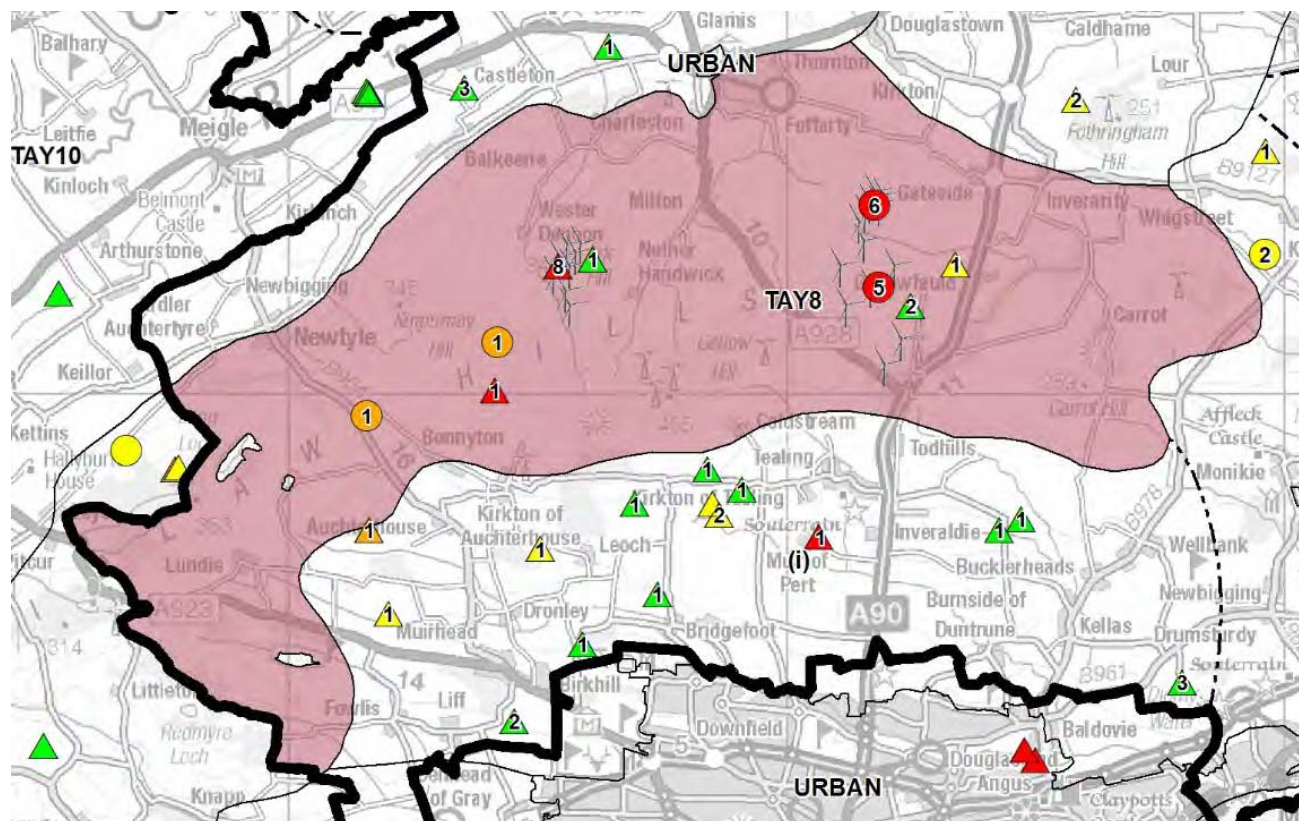


TAY8: IGNEOUS HILLS

The Sidlaw Hills are a varied landscape of distinctive, predominantly steep open hills and enclosed valley farmland that extends through Perth & Kinross and Angus, where they merge into the *Dipslope Farmland* and Forfar Hills. The hills provide a northern backdrop to Dundee and define the southern edge of Strathmore to the north.

The hills are crossed at lower points by a number of roads, including the A90. The farmland associated with these lower passes divides the hills into at least four main groupings. The largest area uncrossed by roads, with the highest hills, lies between the A928 in the east and B954 in the west. Craigowl Hill rises to 455m AOD and is very prominent when seen from the A90, particularly due to the several transmission towers and infrastructure located on its summit and slopes.



Typically there is a 150-250m height difference between ridges and the surrounding *Dipslope Farmland* and *Broad Valley Lowland*. This is less to the east of the A90 around Carrot Hill (259m) where the hills are lower, more rounded and merge with the *Dipslope Farmland*.

This landscape varies around a medium scale; from enclosed valley farmland to larger open heather/grassland hillsides and ridges. Whilst the highest hills have an open, upland character, the majority of smaller hills have a more lowland character, particularly when compared with the highlands visible to the north across Strathmore. There are a number of hillforts and noted panoramic viewpoints within the Sidlaws, including Kinpurney Hill, Auchterhouse Hill and Carrot Hill. These have extensive views across the surrounding lowlands including Strathmore and the *Dipslope Farmland*.

There are four electricity transmission lines crossing the hills at various points. The only operational windfarm in Angus is located around Ark Hill, in the central part of the hills.



The Western Sidlaw Hills form distinct ridges and valleys



View west to Craigowl Hill from near Carrot Hill: The Eastern Sidlaws are more rounded, merging into *Dipslope Farmland*

Table 6.1(d): Summary of Landscape Capacity, Cumulative Effects and Guidance for Future Wind Energy Development: Igneous Hills

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE TAY 8: IGNEOUS HILLS																		
Key: <input type="radio"/> No Capacity <input type="radio"/> Low Capacity <input type="radio"/> Medium Capacity <input checked="" type="radio"/> High Capacity																		
Turbine Size: Small/Medium=15-<30m; Medium=30-<50m; Medium/Large=50-<80m; Large=80-<125m; Very Large=125m+																		
BASE LANDSCAPE CAPACITY (i.e. not taking account of current wind energy development)					CURRENT CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT			PROPOSED LIMITS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (i.e. proposed acceptable level of wind energy development)										
Landscape Sensitivity to Wind Energy Development				Landscape Capacity (Related to turbine size)					Existing/ Consented Developments	Current Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)	Future Wind Energy Landscape Type(s)	Remaining Landscape Capacity (Related to turbine size)					Current Applications	Analysis & Guidelines (Refer to Detailed Guidance for Further Information on Siting and Design)
Landscape Character Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	Landscape Sensitivity	Landscape Value	S/M	M	M/L	L	VL				S/M	M	M/L	L	VL		
Landscape Character Area: Sidlaw Hills																		
Med	Med/High	Med	Med	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	One windfarm with 8 large (81m) turbines at Ark Hill in central Sidlaws. One similar turbine 3km southwest at Scotston. Six other turbines at small/medium or medium mainly on lower slopes	<i>Igneous Hills with Wind Turbines/ Occasional Wind Turbines/ No Wind Turbines</i>	<i>Igneous Hills with Wind Turbines/ No Wind Turbines</i>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Two windfarm proposals in the east: Frawney (5x100m turbines) and Govals (6x87m turbines) west of the A90.	<p>Landscape Analysis:</p> <p>A varied landscape of distinctive steep hills and valley farmland. The hills provide a backdrop to Dundee to the south and define the southern edge of Strathmore to the north. Very visible from surrounding lowlands.</p> <p>This landscape type is generally of a medium scale and suitable for turbines up to medium/large size. Large or very large turbines would be too tall for this scale of landform. Large groups of turbines would overwhelm other key elements of the character. Proposals should also keep clear of key skyline ridges and summits.</p> <p>Comments on Consented and Proposed Turbines:</p> <p>Current developments occupy capacity in the centre of the hills but not east or west. At 81m the Ark Hill and Scotston turbines are at the upper end of acceptable height.</p> <p>Current proposals at Govals and Frawney would exceed recommended turbine height, group numbers, and separation if both were consented.</p> <p>A proposal for Dodd Hill (5x126.5m) east of A90 was recently refused due to adverse landscape and visual impacts relating to the size of the turbines.</p>
												Max. Numbers in Group	1-3	1-3	1-10			
												Min Group Separation Distances (km)	2-4	3-6	5-10			

GUIDANCE: TAY8 IGNEOUS HILLS

Proposed Limits to Future Development: Igneous Hills with Wind Turbines

Turbine Sizes: 15-<30m (small/medium); 30-<50m (medium); 50-<80m (medium/large)

Group Sizes: 1-3 (small/medium; medium); 1-10 (medium/large)

Separation Distances: 2-4km (small/medium); 3-6km (medium); 5-10km (medium/large)

Detailed Guidance

The *Igneous Hills* have the capacity to accommodate smaller windfarms of up to 10 medium/large turbines; clusters of smaller turbines and single turbines that are in well separated groupings; as an overall *Landscape with Wind Turbines*. Large or very large turbines would be out of scale with the medium size hill landform and larger groups of turbines would overwhelm the pattern of distinctively shaped and separated hill landforms and small valleys that characterise much of this LCA.

Windfarms should not be located close to key skyline ridges and summits, and particularly the escarpments facing south over Dundee and the Firth of Tay and north over Strathmore. These areas are highly visible to a large resident and travelling population. Make use of surrounding landforms in siting turbines to limit visibility and skylining.

Separate the turbine groupings sufficiently to ensure they do not dominate the *Igneous Hills* character of distinctive, separate hills and ridges. This should be achieved by respecting the pattern of ridges and valleys and avoiding close intervisibility between turbine groupings on nearby hilltops. Do not place larger developments in close proximity to key panoramic viewpoints such as Kinpurney or Auchterhouse Hills.

Small/medium and medium turbines should be clustered in smaller groups (3 or less), situated in valley areas associated with farms and enclosed land so that they are seen as a distinctly separate development type to the larger turbines in windfarms on open hillsides and ridges.

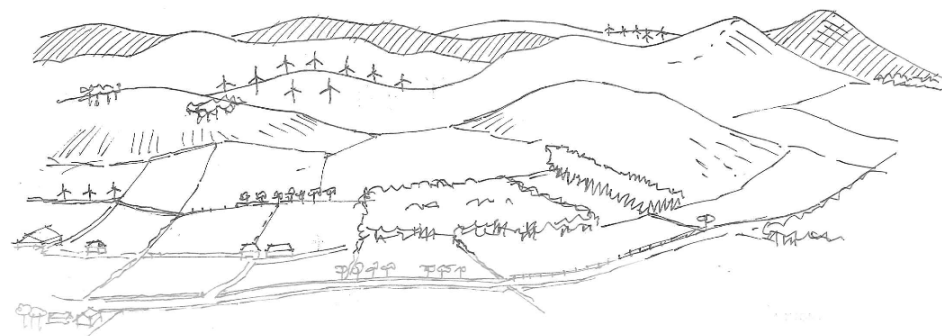
Where there are two or three closely located applications for single turbines of the same size, exploit opportunities for clustering as a group in preference to separation.

Turbines should be carefully positioned in relation to the numerous electricity transmission lines and transmission masts in these hills in order to avoid cumulative clutter.

The Sidlaw Hills accommodate the only currently consented windfarm in Angus, with 8x81m turbines at Ark Hill and a single 81m turbine 2km to the southwest at Scotston. Although falling into the 'large' category these are just over the proposed 80m height limit for further development.



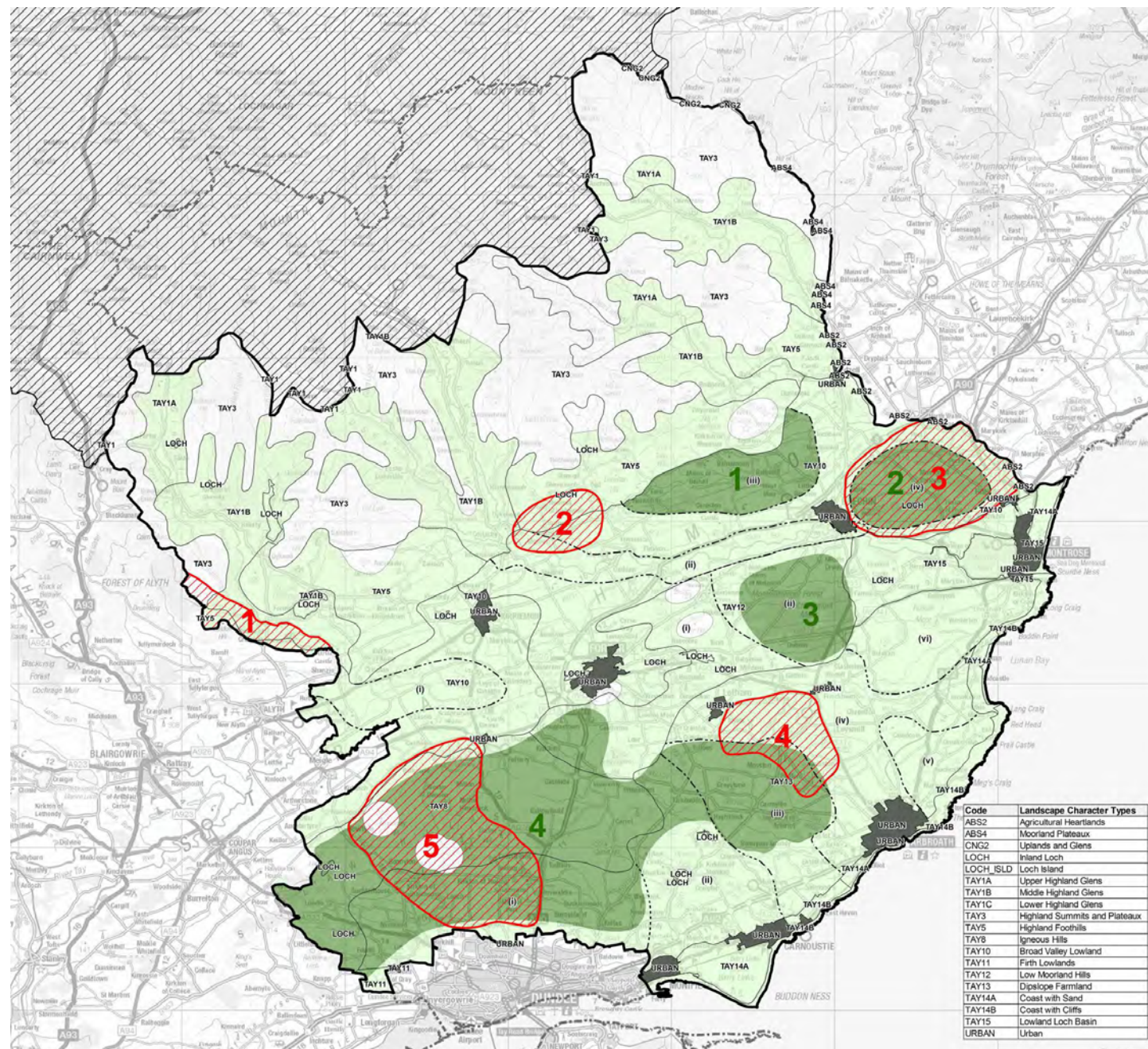
Scotston Turbine



The Sidlaw Hills can accommodate small to medium size windfarms and single turbines up to ca. 80m tall if well separated and sited on the lower ridges of open hillside. Smaller turbines can be accommodated in the same view if sited in lower enclosed land nearer to houses and roads



