at 1.2 – 1.5 metres above ground level, fitted with a two-layer windshield or suitable equivalent approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, and placed outside the complainant's dwelling. Measurements should be made in "free field" conditions. To achieve this, the microphone should be placed at least 3.5 metres away from the building facade or any reflecting surface

except the ground at the approved measurement location. In the event that the consent of the complainant for access to his or her property to undertake compliance measurements is withheld, the wind farm operator shall submit for the written approval of the Local Planning Authority details of the proposed alternative representative measurement location prior to the commencement of measurements and the measurements shall be undertaken at the approved alternative representative measurement location.

(c) The LA90,10 minute measurements should be synchronised with measurements of the 10-minute arithmetic mean wind and operational data logged in accordance with Guidance Note 1(d), including the power generation data from the turbine control systems of the wind farm.

(d) To enable compliance with the conditions to be evaluated, the wind farm operator shall continuously log arithmetic mean wind speed in metres per second and wind direction in degrees from north at hub height for each turbine and arithmetic mean power generated by each turbine, all in successive 10-minute periods. Unless an alternative procedure is previously agreed in writing with the Planning Authority, this hub height wind speed, averaged across all operating wind turbines, shall be used as the basis for the analysis. All 10 minute arithmetic average mean wind speed data measured at hub height shall be 'standardised' to a reference height of 10 metres as described in ETSU-R-97 at page 120 using a reference roughness length of 0.05 metres. It is this standardised 10 metre height wind speed data, which is correlated with the noise measurements determined as valid in accordance with Guidance Note 2, such correlation to be undertaken in the manner described in Guidance Note 2. All 10-minute periods shall commence on the hour and in 10- minute increments thereafter.

(e) Data provided to the Local Planning Authority in accordance with the noise condition shall be provided in comma separated values in electronic format.

(f) A data logging rain gauge shall be installed in the course of the assessment of the levels of noise immissions. The gauge shall record over successive 10-minute periods synchronised with the periods of data recorded in accordance with Note 1(d).

## **Guidance Note 2**

(a) The noise measurements shall be made so as to provide not less than 20 valid data points as defined in Guidance Note 2 (b)

(b) Valid data points are those measured in the conditions specified in the agreed written assessment protocol, but excluding any periods of rainfall measured in the vicinity of the sound level meter. Rainfall shall be assessed by use of a rain gauge that shall log the occurrence of rainfall in each 10 minute period concurrent with the measurement periods set out in Guidance Note 1. In specifying such conditions the Local Planning Authority shall have regard to those conditions which prevailed during times when the complainant alleges there was disturbance due to noise or which are considered likely to result in a breach of the limits.

(c) For those data points considered valid in accordance with Guidance Note 2(b), values of the LA90,10 minute noise measurements and corresponding values of the 10- minute wind speed, as derived from the standardised ten metre height wind speed averaged across all operating wind turbines using the procedure specified in Guidance Note 1(d), shall be plotted on an XY chart with noise level on the Y-axis and the standardised mean wind speed on the X-axis. A least squares, "best fit" curve of an order deemed appropriate by the independent consultant (but which may not

be higher than a fourth order) should be fitted to the data points and define the wind farm noise level at each integer speed.

### Guidance Note 3

(a) Where, in accordance with the approved assessment protocol, noise immissions at the location or locations where compliance measurements are being undertaken contain or are likely to contain a tonal component, a tonal penalty is to be calculated and applied using the following rating procedure.

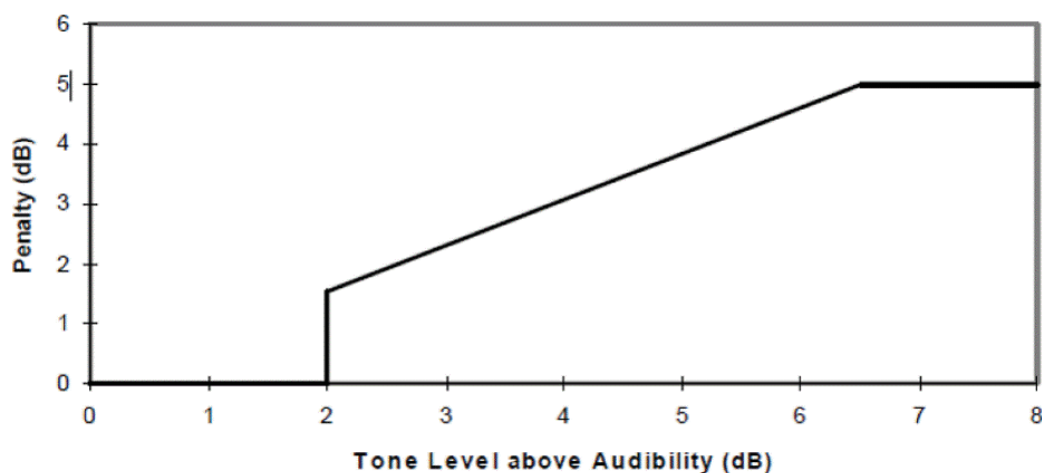
(b) For each 10 minute interval for which LA90,10 minute data have been determined as valid in accordance with Guidance Note 2 a tonal assessment shall be performed on noise immissions during 2 minutes of each 10 minute period. The 2 minute periods should be spaced at 10 minute intervals provided that uninterrupted uncorrupted data are available ("the standard procedure"). Where uncorrupted data are not available, the first available uninterrupted clean 2 minute period out of the affected overall 10 minute period shall be selected. Any such deviations from the standard procedure, as described in Section 2.1 on pages 104-109 of ETSU-R-97, shall be reported.

(c) For each of the 2 minute samples the tone level above or below audibility shall be calculated by comparison with the audibility criterion given in Section 2.1 on pages 104-109 of ETSU-R-97.

(d) The tone level above audibility shall be plotted against wind speed for each of the 2 minute samples. Samples for which the tones were below the audibility criterion or no tone was identified, a value of zero audibility shall be used.

(e) A least squares "best fit" linear regression line shall then be performed to establish the average tone level above audibility for each integer wind speed derived from the value of the "best fit" line at each integer wind speed. If there is no apparent trend with wind speed then a simple arithmetic mean shall be used. This process shall be repeated for each integer wind speed for which there is an assessment of overall levels in Guidance Note 2.

(f) The tonal penalty is derived from the margin above audibility of the tone according to the figure below.



**Guidance Note 4**

(a) If a tonal penalty is to be applied in accordance with Guidance Note 3 the rating level of the turbine noise at each wind speed is the arithmetic sum of the measured noise level as determined from the best fit curve described in Guidance Note 2 and the penalty for tonal noise as derived in accordance with Guidance Note 3 at each integer wind speed within the range specified by the agreed written assessment protocol.

(b) If no tonal penalty is to be applied then the rating level of the turbine noise at each wind speed is equal to the measured noise level as determined from the best fit curve described in Guidance Note 2.

(c) In the event that the rating level is above the limit(s) set out in the Tables attached to the noise conditions or the noise limits for a complainant's dwelling, the independent consultant shall undertake a further assessment of the rating level to correct for background noise so that the rating level relates to wind turbine noise immission only.

(d) The wind farm operator shall ensure that all the wind turbines in the development are turned off for such period as the independent consultant requires to undertake the further assessment. The further assessment shall be undertaken in accordance with the following steps:

(e). Repeating the steps in Guidance Note 2, with the wind farm switched off, and determining the background noise ( $L_3$ ) at each integer wind speed within the range requested by the Local Planning Authority in its written request and the approved protocol.

(f) The wind farm noise ( $L_1$ ) at this speed shall then be calculated as follows where  $L_2$  is the measured level with turbines running but without the addition of any tonal penalty:

$$L_1 = 10 \log \left[ 10^{L_2/10} - 10^{L_3/10} \right]$$

(g) The rating level shall be re-calculated by adding arithmetically the tonal penalty (if any is applied in accordance with Note 3) to the derived wind farm noise  $L_1$  at that integer wind speed.

(h) If the rating level after adjustment for background noise contribution and adjustment for tonal penalty (if required in accordance with note 3 above) at any integer wind speed lies at or below the values set out in the Tables attached to the conditions or at or below the noise limits approved by the Local Planning Authority for a complainant's dwelling then no further action is necessary. If the rating level at any integer wind speed exceeds the values set out in the Tables attached to the



conditions or the noise limits approved by the Local Planning Authority for a complainant's dwelling then the development fails to comply with the conditions.



# Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Your Ref. 14/00049/FULL  
DIO Ref. DE/C/SUT/43/10/1/19991

Ministry of Defence  
Safeguarding  
Kingston Road  
Sutton Coldfield  
West Midlands B75 7RL  
United Kingdom

Telephone [MOD]: +44 (0)121 311 2443  
Facsimile [MOD]: +44 (0)121 311 2218  
E-mail: [DIOODC-IPSSG2@mod.uk](mailto:DIOODC-IPSSG2@mod.uk)

Via Email

Ruari Kelly  
Angus Council  
Planning & Transport  
County Buildings  
Market Street, Forfar,  
Angus.  
DD8 3LG

2 June 2014

Dear Mr Kelly,

**Erection of two wind turbines of 55.6m to hub height and 79.6m to blade tip, and ancillary development at Land 625m to the north of Crofts Farm, Carmyllie**  
**Planning Application reference – 14/00049/FULL**

The Ministry of Defence (MOD) objected to the above application in the letter to Angus Council dated 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2014.

The MOD objected on the grounds that the proposed development would have an adverse impact upon the Air Traffic Control (ATC) radar at RAF Leuchars. The MOD noted that if the developer is able to overcome these unacceptable impacts that the turbines should be fitted with appropriate aviation lighting.

As you may be aware, the MOD has been in discussions with the applicant since the submission of this objection letter with a view to reaching agreement on appropriate mitigation to address the unacceptable impacts of this development. The updated MOD position is set out below:

**ATC Radar at RAF Leuchars**

The applicant submitted a technical proposal to mitigate the unacceptable affects of the proposed development on the ATC radar at RAF Leuchars. The proposal has been accepted by the MOD, and a planning condition has been agreed with the applicant. A draft is included at Annex A for the Council's consideration.

Please note that the MOD is unaware of any proposed mitigation schemes within the military ATC environment which have been successfully implemented to date. You may be aware that the MOD has undertaken a Technology Demonstration (TD) programme of potential mitigation solutions

during the summer of 2013. The TD reported in January 2014, and the next steps were articulated in the MOD's response to the National Infrastructure Plan in March 2014.

The MOD continues to proactively seek a solution and aims to run a pilot project that would take the recommendations of the TD forward. The aim of the pilot would be to work with fewer mitigation solution provider(s) over a longer period in order to prove a technical solution that meets MOD requirement for mitigating wind turbines on ATC radars. Once proven, this solution can be subsequently implemented at a number of sites. The wind farm developers are considering this proposal and are in discussions with MOD on how the pilot and any subsequent implementation might be funded.