Ark Hill Windfarm

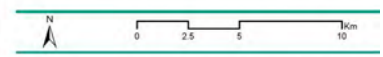


March 2014 7933 ANC 139

- Legend**
- Study Area
 - Scottish Local Authority Boundaries
 - ▨ Cairngorms National Park
 - Landscape Character Type / Area Boundary (see Table 3.1 for list)
 - (i) LCA Sub Areas (Ref. Table 6.1)
 - Settlements
 - Areas with Highest Underlying Capacity:
 1. Careston Farmland
 2. Muir of Part
 3. Montreathmont Forest
 4. Sidlaw Hills and Dipslope Farmland
 - Areas with Limited Underlying Capacity
 - Areas with No Underlying Capacity
 - ▨ Areas where Cumulative Impact Limits Development:
 1. Alyth Foothills / Glen Clova
 2. Menmuir / Hill of Ogil
 3. Brechin and Muir of Part
 4. Letham to Firth Muir of Boysack
 5. Central Sidlaws and Tealing

Code	Landscape Character Types
ABS2	Agricultural Heartlands
ABS4	Moorland Plateaux
CNG2	Uplands and Glens
LOCH	Inland Loch
LOCH_ISLD	Loch Island
TAY1A	Upper Highland Glens
TAY1B	Middle Highland Glens
TAY1C	Lower Highland Glens
TAY3	Highland Summits and Plateaux
TAY5	Highland Foothills
TAY8	Igneous Hills
TAY10	Broad Valley Lowland
TAY11	Firth Lowlands
TAY12	Low Moorland Hills
TAY13	Dipslope Farmland
TAY14A	Coast with Sand
TAY14B	Coast with Cliffs
TAY15	Lowland Loch Basin
URBAN	Urban

Figure 6.4
Wind Turbine Development Opportunities and Constraints



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Table 6.2: Areas Where Cumulative Impact Limits Further Development: Description and Key Objectives (see Figure 6.4 for Map)

1. Alyth Foothills and Glen Clova	
<p>Description</p> <p>The boundaries of this area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Angus/ Perthshire boundary between Black Hill in the north and Airlie Castle to the south; • The crest of Black Hill and Hill of Fernyhirst though Little Kilry to the River Isla at Bridge of Craigisla; • The course of the River Isla to Airlie Castle 	<p>Development Situation and Key Objectives</p> <p>The Alyth Hills on the boundary with Perthshire are <i>Highland Foothills with Wind Turbines</i> due to the presence of Drumderg Windfarm in Perthshire and several small/medium to medium/large turbines along the border within the Alyth Hills LCA and Glen Isla. Several further large turbines are proposed at Tullymurdoch in Perthshire on the border with Angus. The objectives governing the area are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Retaining sufficient spacing between individual windfarms and turbines to maintain the <i>Landscape with Wind Turbines</i> character and avoid a <i>Wind Turbine Landscape</i> character in the <i>Highland Foothills</i>; 2) To prevent further extension of the <i>Landscape with Wind Turbines</i> onto the floor of Glen Isla; 3) To protect the skyline ridge to the southwest of Glen Isla from over-development with turbines; 4) To protect the setting of and views from visually sensitive locations including Reekie Linn, Airlie Castle and Designed Landscape and small settlements in Glen Isla.
2. Memus and Hill of Ogil	
<p>Description</p> <p>The boundaries of this area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the <i>Highland Foothills</i> LCA between the Noran Water and Glen Clova, including Hill of Ogil and Den of Ogil; • <i>The Broad Valley Lowland</i> south of Hill of Ogil east of the Cortachy policies and the River South Esk to Shielhill Bridge and thence northeast across farmland to Meikle Couil and the Noran Water at Milton of Ogil; 	<p>Development Situation and Key Objectives</p> <p>Currently this area has a single large turbine consented at Memus and a small/medium turbine near Cortachy. The visual influence of the large turbine creates an area of <i>Highland Foothills with Wind Turbines</i> on the south side of Hill of Ogil, extending south into the <i>Broad Valley Lowland</i>. A further medium size turbine is proposed near Cortachy. The objectives governing the area are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Avoiding further extension of the <i>Landscape with Wind Turbines</i> character into the <i>Highland Foothills</i>, <i>Broad Valley Lowland</i> and <i>Mid Highland Glens</i> 2) Retaining sufficient spacing between turbines so as not to exceed the <i>Landscape with Wind Turbines</i> character and avoid areas of <i>Wind Turbine Landscape</i> character in the <i>Highland Foothills</i> and <i>Broad Valley Lowland</i>; 3) To prevent development of or influence of large turbines on the north side of Hill of Ogil and into Den of Ogil; 4) To protect the setting of and views from Cortachy designed landscape; 5) To support an organised pattern of development by maintaining sufficient spacing/ screening between groups of larger and smaller turbines. 6) To prevent potential cumulative visual clutter by proximity of turbines to the electricity transmission line crossing the hills in this location.
3. Broad Valley Lowland: Brechin and Muir of Pert	
<p>Description</p> <p>The boundaries of this area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The A90 between Brechin and the North Esk • The North Esk east to Hillside Village • The edge of Hillside, the House of Dun and the A935 from Mains of Dun to Brechin • The northeastern edge of Brechin 	<p>Development Situation and Key Objectives</p> <p>Currently this area has consents for eleven small turbines, three medium turbines and two medium/large turbines, creating an extensive area of <i>Broad Valley Lowland with Wind Turbines</i>. There is a proposal for a further medium turbine. The objectives governing the area are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Avoiding coalescence with the <i>Landscape with Wind Turbines</i> in Aberdeenshire by minimising development in the North Esk corridor; 2) Retaining sufficient spacing between individual turbines to maintain a <i>Landscape with Wind Turbines</i> and avoid a <i>Wind Turbine Landscape</i> character; 3) Avoiding excessive skylining of larger wind turbines to the crests of the escarpments which important but modestly scaled backdrops to the A90, Brechin and Montrose Basin; 4) To support an organised pattern of development by maintaining sufficient spacing/ screening between groups of larger and smaller turbines; 5) To prevent unacceptable proximity of larger turbines to settlements and other visually sensitive locations including Brechin, Hillside, Craigo, House of Dun and the Caledonian Railway.

From: Claire.Herbert@aberdeenshire.gov.uk
To: [GrayRD](#)
Subject: Planning application 13/00865/FULL - Archaeology comments
Date: 03 October 2013 15:39:27

Plan App No: 13/00865/FULL

Planning Officer: David Gray

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Postcode:

Grid Reference: NO 3439 4431

Having considered the above application, which occupies a prominent position in a landscape which features many previously recorded archaeological sites dating to the prehistoric period, I can advise that in this particular instance the following condition should be applied to **all** groundbreaking works (including foundations, access tracks, cabling trenches etc.) 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.”

Historic Scotland should also be contacted with regards the potential impact on the Scheduled Monuments to the South and East of the proposed development.

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

Kind regards,
Claire

Claire Herbert

Archaeologist
Archaeology Service
Infrastructure Services
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>

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www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk

McWilliamIA

From: ClarkPR

Sent: 08 October 2013 12:39

To: PLNProcessing

Cc: GrayRD

Subject: Consultation response - 13/00865/full - Wind turbine, Ingliston Farm

I refer to your consultation request regarding planning application 13/00865/full, for a wind turbine 1500m south east of Ingliston Farm, Eassie.

The proposed development does not appear to have any significant direct affects upon public access. There may currently be some public access over the access track, or through the field in which the site is located, but levels of use are likely to be relatively low any disruption to this during construction is likely to be temporary.

The potential visual impact on nearby core paths 209, 212, and 233 should be taken into consideration, as should the visual impact upon recreational use of the adopted roads which link core paths 239, 240 and 209.

Paul Clark, Countryside Access Officer, Planning and Transport, Communities, Angus Council, County Buildings, Market Street, FORFAR, DD8 3LG. Telephone: 01307 473220

McWilliamIA

From: Spectrum Licensing [Spectrum.Licensing@ofcom.org.uk]
Sent: 08 October 2013 04:30
To: CaneyV
Cc: 'windfarms@atkinsglobal.com'; 'windfarms@jrc.co.uk'
Subject: RE: Consultation for Ingliston Farm Eassie
Attachments: ufm23.rtf

FIXED LINK REPORT FOR WINDFARM CO-ORDINATION AREA:

Dear Sir/Madam

Search Radius 0m at Centre NGR NO3439744313 NO Links Identified. Search in

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

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.
- Joint Radio Company (JRC) at 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. 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.

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
Tel: 01462 428528
Email: ops.room@ofcom.org.uk

:: Ofcom
Radio Monitoring Station
Royston Road
Baldock
Hertfordshire
SG7 6SH
www.ofcom.org.uk

**Scottish Natural Heritage
Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba**

All of nature for all of Scotland
Nàdar air fad airson Alba air fad



David Gray
Angus Council
Infrastructure Services
Planning & Transport Division
County Buildings
Market Street
Forfar
DD8 3LG

07 October 2013

Our ref: CNS/REN/WF/Angus

Your ref: **13/00865/FULL**

Dear Sir

13/00865/FULL - Erection of wind turbine of 50 metres to hub height and 77 metres to blade tip and ancillary development in field 1500m south east of Ingliston Farm, Eassie

Thank you for your consultation of 04 October 2013 requesting comments from Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) on the above proposal.

Our Advice**Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA)**

We do not consider that the proposed development will have a significant effect upon the protected features of Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA, either directly or indirectly. An appropriate assessment is therefore not required.

Appraisal**Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA)**

The proposed development site is located approximately 15 km from the SPA. The SPA, a 'Natura 2000' site, is notified for its aggregations of non-breeding birds including wintering pink-footed and greylag geese and breeding marsh harriers and little tern.

WWT goose data held by SNH indicate that the fields in and around the proposed development do not form part of the preferred foraging areas for pink-footed goose or greylag goose therefore, a conclusion of no likely significant effect may be drawn.

Landscape

We further advise that the proposed development would not affect a National Scenic Area. However, we advise that potential landscape impacts should be assessed by the Council against your wind farm landscape capacity study or siting and design guidance.



Scottish Natural Heritage, Alexander Fleming House, 8 Southfield Drive, Elgin, IV30 6GR

Tel: 01343 541 216

Office email: tayside_grampian@snh.gov.uk

Concluding remarks

In accordance with our Service Level Statement for Planning and Development, we are content that Angus Council identifies any other natural heritage impacts and addresses these without further reference to SNH.

- To assist with your assessment we refer you to our guidance in [Assessing the impact of small-scale wind energy proposals on the natural heritage \(2012\)](#)¹

If you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully



Jennifer Heatley
Operations Officer - Tayside and Grampian
jennifer.heatley@snh.gov.uk

¹ **Assessing the impact of small-scale wind energy proposals on the natural heritage (2012)**
<http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A669283.pdf>

WhyteKA

From: Windfarms (windfarms@atkinsglobal.com) [windfarms@atkinsglobal.com]
Sent: 10 October 2013 13:30
To: PLNProcessing
Subject: WF24923 - 13/00865/FULL - 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie - NO 34397 44313

Dear Sirs,

I am responding to an email of 08-Oct-13, 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 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

Windfarm Support

ATKINS

The official engineering design services provider
for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games

Web: www.atkinsglobal.com/communications

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Consider the environment. Please don't print this e-mail unless you really need to.

WhyteKA

From: Windfarms Team [windfarms@jrc.co.uk]
Sent: 09 October 2013 12:15
To: PLNProcessing
Subject: Planning Ref: 13/00865/FULL --- Ingliston Farm, Wester Denoon, Kirriemuir, Angus

Dear Sir/Madam,

Planning Ref: 13/00865/FULL

Name/Location: Ingliston Farm

Turbine at NGR/IGR: 334397 744313

Hub Height: 50m Rotor Radius: 27m

(defaults used if not specified on application)

Cleared with respect to radio link infrastructure operated by:-

Scottish Hydro (Scottish & Southern Energy) and Scotia Gas Networks

JRC analyses proposals for wind farms 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>

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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>>



Sent by e-mail: PLNProcessing@angus.gov.uk

Planning & Transport Division
Angus Council
County Buildings
Market Street
FORFAR
DD8 3LG

Longmore House
Salisbury Place
Edinburgh
EH9 1SH

Direct Line: 0131 668 8773
Direct Fax: 0131 668 8722
Switchboard: 0131 668 8600
Rory.mcdonald@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Our ref: AMH/4742/10
Our Case ID: 201304102
Your ref: 13/00865/FULL

17 October 2013

Dear Sirs

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE)
(SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2013
Erection of Wind Turbine (50m To Hub Height and 77m to Blade Tip) and Ancillary
Development, Field 1500m South East of Ingliston Farm, Eassie**

I refer to your consultation of 04 October on the above planning application.

Historic Scotland is unable to determine the impact upon the setting of **Castleward burial mounds 800m NW of Wester Denoon** and **Wester Denoon, burial mound 950m W of** and requires further information.

Development Proposals

The development proposals are for the erection of a single 77m wind turbine and ancillary structures at Field 1,500m south east of Ingliston Farm, Eassie, Angus. From the plans provided as part of the application the turbine will be located c.500m to the north of *Castleward burial mounds NW of Wester Denoon*. We have had pre-application discussions with applicant about this proposed development (July 2013). At that time we noted strong concerns over the impact upon the setting of nationally important heritage assets in the vicinity of the development. We note that the application does contain an assessment of the significance of the archaeological remains affected by the current proposals. However, the application does not adequately deal with the issue of impact of setting on scheduled monuments in the area. The assessment states both that the development will be unlikely to affect the setting and that it will have a major impact (Supporting Environmental Document: section 8.3). The application provides only limited illustrative material (photomontages/wire frames etc.) to justify this conclusion and importantly there is no illustrative material dealing with the impact upon the scheduled burial mounds to the south of the development.

Historic Environment Interests

The proposed development is located close to a number of scheduled monuments, most notably *Castleward burial mound 800m NW of Wester Denoon* and *Wester Denoon, burial mound 950m W of* under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.



Castleward, burial mound, 800m NW of Wester Denoon

This is a well preserved prehistoric cairn which is located on the north-eastern end of Castleward Hill, commanding panoramic views over the surrounding countryside. The setting of the cairn can be defined as open grazing with topographic links to the valleys to the east, west and north. To the south-west (the only flat approach) there is a topographic link to the other summit of Castleward Hill. Upon this other summit is another scheduled cairn: *Wester Denoon, burial mound*. The cairn has a visual relationship with other prominent prehistoric monuments in the area, notably the cairn on Carlunie Hill.

Wester Denoon, burial mound 950m W of

This is a well preserved prehistoric cairn which occupies the south-western summit of Castleward Hill, commanding panoramic views over the surrounding countryside. The setting of the cairn can be defined as open grazing with topographic links to the valleys of to the east and west. To the north-east is another scheduled cairn: *Castleward, burial mound*. These two monuments are linked and likely to have been sited to be intervisible.

These two prehistoric burial cairns are prominently located on the ridge of Castleward Hill. It appears that there could be potential for the wind turbine to have a significant impact upon the setting of these monuments by challenging for dominance in views towards the cairns, and also through disruption of the visual relationship between the cairns when viewed from *Wester Denoon, burial mound*.

Another scheduled monument, ***Denoon Law, fort*** lies 1.1km to the east of the proposed wind turbine. This is a well preserved prehistoric fort – a type of defended agricultural settlement of the Iron Age period. The fort is located in open grazing on the summit of Denoon Law and has topographic links with the valleys to the north and south. It also has a visual relationship with other prehistoric monuments, such as the burial mounds on Castleward, Carlunie and Kinpurney Hills. From the visualisations supplied we are concerned that the proposed turbine will have a significant impact upon the setting of this monument by introducing a visually prominent feature just off the ridge line of Castleward Hill.

In summary, we are concerned that the proposed turbine will have a significant adverse impact upon the setting of nationally important heritage assets in this area. However, without the benefit of appropriation visualisations we cannot fully determine the level of impact.

Policy Background

Scottish Planning Policy sets out the national planning policy and indicates how the planning system will contribute towards the delivery of Scottish Ministers' policies as set out in the current Scottish Historic Environment Policy.

Paragraph 118 states that “*Where works requiring planning permission affect a scheduled monument, the protection of the monument and its setting are important considerations. Development which will have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or the integrity of its setting should not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances*”.



In line with national policy guidelines, the monument is covered by Dundee and Angus Structure Plan 2002 Environmental Resources Policy 5A: Historic Environment which states:

The historic environment of Dundee and Angus is a valuable, non-renewable resource which must be protected, conserved and enhanced. Local plans shall identify these assets and include policies which:

- *Protect the site and setting of listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments.*

Further Angus Local Plan Review (Adopted 2009) ER18: Archaeological Sites of National Importance states:

Priority will be given to preserving Scheduled Ancient Monuments in situ. Developments affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other nationally significant archaeological sites and historic landscapes and their settings will only be permitted where it can be adequately demonstrated that either:

- a) the proposed development will not result in damage to the scheduled monument or site of national archaeological interest or the integrity of its setting;*

Historic Scotland's Position

On the basis of the information supplied with this application, we are unable to determine the level of impact of these proposals on the scheduled monuments closest to the development. We are concerned that the chosen location may have an adverse impact on setting of the scheduled monuments.

We note that the applicant has assessed the impact of the setting of these monuments, however, has provided no specific visualisations to complement their analysis. We would seek clarification of this issue and would wish to see visualisations such as photomontages taken from the monuments looking towards the proposed turbine location and in particular a visualisation from *Wester Denoon, burial mound* looking towards *Castleward, burial mound* with the turbine location to the rear.

We would be happy to meet the applicant and to discuss our concerns further.

Yours faithfully

RORY MCDONALD

Senior Heritage Management Officer, Monuments East



Longmore House
Salisbury Place
Edinburgh
EH9 1SH

Sent by e-mail: PLNProcessing@angus.gov.uk

Planning and Transport Division
Angus Council
County Buildings
Market Street
FORFAR
DD8 3LG

Direct Line: 0131 668 8773
Direct Fax: 0131 668 8722
Switchboard: 0131 668 8600
Rory.McDonald@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Our ref: AMH/4742/10
Our Case ID: 201304858
Your ref: 13/00865/FULL

16 December 2013

Dear Sirs

**Town And Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013
Erection of wind turbine (50m to hub height and 77m to blade tip) and ancillary development, field 1500m south east of Ingliston Farm, Eassie**

I refer to the e-mails dated 07 November (visualisations) and 04 December (amended scheme) received from Logocen, who are acting on behalf of the applicant, regarding the above planning consultation. I also refer to our response of 17 October regarding the above.

This letter contains our comments for our historic environment remit. That is scheduled monuments and their setting, category A-listed buildings and their setting, gardens and designed landscapes in the Inventory and battlefields in the Inventory.

Historic Scotland's position

Historic Scotland **objects** to the application. Our detailed comments can be found in the attached annex.

Historic Scotland's advice

We recommend that you seek information and advice on matters including impacts on unscheduled archaeology from your Council's archaeology service.

If you require any further information, please contact me.

Yours faithfully

RORY MCDONALD
Senior HM Officer East

Cc: Andy Lowe, Locogen



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE





Annex

Development Proposals

The development proposals are for a 77m wind turbine on land at Ingliston Farm, Eassie, Angus. The turbine is located on agricultural land c.500m north of Castleward, burial mound and 1.1km to the west of Denoon Law, fort. The turbine is intended to provide power for the farm.

In our response of 17 October we noted that there was insufficient information supplied with the consultation to determine the application. The applicant has now provided further information in the form of a written assessment of the impacts of the proposals upon the setting of the monuments and further visualisations in the form of photomontages. Subsequent to providing this information, and being aware of our concerns, the applicant provided details of a proposed amended scheme (04 December) which would involve a reduction in height of the wind turbine to a maximum of 67m but in the same location.

Historic Environment Assets

The proposals have the potential to impact upon the setting of three scheduled monuments; **Castleward, burial mound, Wester Denoon, burial mound** and **Denoon Law, fort**.

Castleward, burial mound consists of the turf covered remains of a prehistoric burial mound measuring 6m in diameter by up to 0.4m in height and surrounded by a ditch 2m broad. Wester Denoon, burial mound consists of the turf covered remains of a prehistoric burial mound measuring 13m in diameter by 2m high.

These monuments are of national importance as well preserved burial cairns which have the potential to enhance considerably our understanding of prehistoric burial and ceremonial practices. Its importance is enhanced because there are possibly related mounds on the ridge line and on nearby hilltops. Excavation of the buried land surface could increase our knowledge of prehistoric land use.

The setting of the cairns is important to our appreciation and understanding of these monuments. The cairns occupy prominent locations on the summits of Ingliston and East Nevey Hills, commanding panoramic views over much of the surrounding area. The setting of the cairns can be characterised as open hill top on a prominent ridge line on the northern flanks of the Sidlaw Hills. They have panoramic views including to and from Strathmore in the north-west. Their setting includes a key visual relationship along the ridge line with each other and to Kinpurney Hill which is to the south-east.

Denoon Law, fort is an exceptionally well preserved monument which occupies the summit of Denoon Law, It is an irregular oval on plan within a massive bank some 8m wide and 5m high. A series of up to three lesser ramparts can be traced around parts of the NW and NE sides of the fort, possibly relating to a separate phase of enclosure.



There are clear traces of substantial rectilinear buildings within the enclosure and possible hut platforms outside.

The setting can be characterised as a hilltop commanding extensive views to the N and W. The setting of the fort is characterised by upland farmland, within a natural bowl in the landscape formed by Ingliston, East Nevay, Henderston, Ark and Carlunie Hills. To the north is the open agricultural land of Strathmore. The fort is visible as a set of extensive earthworks on the summit of Denoon Law at the head of this bowl. This location is an important aspect to the setting of the monument, as it seems to indicate that the monument had a prominence within this localised setting

Policy Background

The Scottish Government's historic environment policies recognise the need for sustainable development which includes the aim to preserve and enhance the historic environment.

The application affects the setting of a scheduled monument. The protection of the site and setting of scheduled monuments is a matter of national and local policy. Scottish Planning Policy (SPP, paragraph 118) states that "development which will have an adverse effect on a scheduled monument or the integrity of its setting should not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances." This position is reflected in local plan policy.

Assessment of impact on heritage assets

Based upon the further information provided, we carried out a site visit to inform our final view on these proposals. We also noted the position of the existing windfarm of Castleward, burial cairn is prominently located at the interface between the upland and Strathmore. The cairn has a western aspect, facing the open agricultural land of the Strathmore plain. The introduction of a wind turbine at this location will appear at the same height or taller than the monument. Due to the dominance and location of the turbine, we consider the turbine will become the dominant feature in this landscape setting and will significantly reduce the monument's elevated location in the landscape.

The turbine will also be prominent in views along the ridge line from other cairns (Wester Denoon) to the south west. On viewing Castleward burial cairn from these points, the turbine will be at almost full height. Due to its dominance and location, the turbine would become the main feature in this surrounding area, altering the balance between the relationship of the local landscape agricultural setting and the elevated position of the monuments, and its key visual relationship along the ridge line. As this would significantly reduce our appreciation of the relationship of the monument and this setting, we consider the setting of the monument is adversely affected by this development.

The turbine will appear as a dominant feature on the ridge line which forms one part of the setting of the fort of Denoon Law. We consider this will have an adverse impact upon the setting of the monument. We do not consider, however, that the impact in itself is of such degree that it raises issues of national importance. We would recommend



however, that this impact should be considered for your wider heritage remit in conjunction with the impact upon the burial monuments on the ridge above Ingliston and East Nevay Hill.

Mitigation

The applicant has proposed lower the height of wind turbine by 10m. We consider that this reduction is not suffice to mitigate the impacts noted above. We remain content that the impact upon the scheduled monuments remains so adverse as to raise issues of national importance. Having reviewed mitigation options, we consider that the applicant should seek alternative locations off this ridge line in the area. We would be happy to discuss this further with the applicant.

Historic Scotland's Position

The proposed development would have an adverse effect on the setting of a scheduled monument and a key relationship with other scheduled cairns and does not accord with either national or development plan policy for its protection. We can see no evidence submitted by the applicant in this case to suggest that any "exceptional circumstances" of a national order pertain to this development which would outweigh the national importance which policy attaches to the preservation of the setting of these monuments. Consequently, on the basis of the information supplied with this consultation, Historic Scotland objects to this planning application for construction of a single turbine.

Historic Scotland
December 2013

From: Anne Phillips [APhillips@hial.co.uk]
Sent: 22 October 2013 10:12
To: PLNProcessing
Subject: Plan App 13/00865/FULL - Erect Single Wind Turbine SE of Ingliston Farm Eassie
Your Ref: 13/00865/FULL
HIAL Ref: 2013/0176/DND

Dear Sir/Madam,

PROPOSAL: Erect Single Wind Turbine (max height 77m to blade tip)
LOCATION: Field 1500m South East of Ingliston Farm Eassie

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, Highlands and Islands Airports Limited would have 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 🌐 www.hial.co.uk



23/10/2013

Angus Council
Angus House Orchardbank Business Park
Forfar
Angus
DD8 1AX

SCOTTISH WATER

Customer Connections
The Bridge
Buchanan Gate Business Park
Cumbernauld Road
Stepps
Glasgow
G33 6FB

Dear Sir Madam

Customer Support Team
T: 0141 414 7660
W: www.scottishwater.co.uk
E: individualconnections@scottishwater.co.uk

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: 13/00865/FULL
DEVELOPMENT: WT Eassie SE of Ingliston Fm
OUR REFERENCE: 634265
PROPOSAL: Erection of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Please quote our reference in all future correspondence

Scottish Water has no objection to this planning application. Since the introduction of the Water Services (Scotland) Act 2005 in April 2008 the water industry in Scotland has opened up to market competition for non-domestic customers. Non-domestic Household customers now require a Licensed Provider to act on their behalf for new water and waste water connections. Further details can be obtained at www.scotlandontap.gov.uk.

In some circumstances it may be necessary for the Developer to fund works on existing infrastructure to enable their development to connect. Should we become aware of any issues such as flooding, low pressure, etc the Developer will be required to fund works to mitigate the effect of the development on existing customers. Scottish Water can make a contribution to these costs through Reasonable Cost funding rules.

A totally separate drainage system will be required with the surface water discharging to a suitable outlet. Scottish Water requires a sustainable urban drainage system (SUDS) as detailed in Sewers for Scotland 2 if the system is to be considered for adoption.

If the connection to public sewer and/or water main requires to be laid through land out-with public ownership, the developer must provide evidence of formal approval from the affected landowner(s). This should be done through a deed of servitude.

Should the developer require information regarding the location of Scottish Water infrastructure they should contact our Property Searches Department, Bullion House, Dundee, DD2 5BB. Tel – 0845 601 8855.

If the developer requires any further assistance or information on our response, please contact me on the above number or alternatively additional information is available on our website: www.scottishwater.co.uk.

Yours faithfully,

Harry White
Customer Connections Administrator

From: ALLEN, Sarah J [Sarah.ALLEN@nats.co.uk] on behalf of NATS Safeguarding [NATSSafeguarding@nats.co.uk]

Sent: 24 October 2013 08:20

To: PLNProcessing

Subject: Your Ref: 13/00865/FULL (Our Ref: W(F)18007)

The proposed development has been examined from a technical safeguarding aspect and does not conflict with our safeguarding criteria. Accordingly, NATS (En Route) Public Limited Company ("NERL") has no safeguarding objection to the proposal.

However, please be aware that this response applies specifically to the above consultation and only reflects the position of NERL (that is responsible for the management of en route air traffic) based on the information supplied at the time of this application. This letter does not provide any indication of the position of any other party, whether they be an airport, airspace user or otherwise. It remains your responsibility to ensure that all the appropriate consultees are properly consulted.

If any changes are proposed to the information supplied to NERL in regard to this application which become the basis of a revised, amended or further application for approval, then as a statutory consultee NERL requires that it be further consulted on any such changes prior to any planning permission or any consent being granted.

Yours faithfully,

Sarah Allen
Technical Administrator
On behalf of NERL Safeguarding Office

If you are not the intended recipient, please notify our Help Desk at Email Information.Solutions@nats.co.uk immediately. You should not copy or use this email or attachment(s) for any purpose nor disclose their contents to any other person.

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NATS means NATS (En Route) plc (company number: 4129273), NATS (Services) Ltd (company number 4129270), NATSNAV Ltd (company number: 4164590) or NATS Ltd (company number 3155567) or NATS Holdings Ltd (company number 4138218). All companies are registered in England and their registered office is at 4000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire, PO15 7FL.

RECEIVED
23 OCT 2013

Memorandum

Communities, Roads, County Buildings, Forfar Telephone 01307 461460

TO: HEAD OF PLANNING & TRANSPORT

FROM: HEAD OF TECHNICAL & PROPERTY SERVICES

YOUR REF:

OUR REF: GH/AGG/SC TD1.3

DATE: 23 OCTOBER 2013

SUBJECT: **PLANNING APPLICATION REF. NO. 13/00865/FULL – PROPOSED ERECTION OF A WIND TURBINE AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AT INGLISTON FARM, EASSIE, FORFAR FOR MR WILLIAM SHAW**

I refer to the above planning application.