## Aviation Lighting

In the objection letter of 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2014 the MOD identified that if the developer is able to overcome the radar issue, the MOD will request that *'the turbines are fitted with 25 candela omni-directional red lighting or infrared lighting with an optimised flash pattern of 60 flashes per minute of 200ms to 500ms duration at the highest practicable point'*. The MOD has agreed a planning condition with the applicant and a draft is included in Annex A for the Council's consideration.

In light of the above, the MOD would be prepared to remove its objection to this application subject to the agreed planning conditions being imposed upon the consent, if granted. Should the Council be minded to amend any of the conditions in Annex A, the MOD would welcome the opportunity to discuss these amendments with the Council.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information, or should you wish to discuss matters.

Yours sincerely

Lucy Hodgetts  
BSc (Hons) MA MRTPI  
Senior Safeguarding Officer

Enc. Annex A

## Annex A

### Air Traffic Control radar

No development shall commence unless and until an Air Traffic Control Radar Mitigation Scheme to address the impact of the wind turbine upon air safety has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The Air Traffic Control Radar Mitigation Scheme is a scheme designed to mitigate the impact of the development upon the operation of the Primary Surveillance Radar at RAF Leuchars (“the Radar”) and the air traffic control operations of the Ministry of Defence (MOD) which is reliant upon the Radar. The Air Traffic Control Radar Mitigation Scheme shall set out the appropriate measures to be implemented to mitigate the impact of the development on the Radar and shall be in place for the operational life of the development provided the Radar remains in operation.

No turbines shall become operational unless and until all those measures required by the approved Air Traffic Control Radar Mitigation Scheme to be implemented prior to the operation of the turbines have been implemented and the Local Planning Authority has confirmed this in writing. The development shall thereafter be operated fully in accordance with the approved Air Traffic Control Radar Mitigation Scheme.

### Aviation Lighting

The Company shall install MOD-accredited 25 candela omni-directional aviation lighting OR infra – red warning lighting with an optimised flash pattern of 60 flashes per minute of 200ms to 500ms duration at the highest practicable point on the turbines. The turbines will be erected with this lighting installed and the lighting will remain operational throughout the duration of this consent.

24<sup>st</sup> of July 2014

#### **14/00049/FULL Erection of a Single Wind Turbine North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie**

Comments of the Planning Advisor (Landscape) on the Landscape and Visual Impact of the Erection of Two Wind Turbines of 79.6m To Blade Tip Height and 55.6m To Hub height and on Land 625m to the north of Crofts Farm Carmyllie

#### **Landscape effects**

The proposed site is centrally located within the TAY13 Dipslope Farmland Landscape Character Area of the Tayside Landscape Character Assessment (TLCA). This LCA is generally characterized by open agricultural land with areas of woodland cover and a dispersed settlement pattern, including some suburban development. Shelterbelts and hedgerows, stone walls and post wire fences bound large rectangular fields, but there are also areas devoid of field boundaries. Agriculture is predominantly arable with limited areas of pasture land. There are patches of plantation woodlands, deciduous woodland and woodland along river corridors. The topography is gently undulating with intermittent views; the overall landscape scale is medium to large. Tall structures in form of masts and pylons are frequently present in the landscape.

The Implementation Guide provides interpretation of the level of turbine development that a LCT is capable of absorbing. As an acceptable level of change of landscape character the future Wind Energy Landscape Type for this area has been defined as Landscape with Occasional Windfarms, with a capacity for turbines of up to 80m tip height.

A sensitivity of this LCA is the escarpment that separates the upper Dipslope farmland from the lower Dipslope farmland along the coast. The LCA is generally of visual sensitivity due to its proximity to roads, settlements and nearby hills. However, tree cover limits visibility in many areas.

The application site is within the undulating higher part of the Dipslope Farmland around Redford, which is the largest scale and most open landscape within the Dipslope farmland. This is reflected in the scale of farms and field sizes.

The proposal is for two medium-large turbines of 79.6m to blade tip height. The turbines would not interfere with the escarpment which separates the lower coastal Dipslope farmland from the higher more inland part of this LCA.

The turbines would be located in a field on the southern slopes of Cairnconon Hill, which is a small hill with transmission masts on the top. There are narrow bands plantation woodland and some patches of deciduous woodland forming a series of shelterbelts to the south, west and north of the turbine site.

Directly to the south-west lies the small settlement of Redford and at further distance to the south lies the Guynd Estate.

There are no particularly sensitive features in the immediate surroundings of the site for the proposed turbines, and there are some larger bands of plantation woodland close to the turbine site. The landscape scale and character would be appropriate to accommodate the medium-large turbines and the landscape sensitivity to the proposed development would be moderate.

Because of its larger scale and its agricultural character this part of the Dipslope farmland is considered one of the most suitable areas in Angus for medium-large and large scale turbine developments.

### **Visual effects**

The Dipslope Farmland is a generally south-east tilting terrain with most of the distant panoramic views towards the coast to the south-east. Between Forfar and Arbroath there is a range of lower hills which form a ridge that separates the undulating landforms of the south-facing Dipslope farmland from a narrow north-facing stretch of the LCA that merges into the lower landscape of the Strathmore valley to the north.

Locally, this creates a northern view-shed where distant panoramic views over Strathmoor, the boundary fault and the sea can be obtained and a southern more contained view shed with intermittent views of the more inland south-facing Dipslope farmland.

The proposed site is located on the southern slopes of Cairnconon Hill on the edge of the south facing view-shed, where the landscape is undulating and most views are contained by topography. Sensitivities such as distant panoramic sea and landscape views which are available in the area adjacent to the turbine site would remain unaffected.

Visualisations for VP6 and 12 demonstrate visibility of the turbines from locations at further distance to the north, and in conclusion visual impacts appear to be moderate. There are no visualisations assessing the visibility of the turbines from closer distance to the north of Cairnconon Hill. There would possibly be views of rotors and blades above Cairnconon Hill at the crossing of the B961 and the minor road between Dunnichen and Woodvill Feus, however the scenic panoramic landscape views at this crossing face in the opposite direction over Strathmoor.

Although most of the panoramic landscape views of interest from the direct surroundings of the proposal would face away from the turbine site, the proposal would adversely affect a scenic wider landscape view south of Redford when travelling north on the B961, where the turbines would be seen as large scale elements, dwarfing surrounding landscape features and create a dominant focal point of the landscape view (VP2).

There are few dwellings and settlements in the vicinity of the turbine, including the small settlement of Redford at 0.9km to the south-west. The closest property without an involvement in the application is at a distance of 9 times

turbine height away from the turbine site. Properties to the north are generally screened from views of the turbine by planting and topography. Properties in Redford do not seem to have unobstructed views facing the turbine site.

The following properties are in the closer vicinity of the turbine site: Laverockhall at 770m to the south-west, Windyedge at 850m to the north-west, The Whin at 1000m to the north-west, Grange of Conon Farm complex at 830m to the east and West Grange of Conon at 940m to the south-east.

Some of the properties would experience views of the turbine but none of them seem to face towards the turbine in a way that their main living spaces would experience unobstructed views of the turbine site.

Views of interest, such as more distant and panoramic or overlooking the landscape, generally do not face toward the turbine site, but over the lower ground away from it.

Many views of the proposed turbines from properties or minor roads at close distance would be partly screened by patches of plantation woodland or the topography of Cairnconon Hill.

### **Cumulative Landscape Effects**

The Implementation Guide provides interpretation of the level of turbine development that a LCT is capable of absorbing. As an acceptable level of change of landscape character the future Wind Energy Landscape Type for this area has been defined as Landscape with Occasional Windfarms, with a capacity for turbines of up to 80m tip height.

Parts of the Dipslope Farmland are considered areas with the highest underlying capacity for turbines within Angus, this includes the area where the turbines are proposed. Due to a high concentration of existing development to the north of the site development in this area would be limited by cumulative impact.

The area in which the application site is located is estimated to have capacity for Dipslope Farmland with wind turbines, and currently would be defined as Dipslope farmland with occasional wind turbines.

The area has a remaining medium capacity for turbines up to medium-large size (up to 80m). Medium-large turbines should be ideally spaced at 5-10 and medium at 3 to 6km, small-medium at 2-4km.

There are three medium-large sized consented or operational turbines within 5km distance of the proposed site, one operational turbine at Cononsyth (66.7m tip-height) at 2.4 km to the north; one recently consented turbine at Rosebank, Cuthlie (77m tip-height) at 2.4km to the south and one recently consented turbine at Ascurry Hillhead Letham (77m tip-height) at 4.4km to the north-west. The area north of the application site is regarded to have limited remaining capacity due to existing levels of development.

There are two medium sized turbines within 5km distance of the proposed site, one operational turbine at Parkconon Farm (45.5 tip-height) at 1.5km near Colliston Arbroath and one operational turbine at Newton of Idvies Farm, Letham (47.5m tip-height) at 4.1km, both to the north.

There is one pending application for a medium large turbine (77m tip-height) at Montquhir Farm at 4.3km to the south west.

The proposed turbines would contribute to an increased notion of Dipslope Farmland with Wind turbines when travelling along the minor road which connects Dunnichen and Arbroath.

Theoretically the turbines would be closely spaced with turbines at Cononsyth and Rosebank, Cuthlie, however given these are all single turbine developments, the accumulation with the proposed development could be regarded as a loose grouping.

If the pending application for Montquhir turbine to the south was approved, this would contribute to an increased notion of a landscape with wind turbines in the area, mainly along the B961 road.

### **Cumulative Visual effects**

Cumulative visual impact with turbines to the north of the proposed turbine site would be mainly sequential, which means there would be separate views of turbines at different times when travelling on the minor road between Dunnichen and Arbroath. However there would be combined visibility with the North Mains of Cononsyth turbine from some locations at further distance to the north. Based on the visualisations for VP12 and VP6 cumulative visual impacts would not be assessed to be significant, and turbines could be perceived as a loose grouping.

The turbine would also be likely to be seen in combination with the recently consented Medium-large turbine at Cuthlie at 2.4km to the south of the proposed turbine site. The turbines would be seen from the south of Cuthlie in the distant background, when travelling north on the B9127. A combined view of the three turbines from this viewpoint could be perceived as a loose grouping but it would increase the notion of a landscape with wind turbines, as there would be a turbine in the foreground and two turbines in the distance (VP3 of the assessment for Cuthlie Rosebank turbine). However the landscape view is of medium sensitivity, given the scarcity of relevant receptors such as settlements and main roads.

Given the capacity of the local landscape to visually absorb the development and the scarcity of directly affected receptors in the surroundings, the cumulative visual impacts could be judged as moderate and within the margin of the capacity of the landscape.

If the pending application for Montquhir turbine to the south was approved, there would be a cumulative visual relationship between the two



developments including sequential and possibly combined visibility when travelling on the B961. This would contribute to an increased notion of a landscape with wind turbines.

## Conclusion

The turbine is located in an area of the Dipslope farmland which is characterised by larger scale agriculture and fields. This makes the Redford Farmland particularly suitable for the accommodation of larger turbines and one of the areas with the highest landscape capacity for wind turbines within Angus.