The site is located on the south side of the classified, Lintrose – Newtyle – Glamis Road at Ingliston Farm. The proposals relate to the erection of a single, medium sized turbine, 77 metres in height to the blade tip.

The council's Road Standards document is relative to the consideration of the application, and the following comments take due cognisance of the guidance contained therein.

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 commencement of building works, visibility splays shall be provided at the junction of the proposed access with the Lintrose – Newtyle – Glamis Road, giving a minimum sight distance of 43 metres in each direction at a point 2.4 metres from the nearside channel line of the Lintrose – Newtyle – Glamis Road.
Reason: to ensure a safe and suitable access, in the interests of road safety.
- 2 That, within the above visibility splays nothing shall be erected, or planting permitted to grow to a height in excess of 1050mm above the adjacent road channel.
Reason: to provide and maintain adequate sightlines, in the interests of road safety.
- 3 That, prior to the commencement of building works, the verge crossing at the proposed access shall be improved to form a new bellmouth junction with kerbed radii of 6 metres and a minimum throat width of 5.5 metres. The verge crossing shall be constructed in accordance with the Angus Council Road Standards (Type C Access Junction).

Reason: to provide a safe and satisfactory access in a timely manner.

- 4 That, prior to the commencement of building works, the running surface of the existing access track shall be increased in width to at least 5.5 metres, for a distance of at least 10 metres from its junction with the public road.

Reason: to provide a safe and satisfactory access in a timely manner.

- 5 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. The details of the plan should 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 of construction materials;
- (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 surveys;
- (iv) mitigating measures on public roads, 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.

The Construction Traffic Management and Routing Plan shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: to ensure the free flow of traffic, in the interests of road safety and for the convenience of road users.

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: David Gray, Planning Officer (Development Standards)

FROM: Alan Milne, Environmental Protection Officer

YOUR REF: 13/00865/FULL

OUR REF: Flare no 246849

DATE: 18 November 2013

SUBJECT: Erection of a Wind Turbine of 50m Hub Height at Field 1500M South East of Ingliston Farm, Eassie.

With reference to the above planning application and your consultation requesting comment regarding noise, I have reviewed the submitted information and can offer the following comments.

I can advise that the applicant's consultant has provided noise level predictions using manufacturer's noise data and referring to the appropriate guidance. The predicted noise levels have been presented for the surrounding properties and the results demonstrate that the ETSU-R-97 simplified method noise limit of 35 dB (LA90) can be met at all residential dwellings.

I can also advise that the consultant was asked to include further information regarding the issue of cumulative noise impact, taking into account other neighbouring wind turbines. The wind turbine noise from the development at Ark Hill was assessed; it has been confirmed that the proposed turbine at Ingliston Farm will not cause any exceedance of permitted noise levels from the turbines at Ark Hill.

In light of the above I would have no objections to this application proceeding subject to the following conditions:

- 1) That the turbine hereby approved shall be an Enercon Directwind 54 500 kW with a hub height of 50m unless otherwise approved in writing by the planning authority.
- 2) At any property lawfully existing at the date of this planning permission the rating level of noise emissions, including any tonal correction, from the wind turbine, when measured in accordance with the guidance in "The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms, ETSU-R-97", shall not exceed the LA90 noise limit of 35 dB (A) up to 10m/s and 10m height.
- 3) At the reasonable request of the Planning Authority following a complaint, and within 28 days of any such written request, the operator of the development shall measure and assess the level of noise emission from the wind turbine following the procedures described in "The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms, ETSU-R-97" or such other methodology as may be agreed in writing by the planning authority and submit a copy of the report of that

AC15

assessment to the planning authority. In the event that noise emissions from the turbine exceed the levels set by this condition, operation of the turbine shall cease until measures to reduce noise levels to comply with the condition are implemented. Should such measures fail to achieve compliance with the noise levels set by condition the operation of the turbine shall cease until otherwise approved in writing by the planning authority.



14/12/13
14/KW

Fern Cottage,
South St.,
Newtyle,
Angus.

6th December, 2013.

Head of Planning & Transport Div.,
County Buildings,
Forfar.

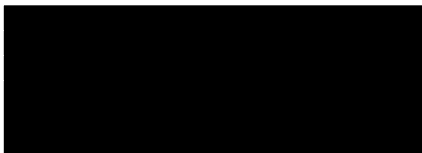
Dear Sir, Planning application for wind turbine S.E. of Ingliston
Farm, Eassie. 13/00865/FULL.

Following a meeting of Newtyle and Eassie Community Council on 5/12/13 I
am instructed to write in respect of the above application.

The council do not wish to formally object at this stage. However, our
position is contingent on a satisfactory outcome to the grounds raised for
objection by Mr and Mrs Brewster, Easter Denoon, Eassie.

Members are concerned that the Brewsters quality of life should not be
compromised further by the proximity of more turbines, for the reasons given
by them and passed to this council for comment, albeit at a late stage.

Members hope that their position will be taken fully into account in the final
determination.



E.P.D. Treffry.
(Planning rep., on behalf of Newtyle and Eassie Community Council).

**13/00865/FULL Ingliston Farm
Comments of Countryside Officer in Relation to Landscape & Visual Impact****Landscape Effects**

The turbine is proposed to be located within LCT8 Igneous Hills of the TLCA. The 77m turbine (blade tip) would be located at an elevation of between 230 and 240m close to the summit of Castleward (273m). Castleward is the endpoint of a ridge which extends north-eastwards from Kinpurney (345m) and Henderson (369m) Hills. Whilst the Sidlaws in general are popular recreational area, Kinpurney and Auchterhouse Hills are particularly popular with networks of paths extending across the summits from various directions. There is a hillfort (scheduled ancient monument) on each hill with a ruined observatory also on Kinpurney Hill. A turbine of this size is generally considered to be in scale with this LCT. However, the ridge/ close to hilltop location on the same hill complex as Kinpurney Hill would lead to a significant impact upon the setting of Kinpurney Hill. See VP7 from Kinpurney Hill.

There is a hillfort on Denoon Law (scheduled ancient monument). The proposed turbine would be directly across the small glen 1.1km away. The turbine would be prominent in views from the hillfort and be located on ground higher than the fort itself. Whilst this is probably a lesser known hillfort its setting would nevertheless be significantly impacted by the proposed turbine.

Whilst a turbine of 77m would generally be in scale with the landscape, the ridgeline/ close to hilltop location of the proposed turbine would not accord with the Renewable Energy Implementation Guide. Similarly, the level of impact upon the setting of Kinpurney Hill in particular would, in my opinion, not be in accordance with the Implementation Guide.

This conclusion would be supported by the guidance contained within the recently published Strategic Landscape Capacity for Wind Energy.

Visual Effects

It is unfortunate that VP6 & 9 from Strathmore have not been micro-sited to prevent views being obstructed by trees and woodland. Similarly, the proposed turbine is behind a pylon in VP13. There is however sufficient information contained within the application to enable an informed assessment of effects.

The close to summit location would make the proposed turbine more commonly visible within the Sidlaws and from Strathmore to the north-west through north to north-easterly directions than would otherwise be the case. However, the location towards the northern edge of the hills generally restricts visibility from the lower ground south of the Sidlaws.

The viewpoints and ZTV generally show that the turbine would be widely visible above the skyline from much of Strathmore. The extent to which the turbine protrudes above the skyline would be greater than the single turbines approved at Scotston and Henderson Hills. From most viewpoints (with the exception of Kirriemuir) the turbine protrudes above the skyline by a greater extent than the development at Arc Hill. The skyline prominence would lead to levels of impact disproportionate for a single turbine.

From the higher ground within the Sidlaws, again the ridge/ close to hilltop location would lead to the turbine being widely visible from the network of recreational paths and hilltops.

Houses

The submission helpfully includes detailed ZTVs. Section 5.7.1 assesses the effects upon houses and settlements.

Houses and their environs within the small glen at Denoon would typically have views of the turbine at distances of at least the equivalent of 11 times turbine height (blade tip). However, as can be concluded from section 5.7.1, there would be substantial differences of what can be seen from different parts of the glen with the locality of all but one of the houses seeing at least blades. Some will see the hub and at least part of the tower. Whilst some of the houses may have localised screening from farm buildings, the approaches and typically the environs of all houses would experience views of the turbine. The turbine would be viewed on the skyline and above the houses at a distance of around 1km. As demonstrated by VP1, the turbine is likely to be prominent and would therefore result in significant impacts upon the visual amenity of houses within the small glen.

The submitted assessment predicts that many of the houses in the vicinity of Eassie and Balkeerie would experience significant visual effects. I would concur with that opinion. The proposed turbine would typically be visible at a distance of the equivalent of 14 to 22 time turbine height (blade tip). Visual effects would be increased due to southerly aspect of the turbine relative to the houses and its location on higher ground.

Cumulative Landscape Effects

The submission, whilst including cumulative ZTVs in relation different developments does not appear to include a specific assessment of cumulative effects. Cumulative interactions are however sometimes referred to within section 5.5 of the submission. The prominent location of the proposed turbine disproportionately increases the influence it would have to the level of wind turbine character in the area. It would typically be inter-visible with the turbines at Arc Hill. There are also a number of built or approved turbines in the Sidlaws between Newtyle and the A90(T). These include:

- Arc Hill
- Scotston Hill
- Henderson Hill
- Govalls
- Frawney

In addition, there are a number of turbines both to the north and particularly to the south of the Sidlaws.

Given the above, the windfarm typology for this part of the Sidlaws could reasonably be regarded as Landscape with Wind Turbines. Further development which significantly increases the contribution of wind turbines towards defining the character would progressively lead towards a Wind Turbine Landscape.

Unfortunately, the size and prominence of the proposed turbine together with its proximity and inter-visibility with other turbines would lead to this consequence. This conclusion would be consistent with the guidance within the Strategic Landscape Capacity for Wind Energy which provides recommended minimum separation distances between wind turbine developments.

Cumulative Visual Effects

The proposed turbine is around 2.5km to the NNW of Arc Hill. Between the two developments is the small Glen at Denoon. From the NWW, in some light conditions, it may appear as part of the Arc Hill development but the distance between the two developments would probably result in it more normally appearing as a separate development.

The prominence of the proposed turbine together with the number of other built or approved turbines relatively close would lead to increased frequency of turbines being within views when on the recreational hilltops and paths within the Sidlaws. For example, from Kinpuney Hill, the extent of arc of view which includes prominent turbines would be extended by this development. The significant differences in turbine design between this proposal and Arc Hill may also be apparent when nearby within the Sidlaws. (the hub design of the proposed turbine in particular is very different from those at Arc Hill).

Houses

The LVIA does not include an assessment of the cumulative effects upon nearby houses. However, cumulative ZTVs, particularly in relation to Arc Hill are helpful in assessing cumulative impacts. It does however have limitations as it only maps the areas where the hubs of Arc Hill and the current proposal would both be visible. Dual visibility would be increased if blade tips were included. At these relatively close distances, the visibility of blades is relevant to the consideration of cumulative effects. The houses at Denoon already experience significant impacts in relation to the existing development at Arc Hill to the south-east. The prominence of the proposal in a different direction of view from the existing development at Arc Hill would increase the overall cumulative impact. Similarly, the position of both developments on higher ground would increase the impacts, both individually and cumulatively. Within different parts of the small glen, cumulative views are likely to be in-succession and sequential. This cumulative impact would be of major significance.

Nearby houses to the west and north-west of the proposed turbine at Balkeerie, Eassie would not get views of the other turbines at Arc Hill, Henderson or Scotston and therefore would not experience significant cumulative effects.

Pre-Application Enquiry: Ingliston Farm Comments of Countryside Officer in Relation to Landscape & Visual Impact

The comments below offer pre-application opinion on how comments on the revised turbine location may alter from those given in relation 13/00865/full. Comments are based upon comparative wireline visualisations received by CD on 24 January 2014.

Landscape Effects

The impacts upon the settings of Kinpurney and Denoon Hills would be substantively similar.

In terms of skyline issues, there is little difference between the two turbine locations.

Visual Effects

The ridgeline/ close to summit location would be slightly improved in revised position. This would only marginally reduce the visibility of the turbine.

In terms of skyline issues, there is little difference between the two turbine locations.

In terms of visibility from within the Sidlaws, visibility would be slightly reduced, but would remain widely visible.

Houses

Impacts upon houses at Eassie and Balkeerie would be slightly increased, but similarly would probably lead to any change of opinion in terms of acceptability.

Impacts upon houses at Denoon would be slightly reduced. It is however suspected that the general pattern of visibility may be similar and therefore may not substantially alter opinions on acceptability.

Cumulative Landscape Effects

Concerns regarding cumulative landscape effects would not alter.

Cumulative Visual Effects

Concerns regarding cumulative visual effects would not alter.

Houses

Cumulative impacts upon houses at Denoon would be slightly reduced. It is however suspected that the general pattern of visibility may be similar and therefore may not substantially alter opinions on acceptability.

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr Richard Moore

Address: 3 Balgownie Cottage Eassie By Forfar

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer made comments in support of the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: In a world with ever decreasing resources, I fully support the endeavours of the alternative energy industry in their ground breaking attempts to harness the power of nature in a green and eco friendly manner.

While taking on board some of the concerns raised, we stay very close to the wind turbines at Arkhill. At no time have they been intrusive, dangerous, noisy and for myself, watching them spin on a windy day, I find very therapeutic.

From someone who enjoys the Scottish countryside, a spinning windmill is far more attractive than a coal fired power station or worse, a nuclear one.

In conclusion, we pride ourselves as Scots to be pioneers and great engineers. While wind power may not be the complete solution to our energy problems, the alternative to doing nothing is to watch an ageing community freeze to death as oil and gas become even rarer and more expensive commodities.

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr Diarmid Baird

Address: Scotston Farm Dundee

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer made comments in support of the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I wish to register my support for this application. I live with my family approximately 4kms from the proposed site and within 500m of a wind turbine of the same scale as this one. After studying the supporting drawings, photomontages and documents I feel the location of the turbine has been well chosen to allow sufficient distance from local residential properties as to not cause impact on their amenity. In my opinion this wind turbine is being located in an area of excellent wind resource near to that of the turbines at Ark Hill and therefore will not have an adverse effect on the landscape. Contrary to other comments, sheep and cattle actually enjoy sitting on the concrete base and grazing around the turbine. Myself and my family have suffered no ill effects living within the proximity of a turbine.

The turbine will generate a sizeable amount of green electricity and as a result it will make excellent use of a very small area of upland grassland. Wind power is a good way of harnessing a natural resource and allowing farming businesses to diversify into alternative options of income. This makes particular sense when the developer is local with the generated income being spent in the local area rather than disappearing through foreign investors.

It is very encouraging to see local long established farming families helping to contribute towards the Scottish Government reaching their target to reduce the dependency on fossil fuels. It must be remembered that turbines are very easily removed, the concrete bases covered with topsoil, thus leaving the surrounding environment as it was. I therefore hope that Angus Council support this application and recommend it for approval.

Yours Faithfully,

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr John Grant

Address: Reddie Farm Westmuir Kirriemuir

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer made comments in support of the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment:As the owner of farmland overlooking a large expanse of the Strathmore Valley, my family and I feel privileged to benefit from the splendour and great beauty of the scenery we overlook from our family home.

I do not consider that wind turbines detract from the beauty of the valley in any way. In some respects, I believe that turbines are very elegant structures, especially when compared to the unattractive Electricity Pylons and Communication Masts which dominate the skyline over the Sidlaws.

I therefore do not hesitate to support the planning application for the erection of a wind turbine at this location, as I believe there will be no detrimental effect to the surrounding landscape.

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mrs Lynda Grant

Address: Reedie Farm Westmuir Kirriemuir

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer made comments in support of the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I wish to register my support for the erection of a wind turbine on land South East of Ingliston Farm, Eassie.

I believe that the generation of energy produced by wind turbines is the most environmentally friendly and acceptable energy option available to the world we live in, both the developed and indeed the third world. The energy generated is captured using existing free resources which will never diminish, namely wind, with no associated greenhouse gases or pollutants omitted into the atmosphere.

I also consider that wind turbines are an interesting feature of the landscape and believe they do not detract from the countryside we live in. Indeed, while generating power, the footprint of the turbine is very small, as the farmland below turbines can still be utilised during the lifetime of the turbine.

Furthermore, when wind turbines are decommissioned, it is relatively easy to remove the turbine, leaving no evidence that it ever existed, and restore the ground to its original state.

Existing methods of energy generation, specifically, (a) Nuclear Power Stations and (b) Coal Power Stations, are the cause of major problems to our environment.

In the case of Nuclear Power Stations, there is an unresolved problem concerning nuclear waste disposal, as well as issues relating to the vulnerability of Power Stations through potential terrorist attack or from other disasters which have been witnessed elsewhere in the world.

AC21

Coal Power Stations release vast quantities of CO2 into the atmosphere, and consideration must be given to the inherent dangers associated with coal extraction and the indelible scars left on the landscape from slag heaps or open cast mining.

In conclusion, I offer my support to the planning application, reference number 13/00865/FULL, and hope the outcome of the Application is successful.

RECEIVED

28 OCT 2013

IL/KW

Mr David Gray
Planning and Transport Division
Angus Council
County Buildings
Market Street
Forfar
DD8 3LG

Mr Michael Kane
High Keillor Farm
Coupar Angus
PH13 9JU

24/10/2013

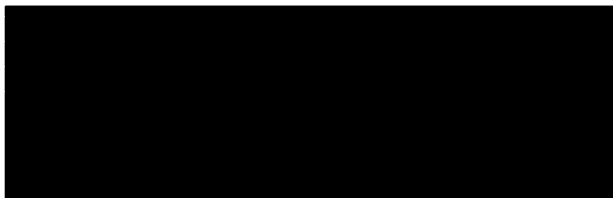
Erection of a wind turbine 50 metres to the hub and 77metres to the blade tip and ancillary equipment at Ingliston Farm Eassie.

Application Number 13/00865/FULL

I write in support of the above application for a wind turbine at Ingliston Farm Eassie. I note that it has been located well enough away from houses as not to cause any issues to these local properties from noise or shadow flicker. This wind turbine will allow this local farmer to diversify into the supply of clean green energy.

I drive on the road through Eassie and on the main Coupar Angus to Forfar road on a regular basis and in my opinion this turbine location has been well selected to avoid having a negative effect on the surrounding countryside and it will quickly become an accepted part of the landscape.

This application will give local companies such as construction firms a much valued increase in business in supplying their services to this project. I hope Angus Council give the go-ahead to this application.



Michael Kane

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr Andrew Dandie

Address: Ballinshoe Smiddy Kirriemuir

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer made comments in support of the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I fully support the application. Although not living in the immediate vicinity of the location the turbine will be visible across the valley of Strathmore . A single turbine as proposed fits well within its environment and follows the development of other single turbines within the south Angus area which have had little impact on their surroundings as will I am sure the proposed turbine.

Letter from Matthew Dunlop, The Firs, School Road, Kettins, PH13 9JL, received 31 October 2013, reads as follows:-

"I am employed as Farm Manager on Ingliston Farm Eassie. I would like to register my support for the application to erect a wind turbine on the farm.

This form of diversification for local farms should be encouraged, this will provide an alternative income for this long established farming enterprise and will clearly help create job security going forward for me and other members of the workforce here at Ingliston Farm. The turbine will also provide a safe and clean form of energy for many years to come.

This turbine will take up a very small area of upland pasture land and the cattle and sheep will continue to graze in the field and around the turbine as normal. Cattle and sheep can currently be seen on many farms across the UK grazing around the base of turbines. I will have no problem in continuing my daily farming routine in the field where the turbine would be located.

The upgrade to the existing track entrance will help in allowing farm vehicles to enter and exit safely from the public road. I hope Angus Council support this application and in doing so this will help ensure job security for the employees on Ingliston Farm and at the same time creating some much welcomed income for local firms that will be involved in the build of the turbine.

Thank you."

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr Michael McLaren

Address: Fullarton Farm Forfar Rd Meigle

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer made comments in support of the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I am writing in support of the application for a single turbine on Ingliston Farm, Eassie.

I believe the proposed wind turbine is ideally located, the site which has been chosen maximises the wind resource available on the farm whilst having very little impact on the surrounding landscape and local residents. Furthermore it does not use up prime arable land within the Strathmore Valley.

Its position would be very close to the Ark wind farm and although the wind farm was controversial to begin with in my opinion it is now an accepted part of the landscape.

Mr Shaw and his family have farmed in Angus for generations providing employment opportunities for local people and this should continue and be promoted.

Agriculture has always used the power of the natural environment to help produce food efficiently and wind turbines are apart of this.

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr Ewan Fotheringham

Address: HATTON OF EASSIE FORFAR

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer made comments in support of the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment:I WISH TO COMMENT ON AND SUPPORT THIS APPLICATION.I THINK THAT THE SINGLE TURBINE PROPOSED HAS BEEN WELL PLANNED TO AVOID ANY CONFLICT WITH LOCAL RESIDENTS AND THEREFORE HAVE LITTLE IMPACT ON THEIR AMENITY AS IT IS A SUFFICIENT DISTANCE FROM ANY LOCAL PROPERTIES. I LIVE AND OPERATE THE NEIGHBOURING FARM TO INGLISTON FARM AND HAVE NO PROBLEM WHERE THE PROPOSED TURBINE IS TO BE LOCATED AND BELIEVE IT WILL HAVE LITTLE IMPACT ON THE LANDSCAPE. I ALSO FEEL THAT AGRICULTURAL BUSINESSES TRY TO REDUCE USE OF FOSSIL FUELS BY USING ENERGY FROM A FREE NATURAL RESOURCE AND SHOULD BE ACTIVELY ENCOURAGED TO ACHIEVE THIS AIM.IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THIS TURBINE WILL GENERATE LARGE AMOUNTS OF GREEN ELECTRICITY AND IS A GOOD USE OF THIS PARTICULAR AREA OF THIS FARM.THIS TYPE OF TURBINE IS QUIETER AND FAR MORE EFFICIENT IN GENERATING ELECTRICITY THAN OTHER SMALLER CAPACITY TURBINES THAT MAY BE OF A SIMILAR HEIGHT AND SCALE.I THEREFORE HOPE THAT ANGUS COUNCIL GIVE THIS APPLICATION THE GREEN LIGHT AND PUT MORE EMPHASIS ON TURBINES OF THIS GENERATING CAPACITY RATHER THAN A LOT OF SMALLER ONES TO ACHIEVE THE SAME END.

Letter from Mr Lyndsay Marshall (no address given) received 4 November 2013 reads as follows:-

“Further to the application for wind turbine at Ingliston Farm, I Lyndsay Marshall an employee and tenant of Mr Shaw would like the planning authority to take into consideration that this is 100% green energy which has the full backing of Scottish Parliament, and by no means affect the farming enterprise. Any permission for turbine would not adversely affect any livestock on our any neighbouring farms.”

Letter 13/00865/FULL (Lyndsay Marshall)

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL**Application Summary**

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr George Taylor

Address: Baldowrie House Kettins Blairgowrie

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer made comments in support of the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I fully support this application which in my opinion will have virtually no environmental or visual impact in the area and it will also assist with the Scottish Governments own targets of increasing renewable energy supply. Given that similar developments have already been approved in the area there can be no grounds for refusal.

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL**Application Summary**

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr PAUL BASFORD

Address: BALHALL LODGE MENMUIR BRECHIN

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer made comments in support of the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I would like to add my support to this application for a wind turbine at Ingliston Farm.

The turbine has been ideally sited in a location that not only has an excellent wind resource but is also sited in an area well away from residential properties, major roads and tourist attractions and therefore will have no environmental or visual impact issues. It is very important that we continue to strive for a cleaner energy supply and I can see no reason why this application should not be approved.

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

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.

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.

For this reason alone there should be an immediate moratorium on all wind turbine applications and decisions.

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.

Of the millions and millions of bats that are killed each year by wind turbines, it is estimated that 90% drown in their own blood when their lung capillaries rupture as a result of the pressure changes near turning blades. Only around 10% 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.)

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.

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.

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.

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 km²+ 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. 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. 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 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.

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 bribe 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 Scotland so that wind factories can be built is outrageous and is reminiscent of the Highland Clearances. Scotland has much to be proud of in its history with our willingness 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.

Finally, any arrangement which pays millions of pounds to wind factories to NOT produce electricity is beyond belief. If this was applied to every business, I dread to think where the money would come from to pay for all the surplus production and services.

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 20km² 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!

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 couldn't pay the country's 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 these wind factories).

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.

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 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).

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, 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 urge you not to allow the country to be invaded by these turbines.

Let common-sense prevail, reject this application, and help save the country for future generations.

I would like at this stage to add that paras 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. prepare and submit a suitable site specific objection.

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

Similarly, the 20m boundary notification is inadequate since:

- a. a turbine could be built that could potentially topple onto a neighbouring property.
- b. the 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 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 minimum of 2 to 3 km.

One hopes that Councils are actively suggesting something along these lines to Scottish Government.

LeslieA

From: StewartLS on behalf of PLANNING
Sent: 21 October 2013 10:29
To: PLNProcessing
Subject: FW: 13/00865/FULL
Attachments: 16 oct objection.docx

[REDACTED]
Sent: 20 October 2013 18:33
To: PLANNING
Subject: 13/00865/FULL

FAO: Alan Hunter

Thank you for our letter of 15 Oct.

Please find attached my amended objection.

[REDACTED]
Arniefoul, Glamis, Angus, DD81UD

From: Andrew Vivers, Arniefoul, Glamis, Angus, DD81UD

I write to object to 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. For this reason alone there should be an immediate moratorium on all wind turbine applications and decisions.

Also, a recent ruling by Lady Clark of Calton has deemed that unless applicants have the relevant OFGEM licence (or DECC exemption), their application is incompetent (unlawful), and planning consent should not be given. Lady Clark argues that this applies to almost all turbines.

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.)

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.

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 sound (including Infrasound) is a known military interrogation aid and weapon.

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.

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 emmissions.

Recently, the cities of Kolding and Sønderborg in Denmark decided to not erect further wind turbines (in their 500 km²+ 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.

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. 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 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).

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, isludicrous - although there is an argument that this is merely another disingenuous misleading spin. The value of the “bribe” 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.

Any arrangement which pays millions of pounds to wind factories to NOT produce electricity when the wind is blowing, is beyond belief. If this was applied to every business, I dread to think where the money would come from to pay for all the surplus production and services.

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 20km² 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 couldn't pay the country's 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 these wind factories).

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.

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, 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 urge you not to allow the country to be invaded by these turbines.

Let common-sense prevail, reject this application, and help save the country for future generations.

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 analysis, or indeed any other purpose.

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 verify by a quick 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. This would at least bring us more in line with the UNECE decision quoted at the beginning of this objection.

One hopes that Councils and Councillors are actively suggesting something along these lines to Scottish Government.

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL**Application Summary**

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mrs Rachel Jane Brewster

Address: Easter Denoon Eassie Forfar

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I wish to submit a holding letter of objection for 13/00865/FULL as follows.

The information provided in ' Application Form(Full)' is incorrect in at least six places.

The planning application does not include..

A cumulative impact study in relation to Ark Hill wind farm, Scotston turbine, turbines in Strathmore(Agrico & Sprottie) and turbines approved but, as yet not erected.

No wind monitoring data has been provided to assess the suitability of the site.

A noise assessment has not be presented and as the Ark Hill turbines are causing problems for neighbouring properties this would be prudent to assess cumulative noise impact. This turbine distance (given as 0.7km) would be closer to our home than Ark Hill turbines(1000M) which regularly causes us sleepless nights and health problems.

No hydrology assessment has been provided for impact of this application on water sources required for our livestock. The applicant will be well aware of this ongoing issue in that area. No Drainage Impact Assessment has been provided.

The access route is a right of way, a public path and without major alterations is unsuitable for turbine transportation. No information has been provided on access track or route plan for turbine.

The applicant states to be the sole owner and that the land is not part of an agricultural holding this is incorrect.

The habitat survey is not available.

A dwellings and ZTV drawing omits many of the nearest dwellings.

An archaeological survey has not been presented and the impact on Denoon Law and the Castleward Scheduled Ancient Monuments is unacceptable.

Neighbour notices were received on Sat 28th Sept & as nearest neighbour believe we should have been notified.

As representatives of the company have already mislead us by claiming 'to work on behalf of Angus Council' while taking photographs at our home. An enquiry to Angus planning at the time confirmed this was untrue. I am concerned about the credibility of the information provided.

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr James Brewster

Address: 6/2, 145 Albion Street Glasgow

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: To whom it may concern, I strongly hope Angus Council will do what is morally correct by rejecting this planning application. In doing so it would make a stance and actively do what is right to protect the interests of the people, the landscape and wild life of the Angus Glens. This is a ruthless attempt at profiteering by people who neither care for the environment or welfare of their neighbours today or future generations who shall follow.

It is a gut wrenchingly sad that someone could propose such a structure within ear shot of a small country school and community. The noise impact that will be associated with this turbine will be detrimental to those in the surrounding area and will only add momentum to the current reenactment of the highland clearances.

The people in favour who would not gain financial reward from the project may have good intentions to do what is best for the environment, or their grand children and hence voice their support. However the legacy that would be left behind will not be appreciated and it is an inheritance that is greatly unwanted.

There is ample time for Scotland to boast itself as a very green nation with the development and exploration of other less disruptive technologies yet to meet their full potential however just on the horizon. Patience, vigilance and conscientious planning of can prevent any further vandalism of one of Scotlands greatest assets, its rural environments and rural communities.

This is simply an environmental façade in place with the primary goal of gross financial gain by unethical entrepreneurship.