The turbines would also be sufficiently set back from the escarpment which separates the upper Dipslope farmland from the lower Dipslope farmland along the coast and therefore not impact on this sensitive landscape feature.

Visually the development would not interfere with the adjacent panoramic views over Strathmoor and the sea. The proposal would affect a scenic wider landscape view from the south of Redford when travelling north on the B961 (VP2) which would be of medium sensitivity, and they would be visible in the distance from different locations on roads to the north west of Arbroath, including from the Forfar road.

Visual impact would be estimated significant from the closer vicinity such as the surroundings of Redford, due to the scale of the development. Generally the surroundings are thinly settled, and the closest property is at a distance of over 9 times turbine-height. Properties in the closer vicinity of the turbine would experience varying degrees of significant visual impact to their visual amenity, however none of the properties seem to have unobstructed views onto the turbine site from their main-living area and generally the views of interest face away from the turbine site.

To the north of the turbine is an area where despite high underlying capacity for turbine development, opportunities would be limited, due to existing development. Also spacing distances suggest that development would create a cumulative landscape impact with the turbines which are closer than 5km, such as medium-large Cuthlie and Cononsyth turbines both at 2.4km.

The proposed turbines would have a cumulative visual relationship with the recently consented development at Cuthlie to the south and North Mains of Cononsyth to the north, which could be seen as a largely spaced grouping with the proposed development, from the north and south. Cumulative visual impacts are estimated to be moderate and receptor sensitivity medium in this generally thinly settled area.

If the turbine at Montquhir was consented the proposed development along with the North Mains of Cononsyth turbine would theoretically create significant sequential visual impact along the B961 when travelling north and contribute to the notion of a landscape with wind turbines, as turbines would

affect three sequential landscape views. The sequential impact would be assessed to be significant. However none of the developments would comprise a large number of turbines and the receptor sensitivity of travellers along the B961 would be medium.

Landscape and visual impacts which would arise from this proposal would be significant at closer proximity due to the scale of the development. Significant impacts would be fairly localised and of limited extent due to favourable positioning of the development. There are no highly sensitive receptors in the area other than individual properties. The development, with consented and pending schemes Cuthlie, North Mains of Cononsyth and possibly Montquhir would increase the presence of wind energy in the local area up to reaching a limit; however the general landscape surroundings and the site would be one of the most suitable locations within Angus for turbine developments of this size.



RK

- 11/11/14  
AS/MS/DA

AH

3rd February 2014

Ruaridh Kelly  
Senior Planner  
Planning and Transport Division  
County Buildings  
Market Street  
FORFAR  
DD8 3WB

Dear Mr Kelly

**Planning Reference: 14/00049/FULL**


I write to you in support of the above application.

As a farmers' co-operative East of Scotland Growers Limited market the majority of McDonald Agri's crop production. This production is targeted at the UK frontline retailers. It is our policy to reduce the overall carbon footprint of our members production through renewables and the proposed development fits with our strategy.

It is imperative that the carbon footprint of food production is reduced and harnessing this wind energy within their operation can power refrigeration and packing lines.

Again I confirm the wholehearted support of East of Scotland Growers Limited in this project.

Yours sincerely



Alistair G. Ewan  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Bonnycheer Cottage,  
Redford, Carmyllie,  
Arbroath, ANGUS,  
DD11 2RG

[REDACTED]  
17.02.14

ANGUS COUNCIL PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Re. proposed wind turbines on the property of Croft Farm, Carmyllie  
Application Ref. No. 14/00049/FULL

Dear Sirs,

As the owners of adjacent property, Bonnycheer Cottage, situated on what originally belonged to Croft Farm and as such surrounded by Croft Farm land, I wish to state that my wife and myself have no objection whatsoever to the proposal of two wind turbines in the vicinity of Croft Farm.

Yours sincerely,

[REDACTED]  
ALAN and ANNE DORMAN

RECEIVED

18 FEB 2014

IL | KW

**The co-operative**

The Co-operative Farms  
Part of The Co-operative Group

Clayholes Farm Telephone:  
Balmachie Road 01241 852572  
Carnoustie Facsimile:  
Angus 01241 855997  
DD7 6LA www.co-operative.co.uk

14 February 2014

Mr Ruaridh Kelly  
Senior Planner  
Angus Council  
Planning & Transport Division  
County Buildings  
Market Street  
Forfar  
Angus  
DD8 3WB

**Planning Reference 14/0049/Full**

Dear Sir

With reference to the above planning application, we would like to offer our support for this application for a number of reasons.

McDonald Contractors are major suppliers to our business and we feel their move to develop clean renewable energy compliments our own business ethos. In addition, at a time when all Food Service business are under pressure to reduce their carbon footprint, it is important that our suppliers buy in to this aim. This project will go some way to reducing this farming units CO2 footprint.

Finally, it is also worth mentioning, this project will also assist this business in remaining competitive by producing energy at a economical rate whilst also further assisting the business to reduce their "unit" cost by such diversification.

If you wish any further information please don't hesitate to get in touch with the writer.

Yours faithfully

  
Bill Longair  
Operations Manager

RECEIVED

18 FEB 2014

IL/KW

## Comments for Planning Application 14/00049/FULL

### Application Summary

Application Number: 14/00049/FULL

Address: Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie

Proposal: Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: Ruari Kelly

### Customer Details

Name: Mrs Rhona Booth

Address: The Farmhouse New Downie Carnoustie

### Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer made comments in support of the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: Dear Sirs

I am in support of the proposed turbine development at The Crofts.

The applicant proposes to undertake a significant investment in his farming enterprise to reduce the carbon footprint of the business which is highly commendable. Purchasers of agricultural produce including supermarkets are adding pressure to food producers such as the applicant to cut down on their carbon footprint. The use of wind to generate electricity is sustainable and environmentally friendly and moves away from the current reliance on fossil fuels as a source of energy.

Greening is a critical part of the new Common Agricultural Policy Regime and the use of on farm renewable technologies is a significant element of cutting greenhouse emissions from farming.

I am of the opinion that wind turbines play an important role in the current agricultural industry and are a necessity to some producers.

New West Laverockhall  
Redford  
Carmyllie  
by Arbroath  
DD11 2RH  
19th February 2014

Ruaridh Kelly  
Senior Planner  
Planning and Transport Division  
County Buildings  
Market Street  
Forfar  
Angus  
DD8 3BW

14KW

Dear Sir

We write in relation to planning application 14/00049/FULL at Crofts Farm.


We are in support of the above noted turbine application. The development will provide a source of renewable energy, helping to reduce the reliance on fossil fuel as a source of energy.

As a nearby resident, we also recognise that the business is a high energy user and accordingly the development will help the business control electricity costs while also helping the farming business diversify.

Turbines have become an accepted and part of the landscape in this area.

As retired pig farmers and potato growers, we understand the pressure put upon them by major supermarkets to reduce their carbon footprint. We have lived in this area for over 45 years.

Yours sincerely

  
Norman and Gladys Paterson

## Comments for Planning Application 14/00049/FULL

### Application Summary

Application Number: 14/00049/FULL

Address: Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie

Proposal: Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: Ruari Kelly

### Customer Details

Name: Mr Colin Thom

Address: 44 Abbotsford Road Arbroath

### Comment Details

Commenter Type: Miscellaneous

Stance: Customer made comments in support of the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I am in support of the above planning application. I work at Crofts farm and support their application for 2 turbines. The development will provide the energy required to run the cold stores and help the business diversify. The development will help with job security for myself and other employees.



RECEIVED

28 FEB 2014

IL/KW

West Grange Of Conon  
Arbroath  
Angus  
DD11 3SD  
25/02/14


Ruaridh Kelly  
Senior Planner  
Planning&Transport Divison  
County Buildings  
Market Street  
Forfar  
DD8 3BW

Planning Reference 14/00049/FULL

Dear Sir

As a local resident, residing at West Grange Of Conon farm, I support the wind development at Crofts farm. The business requires a high level of energy in the production and storage of fresh vegetables. The proposed development will allow the business to become self sufficient in electricity while also helping the business to offset its carbon footprint, something which is increasingly demanded by their Supermarket customers.

Yours faithfully



H Stewart Gray

## Comments for Planning Application 14/00049/FULL

### Application Summary

Application Number: 14/00049/FULL

Address: Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie

Proposal: Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: Ruari Kelly

### Customer Details

Name: Mr Hamish Robertson

Address: Hilton of Guthrie Angus Forfar

### Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer made comments in support of the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: Hamish Robertson

Dear Sirs,

I write with reference to the planning application for 2 wind turbines at the Crofts farm (14/00049/FULL).

We are in support of the proposed application for a turbine development at the Crofts farm.

We live to the North of the proposed turbine development and travel past the proposed site regularly. We currently look out on to a similar sized wind turbine from our own property, and have adjusted very quickly to it being part of our landscape and view.

As with all businesses including farming they are being encouraged to diversify and reduce their carbon footprint. Turbines provide a source of clean renewable energy as an alternative to fossil fuels. Turbines are continually going to have to be accepted as part of our modern landscape.

The applicant has a family business built up over many years which contributes to the local economy and community. They have spent time planning the location of the turbines and considering the surrounding environmental impact.

*"slade" redford, Arbroath d11 2re*

Ruaridh Kelly  
Senior Planner  
Planning and Transport Division  
County Buildings  
Market Street  
Forfar  
Angus  
DD83WB

Wednesday, 05 March 2014

Dear Sir

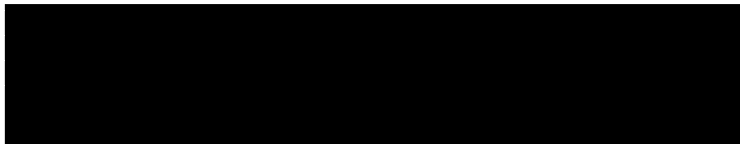
Planning application Ref 14/00049/FULL

I am writing to ad my support to the planning application for Wind Turbines at the Crofts. As a neighbour who might potentially be effected by these, I would like the planning authorities to be aware that we do not believe that they will have any negative impact in the environment.

As we look forward through the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, with all the problems of Fossil Fuels, I believe that the Scottish Govt, and Angus Council should be encouraging and supporting individuals and organisations prepared to invest their own resources in seeking alternative power methods. These are vitally necessary and the planning applications should be given all possible support to allow these enterprises to succeed.

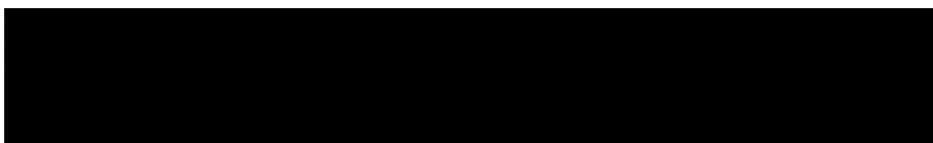
I hope that this application will get just such support.