I would like to trust the nominated councillors to act in the best interests of the local community they are elected to serve.

Yours faithfully

James Brewster

A former pupil of Eassie Primary School, Chartered Mechanical Engineer and son of Angus.

LeslieA

From: StewartLS on behalf of PLANNING
Sent: 01 October 2013 13:34
To: PLNProcessing
Subject: FW: Ingliston wind turbine

[REDACTED]
Sent: 01 October 2013 09:51
To: PLANNING
Subject: Ingliston wind turbine

Easter Denoon

Eassie

Forfar

Angus

DD81SY

David Gray

Planning Application 13/00865/Full

Dear Sir,

This application was started long before it was submitted as stone was extracted and taken away from the site and farm this summer.

We have been gives no notification of this development despite being 9.3 Meters from our property.

There will be cumulative impact from the turbines at Ark Hill, Scotston Drumderg

Castleton Sprotty Ambog to name a few.

The noise from the turbine being 700Meters from our house and considerably less from our work place would disturb us day and night as Ark Hill turbine do. We are experiencing headaches, sleep disturbance, irritability etc.

On the land ownership certificate it states that the applicant certifies that he owns

the land and that it is not part of an agricultural holding. IN FACT he has 20% ownership and it IS an agricultural holding. The applicant lives elsewhere

01/10/2013

It states there are no trees adjacent to the site but in fact the track site goes past trees 2 Meters away.

The agents representatives already lied to myself and wife in saying that they were working for the Council when we asked what they were doing this summer while on our property.

There are ongoing water supply issues as our livestock need water from the nearby field . Mr Shaw had cause for concern as at least 17 cattle were starved to death from water several years ago at the same location. The SSPCA were involved.

I urge you to dismiss this application

Sincerely

John P. Brewster

farming the adjacent holding

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr and Mrs Philip and Marianne Jenkins

Address: Old Schoolhouse Eassie Forfar

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: We dispute the veracity of aspects of the Planning Application Form

1.0 Are you proposing a new or altered vehicle access to or from a public road? The NO box has been ticked

This is obviously incorrect since a bellmouth junction will have to be constructed, opposite Eassie School, to permit HGVs to access the site from the Glamis to Newtyle unclassified public road.

2.0 A Design Statement or Design and Access Statement.

The N/A box has been ticked. This is incorrect see above. What route will be used to transport the turbine components to the site?

3.0 Transport Assessment or Travel Plan. The N/A box has been ticked. This is unacceptable : the Glamis to Newtyle road is approximately 4m wide and has several sections (Ewnie Bridge and Templeton) where the vertical and horizontal alignment is not compatible with the passage of abnormal loads. In addition the problem of impeding existing local traffic must be quantified. There is a significant safety issue to be risk assessed prior to considering the application.

4.0 Noise : the turbine will be within 700m of our property and we need to receive noise predictions to ensure that they are within statutory limits.

5.0 Shadow Flicker : since the hub will be visible from our property we consider that there will be a significant problem with shadow flicker, particularly since the turbine lies to the south-east of our property. This needs to be studied and the findings discussed with us.

These topics would normally be included in an EIA, which we see has not been requested; we believe this to be an unacceptable omission for a wind turbine so close to both a school and residential properties.

Unless all these aspects can be proved to not to pose a problem to our property we would expect the application to be refused.

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr Robert Brewster BSc(Hons)

Address: Easter Denoon Eassie Forfar

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Miscellaneous

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: Dear Council,

There are a number of reasons why I wish to object to the following planning application, 13/00865/full. I object for the reason that it will have an impact on the birds in the area with buzzards, red kites, curlews and short-eared owls all to be seen in the area at certain times of the year. Having watched with horror a buzzard being struck by a turbine on Ark Hill, I will have nobody tell me bird strike does not occur.

I object to the above application on the grounds it would be just another step towards the complete industrialization of our landscape, due to mindless profiteering. This landscape is not here just for our generation, but must be protected for future generations, with the current landscape still baring the scars of activity that occurred hundreds of years ago.

I object as a local livestock farmer, with the proposed Ingliston turbine being closer to my daily work place than anyone else's. I also fear wind turbines, the atmospheric pressures they cause and noise they produce have an adverse effect on livestock performance, this threatening the very foundation of my lively hood.

I believe the above points are important, but I primarily object to the proposed Ingliston turbine for the sake of local residents and the effects noise and shadow flicker has on human health. My family and myself have experienced headaches, high blood pressure, and flu like symptoms in our home, in certain wind conditions. The fact that no one will take political responsibility on a local or national level; for the people living with the effects of turbines is appalling, with local residents having to suffer in silence. We have a planning system that does not protect people in their own homes but instead helps irresponsible businesses make a fly buck.

What Angus Council and its representatives need to decide is whether it is going to act responsibly and prevent development 13/00865/full going ahead, or will it be another Scottish region council to let greedy wind developers run riot, at the peril of local wildlife, landscape and people. I urge you to make the right decision.

Sincerely

Robert Brewster BSc(Hons)

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mrs Patricia Powell

Address: Broadlands Loanhead By FORFAR,

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment:

The enormous Ark Hill turbines already intrude into views for many miles around. Another huge turbine in this peaceful area will have an unacceptable cumulative impact upon both the landscape and residents alike causing great distress from possible noise, infra sound and shadow flicker. The loss of residential amenity will prevent the quiet enjoyment of people's property contrary to Protocol I, Article 1, of the EU Convention on Human Rights.

This wind turbine will have an unacceptable impact upon nearby archaeological sites and birds and bats will be in danger of injury or death caused by the turbine.

Raptors in flight focus on catching prey and frequently cannot avoid high speed collisions with turbines moving blades.

All bats are protected under European Union law and it is unlawful to cause them to suffer any harm.

It has been recommended that a minimum separation distance between turbines and bat foraging/commuting routes should be at least 50m. The applicant indicates that due to the proposed size of the rotor blades this distance should be increased 60.2m. Although the actual separation will be 75m. this could still be totally insufficient. Detailed investigations have shown bats will commute considerable distances for food, travelling up to 14km to feast at suitable feeding sites. The heat generated by wind turbine nacelles attracts insects. Bats are attracted to feed on that bounty and then are in grave danger of suffering injury or even death, either through collision with the moving blades or from barotrauma.

In the past farmers and landowners have been the guardians or custodians of our countryside.

This seems to be no longer the case and applicants are now happily prepared to cause considerable harm to beautiful rural Angus simply for the cash that will be generated by constructing industrial machines in totally inappropriate rural locations.

For all the above reasons I urge you to refuse this application.

Mrs P M Powell

LeslieA

From: StewartLS on behalf of PLANNING
Sent: 23 October 2013 10:03
To: PLNProcessing
Subject: FW: Objection/observation re. 13/00865/FULL

[REDACTED]
Sent: 23 October 2013 09:05
To: PLANNING
Subject: Objection/observation re. 13/00865/FULL

Dear Sirs,

Ref : 13/00865/FULL

I am concerned about this development of a wind turbine at this location for the following reasons:

- a. There appears to be an ad-hoc development of individual turbines now across Strathmore leading to a cumulative impact on the rural/tourist area which is beginning to render the area untidy and industrial in appearance.
- b. The site is close enough to Eassie school to raise questions of noise at the school and in the village of Balkeerie. Already such noise is noticed from the Ark Hill turbines which are further away.
- c. Access to the development site appears to be via the "Long Andra". This is a public right of way with a tendency to cascade water on to the main road in heavy rain. It is both unsuitable for construction traffic and so close to Eassie School as to present traffic dangers for that location during any construction process, further more it is difficult to see how its use for such traffic would be compatible with its status as a walking route/right of way.
- d. Permission granted for such a turbine is likely to offer a precedent to the many other small farms close by resulting in a spate of such applications, which if granted, would further exacerbate the growing problem of the industrialisation of the

Angus landscape, and noise transmission to rural properties.

Yours faithfully

Michael Ryan
The Cottage, Balkeerie, DD8 1ST



Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr Derek Powell

Address: Broadlands Loanhead Forfar

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: Sir,

I notice that in the memo from the Head of Technical Services (23/10) is specified a new bellmouth junction with kerbed radii of 6m.

In section 2.4 of the environmental document, Locogen specify an external radius of 20m.

In section 9 of the turbine manufacturers document 'Transport, Storage, and Crane Guidelines' for the EWT 52/54 a minimum bend radius of 20m is specified.

Might 6m be a little snug?

Broadlands,
Loanhead,
Forfar,
Angus,
DD8 1XF

06/12/2013

Head of Planning & Transport,
County Buildings,
Market Street,
Forfar,
DD8 3LG

P 1 0 0 8 6 5 2 0 1 3
12/12/13

Ref: Application **13/00865/FULL**

Dear Sir,

I, like many others, am appalled at this scandalous proposal to introduce blatant industrialisation into the Vale of Strathmore.

There is not, nor could there be, any justification for the proposed spoiling of this iconic landscape.

The application claims three 'core benefits'.

Diversification of farming business?

This is not farming diversification but **industrialisation** of farmland. It is stated that the proposed wind turbine will '*provide a source of additional income over the 25 years of expected operation*'. The application fails to mention that with the performance claimed for this turbine (38%) and with current FITs (Feed In Tariffs) this turbine could provide an annual income of £375,000, amounting over 25 years to £9.4 million.

However, this money has to come from electricity users. This amounts to a **subsidy** – and, in addition, the claimed £60,000 annual electricity bill would mainly or totally disappear, resulting in an annual saving of £45,000 (25-year saving of at least £3.8 million), because FITs are paid even when electricity is used by the landowner!

Thus a projected income + savings from reduced electricity bills totalling approximately £13 million to reduce an electricity bill of £1.5 million for the same period does seem a little excessive.

Improve Environmental Performance?

There are several claims that energy requirements will increase with an anticipated doubling of business. Basic fact of business, but application fails to mention that profits also increase at a greater rate – or should do if managed competently.

It might be noted that energy prices are increasing for everyone – but mainly for those who have to pay the subsidies for electricity from farm turbines.

Combating Climate Change?

Claims that climate change is man-made, resulting from CO2 emissions have been comprehensively dismissed except by the IPCC and the pro-wind lobby. Climate variability and cycles have always been a fact, but there is no evidence that 'climate change' is related to CO2 or man-made. To claim, therefore, that this development

“will also be a small step towards combating climate change.”

is utterly ludicrous! This page is not wide enough to display the number of zeroes after the decimal point to show how small might be the effect in percentage terms!

Indeed, DECC, in a reply to Dr John R Etherington, admit that no figures exist to prove claims made for emission savings and benefits resulting from wind power.

In short, the 'core benefits' are simply to the landowner. Claims of creating additional employment and supporting existing employment are irrelevant – and not proven. There is no explanation of how subsidised electricity leads to extra employment. This is not a planning matter.

The disadvantages, however, are significantly greater.

From Balkeerie the turbine, 1400m distant, would totally dominate the ridgeline above the village. **Proposal fails requirements of ER34**

The applicant claims to have observed a need to observe a 500m set-back distance in respect of non-financially involved properties, but makes no attempt to justify this distance either in terms of shadow flicker or noise.

Any possible justification in terms of shadow flicker based on 10 x rotor diameter can be dismissed. Recently Easter Denoon farm experienced shadow flicker at a distance of 1200m, approximately 22 x assumed rotor diameters of 54m. It should be noted, also, that the difference in elevation between Easter Denoon and Ark Hill is approximately 100m whereas the difference between Ingliston and Balkeerie would be 160m, potentially exacerbating the problem. It should be noted that Balkeerie school is approximately 1200m from the proposed turbine location and **this proposal does not meet the requirements of ER35**

The separation from Easter Denoon farm is a mere 700m, a totally inadequate precaution against turbine noise at this distance. It would, moreover, add to existing turbine noise coming from Ark Hill. There is no evidence of background noise

measurement being undertaken, simply unquestioning allegiance to the questionable, and in many opinions, discredited 'guideline' of ETSU-R-97.

The proposed turbine is rated at 0.5MW capacity and the proposal forecasts an annual output of 1660 MW/Hr, which reflects a capacity factor of 38%. This would make it one of the most productive turbines in the country, yet there is no evidence of wind speed measurement to support this claim.

Average capacity factor for the UK is 25%, and recent research by Prof. Hughes at Edinburgh University shows that output drops, on average, by about 10% in the first year, with declining output after that. Moreover, life expectancy of turbines is being recognised as 12-15 years rather than the claimed 25 years.

It is clear, therefore, that this turbine would not produce a meaningful or dependable amount of energy, yet could cause significant landscape damage and loss of amenity value.

There are other comments in this proposal which demand explanation!

Para 7.4 .. assessment indicates that the immediate area has a relatively low rural population.

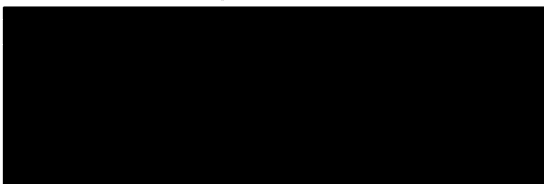
Poor use of English language, perhaps, but suggesting that adverse effects are unimportant with a sparse rural population is extreme arrogance.

Para 11.2.1 During the operational phase there are two potential sources of noise from a wind turbine; aerodynamic noise from the movement of the blades through the air, and mechanical noise from the operation of turbine engine components (e.g. gearbox and generator) in the nacelle.

This completely ignores the effects of amplitude modulation and infra-sound. While ETSU-R-97 and the IoA choose to ignore or deny these effects, the existence of AM, at least, has been proven in each wind farm tested by independent consultants.

I would respectfully urge that this application be refused.

Yours faithfully,

A large black rectangular redaction box covering the signature area.

Derek R Powell

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr David Brown

Address: 20 St James Road Forfar

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Miscellaneous

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I object to the application.

The turbine is too close to the school, the sound from Ark Hill travels far beyond 1000 metres and you are never free of it.

From working near them you simply do not know when the noise will kick in.

I also have concerns about the effect on neighbouring residential properties which are in close proximity.

One in particular is Easter Denoon, which will have turbines both back and front, working under them is bearable if you have machinery running or engrossed in what you are doing, but there is no amenity at the moment with them on one side never mind being surrounded by them.

At present we have no idea what the noise levels actually are, would it not be a good idea to have levels recorded before we go any further?

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr David Hurst

Address: 3 Cottage Chrishall Grange Farm Nr Heydon

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I wish to object to the following application 13/00865/full, at Ingliston Farm.

I believe this sky-line development would ruin the stunning views enjoyed by the residents of the Strathmore valley, inflict noise problems and shadow flicker.

As a farm manager I believe we farmers are custodians to the land, whose duty it is to produce food and protect the environment. This turbine is being built only for financial gains.

The 3 main project benefits noted in the Supporting Environmental Document produced by Locogen states:

1. Diversification of farming business;
2. Improve environmental performance; and
3. Combating climate change.

Point 1. I would question the value of this diversification, as it will have a great negative effect on the environment and the local community, especially the new Eassie Hall which is the hub of this community. This diversification would mean profit to the farmer and developer but at the cost of the local community.