Yours sincerely



Richard S Burnett  
M.A., F.R.I.C.S., F.I.R.P.M.

RECEIVED  
14/03/14  
14RN



LeslieA

---

**From:** DownieKM on behalf of PLANNING  
**Sent:** 30 January 2014 16:58  
**To:** PLNProcessing  
**Subject:** FW: Wind Turbine Applications

Mrs Kathleen Downie, Clerical Officer, Angus Council, Communities, Planning & Transport,  
County Buildings, Market Street, Forfar DD8 3LG Tel: 01307 473342 Email:  
[downiekm@angus.gov.uk](mailto:downiekm@angus.gov.uk)

[REDACTED]

---

**Sent:** 30 January 2014 16:54  
**To:** PLANNING  
**Subject:** Fw: Wind Turbine Applications

[REDACTED]

**To:** "planning@angus.gov.uk" <planning@angus.gov.uk>  
**Sent:** Thursday, 30 January 2014, 16:50  
**Subject:** Wind Turbine Applications

Dear sir,

Wind Turbine Applications: 14/00012/FULL and 14/00049/FULL

I wish to register in the strongest terms my objection to both of the above applications for wind turbines in the Carmyllie area.

There is already a turbine at North Mains of Cononsyth which is visible from my house and another at Lochlair which is visible from the nearby road.

The above applications would, if approved, give another 3 turbines visible to me and the surrounding properties.

The applications are for turbines in excess of 75 metres in total height and so would dominate what is actually a very beautiful landscape and one which must be maintained.

The one turbine at Montquhir Farm would also impact on the historic and beautiful aspect of Carmyllie Church.

It would seem that Carmyllie is set to become surrounded by turbines because there does not appear to be a "joined up" policy regarding numbers and location.

As I have stated when objecting to previous applications how can you in future refuse permission from other landowners? The precedent will have been set.

There has recently been a report stating that properties close to turbines have decreased in value by I think of the order of 10%. Pretty obvious I think but how can you ignore this and continue the proliferation of turbines in the area?

Also I have spoken to Professor Hilton who tells me that the life of the turbines is only 20 / 30 years and again a recent report states that some of the components are not suitable for recycling. Where are they to go? - Land fill - surely not.

The visual impact of these turbines is not acceptable in this rural area and I would ask that first

31/01/2014

of all the Council visits the sites to see them first hand.

I believe that the turbine at North Mains was approved under delegated powers, even after objections had been received. Indeed Councillor Sheena Welsh told one of my neighbours that she was unaware it had been passed. This cannot be the right way to proceed and again I would ask that you refuse both the applications.

Yours faithfully,

Mr Mervyn Ollerenshaw  
Drummygar Bungalow  
Carmyllie,  
DD11 2RA.

## Comments for Planning Application 14/00049/FULL

### Application Summary

Application Number: 14/00049/FULL

Address: Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie

Proposal: Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: Ruari Kelly

### Customer Details

Name: Mr Crawford Taylor

Address: Carmyllie School House Redford Arbroath

### Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: Dear Sir,

I write to object in the strongest possible terms to the proposed development for the erection of two wind turbines on land north of Crofts Farm, Carmyllie.

This is a commercial development and is too large for the area in question. It is too close to my house, in particular, and other homes and the village of Redford.

It is far too large a development necessary to help a farmer offset his energy costs. A much smaller development would suffice. (e.g. 15 metre turbine close to his farm buildings.)

The turbines in question will be visible for many miles around and will have a dramatic and damaging effect on the visual environment.

Granting permission will only open the floodgates for multiple applications from other landowners in the area. Also how do we know that if permission were to be granted there won't be future applications from the same landowners for an extension to the number of turbines in the same area?

Angus Council should organise a meeting with the local community before any decision is made regarding this planning application. My concerns have been echoed by the majority of people that I have talked to in Carmyllie. However, they may be reluctant to object in writing. That does not mean that they support this application. On the contrary, I find that they are strongly against this development.

In conclusion, I hope that this application will be refused permission by Angus Council on the grounds that it will be extremely damaging to the local environment and have a detrimental effect on the lives of all those living within the Carmyllie area.

Yours sincerely,

Crawford Taylor

## Comments for Planning Application 14/00049/FULL

### Application Summary

Application Number: 14/00049/FULL

Address: Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie

Proposal: Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: Ruari Kelly

### Customer Details

Name: Mr andrew viviers

Address: 1 Access From ZU360-1 To Arniefoul Cottages, Arniefoul, Glamis, Angus DD8 1UD

### Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I write to object to this application.

First, before all material considerations such as visual, landscape or cumulative impacts MUST be the consideration of the known, well documented and peer reviewed detrimental health effects that turbine emissions have on humans and other life forms.

1. Despite the prevailing wind, noise and vibrations emissions from turbines, and the pressure changes caused by the turning blades, are omnidirectional. Reports from around the world indicate that those living near turbines are likely to experience symptoms such as insomnia, headaches, dizziness and tinnitus, and in time, other chronic health problems are created or accelerated, probably by infrasound-induced increased levels of cortisol. Animals (pets, livestock and wildlife) could also feel these effects - with birds, bats, insects and spiders exposed to the additional risk of impact from a blade. The wind industry is well aware of these harmful effects, and it is probably one of the main reasons why few large turbines are erected near centres of population or industry where the power is most needed.

a) Australia: sleep deprivation, tinnitus, headaches, dizziness. Today Tonight report:

<http://bit.ly/110Berf>

b) Australia: comparison between acute and chronic symptoms.

<http://chrisback.com.au/HotIssues/tabid/88/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/252/Wind-turbines--the-untold-story.aspx>

c) Australia: infrasound. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HvZiuKcXTB0>

d) Portugal: increasing symptoms with time chart, thickening of pericardium and blood vessel walls. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yDBB5xL5TIw>

e) Canada: <http://waubrafoundation.org.au/resources/canadian-tv-interview-wind-turbine->



adverse-health-effects/

e) USA, France, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, Ireland, Japan and others: <http://www.epaw.org/documents.php?lang=en&matter=noise>

<https://www.wind-watch.org/ww-noise-health.php>

f) Detrimental health effects of Infrasound and Low frequency Noise.

<http://www.epaw.org/documents.php?lang=en&article=ns50>

2. Understandably, few people choose to live near large wind turbines and it is probable that neighbouring property values will decrease wherever turbines are erected.

a) Telegraph report Wind farms do bring down property values: <http://bit.ly/1I0BzKI>

b) <https://www.wind-watch.org/documents/gone-with-the-wind-valuing-the-local-impacts-of-wind-turbines-through-house-prices/>

3. Assuming these are two 800kw turbines and all the electricity generated by these turbine(s) is sold to the grid, and that the turbine(s) manage to operate at 30% efficiency/capacity, it/they should generate an income of around £606,752 per year for the landowner and developer/agent. Only about 52.79% of this money is from sale of electricity (export), the remainder is basically a subsidy that comes from increases to our electricity and energy bills. This subsidy (£411,620) equates to approximately 4116 households in the neighbourhood having to pay an extra £100 per year on their electricity and energy bills. This is on top of whatever extra is already being paid for other income earning turbines in the area and throughout the country.

If this Government's energy policy is allowed to meet its target, every household in the country is likely to have to pay at least an extra £700 per year on their energy bills.

Spectator report Blackout Britain - The real energy scandal: <http://bit.ly/1I0D6jD>

4. Turbine Applications often quote that the proposal would meet the energy requirements of a certain number of houses. Our Government is keen to promote community ownership.

Therefore, these houses that are benefiting from the wind generated electricity should also be the ones paying for its production. This would show that the electricity bills of these houses would be between 47.21% and 82.35% higher, using Feed In Tarriff or FIT rates

(<http://www.lifelongenergy.co.uk/about-us/journal/156-fits-wind.html>), than houses that are not enjoying the benefits intermittent and variable wind generated electricity.

The quoted number of houses would, of course, also need to spend considerable amounts of money on huge battery banks to store surplus electricity when produced and not needed, or invest in polluting petrol or diesel generators with fuel running costs and the appropriate switching gear, to provide electricity when there insufficient wind electricity for their needs.

Larger proposals onshore and offshore with ROC incomes would probably fall into the same % bracket and costs per household.

I suggest that no sensible community would ever support so outrageously expensive, inefficient, and unreliable an electricity source were it not that the true costs have been hidden from the public by subsidies and the distortion of market forces through legislation.

5. Please understand this:

Every time you see a turbine go up that is connected to the grid, you know your electricity/energy prices will go up.

Most of the green money taken from us has been handed to the turbine landowner and the developer/agent, or squandered.

The main effect of green policies has been:

to increase bills, and not reduce CO2 emissions;

to undermine industrial competitiveness;

to force energy-intensive businesses to consider leaving the country, taking their investment and tax revenues with them, and causing job losses;

to drive millions of households and pensioners into fuel poverty.

What will the public do when they realise that so much of their money has been squandered?

Roger Helmer MEP: EU energy policy worlds most expensive failure: <http://bit.ly/110DnTF>

6. In 2013, we paid wind factories over £32million to not produce electricity when the wind was blowing. This money came from additions to our energy bills. Since 2007, over 5 million trees have been cut down and replaced by turbines and associated developments this is likely to increase considerably with the Forestry Commissions new renewable energy tender across Scotland.

7. Regarding the issuing of Renewable Energy Certificates to wind farms, Senator Madigan (Australia) said the issue involved "the pain and suffering of people living in rural Australia, environmental damage, fraud on a grand scale, deception, lies and concealment." The Australian 31 Dec 2013 <http://epaw.org/echoes.php?article=n141>

8. I have heard of an American tour guide suggesting to his clients that it will soon not be worth visiting Scotland as it will be covered in wind turbines. I am sure the same applies elsewhere.

9. Since energy can neither be lost nor renewed, the term Renewable Energy is an incorrect concept. What we should be investing in is the most efficient way of producing the maximum amount of electricity with the least harm to humans and the environment, whilst also reducing greenhouse emissions.

10. Scotland remains the prime target for the wind industries assault on the UK. I believe that their use of the word assault accurately describes the threat of a planned, military style operation.

Why is it that whenever a new country is targeted by the wind industry, the experiences (financial, environmental, health, efficiency, reliability of supply, etc) of previous countries is ignored by the wind industry, politicians and therefore Councils? Why is it that each country has to re-learn the lessons of previous countries?

When will the increasing evidence from around the world regarding the detrimental effects on

health and well-being caused by turbine emissions be legally obliged to be considered in turbine applications and Council planning decisions? To continue to deliberately ignore the issue will not solve it.

## Comments for Planning Application 14/00049/FULL

### Application Summary

Application Number: 14/00049/FULL

Address: Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie

Proposal: Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: Ruari Kelly

### Customer Details

Name: Mr andrew viviers

Address: 1 Access From ZU360-1 To Arniefoul Cottages, Arniefoul, Glamis, Angus DD8 1UD

### Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I write to add to my objection of this application.

In August 2013, the United Nations Economic Commission Europe (UNECE) declared that the UK government's National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) violates the laws that transpose the Aarhus Convention into the UK legal framework, in that it is not abiding by Article 7 of the Convention. In particular the public have not been given full access to information on the established unacceptable negative impacts on people and the environment, nor have the public been given decision-making powers over their approval.

Also, a recent ruling by Lady Clark of Calton has deemed that unless applicants who wish to connect to the national grid (and receive payments), have the relevant OFGEM licence (or DECC exemption), their application is incompetent (unlawful), and planning consent should not be given. This licence is required by law and puts the holder under obligation to safeguard the environment, landscape, wildlife and human beings.

Lady Clark argues that this applies to almost all turbines.

For these two reasons alone there should be an immediate moratorium on all wind turbine applications and decisions.

Since energy can neither be lost nor renewed, the term Renewable Energy is an incorrect concept. What we should be investing in is the most efficient way of producing the maximum amount of electricity.

Further to the above, the term Wind Farm is a disingenuous spin on the words farm and farming.

My dictionary describes farming as: the husbandry or cultivation of animals, plants, fungi and other life forms, for food, fibre, bio-fuel and other products, in order to sustain human life.

Wind turbine applications often state that the turbine(s) are required for farming diversification. This is obviously incorrect. What it is, is an industrialisation and sterilisation of huge areas of land and sea.

When two or more turbines are gathered together, it should be called a wind factory.

Firstly, wind turbines are certainly not life forms, and therefore it can not be a farm nor farming. And secondly, there is no conclusive evidence that they sustain human life, or the lives of any other life form (except perhaps a few carrion feeders until they are killed by the impact of a blade or suffer internal haemorrhaging and death).

In fact the opposite is probably true.

For example, there is mounting evidence that the end result of wind turbine manufacture and use is an increase in CO2 emissions. Furthermore, there is mounting evidence that wind turbine use is harmful to humans, livestock, and other life forms.

In the last 12 months approximately 100 million birds and bats were killed world wide by wind turbines. It is estimated that 90% of the bats drown in their own blood when their lung capillaries rupture as a result of the pressure changes near turning blades. Only around 10% of bats are killed by the impact of a blade.

(Small turbines are also lethal to bats and birds as they are usually sited near buildings that provide roosting and nesting sites.)

At several locations, dead insects and spiders have to be power washed off turbine blades because the dead weight further decreases turbine efficiency. Spiders, caught on the wing, are about 90% of the diet of migrating swallows and swifts.

There is also growing concern over the stress, internal haemorrhaging, birth defects and still births, of livestock and pets that are kept near wind turbines. These same harmful affects are no doubt occurring to our wild life, and other life forms.

Bird infertility is also suspected, see the Today Tonight report at: <http://bit.ly/110Berf>

Humans are reported to suffer depression, dizziness and insomnia and I am sure that internal haemorrhaging, birth defects and still births will follow as the years go by.

I understand that in recent years there has been an acknowledged and unexplained increase in cases of insomnia, dizziness and headaches in Dundee. There have been two large wind turbines operating in Dundee since 2006.

The harm is caused by emissions of both ground hugging Infrasound, and Low Frequency Noise. These are accumulative (ie. the longer the exposure, the worse the symptoms), have a range of around 10km, and are mostly at vibrations below the human hearing range. The use of directed sound, including Infrasound, is a known military interrogation aid and weapon (some known as

Through-the-wall weapons).

From my own observations, hares, which live and breed on open ground, would appear to be one of the first terrestrial animals to succumb to this internal haemorrhaging and death out to a distance of at least 5km. Leverets seem particularly susceptible.

With regard to the effect of off-shore wind factories on marine life, we can be sure that it is considerable. Water is an excellent conductor of sound vibrations, and fish have the ability to detect minute pressure changes (0.5%), and in some cases down to less than 1mb (millibar). Standard atmospheric pressure at sea level is about 1,013 mb.

Also, I fail to see how the quarrying and transport of huge quantities of granite and other stone in order to stabilise offshore turbines, can possibly reduce CO2 emissions.

Recently, the cities of Kolding and Sønderborg in Denmark decided to not erect further wind turbines (in their 500 km<sup>2</sup>+ jurisdictions) until the uncertainty about the health impacts on neighbours is settled.

Mr Mauri Johansson (Specialist in Community and Occupational Medicine) recently stated that: "During the last 12 months, several smaller municipalities had done the same, in spite of strong pressure from government. They are not satisfied with the noise regulations, and demand that genuinely independent studies be done concerning the effects of wind turbines on health.

Last year, retired Danish High Court judge Peter Roerdam stated that wind power is an industry which has thoroughly corrupted the political system Further, Mr Mauri Johansson has this year added that: It is clear the institutional political corruption, and the lack of professional ethics on the part of wind industry acousticians and public health researchers, who ignore or deny the existence of the sleep and health problems and the consequent serious long term damage to health, is not limited to Denmark.

Indeed, in 1987 a report, led by N.D.Kelley from the Solar Energy Research Institute in Colorado, found impulsive infrasound caused health problems. This report has been ignored for 25 years.

In July the Czech Government approved a law to stop subsidies for new renewables projects at the end of 2013, in order to maintain the countrys international competitiveness.

1,257 towns and 20 villages from the State of Wisconsin, USA, have demanded a windfarm moratorium.

In Poland, President Komorowski wants a moratorium on local wind farms.

The Dutch province of North Holland has realised that windparks are a complete and useless eyesore that blight the landscape, and they save very little CO2. Therefore, the province has decided to forbid their construction.

In 2012, Litchfield Town Council (New York) passed in a 4 - 1 vote a local law that will ban construction of industrial wind turbines.

The President of the italian/german speaking region of South Tyrol (Alto Agide), Luis Durnwalder said that his region will be wind energy free, with the exception of a small plant close to the Brennero Pass (which will be dismantled in a few years).

Regarding the issuing of Renewable Energy Certificates to wind farms, Senator Madigan

(Australia) said the issue involved "the pain and suffering of people living in rural Australia, environmental damage, fraud on a grand scale, deception, lies and concealment."

The Australian 31 Dec 2013 <http://epaw.org/echoes.php?article=n141>

Wind electricity is one of the most expensive forms of electricity to be produced. Each turn of a blade adds to our electricity charges. This is as a result of their abysmal efficiencies and the huge subsidies. It has been calculated that the average turbine only produces between 15 - 28% of its rated capacity over a year, and the kilowatts of electricity produced per square kilometre, or cubic kilometre, of a wind factory is equally abysmal.

The way these huge subsidies and costs (Renewables Obligation [RO], Feed In Tariffs [FIT], extra pylon and infrastructure construction, and other `upgrades`) are arbitrarily added to our electricity bills, and the profits kept by a select few, is worse than the illegal chain letter scam.

I say worse because one has to actually opt in to be scammed by a chain letter. This is not the case with wind energy. However, it would be a simple matter to contact all electricity users and ask them if they wish to pay for wind electricity - and if so, could they tick the opt in to be scammed` box. The cost of wind electricity could then be proportioned fairly between those willing and able to pay for it.

Even small turbines increase our electricity prices, since turbines up to 6KW can be very easily connected to the grid to export electricity and receive an income (through FITs for example).

No sensible community would ever support so outrageously expensive and unreliable an electricity source were it not that the true costs have been hidden from the public by subsidies and the distortion of market forces through legislation.

I understand that thousands of diesel generators are being prepared all over Britain to provide emergency back-up when wind power fails - in order to prevent the National Grid collapsing. Under this hugely costly scheme, the National Grid is set to pay up to 12 times the normal wholesale market rate for the electricity they generate. Currently the wholesale price for electricity is around £50 per megawatt hour (MWh) but diesel-generator owners will be paid £600 per MWh. These generator owners will also be paid enormous sums for just having them available to be switched on.

Any suggestions that:

1. because there are already turbines or pylons in the area, then it is somehow OK to compound the problem with these turbines is ludicrous! You do not solve a problem by creating an even bigger problem.

2. because there is already a commercial business in the area and therefore it is somehow OK to compound the problem with these turbines is similarly ludicrous. Why enhance an eye sore with an even larger eye sore?



3. if we have to have wind factories, then this is as good a place as any to have one is again ludicrous. We are meant to be living in a democracy and nobody should have to have anything; particularly when it is against the wish of the majority of the population. There are probably now as many, if not more, opinion polls against wind turbines as there are for them. One thing is certain though, those against are growing rapidly as more and more people realise the true nature and cost, both financially and environmentally, of wind turbines, be they individual or factory units.
4. the county has somehow missed out on tens of millions of pounds worth of investment money by the rejection of several wind factory applications is, once again, ludicrous. Very little of that supposed investment would ever benefit the county, as is proven time and again, where the local business to gain the most is probably the fencing contractor!
5. communities would somehow gain from the so-called Community Fund, or community bribe as more and more people are calling it, is ludicrous - although there is an argument that this is merely another disingenuous misleading spin. The value of the `fund` is often only equivalent to the concessions and exemptions a landowner receives for having a wind factory on his land, and therefore the net gain to local county and therefore community, is probably zero.
6. jobs would be increased by this application is misleading, if not ludicrous. The majority of the workforce in the construction, erection and maintenance of turbines comes from abroad, and if the American example is anything to go by, any UK jobs come at a cost of \$12m per job. There is also the valid argument that they are not green jobs anyway, since they cause harm to humans and the environment, and raise CO2 emissions.
7. it is somehow OK to empty properties and effectively sterilise huge areas of the Scotland so that wind factories can be built is outrageous and is reminiscent of the Highland Clearances. We have much to be proud of in our history with our determination to fight for, and support, freedom and democracy. This renewable energy policy is certainly not something to be proud of.
8. there is a silent majority in favour of wind turbines - that harm their neighbours and cause great financial hardship through the exorbitant increases to our electricity bills, is yet again, ludicrous. The silent majority are silent because they have not been told about the harm (to humans, environmentally and financially) that wind turbines and wind factories cause. This comment is supported by the UNEC decision mentioned above.
9. the exorbitant cost of wind energy is justified by CO2 reduction is incorrect. The majority of the huge amounts of money we pay for wind electricity is kept by the developer and land owner as profit, very little is used for CO2 reduction or research into CO2 reduction. Recently I was speaking to a friend who has three small turbines on his land, and he said `They` pay me around £40,000 direct into my bank account every year just for having the turbines. I replied that I didn't



know what split of the income he had agreed with the developer, but if it was 50:50, and since about half of this income comes from increases to our electricity bills, then he was directly responsible for adding an approximate extra £40,000 to our electricity bills (or £40 onto 1,000 bills) every year. My friend has not employed anyone new as a result of these small (not `industrial`) turbines, does not commission any CO2 reduction research, and keeps the money for his own benefit. I am sure this is the case with most land owners and developers/agents.

Any arrangement which pays millions of pounds to wind factories to NOT produce electricity when the wind is blowing, is beyond belief.