Point 2. The environment will not be improved by destroying grassland. The environment is best improved on agriculture land by planting hedges and trees around field boundaries; not building roads and pouring concrete.

Point 3. This development will not in any way help curb climate change, especially as it is destroying prime grassland, which benefits the environment by absorbing carbon, and sequestrates it deep into the ground. Also the Supporting Environmental Document does not consider the fossil fuels used to build the turbine over seas ship it to the UK then, construct it on the site.

People are starting to slowly wake up to the financial and environmental cost of these machines. I hope the council will answer its peoples calls and reject this proposal.

David Hurst

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr Bradly Yule

Address: 3 Balkeerie Eassie Forfar

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Community Council

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: Please note our objections to this planning application.

The surrounding landscape from this proposed site is and should be regarded as one of high natural beauty and so utilised for the benefit of residents and visitors to the area. The erection of another turbine in this area would not fully allow for this.

We question the archeological importance of the area which is situated close to a Pictish Fort and concerns for any artefacts which may be damaged or lost forever with construction of the turbine or related access roads.

Concerns have not been addressed to the noise impact that turbines may have on residential and business properties, in particular; Eassie Hall where the current Ark Hill turbines can be heard in certain circumstances.

Concerns that Eassie Primary School children and parents have not been consulted as part of the consultation process to address any noise or environmental impacts, as they do not fall into the immediate neighbour category.

We have concerns that private water supplies are currently sourced from the proposed area which may be interrupted or destroyed.

The agricultural site, which is currently being used to graze livestock, should not have its use changed for the development of industrial turbines.

The proposed construction site lies within two important bodies of heather moorland, the Sidlaw range and the Angus Glens, which is constantly used by many species of localised moorland birds who regularly move from moorland to moorland. The erection of this turbine will create another potentially fatal obstacle which is unacceptable..

Under instruction from the Board of Directors,
Bradly Yule,

Cairman of the Board of Directors,
Eassie, Nevay and Kirkinch Community Association

Dear Sir,

I wish to note my objection to the Ingliston Turbine planning application 13/00865/full.

Looking into the proposal plans, I object because of the following reasons,

- The wrong siting of the turbine. The *Implementation Guide for Renewable Energy Proposals*, Angus Council June 2012, includes an outline of where turbines could be sited. For the local area in which Ingliston Farm lies, it says there is no scope for ridge line developments.
- No Background Noise Measurements have been taken from any of the residential properties within the 2km boundary contrary to *Policy ER 35 Wind Energy Development*.
- There are also several properties not highlighted within the 2km boundary submitted by the developer possibly because they have used an out of date map.
- In the consultations, Angus Council Roads, who act as the Flood Prevention Authority have failed to highlight the flood risk associated with the access track known locally as the Lang Andra. The Lang Andra, is known for flooding the village of Balkeerie but this has failed to be mentioned in the application.
- Protecting the private water supply of Dwelling 4 Eassie ING082. Scottish Water and the developer, have failed to identify that the water supply at this property comes from the hill where this development is proposed.
- Visual impact on the 2010 built £500,000 community hall, which has views from the cafe area will be effected from under 1km away.
- In the last quarter the close by Ark Hill Wind Farm has only been running at 15% efficiency. On Ingliston Hill as there is currently no anemometer in place to survey the wind speeds, it is guess work whether this development will actually be productive to outweigh the environmental damage it will cause.
- The cumulative impact this development will have on the residents of the Strathmore valley and surrounding area is unacceptable.
- The construction itself will have huge congestion and safety issues for the Schools pupils, parents and Staff. As School Parents are going to be parking on the busy roadside. Heavy and wide construction traffic may pose as a danger. The developer has not considered such points in associated documents.

Living and working at Easter Denoon Farm, i experience the day to day problems associated with Ark Hill Wind Farm. My family home will be the closest property to the Ingliston turbine at 700 meters, closer than to the Ark Hill Wind Farm. Yesterday I experienced shadow flicker for the first time. I am hugely concerned the effect Shadow flicker could have on a vulnerable or young person. As a former pupil of Eassie Primary School I think there has been no consideration to what effect this development will have on the pupils and staff, regarding Shadow Flicker, Noise problems or safety issues during construction disturbance.

Finally reading the few letters of support for this application. It is clear none of these letters address the actual key issues of the proposal, and were only written as a favour to the farmer or because they have a vested interest into this development.
As a local person I hope my concerns regarding this development and its impact on our community will be considered.

Andrew Brewster
Easter Denoon
Eassie
Forfar
Angus

LeslieA

From: StewartLS on behalf of PLANNING
Sent: 04 November 2013 16:18
To: PLNProcessing
Subject: FW: SE Ingliston 13/00865/FULL

[REDACTED]
Sent: 04 November 2013 15:50
To: HunterA
Cc: PLANNING
Subject: SE Ingliston 13/00865/FULL

**For the attention of Mr Alan Hunter
cc David Gray**

Angus Council Planning Dept

Dear Mr Hunter

Further to your letter of 15th October 2013. I wish to update my objection to application 13/00865/FULL of Monday 30 September due to the full documentation from the applicant not being available at that time.

On the incomplete, inaccurate information that has been submitted by the applicant I would like the following comments to be taken in to consideration. I would appreciate if the following could replace my existing submission.

**Yours Sincerely
R.Jane Brewster
Easter Denoon
Eassie Forfar Angus**

Application Form and Neighbour notification.

The information provided in relation to the ' Application Form(Full)' is incorrect in at least six places.

- A Change of Use for site will be required as at present the site is part of an Agricultural holding semi permanent pasture registered under IACS and would become an industrial site if hosting an industrial wind turbine
- It is still denied (applicants letter 7th October) that the site is part of an agricultural holding yet it grazes sheep and cattle. Clarification that this is correct can be provided by SGRPID (Rural Payments) office Perth. The applicant shows in the Supporting statement 1.1 'Boundary of the agricultural land owned by the applicant' and the turbine site is clearly identified within the agricultural boundary (Fig 1.1)
- Access from the public road has to be altered to accommodate the construction traffic.
- Access tracks used regularly by the public, a historic right of way from school to Denoon will be altered
- Water supply and drainage arrangements will be required and under SEPA regulations regarding extraction from borrowpits (Guidance note 9) and SUDS arrangements the developer is breaching Environmental legislation. Ref: Land Use Planning Guidance SEPA

Guidance note 8 Appendix 1: Standing advice for small scale wind-farms below 10 MW not subject to formal Environmental Impact Assessment.

- Drainage is a material planning consideration especially as residential flooding is an issue locally, private water supplies may be compromised and historically there are ongoing water supply issues for livestock in the area of the site.
 - No flood assessment has been carried out.
 - There are a number of trees on the access route opposite Eassie School which would possibly require felling to allow vehicular access as proposed by Roads dept.
 - The land is owned by R&W Whitton not solely by the applicant as stated.
-
- A Neighbour notice was received on Sat 28th Sept & as nearest neighbour we believe we and neighbouring landowners should have been notified due to the proximity of the turbine site to the adjacent march boundaries. Neither landowner Strathmore Estates or the occupier of Easter Denoon has been notified and the application shows the site falls within the required distances from neighbouring boundaries.

Community Consultation

- The applicant claims there are 51 houses within the 2km radius. This figure is incorrect. At least 12 houses found to date have been omitted and is indicative of the total lack of even a simple community consultation process. The technology available, even for a desktop study, provides full and accurate information on residential properties. Living in the 21st century with even the simplest technology high quality informative mapping is possible.
- The community hall has not been identified where plans could have been on show showing the impact on the community. The poor quality internet access makes viewing large files like photomontages difficult and as a result many are unaware of the impact on the school, community hall and nearby residential properties.
- The former Eassie Church, a B listed building is up for sale and the large windows directly face the site. No assessment has been made for this historic building.
- On a wider community issue the SE Ingliston turbine if built would impact on recently built Eassie Hall where at times the Ark Hill turbines can be heard. As a now regular wedding and art class venue the visual impact would spoil the view from the front windows of the hall and being closer than the Ark Hill turbines resulting noise issues may influence the viability of the premises and community activities outside the hall on the new funded landscaped area.

Visual Impact

- The site application is on the front ridge of the Sidlaws overlooking Strathmore and would be clearly visible from all tourist routes entering Angus and Perthshire. This proposed development would set a precedent and could encourage further ridge line development along the Sidlaws.
- At present the site would be partially masked by the forested area of Ingliston and Murleywell Woods. These woods are nearing maturity and the forestry tracks are being upgraded to provide access for felling. Once this happens not only would the visual impact of the proposed turbine across Strathmore increase (particularly towards Balgownie and Eassie) but, the turbines from Ark Hill will be more visible as well, reducing the residential amenity of local residents. As some of the nearest residents to the proposal have not been included in the assessment work, so the application is flawed.
- A cumulative visual impact study is applicable to the nearest residents in relation to Ark Hill wind farm, Scotston turbine particular, but, the turbines already built in Strathmore (Arnbog, Agrico & Sprottie) have been excluded.
- The Drawings INGO 1-38 relating to 'zones of theoretical visibility' are based on a 1m or 1.8

m AGL (above ground level). This means that no consideration has been given visual impact from a property above a height of 1.8m. (5ft 10 inches) Despite this finding given the information supplied in Drawing INGO 1-38 **all** homes in the area assessed would be impacted by unacceptable cumulative visual impact. No home would be have views without turbines, most would have cumulative views .

- If this application was approved we would view from our house **six turbines** on Ark Hill, **one** turbine at Scotston (with more rumoured), **One** approved but, not yet built at Davidson and one turbine (77m) at application site at SE Ingliston.
- Note Ark Hill turbines are not meant to be greater than 81m ...four metres higher than the SE Ingliston turbine. Although an application for a single farm turbine, it is substantial structure at 77m and bigger than others locally. This increase in height would set a precedent regarding turbine size for single turbines locally.

The viewpoints chosen are probably the most obscure that could be chosen. Why has a viewpoint not been used at Castleton Cottages /Cookston Farm /Arnbog where clear views of the site can be easily identified and would show the impact from Castleton House and tourism routes.

Wind Monitoring.

No wind monitoring data has been provided to assess the suitability of the site.

The figures for Ark Hill and Scotston turbines clearly shows the great variations in output due to siting, topography, weather and time of year.

Until a robust and accurate 12 month wind assessment is carried out for SE Ingliston claims from the developer regarding revenue from the turbine and the benefits to the applicant must be disregarded as these figures are arbitrary and not based on actual wind measurements for the site.

An increasing number of Angus/Perthshire potato growers with cold stores are using solar panels to reduce energy bills. At present Ingliston Farm has an impressive array of well maintained sheds as the applicant identifies, with the additional development planned this would increase roof area considerably providing a host for banks of solar panels. The impact on local residents would be reduced considerably, landscape and habitats would be unspoiled and the negative impact of the application on the holding would not arise.

Noise monitoring

- As some of the nearest residents to the proposal have not been included in the assessment work the application is flawed.
- No background noise monitoring has been done for SE Ingliston turbines, if noise problems arise no steps can legally be taken to protect residents.

Until a turbine is actually sited the noise impact cannot be determined. Without background noise monitoring prior to the erection of a turbine noise limits set cannot be enforced.

- As the Ark Hill turbines are causing problems for neighbouring properties this would be prudent to assess cumulative noise impact. This turbine distance (given as 0.7km) would be closer to our home than Ark Hill turbines (1000M) which regularly causes us sleepless nights and health problems arising are being monitored.
- Residential properties at Newhouse of Eassie (1 property) and Ingliston Farm (5 properties) The Schoolhouse (1 property) have not been identified by the developer. As being some of the closest properties within the 2km radius it is highly possible that they will suffer noise problems.
- Tinks Neuk (Property 31) is an essential livestock workers residence for Easter Denoon Farm and lies below (directly NE) of the turbine in the path of SW wind. The noise would travel over open fields with no trees are present to help absorb or mask the noise. In a

similar situated turbine, a noise abatement order on a single turbine in Renfrewshire did result in the turbine being taken down. Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 s82, a relatively straightforward process was used but, did require noise levels to be presented.

- We are suffering problems from the Ark Hill turbines on a regular basis which are 1000m from our home. Noise, which is causing days of flu like symptoms, buzzing in ears, headaches, inability to work out side when noise is really bad. Being woken or kept awake at night by turbine noise particularly when turbines are searching for wind at times of little wind or during blustery stormy conditions. A medical assessment is ongoing regarding high blood pressure. EHO are involved and diaries will be submitted when available.
- To add another turbine 700m from our home could exacerbate the problems. Experience shows both being down and upwind of the turbines can create noise issues. It is feasible to predict that a cumulative effect from noise both at Ark Hill and SE Ingliston could occur.

Shadow Flicker/Visual Effects

- The possibility of shadow flicker is yet to be determined regarding Ark Hill and the nearest neighbours but, already shadow flicker is being experienced in adjacent fields with the low winter sun behind turbines. This would be replicated with the SE Ingliston turbine and is a major concern with the proximity to Eassie School and near neighbours. Claims by the developer that local residential properties do not face the turbines is clearly because the work is a desk top study and no community consultation has been carried out.
- The applicant state the following in visual effects supporting documentation(para 5.7)

'In many instances, **the primary views from dwellings would not have any views towards the proposed development** and as such, views from these rooms would be unaffected. '

As the developer has omitted in excess of 12 dwellings from within the 2km radius. Total disregard is given to Balgownie, Eassie and Castleton settlements, which would fall into a 2.5km distance part of SPP proposal to increase distances, so given the precautionary principle should be assessed

Scant regard is given to Balkeerie Village and no mention is made of Ingliston farm cottages (five properties) How is it possible for such a limited assessment to know rooms use in the local houses and what views would be seen when the addresses of the properties are unknown. Properties at these locations all face or at least have living rooms on the side facing the proposed site so the impact for all would be significant.

- **TV /Radio /Phone signal**
- On occasion there is TV and radio interference due to Ark Hill turbines.
- Since the turbines were erected the O2 phone signal is now non existent and Vodaphone is poorer in some areas of the house and farm. Residential amenity is further threatened, enjoyment of property is compromised and safety issues for a rural area regarding lack of communications must be considered.

Hydrology Assessment

- No hydrology assessment has been provided for impact of this application on water sources required for our livestock in the field adjacent to the site. The applicant will be well aware of this ongoing issue in that area. No Drainage Impact Assessment has been provided.
- There are still local private water supplies (potable) that come from Balkeerie Hill and problems with a supply to service livestock in our fields and that of the applicant a neighbour.

MOD Consultation.