In 2013, we paid wind factories over £32million to not produce electricity when the wind was blowing. This money came from additions to our energy bills. Since 2007, over 5 million trees have been cut down and replaced by turbines and associated developments.

Should Scotland gain its independence, one wonders if the electricity users of the rest of Great Britain will continue to be prepared to pay the exorbitant price for Scottish wind power, even if it is later sold back to them at a ridiculously reduced price. If not, and if these costs are placed solely on Scottish electricity users, it will cause great hardship, financial difficulty, fuel poverty and bankruptcy to many people and businesses in Scotland, and Scotland will swiftly follow in the footsteps of countries like Spain and others who have fallen for the wind power scam. (Spain is a particularly cautionary tale. By failing to control the cost of guaranteed subsidies, Spanish electricity users have been saddled with 126bn of obligations to renewable-energy developers.)

In theory would take about 1,500 wind turbines of around 100m tall spread over 20km<sup>2</sup> to produce the same electricity as a 1,000 megawatt (1GW) power station even then the wind farm could not provide a steady supply. Wind varies considerably, and thus the power station is still required or maybe we need to cover over 100sq km with turbines to possibly provide something near the power from one power station.

Another way of looking at it: if we are to achieve this energy policy, nearly 40% of rural Scotland will be covered with wind turbines (or more accurately, 40% of rural Scotland will be within 2km of a turbine).

In Denmark there are over 6000 turbines for 5.4m people, yet wind power only counts for less than 19% of their electricity requirements, has not resulted in the closure of any power stations, and they have one of the highest electricity prices in Europe.

Germany has the most expensive electricity in Europe and it is estimated that up to 800,000 German households have had their power cut off because they couldnt pay the countrys rising electricity bills.

In the UK there are around 5 million households that are struggling to pay their ever rising electricity bills (mainly as a result of wind turbines).

With the potential increase in wind turbines, it has been forecast that by 2017, the rapidly rising UK electricity prices will be almost double German prices.

German CO2 emissions have been rising for two years in a row as coal is experiencing a renaissance, and they are building 20 new coal-fired power stations to provide power when there is no wind or sun usually in the winter when the power is most needed.

CO2 emissions in the EU as a whole are likely to rise because of increased coal burning at power stations. Much of the coal being imported from America.

The import of vast amounts of wood from countries such as America, to power biomass power stations can not possibly be good for the environment or help reduce CO2 emissions, and no doubt will cause further unnecessary price increases for our electricity.

There are very few good wind turbines. By good I mean ones which comply with a few simple, common-sense criteria such as:

- a) where the electricity produced helps to supplement the power requirements of the landowner without taking money from every other electricity user in the country to do so;
- b) where they do not cause continuous harm to humans and other life forms;
- c) where the CO2 emissions caused by the construction, erection and maintenance of the turbines is accurately assessed and the result (either increased or decreased), is justified;
- d) where the loss of revenue to other local businesses caused by the location of the turbines is justified.

If one applies just these few criteria to wind factories, then there are no good wind factories, either onshore or offshore (the financial cost and CO2 emissions caused by offshore factories are considerably greater than onshore factories), and very few good turbines.

If we are to have renewable energy providers for our national requirements, then we should be considering systems that guarantee to provide a steady supply of power at more than 30% efficiency, do no harm, and help save the environment. Wind power can never achieve this.

On a more personal level, I live approximately 5km downwind of the Ark Hill wind factory whose 8 x 81m high turbines started to turn earlier this year. I have heard local reports of people suffering unexplained dizzy spells and headaches, and frequent sleep disturbance from turbine noise. I can assure you these symptoms are very real. The turbine noise is mostly heard between the hours of 0100 and 0600, when other noise pollution is minimal, and when there is little wind at ground level but enough wind at turbine blade height to turn sufficiently turn the blades. However it is not the noise or lack of sleep that is most concerning, it is the harmful inaudible emissions and pressure changes that most concerns me.

I accept that at this stage it is impossible to prove that the Ark Hill wind factory is directly responsible for the dizzy spells and headaches, but it is a remarkable coincidence.

With the low winter sun, shadow flicker is now also causing concern.

I am deeply concerned about the long term exposure to the sounds that we can not hear the Low Frequency Noise and Infrasound emissions from these turbines. I accept that every individual will react differently to these emissions, and to sleep deprivation, and that every turbine model will have different emissions according to factors such as turbine type, wind speed and variance (blustery/constant etc), air density and pressure. However there is no escaping the fact that turbine manufacture, transport, erection, use and dismantling is harmful to humans and the environment. The wind industry is probably well aware of these harmful effects, and it is probably one of the main reasons why few large turbines are erected near centres of population or industry where the power is most needed.

Further to this, we run a holiday cottage business, and many of our visitors have stated that, with regret, they will not return if Angus over-run with turbines. This will greatly affect our livelihood and many other businesses in the area which rely on tourism. I am sure this growing dislike and rejection of turbines applies to other areas of the country.

I have also heard of an American tour guide suggesting to his clients that it will soon not be worth visiting Scotland as it will be covered in wind turbines.

Let common sense prevail and reject this application.

I would like at this stage to add that:

1. The Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) wind farm map for August 2013

<http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A1055080.pdf> is disgracefully and inherently inaccurate. It has no definition of what it is mapping (ie, what SNH consider a wind farm), and should not be used for any accurate analysis.

SNH state that we seek to map all developments of more than 1 turbine but we aren't consulted on all of these, so the map is a subset of the applications actually within the system. So, a single turbine over 100m high, or even a cluster of single turbines might not be shown even if SNH had been consulted! It is therefore a totally useless map as most Councils will quickly verify by a comparison with their own maps and/or Renewables Datasheets.

If SNH use information such as this for their consultations, it suggests that their consultations and recommendations are of little value.

2. Paragraphs 4.15 to 4.21 of: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/07/03153034/7> states that there is a minimum notification of 21 days for individuals to make representations.

This is a totally inadequate timescale to allow the public to raise suitable site/application specific representations. Most of us are in full time employment with busy family schedules, and it is difficult to find the time to:

a. find out about turbine applications in the area - especially when the applicants only notify the minimum possible, and often not even the household(s) that is highlighted as being most affected

according to their own proposal documentation.

- b. find, read and understand the application documentation.
- c. find, read and understand any planning legislation or regulations for wind turbines.
- d. prepare and submit a suitable site specific representation.

It also does not allow for incidents when people may be away on holiday, or for work or health reasons.

3. Similarly, the 20m boundary notification is totally inadequate since:

- a. a turbine could be built that could potentially topple onto a neighbouring property.
- b. neighbouring property could be at risk of ice or turbine blade throw.
- c. it does not allow for neighbour notification regarding the very real health risks to humans out to at least 2 km.
- d. it does not allow for neighbour notification regarding the known negative effects on property prices.
- e. it does not allow for neighbour notification regarding the known negative effects on local tourist and other businesses.

A much more responsible solution for Councils would surely be to adopt a minimum of 3 to 4 months deadline for representations, and a direct notification (by post, not newspaper) of all `Owner, Lessee or Occupier` at the address of the neighbouring land within a minimum of 2 to 3 km for small turbines (say under 30m high), and minimum 5km for larger turbines. This would at least bring us more in line with the UNECE decision quoted at the beginning of this objection. One hopes that something along these lines is being actively suggested to Councils and Scottish Government.

## Comments for Planning Application 14/00049/FULL

### Application Summary

Application Number: 14/00049/FULL

Address: Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie

Proposal: Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: Ruari Kelly

### Customer Details

Name: Mr & Mrs B Menzies

Address: Lewiston Cottage Ascurry Farm Letham

### Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: Having read the recent report by Angus Council and SNH (Strategic Landscape Capacity Assessment for Wind Energy in Angus Nov. 2013) this proposal breaches many of the guidelines set out in this document with regards to size, scale and cumulative effect. With regards to the guidelines within this assessment this proposal should clearly not be allowed to be given approval

## Comments for Planning Application 14/00049/FULL

### Application Summary

Application Number: 14/00049/FULL

Address: Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie

Proposal: Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: Ruari Kelly

### Customer Details

Name: Mrs Marion Preston

Address: Sherwood Conon Redford, CARMYLLIE Arbroath

### Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: These wind turbines will be less than 2km from habitation which I understood to be the required separation distance.

There are possible health hazards associated with low frequency noise which large wind turbines produce and is not at present tested for.

## Comments for Planning Application 14/00049/FULL

### Application Summary

Application Number: 14/00049/FULL

Address: Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie

Proposal: Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: Ruari Kelly

### Customer Details

Name: Mr Raymond Miller

Address: Greyelm Cottage Greystone Carmyllie Arbroath

### Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I WISH TO ADD MY OBJECTION TO THIS APPLICATION FOR TWO 79.6m WIND TURBINES NORTH OF CROFTS FARM, CARMYLLIE

After recently learning about the proposed Application for a single 77m wind turbine at Montquhir, Carmyllie, I have been taking some time to investigate other Applications in my area and wish to register my objection to this Application. I live in Greystone, Carmyllie and pride myself on the fact that I live in one of the most beautiful areas of Scotland.

However, if this Application (and all the other Applications) are approved, that will sadly not be the case.

Why massive Wind Turbines? Why not Solar Panels? The multiple modern farm buildings that I see around me are large, with large roofs. Would Solar Panels not satisfy the plan for their energy needs? These would be less intrusive on our landscape.

I have taken a lot of time to read the wide and various documentations regarding these Wind Turbines, and from what I have read (particularly in the ANGUS LOCAL PLAN REVIEW & THE STRATEGIC LANDSCAPE CAPACITY ASSESSMENT FOR WIND ENERGY IN ANGUS - November 2013) I believe that Angus Council Planning Department should reject this Application. One particular statement says "There will be no unacceptable adverse landscape & visual impacts having regard to landscape character"

In addition, according to the STRATEGIC LANDSCAPE CAPACITY report, the area that this Application at Crofts Farm is in, appears on the map to be in an "Area where cumulative impact limits development"

I also read in a lot of the documentation about "Visual Impact Assessments"

Quite simply, the visual impact in the area around Redford, Carmyllie & Greystone is going to be

one of flickering intermittent shadows.

People live here - our homes are here - we do not want the value of our properties to devalue, neither do we want to be looking at wind turbines on a daily basis.

Our birds, bats, flora & fauna also have to be protected

What about low flying Military Aircraft?



## Comments for Planning Application 14/00049/FULL

### Application Summary

Application Number: 14/00049/FULL

Address: Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie

Proposal: Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: Ruari Kelly

### Customer Details

Name: Mr and Mrs James and Sheilla Bigham

Address: Mansefield Carmyllie

### Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: Dear Sir or Madam,

14/00049/FULL Erection of Two Wind Turbines Crofts Farm, Carmyllie

I object to the above proposal for the following reasons:

#### 1. Setting a Precedent and Cumulative Impact

Agreeing to this application may lead the way to other developments. It will change a rural landscape into an industrial one. Another large turbine is already located nearby and one is pending consideration near Carmyllie Church.

#### 2. Landscape Impact

The landscape is not suitable for and cannot absorb two of this size of turbine. They would dominate the landscape for miles around. In addition the blade movement would attract the eye and detract from the viewers enjoyment of the vista.

#### 3. Tourism within Angus

Tourism accounts for much more of Scotlands GDP than agriculture.

Research shows that turbines:

a. will reduce visitor numbers and the charges that can be made to visitors. These effects apply mainly in rural areas.

b. if the public accept that there have to be some wind turbines then they prefer them in large wind farms and NOT scattered in ones and twos over the countryside.

#### 4. Impact on Local Residents

There will be a loss of visual amenity to many.

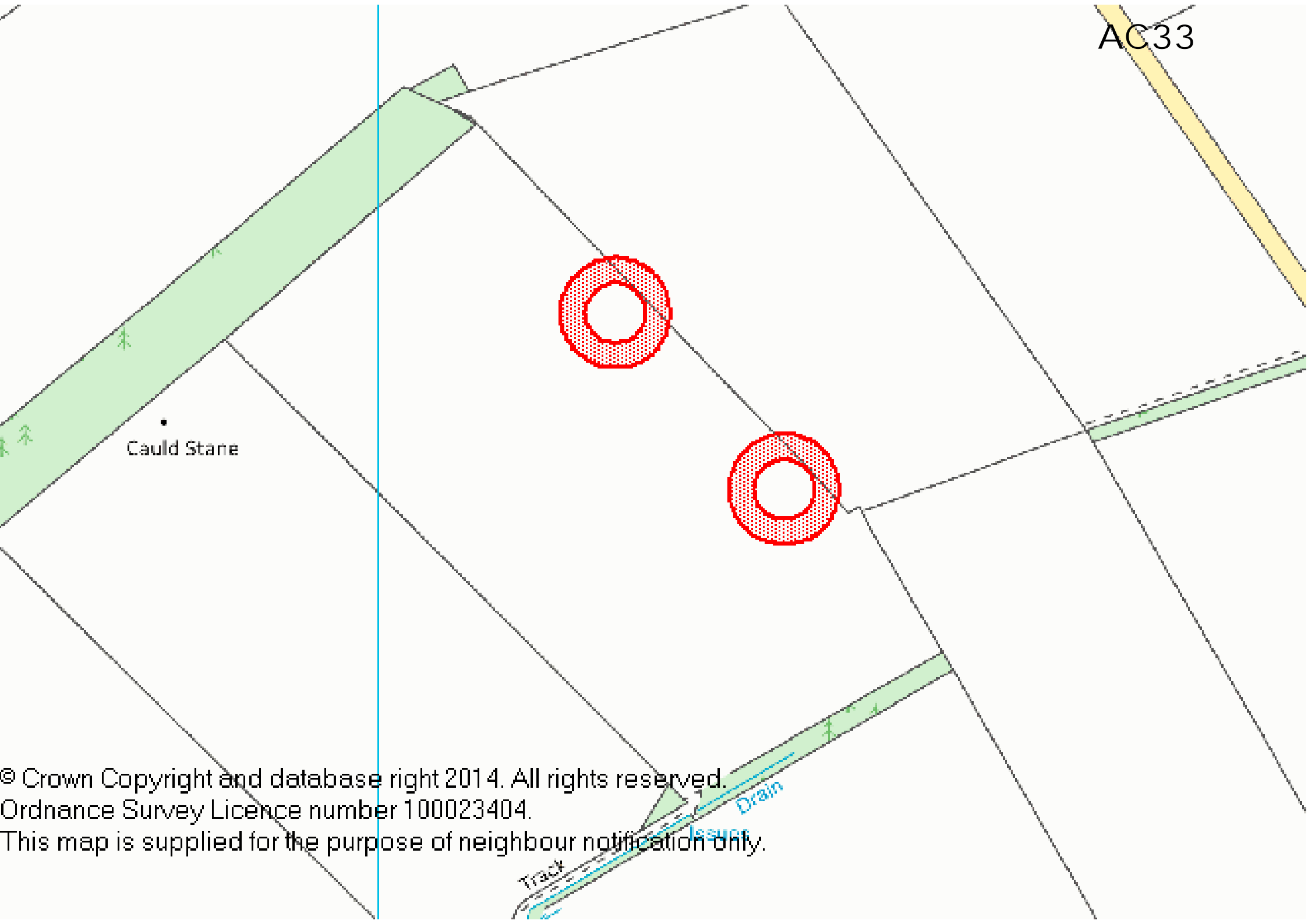
Despite assurances that noise levels will be met there is no guarantee that local people will not suffer health problems. Guidance was written in 1996 at a time when turbines were about half the size proposed and are considered by many acousticians to be out-dated and unfit for purpose.

We were surprised by the developers total lack of any mitigating factor such as tree planting around the whole field to try to reduce the stark impact of the turbines on the landscape. This step would improve their carbon footprint more effectively than by erecting two inefficient wind turbines.

Yours sincerely,

James Bigham and Sheilla Bigham

PS We note the lack of an Impact Assessment on the Environment.



Cauld Stone

Track

Drain

© Crown Copyright and database right 2014. All rights reserved.  
Ordnance Survey Licence number 100023404.  
This map is supplied for the purpose of neighbour notification only.

CLIENT:

Crofts Farm Renewables Ltd.



**AC34**  
GREEN CAT RENEWABLES Ltd  
Stobo House  
Midlothian Innovation Centre  
0131 440 8350  
www.greencatrenewables.co.uk

PROJECT:

CROFTS FARM WIND TURBINES

APP-002

C0118-183

17/01/14

DRAWING NO:

PROJECT NO.

DATE:

TITLE:

TURBINE ELEVATION

1:500

QA

GM

FINAL

SCALE AT A4:

DRAWN:

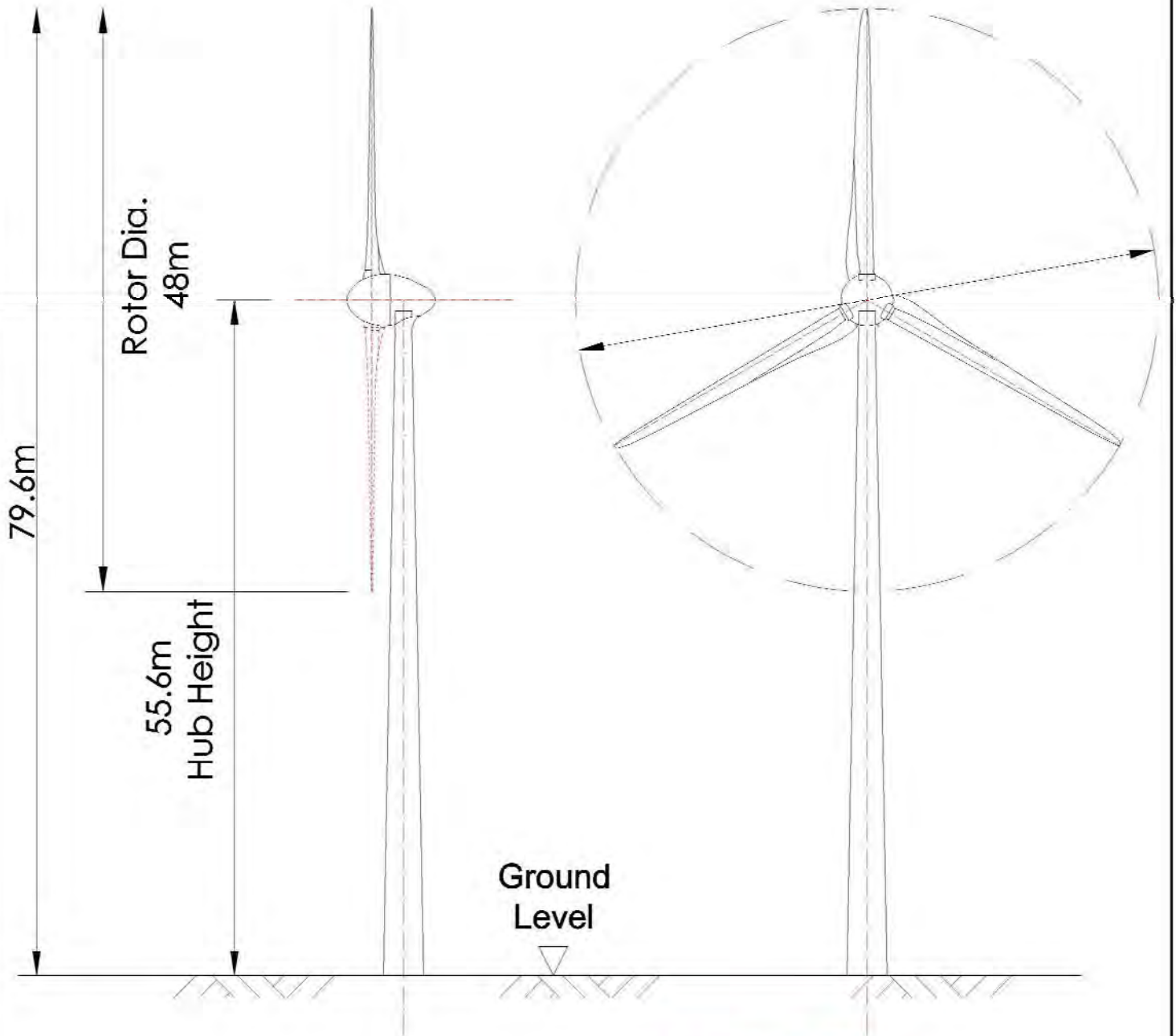
CHECKED:

REVISION:

AMENDMENTS:

REV:	DESCRIPTION:	BY:	DATE:

**REFUSED**

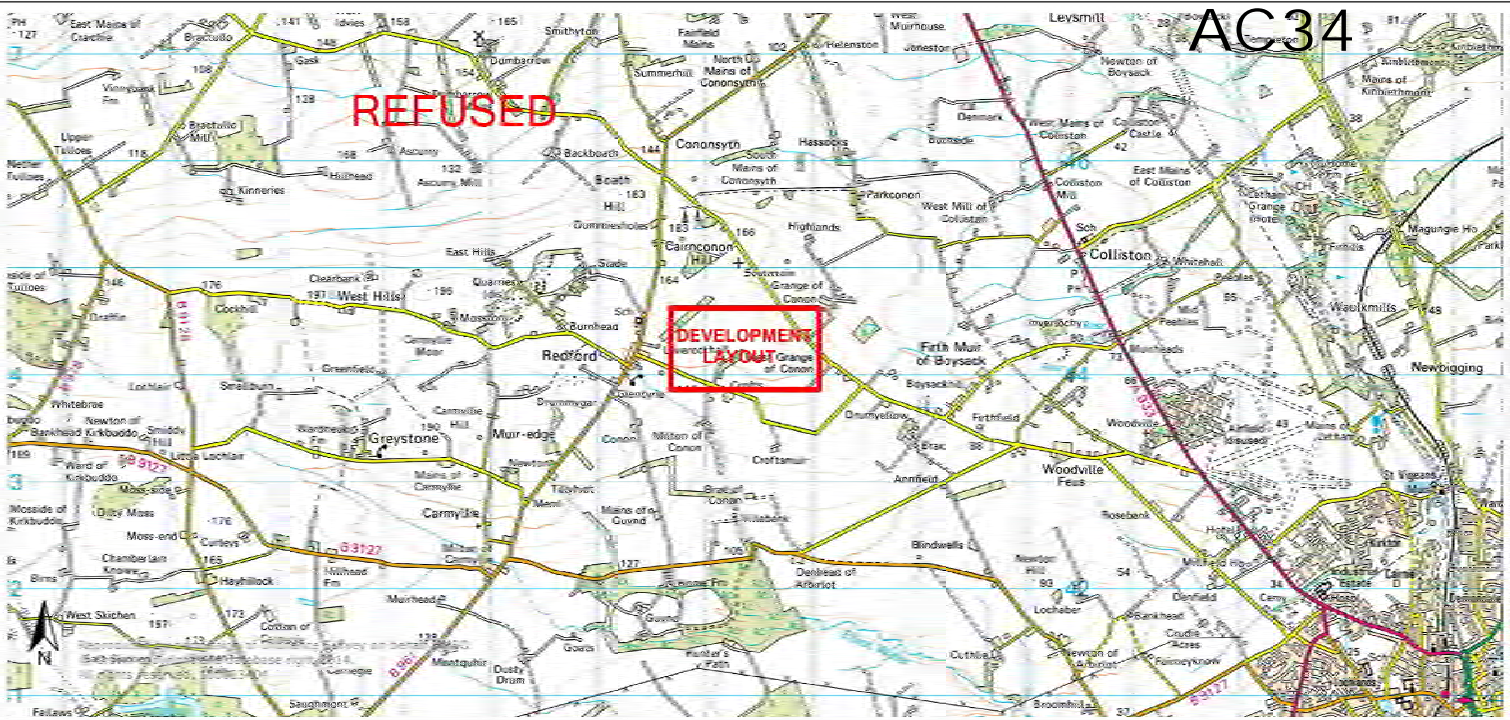


**REFUSED**

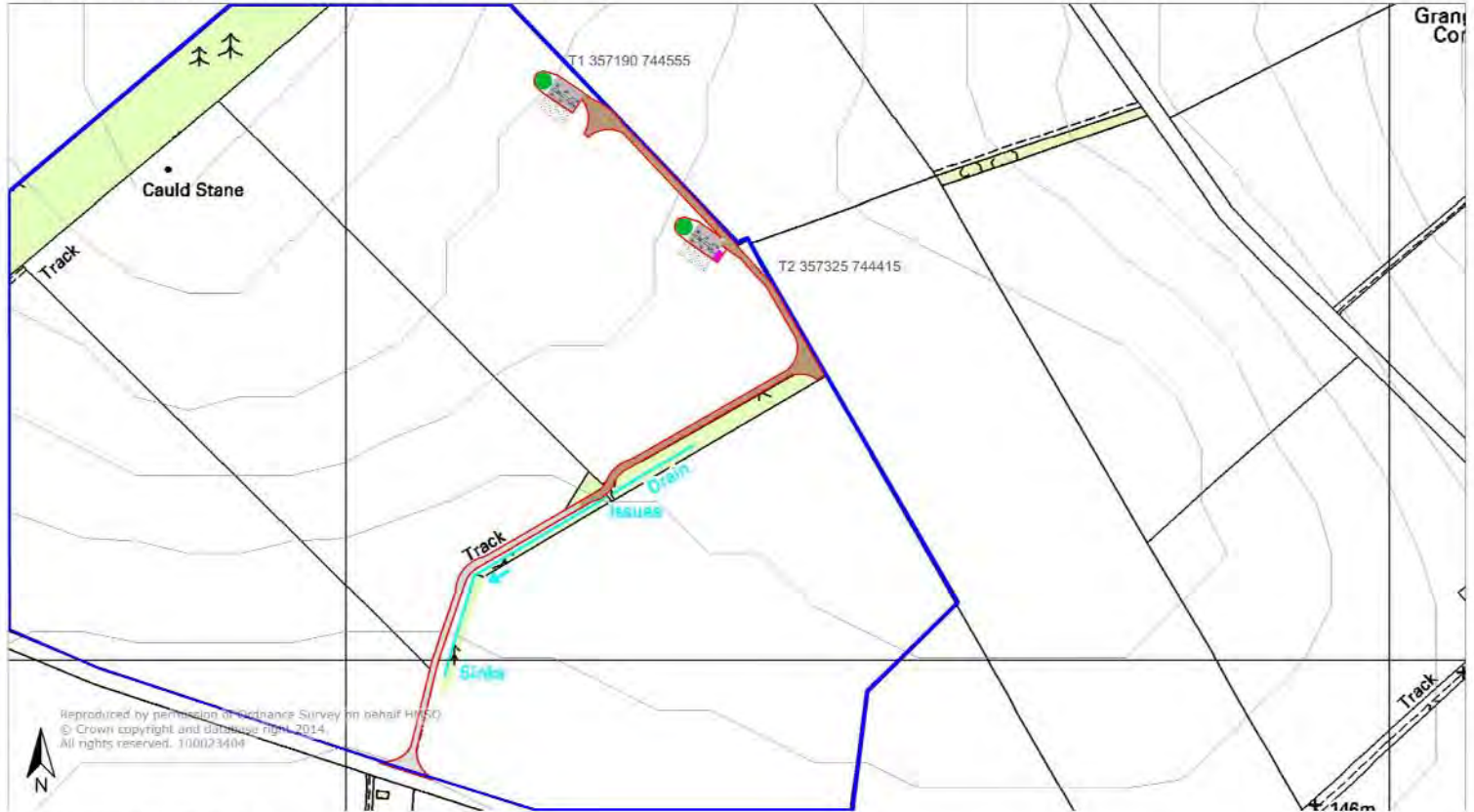


REFUSED

DEVELOPMENT LAYOUT



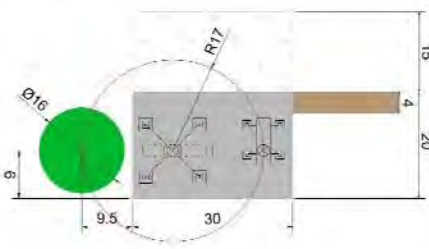
DEVELOPMENT SITE LOCATION - 1:50,000  
 Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. License number 010003167



DEVELOPMENT LAYOUT - 1:5,000  
 Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data © Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. License number 010003167

- KEY**
- PROPOSED TURBINE / FOUNDATION
  - HARDSTANDING
  - NEW ACCESS TRACK
  - TEMPORARY SOFT, LEVELLED ASSEMBLY AREA
  - CONTROL BUILDING
  - LAND OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY
  - APPLICATION BOUNDARY

**APPLICATION AREA:**  
 0.9 HECTARES (TURBINE, ACCESS TRACK & HARD-STANDING AREA)



Project Title: **CROFTS FARM WIND TURBINES**

Drawing Title: **SITE PLAN**

Job No. C0118-183 Drawing No. APP-001 Scale: AS STATED @ A3

REFUSED

Date drawn	Rev.	Date	Chk'd
21.05.13	-	-	-
Drawn by: CM	-	-	-
Checked by: GM	-	-	-
Approved by: CS	-	-	-

**Crofts Farm Renewables Ltd**

**GREEN CAT RENEWABLES LTD**

Midlothian Innovation Centre,  
 Pentlandsfield, Edinburgh,  
 EH25 9RE.

Tel: 0131 440 9053

[www.greencatrenewables.co.uk](http://www.greencatrenewables.co.uk)



AC35



AC35





AC35





AC35





AC35





AC35





AC35









AC35





AC35





AC35





AC35





AC35





AC35





AC35





AC35



AC35





AC35



AC35





TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (SCOTLAND) ACT 1997  
(AS AMENDED)  
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE)  
(SCOTLAND)  
REGULATIONS 2013

PLANNING PERMISSION REFUSAL  
REFERENCE 14/00049/FULL

To Crofts Farm Renewables Ltd  
c/o Glen Moon  
Green Cat Renewables  
Stobo House  
Midlothian Innovation Centre  
Roslyn  
EH25 9RE

With reference to your application dated 23 January 2014 for planning permission under the above mentioned Acts and Regulations for the following development, viz.:-

**Erection Of Two Wind Turbines Of 55.6m To Hub height And 79.6m To Blade Tip, And Ancillary Development at Land 625M To The North Of Crofts Farm Carmyllie for Crofts Farm Renewables Ltd**

The Angus Council in exercise of their powers under the above mentioned Acts and Regulations hereby **Refuse Planning Permission (Delegated Decision)** for the said development in accordance with the particulars given in the application and plans docquetted as relative hereto in paper or identified as refused on the Public Access portal.

**The reasons for the Council's decision are:-**

- 1 That the application is contrary to policies S1, S6, ER34 and ER35 of the Angus Local Plan Review (2009) as the provision of wind turbines of the height proposed would have an unacceptable landscape impact.
- 2 That the application is contrary to policies S1, S6, ER5, ER34 and ER35 of the Angus Local Plan Review (2009) as the provision of a wind turbine of the height proposed would have an unacceptable cumulative landscape and visual impact when viewed with other existing wind turbines.

**Amendments:**

The application has not been subject of variation.

**Informatives:**

Dated this **22 December 2014**

Iain Mitchell - Service Manager  
Angus Council  
Communities  
Planning  
County Buildings  
Market Street  
FORFAR  
DD8 3LG

## ANGUS COUNCIL

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)  
(SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2011

## SCREENING OPINION

ERECTION OF TWO WIND TURBINES OF 55.6M TO HUB HEIGHT AND 79.6M TO  
BLADE TIP, AND ANCILLARY DEVELOPMENT AT LAND 625M TO THE NORTH OF  
CROFTS FARM, CARMYLLIE  
PLANNING APPLICATION 14/00049/FULL

Angus Council has received a planning application for the erection of two wind turbines measuring 79.6 metres to blade tip at Land 625M to the North of Crofts Farm, Carmyllie. The development falls within Schedule 2 of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 and therefore the application requires a Screening Opinion under Regulation 6.

In this case Angus Council has determined that this is not an EIA development for the following reasons: -

- The proposed development does not fall within Schedule 1 of the above Regs.;
- The proposal falls within Schedule 2 under (3) Energy Industry, (i) installations for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (wind farms);
- The proposal does not fall within a sensitive area, eg: SAC, SPA, SSSI, National Park, World Heritage Site or Scheduled Monument etc;
- The proposal exceeds the threshold of 3(i) of Schedule 2 because the hub height of the turbines exceeds 15 metres (ii);
- The proposed turbine is not likely to have "significant environmental effects" having regard to its nature, scale and location. In coming to this view, it is noted that the development does not appear to involve unusually complex or potentially hazardous operations.

29 January 2014