- There is no evidence available to show there has been consultation with MOD.
- As lighting was required by MOD for Scotston turbine their advice would be prudent. The Sidlaws at night already has backlighting from Dundee and our dark night sky is fast disappearing in Angus due to development.
- Balkeerie Hill/SE Ingliston site for the turbine has always been a low flying area for MOD. Strathmore provides a wide expanse free from hills for light aircraft where weekly stunt planes can be seen. Balloon flights from Glamis Castle, Glider club at Roundyhill, Microlight and similar use the airspace above the Sidlaws. To ignore a MOD consultation process that could endanger life is reckless and the response from NATS emphasises this point as follows with my highlighting in red. Radar distortions that can be caused by wind turbines cause blind spots and can compromise air traffic.

The proposed development has been examined from a technical safeguarding aspect and does not conflict with our

safeguarding criteria. Accordingly, NATS (En Route) Public Limited Company ("NERL") has no safeguarding objection to the proposal.

However, please be aware that this response applies specifically to the above consultation and only reflects the position of NERL (that is responsible for the management of en route air traffic) based on the information supplied at the time of this application. This letter does not provide any indication of the position of any other party, whether they be an airport, **airspace user or otherwise**. **It remains your responsibility to ensure that all the appropriate consultees are properly consulted.**

Archaeology and built heritage.

A full archaeological survey has not been presented and the impact on Denoon Law and the Castleward Scheduled Ancient Monuments is unacceptable. The Ark Hill turbines have already compromised the setting of these archaeological sites and this application would further detract from the setting.

- As consultee Historic Scotland's Position is quoted as

'On the basis of the information supplied with this application, we are unable to determine the level of impact of these proposals on the scheduled monuments closest to the development. We are concerned that the chosen location may have an adverse impact on setting of the scheduled monuments.

We note that the applicant has assessed the impact of the setting of these monuments, however, has provided no specific visualisations to complement their analysis. We would seek clarification of this issue and would wish to see visualisations such as photomontages taken from the monuments looking towards the proposed turbine location and in particular a visualisation from Wester Denoon, burial mound looking towards Castleward, burial mound with the turbine location to the rear. '

The developer has interpreted the consultation of non determination due to lack of information from Historic Scotland as 'no objection' and this is a seriously incorrect interpretation of the facts.

No objection to the proposed development in principle, but would expect certain aspects to be assessed. (4.2.1. Table 8 Supporting Environmental Document)

- The developer has stated

' The disturbance of archaeological or historical sites, including stone walls and ruins of interest was avoided through the sympathetic selection of the site;

- Stone dykes are part of the Angus built heritage.To gain access to the site the field dykes would be required to be removed to allow the required bell mouth. In agricultural terms field alteration and removal of dykes is classed as non compliance and would impact on the holding.
- On the map provided by the developer a stone is identified on the boundary with the Ingliston Wood on the access track The development will have a detrimental effect on its setting.

The building of Ark Hill turbines has resulted in archaeological finds being 'misaid' when tracks were made and

Access issues

As representatives of the company have already misled us by claiming 'to work on behalf of Angus Council' while taking photographs at our home.An enquiry to Angus planning at the time confirmed this was untrue. I am concerned about the credibility of the information provided. The cavalier attitude of the developers representatives does not bode well to complying to any mitigation measures or panning conditions imposed if this application is approved.

No permission was sought by the developer (as required under Land Reform Access code)from the landowner or occupier to carry out survey work on Easter Denoon Farm which includes the land pertaining to Denoon Law and the Castleward and Carlunie Hill,the photographs obtained for the photomontages. Access for survey work is a Council matter and such lack of consideration for the Access code does not help with community consultation process

Understandably in a small community this has caused disquiet and some pro wind turbine farmers have been requested to submit letters of support which has undermined local community harmony!

The applicant lives in Perthshire and only two letters of support have come from the local community.Both these local supporters are outwith the 2km separation distance. One is related to the applicant and both have agricultural businesses.

While anyone has the right to support an application consideration should have been given to those who must who live closest to the proposal who have not been consulted. The negative impact on our community and county is too great for a desktop study riddled with omissions and inaccuracies to be deemed acceptable.

The local community will be required to host and live with the impact of the development for 25 years. Angus Council will be required to address any problems that will arise.

I would ask my comments are considered and that this application is refused.

Jane Brewster
Easter Denoon



Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr Graham Lang

Address: Westermost Ceres Cupar

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I am familiar with the area and have studied the documents

I object to the above proposal because of its cumulative impact with Ark Hill Wind Farm and other proposals and consented turbines in the area and its impact on landscape and visual amenity.

I submit that that by virtue of the height of the proposed wind turbine and its proximity to neighbouring dwellings that the application is contrary to Policy 6 of TAYplan and Policies ER5 and of Policy ER34 criterion (b) of the Angus Local Plan Review (2009) as it would result in unacceptable adverse impacts on landscape and visual amenity within the immediate and wider landscape.

Yours faithfully

Graham lang

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mr Pete Anderson

Address: Orchard House Kerbet Place, Douglstown, Forfar, Angus DD8 1TL

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I wish to object to this application on the grounds that too many wind turbines have been allowed to despoil the Angus landscape already. The development at Ark Hill is a constant and intrusive reminder of the ascendancy of profit and politics over social consideration. Furthermore the erection of one of these turbines so close to existing habitation, to the detriment of the amenity those already living there, is exactly what Angus Council is there to prevent.

Head of planning and Transport
Angus Council
Market Street
Forfar
DD8 3LG

11/11/2013
11/11/2013

Dear Sir,

PLANNING APPLICATION 13/00865/FULL FOR 77m WIND TURBINE SOUTH EAST OF INGLISTON FARM EASSIE

I've lived in Angus for almost forty years and even as a Fifer have to confess that this County is one of the best ,environmentally, to live and work in. By and large the Agricultural community over generations has acted responsibly in preserving our natural environment and in return have been rewarded by not having to pay for example inheritance tax, business rates, high fuel costs(red diesel) and they also receive substantial help financially in many areas which are not open to other commercial enterprises. However, I sense a change in attitude amongst the Agricultural community which is now seen by many as 'Subsidy Farming" fuelled by governmental policies which feeds the greed inherent to varying degrees in us all who are in the position as potential recipients of easy money. Every man as the saying goes has his price!

Of course I'm talking about 'Wind Farming'. This is a new and sinister development. In my opinion, it is corrupting a large and important section of our society...Land Owners. Their drive to maximise profits at the expense of our (and their) environment is a malfeasance that cannot be ignored and as far as I can see is being ruthlessly and vigorously pursued by a significant minority in a way that would no doubt disgust their forebears.

All this guff spouted by supporters of wind turbines...saving the planet, creating jobs, securing the power supply etc., etc., is just nonsense. Not a single turbine would be erected without the, quite frankly, obscene subsidies on offer to individuals at the expense of consumers who have no choice. Generation of electrical power by wind is the most useless expensive and destabilising ways of producing power for the grid not to mention the devastating effect it has visually on a rural environment such as Angus. The other problems with turbines are that they never can replace Coal, Gas or Nuclear. You need only look at the Continent to see that the only real effects they have in the countries in which they are put up is freezing vulnerable people, the destruction of economic competitiveness, soaring energy bills . To sacrifice our finest land for the benefit of a malfunctioning political gimmick is reprehensible. It would be far more honourable of developers if they just said 'look we're making a helluva lot of money out of this and we're making hay while the sun shines and quite frankly don't give a toss what anyone thinks....I'm all right Jack so up yours'

I realise what I've said above officially is not grounds for objection but I think as grown ups we all know what the real situation is and I find the whole thing depressing. The concrete and steel legacy that these people are leaving on our farmland is shameful and I have no qualms about stating this publicly. The photo montage presented by the developer I believe corroborates this observation and I accuse the wind industry and its acolytes of plunder and environmental vandalism on an industrial scale.

My real sympathy goes out to residents such as the Brewsters whose right to a decent environment has been denied and I'm sure they'll share my contempt for those ultimately responsible for their unenviable situation.


I would therefore like to object to this proposal most strongly for the Following reasons which I know are legitimate;

- 1. Visual amenity for miles around will be adversely affected**
- 2. The accumulative effect of yet another turbine in the area is unacceptable.**

3. The affects on nearby residents health is unacceptable

I hope the committee will have the moral courage to stop the proliferation of turbines throughout our land.

I am,



Iain G Richmond
Guilty House,
Kirkton of Monikie
Monikie
Angus DD5 3QL

CC To Glamis Community Council

Comments for Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

Application Summary

Application Number: 13/00865/FULL

Address: Field 1500M South East Of Ingliston Farm Eassie

Proposal: Erection Of Wind Turbine Of 50 Metres To Hub Height And 77 Metres To Blade Tip And Ancillary Development

Case Officer: David Gray

Customer Details

Name: Mrs Jane Brewster

Address: Easter Denoon Eassie Forfar

Comment Details

Commenter Type: Member of Public

Stance: Customer objects to the Planning Application

Comment Reasons:

Comment: I am objecting to the SE Ingliston turbine. I wish to add that I have grave concerns that if this proposal goes ahead shadow flicker will occur at Eassie School and The Old Schoolhouse, Eassie Hall and other residential properties at Balkeerie. The majority have living room windows facing the proposed site. My concerns based on experience not a desk top study.

This week we have witnessed from Ark Hill turbines shadow casting on the hill behind our house (field name Garret) to the march fence with SE Ingliston and along the Cogeale road. Within our house we have witnessed shadow flicker and this has been recorded this occurred on the 19/11/2013 from 9am to 9.35am. The shadow casting could clearly be seen across the Wester Denoon steading.

The sun rose behind turbine 8 and when it reached T5 & T6 was level with the turbines blades. Conditions were ideal very bright winter sun clear frosty morning.

Hardly any wind at house but, turbines moving slowly and facing directly towards Easter Denoon. EHO officers were notified.

Easter Denoon is 1000m from the Ark Hill turbines Eassie School has large classroom windows facing the SE Ingliston site and using the precautionary principle to ensure the health and welfare of pupils I believe on this issue alone this application should be refused.

Daily during news broadcasts newsreaders warn that flash photography is being used in coverage. Shadow flicker witnessed in our home was similar phenomenon to that of strobing and flashing.

LeslieA

From: DownieKM on behalf of PLANNING
Sent: 29 November 2013 09:20
To: PLNProcessing
Subject: FW: Objection letters
Attachments: planning objection.doc3.doc; planning objection.doc2.doc

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

Sent: 28 November 2013 23:07
To: PLANNING
Subject: Objection letters

Dear Sir / Madam,

Please find attached two objection letters.

Thank you.

Linda Auchterlonie.

Achnashie
Monikie
Broughty Ferry
Dundee
DD5 3QG

28 November 2013

Dear Sir / Madam,

Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

I am writing to object to the erection of a 77 metre (to tip) wind turbine at Ingliston.

I understand that this turbine is only 700 metres from a residential property. There is now a substantial amount of evidence to indicate that turbines can cause health issues and noise pollution.

In addition, I do not believe these wind turbines are the best renewable energy and understand that they generate subsidised revenue for the landowner and developer at the expense of electricity consumers.

I strongly urge the council to reject this proposal, due to the inappropriateness of its location. I can only imagine the considerable distress that this will cause to the occupants of the property.

Yours sincerely,

James Auchterlonie.

Achnashie
Monikie
Broughty Ferry
Dundee
DD5 3QG

28 November 2013

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Planning Application 13/00865/FULL

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I strongly urge the council to reject this proposal, due to the inappropriateness of its location. I can only imagine the considerable distress that this will cause to the occupants of the property.

Yours sincerely,

Linda Auchterlonie.

RECEIVED

6 DEC 2013

ILKL

**2 West Dunkenny Cottages,
Eassie,
By Forfar, DD8 1SG**

4th December 2013

**Head of Planning,
Market Street,
Forfar, DD8 3LG**

Dear Sirs,

Re Application No: 13/00865/FULL Ingliston Farm, Eassie

We have only just been informed about the above application and would request that you kindly accept our very strong objection to this proposal even though this objection may be somewhat late.

The proposed turbine by virtue of its height and location close to housing and prominence in the landscape would have an unacceptable landscape and visual impact. The siting and appearance of the turbine has not been chosen to minimise impact on amenity and as such the proposal is contrary to policies ER5, ER34 and S6 of the Angus Local Plan Review 2009.

Additionally there are already turbines at Ark Hill and Scotston and yet another turbine would add to the visual clutter already in existence. Surely, enough is enough.

Please refuse this application and protect some of our lovely Angus countryside from even more inappropriate industrialisation.

Yours faithfully,



Mr Derek and Mrs Heather Brown,

RECEIVED

16 DEC 2013

LKW

**4 Kerbet Place,
Douglastown,
FORFAR,
Angus, DD8 1UW**

**Planning Department
Angus Council Buildings
Market Street
FORFAR
DD8 1LG**

13th December 2013

Dear Sirs,

Planning Application No: 13/00865/FULL – Ingliston Farm.

Having only recently discovered that there is an application for a huge wind turbine to be built at Ingliston Farm at Eassie, I hope you will permit me to lodge a late objection to this proposal.

The wind turbines at Ark Hill are enormously intrusive into the landscape and for yet another to be constructed close by, and even nearer to residential property than the existing ones, would be intolerable for the people living there as well as adding to the impression that our lovely Sidlaws are just one industrial wind farm.

This machine could never be considered to be suitable for rural Angus. It would not fit in nor blend into the scenery, rather it would be yet another ugly industrialisation of this area which is fast being covered in more and more of these huge machines. For yet another one to be sited in such a beautiful area would truly be one turbine too many.

I would ask you to kindly refuse to permit this application be approved.

Yours faithfully,



Ms C. Bailey

Registered address: Hillhead Farmhouse North Mains of Kinnettles Forfar Angus DD8 1XF	
Registered Scottish Charity SC034297	2 nd April 2014

Mr David Grey
Planning Department, Angus Council,
Angus House Orchardbank Business Park Forfar DD8 1AX.

Dear Mr Gray,

Planning Application for installation of wind turbine and access road on land to west of Ingliston Hill. by Eassie, Glamis. (SE Ingliston)

I write to you concerning the above planning application, to point out that the information cited in the accompanying environmental assessments which appeared on your website page is out of date and that this is significant.

Up-to-date data concerning badger activity in the area can be obtained by contacting SCOTTISH BADGER'S database manager:-

Ian Hutchison,
Species Protection Officer
13 Eddie Avenue, Brechin DD9 6YD
t: 01356 624 851
m: 07866 844 232
ian@scottishbadgers.org.uk

Please note that you will only be able to obtain detailed badger data from SCOTTISH BADGER'S database (and not from other Biological Recording organisations' datasets). This is because a high level of data security is needed as badgers and their setts continue to be under significant threat from baiters and other criminal activity in Scotland. Relevant data is made available to bona fide organisations like yourselves for an simple Search Fee to cover the administration cost.

Additionally, we recommend strongly that in any area where badgers may be active, that a current environmental assessment be carried out by an ecological consultant experienced in badger work.

Kind regards,


Secretary to SCOTTISH BADGERS
07772 033382